

Spinal Cord and Meninges Laboratory Objectives

Medical Neuroscience 552

Spring 2005

An anatomical dissection of a vertebral segment, likely from a pig, showing the anterior spinal artery. The artery is a prominent, thick, reddish structure running vertically along the anterior surface of the vertebral body. It is surrounded by a network of smaller, branching vessels. A black pin is used to hold open the dissection, and a white label with black text identifies the structure. A person's thumb is visible at the top left, providing scale.

1a. Anterior
spinal artery



1a. Anterior
spinal artery

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the anterior spinal artery. A human thumb is visible at the top, with a black pointer indicating the artery. The artery is a thick, red, tubular structure running vertically. It is surrounded by various tissues, including muscle and connective tissue. The dissection is set against a dark brown background.

1b. Posterior
spinal arteries



1b. Posterior
spinal arteries



2f. Fasciculus
gracilis

2e. Dorsal intermediate
sulcus

2f. Fasciculus gracilis

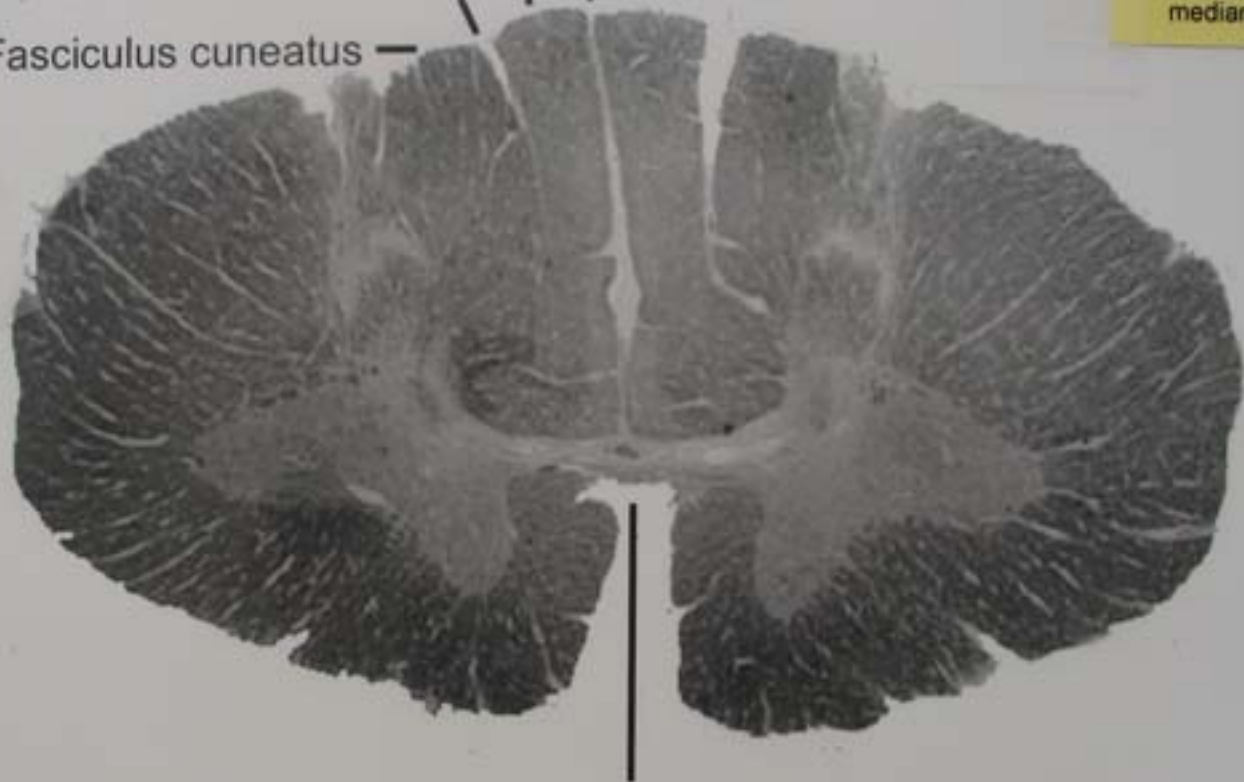
2e. Dorsal intermediate sulcus

2g. Fasciculus cuneatus

2g. Fasciculus
cuneatus

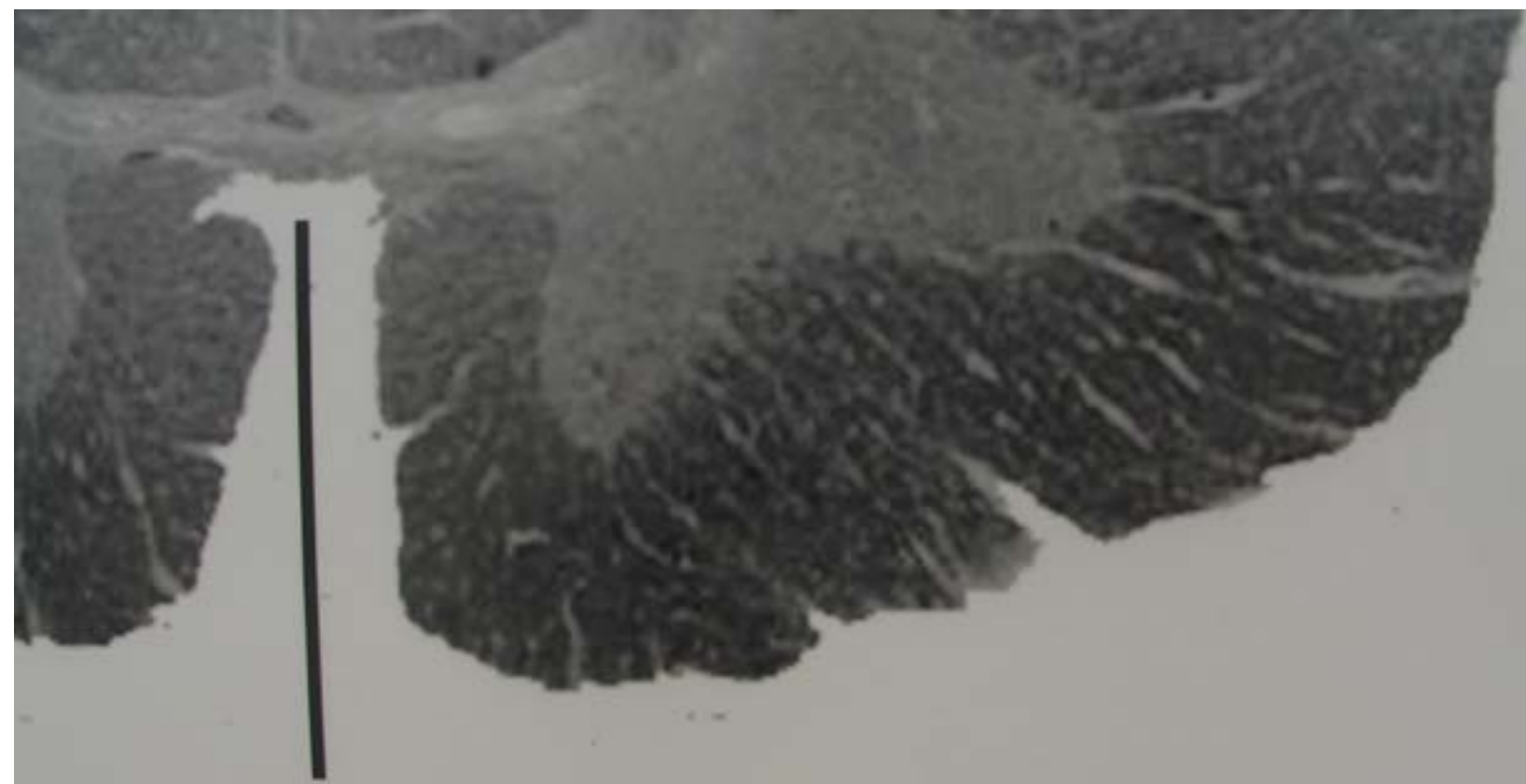
2b. Dorsal (posterior) median sulcus

2b. Dorsal (posterior)
median sulcus



2a. Ventral (anterior) median fissure

2a. Ventral (anterior)
median fissure



2a. Ventral (anterior) median fissure

2a. Ventral (anterior)
median fissure

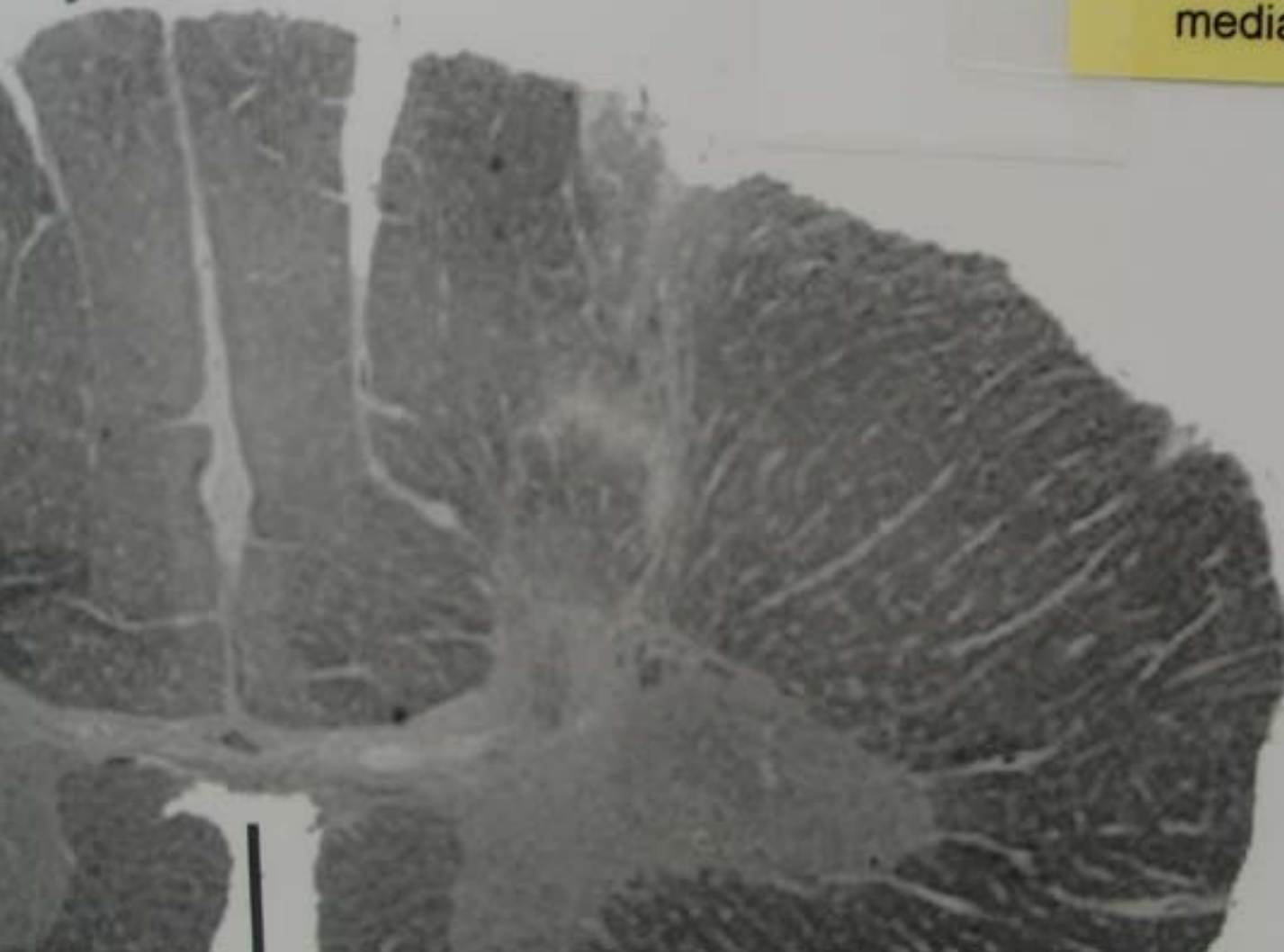
CS

ilis

2b. Dorsal (posterior) median sulcus

2b. Dorsal (posterior)
median sulcus

CS



2c. Dorsolateral sulcus

2d. Ventral sulcus





2c. Dorsolateral sulcus

2d. Ventrolateral sulcus

A close-up photograph of an anatomical dissection. A pair of hands wearing white latex gloves is holding a dissected section of a light-colored, fibrous tissue, likely a nerve or muscle. A thin black pin is inserted into the tissue. A yellow rectangular label with black text is placed above the pin. The background is a solid pink color.

