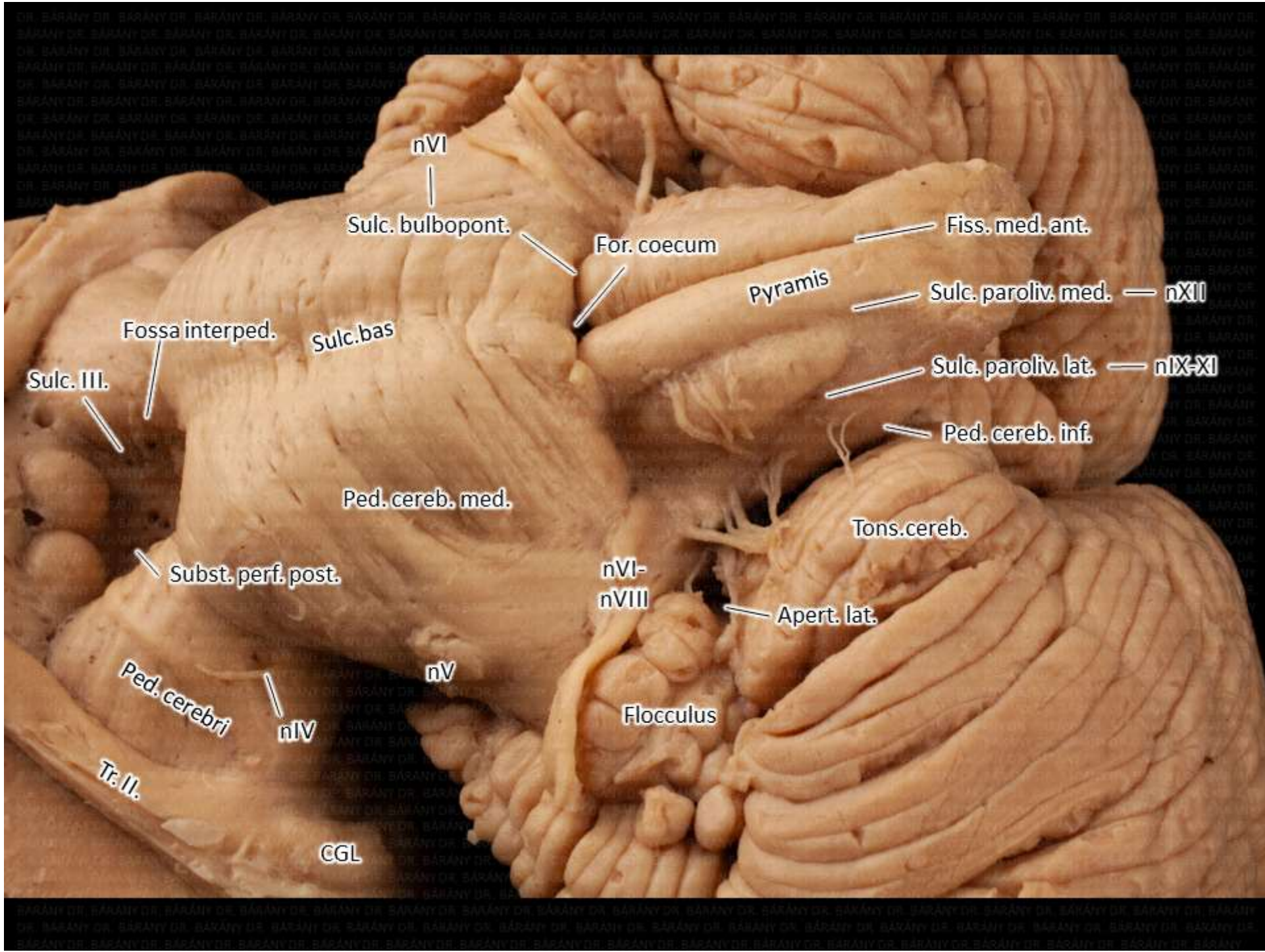


Mesencephalon

Pons

Medulla oblongata



nVI

Sulc. bulbopont.

For. coecum

Fiss. med. ant.

Fossa interped.

Sulc. bas

Pyramis

Sulc. paroliv. med.

nXII

Sulc. III.

Sulc. paroliv. lat.

nIX-XI

Ped. cereb. inf.

Ped. cereb. med.

Tons. cereb.

Subst. perf. post.

nVI-

nVIII

Apert. lat.

