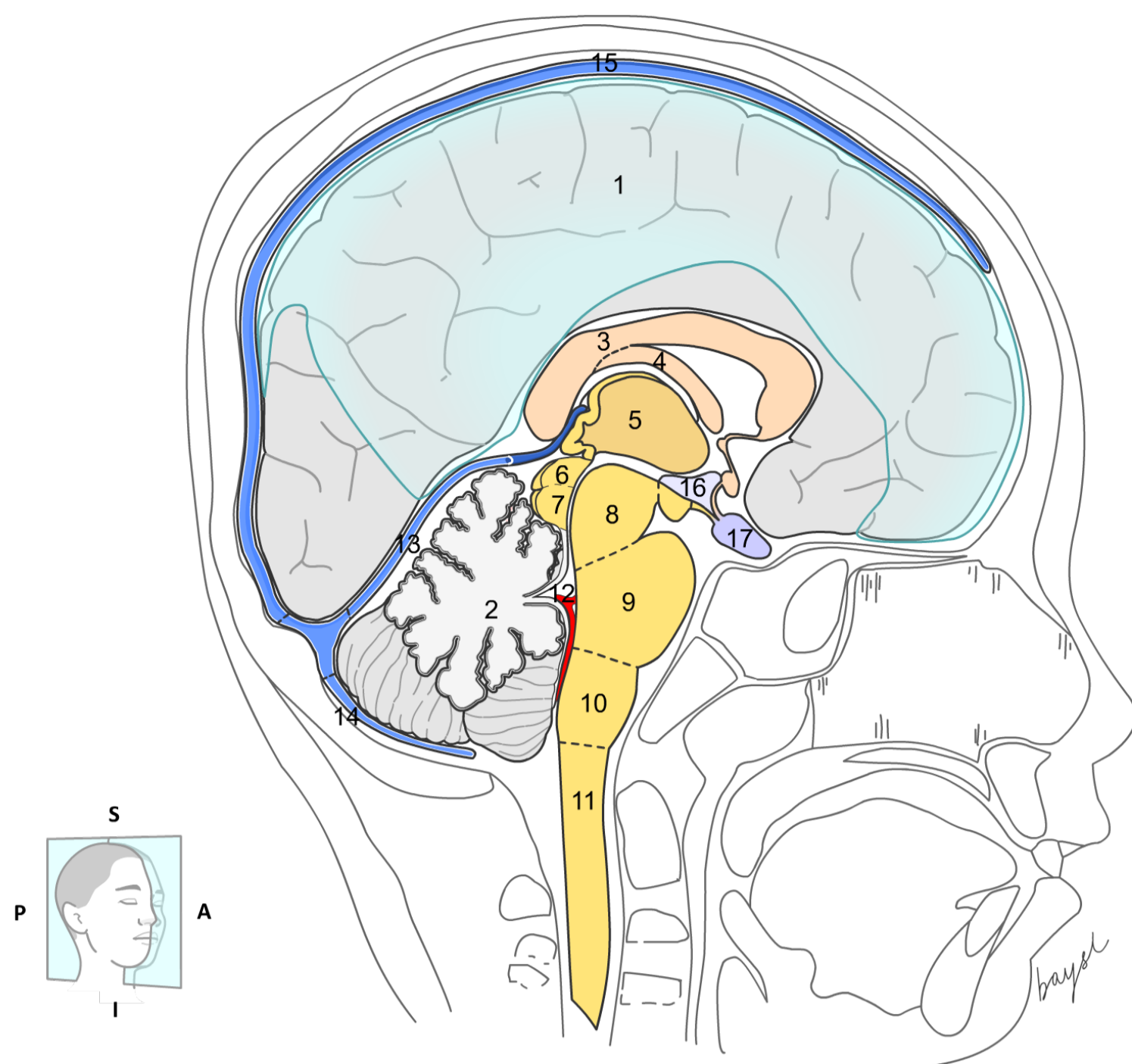


## DURAL SEPTA AND SINUSES



**Sagittal section of the skull**, showing the midline structures of the brain and the dural sinuses

	1.	Falx cerebri
	2.	Cerebellum
	3.	Corpus callosum
	4.	Fornix
	5.	Thalamus
Brainstem	6.	Superior colliculus
	7.	Inferior colliculus
	8.	Midbrain
	9.	Pons
	10.	Medulla Oblongata
	11.	Spinal Cord
	12.	4th ventricle
Part of dural venous sinuses	13.	Straight sinus in tentorium cerebelli
	14.	Occipital sinus
	15.	Superior sagittal sinus
	16.	Hypothalamus
	17.	Pituitary gland

1. The cerebellum is involved in motor coordination, balance, and synergy functions.
2. The brainstem is the regulatory centre for respiration and cardiovascular functions.
3. The dura forms the dural septa attached along the skull bones e.g. falx cerebri and tentorium cerebellum.
4. The dural venous sinuses are endothelium-lined spaces between the endosteal and meningeal layers of dura. They drain cerebral tissues and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

### CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. The superior sagittal sinus communicates with the veins of scalp, diploic veins and sometimes with the veins of the nose. As a result, any infections from these areas may spread to the sinus producing thrombosis of the superior sagittal sinus.

### QUESTION(S)

1. What would be the consequential effect when the brainstem is severely compressed?
2. Where is hypothalamus located?
3. What are the functions of hypothalamus?
4. Where is the pituitary gland located ?