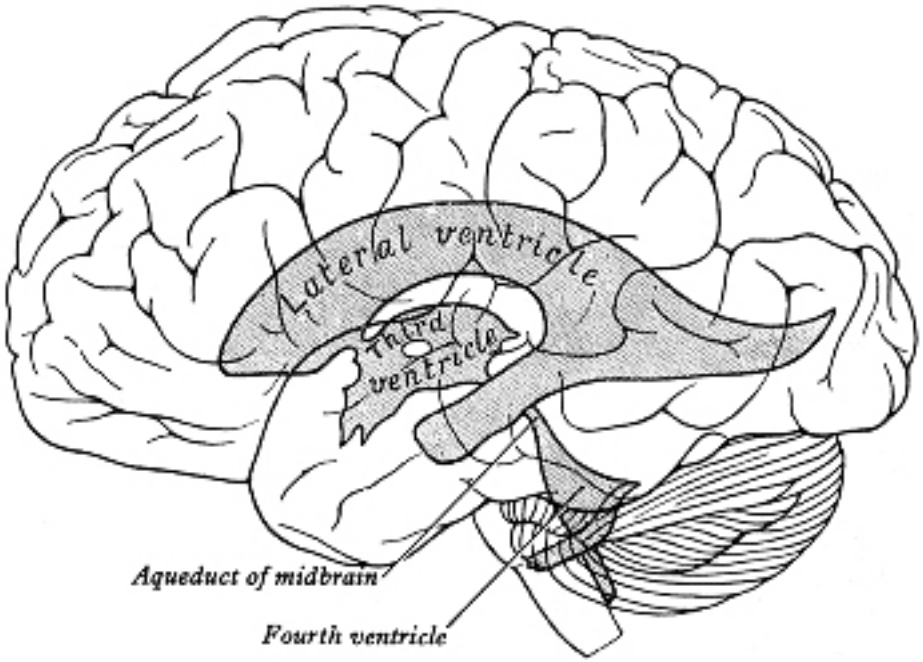
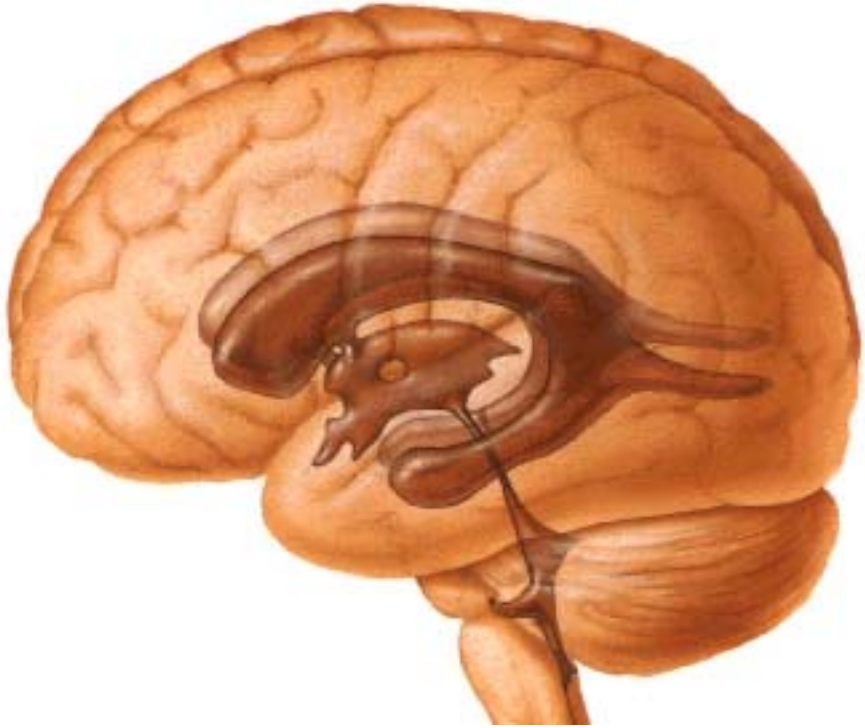
- Roughly C shaped Cavity of Cerebral Hemisphere lined by ependyma & filled with CSF

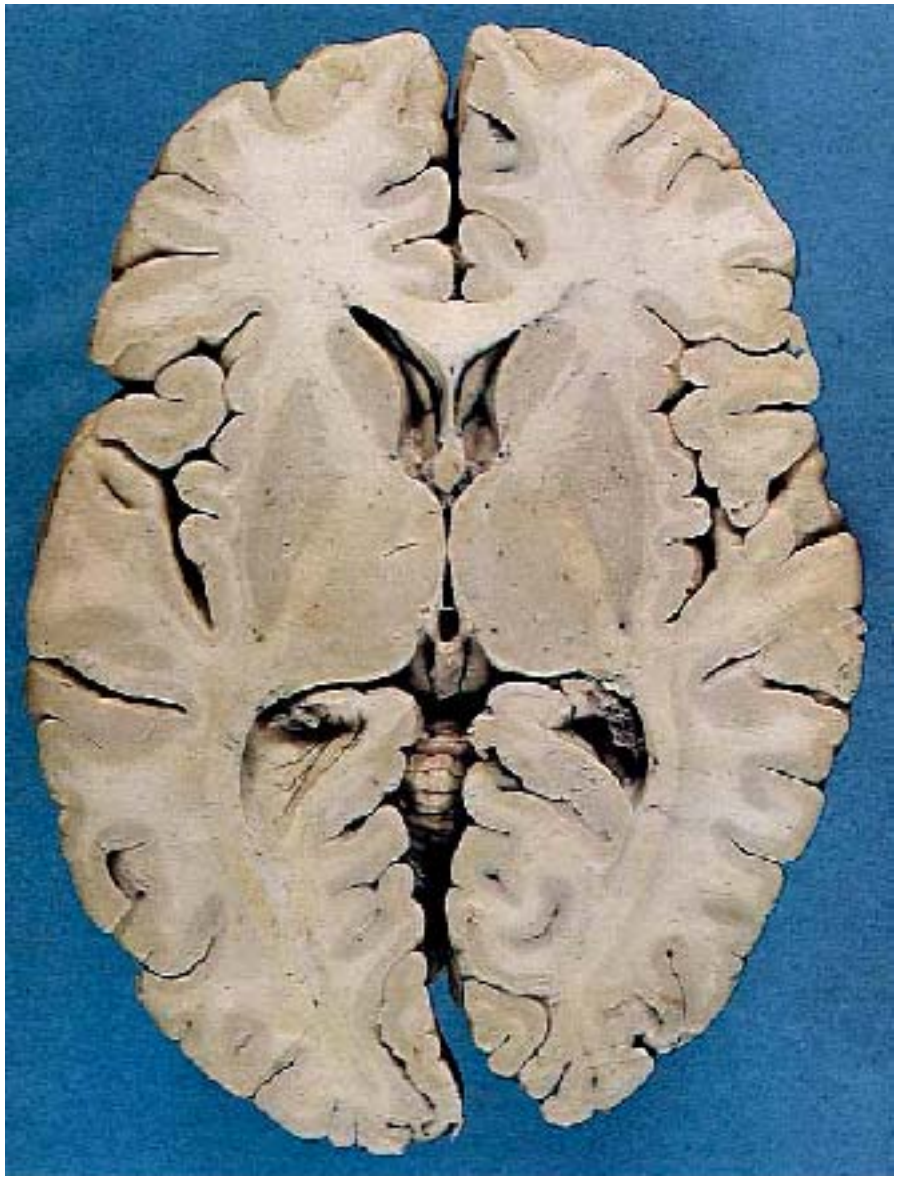


- Communicate with third ventricle through their respective inter-ventricular foramen



