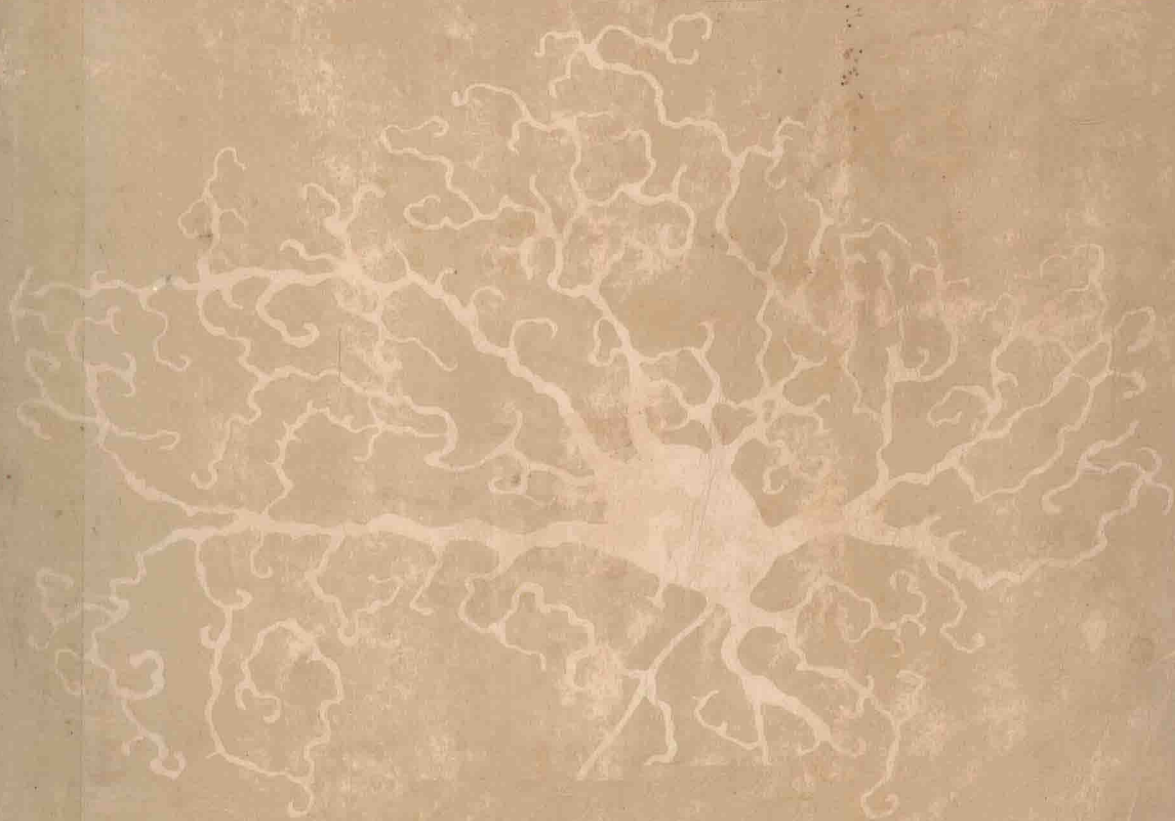


CORE TEXT OF NEUROANATOMY

2ND EDITION

MALCOLM B. CARPENTER



of Neuroanatomy

2nd edition

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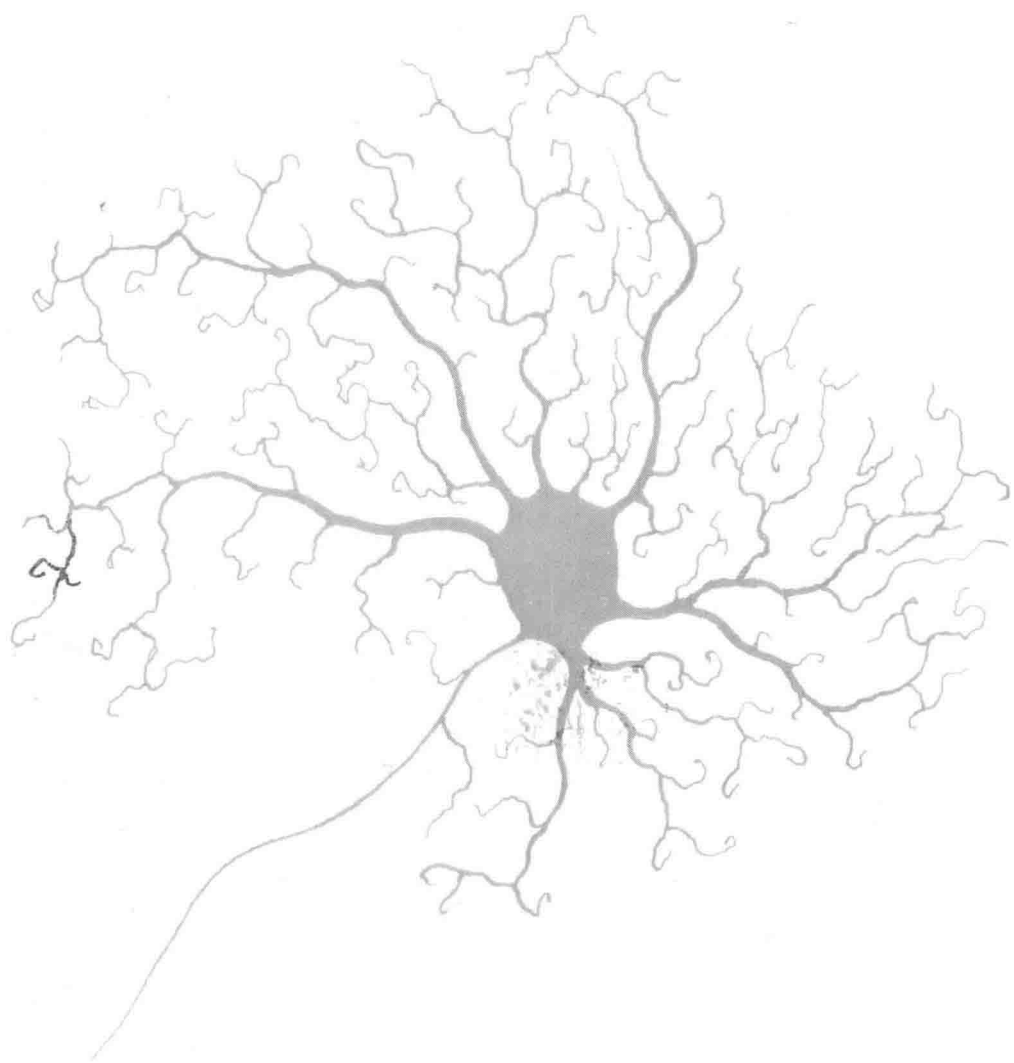
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Core Text of Neuroanatomy

