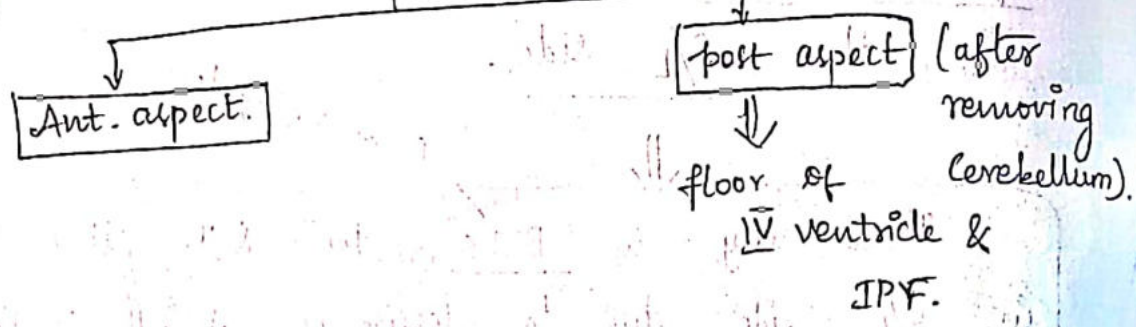
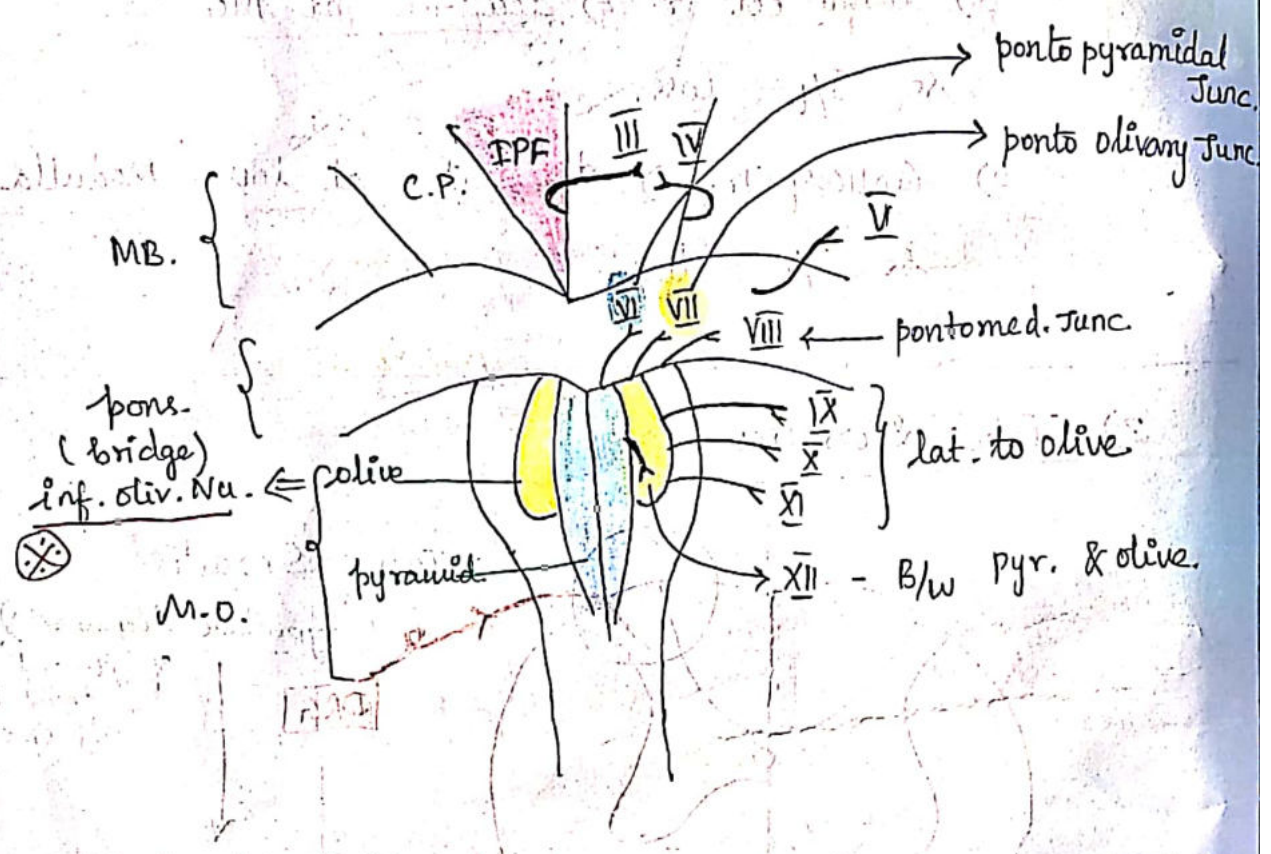




