The occipital pole is an anatomical landmark that corresponds to the posterior portion of the occipital lobe. It is formed by the convergence of the superior and inferior occipital gyri in the majority of individuals; the middle occipital gyrus also contributes when it is present.

The occipital poles are particularly vulnerable to diffuse hypoxia [1]; attested to by cases of cortical blindness after cardiac arrest [2]. Hypotension superimposed on compromised PCA circulation (from herniation or elevated ICP) may thus increase the risk of postgeniculate blindness. [3], [4].

1)
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3)
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