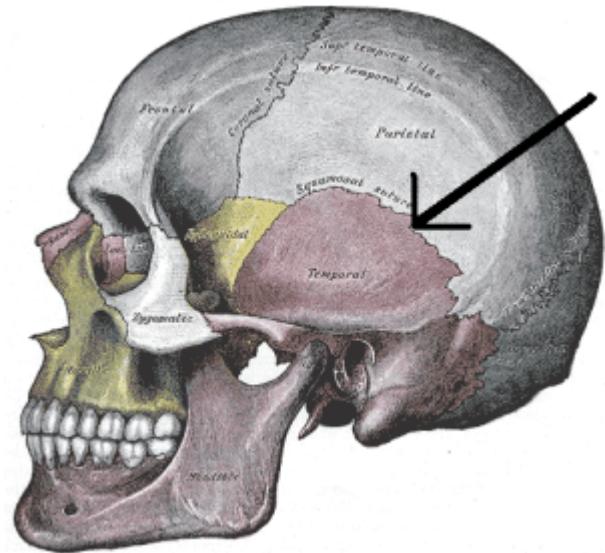


Squamosal suture



- Isolated Squamosal Synostosis: Defining the Phenotype
- Exploring Pediatric Sutural Variations with Three-Dimensional Computed Tomography Imaging: A Retrospective Study at a Tertiary Hospital
- Squamosal Craniosynostosis Associated with Rickets
- Fusion of Lateral Calvarial Sutures on Volume-Rendered Computed Tomography Reconstructions in Patients With Known Craniosynostosis
- The Modular Concept in Skull Base Surgery: Anatomical Basis of the Median, Paramedian and Lateral Corridors
- Localization of Anterosuperior Point of Transverse-sigmoid Sinus Junction Using a Reference Coordinate System on Lateral Skull Surface
- Surgical assessment of the insula. Part 1: surgical anatomy and morphometric analysis of the transsylvian and transcortical approaches to the insula
- Squamosal Suture Craniosynostosis Due to Hyperthyroidism Caused by an Activating Thyrotropin Receptor Mutation (T632I)

The squamosal or [squamous suture](#) is the [cranial suture](#) between the [temporal](#) and [parietal bones](#) bilaterally. From the [pteron](#), it extends posteriorly, curves inferiorly, and continues as the [parietotemporal suture](#).

Along with the growth of the [pteron](#), the [asterion](#), and at the [frontozygomatic suture](#), growth at the squamous suture contributes to the vertical height of the cranium during skeletal maturation.

The squamosal suture may not completely close until 60 years of age.

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