Ventral Aspect of B.S



olive of M.O $\Rightarrow$ elevatn due to "inferior" olivary Nu.
 WHY? Bcz Superior olivary Nu. is present in Pons.

* pyramids are elevat^{ns} due to undecussated corticosp. Tr.

* olive is due to Inf. olivary Nu.

* Sup. olivary Nu. present in pons.

* Meaning of the word "PONS" → Bridge
bcz it conn. diff. parts of Brain.

* III N/V & IV N/V ⇒ encircling crus Cerebri / C-P
(Cerebral peduncle)

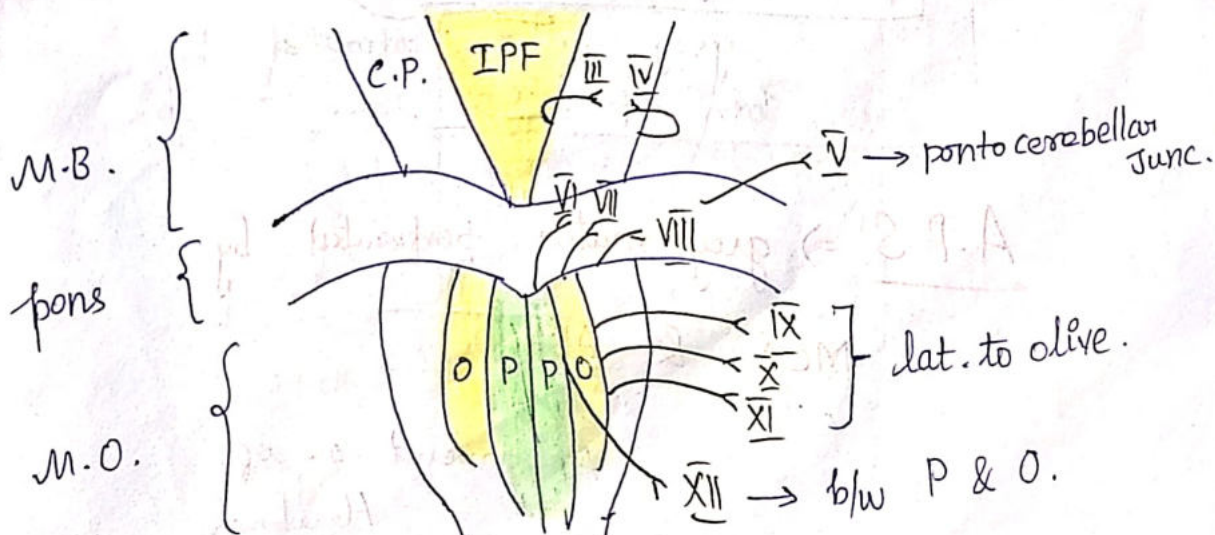
* V n/v ⇒ Near ponto Cerebellar Junc.