2d. Ventrolateral
sulcus

2d. Ventrolateral
sulcus



2f. Fasciculus
gracilis



2e. Dorsal intermediate
sulcus



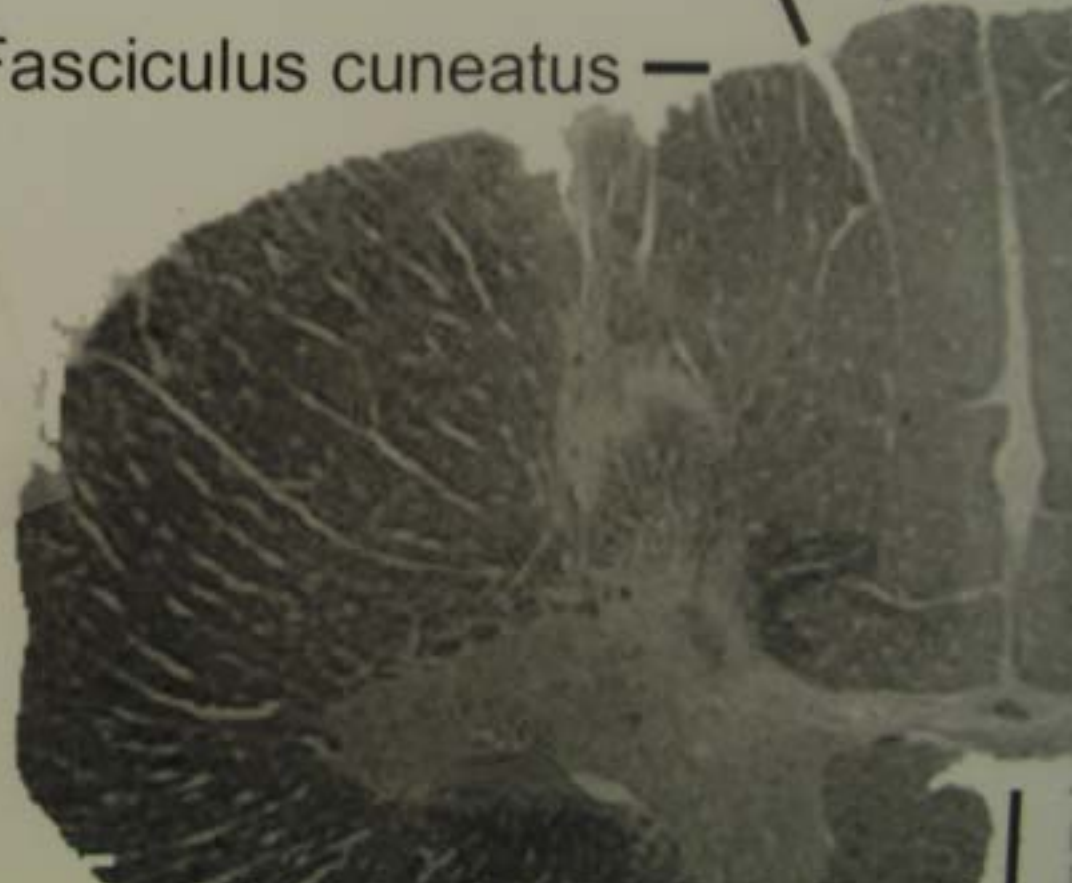
2f. Fasciculus gracilis

2h

2e. Dorsal intermediate sulcus

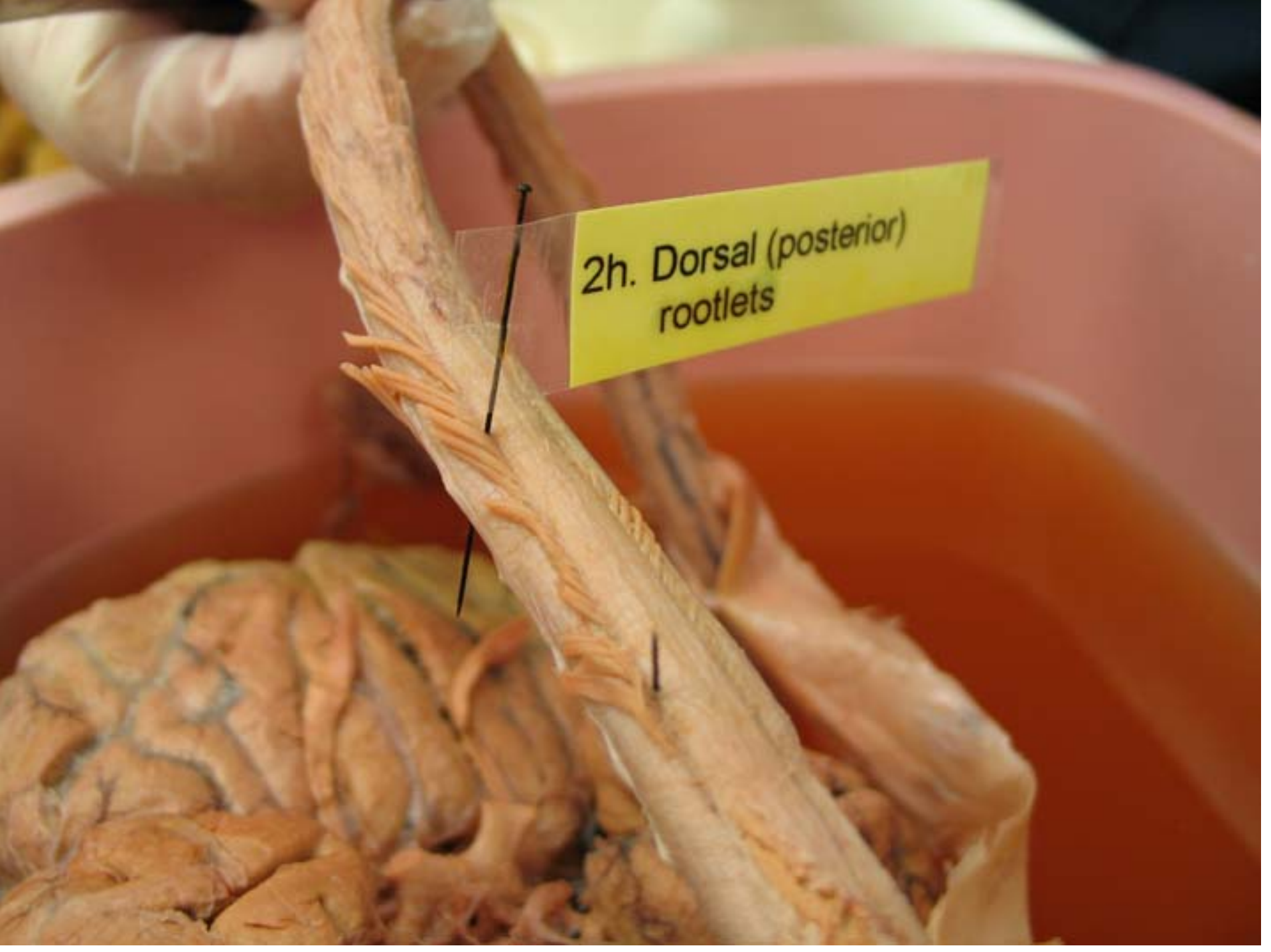
2g. Fasciculus cuneatus

2g. Fasciculus
cuneatus





2h. Dorsal (posterior)
rootlets



2h. Dorsal (posterior)
rootlets

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a spinal nerve root. A gloved hand is holding a light-colored, fibrous nerve root. A yellow label with black text points to a series of fine, orange-colored rootlets emerging from the dorsal (posterior) side of the nerve. The dissection is taking place in a red plastic basin, and other anatomical structures are visible in the background.



2h. Dorsal (posterior)
rootlets

This image shows a dissected spinal cord segment, likely from a rat, placed in a red plastic container. The spinal cord is a pale, cylindrical structure with visible longitudinal grooves and ridges. A yellow label with black text points to the dorsal rootlets, which are small, fibrous structures emerging from the dorsal side of the spinal cord. The surrounding tissue is a light pinkish-brown color, and the container has some faint markings on its side.

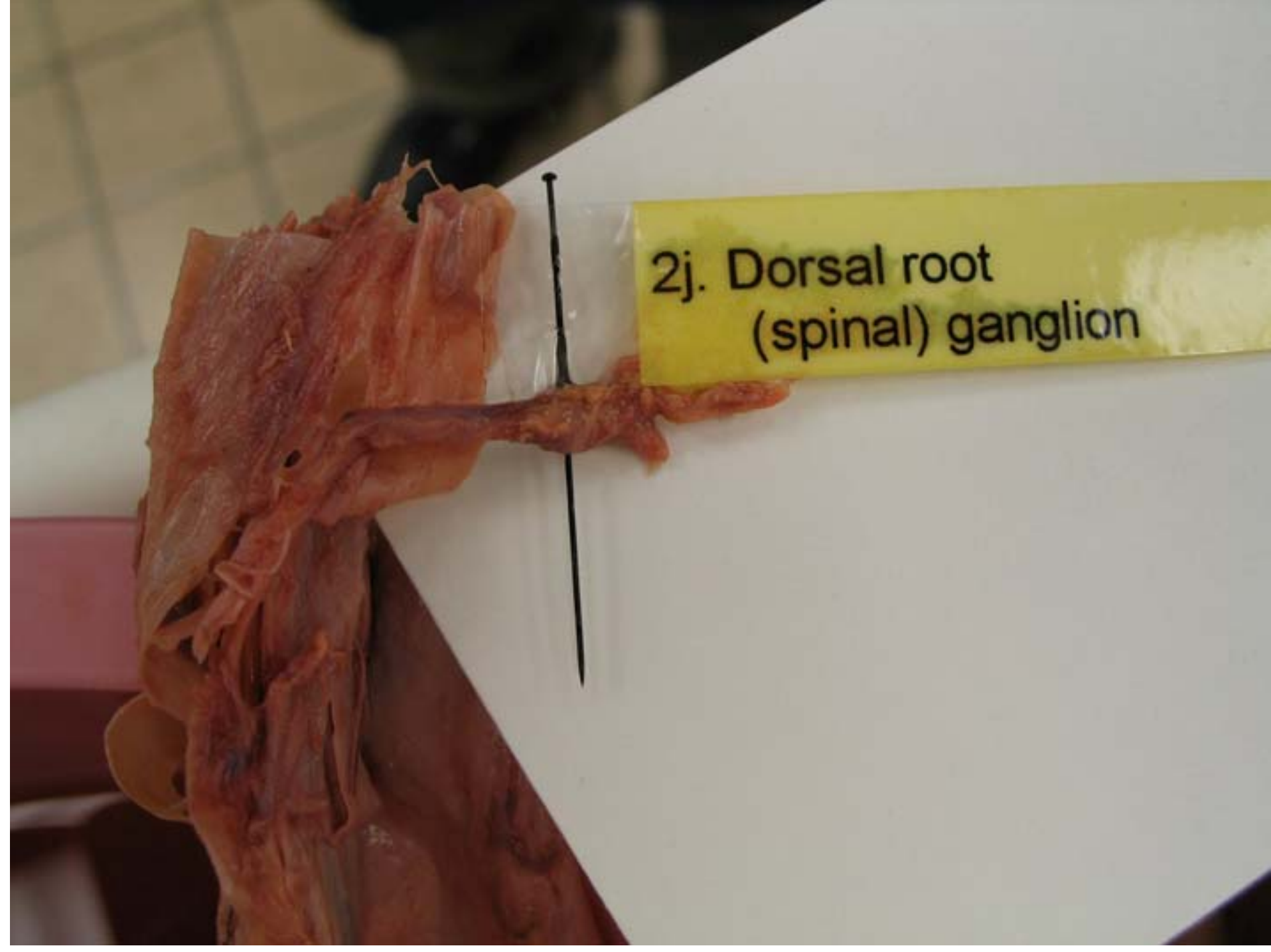
2i. Ventral (anterior)
rootlets





2i. Ventral (anterior)
rootlets

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a spinal nerve root. A gloved hand is using a pair of surgical forceps to hold the nerve. The nerve is shown in its longitudinal section, revealing the internal structure. A yellow label with black text points to the 'Ventral (anterior) rootlets' of the nerve. The rootlets are the small, individual nerve fibers that make up the larger nerve trunk. The background is a reddish-brown surface, likely a dissection tray.



2j. Dorsal root
(spinal) ganglion

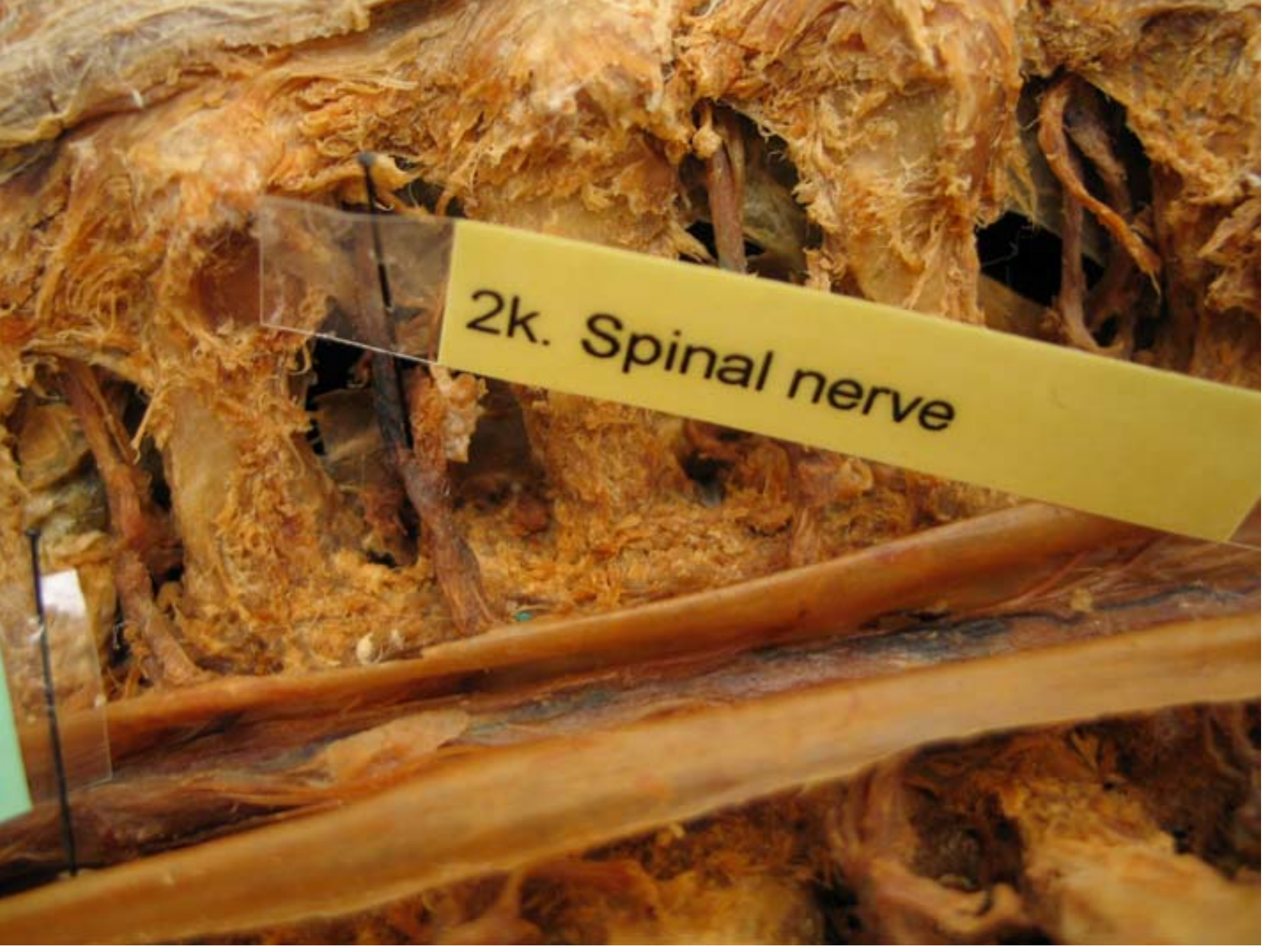
2j. Dorsal root
(spinal) ganglion

2i. Ventral (anterior)
rootlets



A photograph of a dissected anatomical specimen, likely a spinal ganglion, mounted on a white surface. The specimen is a reddish-brown, elongated, and somewhat irregular mass. A black thread is used to hold the specimen open, revealing its internal structure. A yellow label is attached to the specimen with a black thread. The label contains the text "2j. Dorsal root (spinal) ganglion".

2j. Dorsal root
(spinal) ganglion



2k. Spinal nerve

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a spinal nerve. The nerve is a thick, light-brown, cord-like structure running horizontally across the lower half of the frame. It is surrounded by a complex network of smaller, more fibrous and vascular structures in shades of tan and brown. A yellow label with the text "2k. Spinal nerve" is placed diagonally over the upper part of the nerve. A black pointer line extends from the label to the nerve. Another similar pointer is visible on the left side of the image, pointing to a different structure. The overall texture is moist and fibrous, typical of a fresh anatomical specimen.



2k. Spinal nerve

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a spinal nerve. The nerve is a long, thin, yellowish-brown structure running horizontally across the middle of the frame. It is surrounded by a complex network of fibrous connective tissue and muscle. A yellow label with black text, "2k. Spinal nerve", is placed diagonally over the nerve. To the left, a green label is partially visible. The background consists of various layers of tissue, including muscle and connective tissue, all in shades of brown and tan.





2m. Filum
terminale

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a spinal cord segment. The spinal cord is visible as a thick, pinkish-tan structure with a central grey matter core. The surrounding meninges and associated vessels are also visible. Two yellow labels with black text are placed over the dissection. The first label, '2m. Filum terminale', has a black line pointing to a thin, fibrous strand extending from the lower end of the spinal cord. The second label, '2l. Conus medullaris', has a black line pointing to the tapered, conical end of the spinal cord itself. The background shows various layers of tissue, including muscle and connective tissue, in shades of brown and tan.

2l. Conus
medullaris

A microscopic view of plant tissue, likely a cross-section of a stem or root, showing various layers of cells. The tissue is stained, revealing different cellular structures. A yellow label is placed over the tissue, with two black lines pointing to specific features. The label contains the text "2m. Filum terminale" and "2l. Conus medullaris".

2m. Filum
terminale

2l. Conus
medullaris

2m. Filum
terminale

21 C.

2m. Filum
terminale

21 C.

2n. Cauda
equina



2n. Cauda
equina





2n. Cauda
equina

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the equine cauda equina. A gloved hand uses a pair of fine-tipped surgical forceps to carefully separate the nerve roots. The nerve roots are visible as a dense, branching network of light-colored, fibrous structures. A yellow label with black text identifies the structure as the 2nd caudal nerve. The surrounding tissue is a mix of yellowish and brownish hues, indicating the presence of fat and connective tissue. The dissection is performed on a light-colored, textured surface, likely a surgical drape.



2n. Cauda
equina

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the equine cauda equina. The nerve roots are visible as a dense, branching network of light-colored, fibrous structures. A yellow label with black text identifies the structure as '2n. Cauda equina'. A metal surgical instrument, likely a dissector, is used to hold and manipulate the nerve roots. The surrounding tissue is a mix of yellowish and brownish hues, indicating the presence of fat and connective tissue. The dissection is performed on a white, textured surface, possibly a surgical drape.



20. Cervical
enlargement

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a vertebral body, likely from a cervical vertebra. The tissue is yellowish-brown and fibrous. Two labels are present: a yellow label pointing to a large, rounded structure and a green label pointing to a series of small, tooth-like projections. The background shows more of the same tissue and some red structures, possibly blood vessels or other ligaments.

3h. denticulate
ligaments



20. Cervical
enlargement

3h. denticulate
ligaments

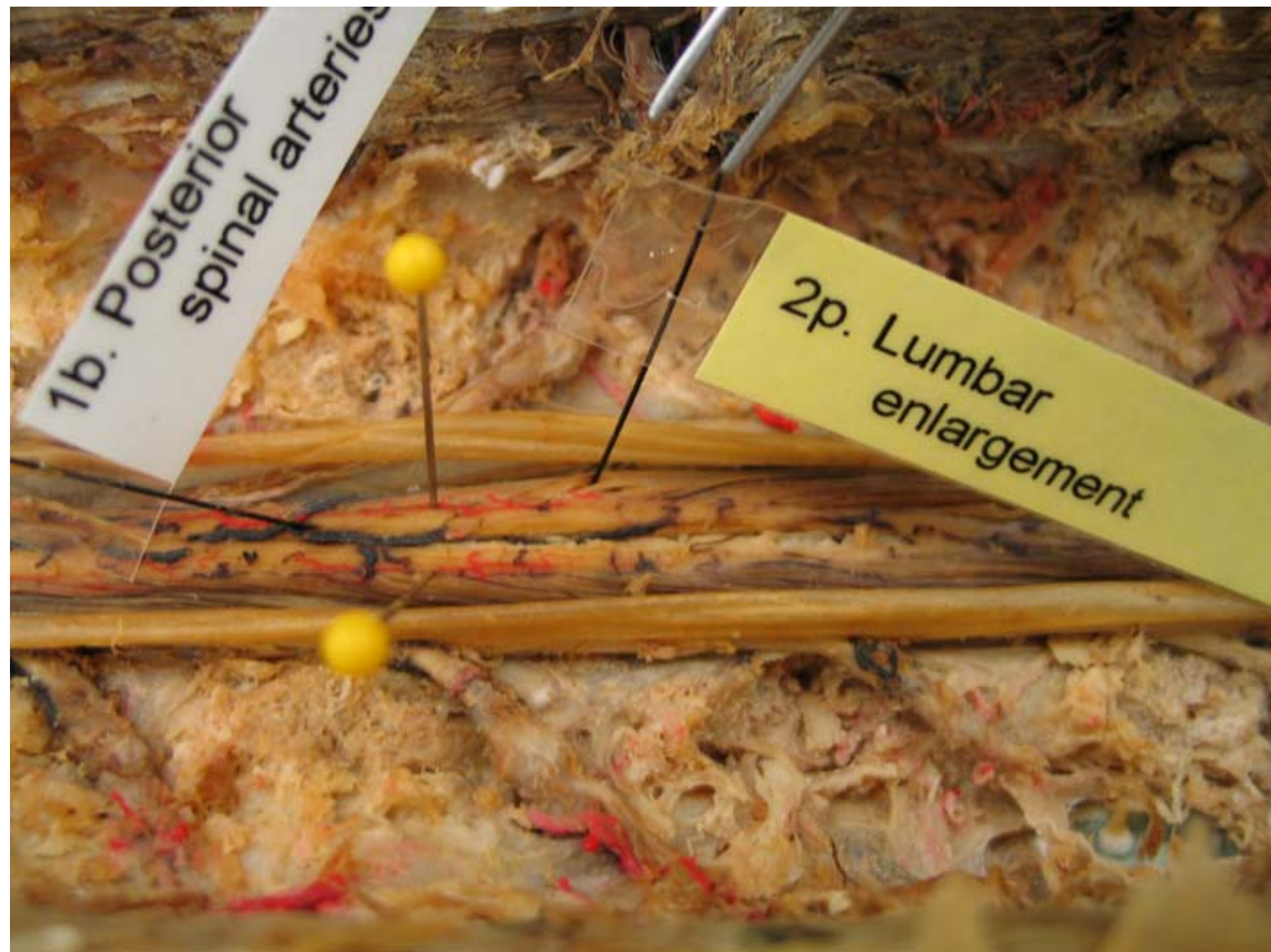
This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of a vertebral joint, likely from a cervical vertebra. The tissue is yellowish-brown, indicating it has been preserved. Two labels are present: a yellow one pointing to a 'Cervical enlargement' and a green one pointing to 'denticulate ligaments'. The denticulate ligaments are visible as thin, white, tooth-like structures extending from the spinal cord (not fully visible) to the vertebral body. The surrounding tissue includes various ligaments and possibly muscle fibers, some of which are stained red with a surgical marker.



