anatomy of cranial contents

Radiological anatomy

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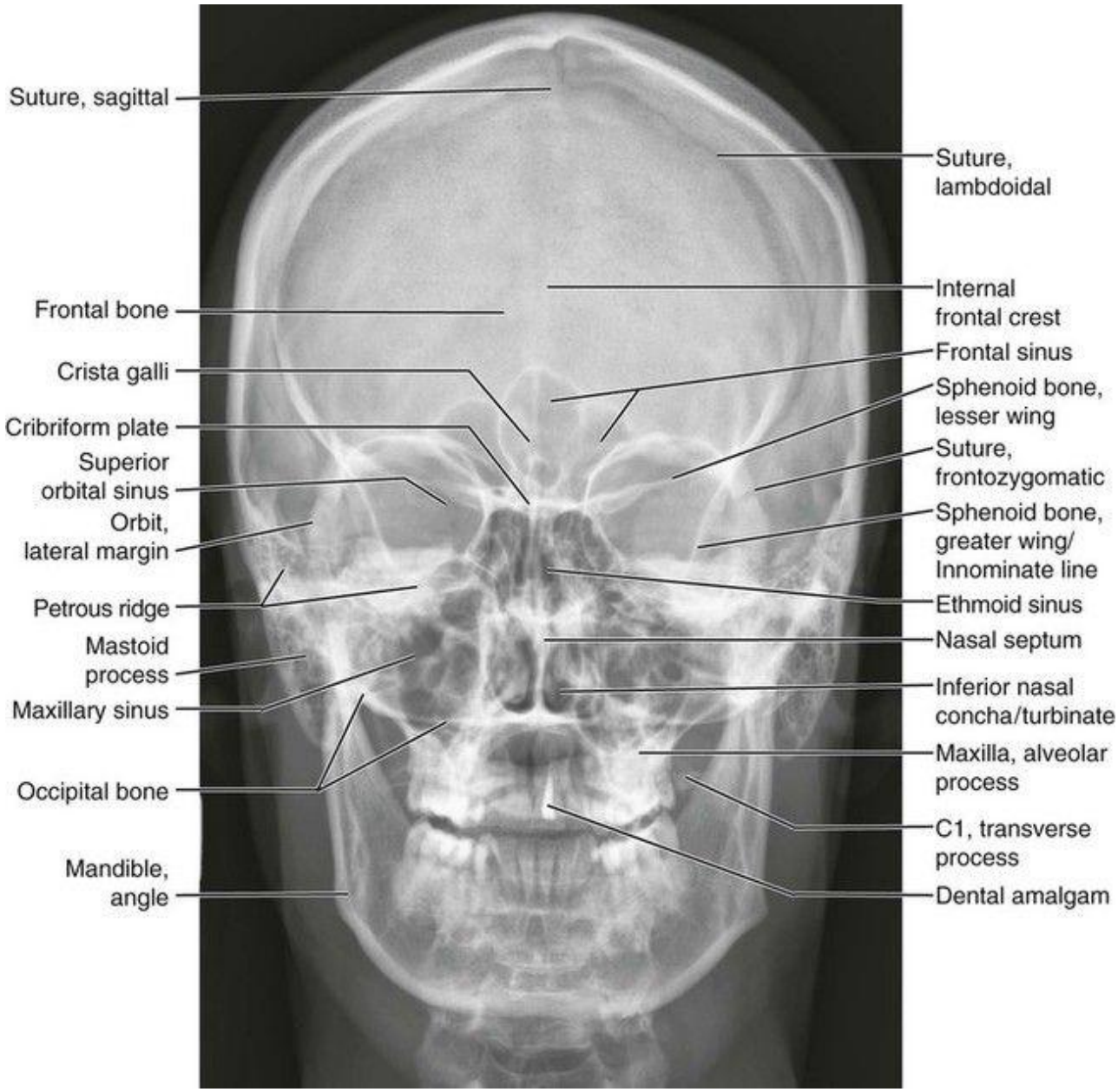
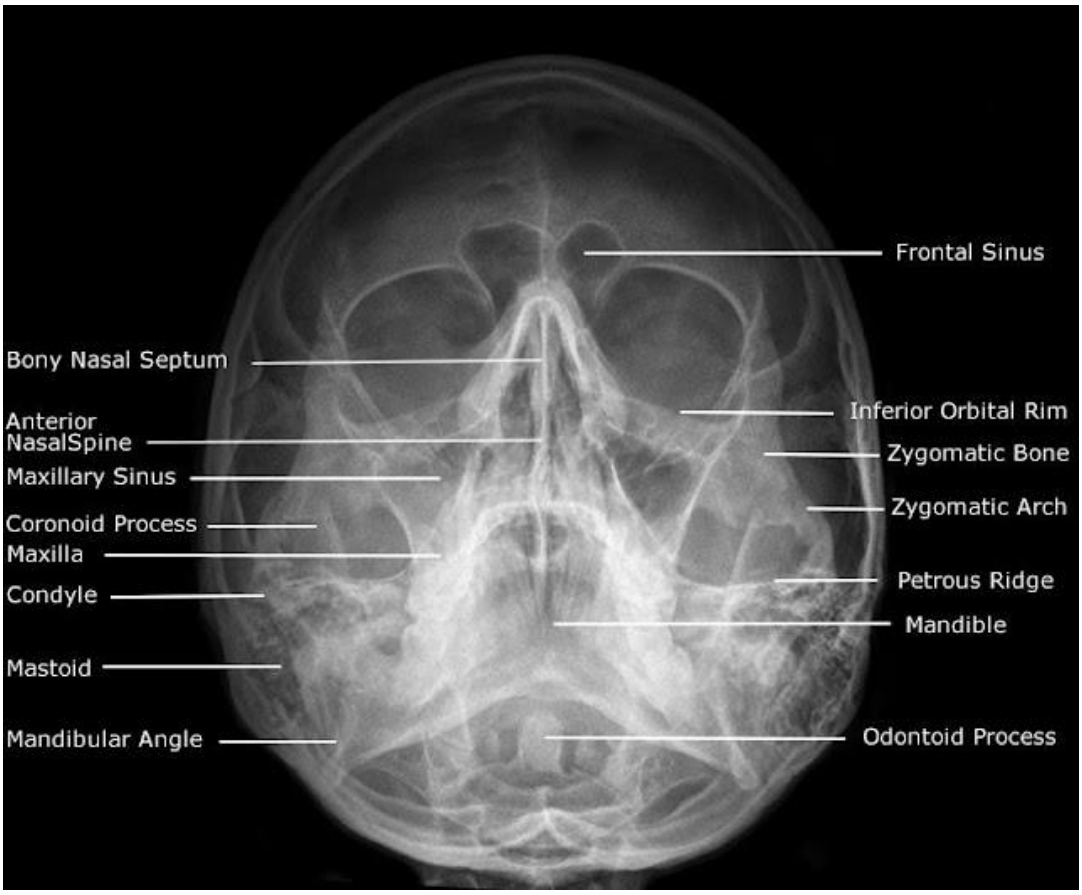
Radiological anatomy of cranial contents:

