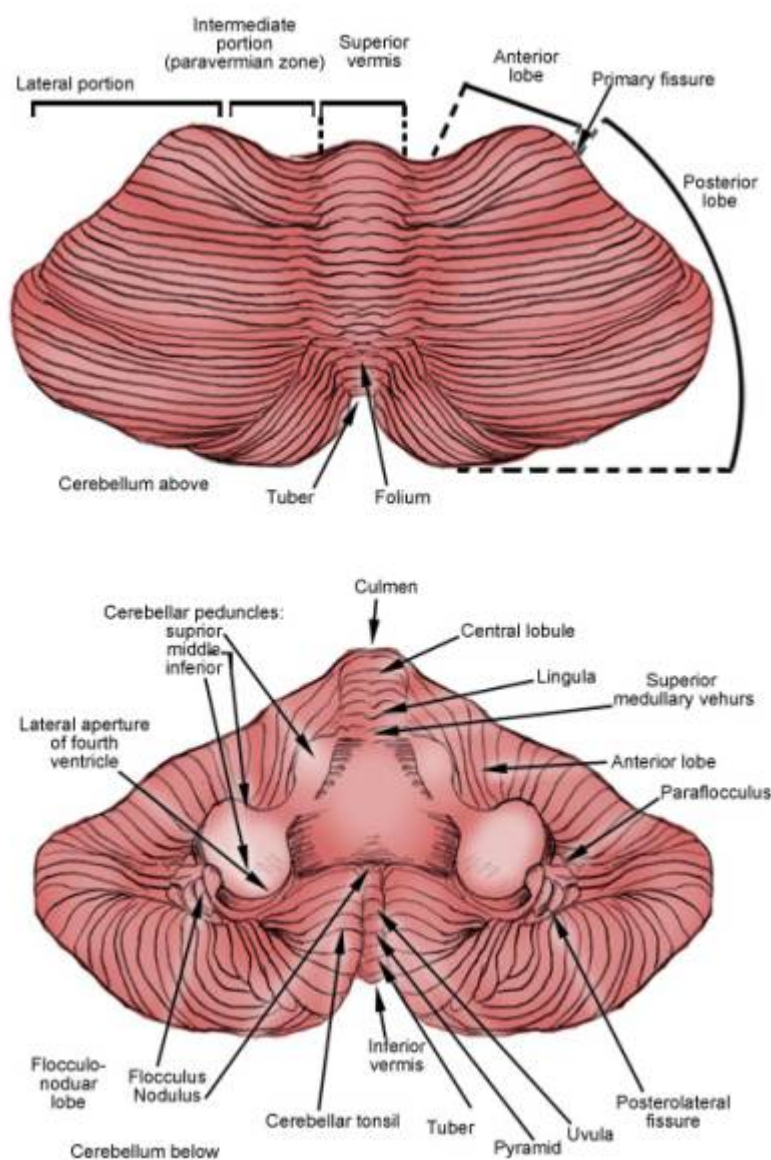


Cerebellar vermis



The [cerebellum](#) median portion is constricted, and is called the [vermis](#), from its annulated appearance which it owes to the transverse ridges and furrows upon it; the lateral expanded portions are named the [cerebellar hemispheres](#).

see [Tuber vermis](#).

The [inferior vermis](#) lies in a deep vertical depression in the [suboccipital](#) surface called the [posterior cerebellar incisura](#), which also contains the [falx cerebelli](#). The [inferior vermis](#) forms the posterior cortical surface within this [incisura](#). In contrast, the [superior vermis](#) is the highest point on the [cerebellum](#), occupying the space under the [straight sinus](#) where the tentorial leaflets intersect with the [falx cerebri](#). The superior vermis slopes downward from its apex anteriorly to the posterior cerebellar incisura. The tentorial part of the vermian surface includes (from anterior to posterior) the [culmen](#), [declive](#), and [folium](#). The suboccipital part of the vermian surface includes (from superior to inferior) the [tuber](#), [pyramid](#), [uvula](#), and [nodule](#). The nodule is hidden deep to the uvula.

Pathology

Group 4 medulloblastoma is one of the most common **pediatric brain tumors**. They are the most common **medulloblastoma** group (followed by **Group 3 medulloblastoma**, **Medulloblastoma, SHH-activated**, and **Medulloblastoma, WNT-activated**), and typically arise from the **Cerebellar vermis**.

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=cerebellar_vermis

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:50**