1b. Posterior
spinal arteries

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the lumbar region. The posterior spinal arteries are visible as a series of small, dark, branching vessels running along the vertebral column. They are highlighted by two yellow pins. A pair of surgical forceps is used to hold open the dissection, revealing the underlying structures. The surrounding tissue is a mix of yellowish-brown fat and fibrous connective tissue. A yellow label with black text points to a specific area of the dissection, identified as a lumbar enlargement.

2p. Lumbar
enlargement



1b. Posterior
spinal arteries

2p. Lumbar
enlargement



Dura mater

3a. Epidural
space



3a. Epidural space

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the epidural space. A black probe is used to point to the space between the dura mater and the vertebral foramen. The dura mater is a thick, yellowish, fibrous layer. The vertebral foramen is a large, triangular opening in the vertebral arch. The epidural space is the area between these two structures, containing fat and blood vessels. The surrounding structures include the vertebral body, the intervertebral discs, and the spinal cord. The dissection is performed on a specimen, likely a pig or a similar animal, which is mounted on a green background.

The image shows a close-up of a dissected anatomical specimen, likely a spinal dura mater. The tissue is a yellowish-brown color and has a fibrous, layered appearance. A small, dark, circular structure is visible in the upper left corner. A light green rectangular label is placed over the center of the specimen, containing the text "3b. Spinal dura mater".

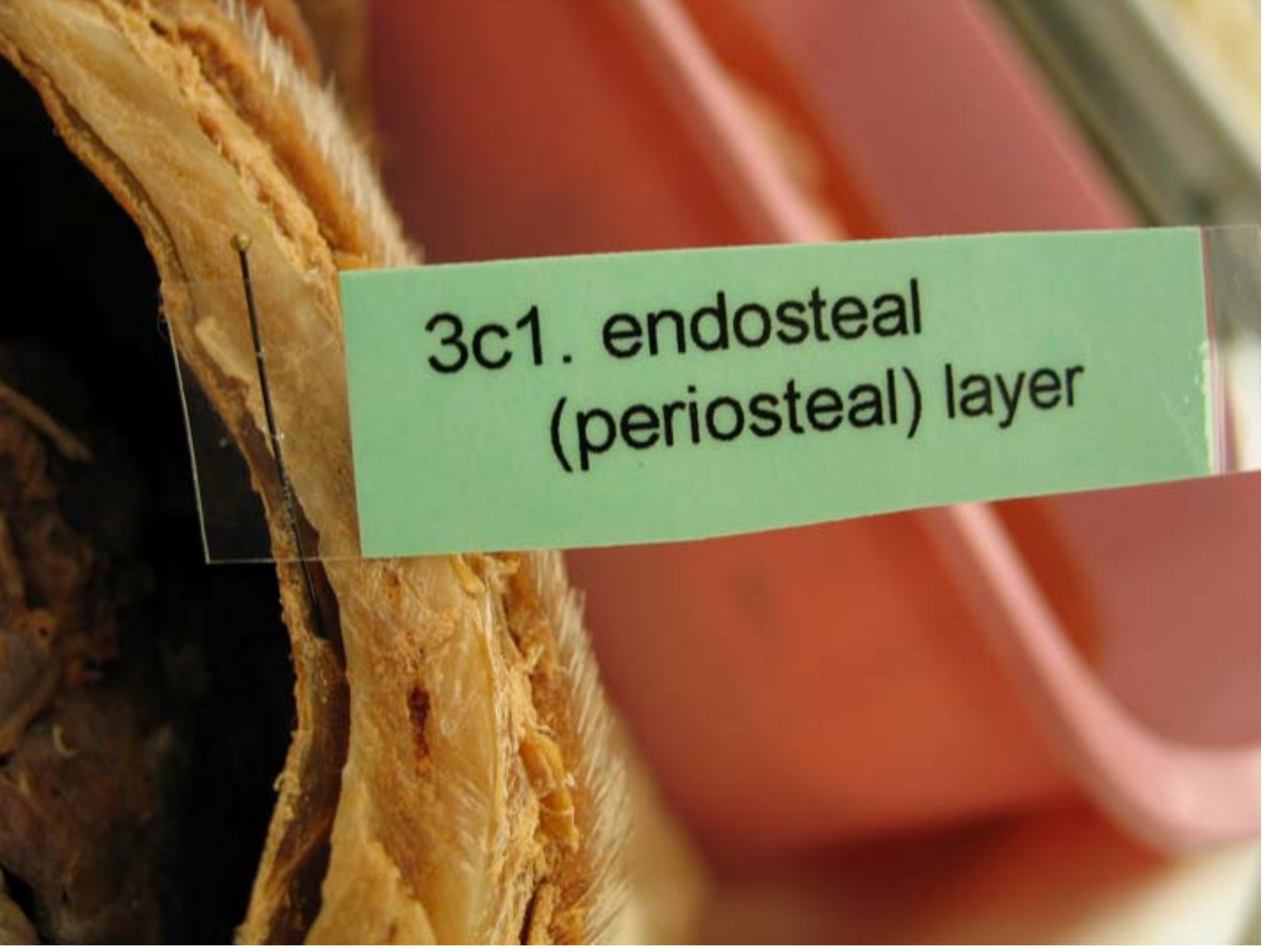
3b. Spinal dura
mater

An anatomical dissection of the spinal dura mater. The image shows a complex network of fibrous, yellowish-brown tissue. Several long, thin, and slightly curved structures, likely spinal nerve roots, are visible, extending from the main mass of tissue. The tissue has a textured, almost fibrous appearance. A light green label is placed over the dissection, and a black line points from it to a specific area of the tissue. Another label is partially visible at the bottom right.

3b. Spinal dura
mater

3c. Cranial dura
mater

meningeal
layer



3c1. endosteal
(periosteal) layer



A microscopic view of the meningeal layer of the meninges. The image shows a dense, fibrous, and translucent structure with a yellowish-brown hue. A black needle is visible, pointing towards the tissue. A green label with the text "3c2. meningeal layer" is placed over the tissue. A pink label is partially visible on the left side.

3c2. meningeal
layer

A microscopic view of a tissue specimen, likely the arachnoid mater, showing a dense network of fibrous, yellowish-brown structures. A small, light green rectangular label is placed over the tissue, containing the text "3e. arachnoid mater". The tissue appears to be a cross-section of a larger structure, with various layers and fibers visible.

3e. arachnoid
mater



3f. subarachnoid
space

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the subarachnoid space. A green label with the text '3f. subarachnoid space' is placed over the dissection. The tissue is yellowish and fibrous, with some red structures visible. A black line is drawn on the left side of the image, pointing to the subarachnoid space.



3f. subarachnoid
space

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the subarachnoid space. A green label with the text "3f. subarachnoid space" is placed over the dissection. The tissue is yellowish and fibrous, with red structures visible. A thin, dark line, likely a needle or probe, is used to point to the subarachnoid space. The dissection is performed on a light-colored surface.



A close-up photograph of an anatomical dissection showing the layers of the meninges. The image displays various layers of tissue in shades of brown and tan, with some areas appearing more fibrous or vascular. Two green labels with black text are placed over the dissection, with thin black lines pointing to specific anatomical features. The label '3g. pia mater' points to a dark, thin layer, while the label '3a. Epidural space' points to a lighter, more fibrous area.

3g. pia mater

3a. Epidural
space



3g. pia mater

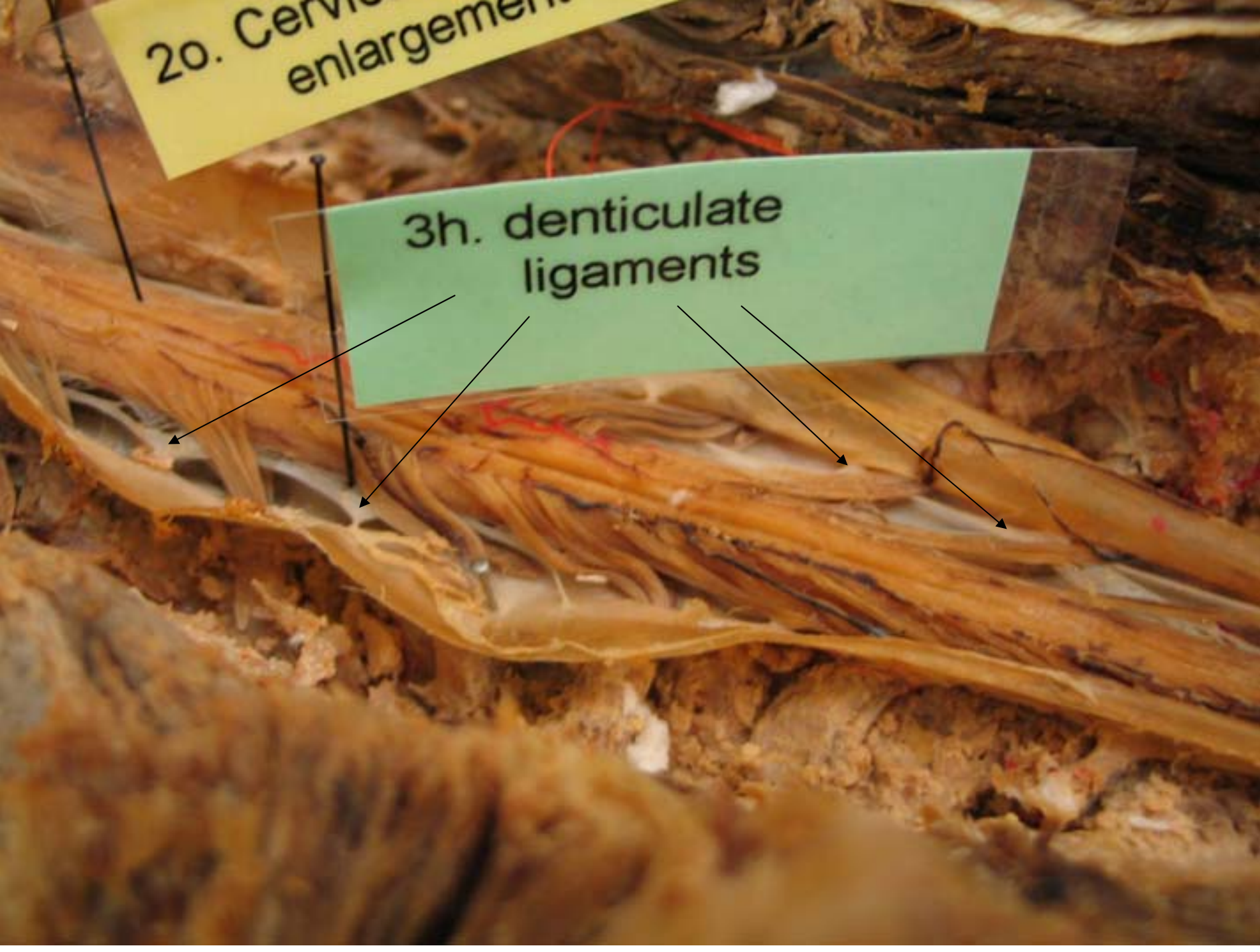
This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the meninges. The layers are clearly visible, with the pia mater being the most delicate and innermost layer. The epidural space is the potential space between the dura mater and the arachnoid mater. The dissection is performed on a specimen, likely a rat or mouse, as indicated by the labels.

3a. Epidural
space

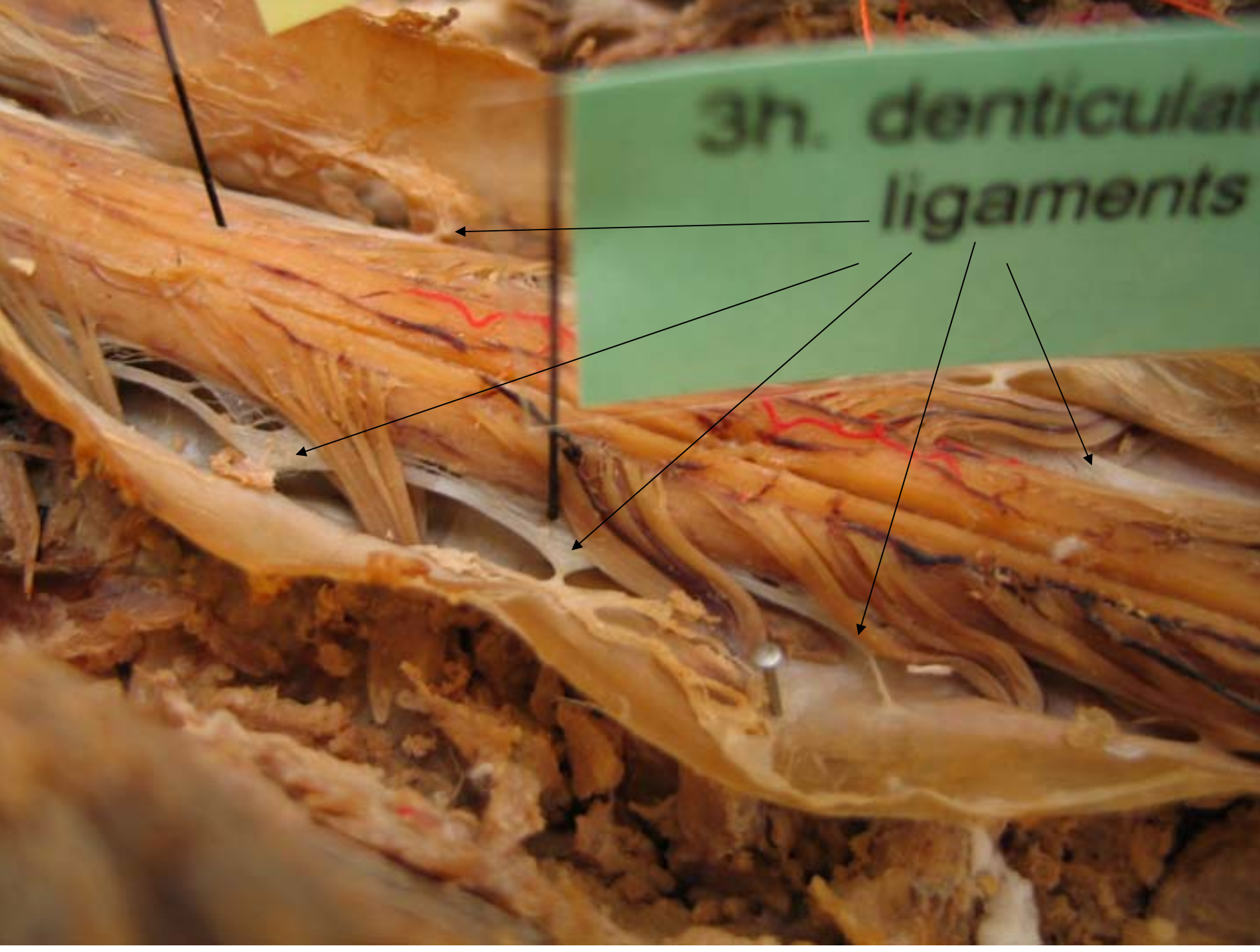
dur mater

20. Cervical
enlargement

3h. denticulate
ligaments



3h. denticulat
ligaments





4a. falx cerebri

This image shows a close-up of a human brain dissection. A pink label '4a. falx cerebri' is pinned to the tissue. Below it, another pink label '4c1. superior sagittal region' is partially visible. The brain tissue is light-colored and textured, with various anatomical structures exposed.

