CEREBRAL BLOOD CIRCULATION

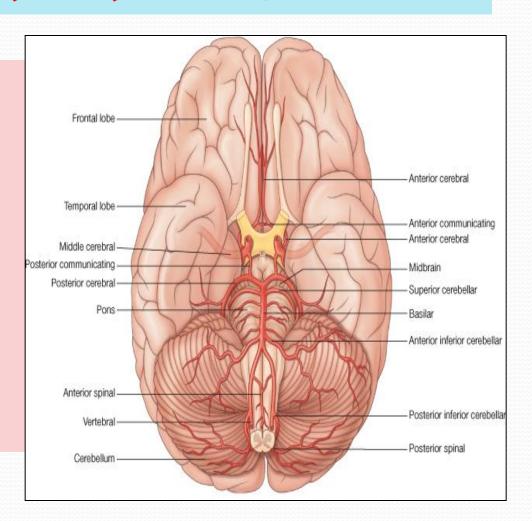
DR JAMILA EL MEDANY

OBJECTIVES

- At the end of the lecture, students should be able to:
- List the cerebral arteries.
- Describe the cerebral arterial supply regarding the origin, distribution and branches.
- Describe the arterial Circle of Willis.
- Describe the cerebral venous drainage and its termination.
- Describe arterial & venous vascular disorders and their clinical manifestations.

CEREBRAL ARTERIAL SUPPLY

- It is composed of two arterial systems:
 - A. Carotid System
 - B. Vertebro Basilar System



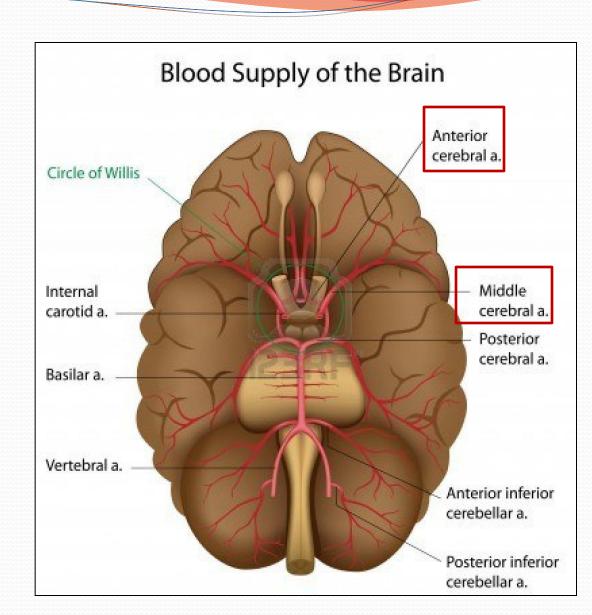
CAROTID SYSTEM

It is composed of:

Internal carotid artery and its branches:

