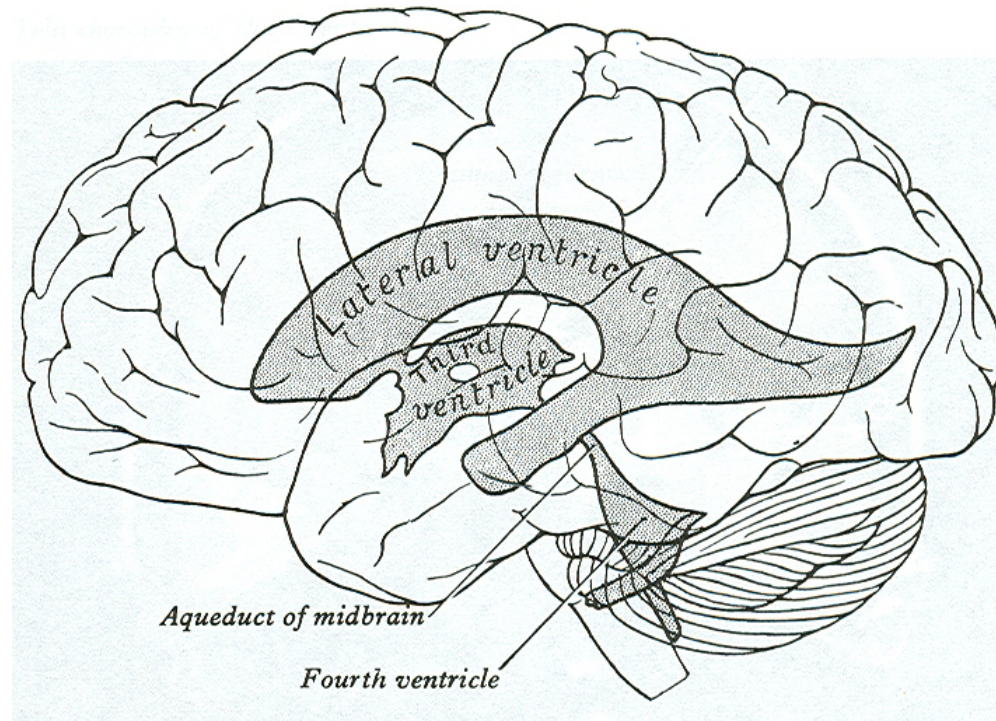
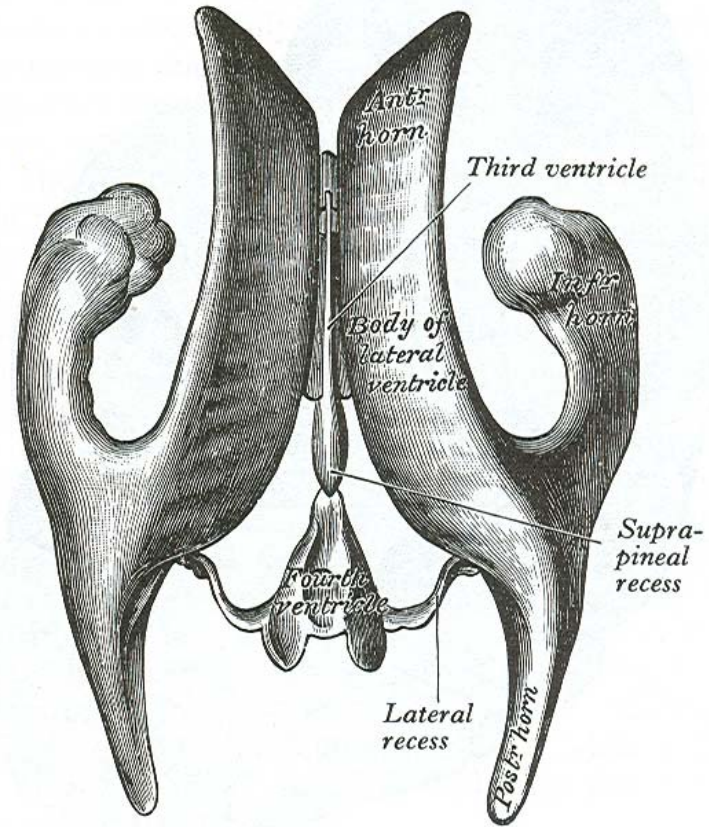
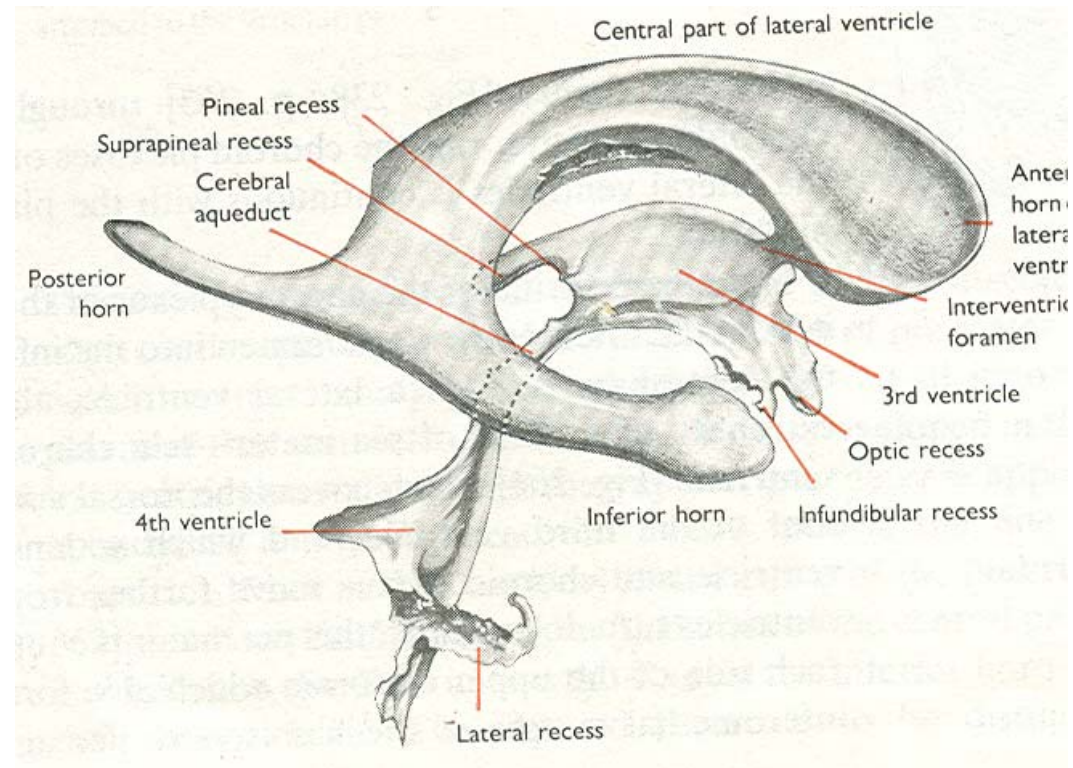