4c1. superior
sagittal
region



4c1. subtentorial
region

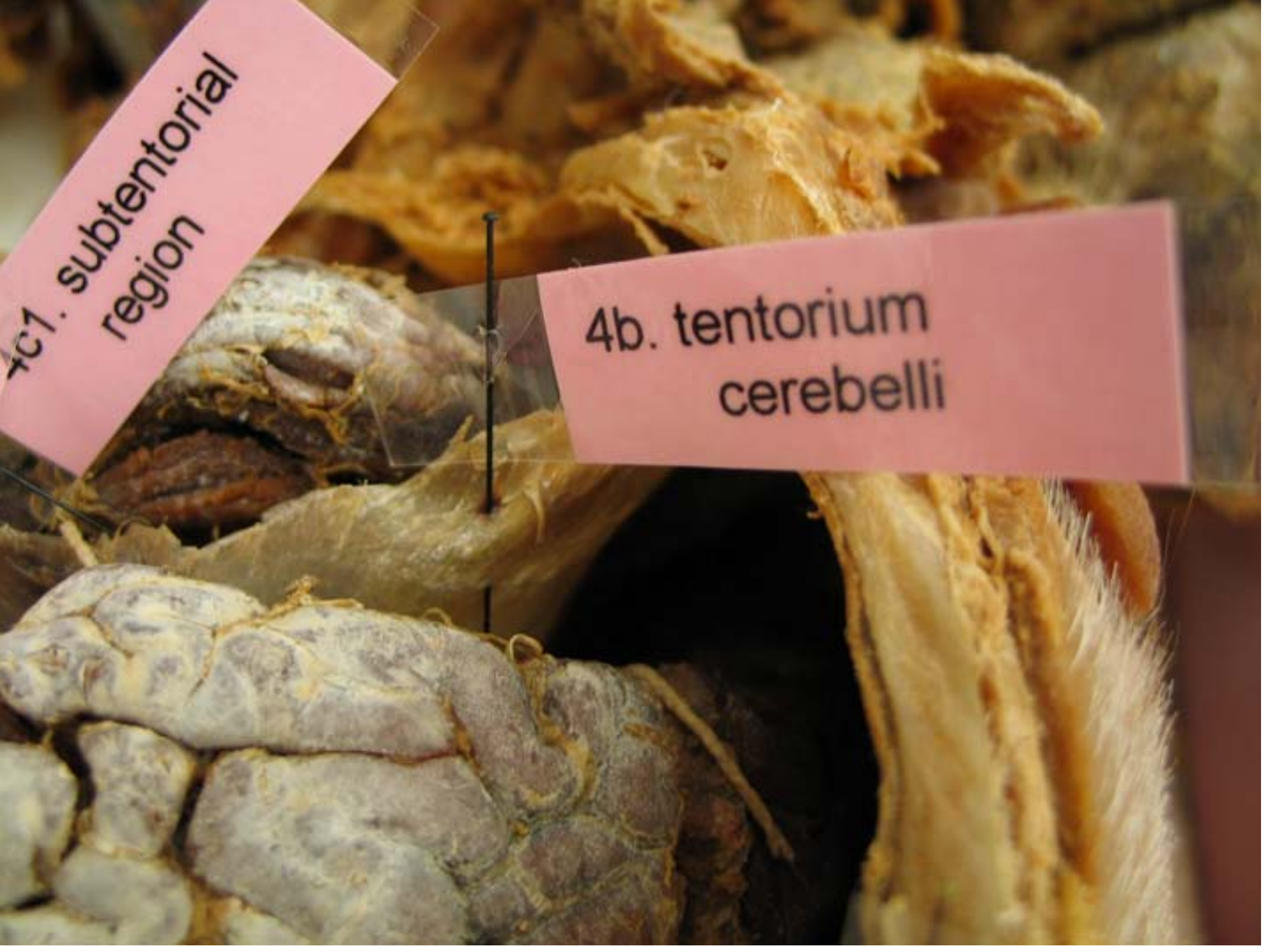
4b. tentorium
cerebelli

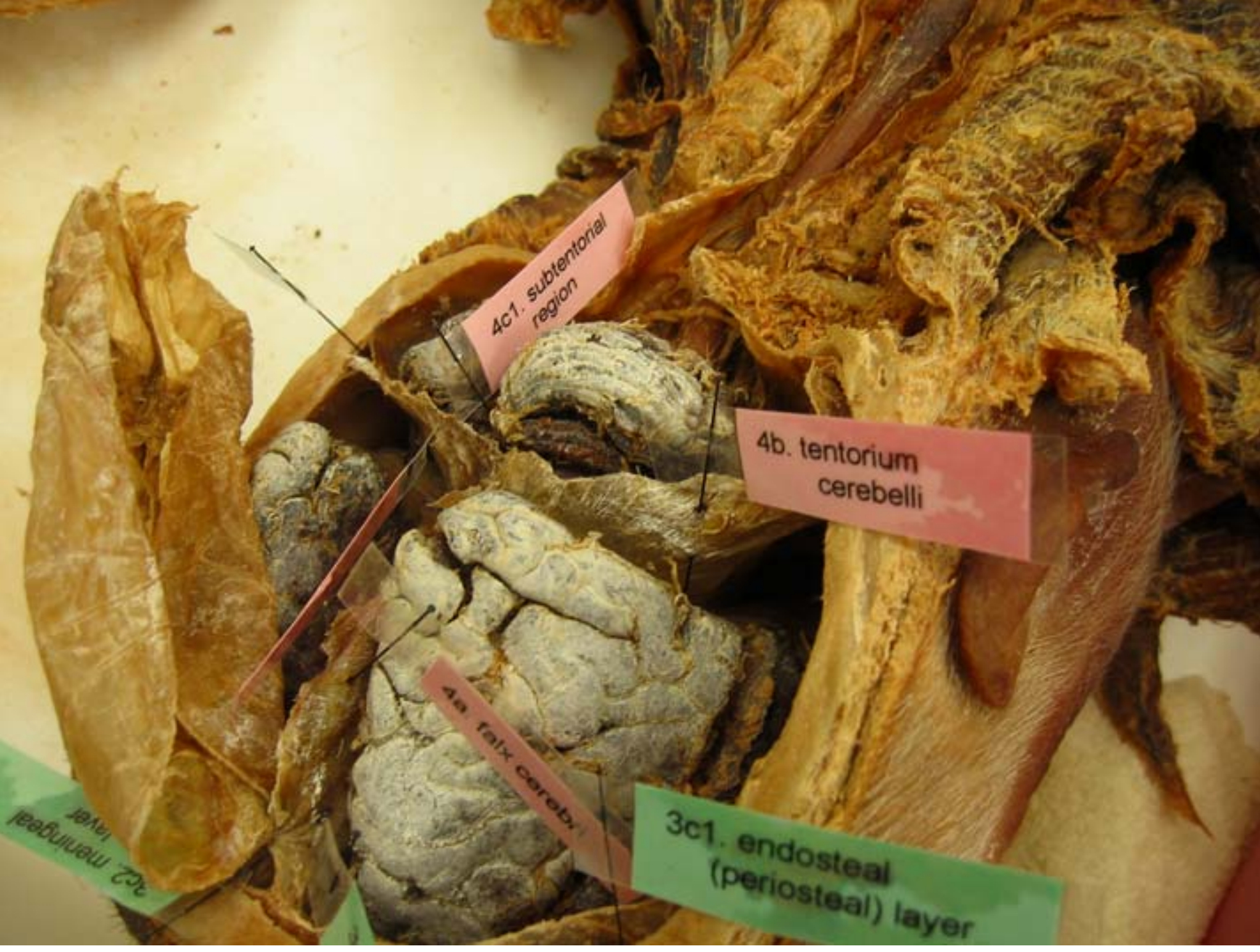
3c1. endosteal
(periosteal) layer

4a. falx cerebri

4c1. subtentorial
region

4b. tentorium
cerebelli

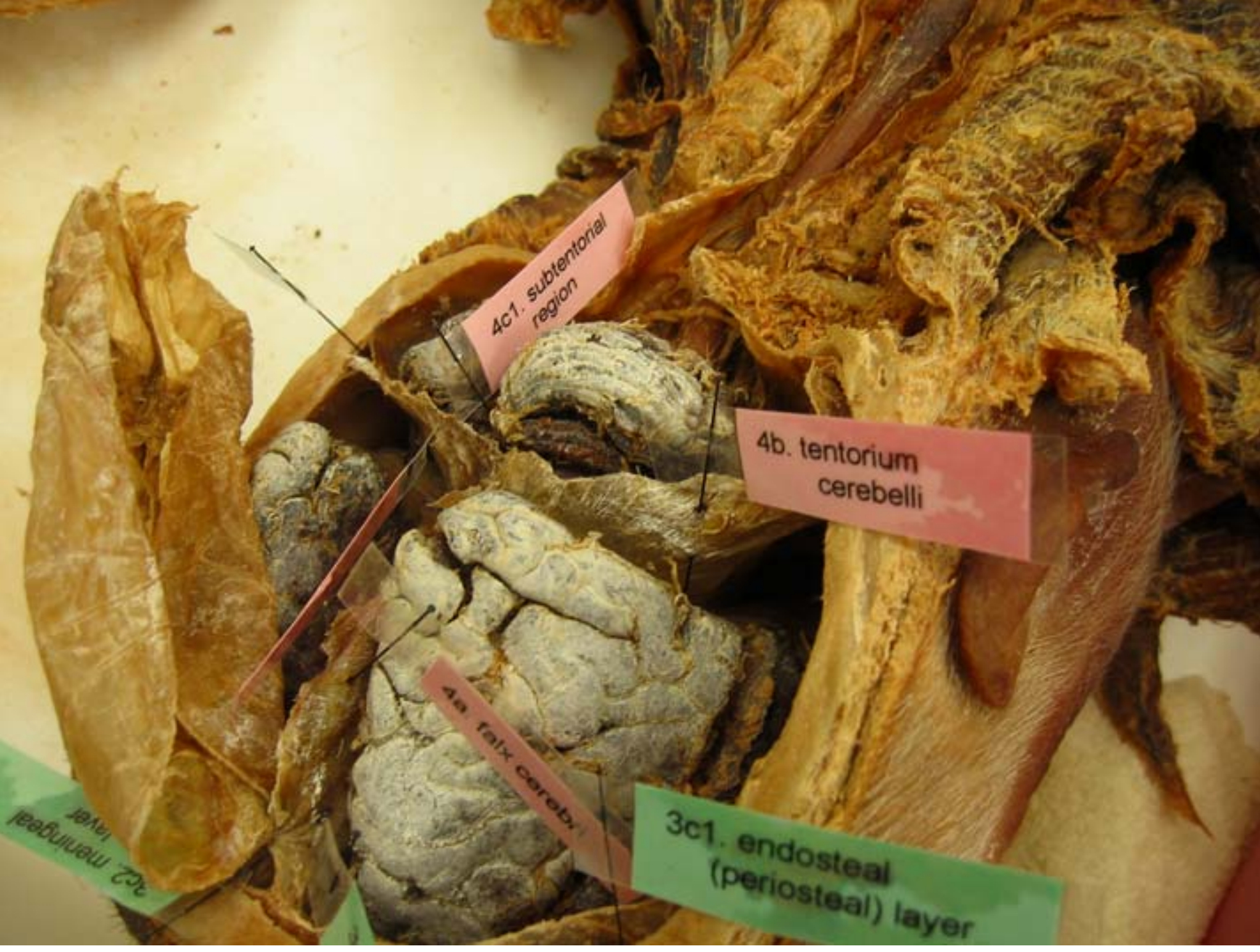




ec7. subter
region

4b. tentori
cereb







4b. tentorium
cerebelli

3c1. er
(pe

3c. Cranial dura
mater

4a. falx cerebri

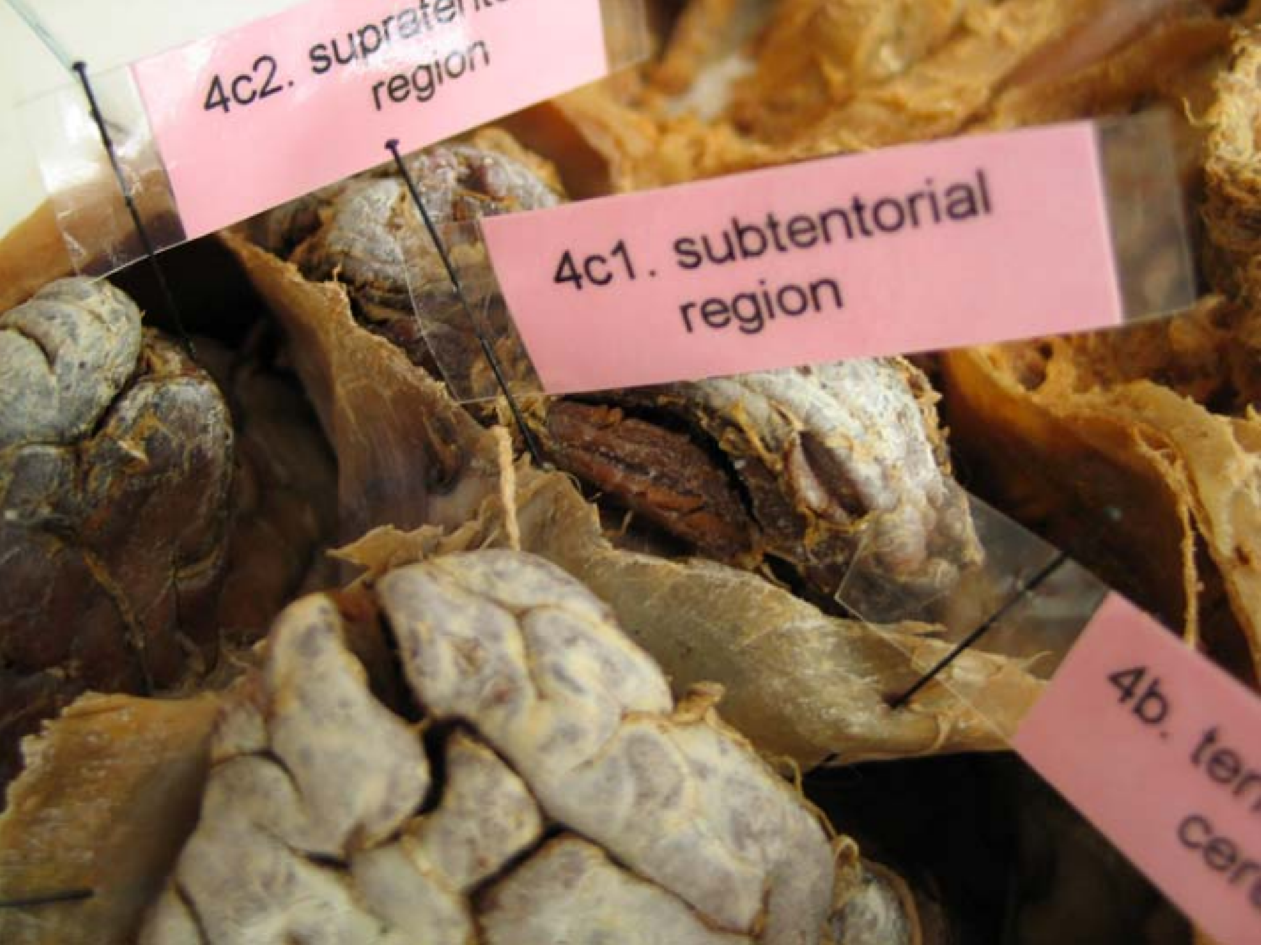
4c2. supratentorial
region

3c2. meningeal
layer

4c2. supratentorial
region

4c1. subtentorial
region

4b. tentorial
cerebellum



4c2. supratentorial
region

4c1. sub
region



4c2. supratentorial
region

This image shows a close-up of an anatomical dissection, likely of a brain specimen. Two pink labels with black text are visible. Label '4c2. supratentorial region' is positioned above a dark, textured, and somewhat lobulated mass. Label '4c1. sup reg' is partially visible to the right, pointing towards a similar but less distinct mass. The surrounding tissue is light-colored and fibrous, with some yellowish-brown areas. The dissection is held open by thin, dark pins.

4c1. sup
reg

4d. falx
cerebelli

sigmoid



5f. sigmoid sinus

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the posterior cranial fossa. The sigmoid sinus is visible as a prominent, dark, tubular structure. The falx cerebelli is seen as a thin, translucent, yellowish membrane. The surrounding tissues are a mix of yellow and brown, indicating the presence of fat and connective tissue. The dissection is performed on a light-colored surface, and the structures are clearly labeled with white and pink tags.

