

Arachnoid villi

- These are small finger like projections that arise from arachnoid layer, which pushes dura & finally pierce it to project into venous sinuses.
- They are covered by endothelial cells that convey CSF to bloodstream → absorption of CSF.
- They are more in number along superior s.
- with advancing age, they cluster together.
→ large pedunculated tufts → arachnoid granulations.

Applied.
meningiomas → tumors arising from arachnoid villi.
& most commonly occur in SSS.

Subarachnoid cisterns.

Subarachnoid space \rightarrow btw pia & arachnoid.

\Rightarrow at base of brain & around brainstem, the subarachnoid space forms intercommunicating pools.

due to wide separation between pia & arachnoid.

Function \rightarrow reinforce protective effect of CSF on.

value centres situated in medulla.

They are:

(1) Cerebellomedullary cistern / cisterna magna.

- largest.
- Δ in sagittal section.
- lies in angle between medulla, cerebellum & occipital kn.
- bridges interval between inferior surface of cerebellum & medulla.
- continues inferiorly as spinal subarachnoid space.
- It receives CSF from 4th ventricle via foramen of magendie & luschka.
- Used for collecting CSF in a spinal puncture.

Ponine cistern

- on the ventral surface of pons. & contains basilar artery & branches.
- continuous → inferiorly → ^{spinal} subarachnoid space.
posteriorly → cerebellomedullary cistern.
superior → interpeduncular cistern.

Interpeduncular cistern

- formed by arachnoid bridging across two temporal lobes.
- contains walls of wells.
 - optic chiasma.

Cistern of lateral sulcus

- lies in front of each temporal pole and due to bridging of arachnoid over lateral sulcus.
- contains middle cerebral artery.

Cistern of great cerebral vein

- occupies interval between splenium of CC & superior surface of cerebellum.
- contains great cerebral vein of Galen & pineal gland.
- widely used as neurosurgical landmark.