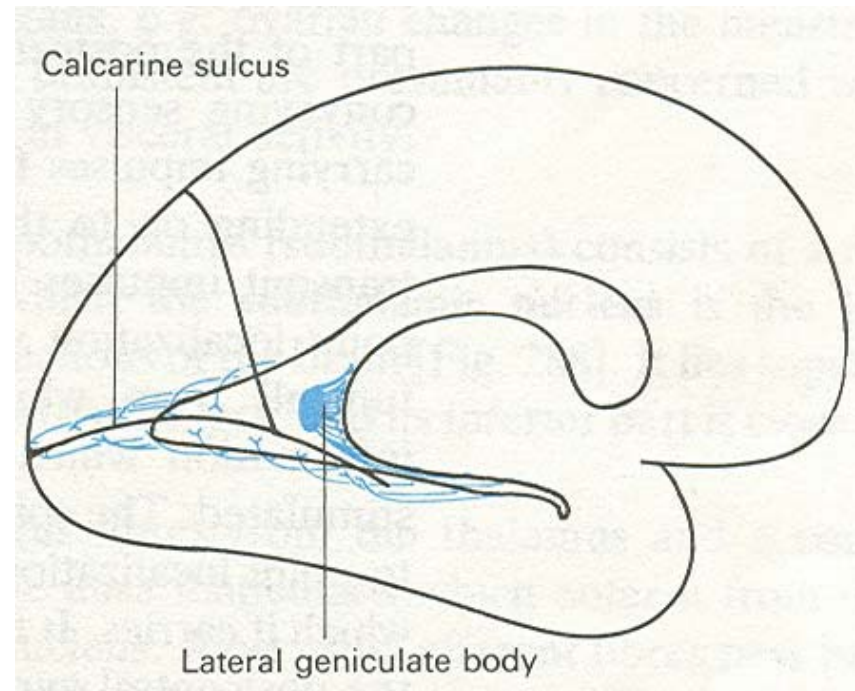
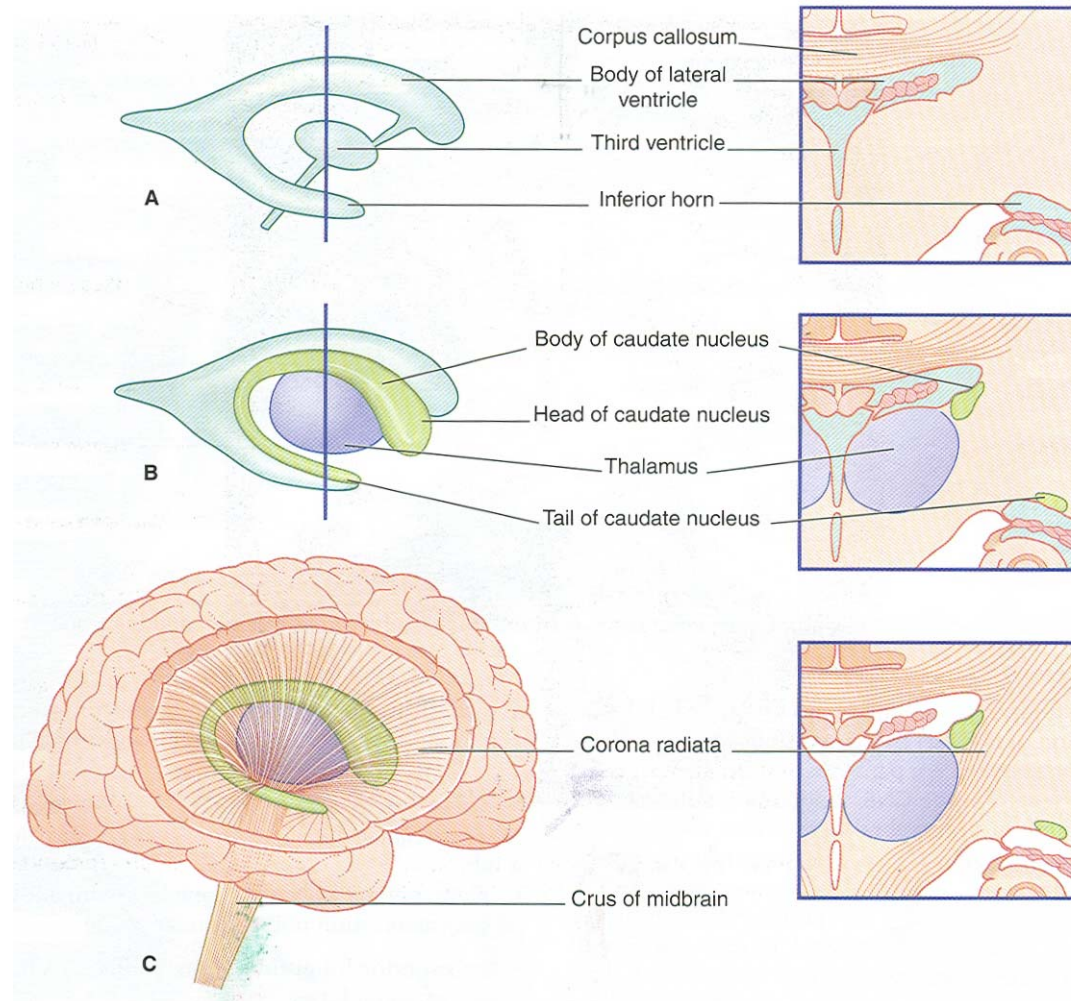