Ped. cerebri

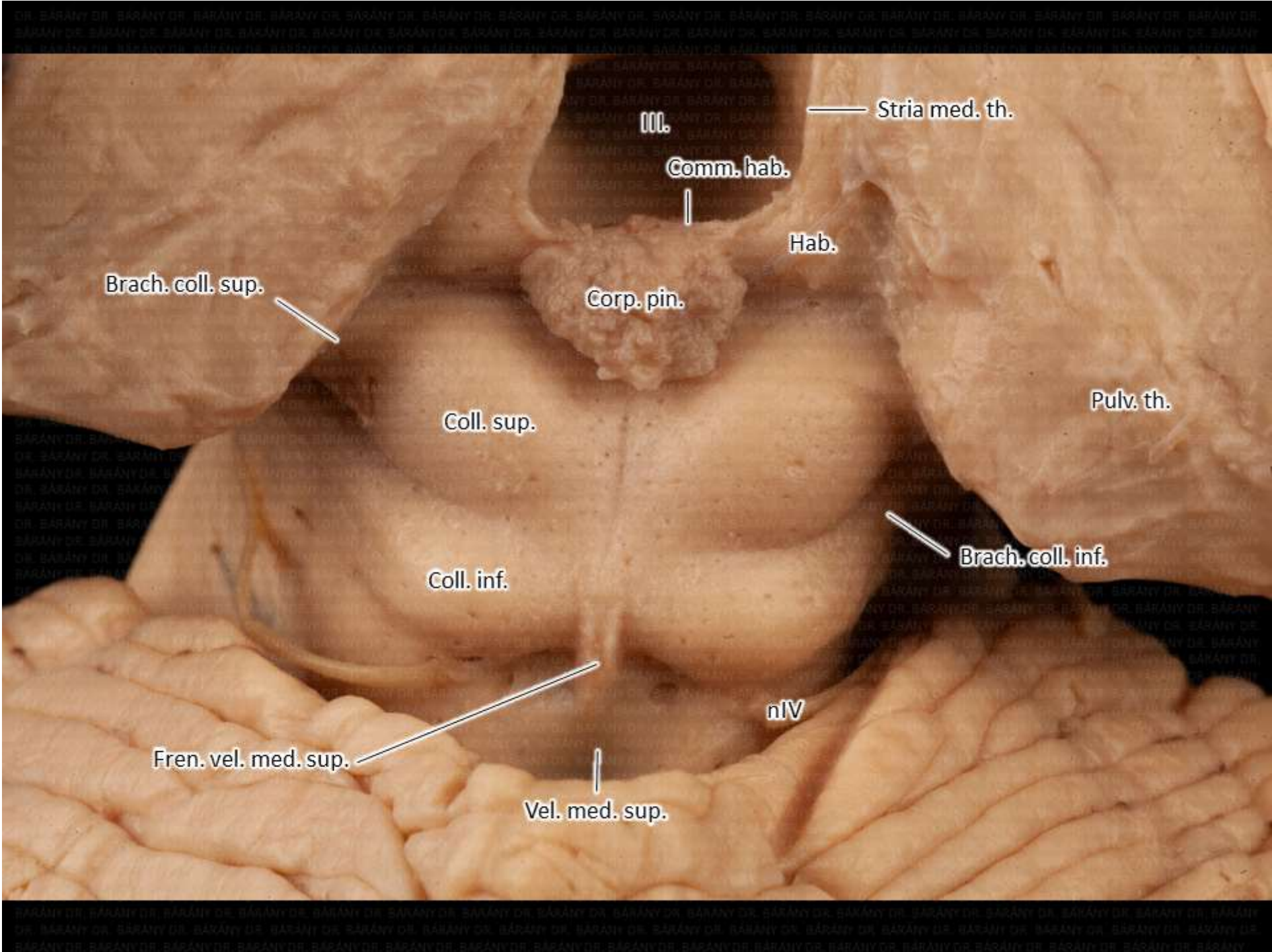
nIV

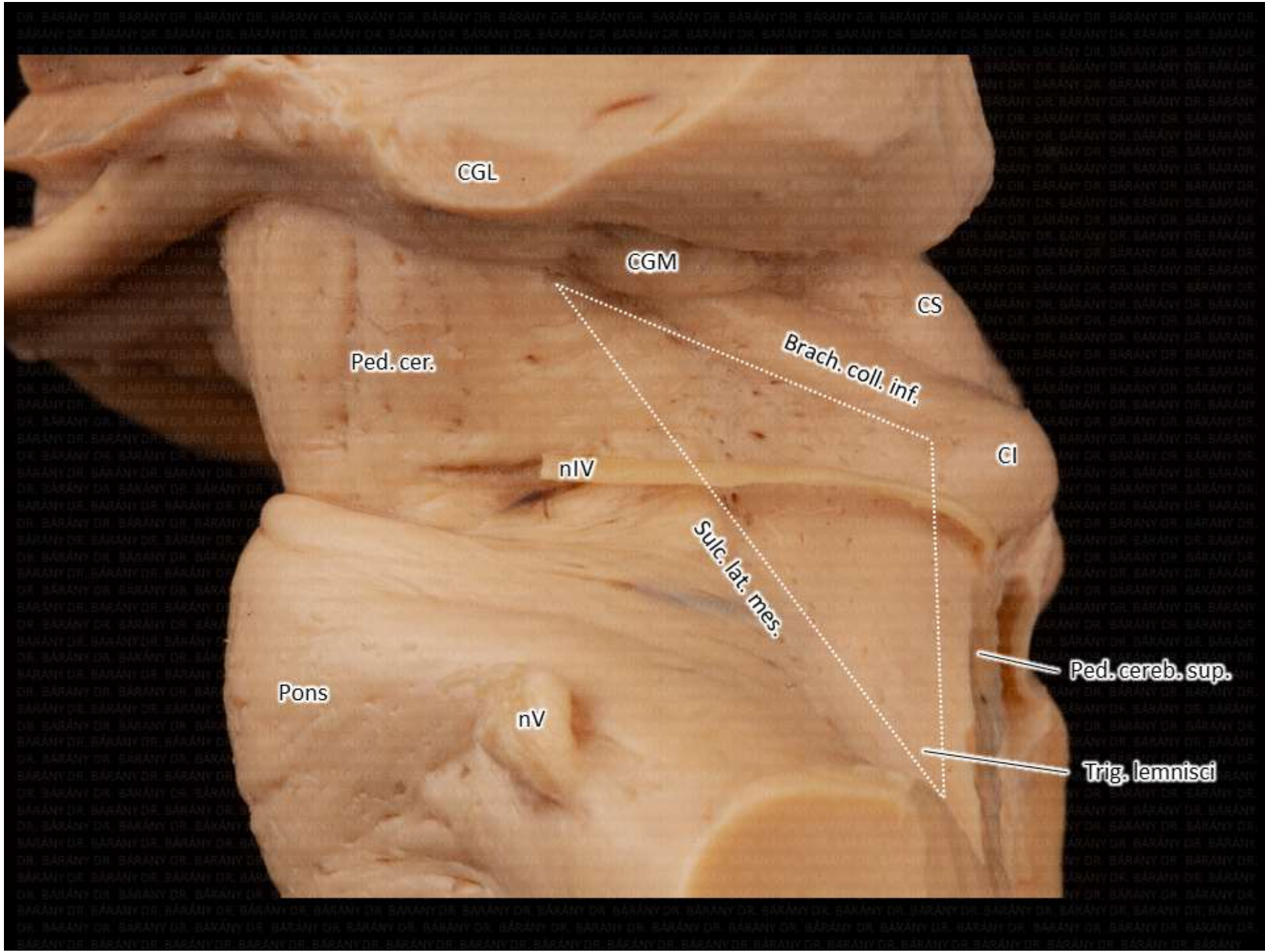
nV

Flocculus

Tr. II.

CGL





CGL

CGM

CS

Ped. cer.

Brach. coll. inf.

nV

CI

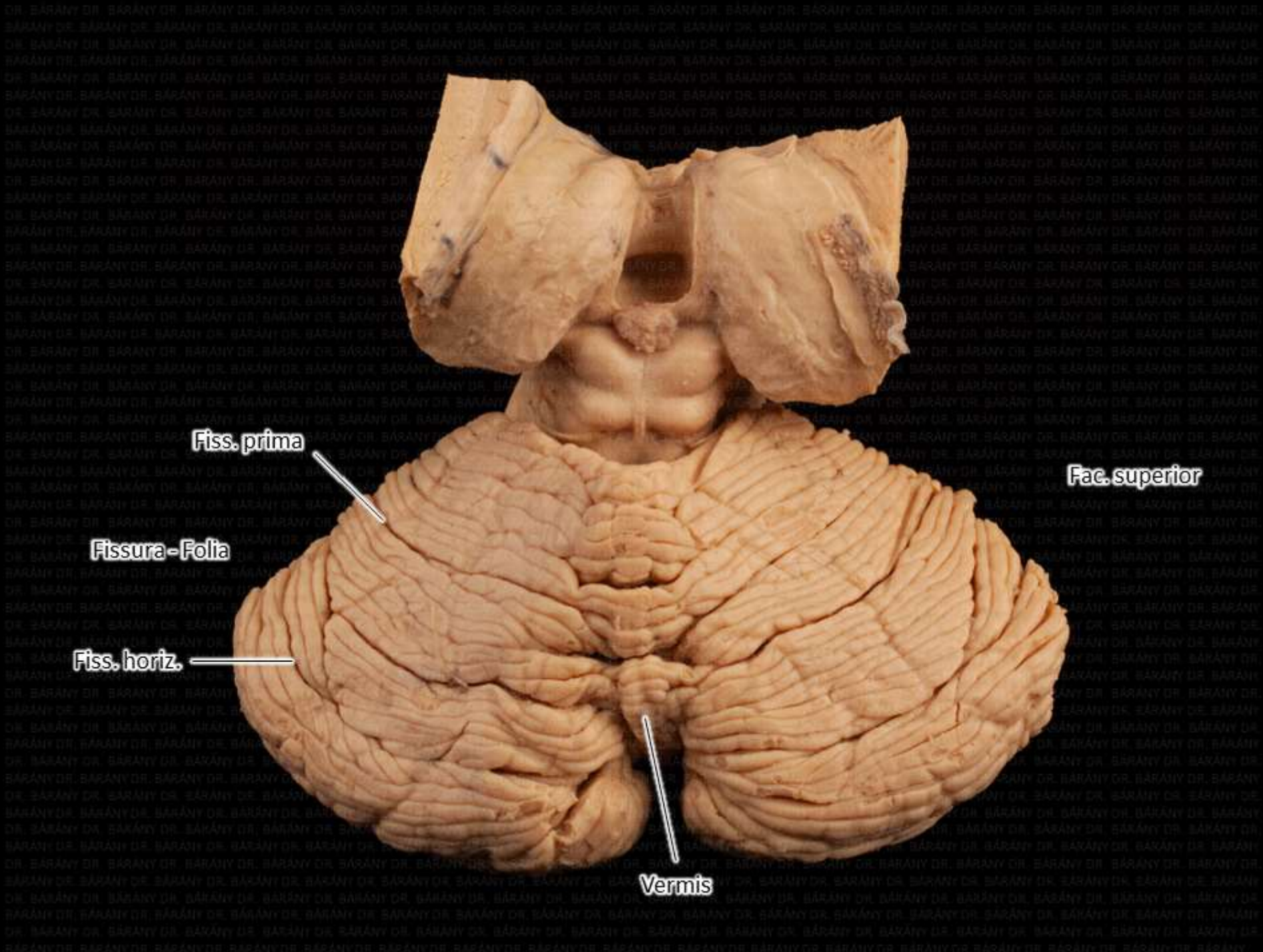
Sulc. lat. mes.

