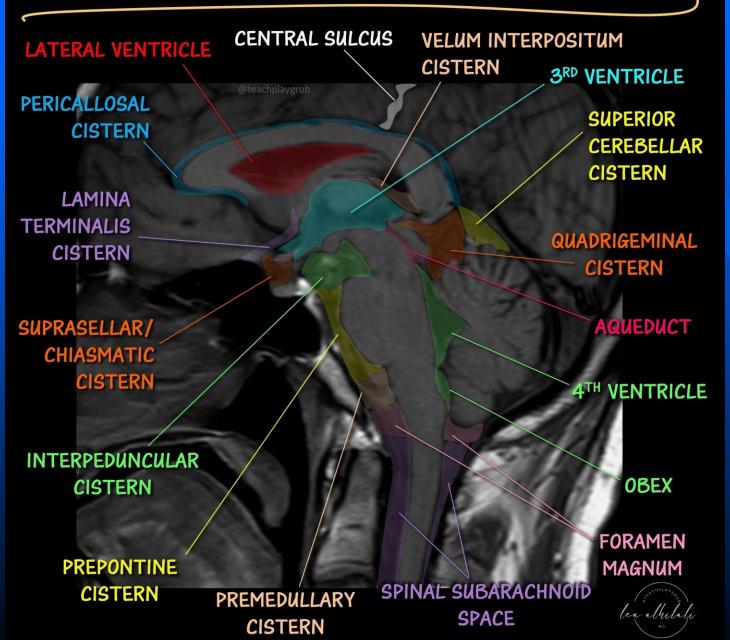
# SUBARACHNOID SPACES



### Cisterna Magna:

- Largest of the cisterns
- Contains CN 9-11 & vertebral arteries
- Remember this bc the LARGEST cistern contains the LARGEST cranial nerve (vagus) and the two cranial nerves around it

## ■ Prepontine cistern:

- Contains CN 6 & basilar artery
- Remember this bc the shape of the number 6 mirrors the curvature of the anterior pons, where this cistern lies

#### Chiasmatic cistern:

- Contains CN 2 & pituitary stalk
- Easy to remember bc the CHIASM is CN 2

# Interpeduncular cistern:

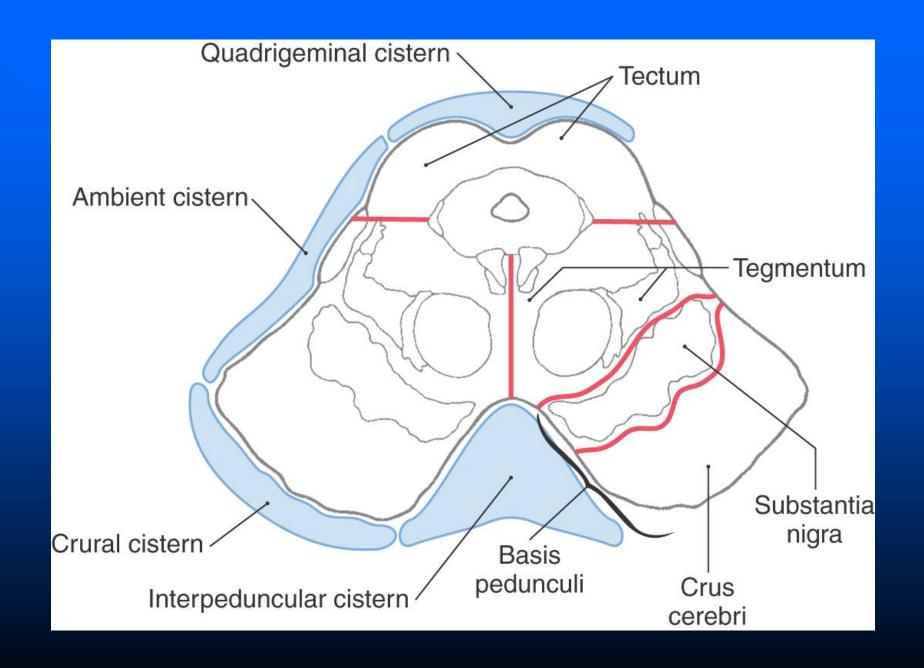
- Contains CN 3 & mammillary bodies
- Remember this bc if you lay the number 3 on its side it looks both like the two cerebral peduncles (where this cistern lies) & well, two mamillary bodies

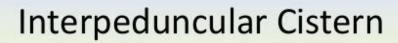
## Quadrigeminal cistern:

- Contains CN4 & pineal gland
- East to remember bc QUAD is the prefix for FOUR

#### Lamina terminalis:

- Contains the ACOMM
- Remember this bc the shape of subarachnoid hemorrhage after ACOMM rupture follows this cistern anteriorly