Lateral Ventricle

- Separated from each other by septum pellucidum



Lateral Ventricle

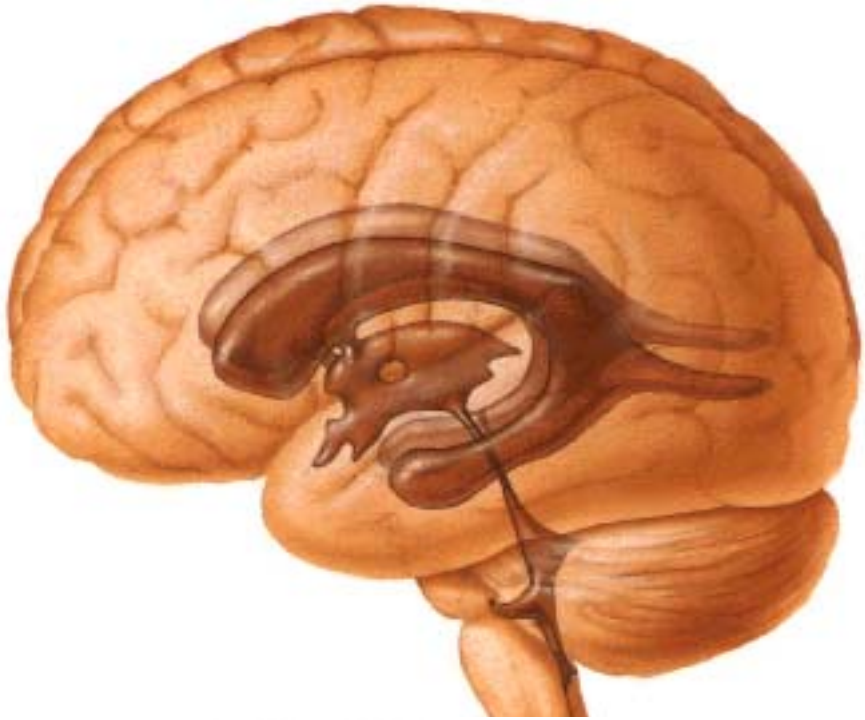
Each consist of

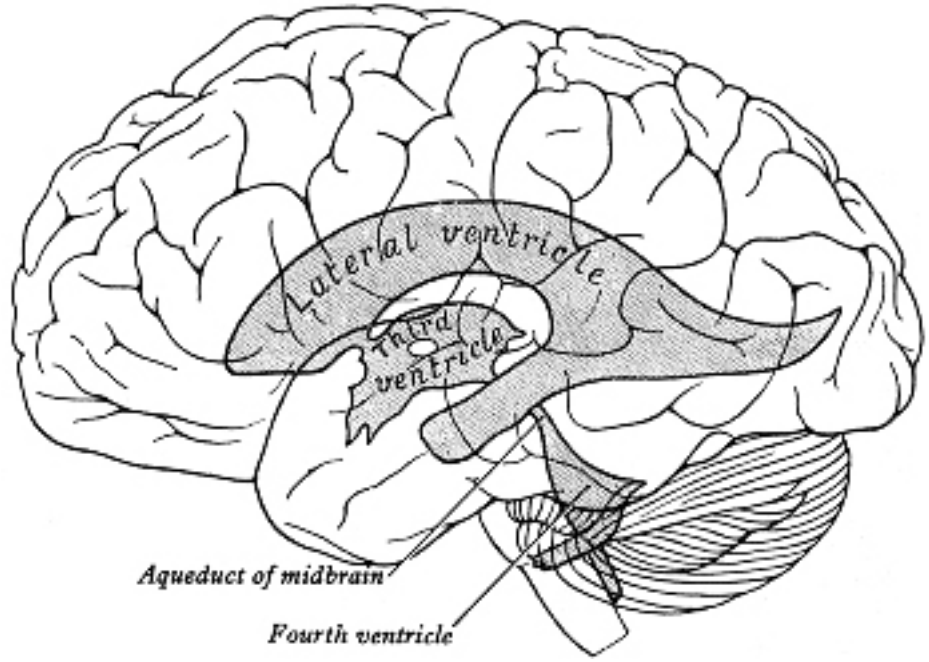
- central part (body)
- Three horns-

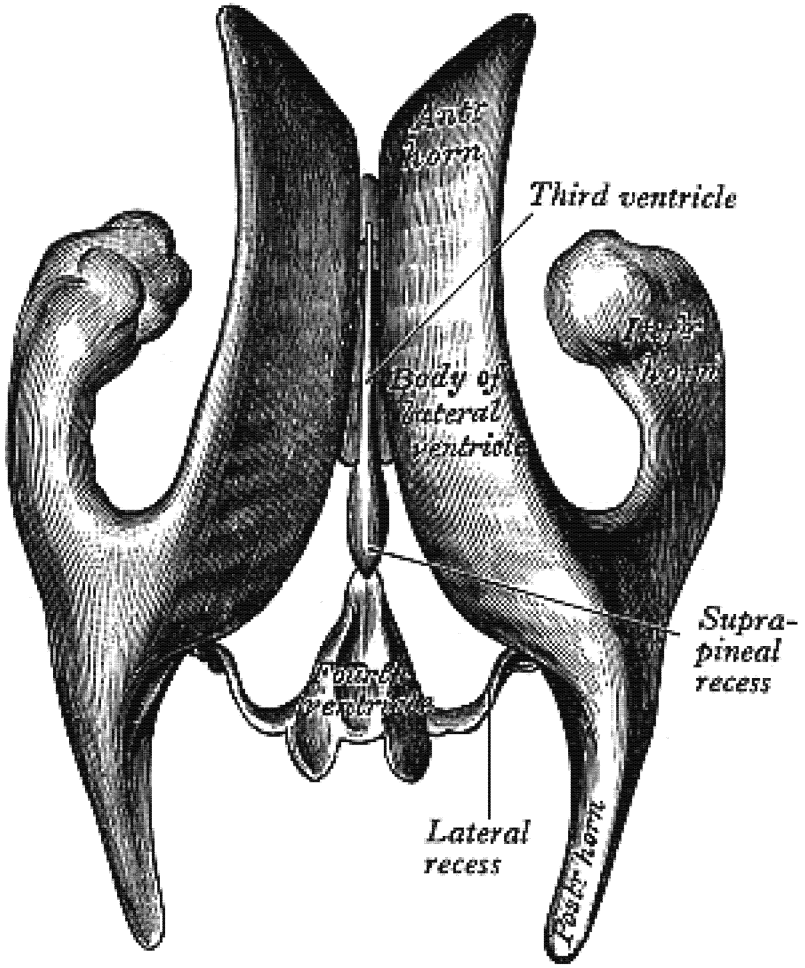
❖anterior(frontal)

❖posterior(occipital)

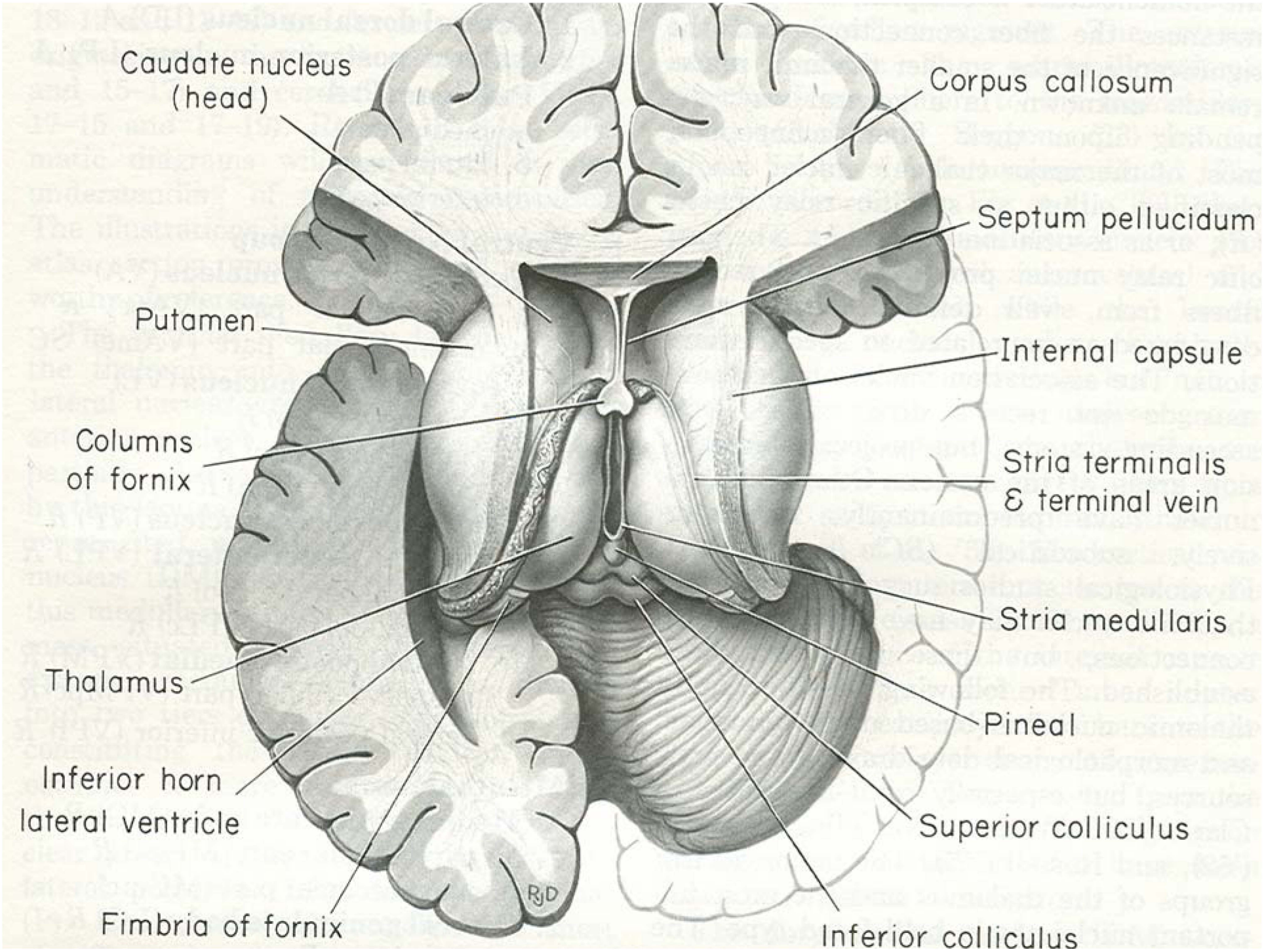
❖inferior (temporal)