Ped. cereb. sup.

Pons

nV

Trig. lemnisci



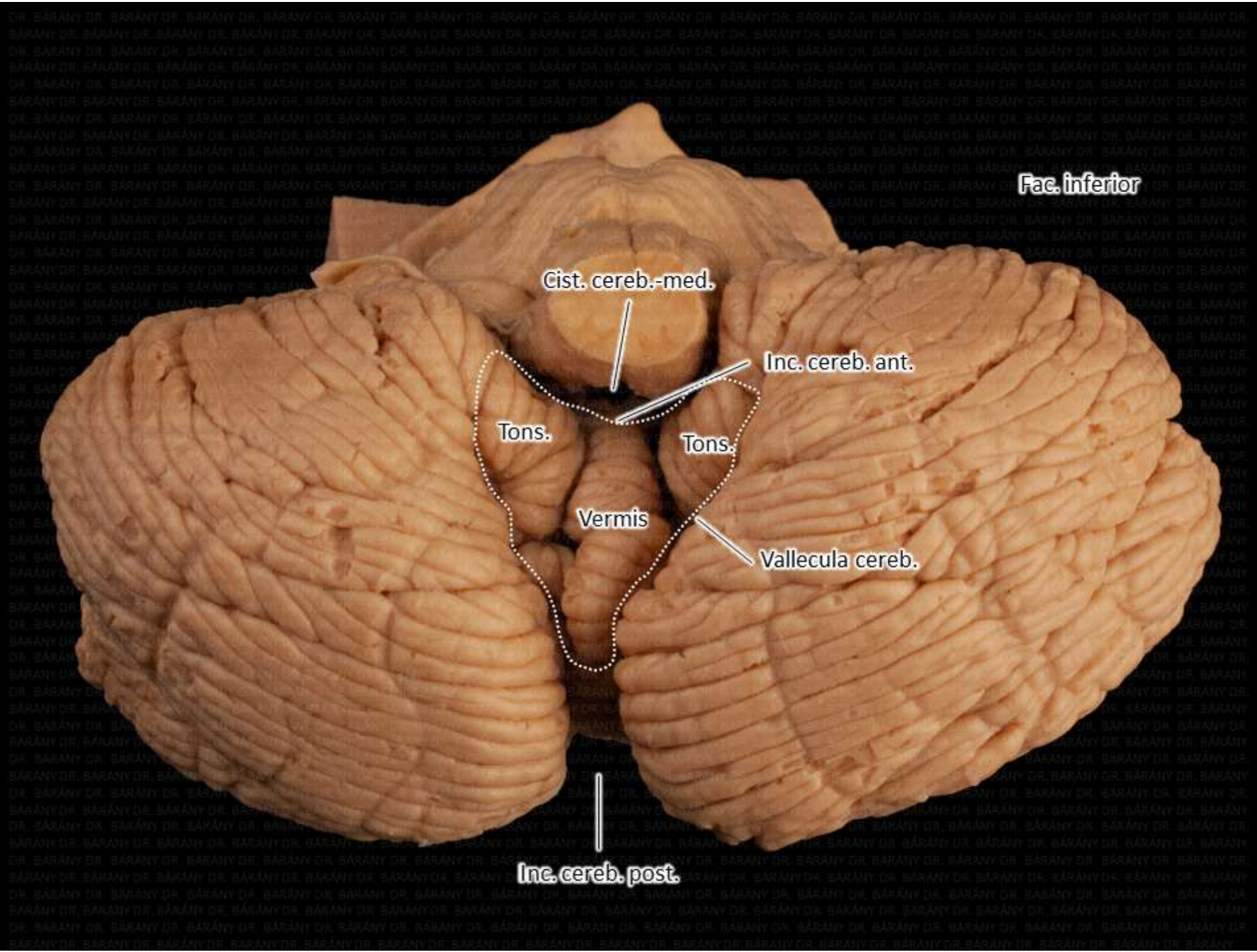
Fiss. prima

Fac. superior

Fissura-Folia

Fiss. horiz.

Vermis



Fac. inferior

Cist. cereb.-med.

Inc. cereb. ant.

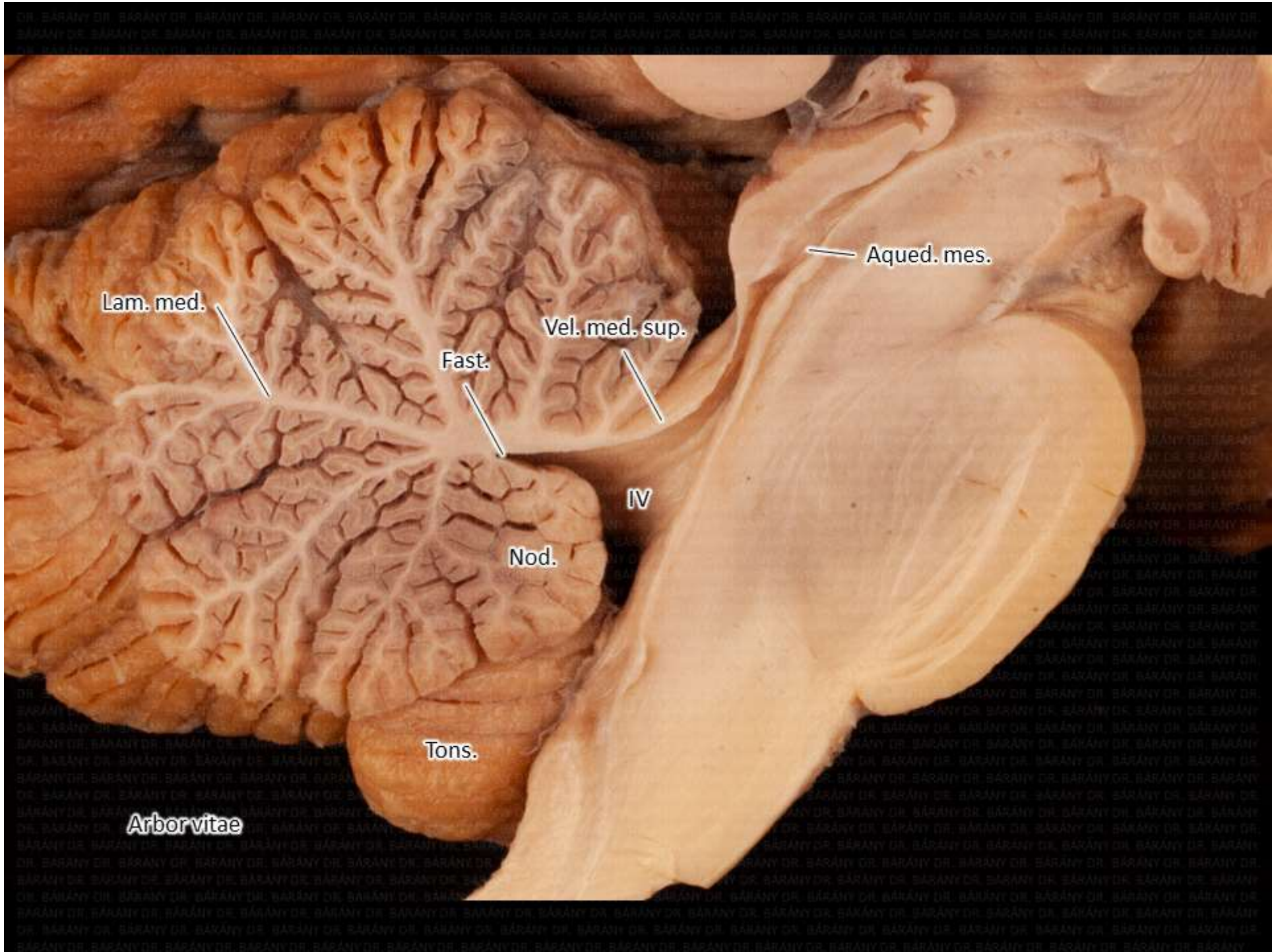
Tons.

