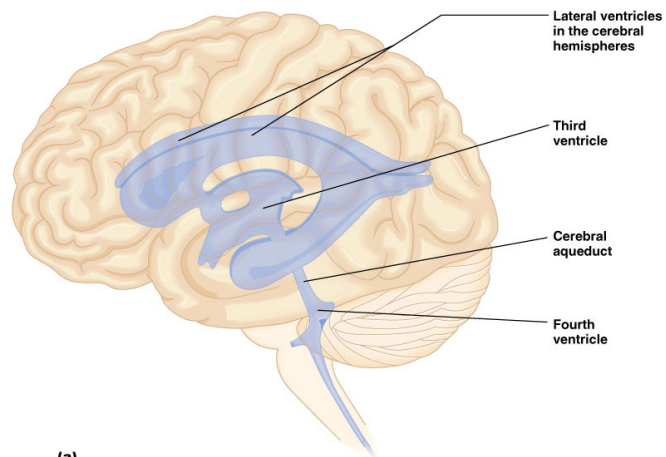


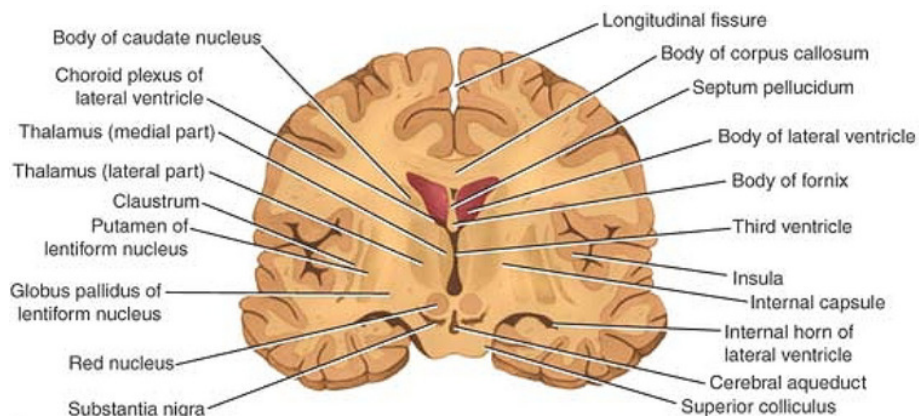
Ventricles and Location of the Cerebrospinal Fluid



(a)

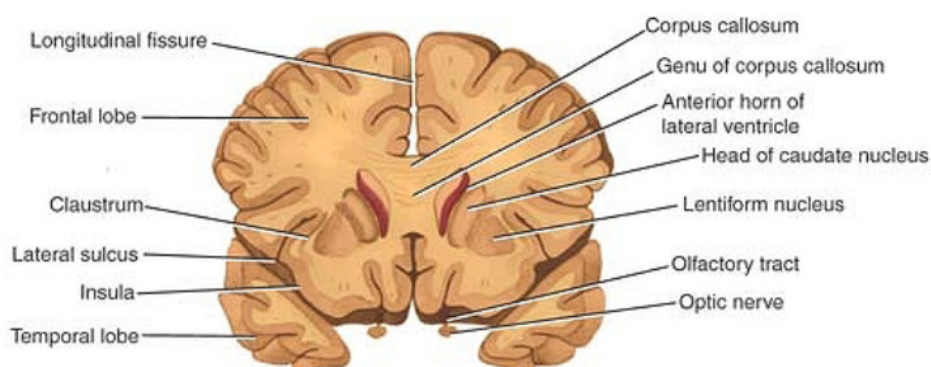
The body of the lateral ventricle

- Extends from the interventricular foramen to the posterior end of the thalamus
- **Roof:** undersurface of the corpus callosum
- **Floor:** body of the caudate nucleus and the lateral margin of the thalamus
- **Medial wall** septum pellucidum