*Plain radiological anatomy :

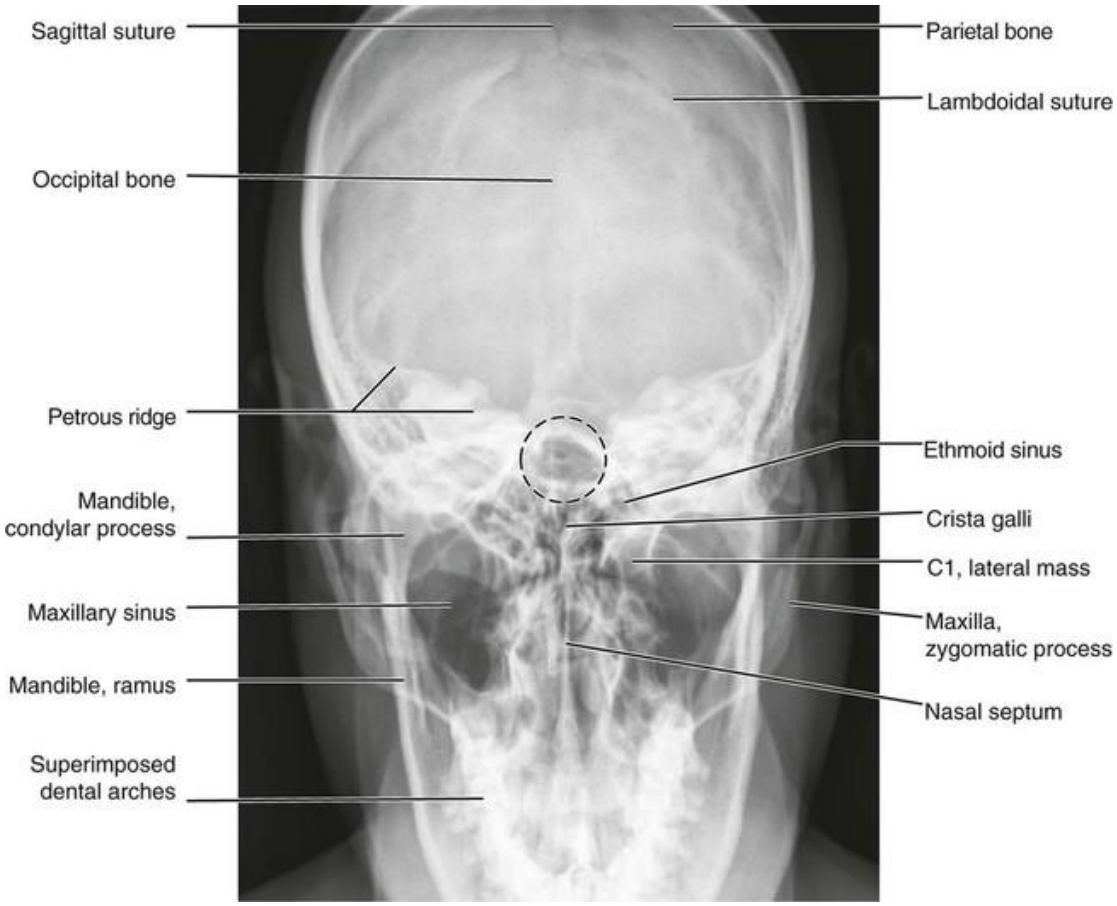
1. AP view



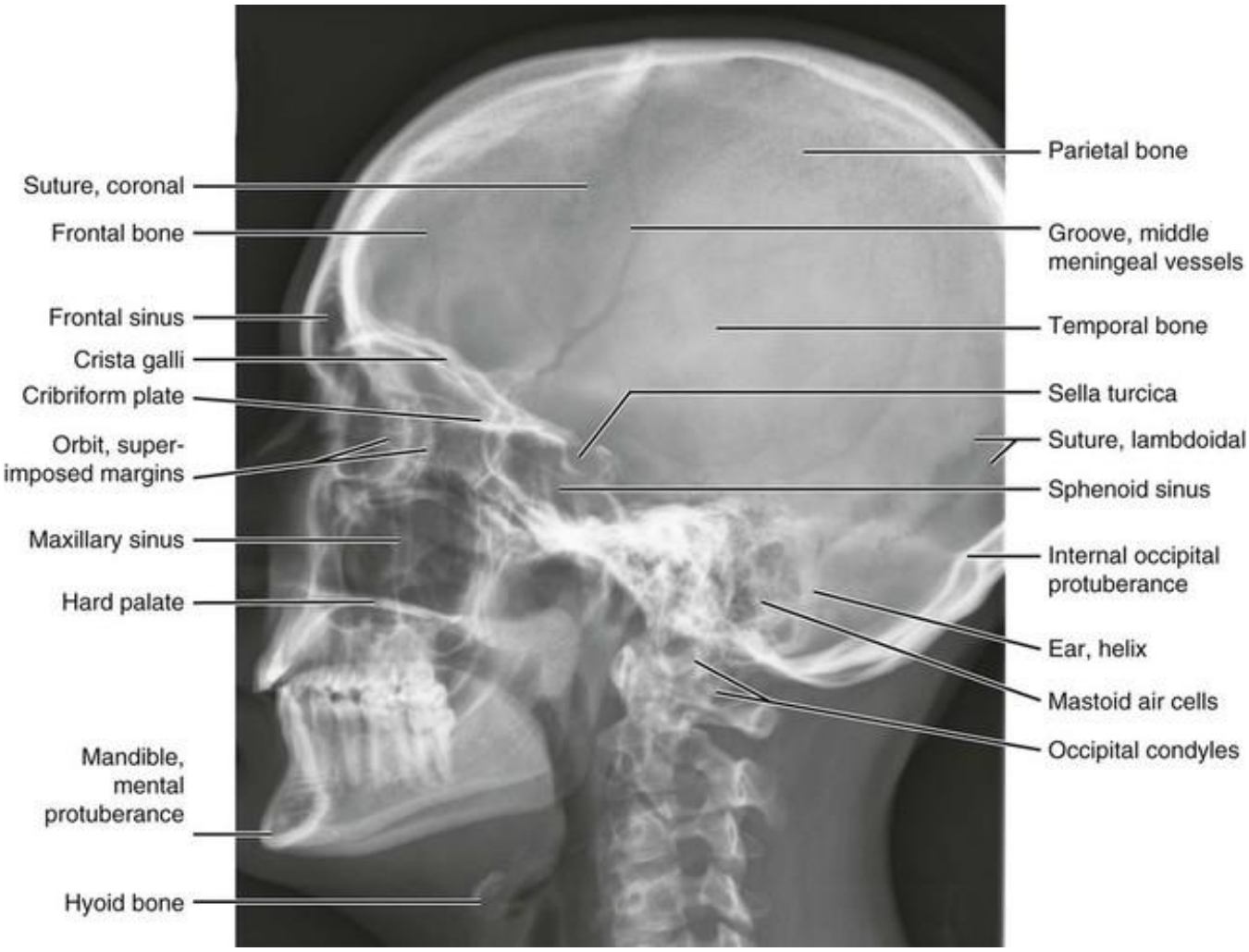
2.Occipito mental view: This is also known as the Water's view. This is the commonest view taken to study the paranasal sinuses.