Tons.

Vermis

Vallecula cereb.

Inc. cereb. post.



Vel. med. sup.

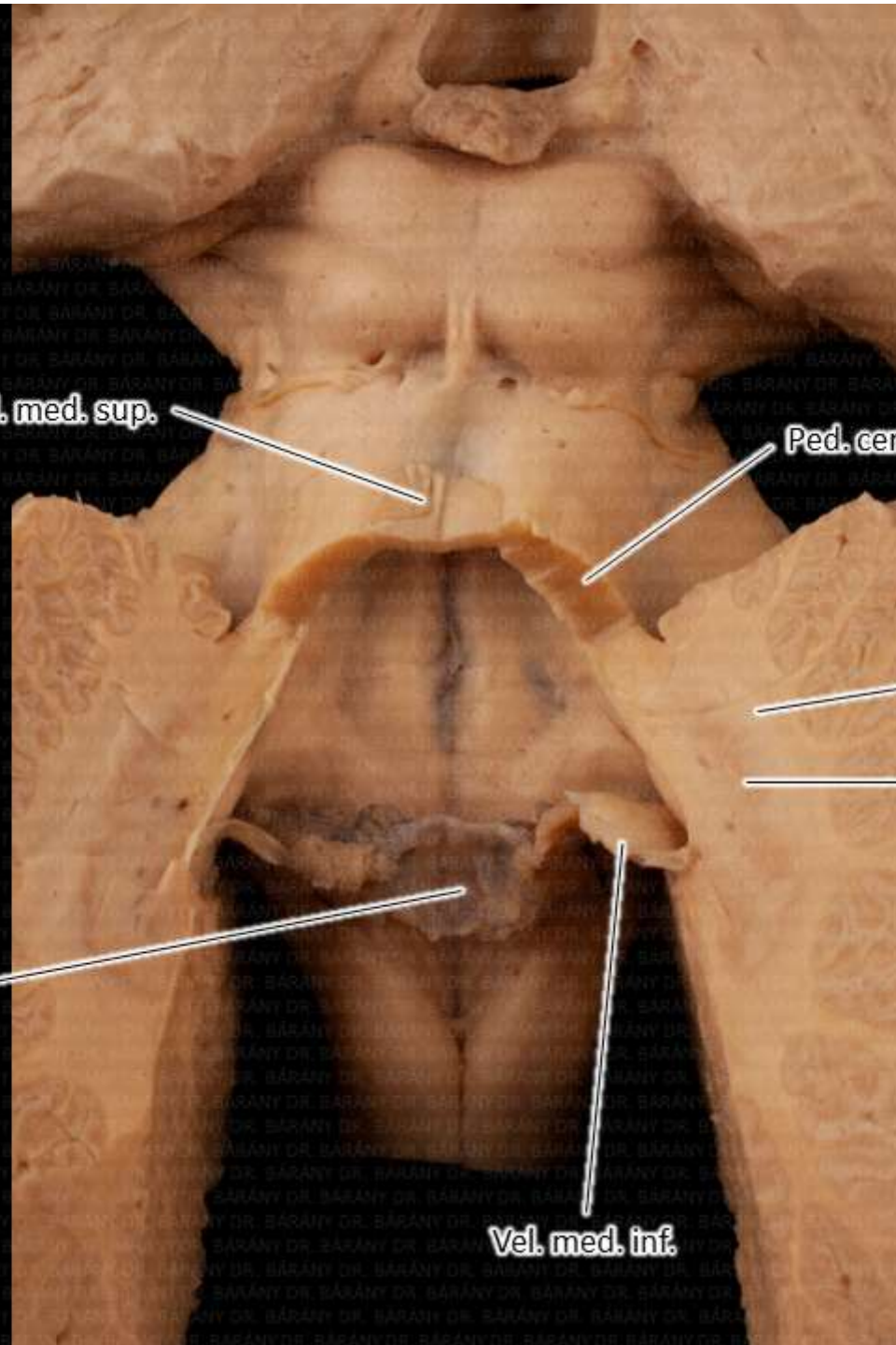
Ped. cer. sup.