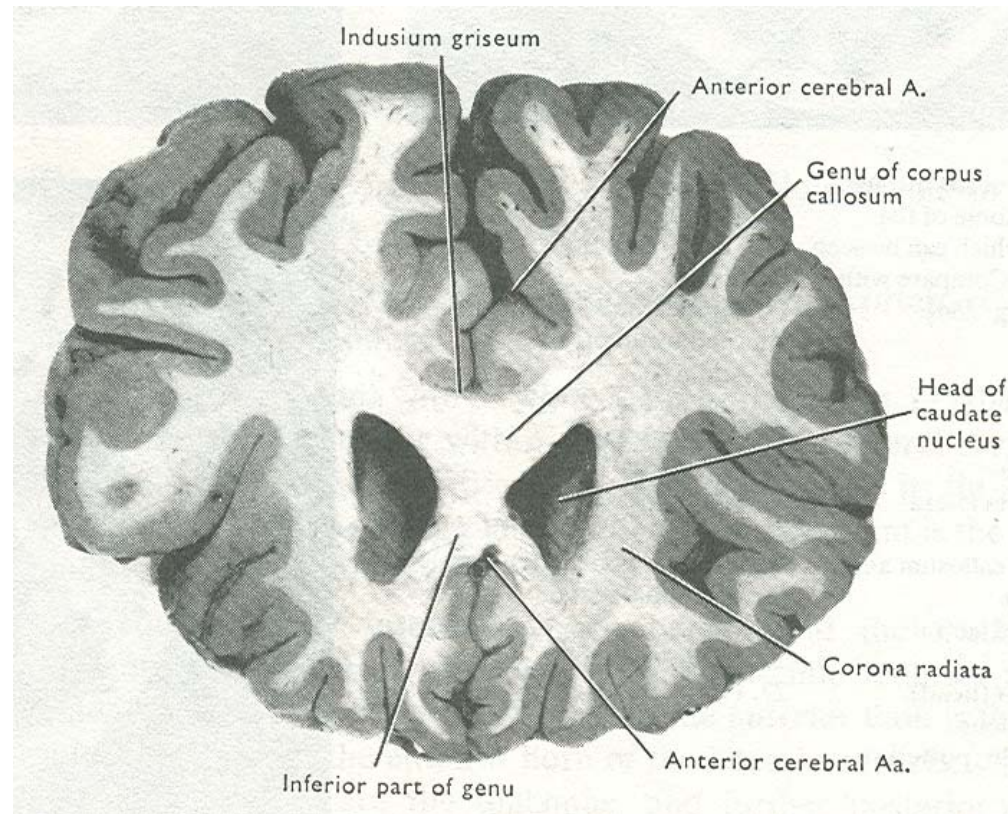






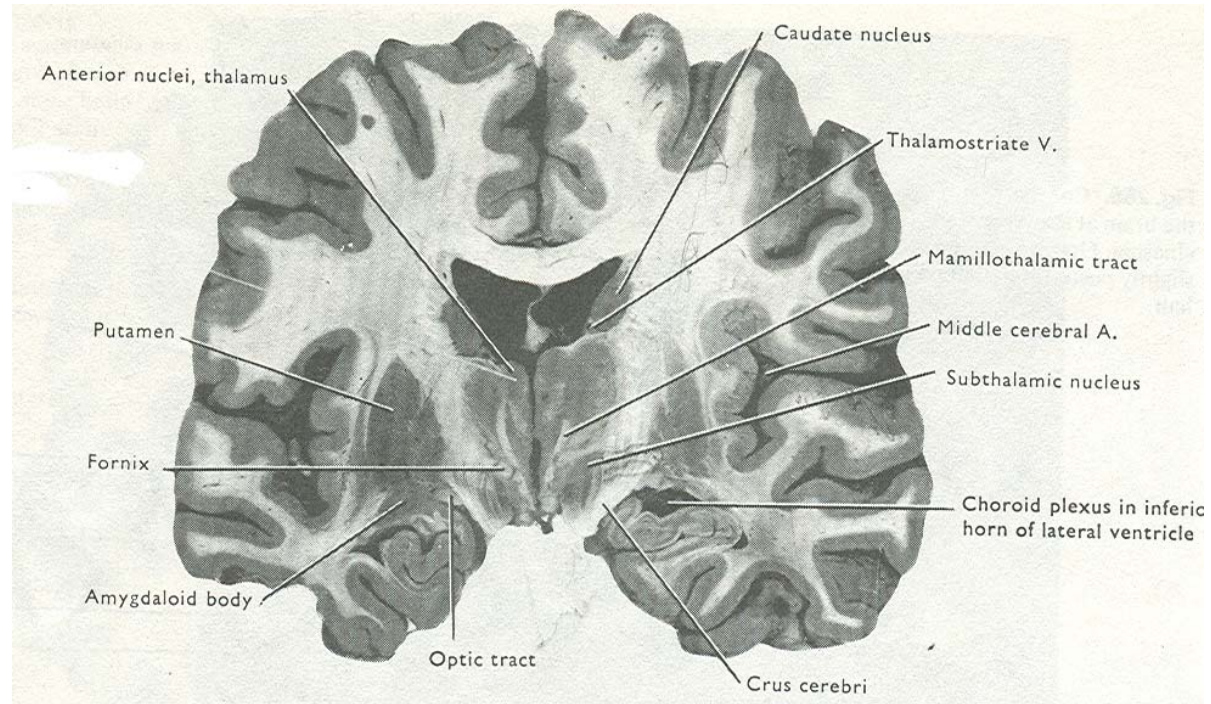


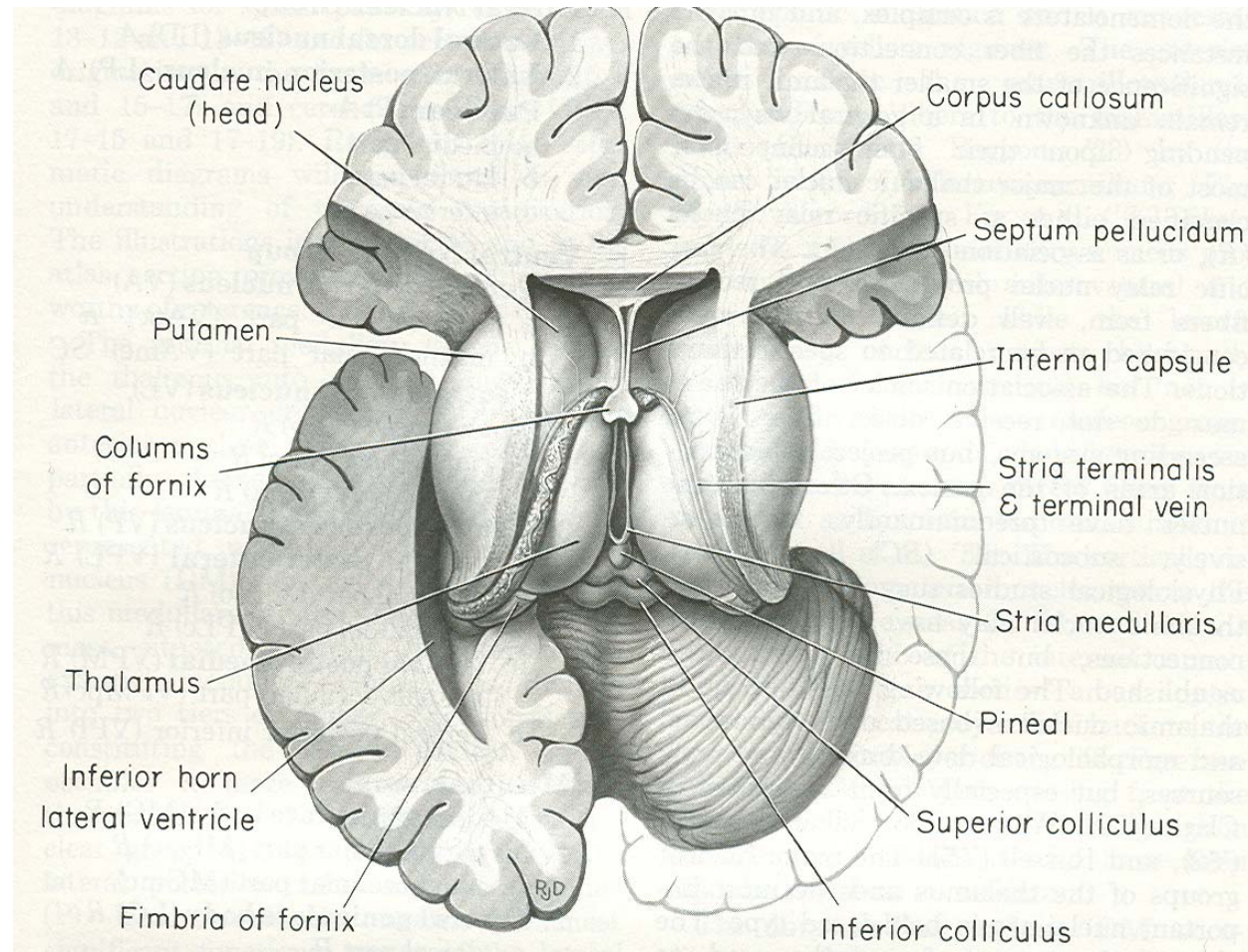