Core Text



Preface

to the Second Edition

Both the neurosciences and the medical school curriculum continue to undergo important changes. The introduction of sophisticated research methods in the neurosciences has produced an enormous increase in the basic literature and many new concepts of neural function and organization. Although neuroscience programs in American medical schools have been expanded in time and scope, it remains a challenge to present a synthesis of basic concepts in the allotted time. The object of this text has been to present the essential neuroanatomy without unnecessary duplication in a form that is lucid, meaningful and useful to the student.

This second edition of the *Core Text of Neuroanatomy* is based upon material drawn from the author's *Human Neuroanatomy* (7th edition) and it uses the same format and many of the same illustrations. The text deals primarily with the central nervous system and no attempt has been made to consider in detail those subjects which ordinarily form important parts of gross anatomy, histology and embryology. There have been numerous suggestions that the text be expanded in a variety of directions but these have been resisted because in its current form the text seemed to satisfy the needs of so many students. This edition contains more references than the first edition, which largely reflects documentation of recent advances. The Paris *Nomina Anatomica* in its amended form has been used throughout. The material concerning the spinal cord has been divided into two chapters of moderate length which the student should find more convenient. Ninety-one new or revised illustrations have been added, including many teaching diagrams in color. Each chapter dealing with the central nervous system has a section entitled "Functional Considerations" in which attempts are made to correlate structure and function and to demonstrate clinical application by example.

The author is grateful to many colleagues for their criticism, constructive comments and the generous use of materials. Particular thanks must be extended to my mentor, Professor Fred A. Mettler of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, for support over many years and permission to use superb illustrations from his *Neuroanatomy* (1948). These illustrations were drawn by the late Ivan Summers and are reproduced by the courtesy of The C. V. Mosby Company of St. Louis. Drs. Louis Sokoloff and Charles Kennedy of the National Institute of Mental Health have been most generous in permitting reproduction of illustrations from their investigative work. To Drs. Stephen T. Kitai and Clement A. Fox of Wayne State University School of Medicine and Drs. Richard M. Bergland and Robert B. Page of the Hershey Medical Center, Pennsylvania State University the author is indebted for the use of several excellent figures. The author is particularly pleased to acknowledge the contributions of Robert J. Demarest of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University whose skill, talent and insight into the preparation of medical illustrations have added so much to the usefulness of this book. The secretarial and editorial assistance of Miss Anke Nolting and Mrs. Doris Lineweaver is acknowledged with sincere thanks.

Preface to the First Edition

At a time when many American medical schools have shifted to the new core curriculum, or are considering doing so, it is apparent that few of the standard textbooks are entirely appropriate. If the basic medical sciences are to be presented in one academic year, more or less, it is necessary to winnow that which is not essential, to reduce duplications and to present the basic concepts and facts so lucidly that their importance is obvious and their assimilation is possible. With these principles in mind, an attempt has been made to present a *Core Text of Neuroanatomy*.

This text is patterned after part of the material appearing in Truex and Carpenter's *Human Neuroanatomy* (6th edition) and utilizes a similar format and many of the same illustrations. Material which properly falls within the provinces of gross anatomy, histology and embryology has been left to those disciplines except where it is germane to the subject under discussion. The text deals primarily with organization of the central nervous system. References have been kept to a minimum. While the labors of my scientific colleagues, past and present, are not always cited, they are acknowledged fully in the text of *Human Neuroanatomy*, and the interested student will have little difficulty in finding the authors who made the original contributions. The Paris Nomina Anatomica (PNA) in its amended form (1965) has been used throughout.

