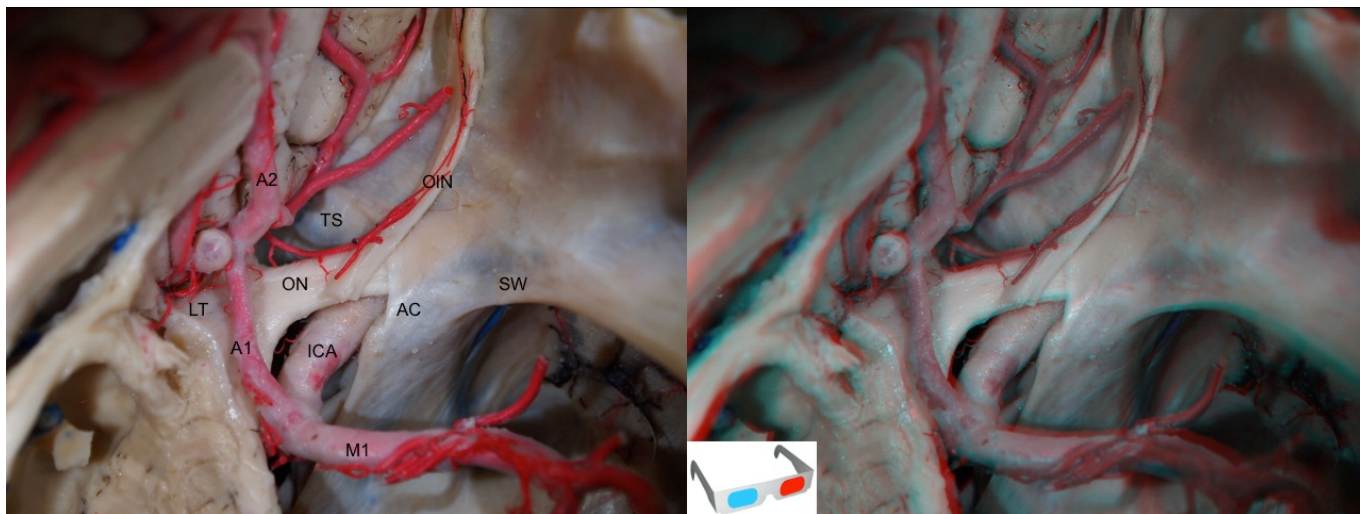


Lamina terminalis



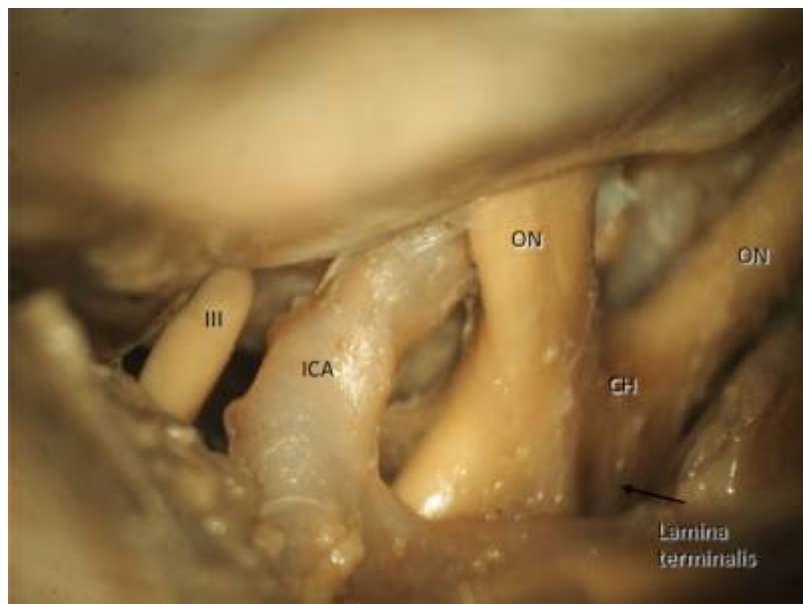
AC: [anterior clinoid process](#); ICA: [internal carotid artery](#); LT: [lamina terminalis](#); ON: [optic nerve](#); OIN: [olfactory nerve](#); SW: [sphenoid wing](#); TS: [tuberculum sellae](#); A1: A1 segment of the [Anterior Cerebral Artery](#); A2: A2 segment of the [Anterior Cerebral Artery](#); M1: M1 segment of the [Middle Cerebral Artery](#)

The median portion of the wall of the fore-brain vesicle consists of a thin lamina, the lamina terminalis, which stretches from the [interventricular foramen](#) (Foramen of Monro) to the recess at the base of the [optic stalk](#) and contains the organum vasculosum of the lamina terminalis, which regulates the osmolarity of the blood.

see [Translamina terminalis approach](#).

Access to the [third ventricle](#) can be achieved through the [lamina terminalis](#) corridor. A skull base approach to the lamina terminalis can be performed using either an anterolateral approach (orbitozygomatic, pterional, supraorbital) or a midline approach (extended [transbasal approach](#), subfrontal).





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Systematic review revealed no significant association between lamina terminalis fenestration and a reduced incidence of shunt-dependent hydrocephalus. The interpretation of these results, however, is restricted by unmatched cohort differences as well as other inherent study limitations. Although the overall literature supports lamina terminalis fenestration, a number of authors have questioned the technique's benefits, thus rendering its efficacy in reducing shunt-dependent hydrocephalus unclear. A well-designed, multicenter, randomized controlled trial is needed to definitively address the efficacy of this microsurgical technique ¹⁾.

Lamina terminalis function

see [Lamina terminalis function](#).

¹⁾

Komotar RJ, Hahn DK, Kim GH, Starke RM, Garrett MC, Merkow MB, Otten ML, Sciacca RR, Connolly ES Jr. Efficacy of lamina terminalis fenestration in reducing shunt-dependent hydrocephalus following aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage: a systematic review. Clinical article. J Neurosurg. 2009 Jul;111(1):147-54. doi: 10.3171/2009.1.JNS0821. Review. PubMed PMID: 19284236.

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