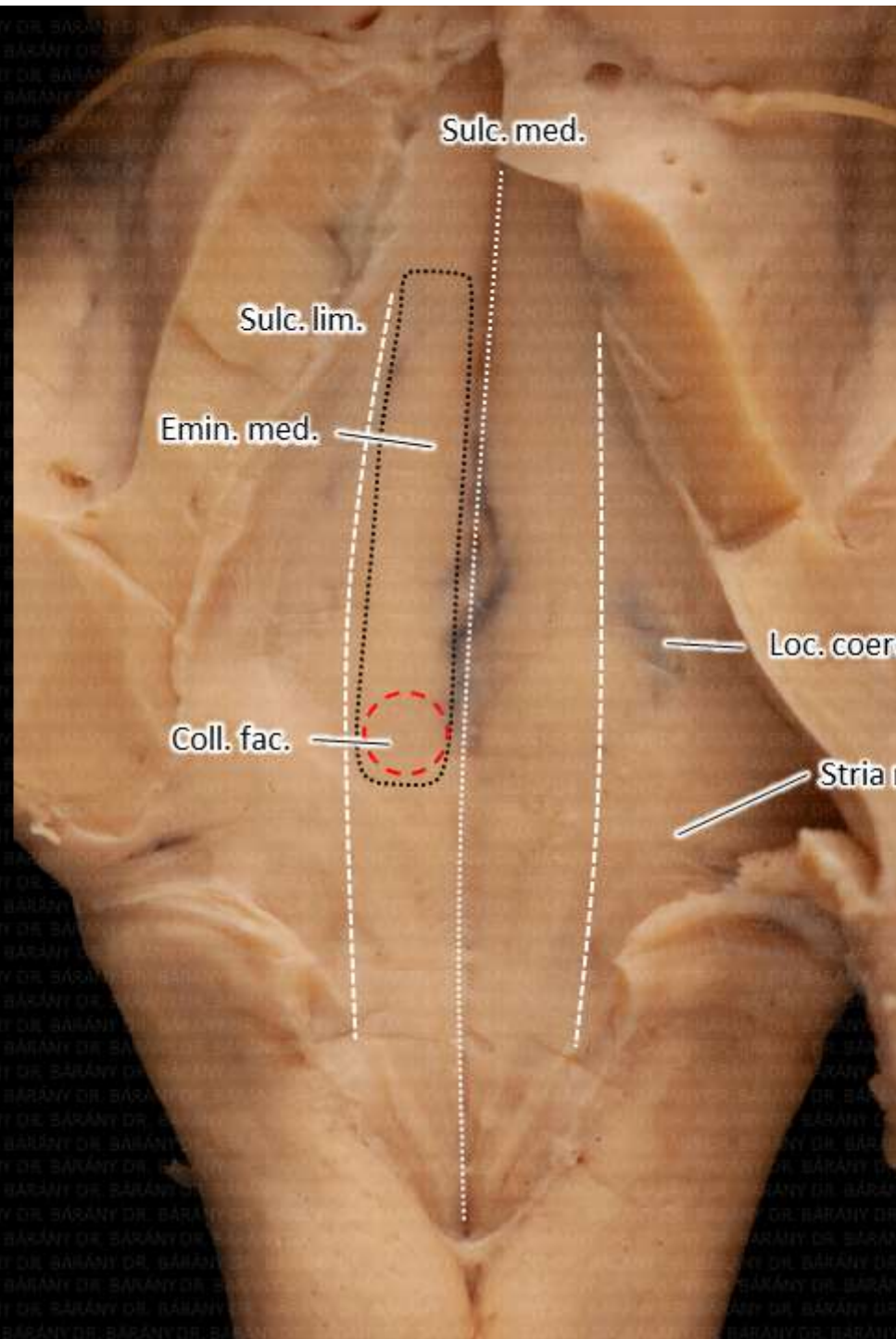
Corp. medullare

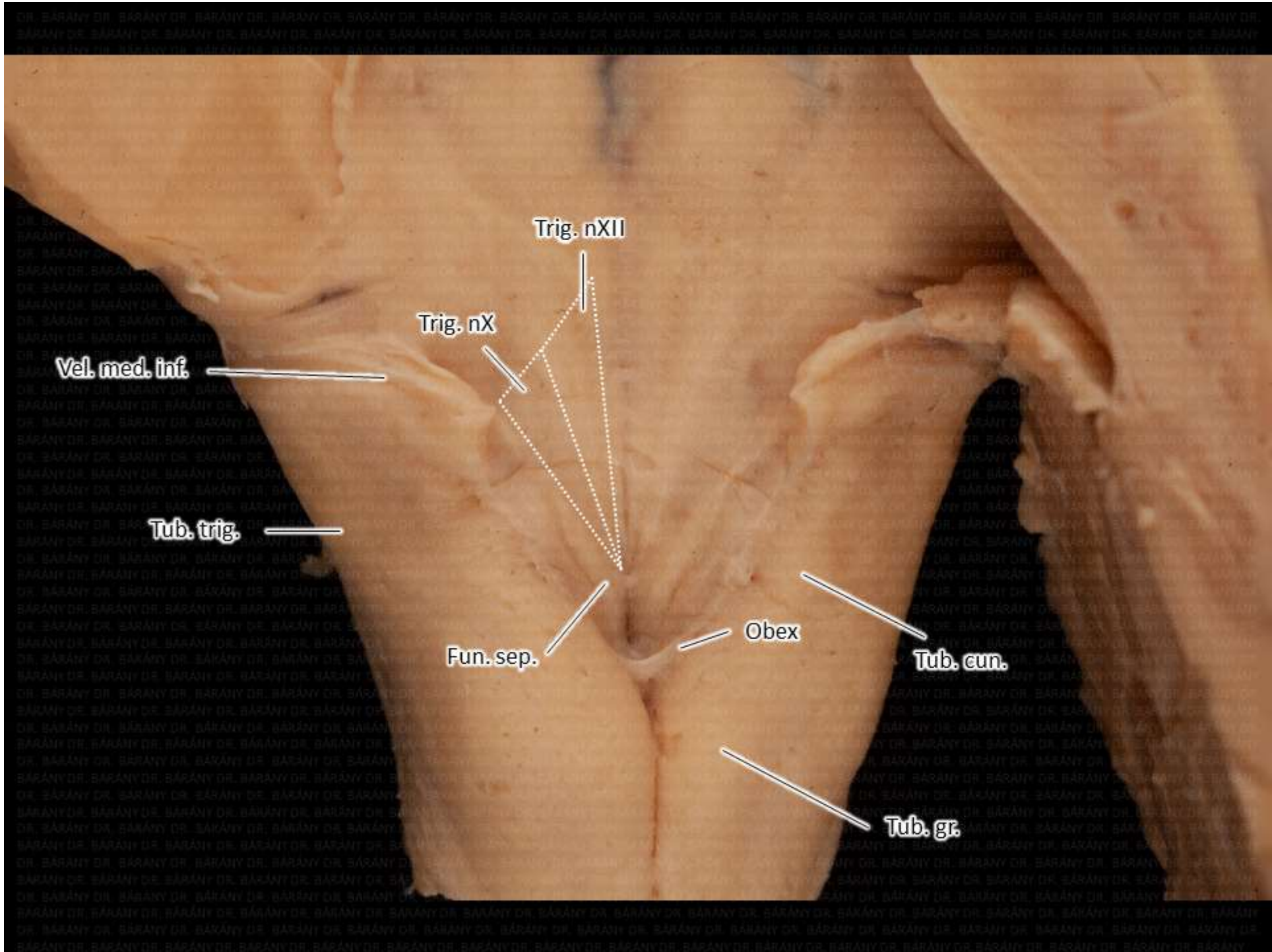
Nucl. dent.