3. Towne view.

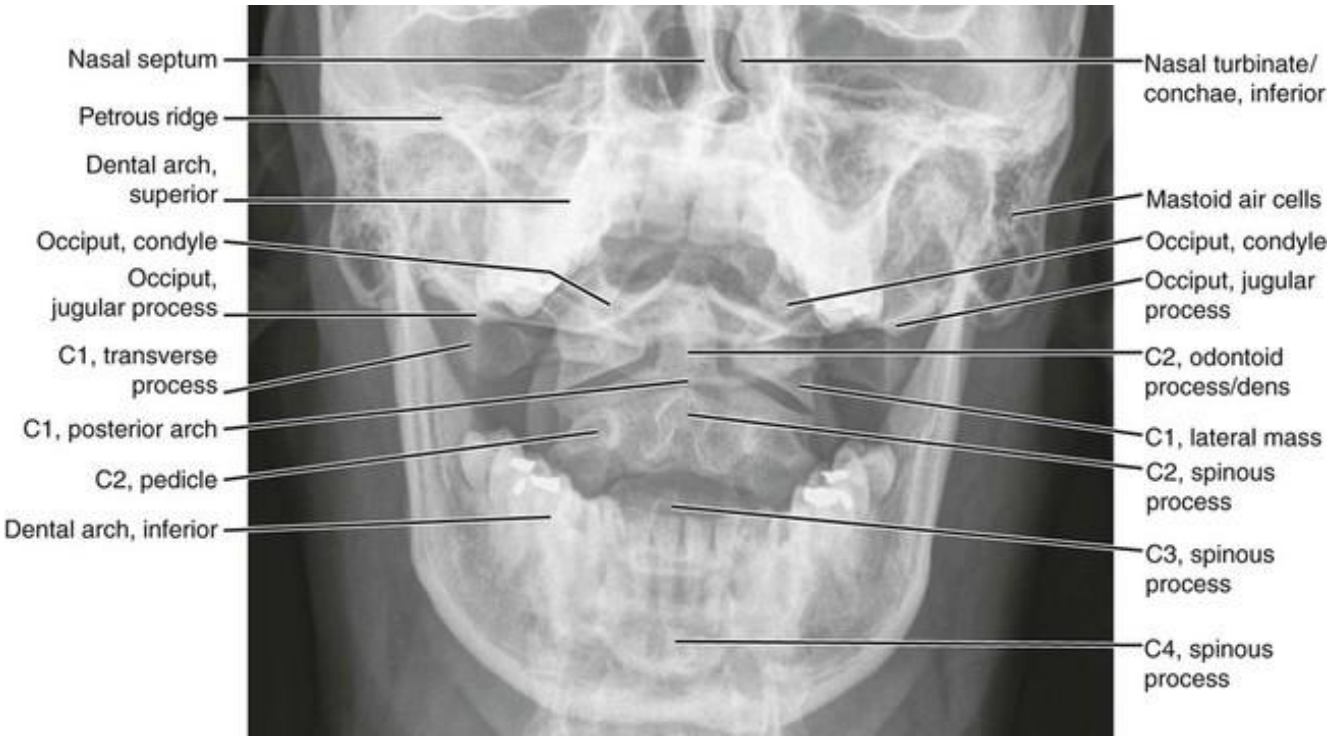


4. lateral view



5. lateral view, closeup of sella turcica.

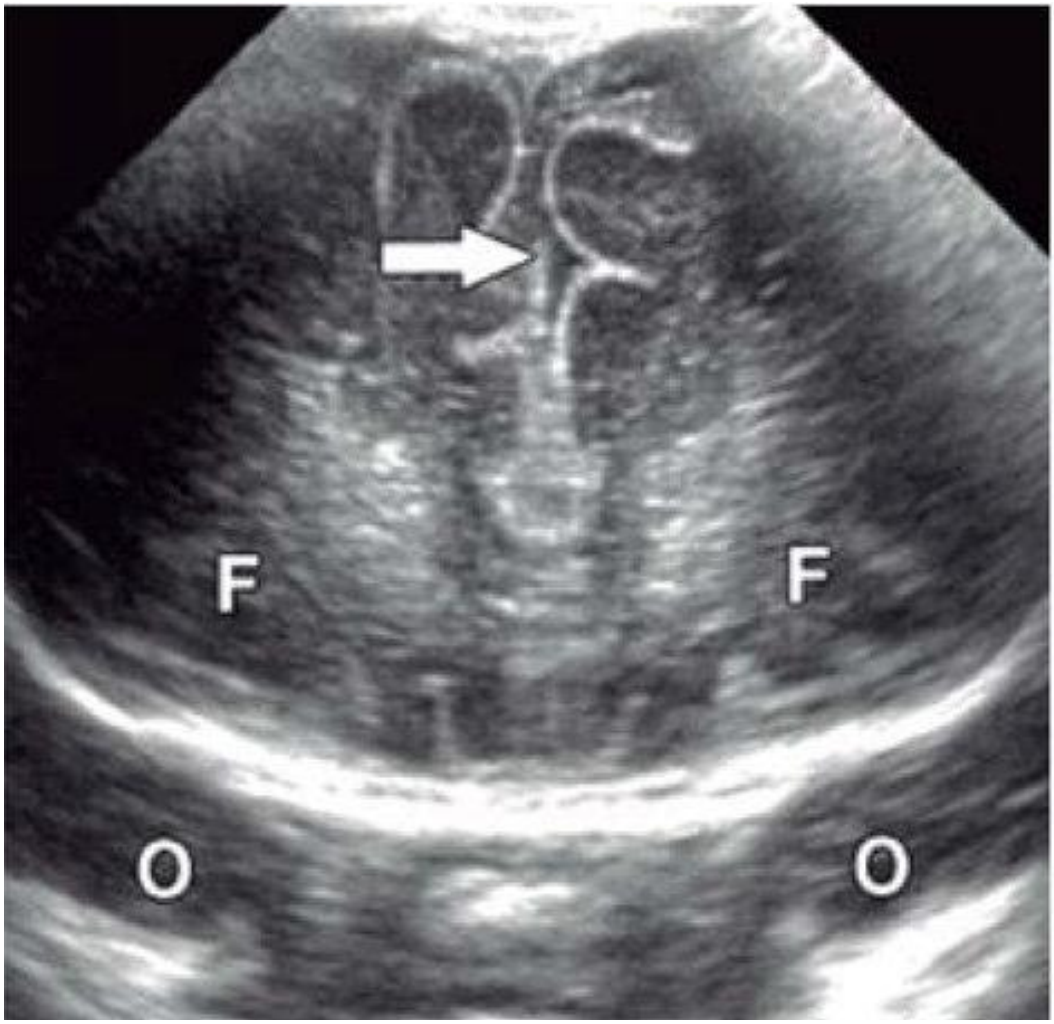
6. APOM (anterior-to-posterior open-mouth) view.