The author is grateful to Professor Raymond C. Truex, of Temple University School of Medicine, for his permission to use materials from Truex and Carpenter's *Human Neuroanatomy* (6th edition) and for his valued advice and encouragement. Professor Fred A. Mettler, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, generously permitted the use of many superb illustrations from his *Neuroanatomy* (1948), which were made by Ivan Summers. I am indebted to both Dr. Mettler and The C. V. Mosby Company of St. Louis for permission to publish these illustrations. New illustrations were prepared by Mr. Robert J. Demarest, of the Department of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. His skill and talent are acknowledged with deep appreciation. Special acknowledgment must go to Mrs. Ruth Gutmann for her excellent secretarial and editorial assistance in preparing the manuscript.

The author is especially grateful to the Publishers for their continued confidence, encouragement and numerous courtesies which have made the preparation of this book a satisfying experience.

MALCOLM B. CARPENTER

Contents

Preface to Second Edition	v	The Lateral Ventricles	28
Preface to First Edition	vii	The Anterior Horn of the Lateral	
		Ventricle	29
Chapter 1		The Body of the Lateral Ventricle	29
Meninges and Cerebrospinal Fluid ..	1	Inferior Horn of the Lateral	
Dura Mater	1	Ventricle	29
Pia Mater	2	Posterior Horn of the Lateral	
Arachnoid	3	Ventricle	31
Arachnoid Granulations	6	The Brain Stem	31
Pia-Glia and Perivascular Spaces	7	The Medulla	35
Cerebrospinal Fluid	7	The Fourth Ventricle	35
Brain Barriers	12	The Pons	36
		The Midbrain	37
Chapter 2		Crus Cerebri	38
Gross Anatomy of the Brain	15	Substantia Nigra	38
The Cerebral Hemispheres	15	The Diencephalon	38
Lateral Surface	16	The Thalamus	38
Frontal Lobe	17	The Hypothalamus	40
Parietal Lobe	17	The Subthalamus	40
Temporal Lobe	19	The Cerebellum	40
Occipital Lobe	19		
The Insula	20	Chapter 3	
Medial Surface	20	Spinal Cord: Gross Anatomy and In-	
Limbic Lobe	23	ternal Structure	44
The Inferior Surface	23	Gross Anatomy	44
The White Matter	23	Internal Structure	46
Projection Fibers	24	Spinal Cord Levels	46
Association Fibers	25	Nuclei and Cell Groups	49
Commissural Fibers	26	Dorsal Root Afferents	55
The Basal Ganglia	27	Spinal Reflexes	59
The Putamen	27		
The Caudate Nucleus	28	Chapter 4	
The Globus Pallidus	28	Tracts of the Spinal Cord	61
The Amygdaloid Nuclear Com-		Ascending Spinal Tracts	61
plex	28		

Posterior White Columns	61	The Spinal Accessory Nerve	100
The Anterior Spinothalamic Tract	63	The Vagus Nerve	100
The Lateral Spinothalamic Tract	66	The Glossopharyngeal Nerve	105
The Spinotectal Tract	67	Corticobulbar Fibers	106
The Posterior Spinocerebellar Tract	67	Medullary-Pontine Junction	108
The Anterior Spinocerebellar Tract	69		
Cuneocerebellar Tract	69	Chapter 6	
Spinoreticular Fibers	71	The Pons	112
Other Ascending Tracts	71	Caudal Pons	112
Descending Spinal Tracts	71	The Dorsal Portion of the Pons	112
Corticospinal System	71	The Ventral Portion of the Pons	112
Tectospinal Tract	74	Vestibulocochlear Nerve	115
Rubrospinal Tract	74	The Cochlear Nerve and Nuclei	116
Vestibulospinal Tract	76	Auditory Pathways	118
Reticulospinal Tracts	77	Efferent Cochlear Bundle	118
Medial Longitudinal Fasciculus	79	The Labyrinth	120
Descending Autonomic Pathways	79	Vestibular Ganglion and Nerve	120
Fasciculi Proprii	80	The Vestibular Nuclei	120
Upper and Lower Motor Neurons	80	Primary Vestibular Fibers	123
The Lower Motor Neuron	80	Secondary Vestibular Fibers	124
The Upper Motor Neuron	80	Facial Nerve	126
Spinal Cord Lesions	81	Abducens Nerve	128
Root Lesions	81	Trigeminal Nerve	129
Spinal Cord Transection	83	Trigeminal Ganglion	130
Spinal Cord Hemisection	83	Spinal Trigeminal Tract and Nu-	
Spinal Cord Syndromes	84	cleus	131
		Principal Sensory Nucleus	132
Chapter 5		Mesencephalic Nucleus	132
The Medulla	86	Motor Nucleus	133
Spinomedullary Transition	87	Secondary Trigeminal Pathways	133
Corticospinal Decussation	87	Trigeminal Reflexes	134
Decussation of the Medial Lemnis-		Pontine Tegmentum	136
cus	88	The Pontine Reticular Formation	136
The Spinal Trigeminal Tract	92	Isthmus of the Hindbrain	137
The Spinal Trigeminal Nucleus	92	Locus Ceruleus	138
The Reticular Formation	92	Raphe Nuclei	139
Cranial Nerve Nuclei	93		
Olivary Levels of the Medulla	93	Chapter 7	
Inferior Olivary Nuclear Complex	95	The Mesencephalon	141
The Medullary Reticular Formation	95	Inferior Collicular Level	141
Ascending and Descending Tracts	97	The Inferior Colliculi	141
Inferior Cerebellar Peduncle	98	Trochlear Nerve	144
Cranial Nerves of the Medulla	99	Tegmental Nuclei	144
The Hypoglossal Nerve	99	Superior Collicular Level	144
		The Superior Colliculi	144