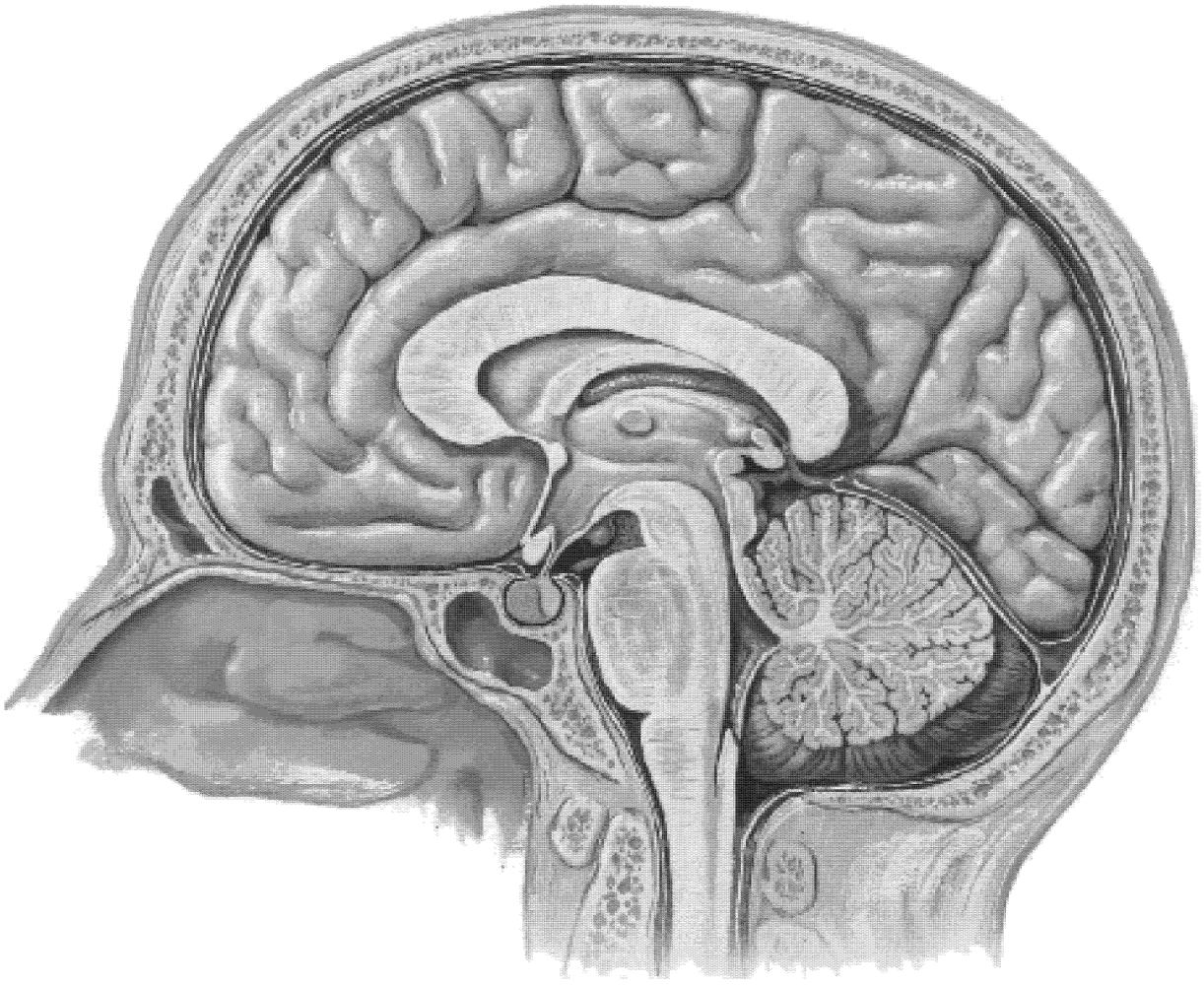

Third ventricle
Supra-
pineal
recess
Lateral
recess

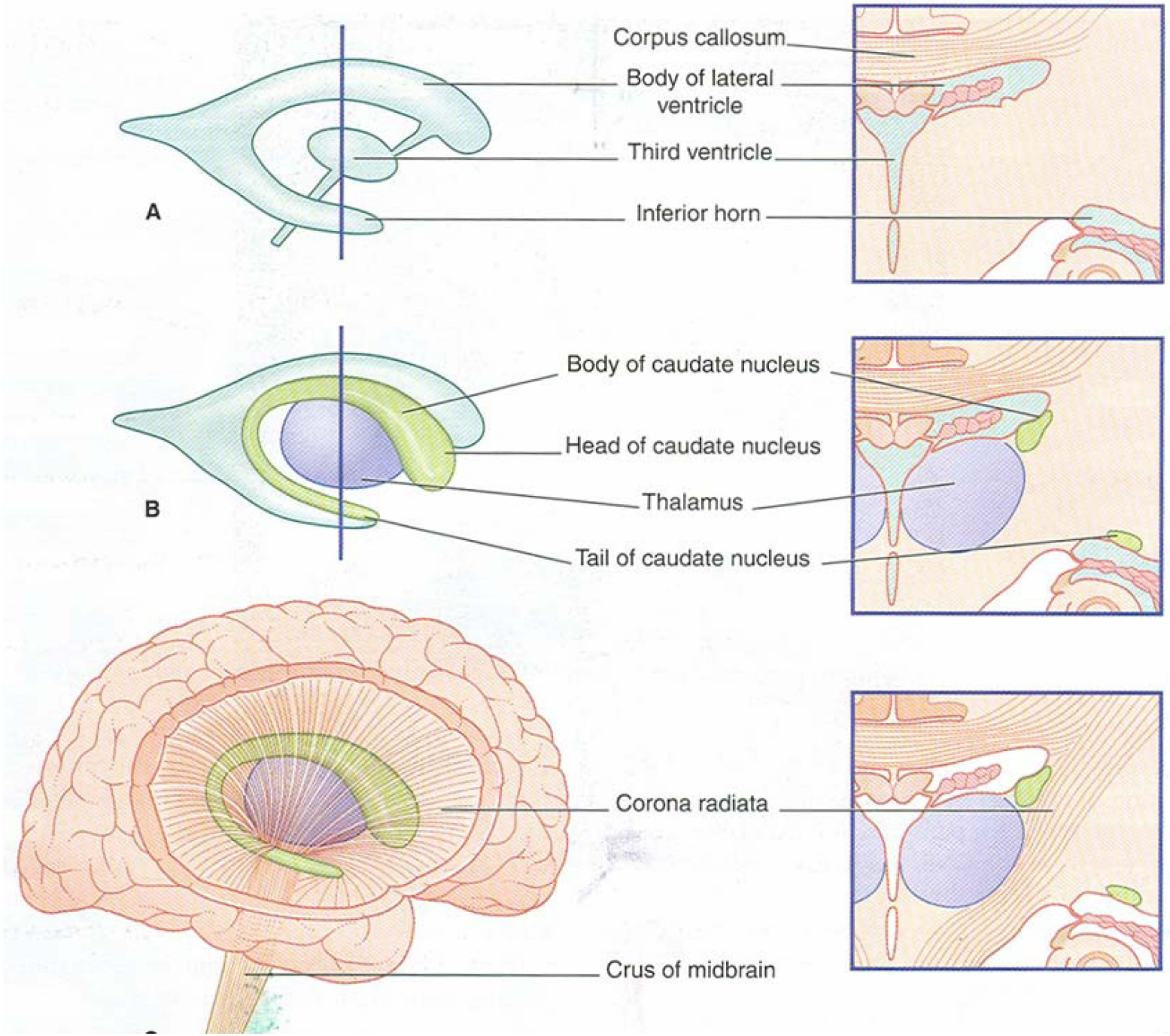

A
B
A
B


Caudate nucleus (head)
Corpus callosum
Septum pellucidum
Putamen
Internal capsule
Columns of fornix
Stria terminalis & terminal vein
Stria medullaris
Thalamus
Pineal
Inferior horn lateral ventricle
Superior colliculus
Fimbria of fornix
Inferior colliculus
RJD

