سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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سامية محمد مصطفى

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

MANAGEMENT OF HYDROCEPHALUS COMPLICATING POSTERIOR FOSSA TUMORS IN CHILDREN

Thesis

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To My Parents
&
To My Wife

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Parts of the cerebellum [99]:

The cerebellum, figure (1a- 1b) is divided into:

1- Vermis: which is the median part of the cerebellum. The part of the vermis seen on the superior surface of the cerebellum is called the superior vermis. The part of the vermis seen on the inferior surface of the cerebellum is called the inferior vermis.

2- Two cerebellar hemispheres: one on each side of the vermis.

Anatomy of the ventricular system:

The ventricular system consists of: figure (2)

(1) Paired lateral ventricles in the cerebral hemispheres.

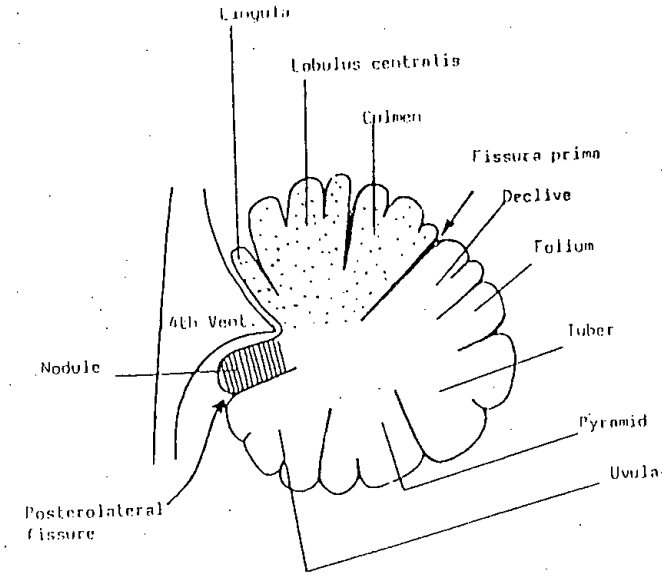
(2) A slit like third ventricles in the sagittal plane of the diencephalon.

(3) A narrow tubular aqueduct, which runs in the sagittal plane through the mid brain and drains CSF from the third to the fourth ventricle.

(4) An expanded portion called the fourth ventricle, which is located dorsal to the pons & medulla just ventral to the cerebellum.

Microsurgical anatomy of the fourth ventricle [56]:

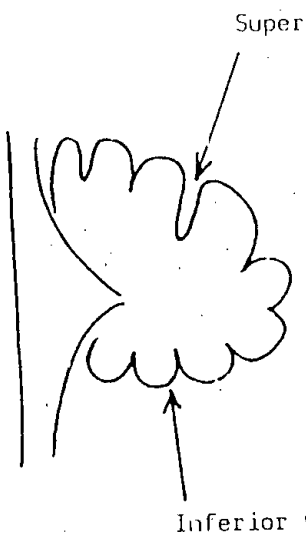
The fourth ventricle is located in the center of the posterior cranial fossa. Operative access to it can be obtained only by splitting the



Sagittal section showing the lobules of the cerebellum

- Lobules belonging to the anterior lobe of the corpus cerebelli.
- Lobules belonging to the posterior lobe of the corpus cerebelli.
- Flocculonodular lobe.

Fig (1-a)



Median sagittal section in the vermis of the cerebellum

Fig (1-b)

cerebellum or by operating through a series of complex fissures between the cerebellum and brainstem in close proximity to the major cerebellar arteries and veins as well as numerous cranial nerves and their nuclei.

The fourth ventricle is a broad, tent shaped midline cavity located between the cerebellum and the brainstem. It has a roof, a floor and two lateral recesses. It is located ventral to the cerebellum, dorsal to the pons and medulla and medial to the cerebellar peduncles.

It is connected rostrally through the aqueduct of Sylvius with the third ventricle, caudally through the foramen of Magendie with the cisterna magna and laterally through the foramina of Luschka with the cerebellopontine cisterns.

Cerebellar surfaces [93, 99]:

The cerebellum has three cortical surfaces, which are:

a) Suboccipital surface, which is located below and between the lateral and sigmoid sinuses. It would be exposed in a wide suboccipital craniectomy.

b) The tentorial surface faces the tentorium and would be retracted in the supracerebellar approach.

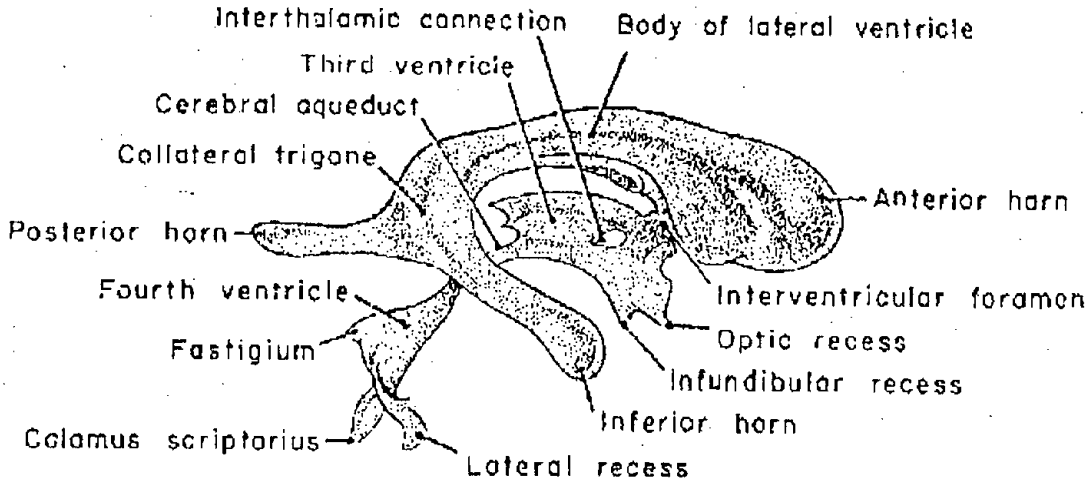


Fig (2): The Ventricular System