Hypophyseal cerebri

Location and description •

-endocrine gland , small oval structure • attached to brain by infundibulium in sella turcica of sphenoid bone

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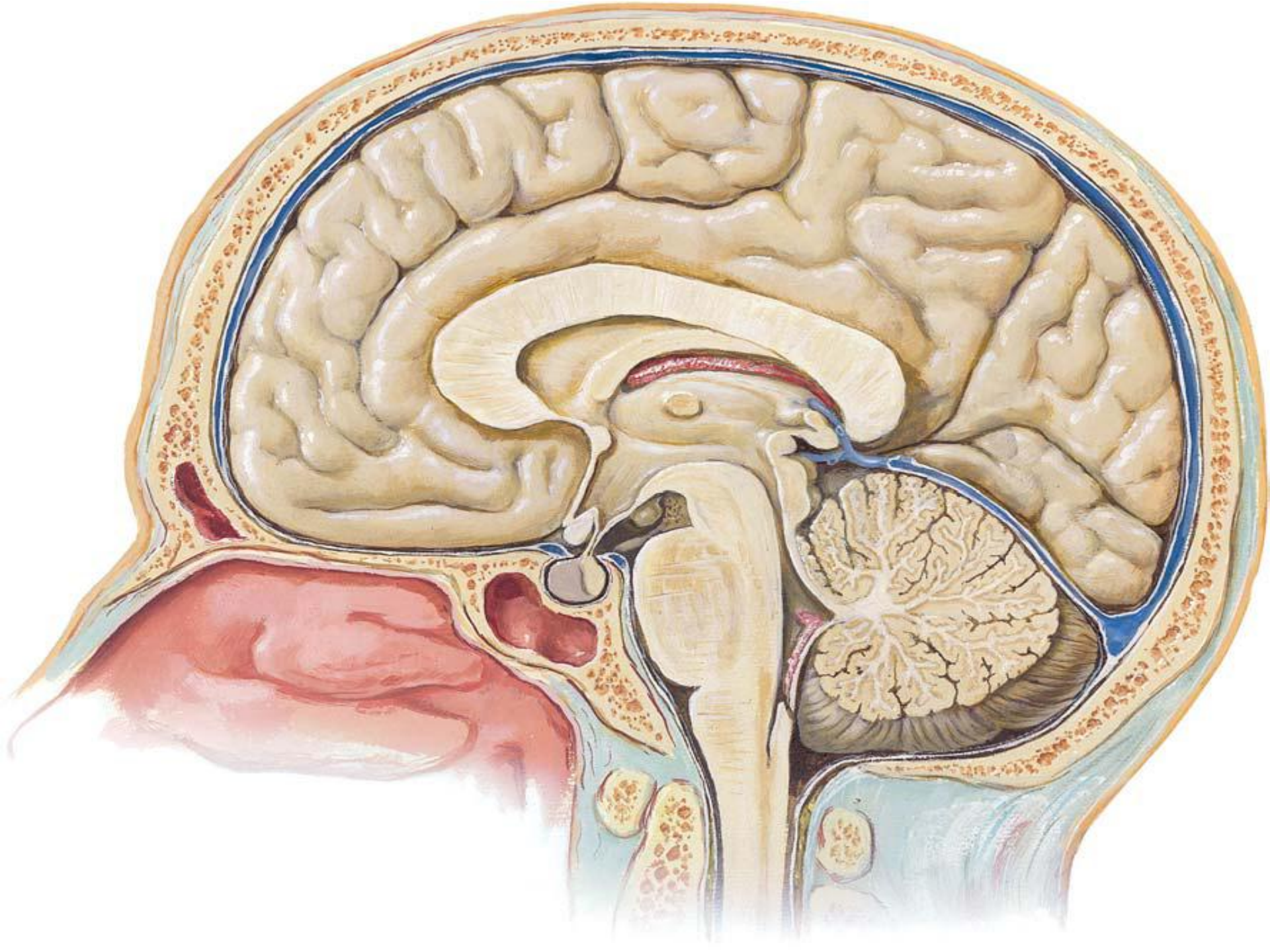
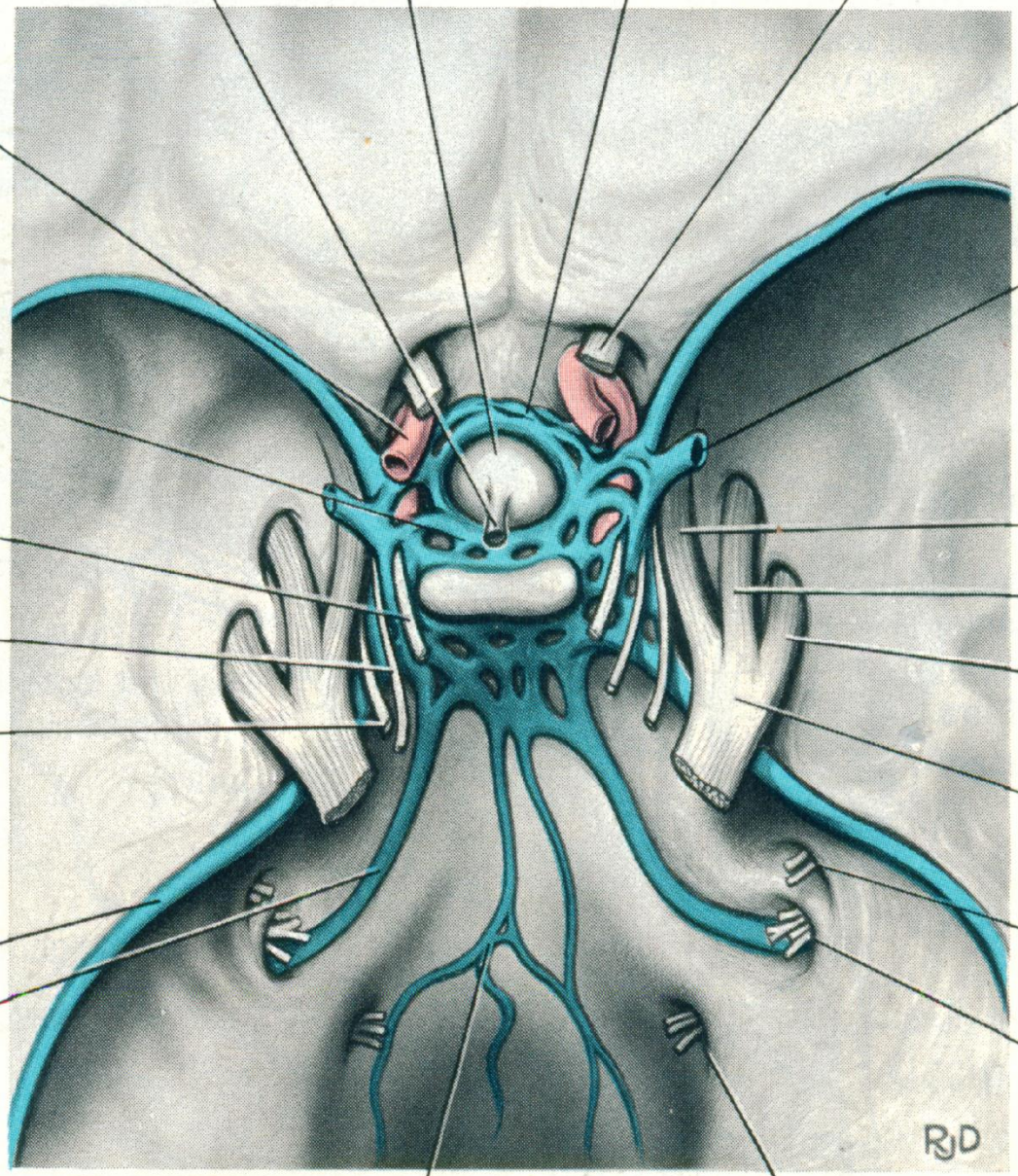



