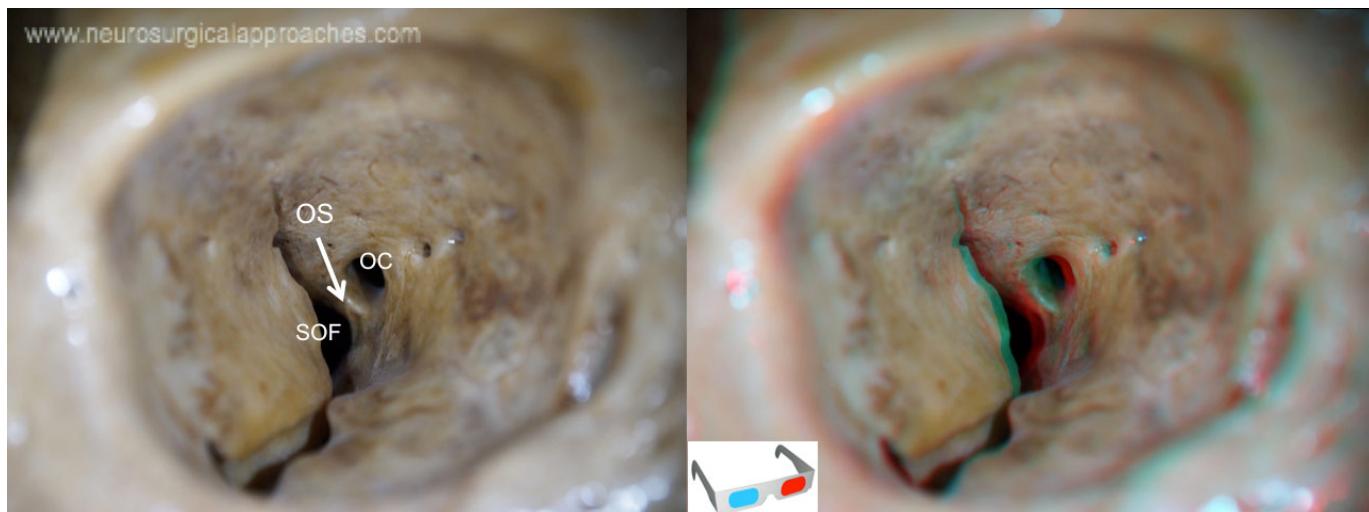


## Optic strut (OS)

The Optic strut, separates the [optic canal](#) from the [superior orbital fissure](#).

The OS serves as an effective landmark in [CTA](#) source images for distinguishing between intradural and extradural [paraclinoid aneurysms](#). The distal dural ring (DDR) is supposed to be located 2 mm above the base of the OS in axial planes <sup>1)</sup>.



<http://www.3dneuroanatomy.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/orb6.jpg>

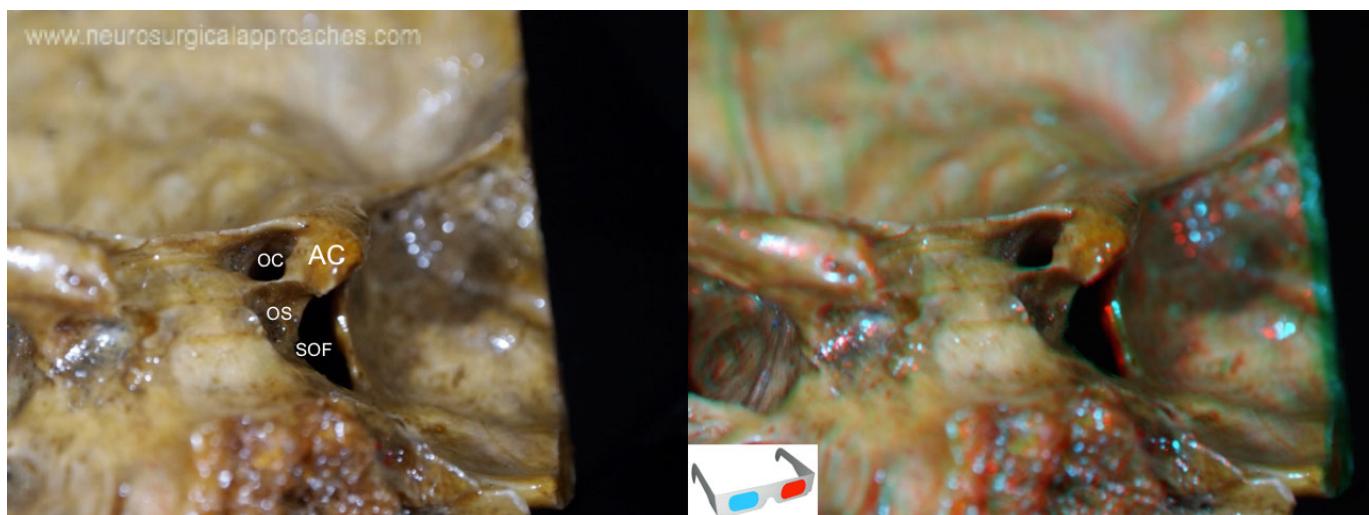
[optic canal \(OC\)](#)