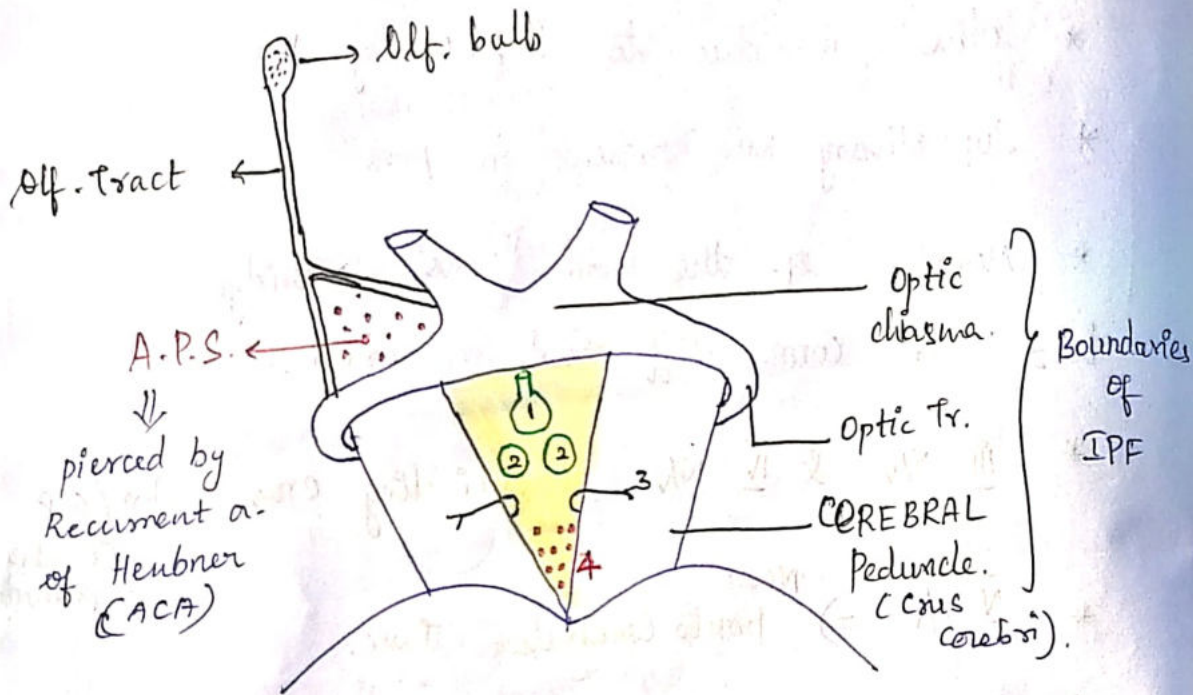
* VI, VII, VIII N/V ⇒ ponto medullary Junc.

└─→ ponto pyramidal Junc.
└─→ ponto olivary Junc.

* IX, X, XI ⇒ lat. to olive

* XII - b/w pyr. & olive





Contents : from above downwards.

- 1) Infundibulum & Tuberculum cinereum. (Pituitary)
- 2) Mammillary bodies.
- 3) III n/v
- 4) post. perforating subs.
grey matter perforated by
br. of PCA:

A.P.S $\Rightarrow$ grey matter perforated by

MCA & ACA.

$\downarrow$
Recurrent a. of
Heubner

* Grey matter perforated by branches of certain arteries.

A.P.S. $\Rightarrow$ b/n medial & lat. striae of off. tract

P.P.S. $\Rightarrow$ content of IPF.

Relations of APS:

Medial $\rightarrow$ optic chiasma

post $\rightarrow$ optic tract

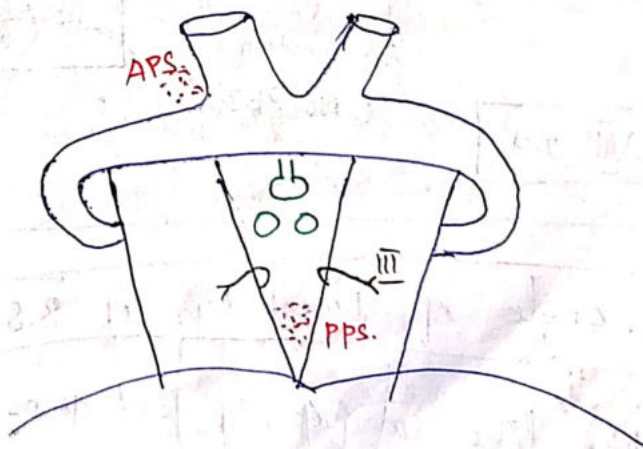
lat $\rightarrow$

limen insulae.

beginning of lat. sulcus

"we can put our thumb inside & see insula."