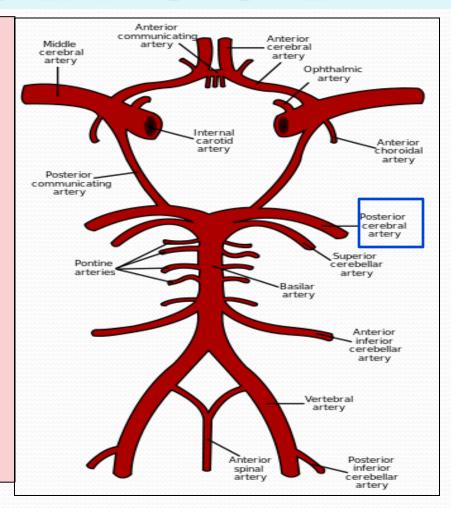
Anterior cerebral artery&

Middle cerebral artery

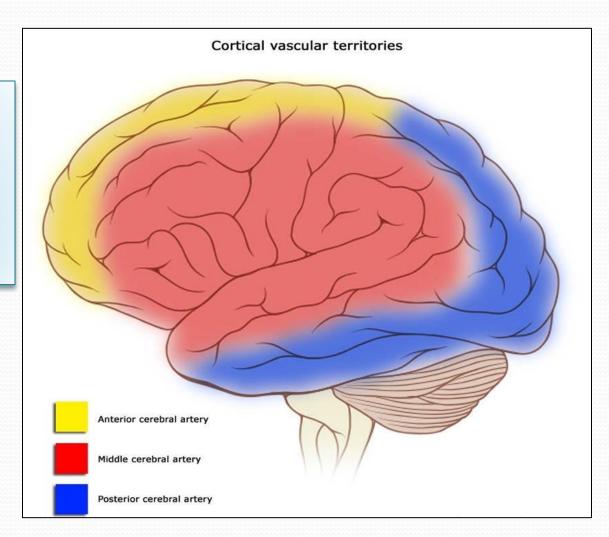


VERTEBRO BASILAR SYSTEM

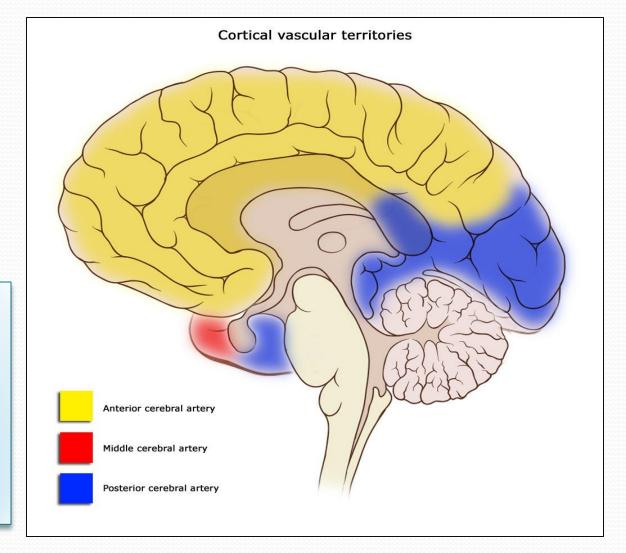
- The two Vertebral
 arteries (from Subclavian
 artery) unite to form
 Basilar artery.
- It divides at the upper border of the pons into two Posterior Cerebral arteries.



Distribution of the cerebral arteries on the superolateral surface of the cerebral H

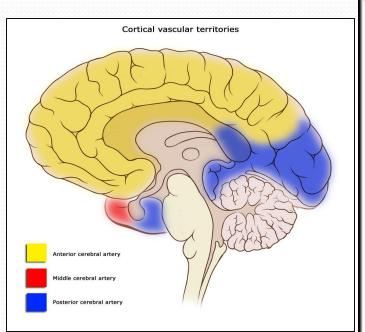


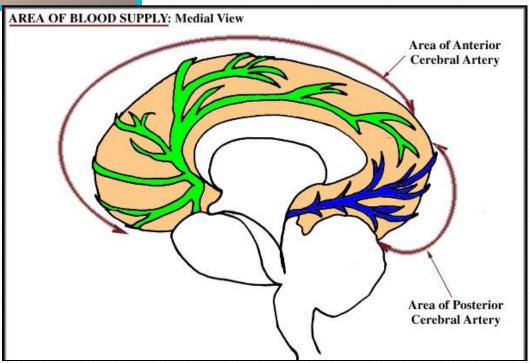
Distribution of the cerebral arteries on the medial surface of the cerebral H



ANTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY

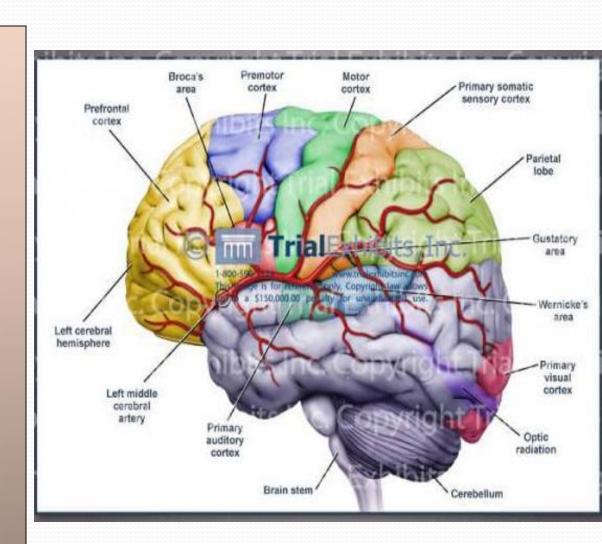
- Supplies: orbital and medial surfaces of the frontal and parietal lobes
- A narrow part on the superolateral surface.





MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY

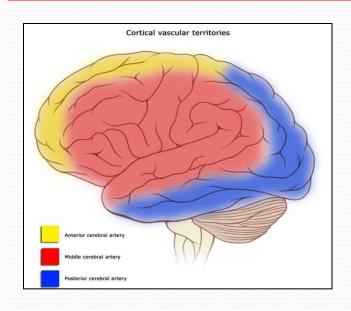
- Supplies entire
 Superolateral surface:
 - Somatosensory Cortex
 - Motor Cortex
 - Language areas:
 - Broca's Area
 - Wernicke's Area)
 - Auditory areas:
 - Primary auditory area
 - Auditory association (Heschl's Gyrus

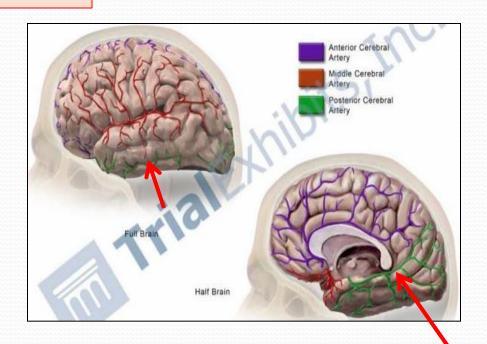


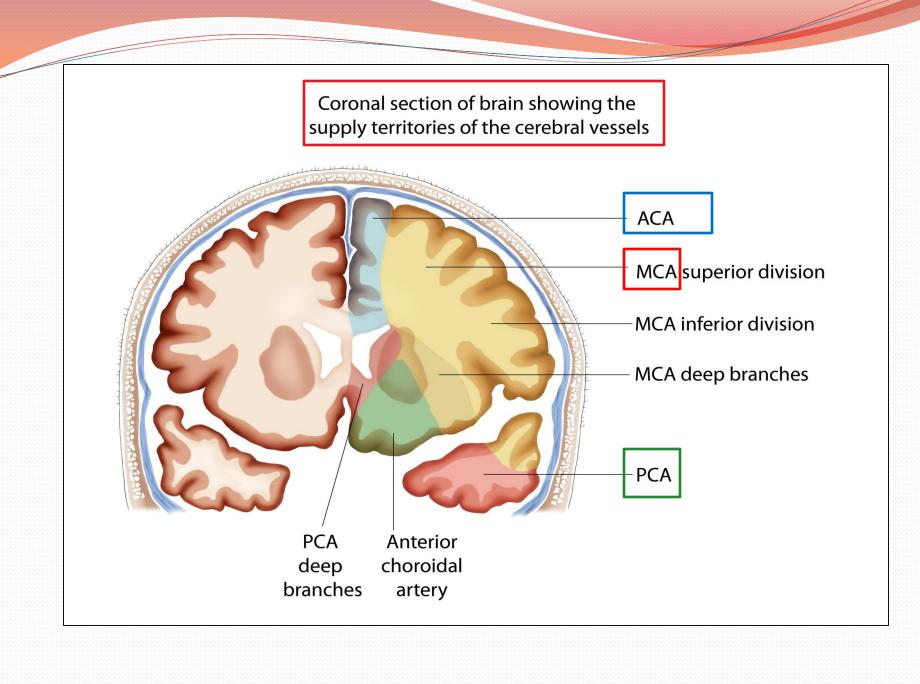
POSTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY

Supplies:

- Anterior and inferior parts of temporal lobe, Uncus, Inferior temporal gyrus,
- Inferior and Medial parts of Occipital lobe (visual areas)