4d. falx
cerebelli

4e. diaphragma
sellae







4c. diaphragma
sellae

5c. cistern of the
lamina terminalis

5b. inferior
sagittal sinus

5a. superior
sagittal sinus

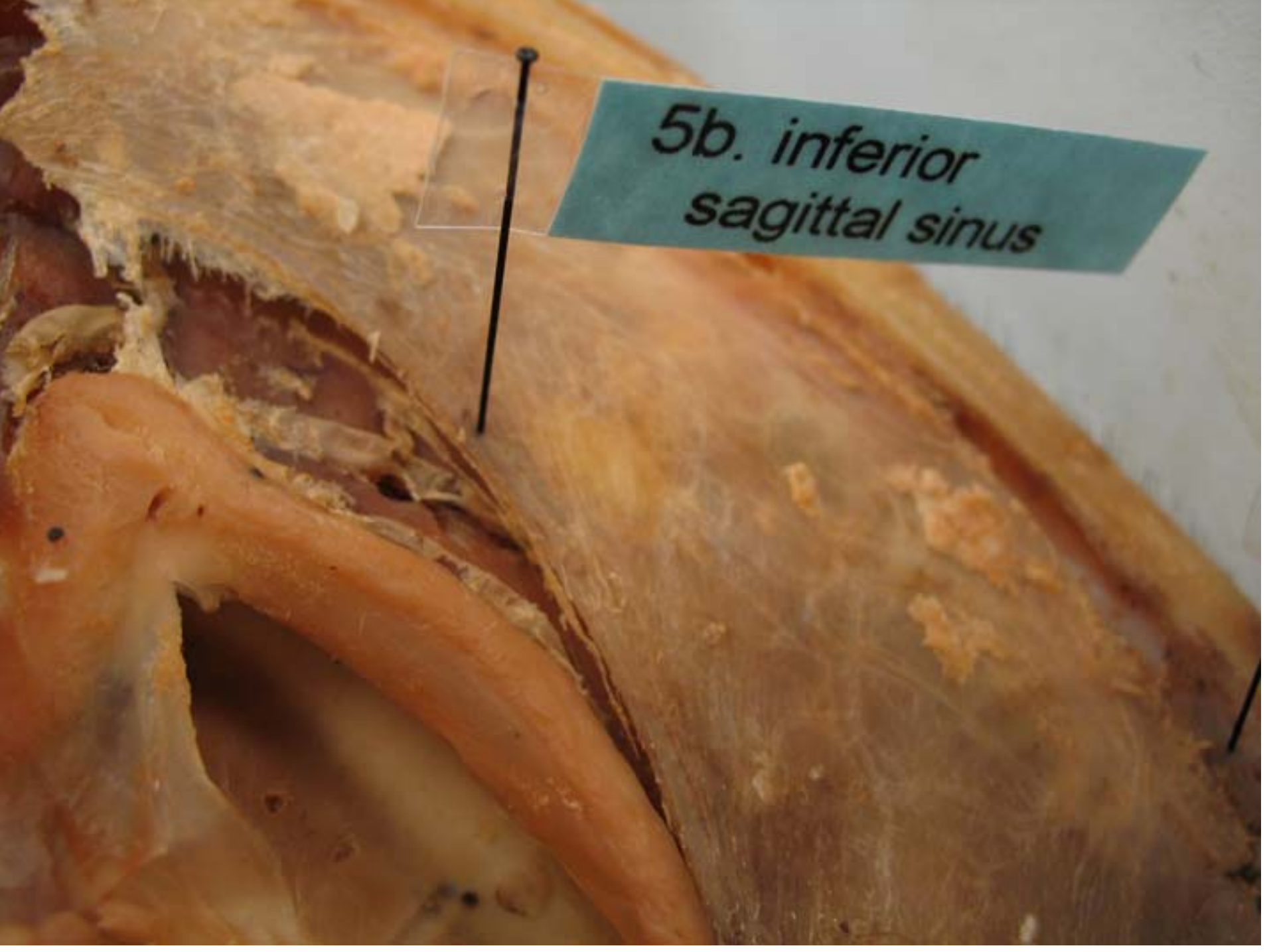
5c. inferior sagittal sinus



5b. inferior
sagittal sinus

5a. superior
sagittal sinus





5b. inferior
sagittal sinus

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the inferior sagittal sinus. The sinus is a large, pale, and somewhat translucent structure that runs along the inner margin of the dura mater. It is surrounded by a network of smaller blood vessels and connective tissue. A black pin is used to hold open the dissection, and a small green label with white text identifies the structure. The background is a light-colored, possibly white, surface.



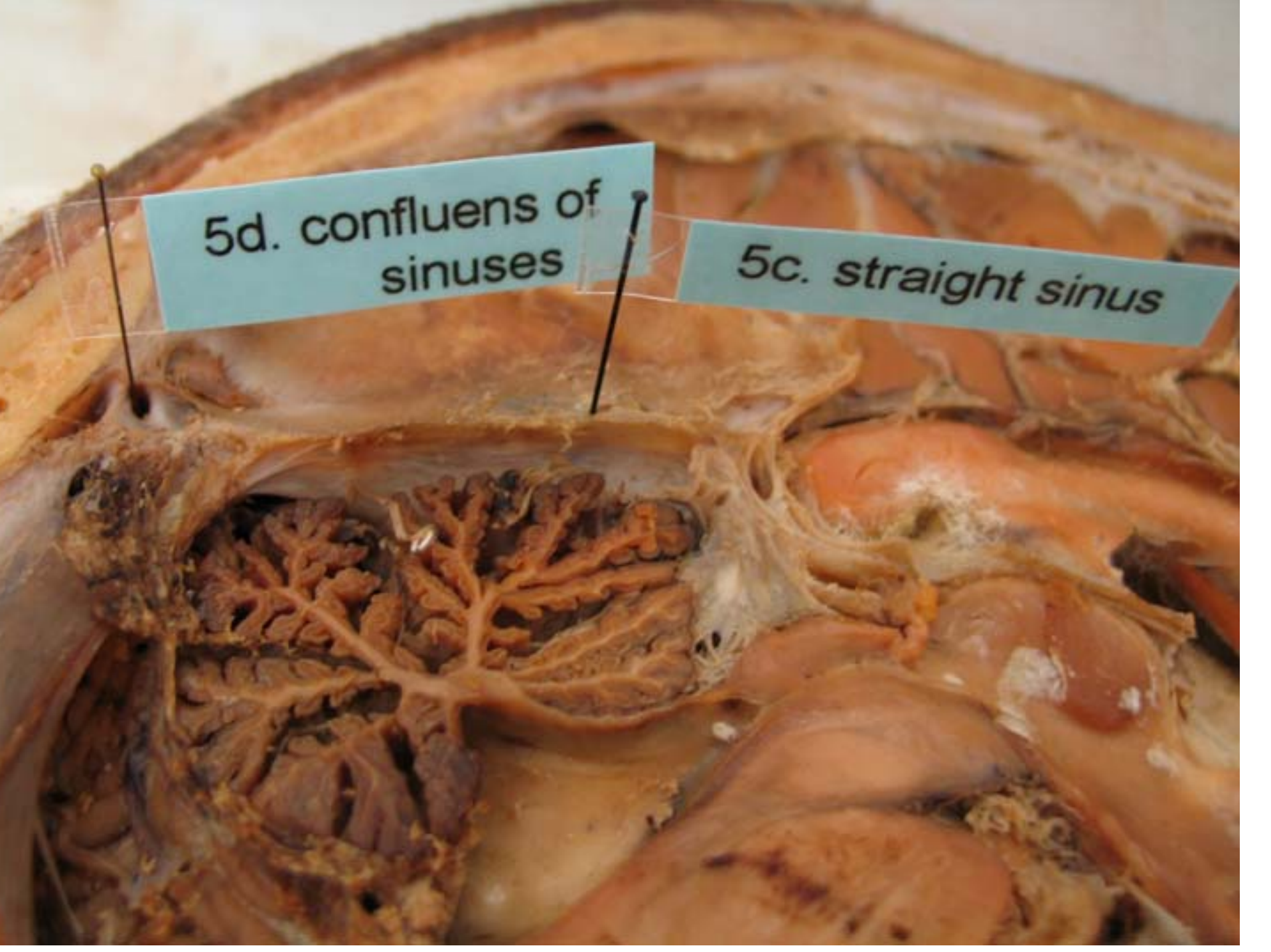
5a. superior
sagittal sinus

5b. inferior
sagittal sinus

confluens of
sinuses

5c. *straight sinus*





5d. confluent of
sinuses

This anatomical dissection shows the posterior cranial fossa with the dura mater reflected. The cerebellum is visible on the left, and the sigmoid sinus is on the right. The straight sinus is formed by the union of the inferior vena cava and the great cerebral vein. The confluence of the sinuses is where the straight sinus joins the transverse sinus. The image is labeled with two tags: '5d. confluent of sinuses' pointing to the junction and '5c. straight sinus' pointing to the straight sinus itself.

5c. straight sinus



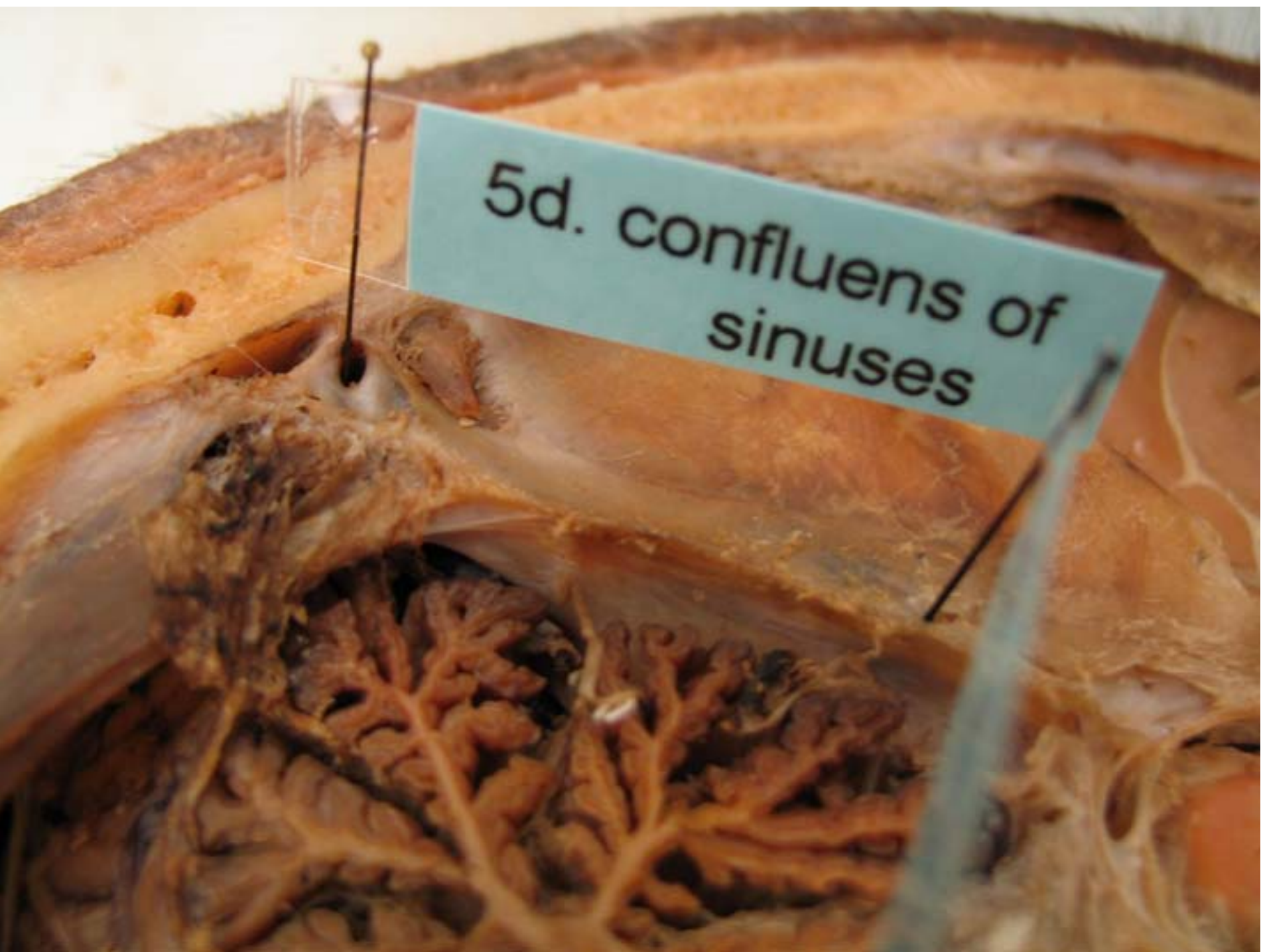
Ad. Pituitary (Hypophysis)

Ad. Pituitary stalk

Sc. straight sinus

Sc. confluent of sigmoid

5d. confluens of
sinuses







5e. transverse
sinus

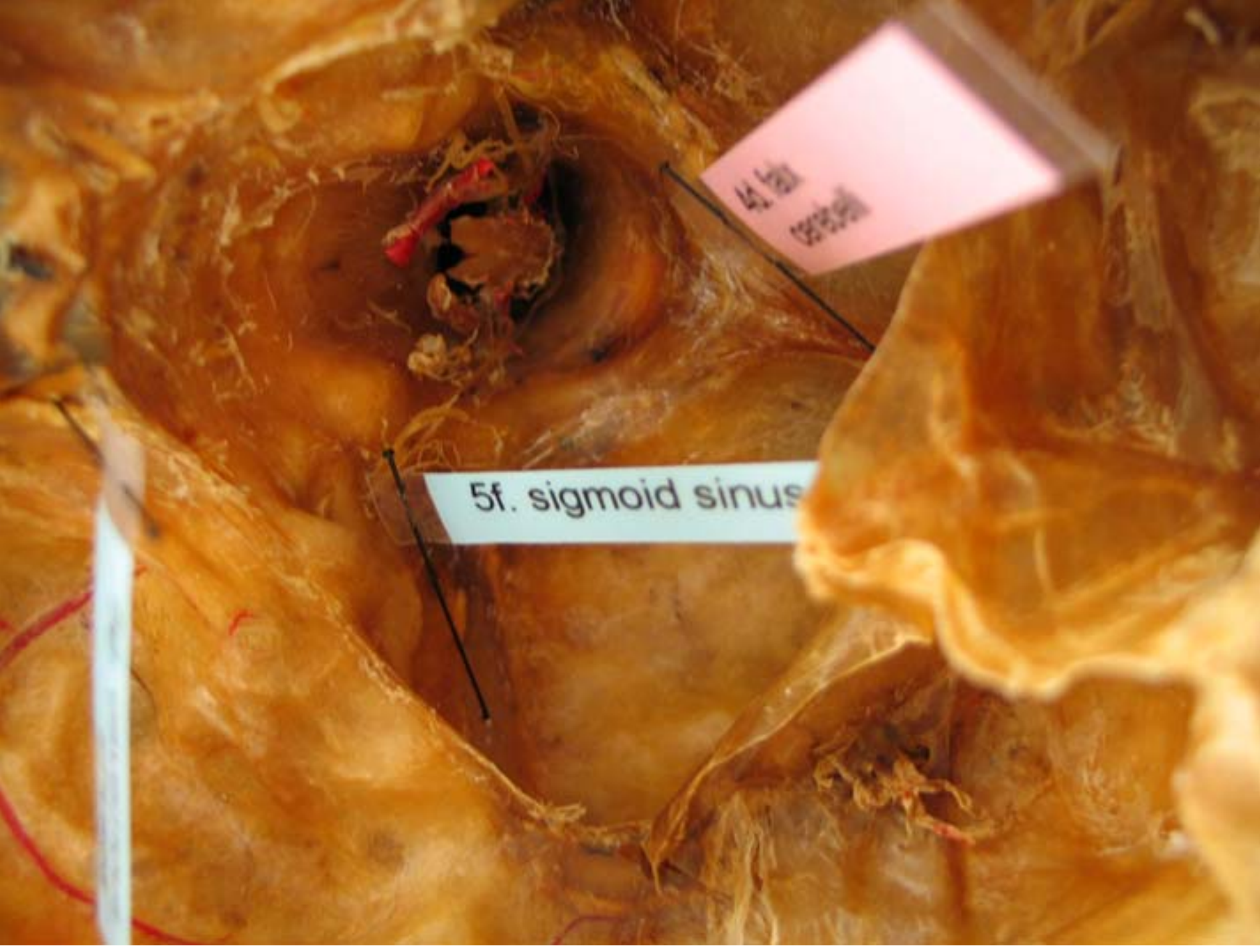
This image shows a close-up of a dissected anatomical specimen, likely a transverse sinus, which is a blood vessel. The specimen is light brown and fibrous. A pink string is tied around it. A small, light blue label with black text is attached to the specimen with a black thread. The label reads "5e. transverse sinus". The background is a plain, light-colored surface.



5e. transverse
sinus

An anatomical dissection of a human cadaveric specimen, showing the sigmoid sinus. The sinus is a blood vessel that is part of the venous system, specifically the internal jugular vein. It is shown in a dissected state, with its characteristic S-shaped curve. The surrounding tissue is a reddish-brown color, and the sinus itself is a lighter, more translucent color. A white label with black text is placed over the sinus, identifying it as the sigmoid sinus. The label is held in place by two black pins. The background is a dark, textured surface, likely a dissection table or a similar surface used for anatomical studies.

