

The relations of the trigeminal ganglion

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In the middle cerebral fossa, on the antero-superior face of the petrous part of the temporal bone, near the foramen lacerul, there is the most pathological involved endocranian ganglion: trigeminal ganglion Gasser.

Observing by dissection of the macroscopic mophology of the trigeminal ganglion and its relations, represents a useful basis for the precision of the diagnosis and the efficiency of the treatment in the medical and surgical trigeminal pathology. The relations of the three main endocranian elements of the trigeminal nerv (the roots, the trigeminal ganglion and the its divisions) with the vasculo-nervous elements could explain the anatomic basis of the trigeminal neuralgia.

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Variants of the branches of the prescalenic part of the subclavian artery

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The first part of the subclavian artery has four branches: vertebral artery, thyrocervical trunk, internal thoracic artery and costocervical trunk. Only the thyrocervical trunk and the internal thoracic artery are the subject of different variants of origin, trajet and branches.

To study the topography of the main variants of the thyrocervical trunk branches and internal thoracic artery.

We have studied 15 formaldehyde-prepared cadavers by dissection and macrophotography.

In 5 cases the thyrocervical trunk had three branches (inferior thyroid artery, transverse cervical artery and suprascapular artery). In 6 cases the suprascapular artery had a different origin on the second part of the subclavian artery between scalenus anterior and scalenus medius. In 3 cases the internal thoracic artery had the origin at the base of the thyrocervical trunk. In one case the thyrocervical trunk emerged from the second portion of the subclavian artery through the scalenus anterior muscle before branching in inferior thyroid artery, transverse cervical artery, suprascapular artery and internal thoracic artery.

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