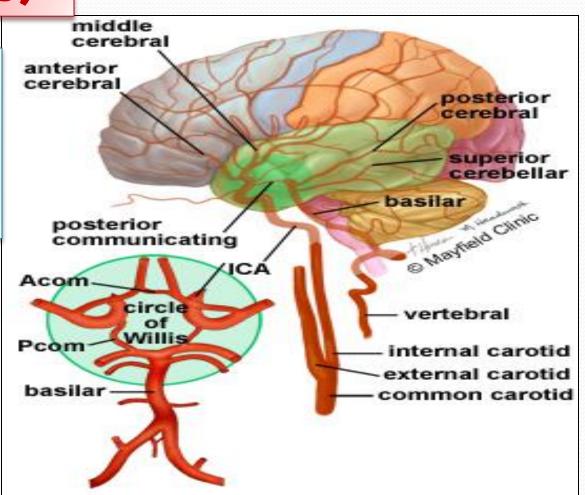




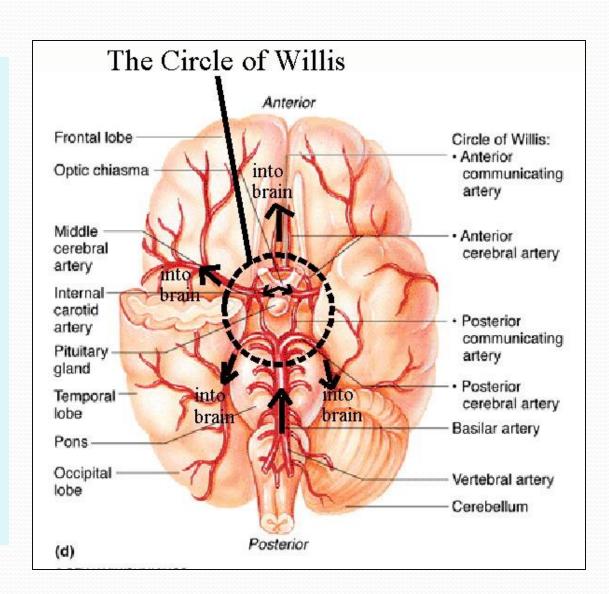


CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS (OF WILLIS)

It joins the Carotid & Vertebrobasilar systems

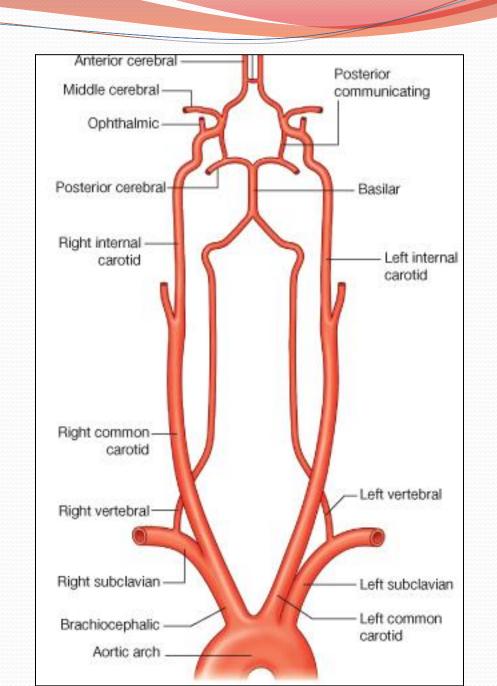


- <u>located</u> on the base of the brain
- It encircles:
- Optic Chiasma, Hypothalamus Pituitary gland Midbrain.

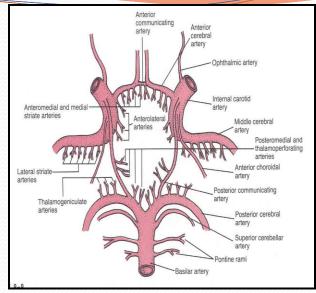


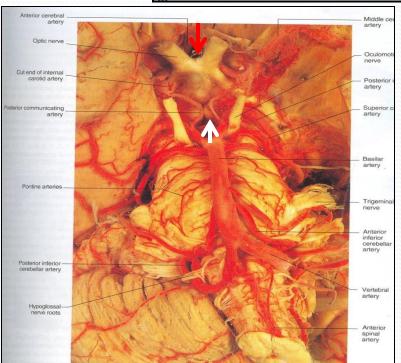
Composed of:

- 2 Anterior cerebral arteries
- 2 Internal carotid arteries
- 2 Posterior cerebral arteries
- 2 Posterior communicating arteries
- 1 Anterior communicating artery



- Branches:
- Perforating arteries (Anterior& Posterior):
- Numerous small vessels that penetrate the surface of the brain through the anterior and posterior perforating substances.
- APA supply:
- Large part of Basal Ganglia,
- Optic chiasma,
- Internal capsule & Hypothalamus
- PPA supply:
- Ventral portion of Midbrain, parts of Subthalamus and Hypothalamus

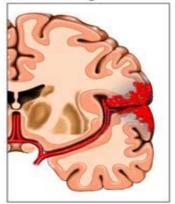




ARTERIAL DISORDERS

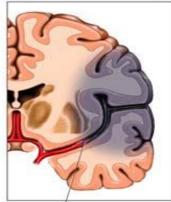
- A. STROKE (Sudden occlusion
- of the blood supply):
- It can be:
 - 1. Hemorrhagic
 - 2. Ischemaic
 - B. ANEURYSM
- C. ANGIOMA

Hemorrhagic Stroke



Hemorrhage/blood leaks into brain tissue





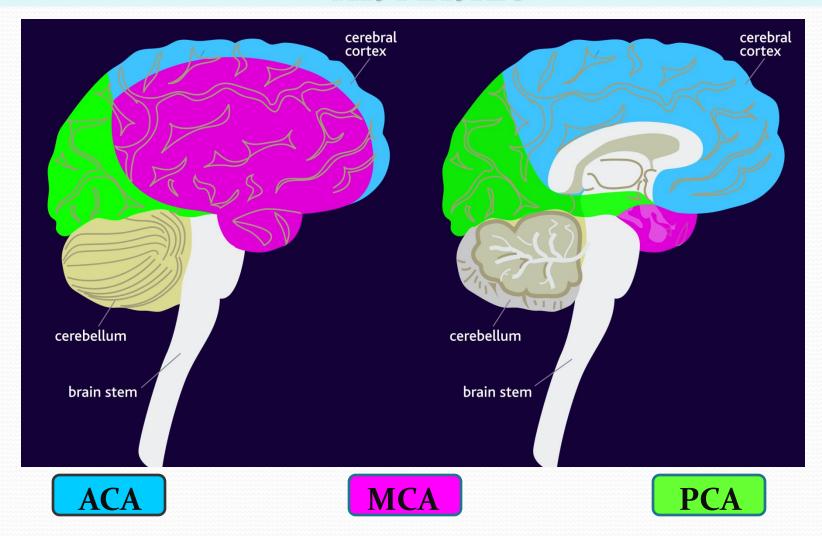
Clot stops blood supply to an area of the brain



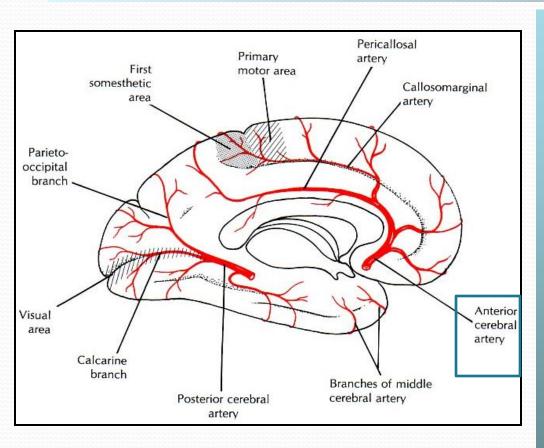
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EFFECT OF OCCLUSION OF CEREBRAL ARTERIES