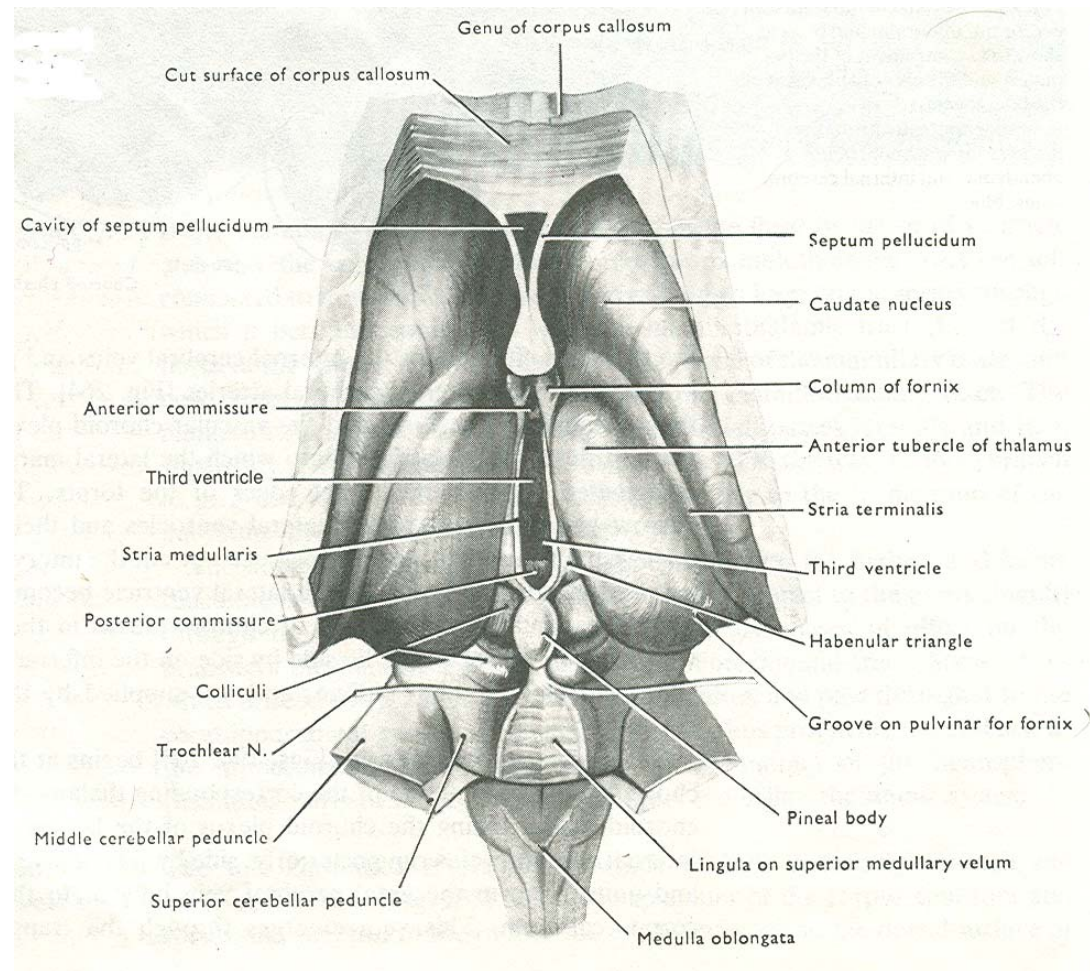


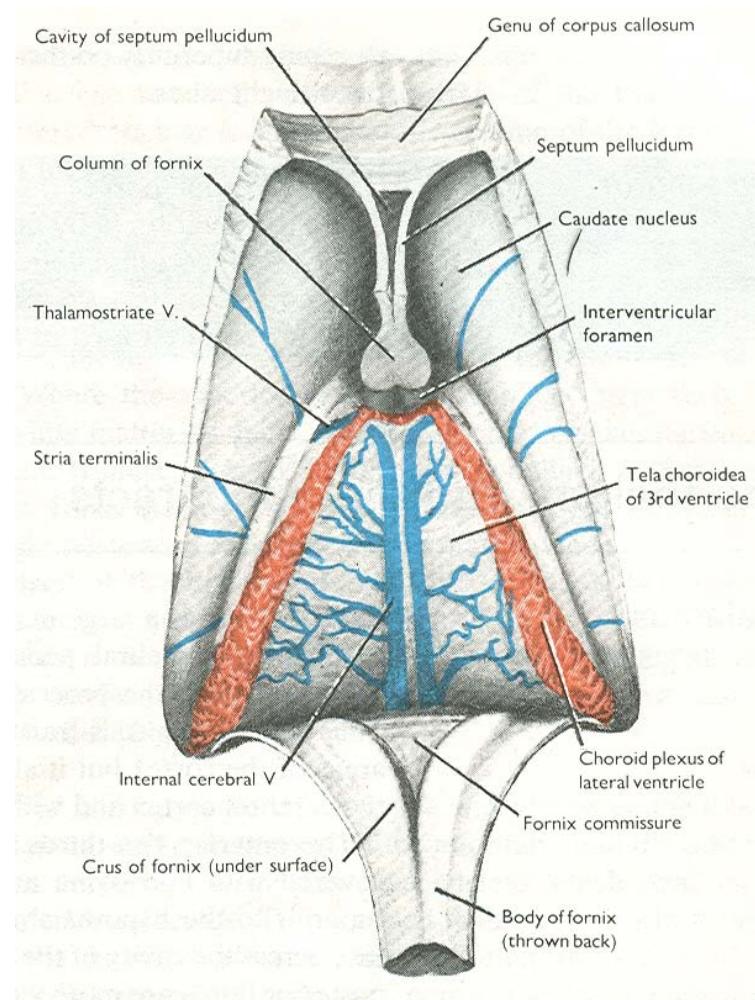
ANTERIOR HORN:

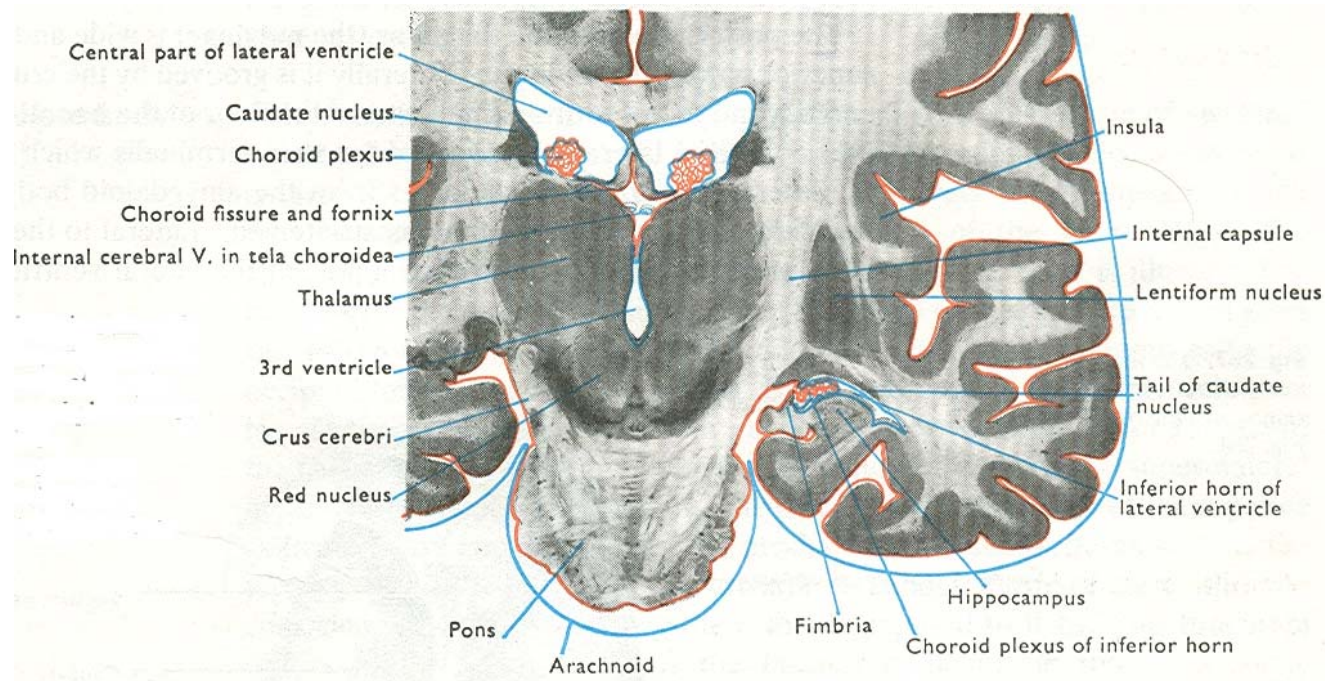
1. Anterior wall: Genu of corpus callosum
2. Roof: Trunk of corpus callosum
3. Floor: Head of caudate nucleus &
Rostrum of corpus callosum
4. Medial wall: Septum pellucidum &
column of fornix

