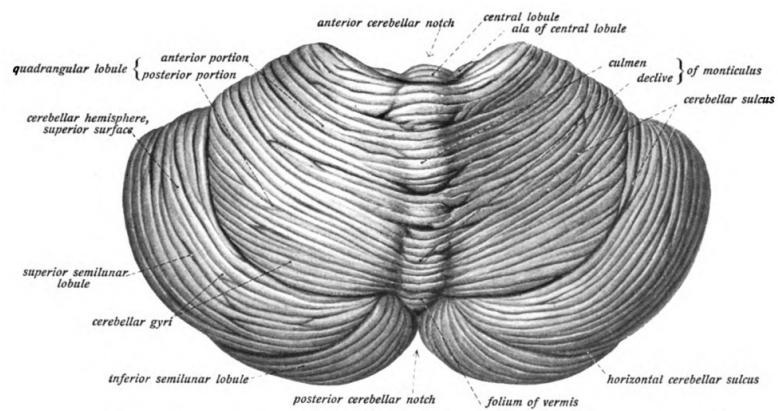


Cerebellum

The cerebellum consists of three parts, a median and two lateral, which are continuous with each other, and are substantially the same in structure. The 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 hemispheres.

see [cerebellar hemisphere](#).



Surfaces

Rhoton and colleagues described 3 cerebellar surfaces (suboccipital, tentorial, and petrosal) in their anatomical studies ¹⁾.

Anterior view

1. Superior medullary velum
2. Superior cerebellar peduncle
3. Wing of [central lobule](#)
4. Middle cerebellar peduncle
- 4' [Inferior cerebellar peduncle](#)
5. [Flocculus](#)
6. [Horizontal fissure](#)
7. [Central lobule](#)
8. [Nodule](#)
9. [Uvula](#)
10. [Retrotonsillar fissure](#)
11. [Tonsilla cerebelli](#)
12. [Foramen caecum](#)



13. Pyramid
14. Inferior olive
15. Horizontal fissure
16. Vestibulocochlear nerve / facial nerve
17. Trigeminal nerve
18. Crus cerebri
19. Interpeduncular fossa
20. Pons
21. Biventer lobule
22. Inferior semilunar lobule
23. Superior semilunar lobule
24. Simple lobule

Cerebellar nuclei

see [Cerebellar nuclei](#)

Functions

see [Cerebellum functions.](#)

Mapping

see [Cerebellum Mapping.](#)

¹⁾
Rhoton AL Jr. [Cerebellum and fourth ventricle](#). Neurosurgery. 2000 Sep;47(3 Suppl):S7-27. doi: 10.1097/00006123-200009001-00007. PMID: 10983303.

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