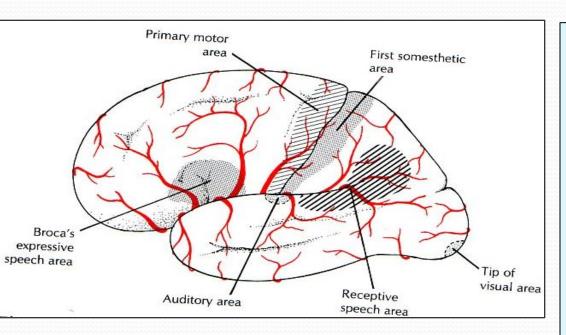


ACA



- 1. Motor & sensory disturbances in the contralateral distal leg
- 2. Difficulty in the Prefrontal lobe functions:
- Cognitive thinking, Judgment,
- Motor initiation and
- Self monitoring

MCA

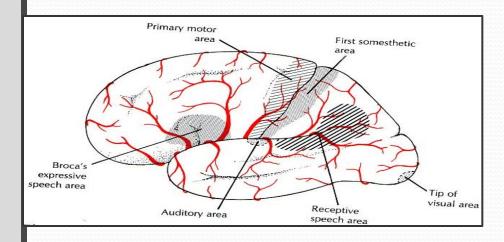


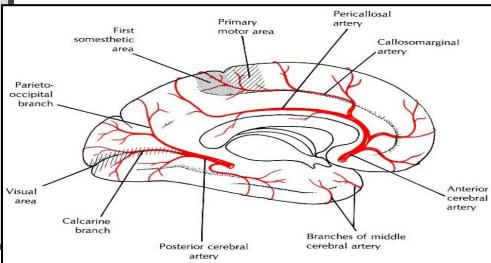
- 1. Contralateral weakness of:
 - Face, Arm & Hand (more than leg)
- 2.Contralateral sensory loss of:
- Face, Arm & Hand (more than leg)
 - 3. Visual field cut (damage to optic radiation)
- 4. Aphasia (language disturbances)
 - Broca's: production
 - Wernicke's: comprehension



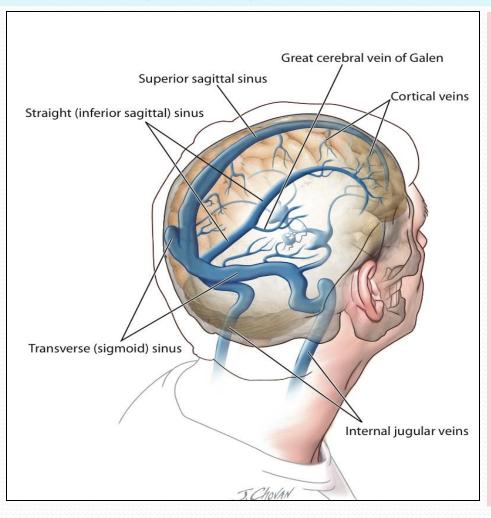
1. Visual disturbances

- Contralateral homonymous hemianopia
- In Bilateral lesions:
 Cortical Blindness
 - patients unaware they cannot see (Anton's syndrome)
- 2. Memory impairment
- If the temporal lobe is affected





CEREBRAL VENOUS DRAINAGE

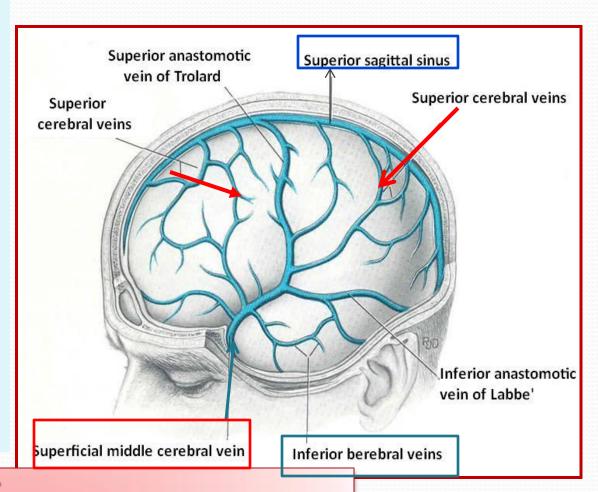


- CORTICAL VEINS:
- (A) Superficial
- found in the
 Subarchnoid space
 Drain the cortical surfaces
- (B) Deep veins:
- Drain the deeper structures
- These veins are thin walled and devoid of valves.
- They ultimately drain into the
- Dural Venous Sinuses

SUPERFICIAL CORTICAL VEINS

1. <u>Superior</u> <u>cerebral veins (6</u> <u>to 12)</u>

- Drain lateral surface of brain above the lateral sulcus
- Terminate mainly into the Superior Sagittal sinus, and partly into Superficial middle cerebral vein.