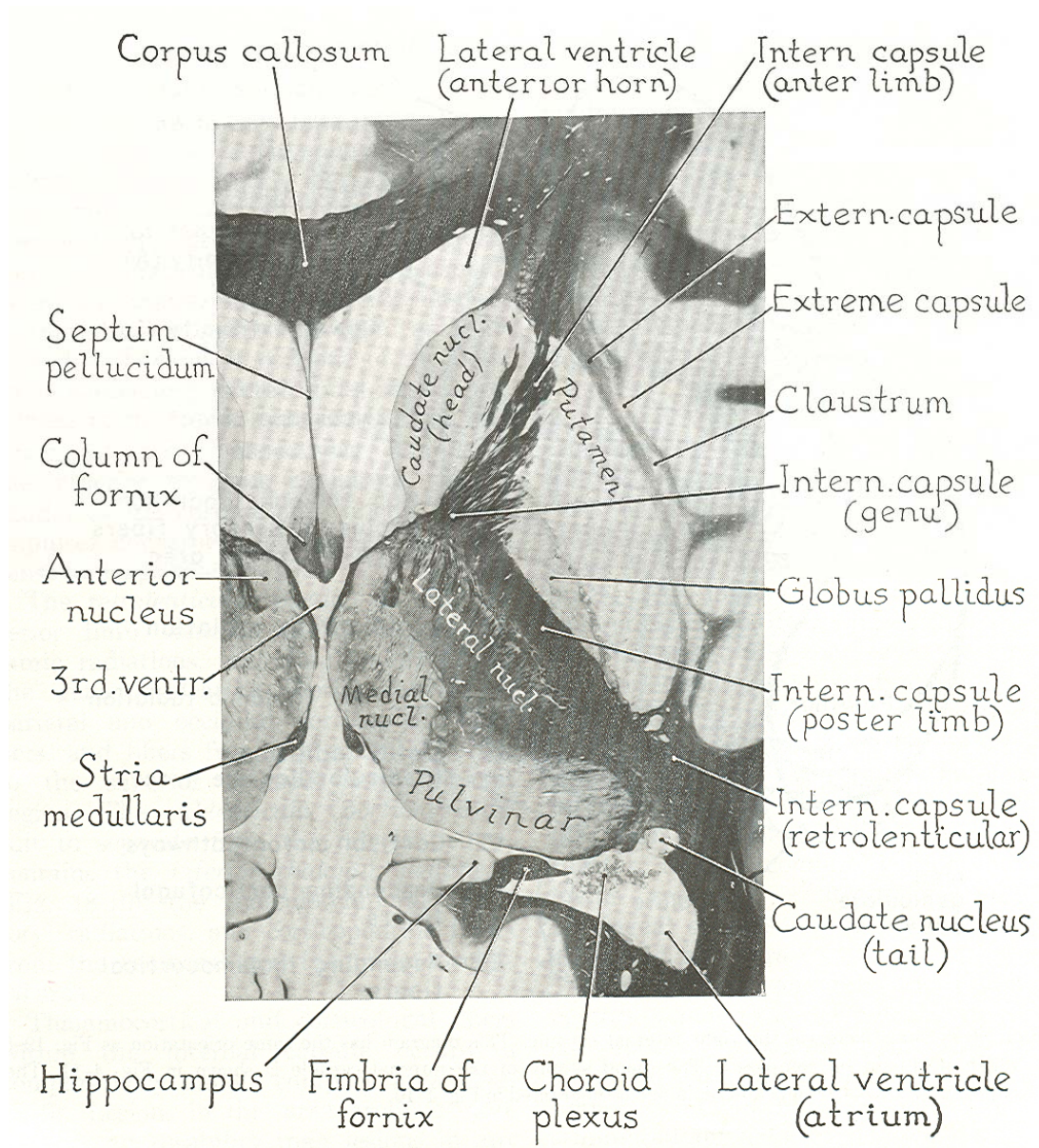


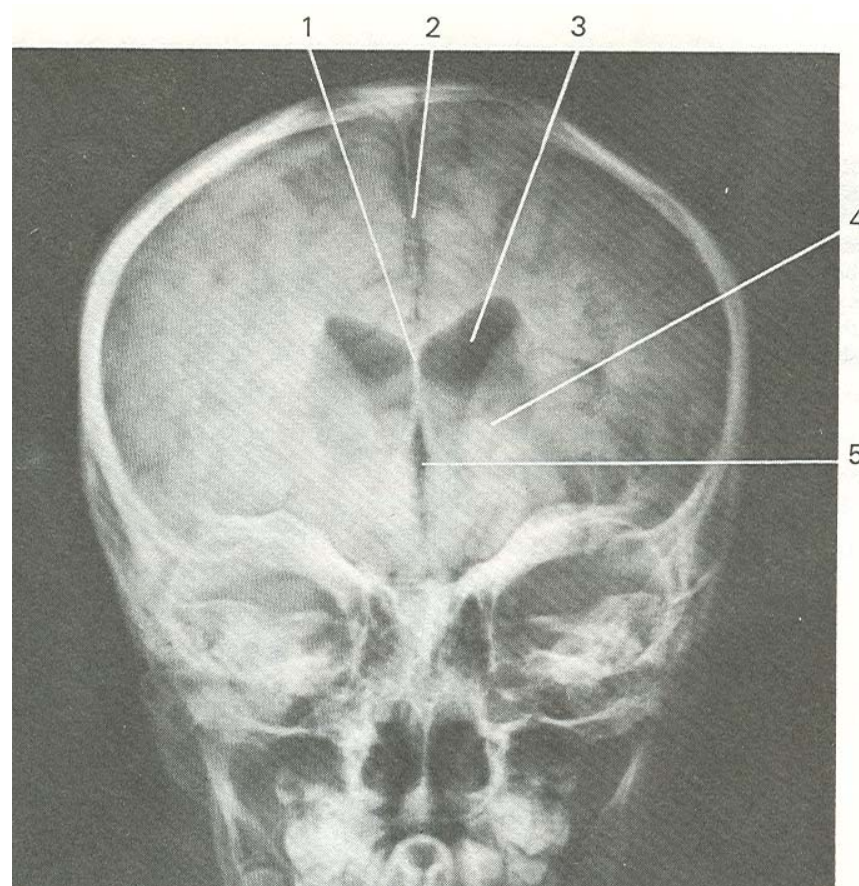






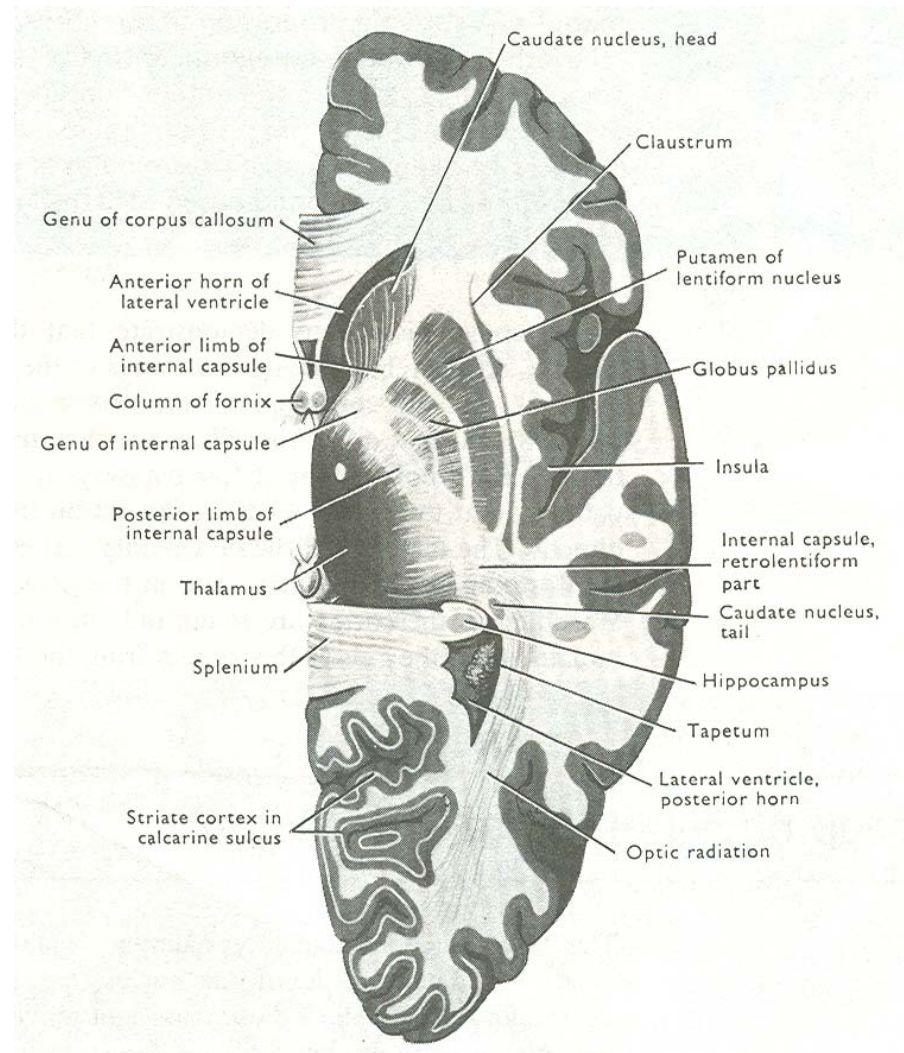