Cerebrum - Brain in Situ

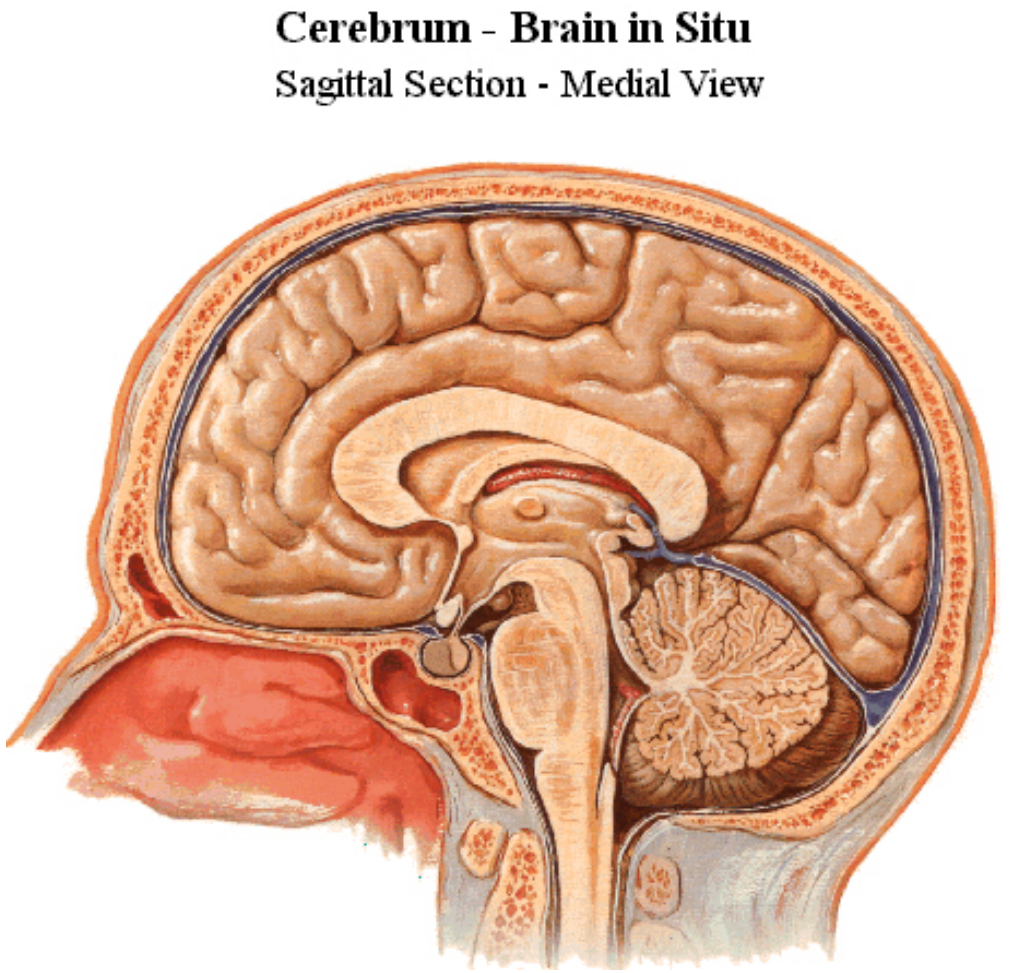
Sagittal Section - Medial View




Corpus callosum
Body of lateral ventricle
Third ventricle
Inferior horn
A
Body of caudate nucleus
Head of caudate nucleus
Thalamus
Tail of caudate nucleus
B
Corona radiata
Crus of midbrain

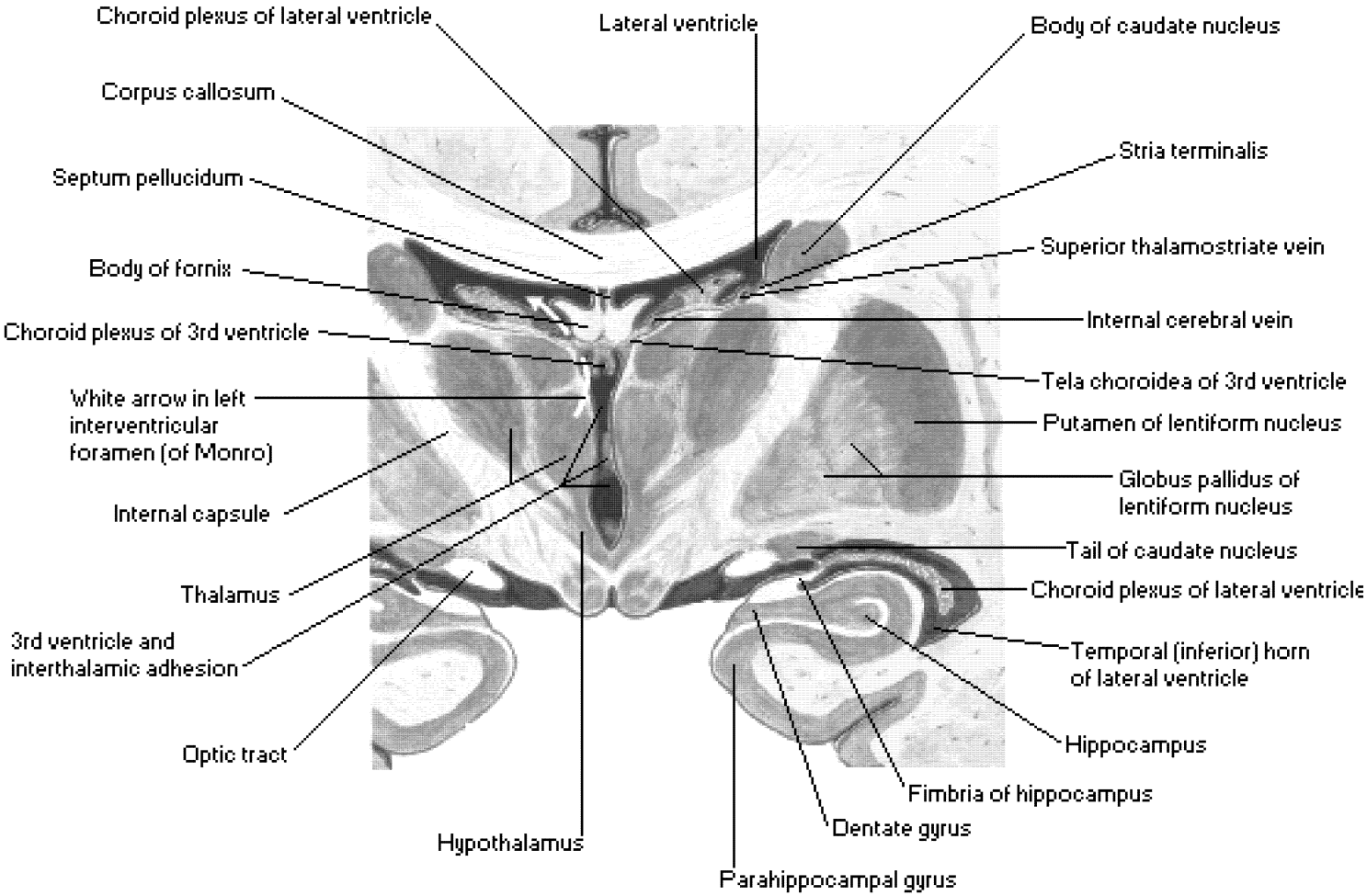
Central part

- Extent – from inter-ventricular foramen to splenium of corpus callosum
- Triangular on coronal section
- Has – roof , floor & medial wall