IPF



↓
Quadrangular shape

The diagram illustrates the midbrain (Mesencephalon) and its associated structures. At the top, four circles represent the **Corpora Quadrigemina**, labeled **SC** (Superior Colliculi) and **IC** (Inferior Colliculi). A bracket groups them under the label **IV**. The midbrain itself is depicted as a diamond-shaped structure with internal tracts and nuclei. Key labeled regions include **SCP** (Superior Colliculus), **ICP** (Inferior Colliculus), **MCP** (Medial Colliculus), and **Area postrema** (noted as having no blood-brain barrier). Arrows point to the **Sulcus limitans**, **Facial colliculus**, **Hypoglossal Δe.** (triangle), and **Vagal Δe.** (triangle). On the right, a box labeled **VI Nucleus** is connected to the **Vagal Δe.** and another box labeled **XII Nu.** (Nucleus). A box at the bottom right states **due to XII n/v Nu. (Dorsal Nucleus)**. On the left, a box labeled **VIII nu.** (Nucleus) is connected to the **Vestibular Δe.** (triangle).

↓
"formed by vagal ske & "

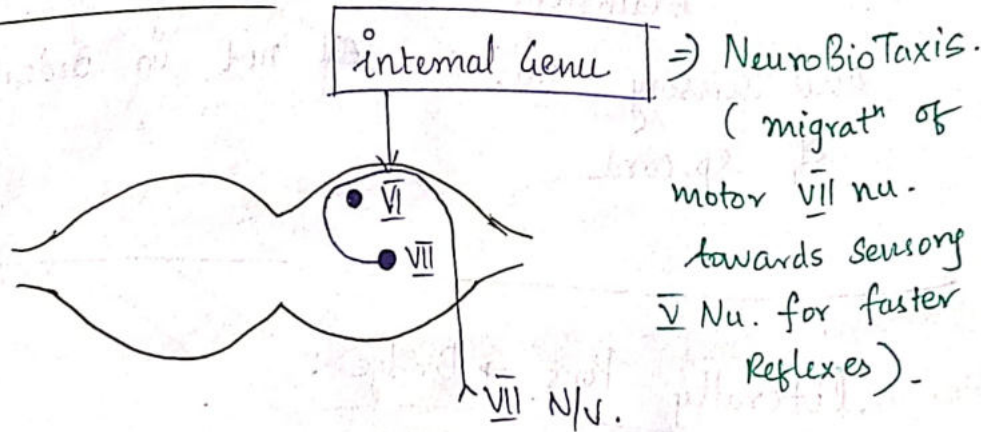
looks like a Nip of Ink pen
↓
so its called Calamus - Scriptorius
↓
pen

Area postrema

www.FirstRanker.com

* sulcus limitans $\Rightarrow$ divides motor/basal plates from sensory/alae plates.

T.S. of Pons:



What is the need for internal genu? Why facial n/v want to wind around Nu. of V N/V before emerging out?

Reason: • Facial N/V. & V N/V Nu. are develop. related
bcoz. in an Reflex Arc of Face:

Sensory inf $\Rightarrow$ by V N/V

Motor fib $\Rightarrow$ by VII N/V.

- Facial N/V Nu. $\Rightarrow$ SVE }
V N/V Nu. $\Rightarrow$ GSA }

far apart from each other

$\Rightarrow$ So Reflexes will be slow.

So developmentally migratⁿ of V Nu. & VII Nu. happens during which Internal Genu is formed.

