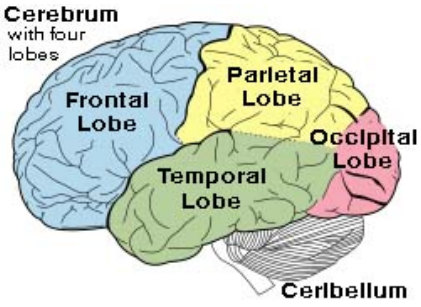

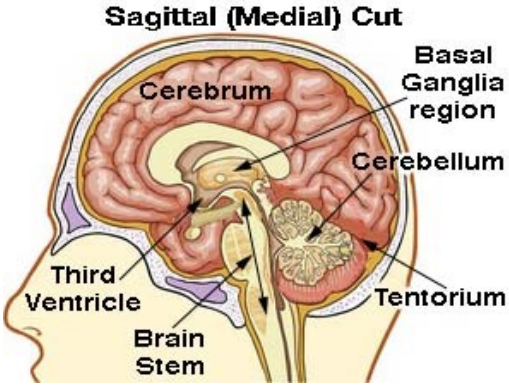

Tentorium	A horizontal diaphragm supporting the occipital lobe of the cerebrum above the cerebellum.
Uncus	A small innermost portion of the bottom center temporal lobe. With cranial pressure it can be pushed over a notch in the tentorium and press in and down aginst the brainstem
Cerebral falx	A diaphragm in the sagittal fissure between the right and left hemispheres of the cerebrum.
Sagittal fissure	The vertical space between the two right-left halves of the cerebrum. The deepest down inner part of this surface area, located just above the basal ganglia, is called the cingulate cortex.
Foramen magnum	Opening in the base of the skull through which the lower medulla to spinal chord and other components pass.
Ventricles	Four connected sacks of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), which with the basal ganglia structures are just below the physical center of the brain. The third ventricle is about 4mm thick and aligned vertically on the sagittal plane through the center of the brain. The fourth ventricle is below the third and connecting downward into the spine.
Brain stem	Several structures extending the spinal chord upward to 2+ inches inside the skull to just below the third ventricle.
Thalamus	Two 2.25" (5.7cm) long bulbs on top of the brain stem on R & L sides of the third ventricle. It is an I/O port and preliminary processor between the brain stem, brain and optic nerve.
Basal ganglia	A collection of small brain structures clustered around the thalamus and the third ventricle, and wrapped by the first two right and left ventricles.
Sulcus, Gyrus	The surface area of the brain is increased by folding indicate by lines in the drawings. Sulcus are the burrowed inner parts of these folds, gyrus the outer top parts. Concussion injury occurs at the bottom of sulcus.
Necrosis	Premature inflicted death of cells in tissue
Edema	Excess watery fluid
Encephalomalacia	Localized softening of the brain substance, due to hemorrhage or inflammation