The brain is the central controller of reproduction and the menstrual cycle. Reproductive endocrinologists spend their days treating patients with perturbations in reproduction as a result of pituitary diseases and manipulate pituitary hormones to enhance fertility and quality of life. Microscopic neuroanatomical images will allow a better understanding of how a tumor in the pituitary might affect vision, or a mass in the brain might cause amenorrhea. Clinical correlations that are taught every day become much clearer once the anatomical relationships are explored. The objective of a pictorial tour of Vlasak et al., from Gainesville is to elucidate anatomical and clinical relationships while showcasing the neuroanatomy of reproduction [1].

1)
Vlasak AL, Schaub A, Barry MER, Rhoton-Vlasak AS. The Neuroanatomy of Reproduction: Seeing Is Believing. Semin Reprod Med. 2019 Jan 3. doi: 10.1055/s-0038-1675585. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 30605926.