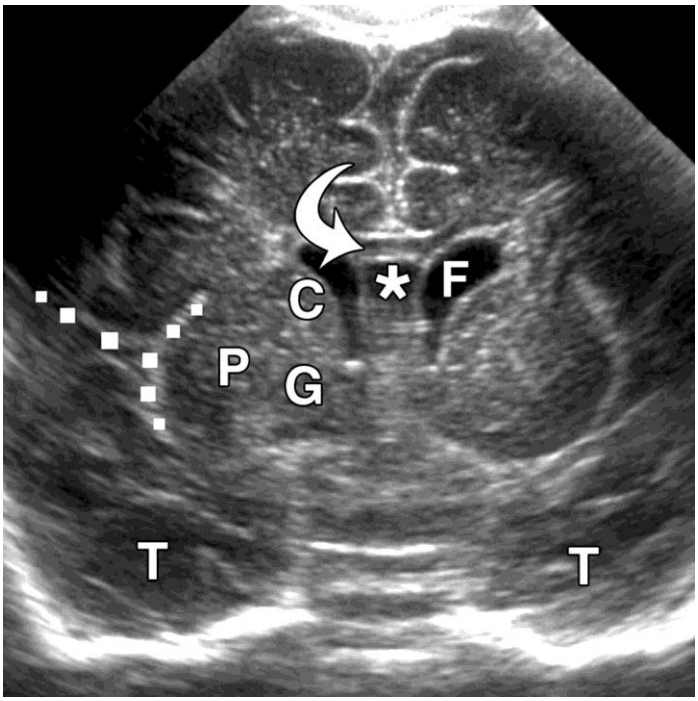
*Ultrasound radiological anatomy :

Normal coronal gray-scale images of 7-day-old boy

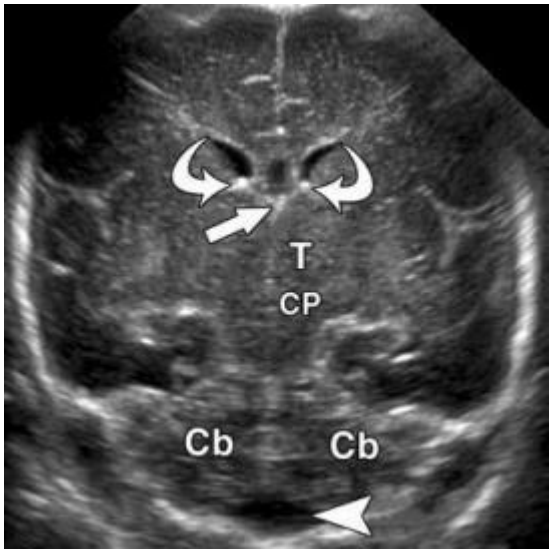
Sonogram through frontal lobes (F) shows orbits (O) and hyperechoic falx cerebri (arrow) located within interhemispheric fissure.