5f. sigmoid sinus



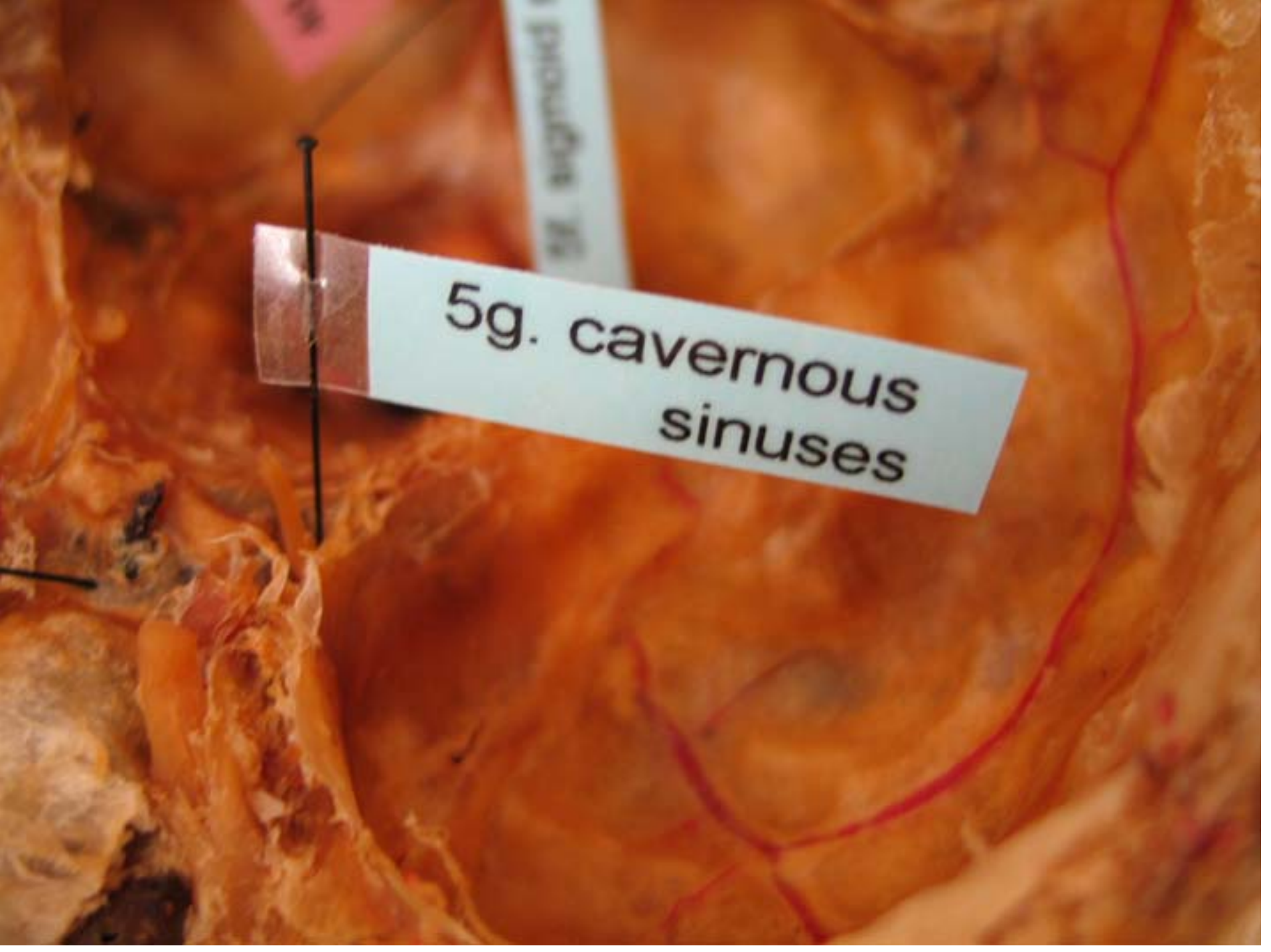
5f. sigmoid sinus

LA. lat.
12/20/2011

5f. sign

5g. cavernous
sinuses

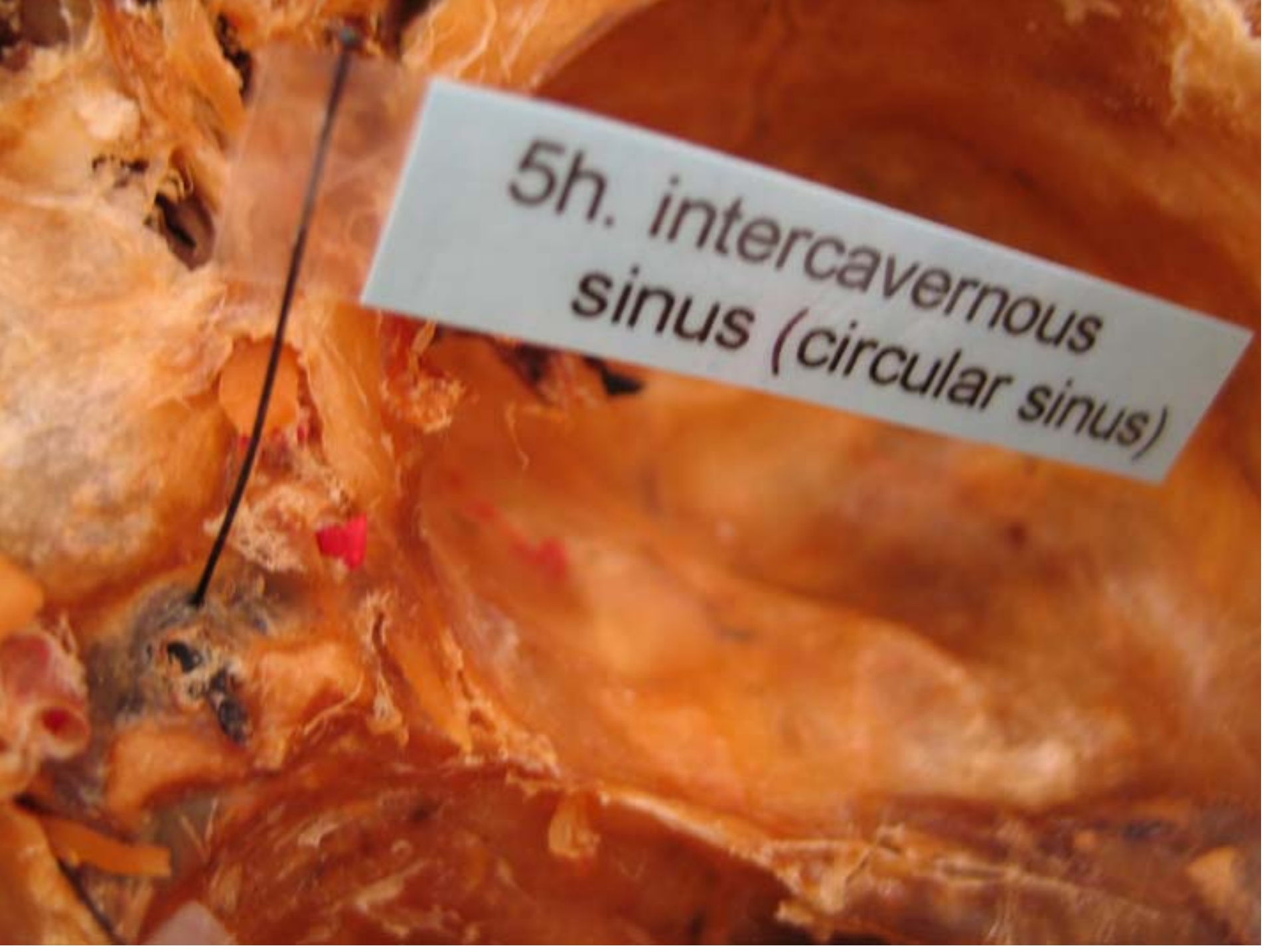




5g. cavernous
sinuses

This image shows a close-up of an anatomical dissection. A white label with a red tab, secured by a black thread, points to a specific area. The tissue is a light orange color and has a fibrous, layered appearance. A prominent red blood vessel is visible on the right side of the frame. Another label is partially visible in the upper center, with the text 'produces' and 'is' visible.

5h. intercavernous
sinus (circular sinus)





5i. superior
petrosal sinus





Sk. basilar

5i. superior
petrosal sinus





5m. internal
jugular vein

5l. occipital
sinus





5j. inferior
petrosal sinus

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the venous sinuses at the base of the skull. The inferior petrosal sinus is the primary structure being labeled. It is a large, dark, tubular structure that runs along the petrous part of the temporal bone. The dissection is performed on a specimen that has been stained to highlight the venous system. Other structures visible include the sigmoid sinus, which is seen joining the inferior petrosal sinus, and the internal jugular vein, which is the continuation of the sigmoid sinus. The surrounding tissues, including the dura mater and the bony structures of the skull base, are also visible. The dissection is carefully performed to show the relationship between these structures.

5k. basilar sinus

This label points to the basilar sinus, which is a large, deep venous sinus located at the base of the skull. It is formed by the union of the inferior petrosal sinus and the sigmoid sinus. The basilar sinus is a major component of the venous drainage system of the head and neck. It is shown in this dissection as a large, dark, tubular structure that runs along the petrous part of the temporal bone. The dissection is performed on a specimen that has been stained to highlight the venous system. Other structures visible include the sigmoid sinus, which is seen joining the inferior petrosal sinus, and the internal jugular vein, which is the continuation of the sigmoid sinus. The surrounding tissues, including the dura mater and the bony structures of the skull base, are also visible. The dissection is carefully performed to show the relationship between these structures.



5j. inferior
petrosal sinus

5k. basilar sinus

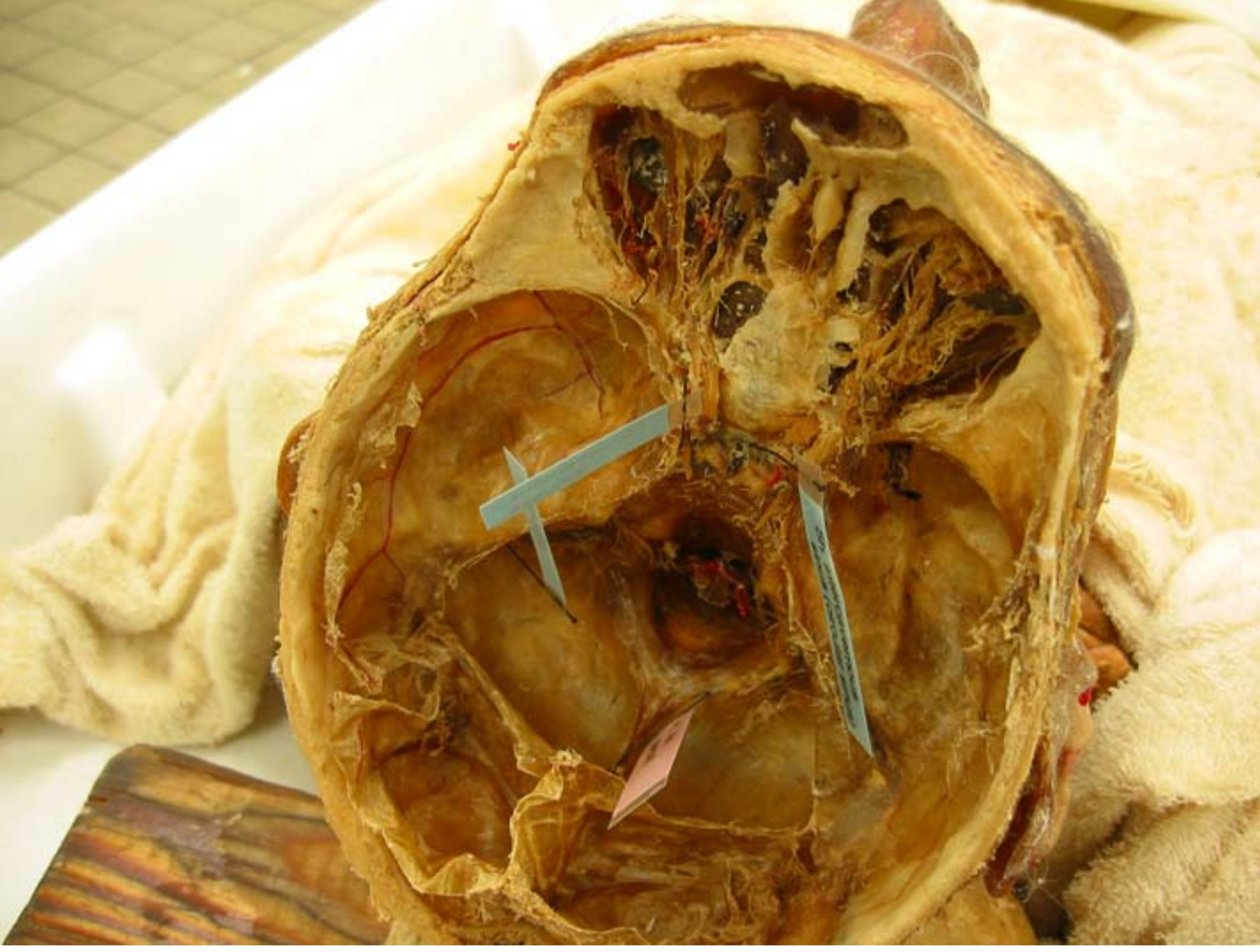
5l.

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the posterior cranial fossa. The inferior petrosal sinus (5j) is a prominent, thick-walled venous structure. The basilar sinus (5k) is also visible, along with other cranial nerves and vessels. The dissection is performed on a preserved specimen, likely a cadaver, with various structures labeled for identification.

5k. basilar sinus

5l.