EURO-BIO-TAXIS II

* ^{only} Due to this process of NeuroBioTaxis,

Brainstem is So much Complicated & motor and sensory Nu. are ~~not~~ not in order like that of Sp. cord

literally Pons → Bridge :

* Sup. Cerebellar Peduncle. & Inf. C.P both comes down to meet M.C.P where they all meet together to get inside Cerebellum

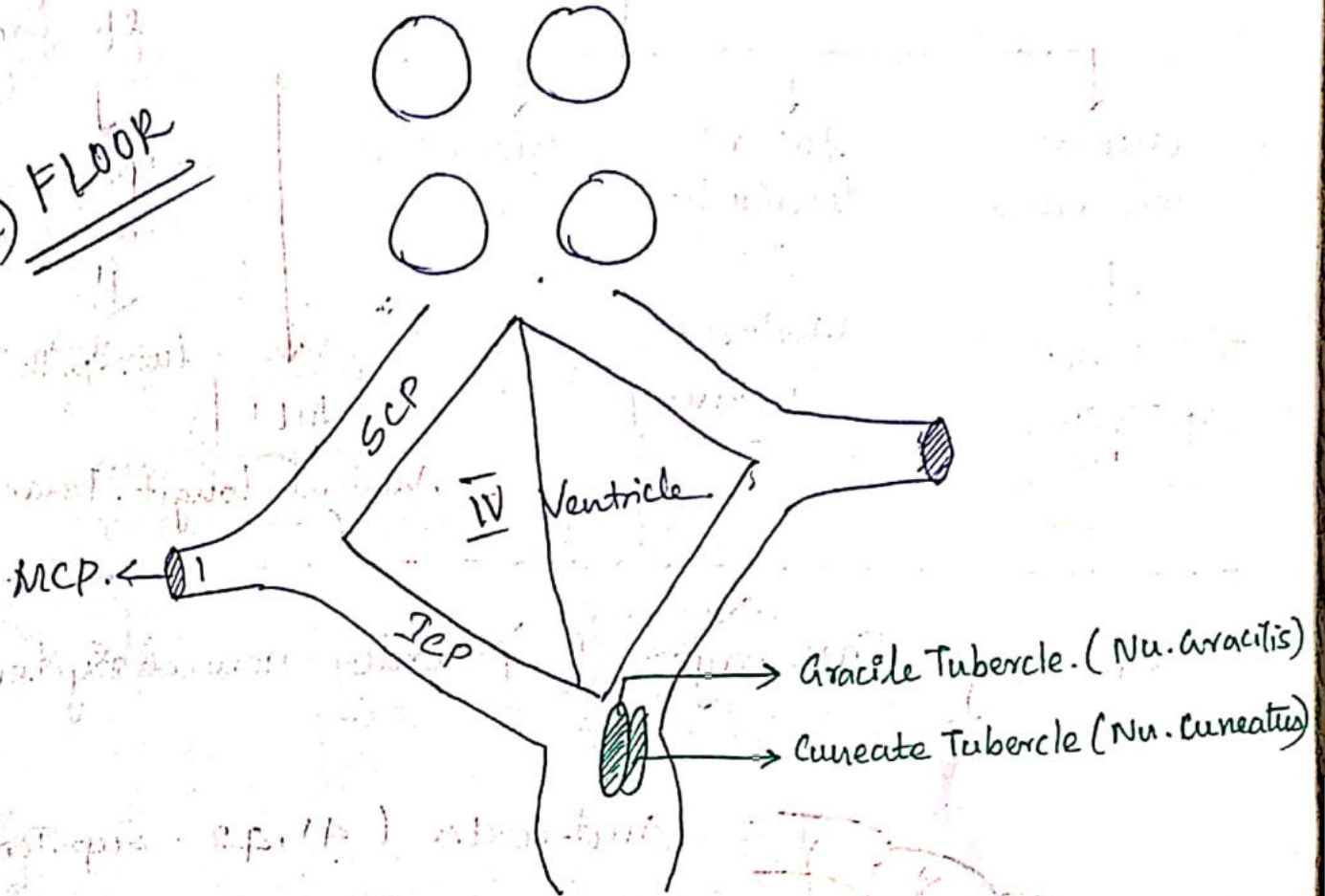


* Thus pons Conn. Higher Centres of Brain & B.S. to Cerebellum

* Majority of the Tracts from Cerebrum & Sp. cord if they have to go inside/outside of Cerebellum they must go thro' MCP of pons.

VIII nu. ⇒ ④ Nuclei —
 (Vestib nu.)
 — sup
 — inf
 — M
 — L

1) FLOOR



* Formed by SCP & ICP not by MCP.

2) ROOF