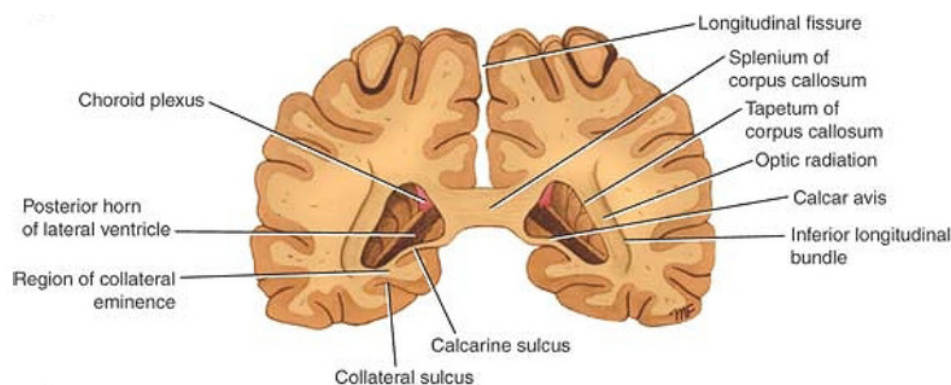
Anterior horn of the lateral ventricle

- Anterior end: frontal lobe
- Posterior end: continuous with the body of the ventricle
- **Roof:** anterior part of the corpus callosum
- **Floor:** head of the caudate nucleus
- **Medial wall:** superior surface of the rostrum of the corpus callosum, septum pellucidum and the anterior column of the fornix



Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle

- Anterior end: continuous with the body of the ventricle
- Posterior end: occipital lobe
- **Roof and lateral wall :** tapetum of the corpus callosum
- **Medial wall:**
 - Superior: splenial fibers of the corpus callosum, forceps major (bulb of the posterior horn)
 - Inferior: **calcar avis**

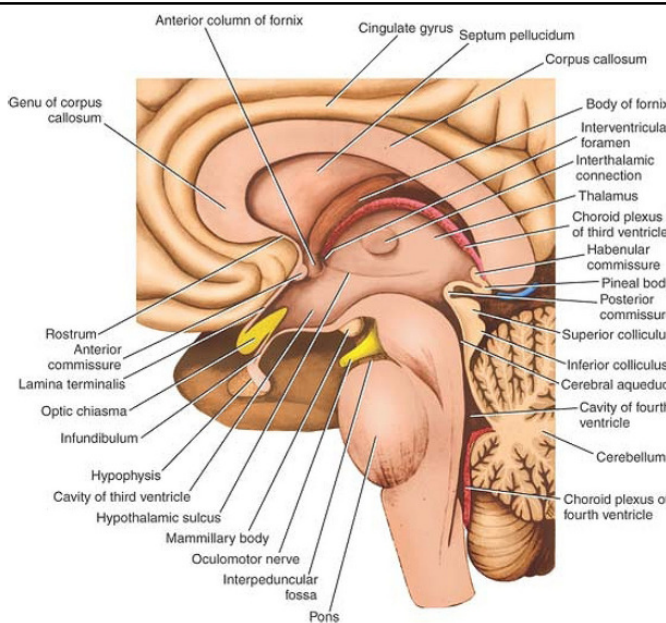


Inferior horn of the lateral ventricle

- Anterior end: temporal lobe
- Posterior end: continuous with the body of the ventricle
- **Roof** : inferior surface of the tapetum of the corpus callosum and by the tail of the caudate nucleus and amygdaloid nucleus
- **Floor**:
 - **Laterally**: collateral eminence
 - **Medially**: hippocampus

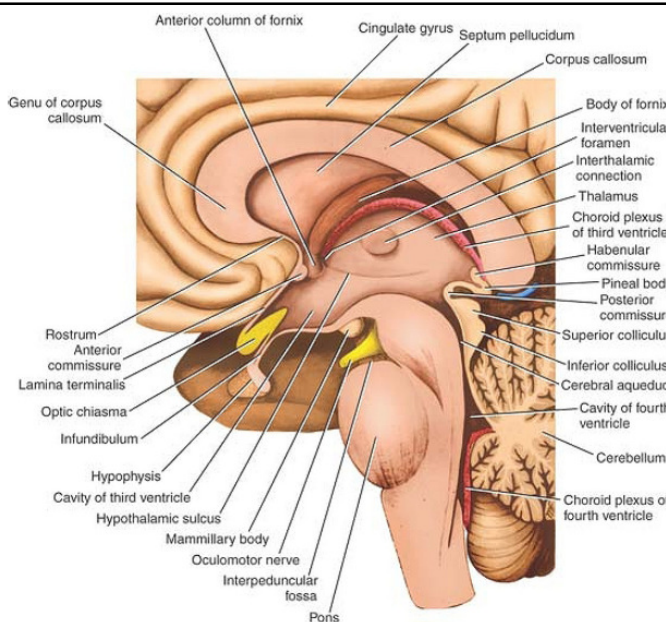
Third ventricle

- **Anterior wall:** lamina terminalis (thin sheet of gray matter) crossed by anterior commissure which is situated anterior to the anterior columns of the fornix
- **Posterior wall:** opening of cerebral aqueduct, posterior commissure, pineal recess, pineal body, habenular commissure



Third ventricle

- **Lateral wall:**
 - **superiorly:** medial surface of the thalamus
 - **Inferiorly:** hypothalamus
 - hypothalamic sulcus
 - the interthalamic connection
 - stria medullaris thalami. (bundle of nerve fibers, which are afferent fibers to the habenular nucleus)