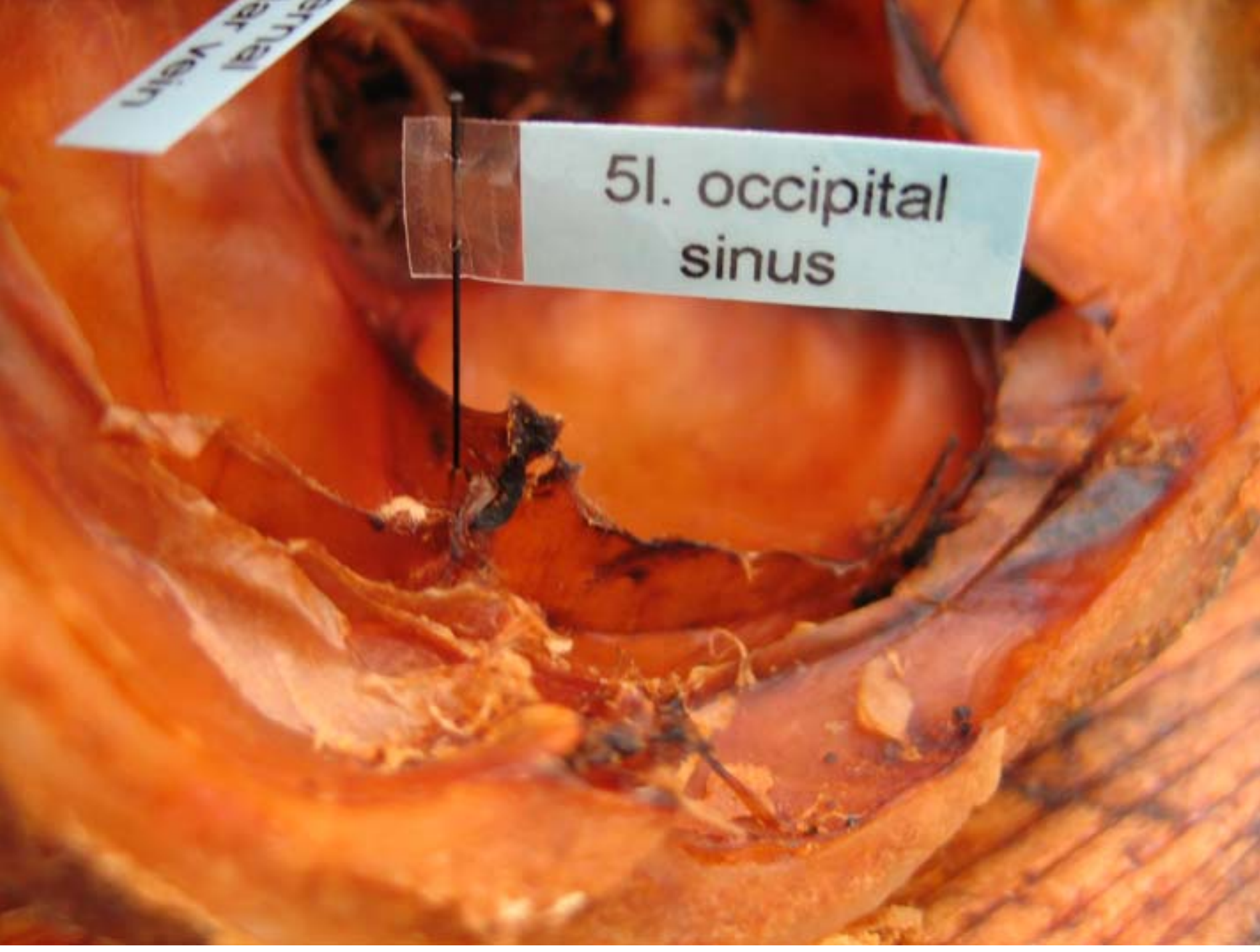
5i. superior
petrosal sinus

5k. basilar sinus

5m. internal
jugular vein

5l. occipital
sinus

lateral
occipital
vein

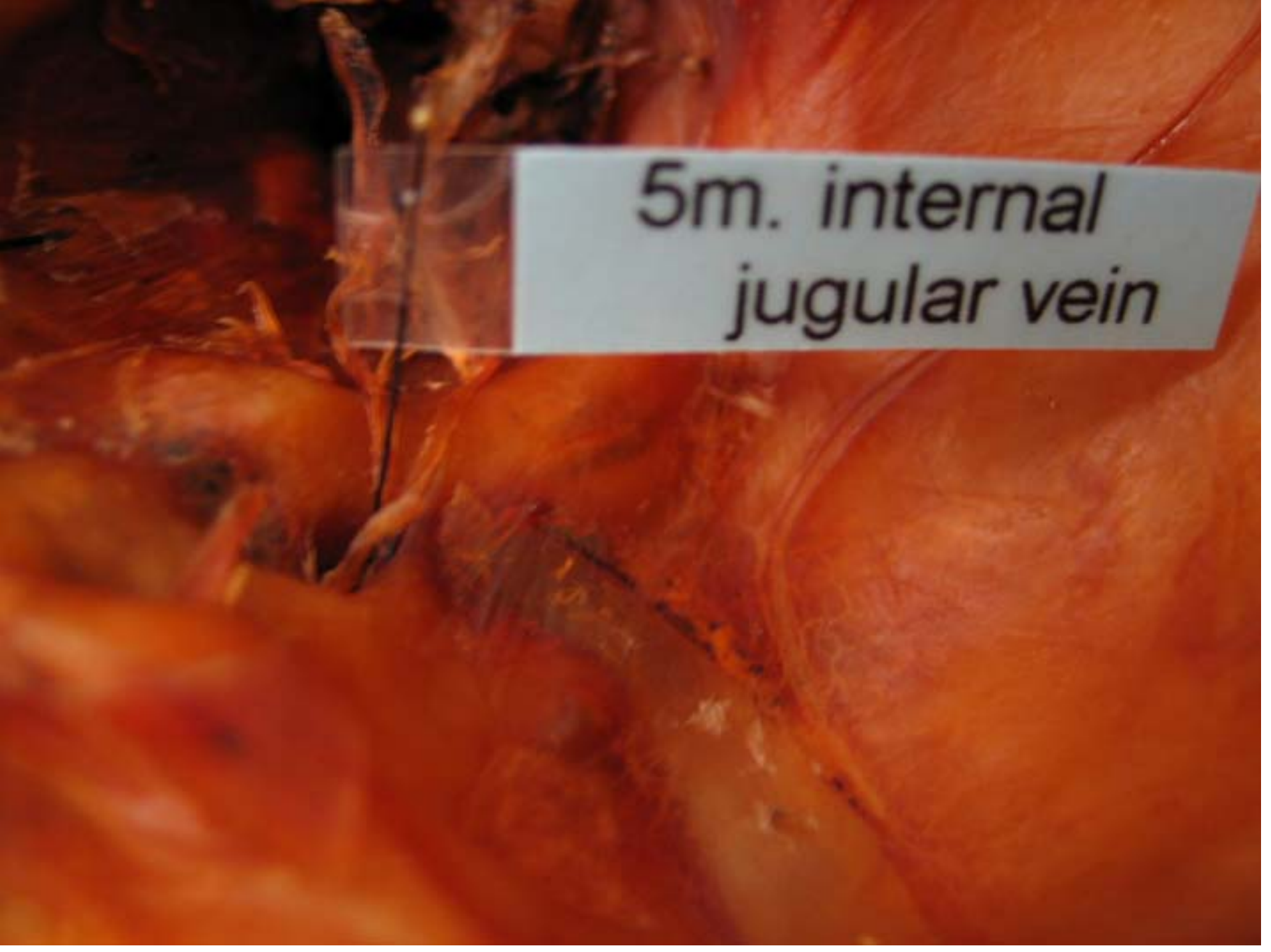


A close-up photograph of an onion bulb that has been partially peeled to reveal its internal structure. The outer layers are a dry, papery orange-brown. The inner layers are more moist and translucent. A small, light-colored, rectangular label is placed on the surface, with a thin black line pointing to a specific internal feature. The background is dark and out of focus.

5m. internal
jugular vein

5m. internal
jugular vein



A close-up photograph of an anatomical dissection. A white label with black text is placed over a translucent, fibrous structure. The surrounding tissue is a deep reddish-brown color, likely muscle or connective tissue. The structure being labeled is the internal jugular vein, which is shown in a dissected state.

5m. internal
jugular vein



5k. basilar sinus

5m. internal
jugular vein

6a. cerebello-medullary
cistern (cisterna magna)



peduncular
stern

6a. cerebello-me
cistern (cisterna





6a. cerebello-medullary
cistern (cisterna magna)

An anatomical dissection of the preponine cistern, showing various structures including the optic chiasm, optic nerves, and surrounding meninges. A black pin is used to hold back tissue on the left side. A white label with black text is placed over the dissection.

6b. preponine
cistern



6b. preponine
cistern

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the preponine cistern. The dissection is performed on a specimen, likely a rodent, with the skull and surrounding tissues removed. The preponine cistern is a small, dark, sac-like structure located in the anterior part of the brain. It is surrounded by various anatomical structures, including the optic chiasm, the infundibular stalk, and the pituitary gland. The dissection is labeled with a white tag that reads "6b. preponine cistern". A black pin is used to hold the dissection open, and a small blue dot is visible on the pin. The background is a light brown color, and the overall image is a close-up of the dissection.

6b. prepontine
cistern







6c. interpeduncular
cistern

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the interpeduncular cistern. The cistern is a large, clear, fluid-filled space located between the two cerebral peduncles. It is bounded superiorly by the free margin of the tentorium cerebelli and inferiorly by the superior surface of the pons. The dissection reveals the underlying structures, including the cerebral peduncles, the pons, and the surrounding meninges. The interpeduncular cistern is a key feature in the study of the posterior fossa and the base of the brain.

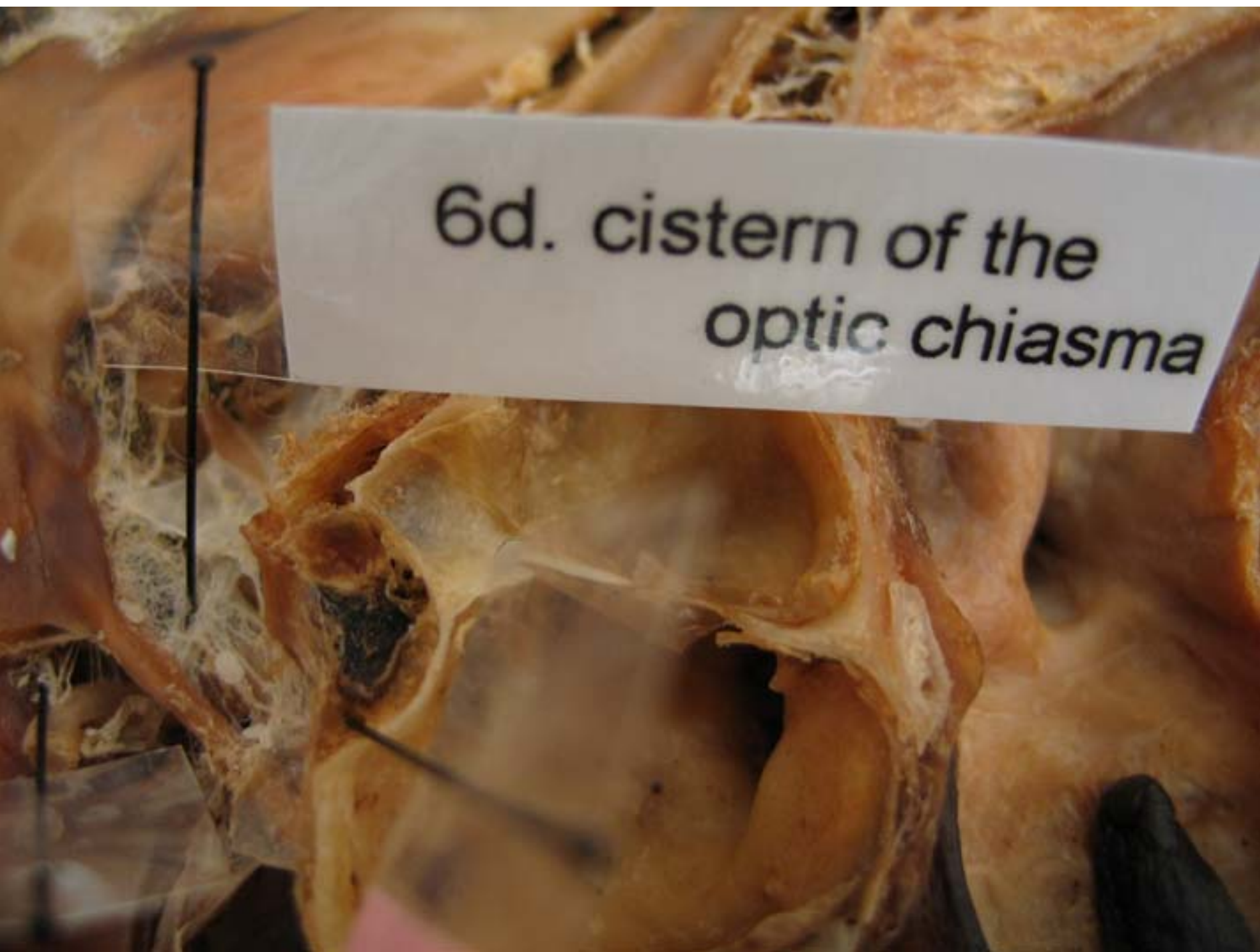


This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the interpeduncular cistern. The cistern is a large, clear, fluid-filled space located between the two cerebral peduncles. It is bounded superiorly by the free margin of the falx cerebri and inferiorly by the petrous part of the temporal bone. The dissection reveals the underlying structures, including the cerebral peduncles, the basilar ganglia, and the surrounding meninges. A white label with black text is placed over the dissection, pointing to the interpeduncular cistern. The surrounding tissue is stained, likely with a histological stain, to highlight the various structures.

6c. *interpeduncular
cistern*



6d. cistern of the
optic chiasma





6d. cistern of the
optic chiasma

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the cistern of the optic chiasma. The dissection reveals the underlying bony structures, including the sella turcica and the optic chiasm. A black line is drawn on the left side of the image, likely indicating a specific anatomical feature or dissection path. The tissue is stained, highlighting the various structures and their relationships.



6e. cistern of the
lamina terminalis

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the cistern of the lamina terminalis. The dissection is pinned open with black pins. A white label with black text is placed over the dissection, pointing to the cistern. The tissue is light brown and fibrous, with a large, irregular opening in the center. The surrounding tissue is more dense and yellowish-brown. The dissection is set against a pink background.

6e. cistern of the
lamina terminalis



6d. cistern of the
optic chiasm

6e. cistern of the
lamina terminalis





4e. diaphragma
sellae

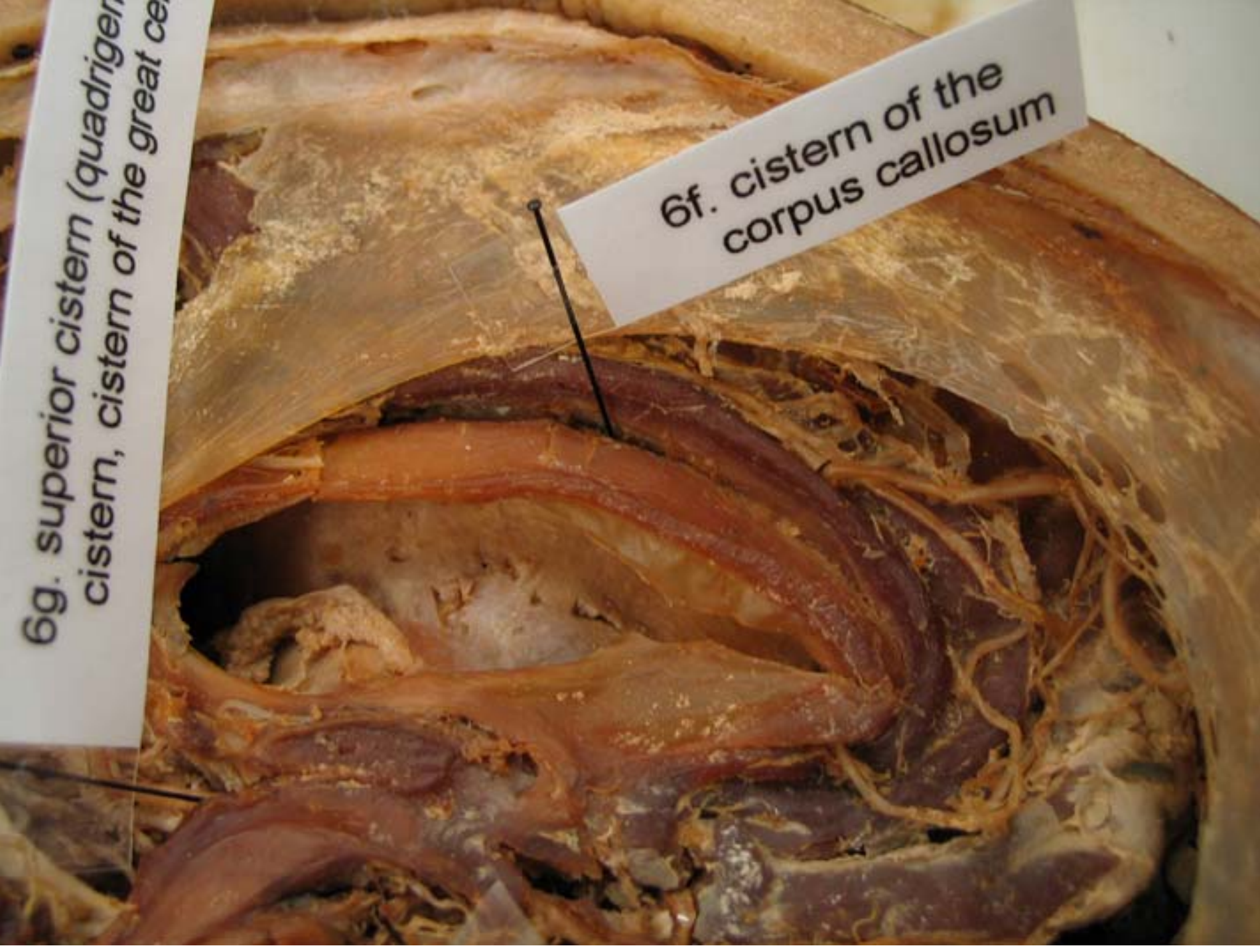
5e. cistern of the
lamina terminalis

6f. cistern of the
corpus callosum



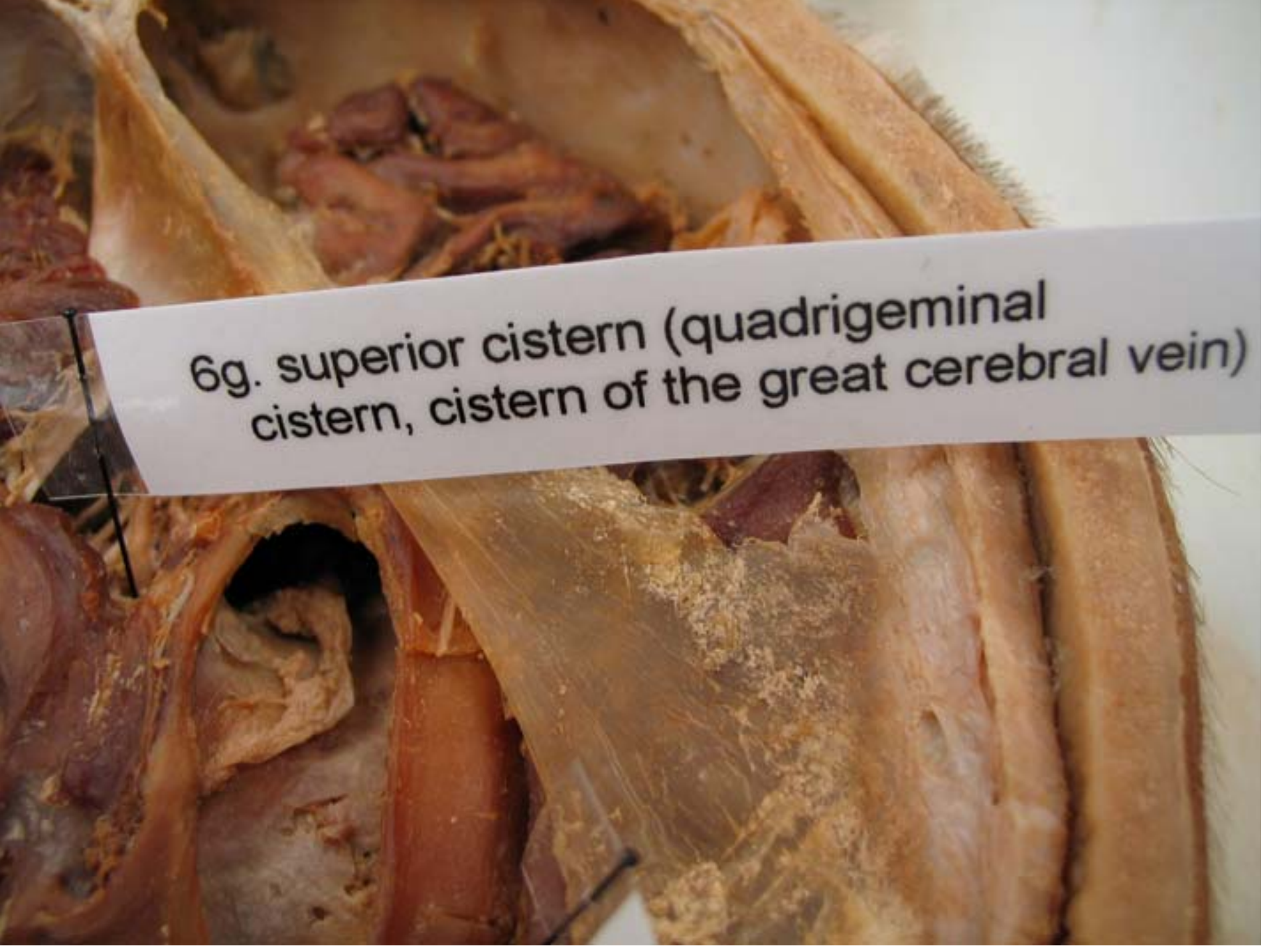
6g. superior cistern (quadrigen
cistern, cistern of the great ce