Lam. epith. IV

Vel. med. inf.









im Wirbelkanal

40-45 cm lang

L2: Conus medullaris

unter diesem: Cauda equina

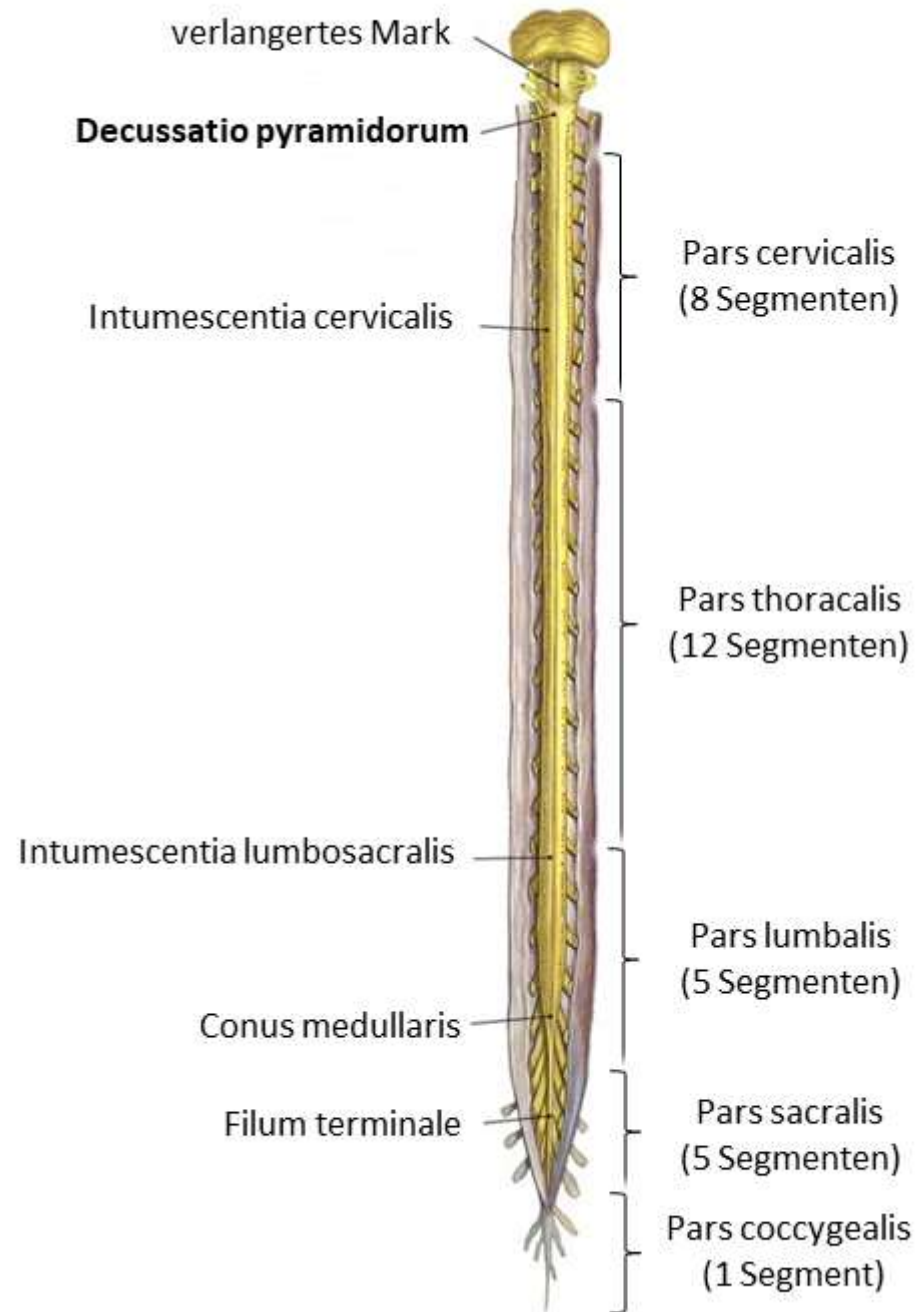
- Würrzel + Filum terminale

2 Erweiterungen:

- Intumescentia cervicalis
- Intumescentia lumbosacralis

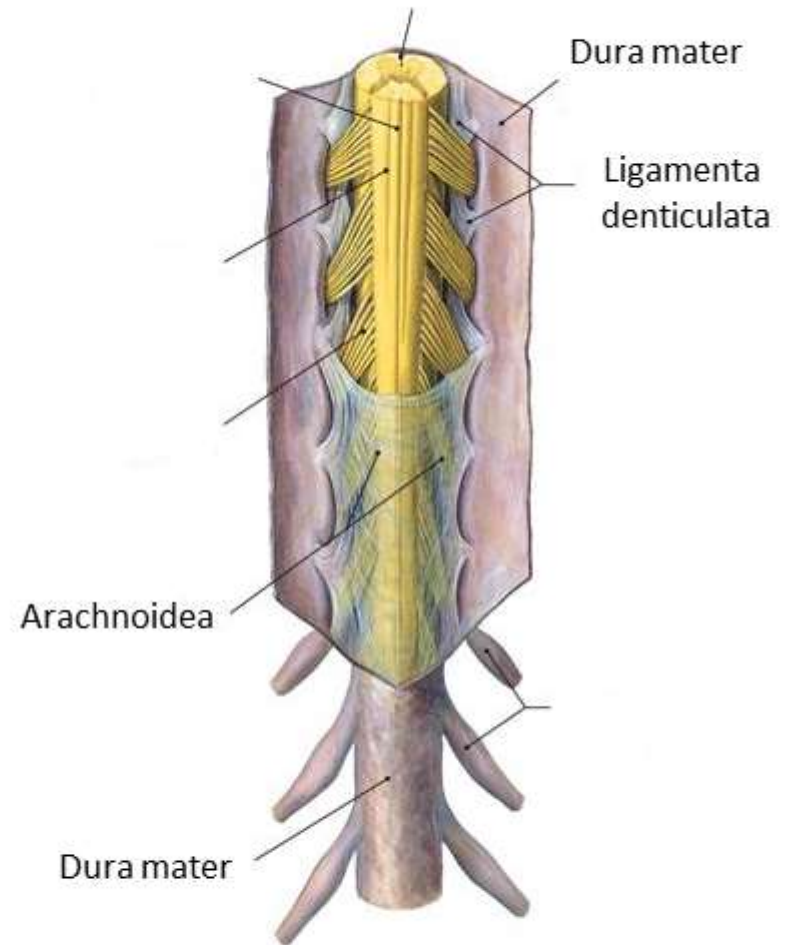
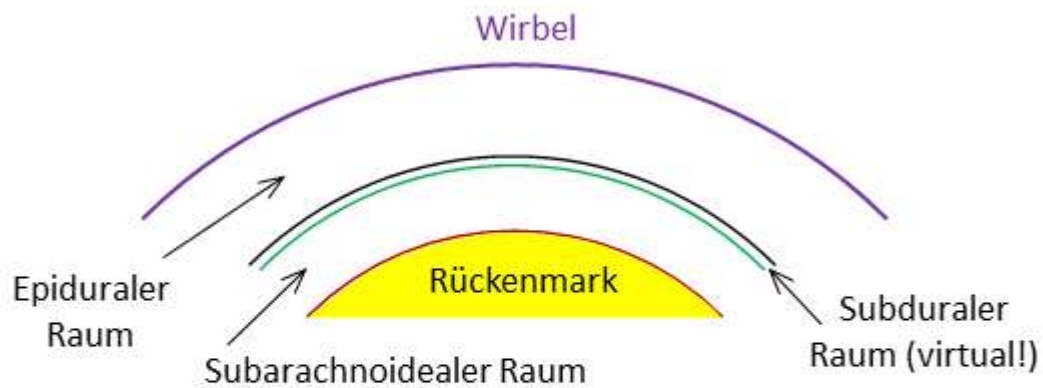
besteht aus Segmenten