Third ventricle

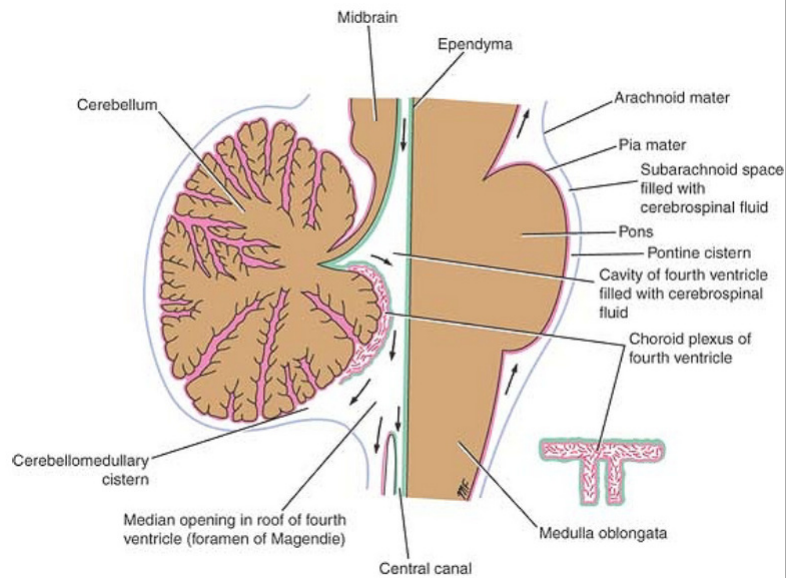
- **Roof:**
 - Layer of ependyma
 - Tela choroidea: two-layered fold of pia mater
 - fornix and corpus callosum

Third ventricle

- **Floor:**
 - Optic chiasma, the tuber cinereum, the infundibulum, and mammillary bodies

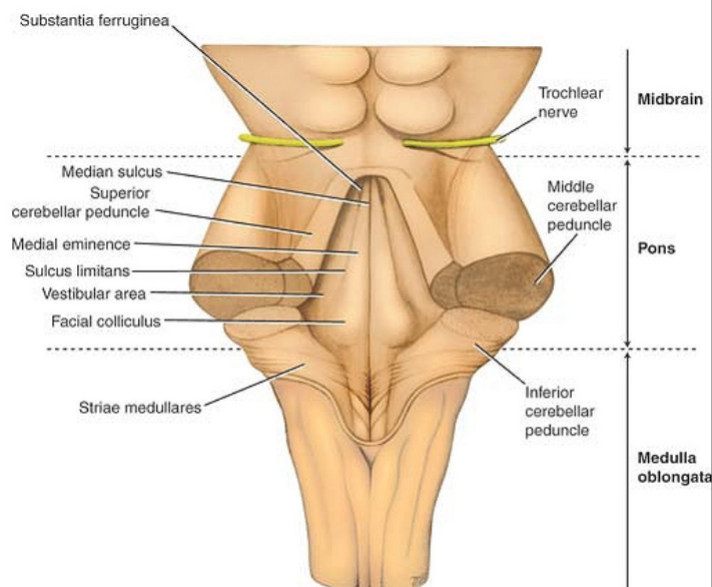
Fourth ventricle

- **Anteriorly:** pons and the superior half of the medulla oblongata
- **Posteriorly:** cerebellum



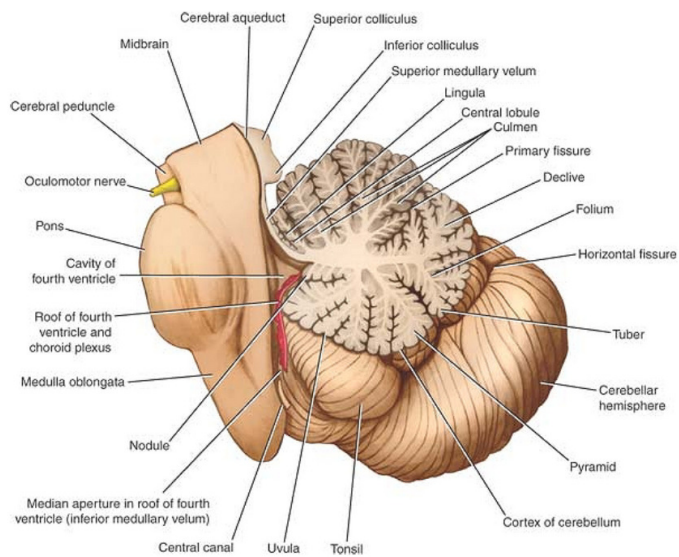
Fourth ventricle

- **Lateral Boundaries:**
 - **Superiorly:** Superior cerebellar peduncle
 - **Inferiorly:** Inferior cerebellar peduncle