[optic strut \(OS\)](#)

[superior orbital fissure \(SOF\)](#)

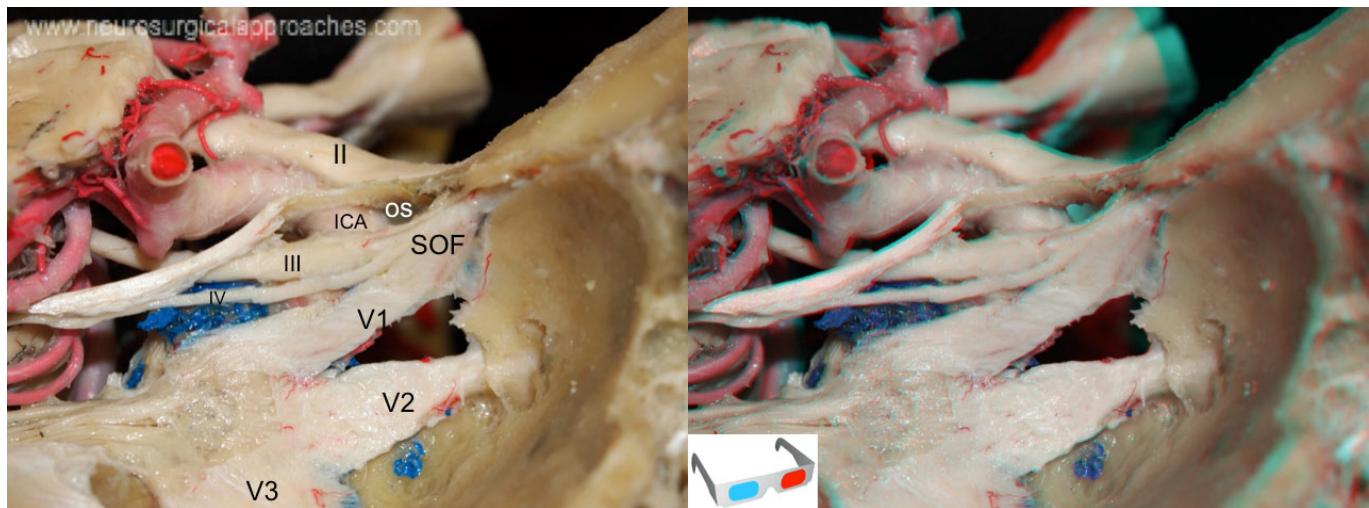
The optic canal (OC) opens into the superomedial corner of the [orbital apex](#) at the junction of the roof and medial wall. It is separated from the [superior orbital fissure](#) (SOF) by the [optic strut](#) (OS), a bridge of bone, also referred to as the posterior root of the lesser wing, which extends from the lower margin of the base of the [anterior clinoid process](#) to the sphenoid body.

From an intracranial view we can see how the optic strut (OS) is a bony projection of the anterior clinoid process (AC) to the sphenoid bone.



<http://www.3dneuroanatomy.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/orb7.jpg>

The optic strut is a triangle shaped area bounded by the ICA, the optic nerve and the superior orbital fissure (SOF).



<http://www.3dneuroanatomy.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/orb10.jpg>

1)

Liao CH, Lin CJ, Lin CF, Huang HY, Chen MH, Hsu SP, Shih YH. Comparison of the effectiveness of using the optic strut and tuberculum sellae as radiological landmarks in diagnosing paraclinoid aneurysms with CT angiography. J Neurosurg. 2016 Jan 8:1-8. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 26745492.

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