Oculomotor Nerve	147	The Dorsomedial Nucleus	189
The Oculomotor Nuclear Complex ..	147	The Midline Nuclei	190
The Accessory Oculomotor Nuclei ..	149	The Intralaminar Nuclei	191
The Pretectal Region	150	The Centromedian Nucleus	191
The Posterior Commissure	150	The Parafascicular Nucleus	192
Afferent Connections of the Oculo-		The Lateral Nuclear Group	194
motor Complex	152	The Lateral Dorsal Nucleus	194
Pupillary Reflexes	152	The Lateral Posterior Nucleus ..	195
Lesions of the Oculomotor Nerve ..	153	The Pulvinar	195
Mesencephalic Tegmentum	153	The Ventral Nuclear Mass	195
The Red Nucleus	154	The Ventral Anterior Nucleus ..	195
Mesencephalic Reticular Formation	154	The Ventral Lateral Nucleus ...	196
Functional Considerations of the Re-		The Ventral Posterior Nucleus ..	197
ticular Formation	155	The Ventral Posterolateral Nu-	
Substantia Nigra	157	cleus	197
Crus Cerebri	161	The Ventral Posteromedial Nu-	
		cleus	198
		The Ventral Posterior Inferior	
		Nucleus	198
Chapter 8		The Posterior Thalamic Zone	199
The Cerebellum	164	The Medial Geniculate Body	199
Cerebellar Cortex	164	The Lateral Geniculate Body	200
The Molecular Layer	165	The Thalamic Reticular Nucleus ..	201
The Purkinje Layer	165	Thalamic Radiations and the Internal	
The Granular Layer	167	Capsule	203
Cerebellar Afferent Input	169	The Visual Pathway	205
Structural Mechanisms	171	The Retina	205
The Deep Cerebellar Nuclei	172	The Optic Nerves	206
The Dentate Nucleus	172	The Geniculocalcarine Tract	207
The Emboliform Nucleus	172	Clinical Considerations	208
The Globose Nucleus	172	Functional Considerations of the	
The Fastigial Nucleus	172	Thalamus	209
Cerebellar Efferent Fibers	173	Specific Sensory Relay Nuclei	210
Functional Considerations	177	Cortical Relay Nuclei	211
Neocerebellar Lesions	177	Association Nuclei	212
Archicerebellar Lesions	178	Intralaminar and Midline Nuclei ..	212
Anterior Lobe of the Cerebellum	178		
Computer Functions	179		
		Chapter 10	
Chapter 9		The Hypothalamus	216
The Diencephalon	181	The Hypothalamic Nuclei	217
Midbrain-Diencephalic Junction	181	The Lateral Hypothalamic Area ..	217
Caudal Diencephalon	181	The Preoptic Area	217
The Epithalamus	183	The Supraoptic Region	218
The Thalamus	186	The Tuberal Region	219
The Anterior Nuclear Group	188		

The Mammillary Region	222	Chorea	253
Connections of the Hypothalamus ...	223	Ballism	253
Afferent Connections of the Hypothalamus	223		
Efferent Connections of the Hypothalamus	225	Chapter 12	
The Supraopticohypophysial		Olfactory Pathways, Hippocampal	
Tract	227	Formation and the Amygdala	258
The Tuberohypophysial Tract ..	227	Olfactory Pathways	258
Hypophysial Portal System	229	Olfactory Receptors	258
Functional Considerations	230	Olfactory Bulb	258
		Olfactory Tract	260
		Olfactory Lobe	261
		Clinical Considerations	262
Chapter 11		The Anterior Commissure	264
Corpus Striatum and Related Nuclei	236	The Hippocampal Formation	265
The Corpus Striatum	237	The Dentate Gyrus	268
The Caudate Nucleus	237	Fornix	268
The Lenticular Nucleus	238	Functional Considerations	269
The Putamen	238	Amygdaloid Nuclear Complex	270
The Globus Pallidus	242	The Stria Terminalis	272
The Claustrum	242	The Ventral Amygdalofugal Projec-	
Striatal Connections	243	tion	272
Striatal Afferent Fibers	243	Functional Considerations	273
Corticostriate Fibers	243	Limbic System	275
Thalamostriate Fibers	243	Limbic Lobe	275
Nigrostriatal Fibers	243	Limbic System	275
Striatal Efferent Fibers	244		
Striopallidal Fibers	244	Chapter 13	
Strionigral Fibers	244	The Cerebral Cortex	280
Pallidal Connections	244	Cortical Cells and Fibers	280
Pallidal Afferent Fibers	244	Cortical Layers	281
Subthalamopallidal Fibers	244	The Interrelation of Cortical Neu-	
Pallidofugal Fiber Systems	245	rons	283
The Ansa Lenticularis	245	Cortical Areas	285
The Lenticular Fasciculus	245	Sensory Areas of the Cerebral Cortex	287
Thalamic Fasciculus	245	Primary Sensory Areas	287
Pallidotegmental Fibers	247	Secondary Sensory Areas	287
The Subthalamic Fasciculus ..	247	The Primary Somesthetic Area ...	288
The Subthalamic Region	248	Somatic Sensory Area II	291
The Subthalamic Nucleus	248	The Primary Visual Area	293
The Zona Incerta	249	The Primary Auditory Area	302
The Prerubral Field	249	The Gustatory Area	304
Functional Considerations	249	Vestibular Representation	304
Tremor	252	Cortical Areas Concerned with Motor	
Athetosis	253	Activity	304