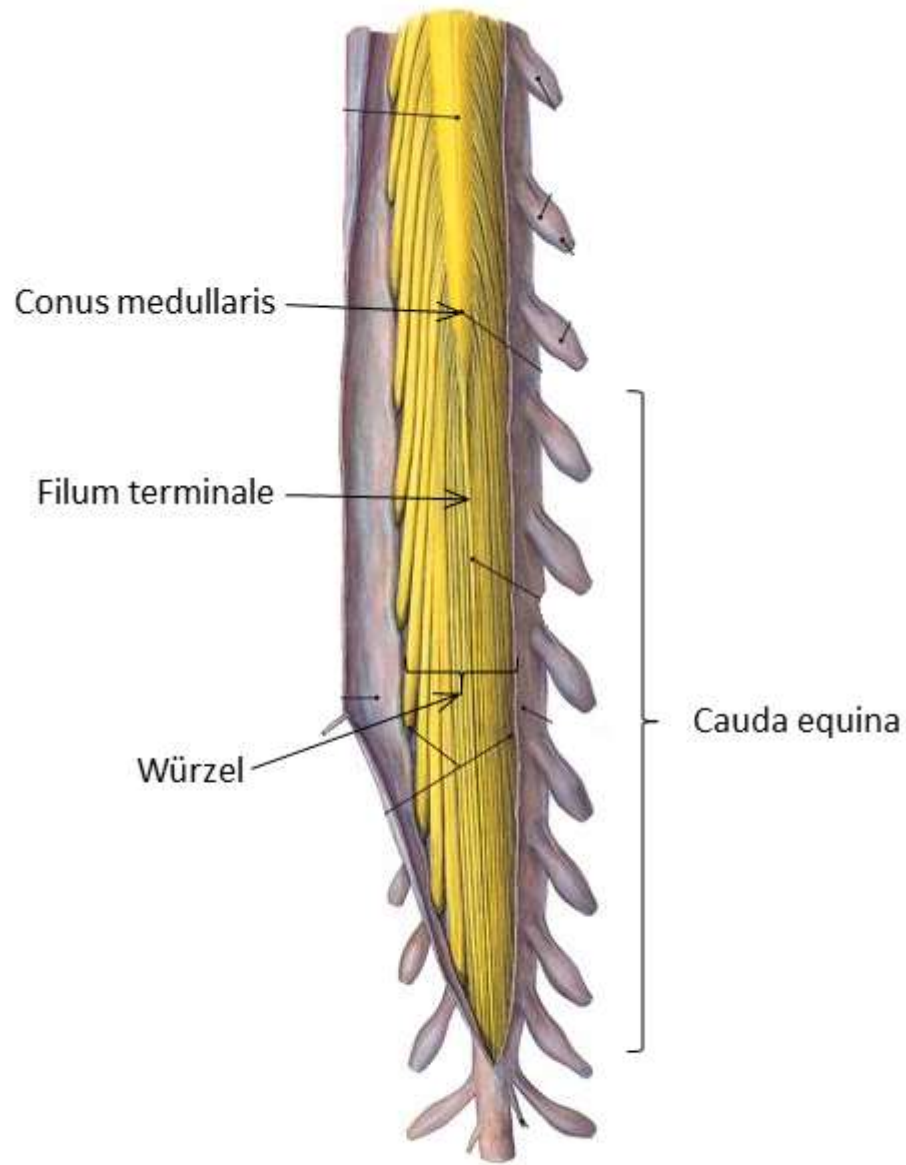
- 2 Spinalnerven / Segment



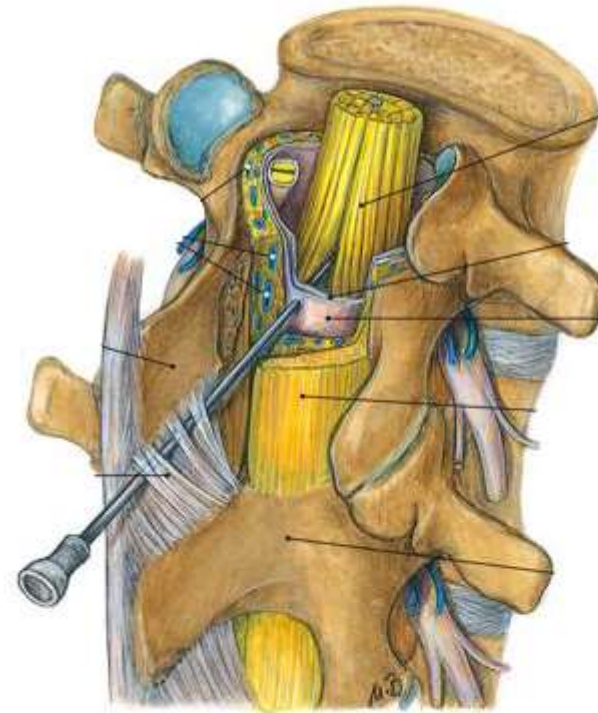
Rückenmarkshäute

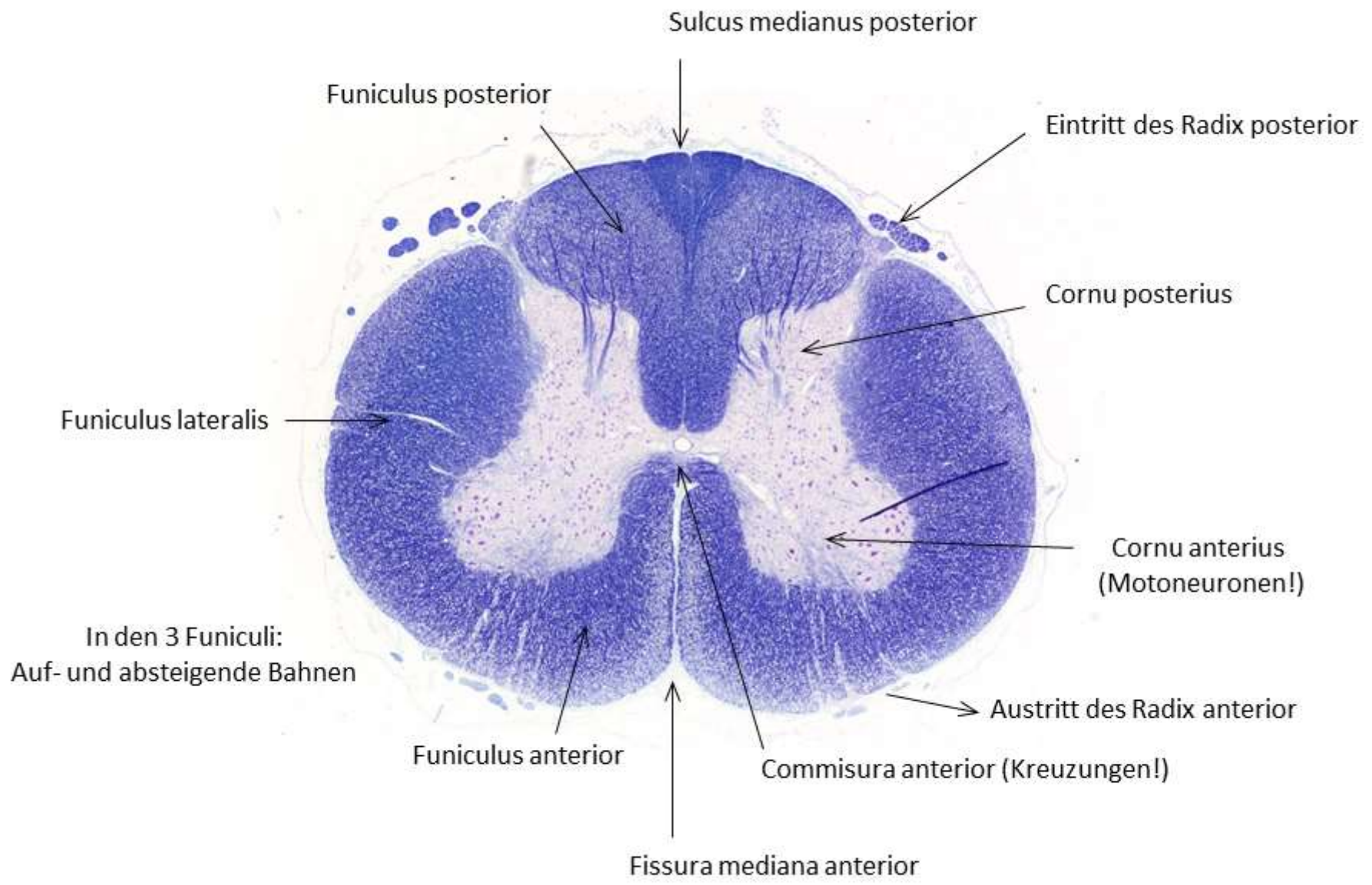
- harte Haut: Dura mater spinalis
- weiche Haut
 - äußere Schicht: Arachnoidea spinalis
 - innere Schicht: Pia mater spinalis





