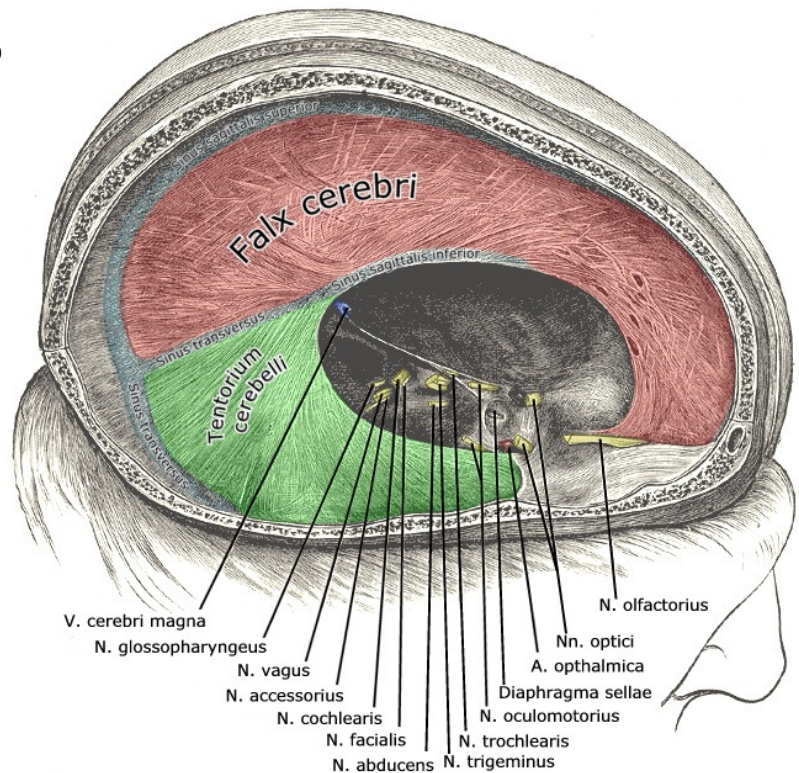


## Falx cerebri

The **falx cerebri**, also known as the cerebral falx, is a dural brain covering, so named from its sickle-like form, is a strong, arched fold of dura mater that descends vertically in the **longitudinal fissure** between the **cerebral hemispheres**.



It is narrow in front, where it is attached to the **crista galli** of the **ethmoid bone**; and broad behind, where it is connected with the upper surface of the **tentorium cerebelli**.

Its upper margin is convex, and attached to the inner surface of the skull in the middle line, as far back as the internal occipital protuberance; it contains the superior sagittal sinus. Its lower margin is free and concave, and contains the inferior sagittal sinus.

The falx cerebri is known to calcify with age.

The falx is a more reliable guide than the **anterior cerebral artery** ACA in completing the posterior part of the intraventricular callosotomy <sup>1)</sup>.

see [Parafalcine arteriovenous malformation](#).

see [Falx meningioma](#)

<sup>1)</sup>

Kucukyuruk B, Yagmurlu K, Tanriover N, Uzan M, Rhoton AL Jr. Microsurgical anatomy of the white matter tracts in hemispherotomy. *Neurosurgery*. 2014 Jun;10 Suppl 2:305-24; discussion 324. doi: 10.1227/NEU.0000000000000288. PubMed PMID: 24448186.

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