

**C.C** largest and the main commissure in the brain. Its fibers connect nearly all the symmetrical cortical areas of the 2 hemispheres

Rostrum	genu	trunk( body)	splenium
<p>in sagittal section :</p> <p><b>the thinnest</b> part of c.c From the genu it directs backward and downwards to end at the level of ant.Commissure to be continued with lamina terminalis</p> <p>in coronal section: <b>**Fibers move from midline downward and laterally inverted V shape, its fibers connect the orbital surfaces of frontal lobes on both side</b></p>	<p>in sagittal section: curved ant. end of c.c it is <b>4 cm</b> behind the frontal pole</p> <p>in horizontal section :</p> <p>on both sides, the fibers pass <b>horizontally forward</b> forming <b>forceps minor</b> which connect <b>identical areas of both frontal lobes Except for orbital surfaces</b></p>	<p>in sagittal section: <b>the main</b> part of c.c Extends between genu and splenium -its upper surface is convex</p> <p>in coronal section: the fibers on both sides diverge: <b>upward&amp; laterally to connect the parietal lobes on both sides</b> <b>**Not visible because it intersects with fibers of corona radiata , corona radiata much dens downward &amp; laterally to connect the temporal lobes on both sides</b> <b>**Corona radiata end in internal capsule so lower fibers of trunk are visible – tapetum</b> most of its fibers intersect with fibers of corona radiate, but some fibers not intersect with corona &amp; <b>form the tapetum of lateral wall of inferior horn of lateral ventricle</b></p>	<p>in sagittal section: the rounded post. end of corpus callosum It is <b>6 cm</b> in front of occipital pole.</p> <p>in horizontal section : on both sides, the fibers pass <b>horizontally backwards</b> forming <b>forceps major</b> that <b>connect identical areas of both occipital lobes</b></p> <p><b>•Fibers of forceps major, while passing backward and medially along the upper part of medial wall of posterior horn of lateral ventricle, form a bulge on the wall called bulb of posterior horn</b></p> <p>in coronal section: some fibers of splenium <b>pass laterally then downward &amp; not intersect with corona radiata forming tapetum of roof &amp; lateral wall of post horn of lateral v</b></p>

<p><b>Inferiorly:</b> callosal sulcus contains anterior cerebral artery paraterminal &amp; subcallosal gyri.</p> <p><b>Superiorly:</b> septum pellucidum. anterior horn of lateral ventricle</p>	<p><b>Anteriorly:</b> callosal sulcus contains anterior cerebral artery cingulate gyrus.</p> <p><b>posteriorly:</b> septum pellucidum. anterior horn of lateral ventricle</p>	<p><b>Superiorly:</b> callosal sulcus contains anterior cerebral artery cingulate gyrus falx cerebri contains inferior sagittal sinus.</p> <p><b>inferiorly:</b> septum pellucidum fornix ,central part of lateral ventricle.</p>	<p><b>superiorly: :</b> callosal sulcus cingulate gyrus falx cerebri contains inferior sagittal sinus.</p> <p><b>Posteriorly</b> isthmus ,great cerebral vein of Galen which joins with inferiorsagittal sinus to form straight sinus</p> <p><b>inferiorly:</b> pineal body, tectum of midbrain,pulvinar of thalamus</p>
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1.All of the following are parts of the corpus callosum except?

- a. Splenium
- b. Rostrum
- c.Genu
- d. Body
- e. Lamina terminali\*\*\*\*

2. 2 frontal lobes are connected by?

- a. Rostrum
- b. genu
- c. Rostrum and genu\*\*\*\*
- d. trunk(body)
- e. splenium

What is the labeled structure?



- Body of fornix
- Genu of corpus callosum
- Splenium of corpus callosum
- Septum pellucidum
- Thalamus