Infundibulum
Hypophysis
Anterior intercavernous sinus
Optic nerve
Carotid artery
Sphenoparietal sinus
Superficial middle cerebral vein
Posterior intercavernous sinus
Trigeminal nerve
Oculomotor nerve
Ophthalmic division
Maxillary division
Trochlear nerve
Mandibular division
Abducens nerve
Trigeminal ganglion
Petrosal sinuses
superior
inferior
Internal auditory meatus
Jugular foramen
Basilar venous plexus
Hypoglossal canal
RJD

Hypophyseal cerebri

Relations:

Sup- diaphragmatic sellae

Inf - sphenoid body , air sinuses

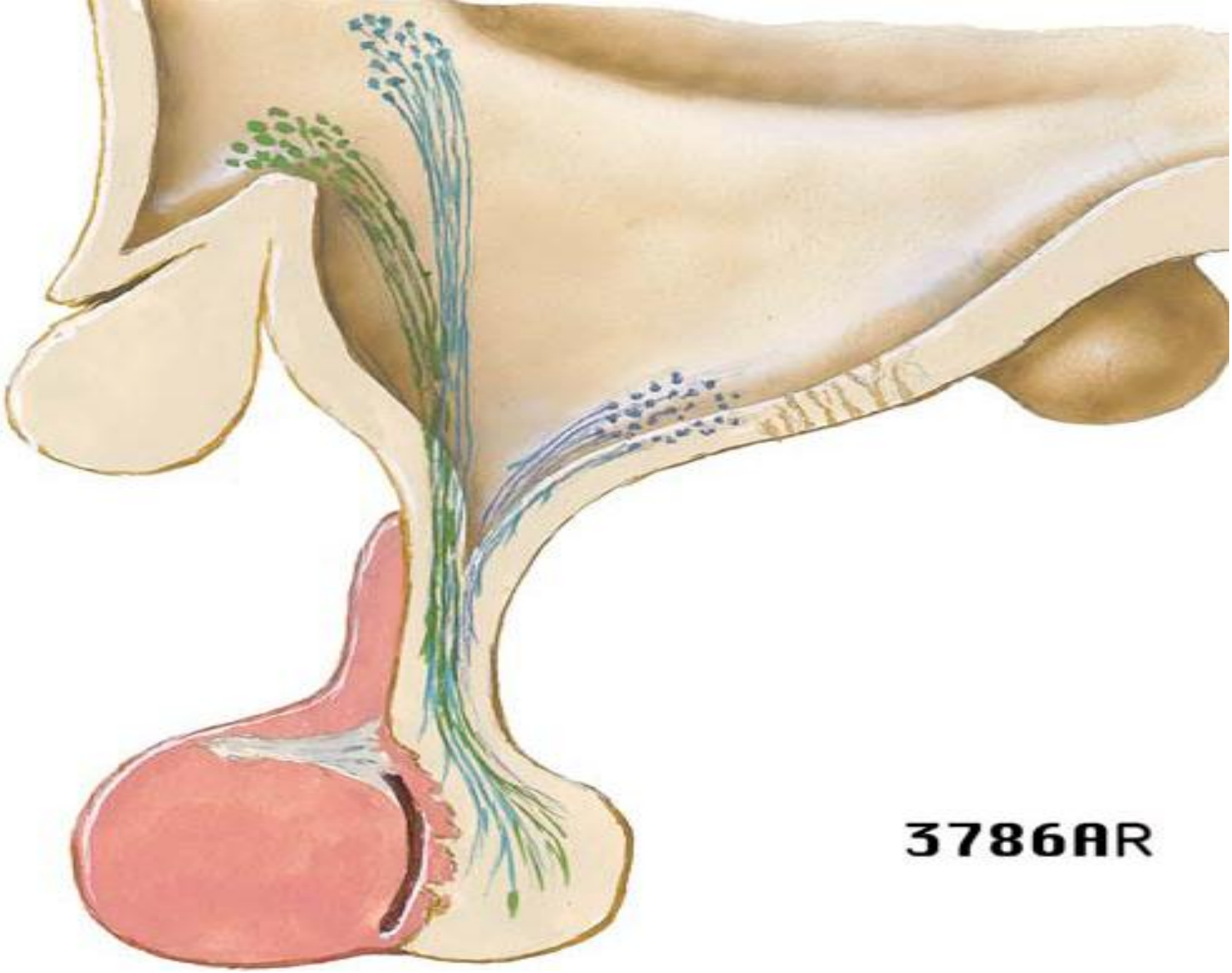
Lat – cavernous sinus and contents

Post – dorsum sellae ,pons, basilar art.