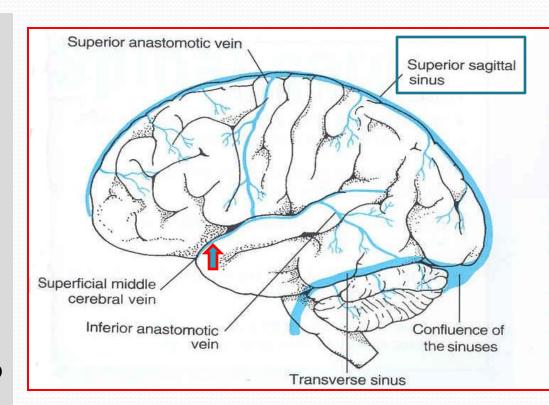


2. Inferior cerebral veins:

- Run below the lateral sulcus
- Drain the lateral surface of the temporal lobe
- Terminate partly into superficial middle cerebral vein & partly into Transverse sinus.

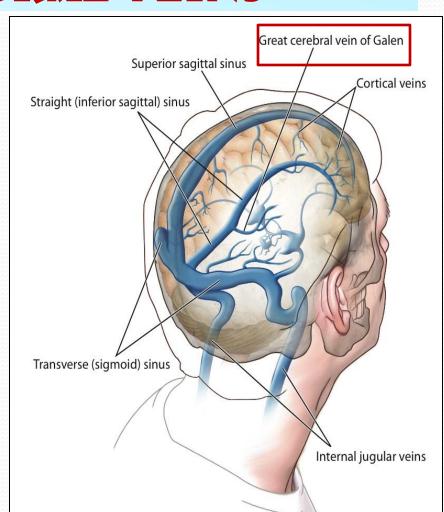
3.Superficial middle cerebral vein:

- Runs along the lateral sulcus
- Terminates into the Cavernous sinus
- It is connected posteriorly through
 Superior & Inferior anastomotic veins to
 Superior Sagittal & Transverse sinuses.



DEEP CEREBRAL VEINS

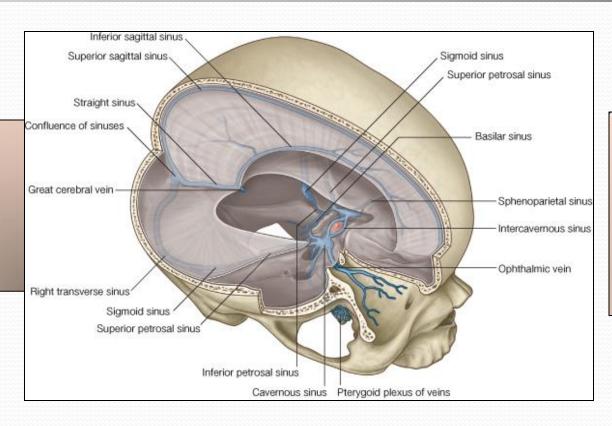
- Drain the internal structures (basal ganglia, internal capsule, thalamus)
- They merge to form two Internal Cerebral Veins.
- The two veins unite in the midline to form the Great Cerebral vein.
- This short vessel joins the Inferior Sagittal sinus to form the Straight S



DURAL VENOUS SINUSES

Paired

Transverse.
Sigmoid.
Cavernous.
Petrosal
(Sup & Inf)



Single

Superior sagittal. Inferior sagittal. Straight. Occipital

Blood flows from transverse &sigmoid sinuses into IJV

VENOUS DISORDERS

- Infarcation.
- Sinus thrombosis:
- (SSS thrombosis) can complicates ear infection.
- Cavernous S thrombosis (as a complication of infection in the dangerous area of the face)
- Obstruction of venous drainage of the brain leads to Cerebral edema and raised ICP



Thank You & Good Luck