The Primary Motor Area	304	The Cerebral Arterial Circle	322
The Premotor Area	306	The Cortical Branches	323
Supplementary Motor Area	307	The Anterior Cerebral Artery	323
Cortical Eye Fields	309	The Middle Cerebral Artery	324
Nonpyramidal Corticofugal Fibers ..	309	The Posterior Cerebral Arteries ...	326
Corticoreticular Fibers	309	The Central Arteries	327
Corticopontine Fibers	309	Choroidal Arteries	327
Corticothalamic Fibers	310	Blood Supply of Basal Ganglia, Inter-	
Cerebral Dominance	310	nal Capsule and Diencephalon	328
Sleep	311	The Vertebral Basilar System	330
Higher Cortical Functions	313	The Medulla and Pons	330
		The Mesencephalon	331
		Venous Drainage	333
Chapter 14		Cerebellum	333
Blood Supply of the Central Nervous		Cerebral Venous Sinuses and Veins .	334
System	317	The Cerebral Veins	335
Blood Supply of the Spinal Cord	317	Superficial Cerebral Veins	337
Blood Supply of the Brain	320	The Deep Cerebral Veins	337
The Internal Carotid Artery	320		
The Vertebral Artery	321	Index	341

Chapter 1

Meninges and Cerebrospinal Fluid

The brain and spinal cord are delicate semisolid structures requiring protection and support. The brain is invested by three membranes, floated in a clear fluid and encased in a bony vault. Three membranes surround the brain. The most external membrane is a dense connective tissue envelope known as the *dura mater* or *pachymeninx*. The innermost connective tissue membrane is the *pia mater*, a thin translucent membrane, adherent to the surface of the brain and spinal cord, which accurately follows every contour. Between these membranes is a delicate layer of reticular fibers forming a weblike membrane, the *arachnoid*. The pia mater and arachnoid have a similar structure and collectively are called the *leptomeninges*.

DURA MATER

The cranial dura consists of: (1) an outer *periosteal layer* adherent to the inner surface of the cranium which is rich in blood vessels and nerves, and (2) an inner *meningeal layer* lined with flat cells. At certain sites these layers are separated and form large venous sinuses (Fig. 1-1). The meningeal layer gives rise to several septa which divide the cranial cavity into compartments. The largest of these is the sickle-shaped *falx cerebri* which extends in the midline from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance (Fig. 1-2). Posteriorly this septum is continuous with other transverse dural septa arising from the superior crest of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. These septa form the *tentorium cerebelli* which roofs over the posterior fossa. The free borders of the tentorium form the *tentorial incisure* (Figs. 1-

2 and 1-3). Thus these dura reflections divide the cranial cavity into paired lateral compartments for the cerebral hemispheres, and a single posterior compartment for the cerebellum and lower brain stem. The tentorial incisure (notch) forms the only opening between these compartments. The brain stem passes through the tentorial notch (Fig. 1-4). The occipital lobes lie on the superior surface of the tentorium. A small midsagittal septum below the tentorium forms the *falx cerebelli* (Fig. 1-2) which partially separates the cerebellar hemispheres. The *diaphragma sellae* roofs over the pituitary fossa and is perforated by the infundibulum. The dural sinuses are discussed in relationship with the cerebral veins in Chapter 14.

The major blood supply for the dura is provided by the middle meningeal artery, a branch of the maxillary artery, which enters the skull via the foramen spinosum. The ophthalmic artery gives rise to anterior meningeal branches and the occipital and vertebral arteries provide posterior meningeal branches. Skull fractures lacerating these meningeal arteries produce space occupying epidural hemorrhages between the skull and the dura that require prompt surgical intervention.

The supratentorial dura is innervated by branches of the trigeminal nerve, while the infratentorial dura is supplied by branches of the upper cervical spinal nerves and the vagus nerve.

The *spinal dura* is a continuation of the meningeal layer of the cranial dura (Figs. 1-4, 1-5, and 1-6). The periosteum of the vertebrae corresponds to the outer layer of the cranial dura. Inner and outer surfaces of the spinal dura are covered by a single

