

pituitary gland		
Aka	Hyphosis cerebri	
rate	-the master gland of all ECS	
Size	Doubles in pregnancy	
Location	-in middle cranial fossa -protected by sella turcica (a fossa in the hypophyseal part of sphenoid bone)	
Relations	-A: optic chiasm -S: diaphragm sella (dura of CNS) (has an opening to allow the neck of PG to pass to hypothalamus) -P: mammillary bodies of thalamus -I: sphenoid sinus -L: carvnous sinuses	
Path	-tumorous PG causes blindness (in lateral field only)	
Parts	A. lobe	-adeno -aka: pars distalis -the true glandular secreting part -hypothalm secrete <i>releasing/inh.</i> hormones to it, to regulate PG fun. -connected to hypoT by <i>hypophyseal portal system</i>
	P. lobe	-neuro -storage of hormones secreted by hypoT. -has axons of <u>supraoptic & paraventricular cells of hypothalamus</u> " <i>hypothalamic hypophyseal tract</i> "
PG neck	Aka: infundibulum = PG stalk = hypothalamic hypophyseal tract	
Blood supply	Artery	(branches of ICA) -S. hypophyseal artery: Supplies PG neck <i>Forms capillaratic network all the way from A. lobe to adjacent sinuses (hypophyseal portal system)</i> -I. hypophyseal artery: Supplies P lobe No relation to HPS
	Veinous	-by hypophyseal vein -into carnevous sinus