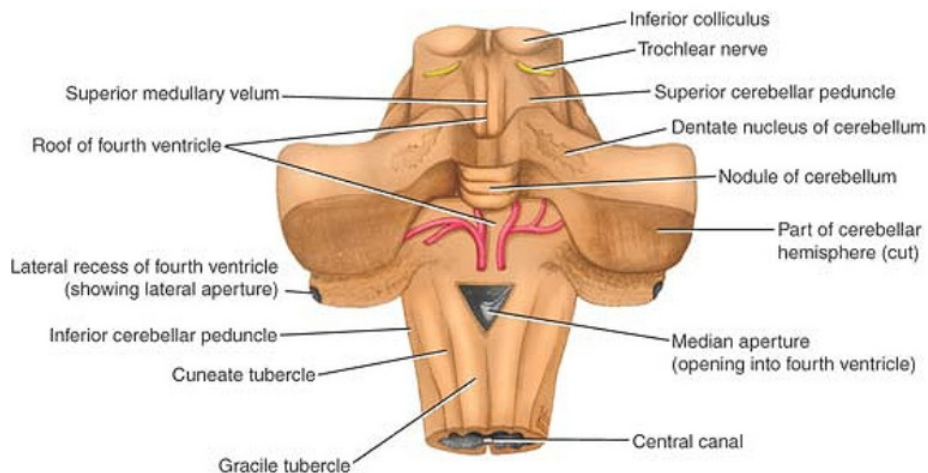
Fourth ventricle: Roof or posterior wall

- **Superiorly:** two superior cerebellar peduncles and superior medullary velum (connecting sheet of white matter)
- **Inferiorly:** Inferior medullary velum
- median aperture (foramen of Magendie)
- foramina of Luschka: lateral openings of the fourth ventricle



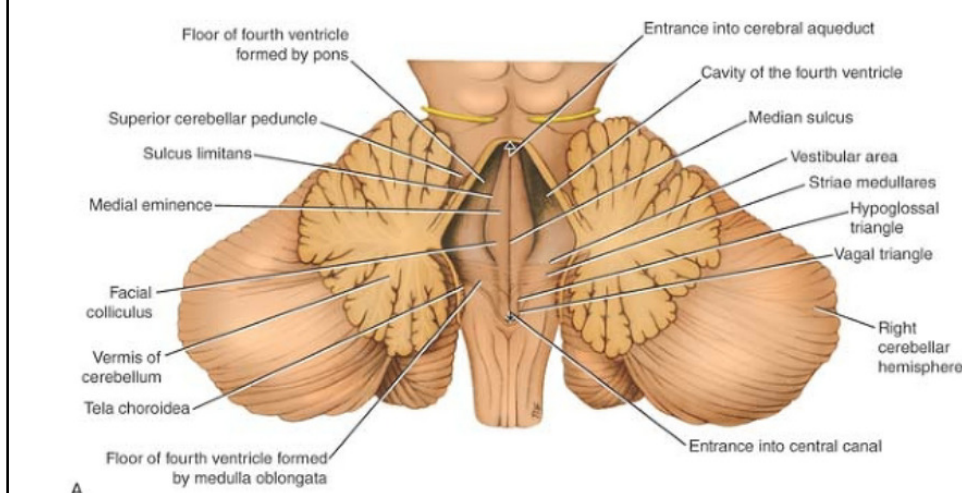
Fourth ventricle

- Foramen of Magendie
- Foramina of Luschka



Forth ventricle: Floor or Rhomboid Fossa

- Diamond-shaped
- Formed by posterior surface of the pons and the cranial half of the medulla oblongata



- **Interventricular foramina** narrow, oval openings, between the two lateral ventricles and the third ventricle.
- **Aqueduct of the midbrain (cerebral aqueduct)** passes CSF from third ventricle through the midbrain, into the fourth ventricle.
- CSF enters the subarachnoid space through three openings in the roof of the fourth ventricle: a single **median aperture** and paired **lateral apertures**

Labels in the diagram include: Longitudinal fissure, LATERAL VENTRICLES, INTERVENTRICULAR FORAMEN, AQUEDUCT OF THE MIDBRAIN, FOURTH VENTRICLE, MEDIAN APERTURE, Medulla oblongata, CENTRAL CANAL, Spinal cord, Pons, LATERAL APERTURE, and THIRD VENTRICLE.

(b) Anterior view of brain