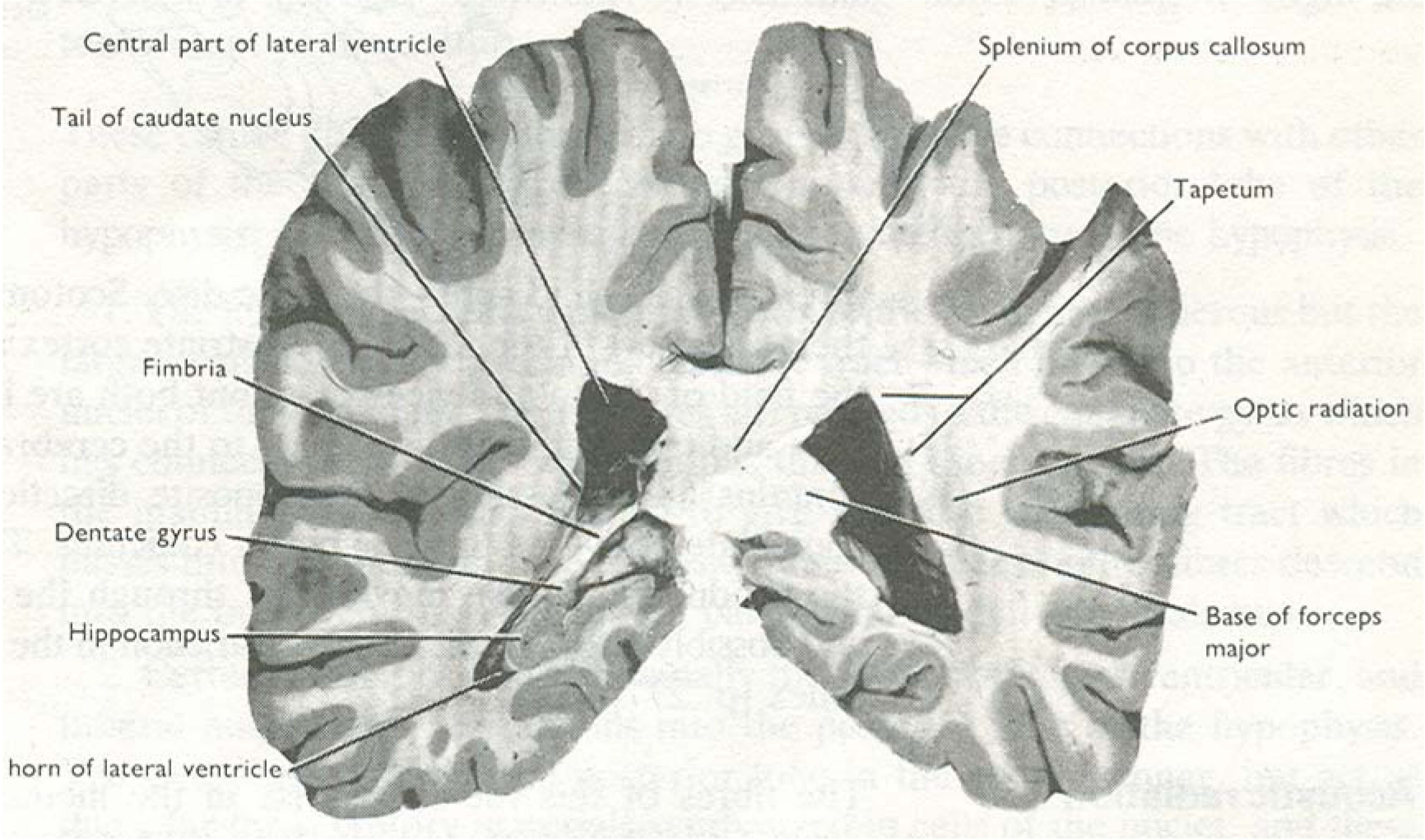
Ventricles of Brain

Coronal Section - Posterior View



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)


Central part of lateral ventricle
Tail of caudate nucleus
Fimbria
Dentate gyrus
Hippocampus
horn of lateral ventricle
Splenium of corpus callosum
Tapetum
Optic radiation
Base of forceps major

ANTERIOR HORN

Anterior wall

Genu of corpus callosum

Roof:

Trunk of corpus callosum

Floor:

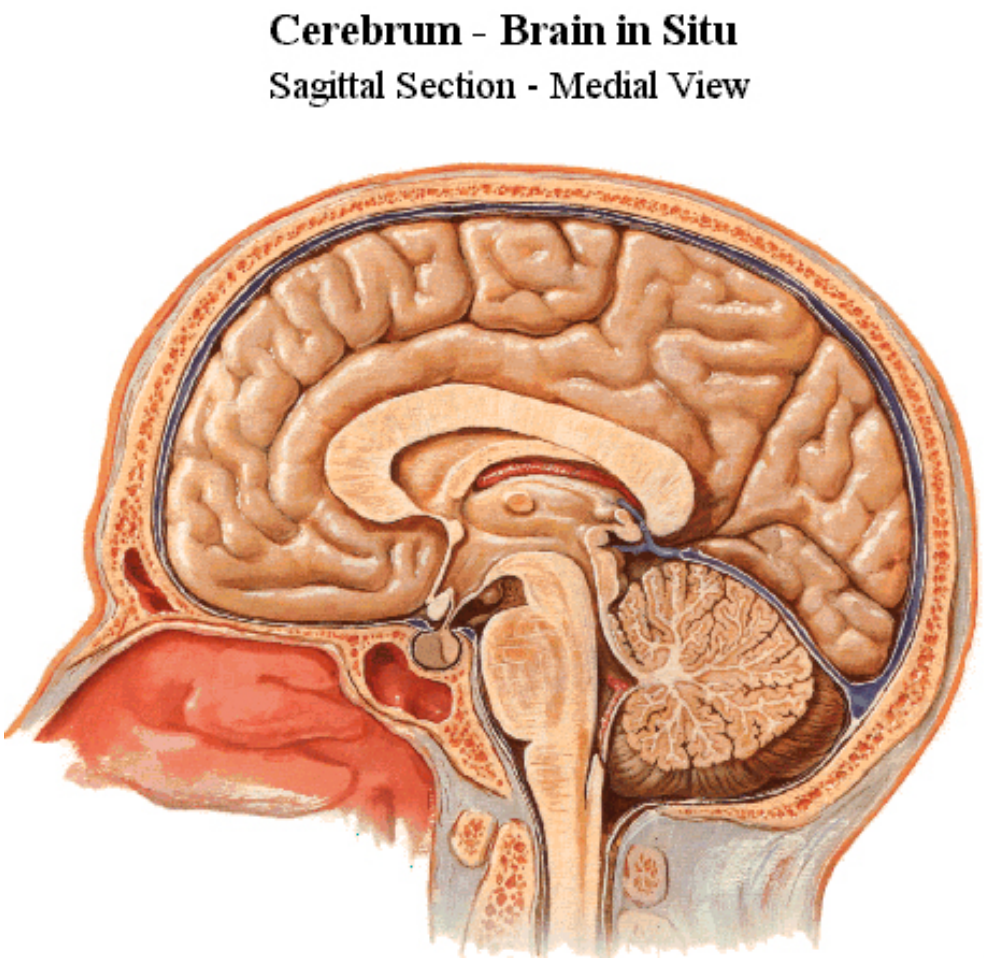
Head of caudate nucleus &

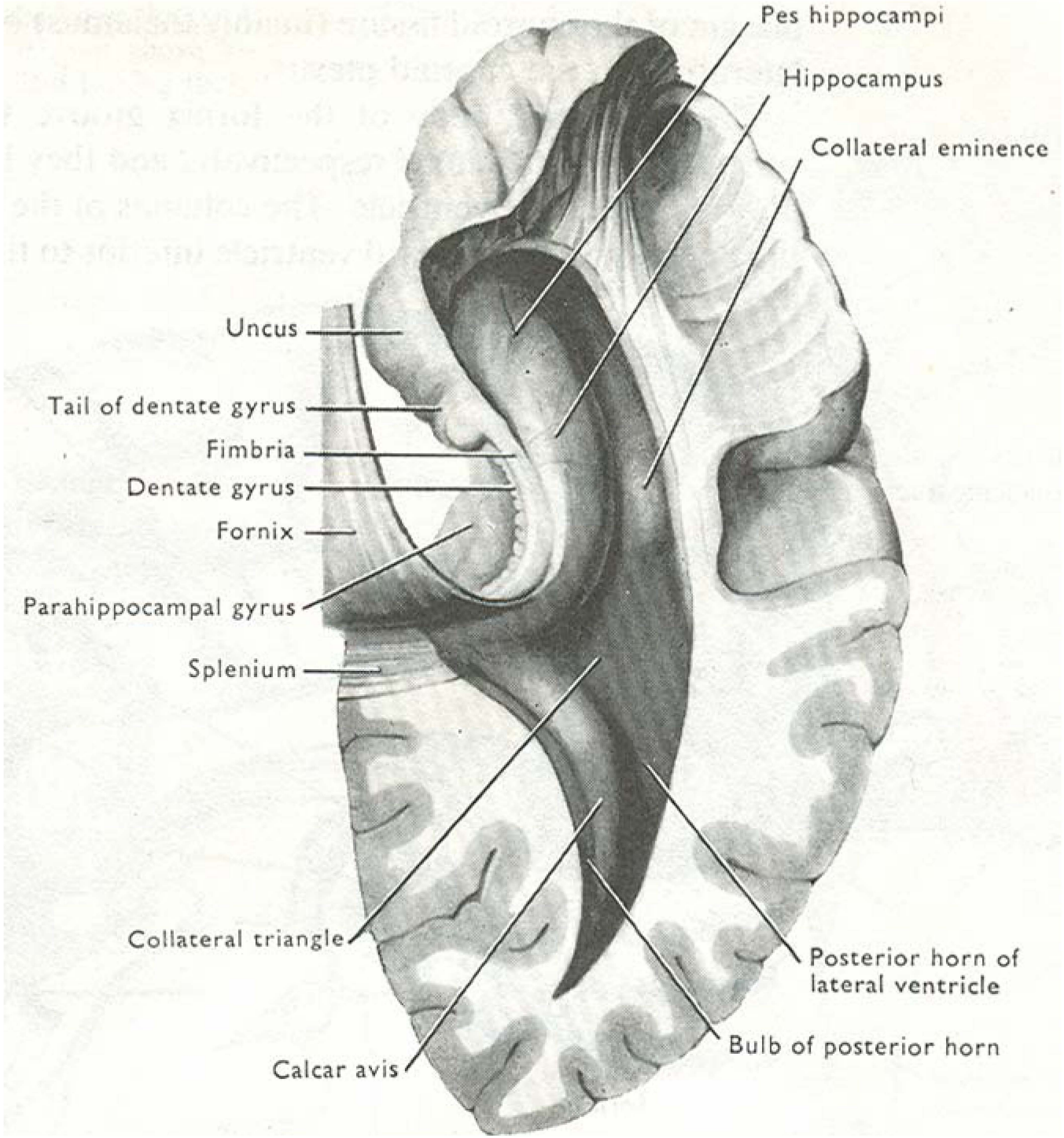
Rostrum of corpus callosum

Medial wall:

Septum pellucidum &

column of fornix



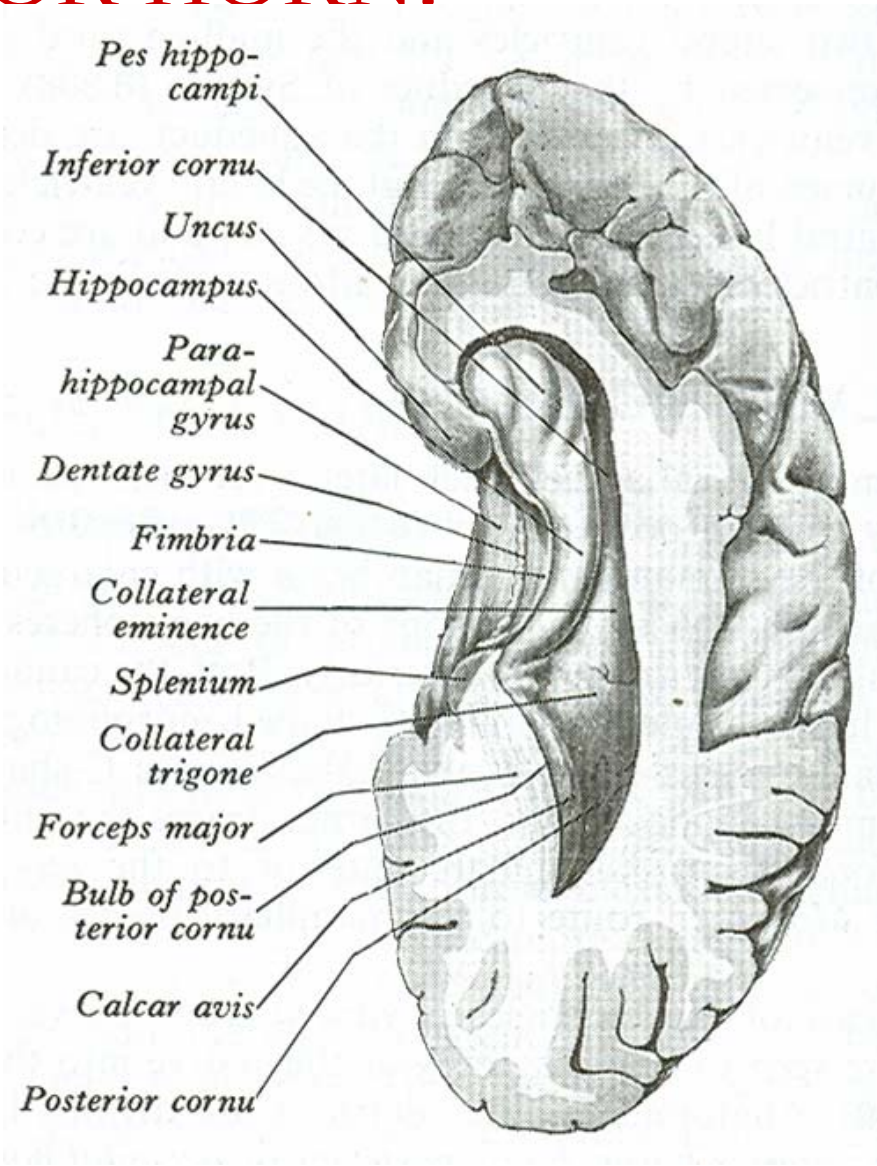

Pes hippocampi
Hippocampus
Collateral eminence
Uncus
Tail of dentate gyrus
Fimbria
Dentate gyrus
Fornix
Parahippocampal gyrus
Splenium
Collateral triangle
Calcar avis
Posterior horn of lateral ventricle
Bulb of posterior horn

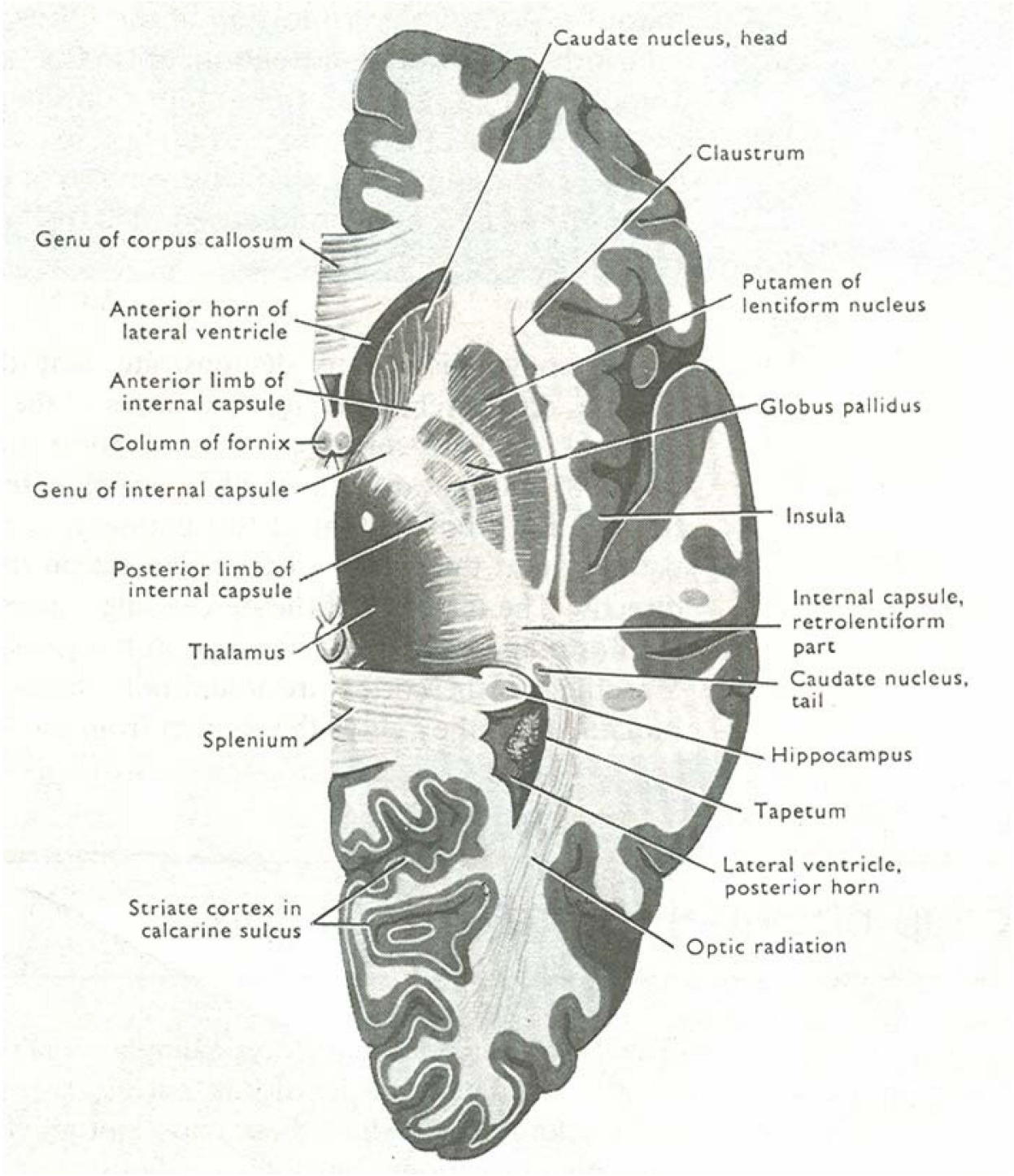
POSTERIOR HORN:

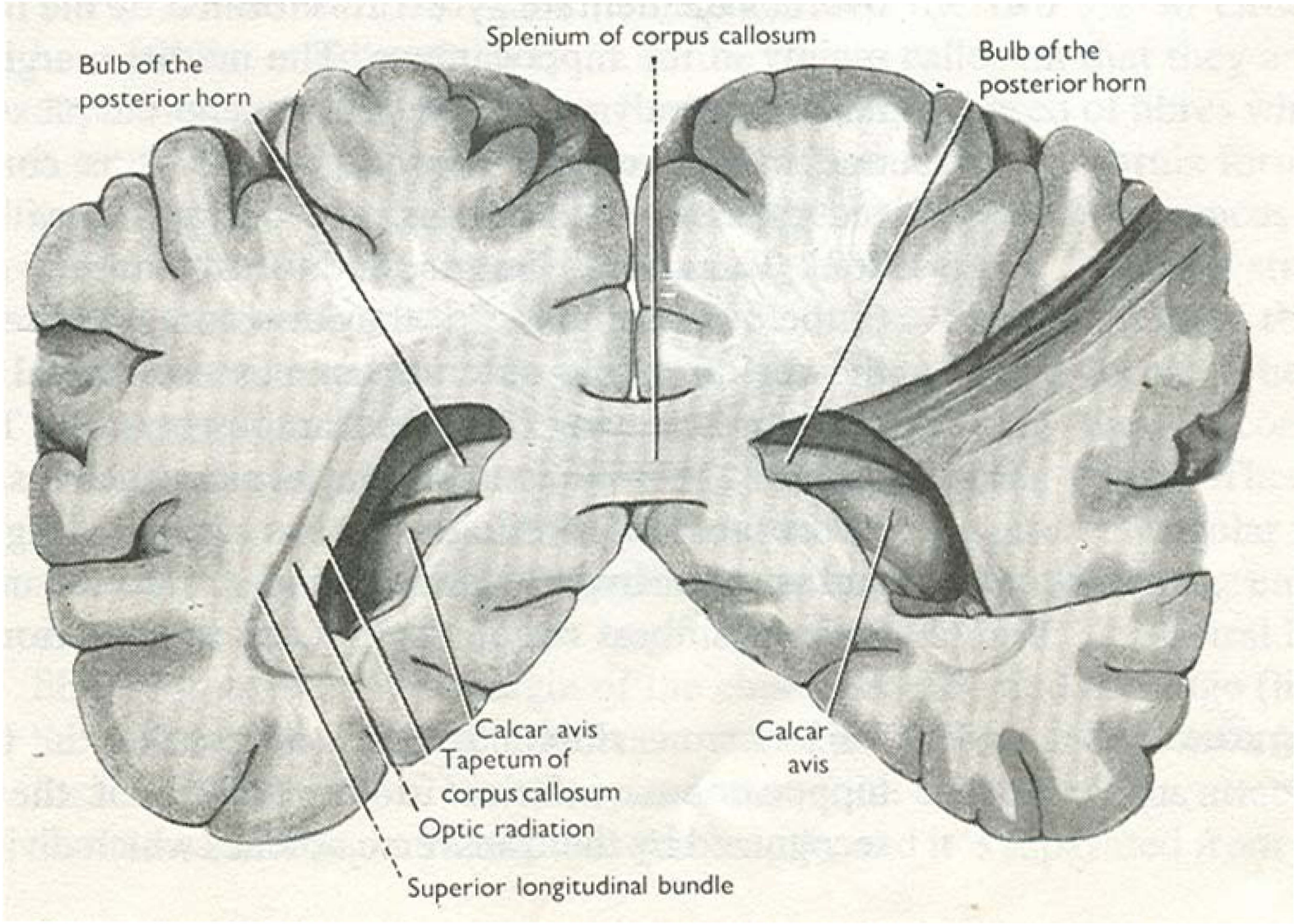
1. Roof &
2. Lareal wall:
   Tapetum
3. Medial wall:

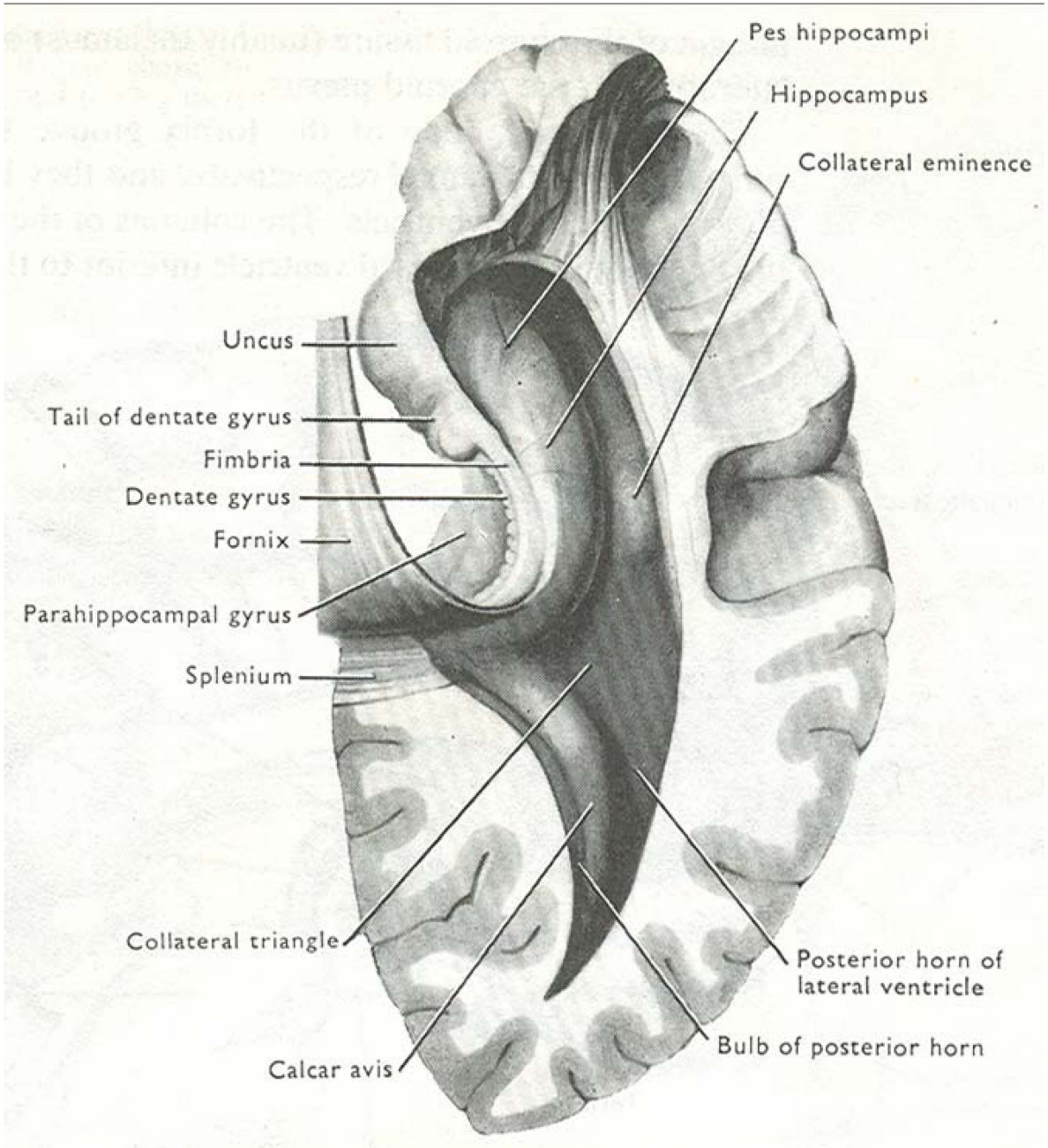
   1. Bulb of posterior horn (due to forceps major)