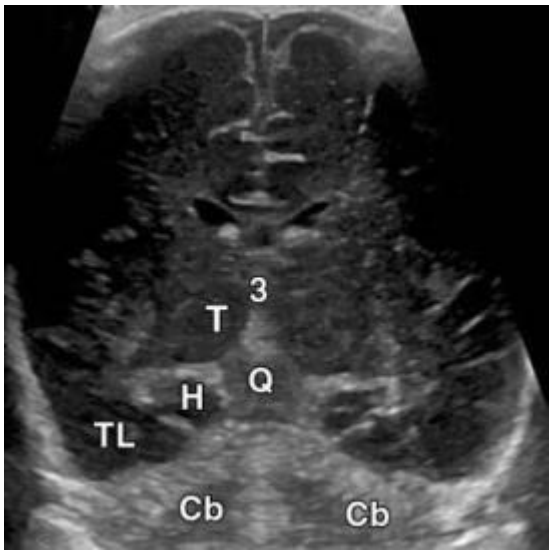
Sonogram through frontal horns shows corpus callosum, seen as hypoechoic midline structure outlined by echogenic superior and inferior borders (arrow).
Frontal horns (F) temporal lobes (T)



Sonogram at level of cerebral peduncles identifies hyperechoic choroid plexus along roof of third ventricle (straight arrow) and floor of lateral ventricles (curved arrows). Also noted are left cerebral peduncle (CP), thalamus (T), cerebellar hemispheres (Cb)

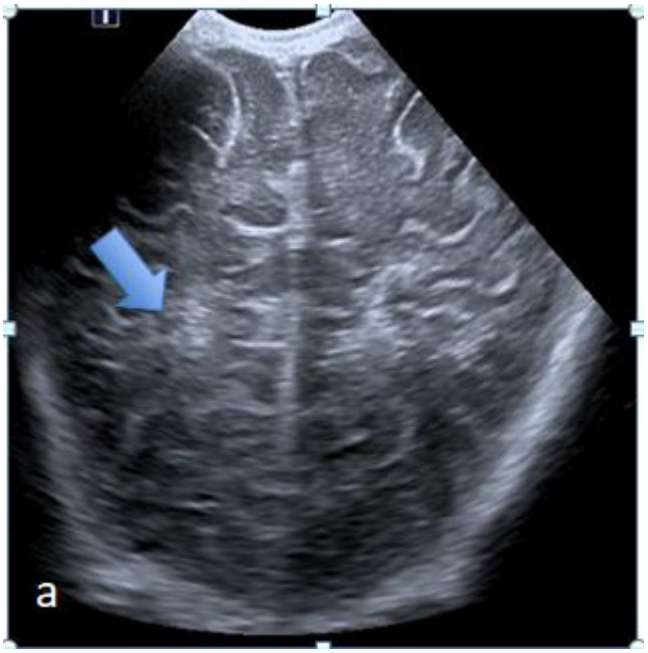


Sonogram at level of quadrigeminal plate (Q) illustrates temporal lobes (TL), cerebellar hemispheres (Cb), thalamus (T), hippocampus (H), and third ventricle (3).



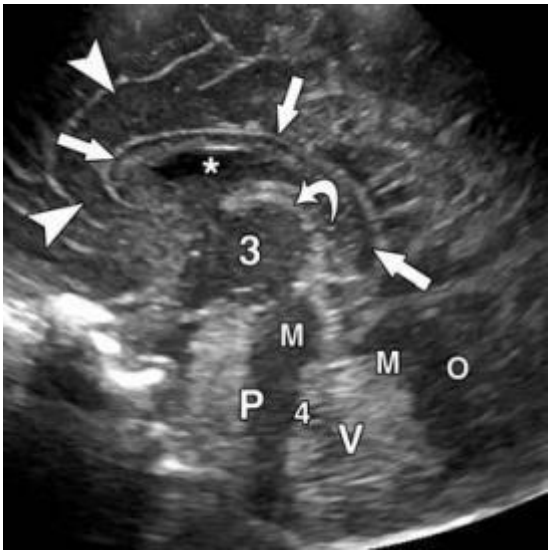
Sonogram obtained through hyperechoic choroid plexus (asterisks) within lateral ventricles. Note less echogenic adjacent periventricular white matter (arrows). Periventricular white matter halo should normally be less echogenic than adjacent choroid plexus.

Sonogram through cerebral convexities reveals normal layers of cortex, which should be seen throughout brain. Well-defined hyperechoic pia (curved arrow) on surface of cortex overlies hypoechoic cortical gray matter (straight arrow), which overlies slightly hyperechoic white matter (arrowhead).

