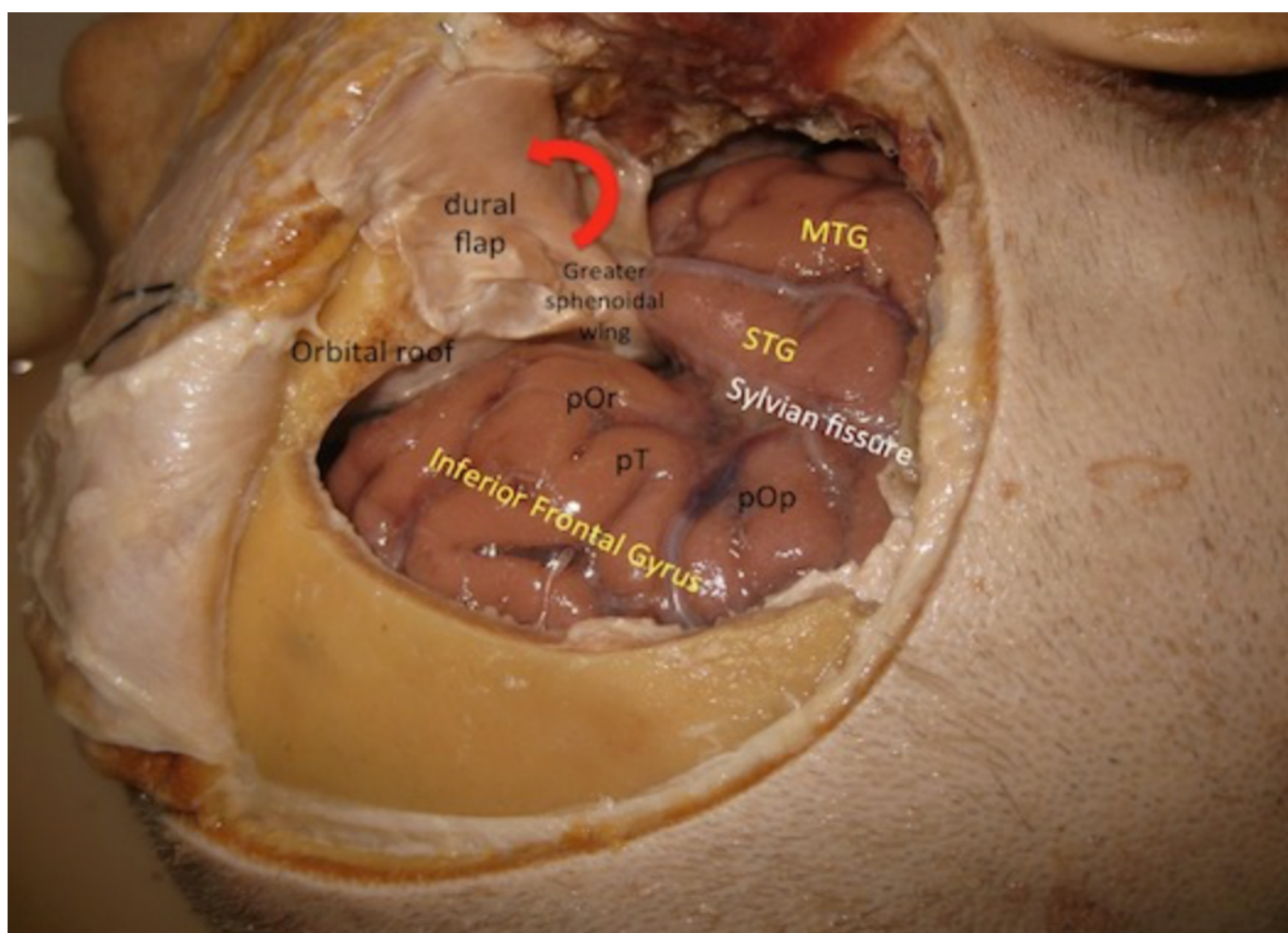


Orbital roof



The bone flap has been removed and the [dura mater](#) has been opened as a flap pediculated towards the greater [sphenoid wing](#) previously rounded to improve parasellar visualization. [Sylvian fissure](#), [Inferior frontal gyrus](#), [Superior temporal gyrus](#) and [Middle temporal gyrus](#) are exposed. Three parts of parasylvian inferior frontal gyrus must be distinguished: [pars orbitalis](#) (pOr) in relation to the [orbital roof](#); [pars triangularis](#) (pT) the widest area of [sylvian fissure](#) (good place for start opening of sylvian fissure); [pars opercularis](#) (pOp) where [Broca's Area](#) is located.

The frontotemporal, so-called [pterional approach](#) has evolved with the contribution of many neurosurgeons over the past century. It has stood the test of time and has been the most commonly used transcranial approach in neurosurgery. In its current form, drilling the [sphenoid wing](#) as far down as the [superior orbital fissure](#) with or without the removal of the [anterior clinoid process](#), thinning the [orbital roof](#), and opening the [Sylvian fissure](#) and [basal cisterns](#) are the hallmarks of this approach.

see [orbital roof meningioma](#).

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