Base of the Skull

(Foramina contents)

Optic canal

Optic nerve
Ophthalmic artery

Foramen rotundum

Maxillary nerve

Foramen ovale

Mandibular nerve Accessory meningeal artery

Lesser petrosal nerve

Foramen lacerum

Structures passing whole length:

- Meningeal branch of Ascending pharyngeal artery
 Emissary vein
- ---

Other structures partially traversing:

- 3. Internal carotid artery
- 4. Greater petrosal nerve

Jugular foramen

Inferior petrosal sinus Glossopharyngeal nerve

Vagus nerve

Accessory nerve

Sigmoid sinus

Posterior meningeal artery

Hypoglossal canal

Hypoglossal nerve

Superior orbital fissure

Oculomotor nerve Trochlear nerve Ophthalmic nerve Abducens nerve Superior ophthalmic vein

Foramen spinosum

Middle meningeal artery & vein Meningeal branch of mandibular nerve

Carotid canal

Internal carotid artery & nerve plexus

Internal Acoustic Meatus

Facial nerve Vestibulocochlear nerve Labyrinthine artery

Foramen magnum

Medulla oblongata Vertebral arteries Spinal root of accessory nerve

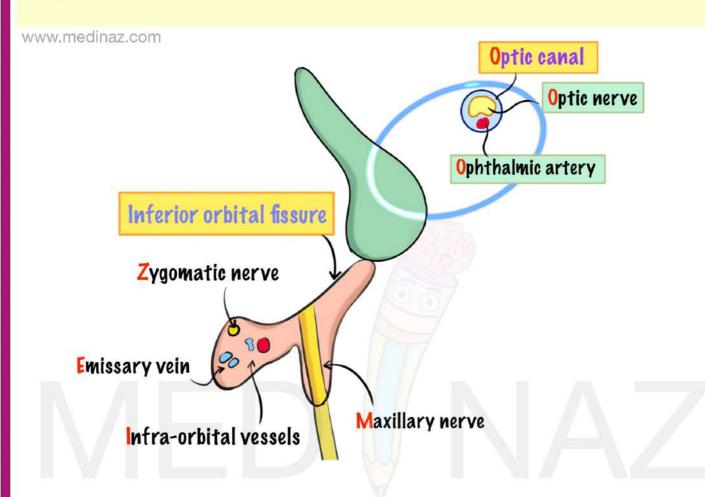


Clinical Correlates

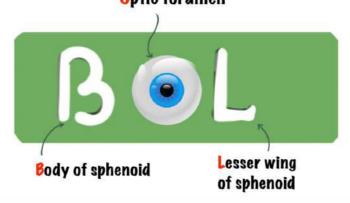
Jugular foramen syndrome: may be caused by a tumor pressing on CN IX, X, and XI. Patients present with hoarseness, dysphagia (CN IX and X), loss of sensation over the oropharynx and posterior third of the tongue (CN IX), and trapezius and sternocleidomastoid weakness (CN XI). The nearby CN XII may be involved, producing tongue deviation to the lesioned side.

Optic canal contents

Optic nerve, sympathetic nerves
Ophthalmic artery



Optic foramen: is situated between lesser wing and body of sphenoid
Optic foramen



Choroid fissure of eye

The developing optic vesicle and stalk have a groove on their inferior surfaces called the optic or choroidal fissure, through which blood vessels gain access to the optic cup as well as the lens vesicle. The blood vessels are the hyaloid artery, a branch of the ophthalmic artery, and its accompanying vein

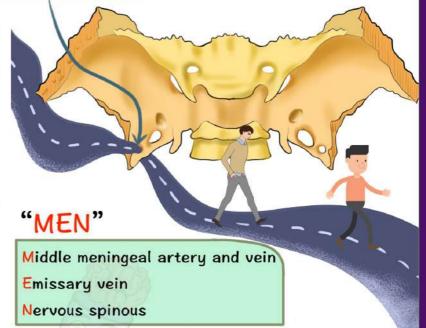
Foramen spinosum

Foramen spinosum contents

- Middle meningeal artery and vein
- Emissary vein
- Nervous spinous (meningeal branch of mandibular nerve)

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Foramen lacerum

- B/w petrous and sphenoid
- Lower part filled with cartilage
- Upper part transmits ICA

Hypoglossal canal contents

- Hypoglossal nerve and its meningeal branch
- Meningeal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery.
- Emissary vein

Jugular foramen contents

- Anterior part: Inferior petrosal sinus
- → Middle part: CN 9, 10, 11 + Meningeal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery.
- > Posterior part: Occipital artery + IJV, emissary vein

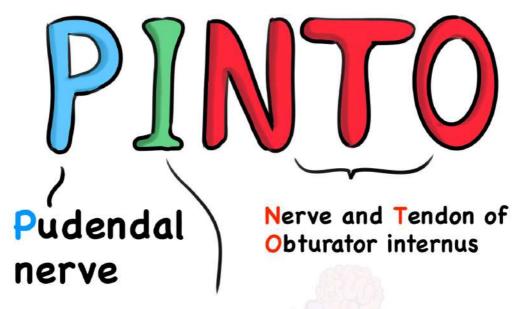


Points to remember:



CN 12 passes through hypoglossal canal

Structures passing through lesser sciatic foramen:



Int. Pudendal vessels

Femoral Triangle

"NAVEL"

N: femoral Nerve

A: femoral Artery

V: femoral Vein

E: Empty space (Femoral canal)

L: Lymphatics

Femoral artery

Pelvis

Inguinal ligament

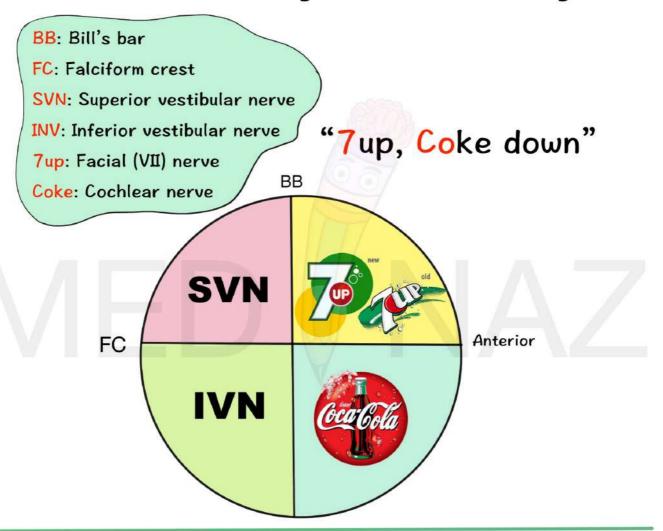
Medial

Lymphatics

Adductor longus

Femoral vein

Internal Auditory Canal anatomy



Jugular foramen contents

"Married Man Is Going Vagus to Access Eternal Joy"