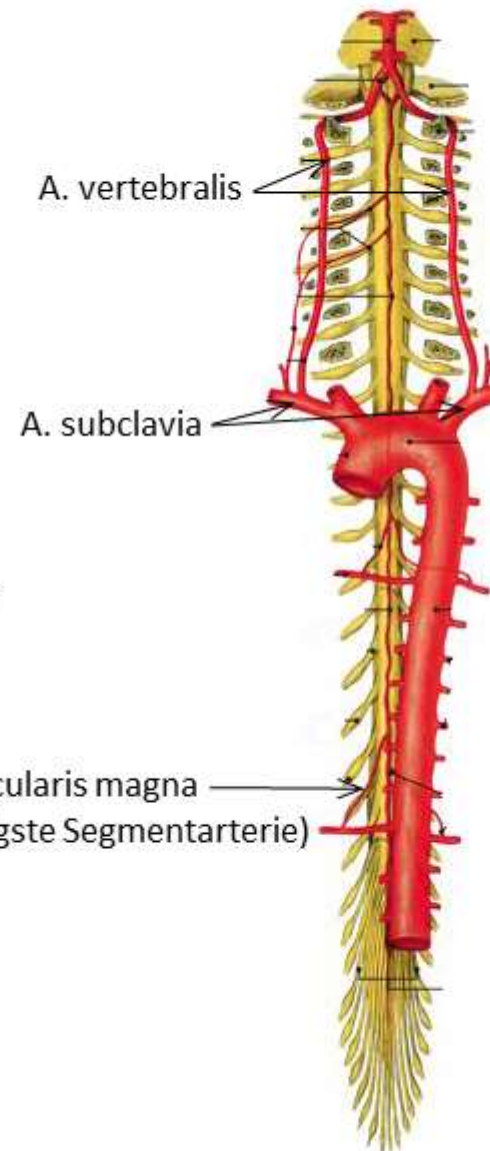
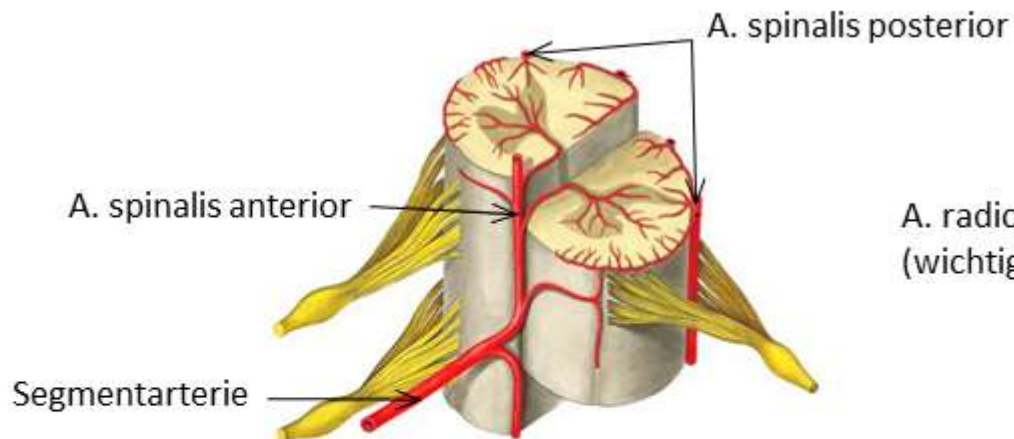
Die Würzel springen vor der Nadel ab, deswegen können wir zu Liquor ohne Verletzung des Rückenmarks im Bereich der Cauda equina kommen.

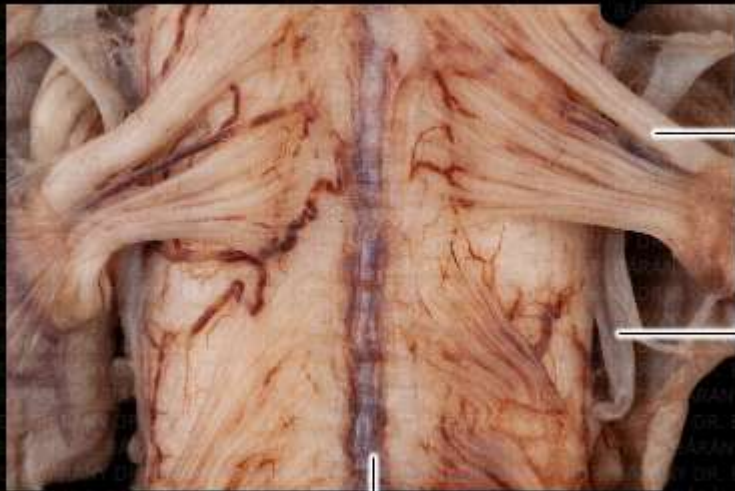




Blutversorgung:

- A. spinalis anterior (2) (aus der A. vertebralis)
- A. spinalis posterior (2) (aus der A. vertebralis)
- + Segmentarterien (aus mehrere Arterien)



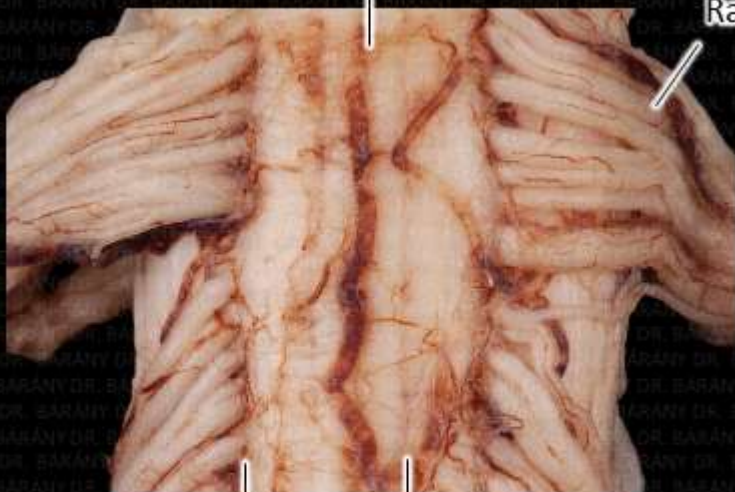


Rad. ventr.

Lig. dent.

Fiss. med. vent.

Sulc. med. dors.



Rad. dors.

Sulc. dors. lat.

Sulc. dors. med.



Ggl. spin.