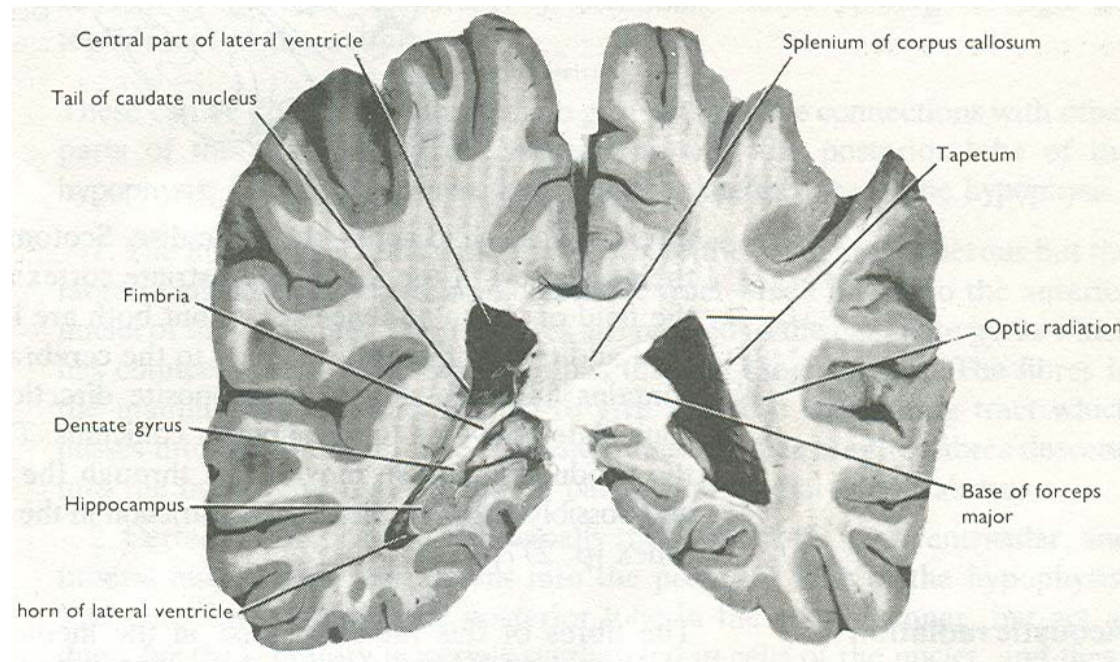


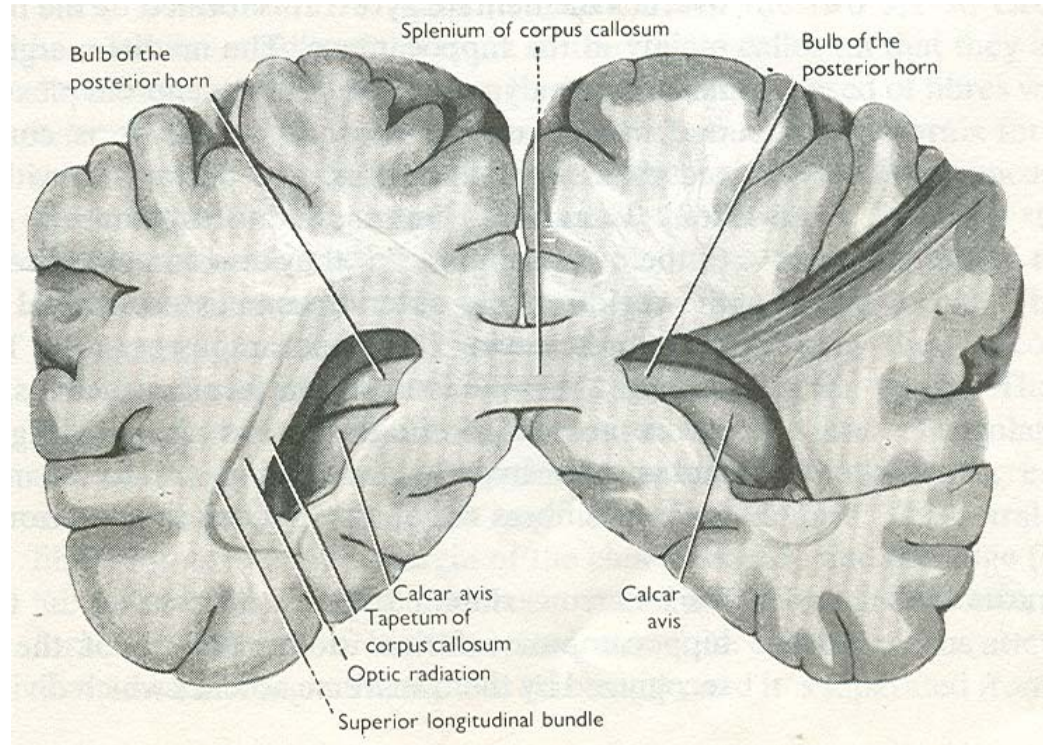


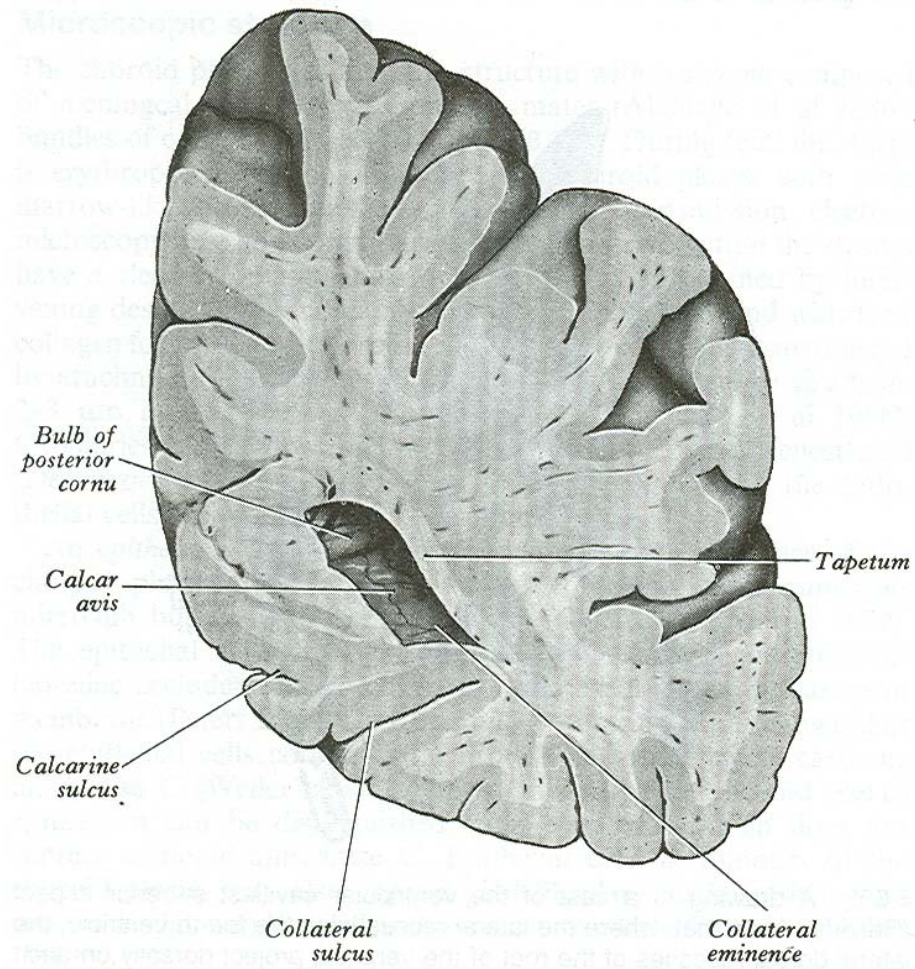
CENTRAL PART:

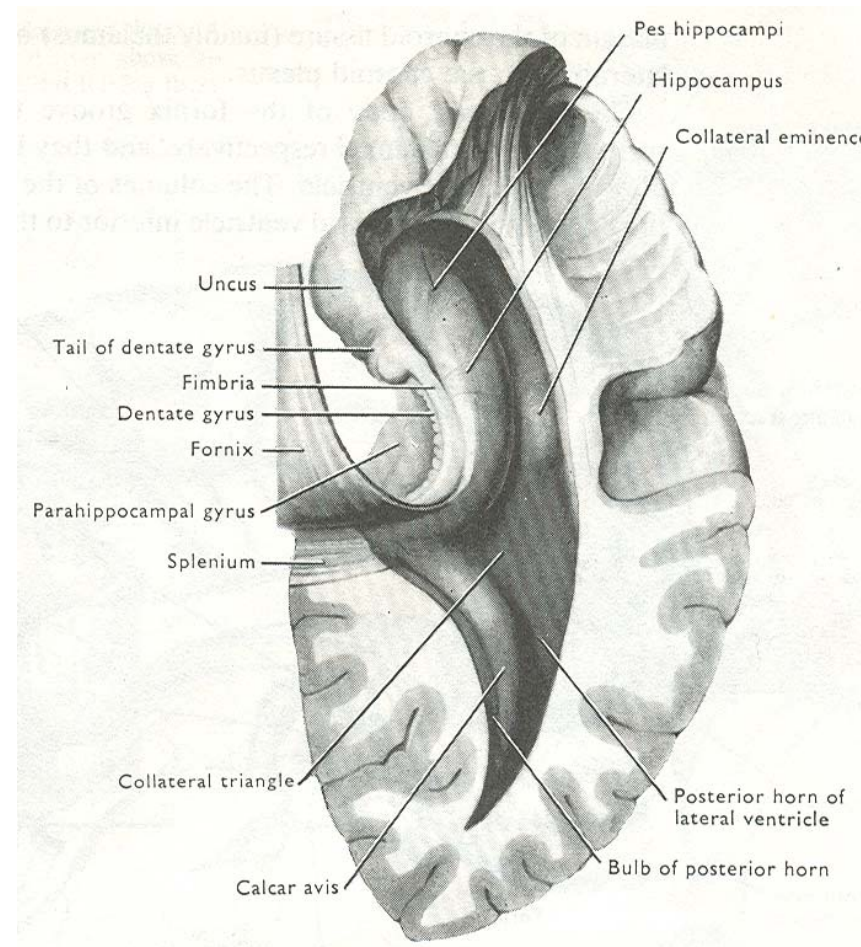
1. Roof: Trunk of corpus callosum
2. Medial Wall: Septum pellucidum & fornix
3. Floor: (lateral to medial)
 1. Caudate nucleus
 2. Stria terminalis
 3. Thalamostriate vein
 4. Thalamus (covered by choroid plexus)











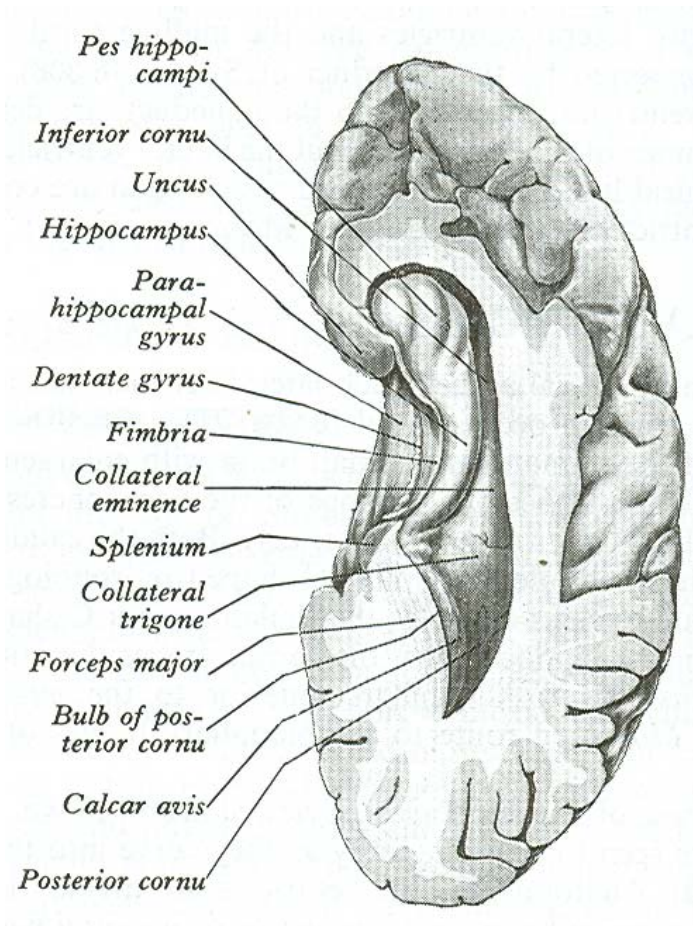
POSTERIOR HORN:

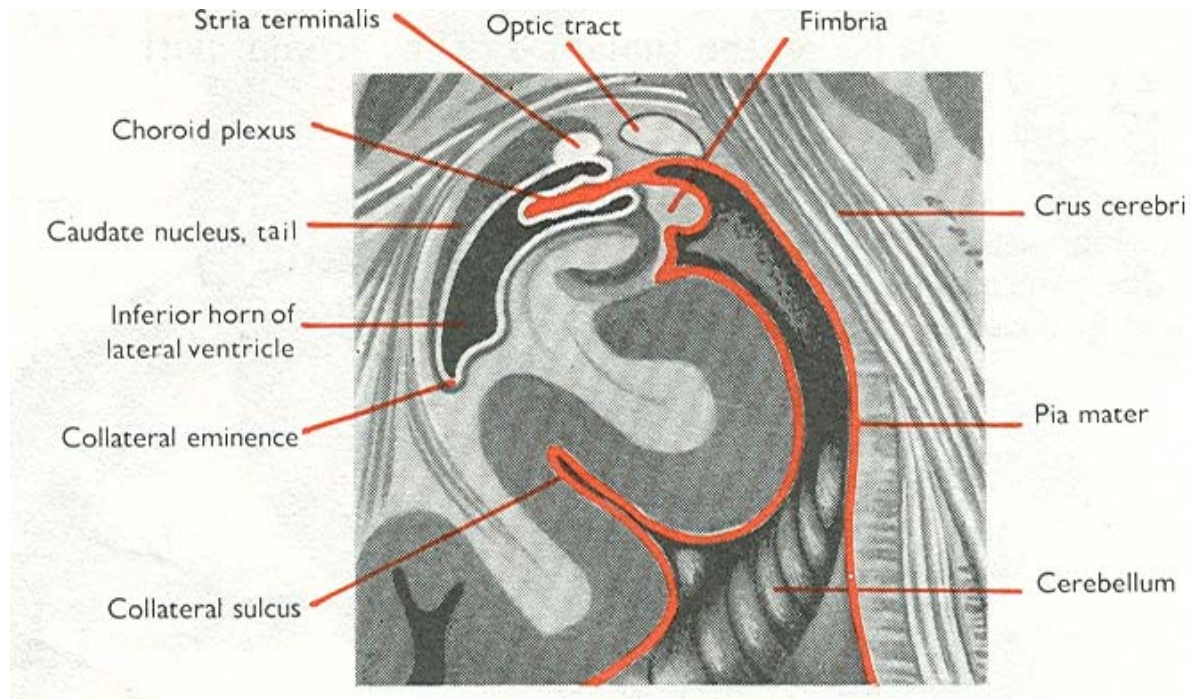
1. Roof &

2. Lateral wall: Tapetum

3. Medial wall:

1. Bulb of posterior horn
(due to forceps major)
2. Calcar avis
(due to calcarine sulcus)





INFERIOR HORN:

1. Roof: Tail of caudate nucleus,
amygdaloid body &
stria terminalis
2. Floor: Medially- Hippocampus,
Covered by alveus and fimbria
Laterally- Collateral eminence
(due to collateral sulcus)

APPLIED ANATOMY

Block results in

Enlargement of ventricles/hydrocephalus

Results in pressure on surrounding nervous tissue
including optic radiation

Could be unilateral or bilateral depending on site of
block