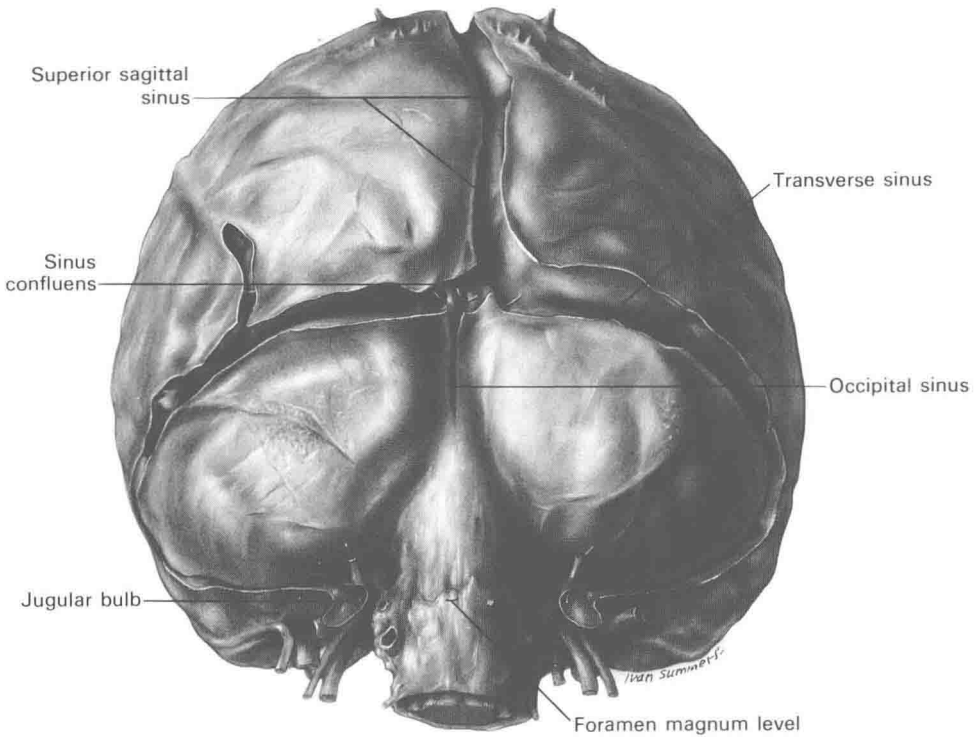


FIG. 1-1. Posterior view of the dura surrounding the brain. Prominent dural sinuses have been opened. The periosteal layer of the dura has been cut at the margins of the foramen magnum. (From Mettler's *Neuroanatomy*. 1948; courtesy of The C. V. Mosby Company.)

layer of flat cells, and the dense membrane is separated from the periosteum by a narrow *epidural space*. The epidural space contains areolar tissue and the internal vertebral venous plexuses.

The spinal dura extends as a closed tube from the margins of the foramen magnum to the level of the second sacral vertebra (Fig. 1-7). The caudal termination of the dural sac invests the filum terminale to form a thin fibrous cord, the *coccygeal ligament* (Fig. 1-7). This ligament extends caudally to the coccyx where it becomes continuous with the periosteum. The spinal cord ends at the lower border of the first lumbar vertebra. Extensions of the dura passing laterally around the spinal nerve roots form dural root sleeves (Figs. 1-5 and 1-6).

PIA MATER

This vascular membrane is composed of: (1) an inner membraneous layer, the *in-*

tima pia, and (2) a more superficial *epipial layer*. The intima pia, adherent to underlying nervous tissue, follows its contours closely and is composed of the fine reticular and elastic fibers. Where blood vessels enter and leave the central nervous system, the intima pia is invaginated forming a perivascular space (Fig. 1-10). The intima pia is avascular and derives its nutrients from the cerebrospinal fluid and underlying neural tissue. The epipial layer is formed by a meshwork of collagenous fiber bundles continuous with the arachnoid trabeculae. The blood vessels of the spinal cord lie within the epipial layer. Cerebral vessels lie on the surface of the intima pia within the subarachnoid space (Fig. 1-8).

The spinal cord is attached to the dura mater by a series of lateral flattened bands of epipial tissue known as the denticulate ligaments (Figs. 1-4 and 1-5). Each triangular-shaped ligament is attached medially to the lateral surface of the spinal cord