Blood supply

Branches of sup & inf hypophyseal art from (int-carotid art)

Veins drain to intercavernous sinus



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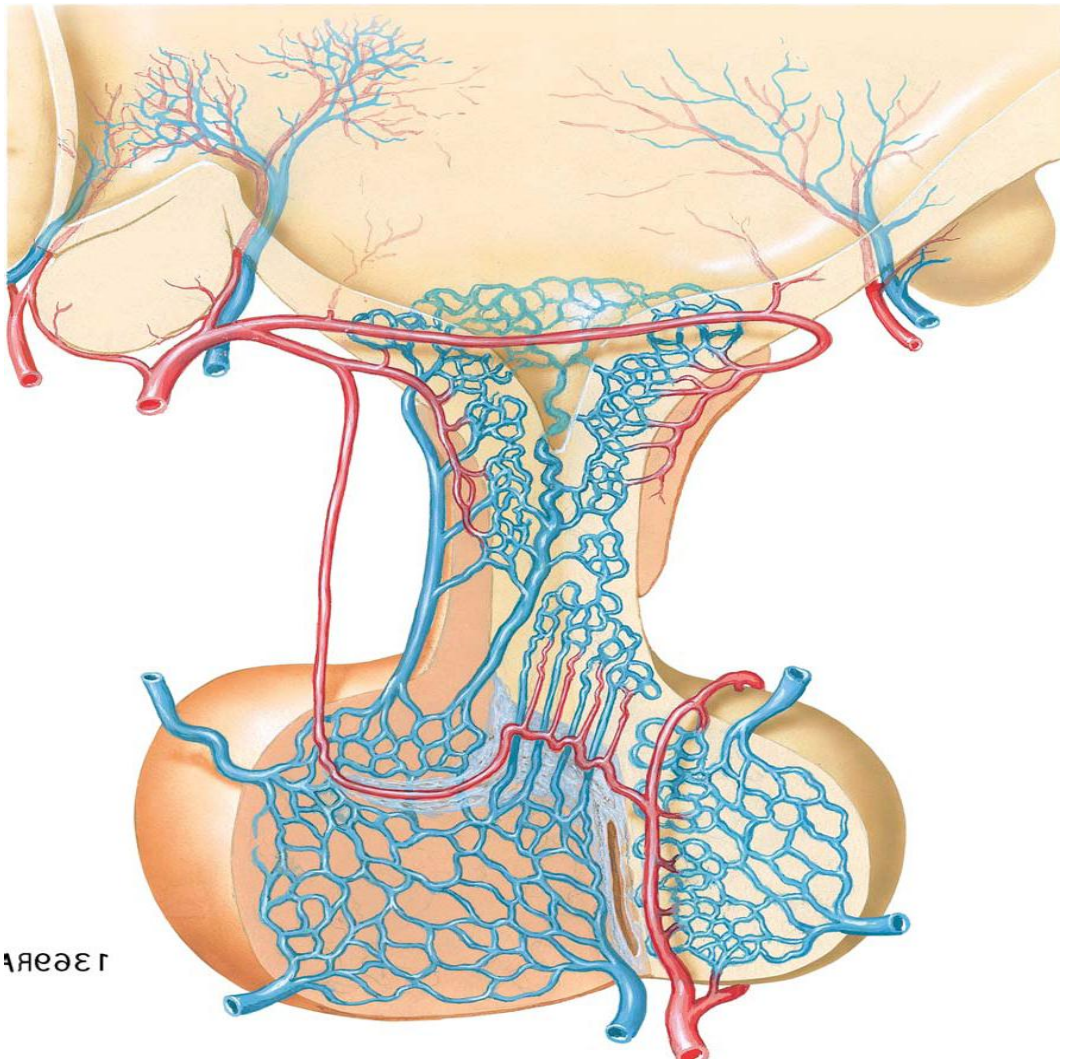
The pituitary gland derives its blood supply from two groups of arteries.

The superior hypophyseal artery (SHA) primarily supplies the anterior lobe,

whereas the inferior hypophyseal artery (IHA) is primarily related to the pars nervosa.

The SHA can arise from the supraclinoid portion of the internal carotid artery (ICA) or from the posterior communicating artery,

whereas the IHA arises from the meningohypophyseal trunk, a branch of the cavernous segment of the ICA



Pituitary tumors