6f. cistern of the
corpus callosum



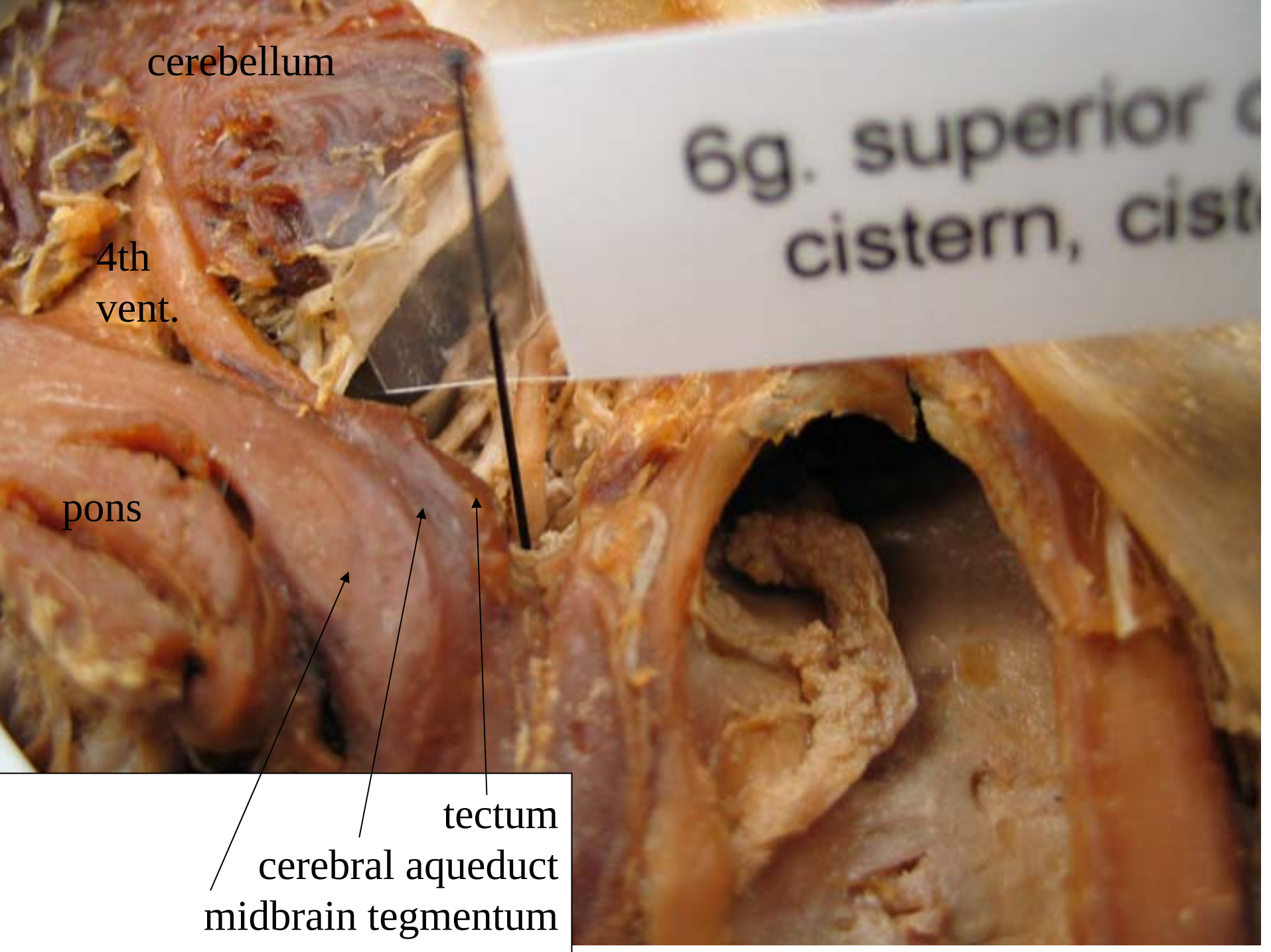


cistern of the
corpus callosum



6g. superior cistern (quadrigenal
cistern, cistern of the great cerebral vein)

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the superior cistern (quadrigenal cistern) of the great cerebral vein. The dissection reveals the complex arrangement of the great cerebral vein and its tributaries, including the superior sagittal sinus and the inferior sagittal sinus. The surrounding structures, such as the dura mater and the falx cerebri, are also visible. The dissection is performed on a specimen, likely a pig, as indicated by the label.



cerebellum

4th
vent.

pons

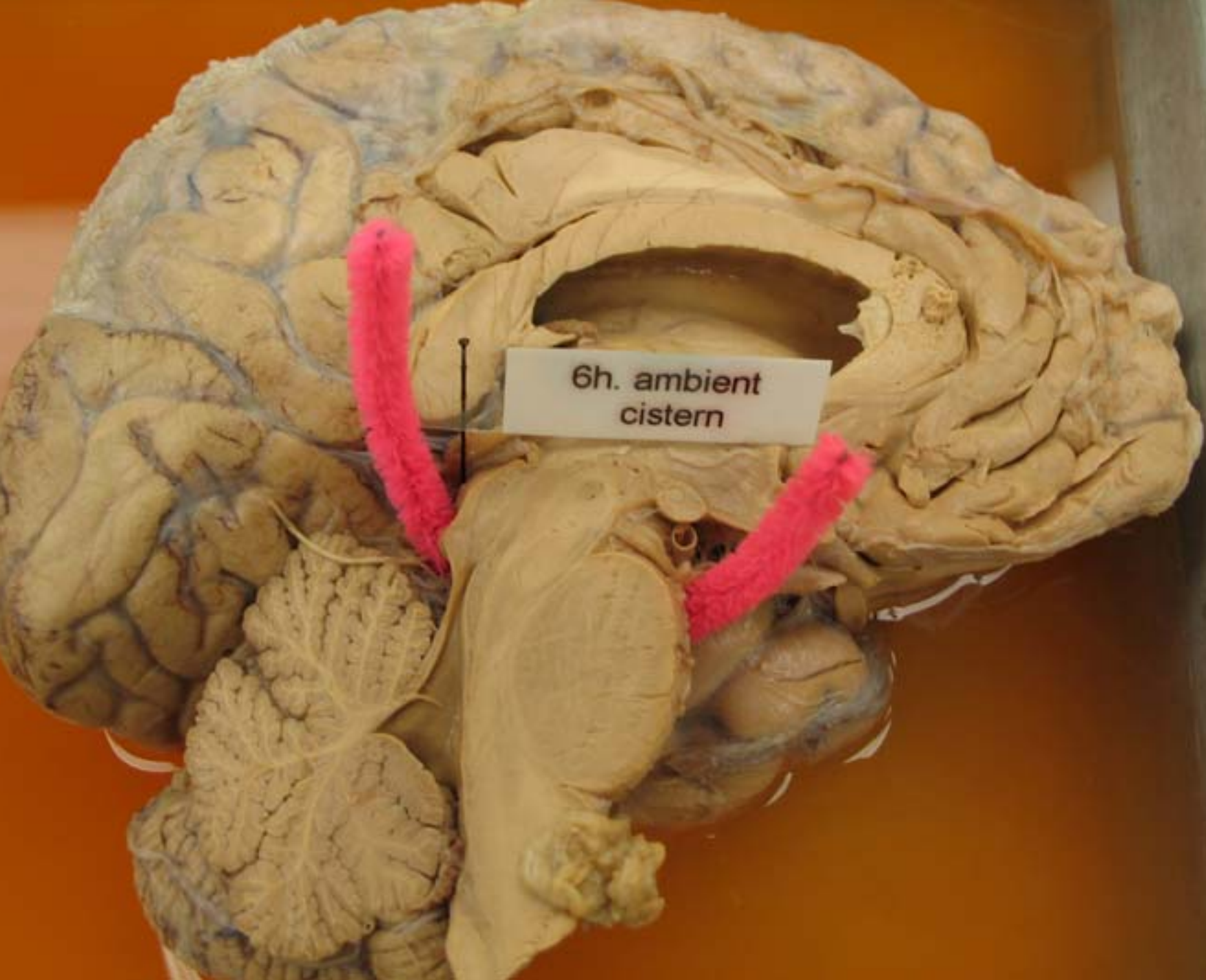
tectum

cerebral aqueduct

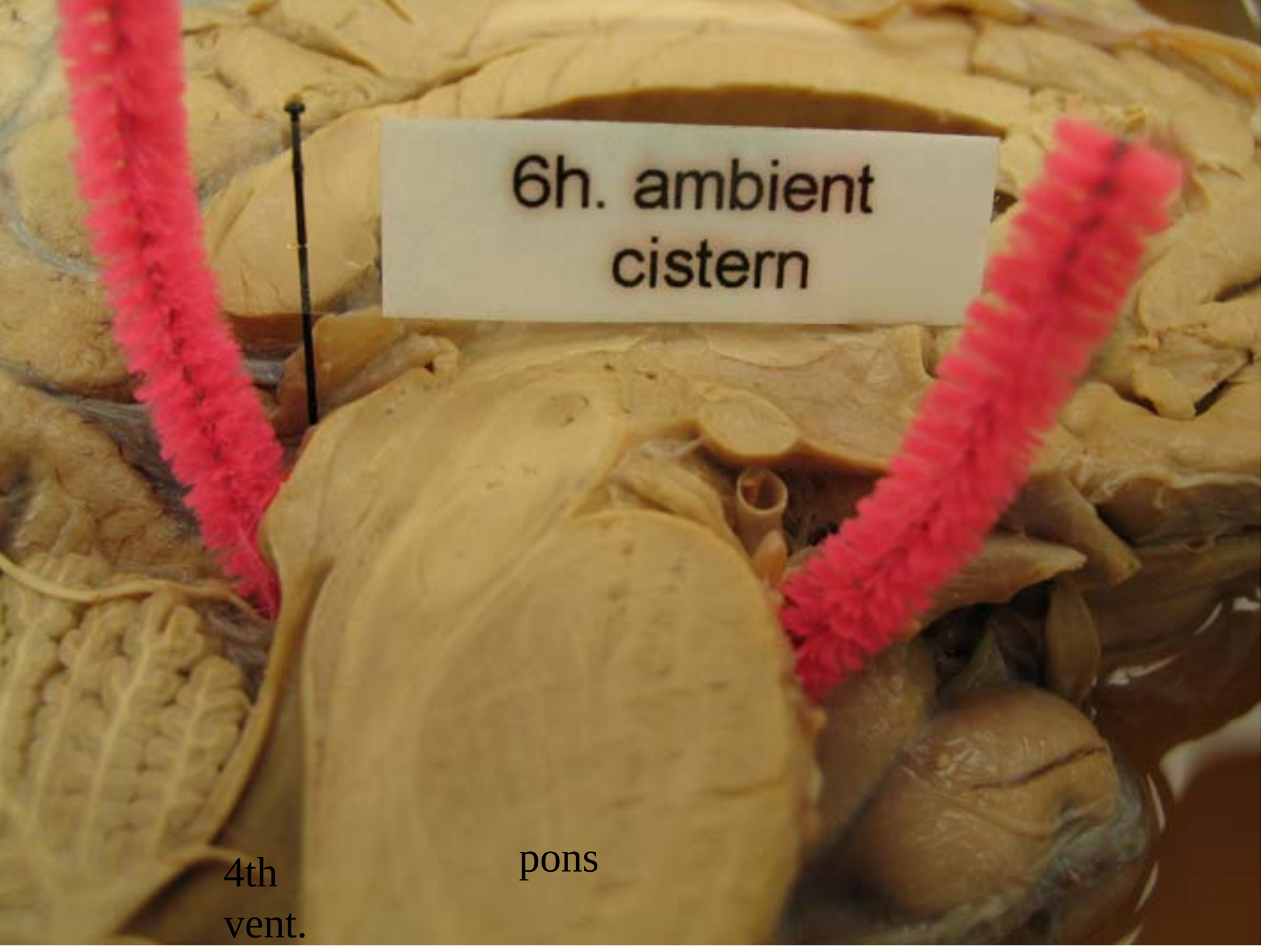
midbrain tegmentum

6g. superior c
cistern, cist





6h. ambient
cistern



6h. ambient
cistern

This image shows a detailed anatomical dissection of the posterior part of the brain. The cerebellum is visible on the left, showing its characteristic foliated surface. The pons is a large, oval-shaped structure in the center. Above the pons, the ambient cistern is exposed, a space containing cerebrospinal fluid. Two red, fuzzy, brush-like structures are used to hold back muscle and other tissues to provide a clear view of the cistern. A small black pin is visible near the top left of the cistern. Labels with black text identify the '6h. ambient cistern', 'pons', and '4th vent.'.

4th
vent.

pons



61. cistern of the
lateral sulcus

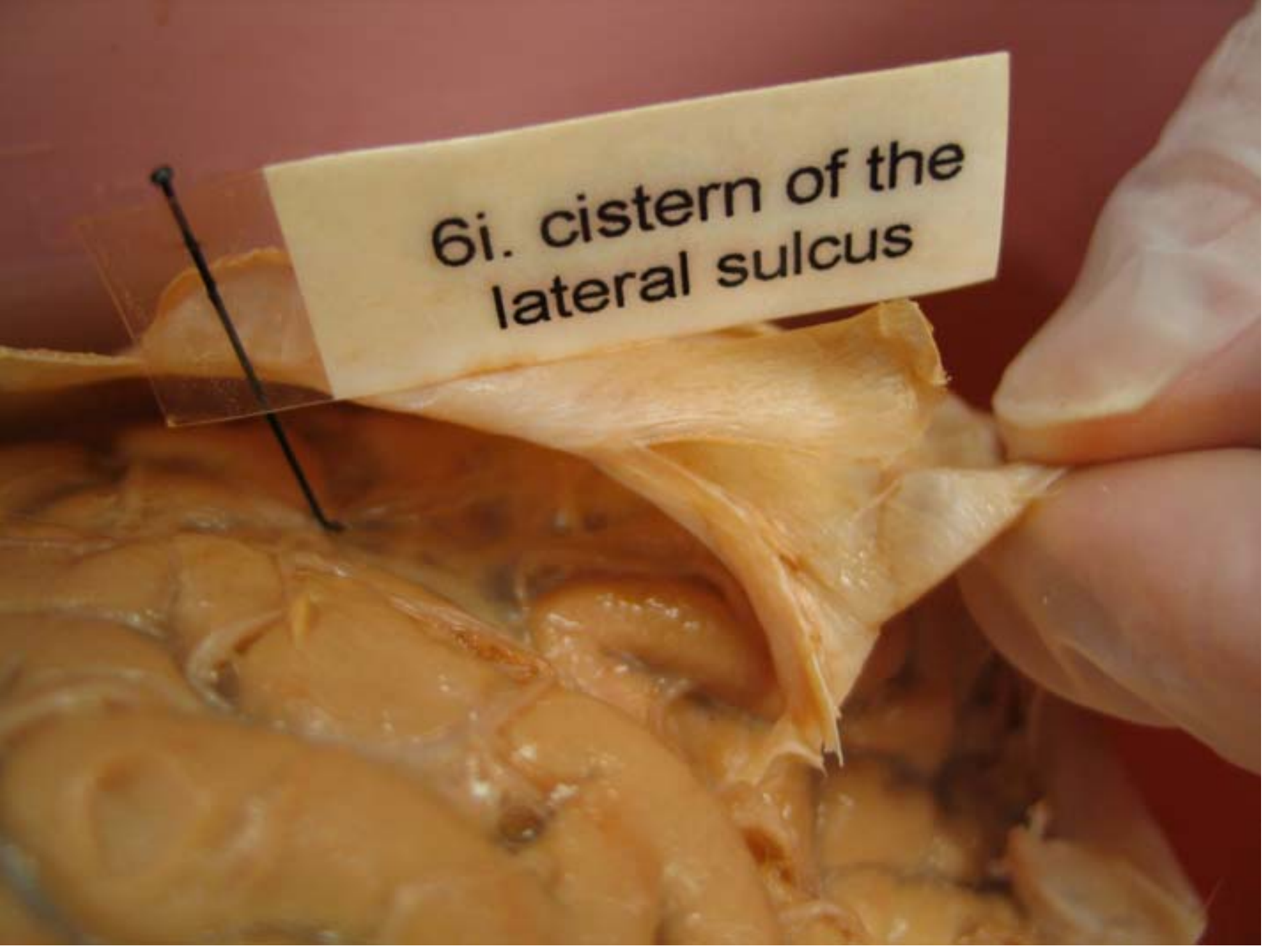




6l. cistern of the lateral sulcus

This image shows a preserved anatomical specimen of a brain, likely a human brain, submerged in a pink plastic container filled with a brownish liquid. The brain is positioned with its lateral surface facing upwards. A small, white, rectangular label is attached to the brain, indicating the specific anatomical feature being shown: '6l. cistern of the lateral sulcus'. The brain's surface is covered with a translucent, yellowish membrane, and the underlying gyri and sulci are visible. The container is placed on a white surface, and a yellow towel is visible in the background.

6i. cistern of the
lateral sulcus



61. cerebellopontine cisterns
(superior and inferior)



6j. cerebellopontine cisterns
(superior and inferior)





2n. Cauda
equina

This image shows a surgical dissection of the lumbar region. A yellow label '2n. Cauda equina' points to a bundle of nerve roots. Below it, a white label '6k. lumbar cistern (spinal cistern)' has four arrows pointing to the surrounding cerebrospinal fluid space. A metal surgical instrument is visible at the bottom.

6k. lumbar cistern
(spinal cistern)

6l. arachnoid villi
(granulations)