   2. Calcar avis (due to calcarine sulcus)



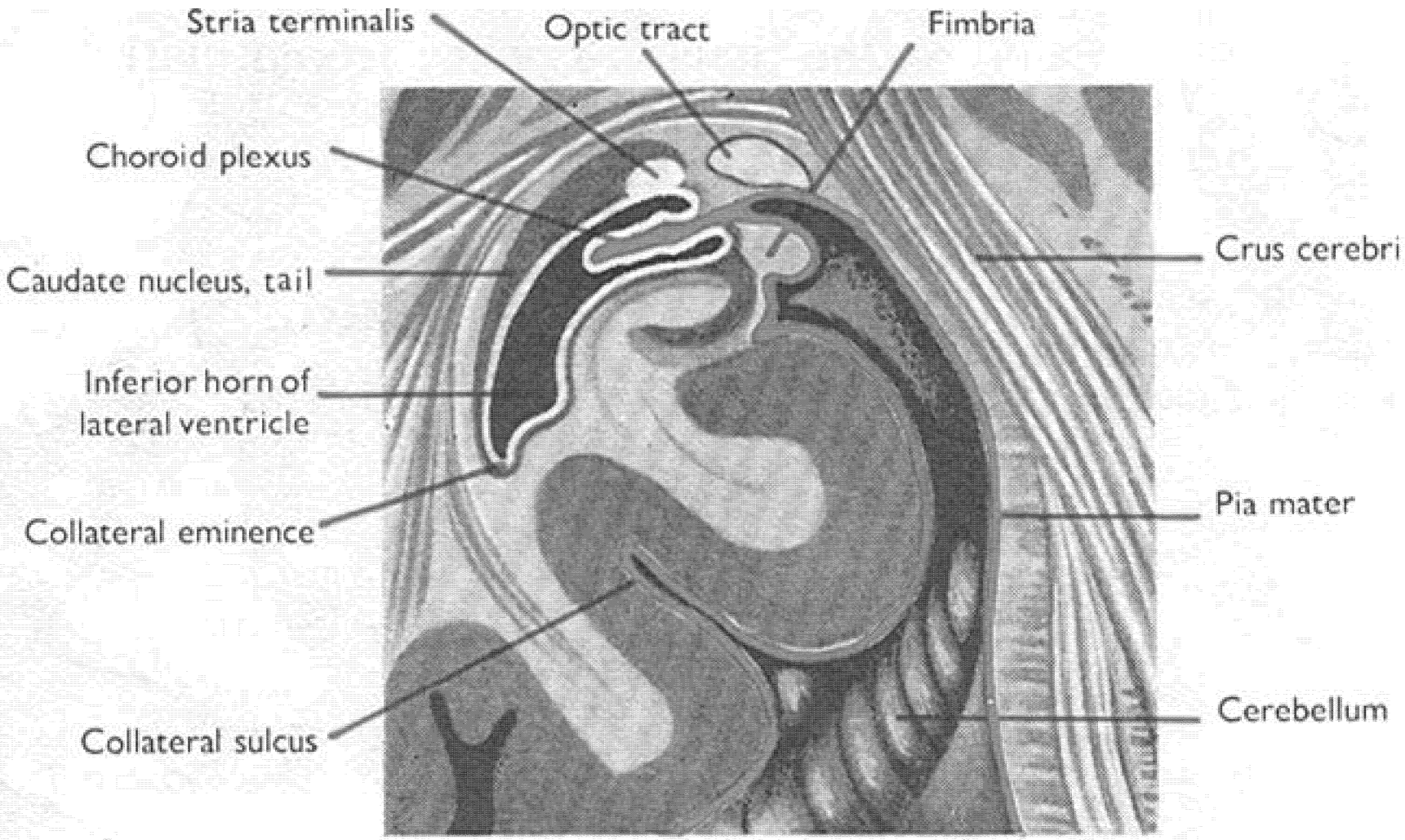

Caudate nucleus, head
Claustrum
Genu of corpus callosum
Putamen of lentiform nucleus
Anterior horn of lateral ventricle
Anterior limb of internal capsule
Globus pallidus
Column of fornix
Genu of internal capsule
Insula
Posterior limb of internal capsule
Internal capsule, retrolentiform part
Thalamus
Caudate nucleus, tail
Splenium
Hippocampus
Tapetum
Lateral ventricle, posterior horn
Striate cortex in calcarine sulcus
Optic radiation

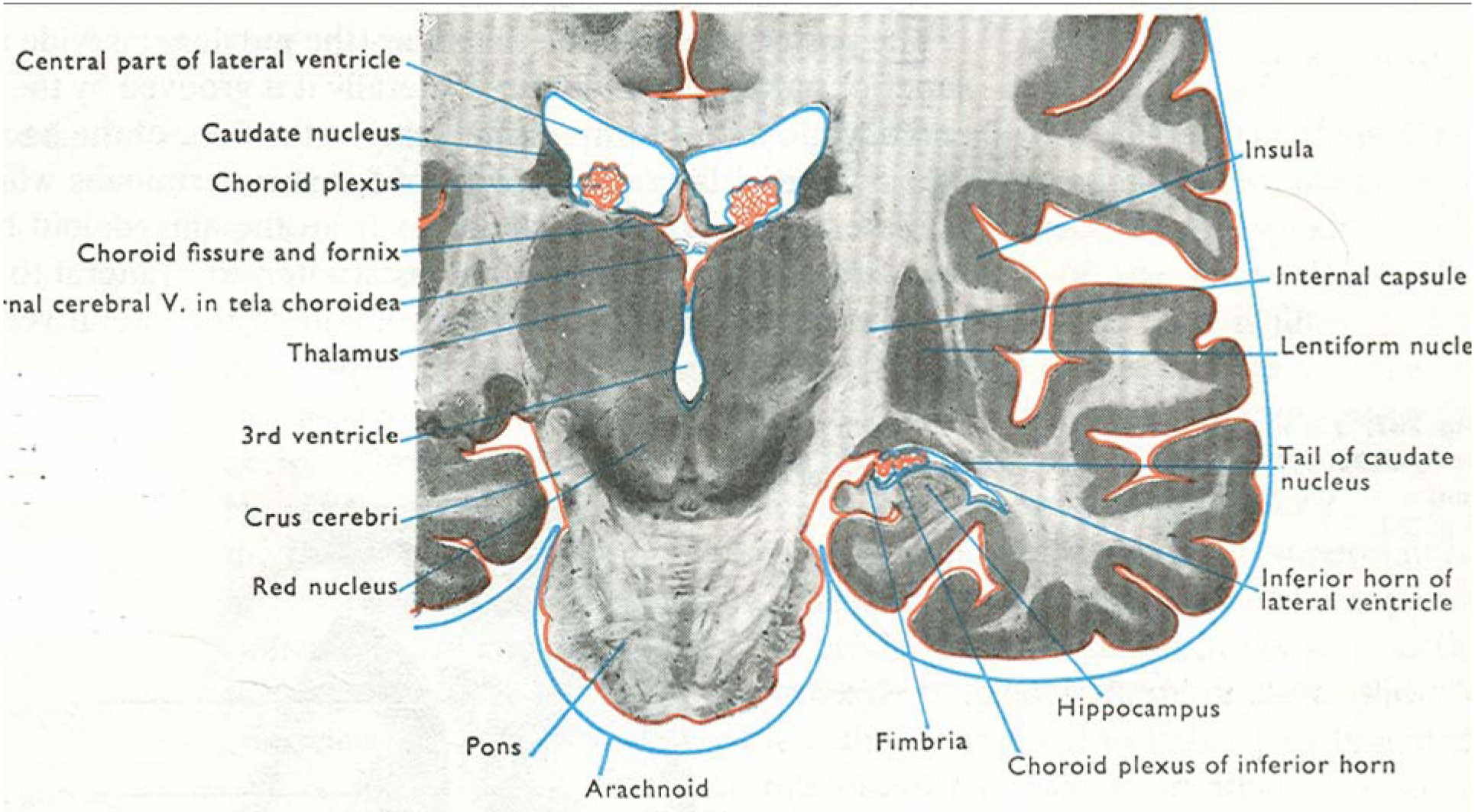

Splenium of corpus callosum
Bulb of the posterior horn
Bulb of the posterior horn
Calcar avis
Tapetum of corpus callosum
Optic radiation
Superior longitudinal bundle
Calcar avis


Pes hippocampi
Hippocampus
Collateral eminence
Uncus
Tail of dentate gyrus
Fimbria
Dentate gyrus
Fornix
Parahippocampal gyrus
Splenium
Collateral triangle
Calcar avis
Posterior horn of lateral ventricle
Bulb of posterior horn

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)


Stria terminalis
Optic tract
Fimbria
Choroid plexus
Caudate nucleus, tail
Inferior horn of lateral ventricle
Collateral eminence
Collateral sulcus
Crus cerebri
Pia mater
Cerebellum


Central part of lateral ventricle
Caudate nucleus
Choroid plexus
Choroid fissure and fornix
nal cerebral V. in tela choroidea
Thalamus
3rd ventricle
Crus cerebri
Red nucleus
Pons
Arachnoid
Insula
Internal capsule
Lentiform nucle
Tail of caudate nucleus
Inferior horn of lateral ventricle
Hippocampus
Fimbria
Choroid plexus of inferior horn

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