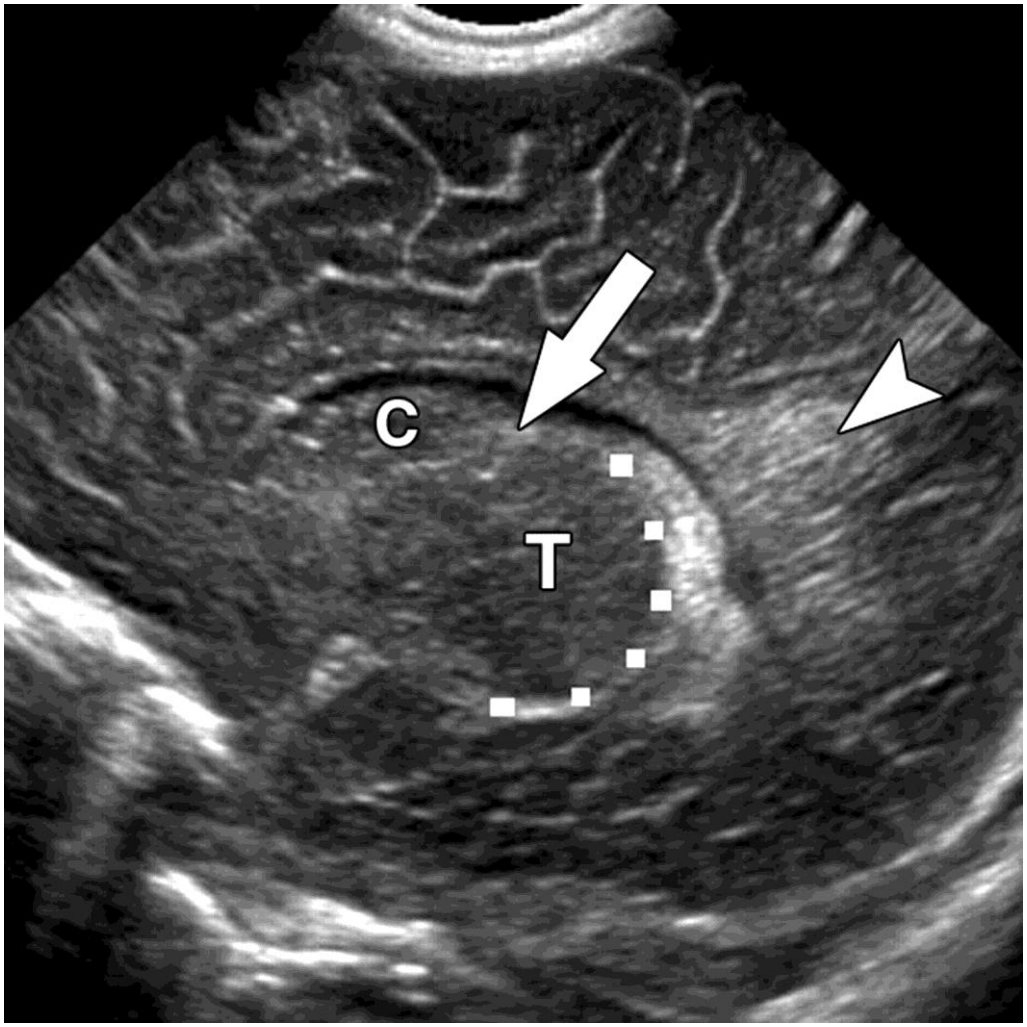


Normal sagittal gray-scale images of 7-day-old boy

Sonogram through midline shows corpus callosum (straight arrows), occipital lobe (O), third ventricle (3) with choroid plexus in its roof (curved arrow), and fourth ventricle (4). Also noted are hypoechoic midbrain (M); pons (P), which has hyperechoic ventral and hypoechoic dorsal regions; and cerebellar vermis (V).



Parasagittal sonogram through lateral ventricles shows caudothalamic groove (arrow), separating caudate nucleus (C) from thalamus (T), and choroid plexus along posterior margin of thalamus (dotted line).



Normal peripheral sagittal gray-scale sonogram through Sylvian sulcus (dotted line) reveals temporal lobe (T), frontal lobe (F), and parietal lobe (P).