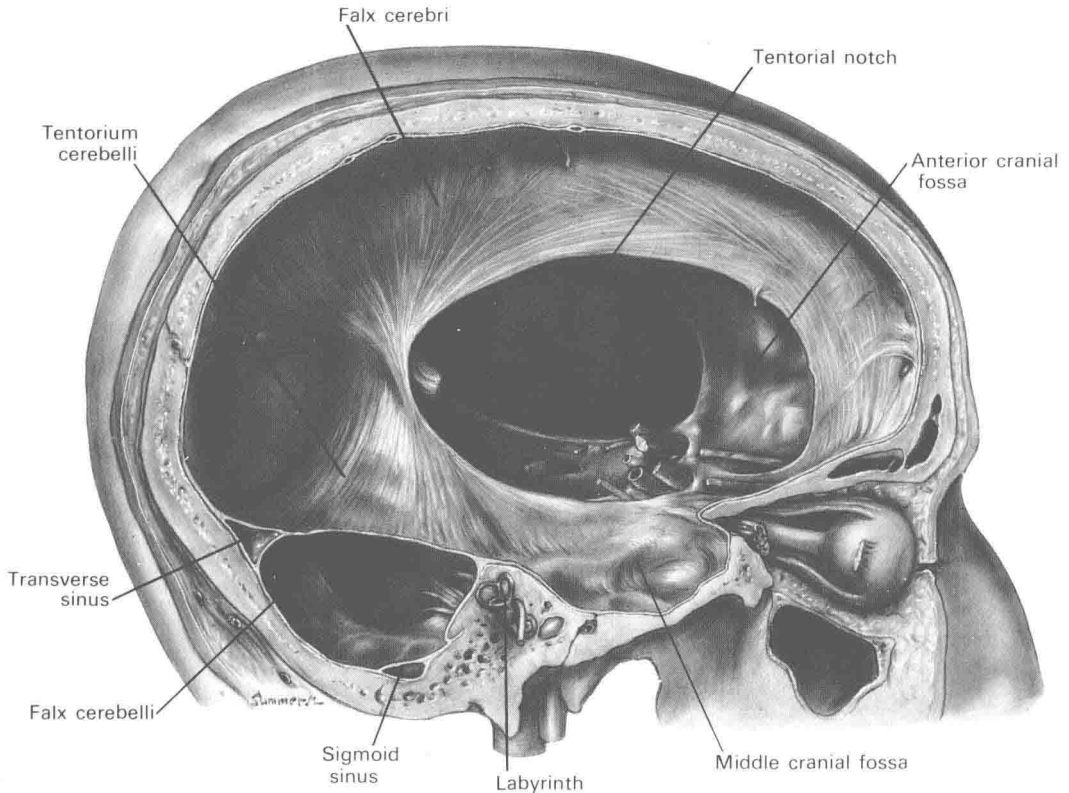


FIG. 1-2. Parasagittal section of the head showing the falx cerebri, the tentorium cerebelli and the falx cerebelli. (From Mettler's *Neuroanatomy*, 1948; courtesy of The C. V. Mosby Company.)

midway between the dorsal and ventral roots. The bases of these ligaments arise in the pia mater, and apices are firmly attached to the arachnoid and the inner surface of the dura. The denticulate ligaments anchor the spinal cord to the dura and are present throughout the length of the spinal cord. In the region of the conus medullaris epipial tissue forms a covering of the filum terminale (Fig. 1-7).

The more fibrous intima pia is firmly attached to the surface of the spinal cord by the superficial glial membrane. The latter is composed of fine processes of more deeply located fibrous astrocytes.

ARACHNOID

The arachnoid is a delicate nonvascular membrane between the dura and the pia mater which passes over the sulci without following their contours (Figs. 1-5 and 1-8).

This membrane also extends along the roots of the cranial and spinal nerves. Arachnoid trabeculae extend from the arachnoid to the pia. The space between the arachnoid and the pia mater, filled with cerebrospinal fluid, is called the *subarachnoid space*. The extent of the subarachnoid space surrounding the brain shows local variations. Over the convexity of the cerebral hemisphere this space is narrow, except in the depths of the sulci. At the base of the brain and around the brain stem the pia and the arachnoid often are widely separated, creating what are called *subarachnoid cisterna* (Figs. 1-8 and 1-9). One of the largest cisterns is found between the medulla and the cerebellum. This is the *cerebellomedullary cistern* (cisterna magna) into which the foramina of the fourth ventricle open (Fig. 1-9). Cerebrospinal fluid from the fourth