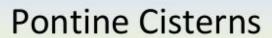






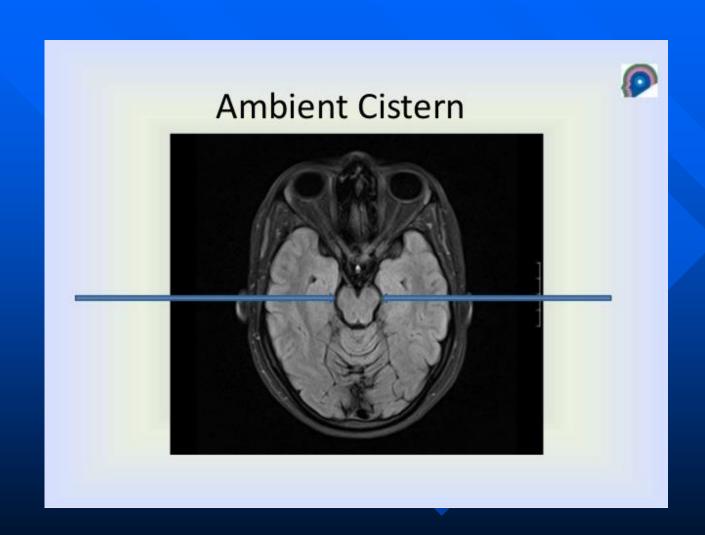
# **CONTENTS**

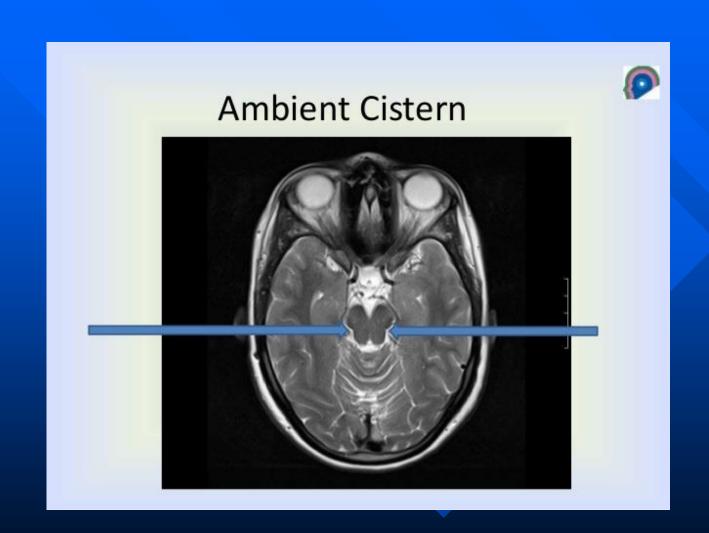
- 1. The bifurcation of the basilar artery and origin of AICA
- 2. PCA
- 3. SCA
- 4. Posterior cerebral arteries, branches: one meningeal branch, and the artery to CN3.
- 5. The PCoAs join the PCAs in the deep portion of the interpeduncular cistern
- 6. The basal vein of rosenthal;
- 7. The interpeduncular vein and posterior communicating vein;
- 8. CN3 in lateral wall: Pass between PCA and SCA
- 9. CN6

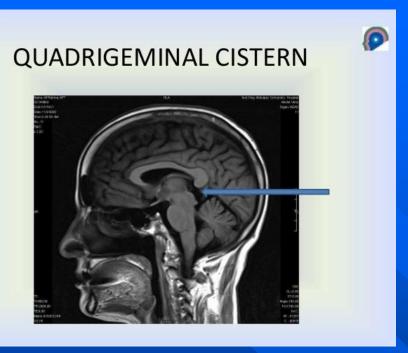












# **Quadrigeminal Cistern**





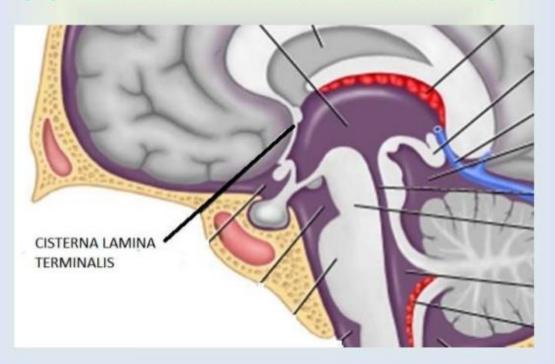


# Suprasellar / Chiasmatic Cisterns





# **CISTERNA LAMINA TERMINALIS**



# **CONTENTS**

- Anterior cerebral arteries; the A1 and proximal part of the A-2 segment
- 2. Acomm
- 3. Heubner's artery
- 4. The hypothalamic arteries
- 5. The origin of the fronto orbital arteries;
- 6. The venous system of the lamina terminalis.





#### PERICALLOSAL CISTERN

- The cistern of lamina terminalis is the superior extension of suprasellar and chiasmatic cisterns that extend to the superior surface of corpus callosum as the pericallosal (supracallosal) cistern.
- Pericallosal cistern is continuous posteriorly with the quadrigeminal cistern.
- It contains branches of the anterior cerebral artery(A4).