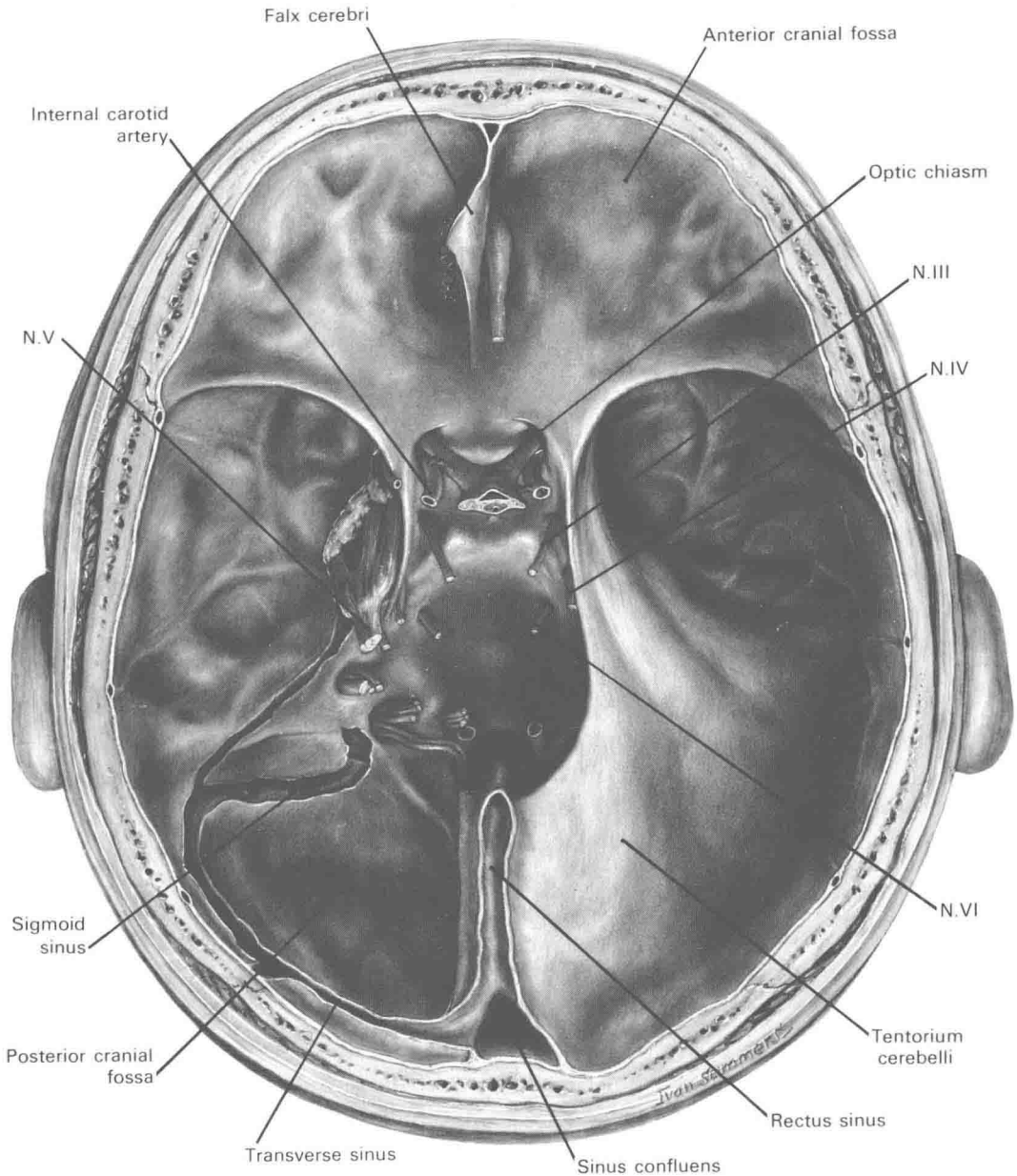


FIG. 1-3. View of the base of the skull with dura mater. The falx cerebri has been removed and the tentorium cerebelli has been cut away on the left to expose the posterior fossa. (From Mettler's *Neuroanatomy*, 1948; courtesy of The C. V. Mosby Company.)

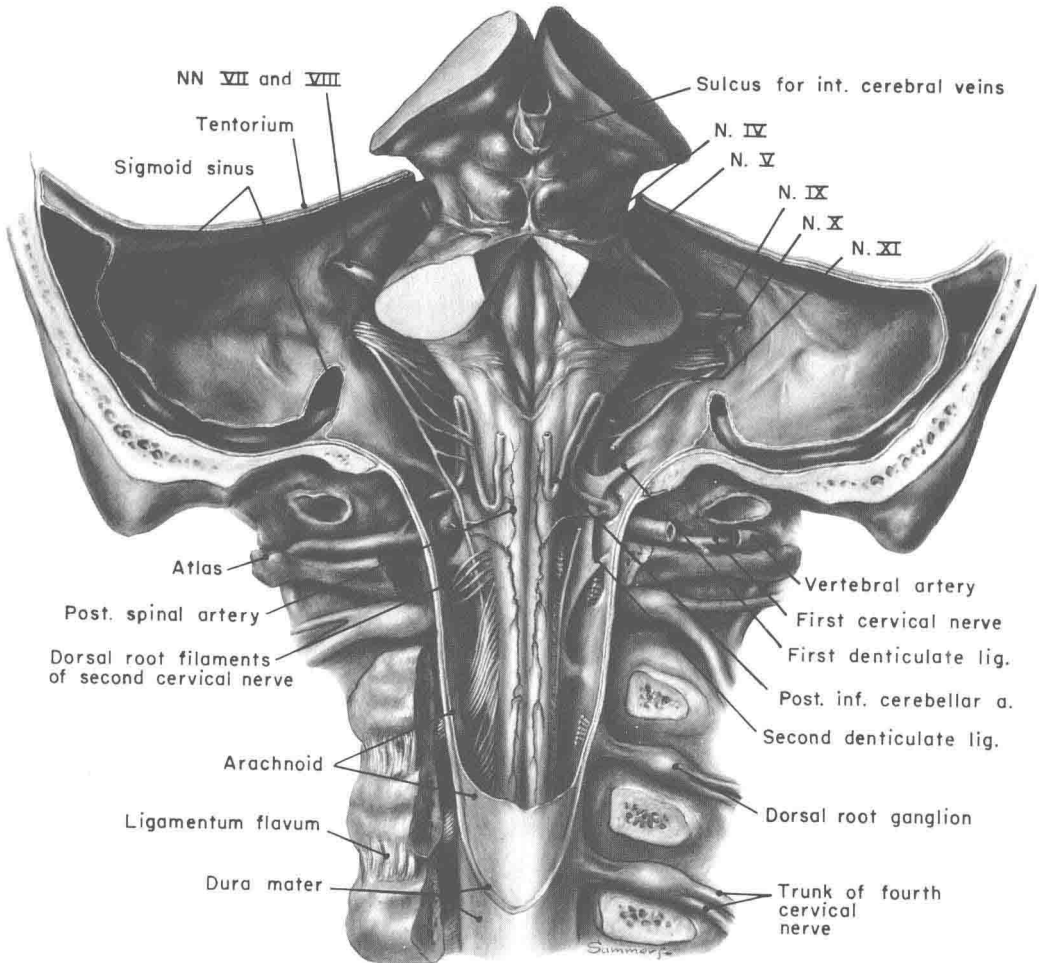


FIG. 1-4. Posterior view of the brain stem, upper cervical spinal cord and meninges. (From Mettler's *Neuroanatomy*, 1948; courtesy of The C. V. Mosby Company.)