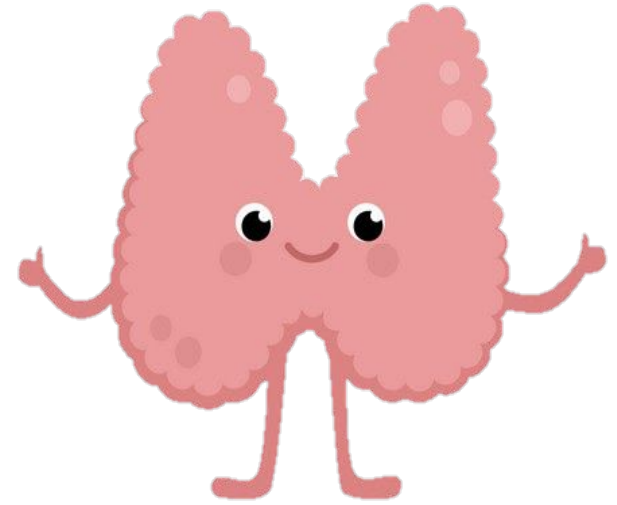


Anatomy Of The Pituitary Gland

Endocrine block-Anatomy-Lecture 1

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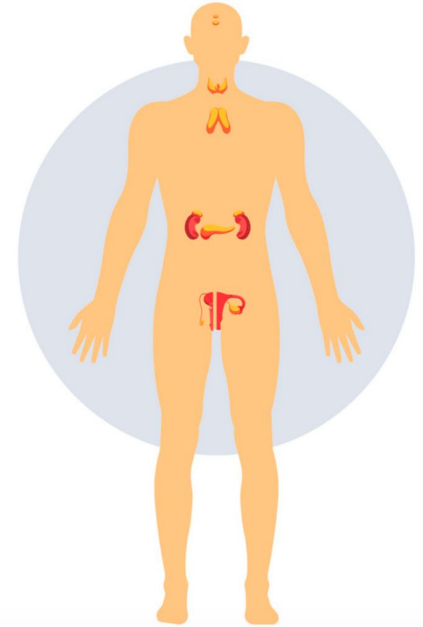


Objectives

Color guide :
Only in boys slides in **Green**
Only in girls slides in **Purple**
important in **Red**
Notes in **Grey**

 At the end of the lecture, students should be able to:

- Describe the position of the pituitary gland.
- List the structures related to the pituitary gland.
- Differentiate between the lobes of the gland.
- Describe the blood supply of pituitary gland & the hypophyseal portal system



Pituitary Gland (Hypophysis Cerebri)

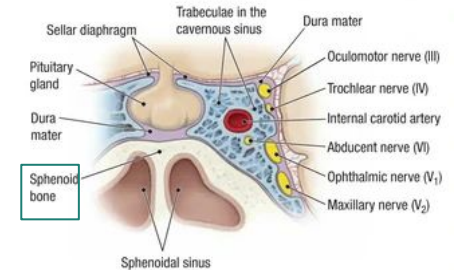
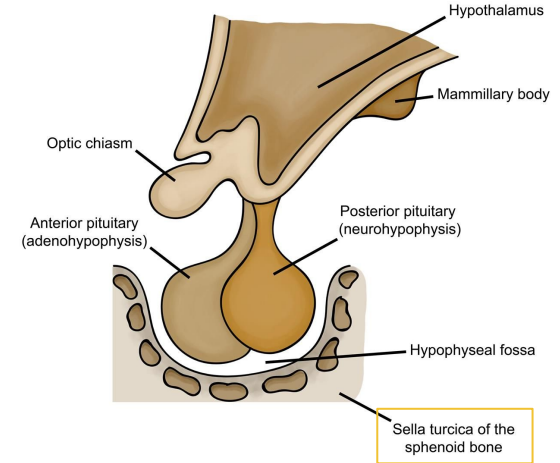
- It is referred to as the master of endocrine gland.
- It is a small oval structure of 1 cm in diameter.
- It **doubles** its size during **pregnancy**.

Position:

- 1 lies in the **middle cranial fossa** in the hypophyseal fossa of the body of sphenoid bone
- 2 It is well protected in **sella turcica** of body of sphenoid
- 3 A fold of **dura mater (Diaphragma sellae)** covers it & has an opening for passage of infundibulum (pituitary stalk) connecting the gland to hypothalamus.

Relations:

Anterior	Posterior	Superior	Inferior	Lateral
optic chiasma	mammillary bodies	Diaphragma sellae	Sphenoidal air sinuses	Cavernous sinuses



It is important to know cavernous' content

O: oculomotor nerve. T: trochlear nerve. O: ophthalmic branch of 5th. M: maxillary branch of 5th. C: internal carotid artery. A: Abducens nerve. T: trochlear nerve

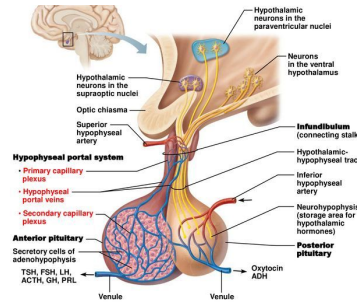
Pituitary Gland : Parts and Supply

Parts:

The gland is subdivided into:

Anterior lobe (adenohypophysis):

- true gland, **secretes** hormones
- Hormone-releasing & inhibiting factors produced by hypothalamus **use hypophyseal portal system** of vessels to reach the anterior lobe of pituitary gland



Posterior lobe (neurohypophysis):

- Receives a nerve supply from some of the hypothalamic nuclei (supraoptic & paraventricular)
- connected to hypothalamus through hypothalamo-hypophyseal tract, **stores** hormones secreted by hypothalamic nuclei
- Axons of these nuclei convey their neurosecretion to posterior lobe through **hypothalamo-hypophyseal tract** then it will pass into the bloodstream.

Supply:

Arterial Supply

Branches of internal carotid artery:

1. **Superior hypophyseal artery** : supplies infundibulum & forms a capillary network from which vessels pass downward & form sinusoids into the anterior lobe of pituitary gland (**hypophyseal portal system**).
2. **inferior hypophyseal artery**: supplies posterior lobe of pituitary gland

Venous Drainage

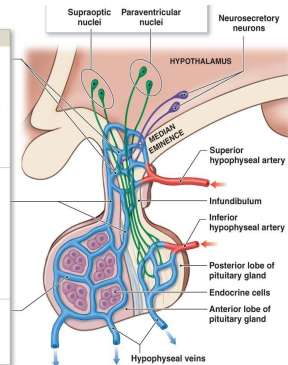
- hypophyseal veins drain into **cavernous sinuses**.

Hypophyseal Portal System

The capillary networks in the median eminence are supplied by the superior hypophyseal artery. Before leaving the hypothalamus, the capillary networks unite to form a series of larger vessels that spiral around the infundibulum to reach the anterior lobe.

The vessels between the median eminence and the anterior lobe carry blood from one capillary network to another. Blood vessels that link two capillary networks are called portal vessels. In this case, they have the histological structure of veins, so they are called portal veins.

Once within the anterior lobe, these vessels form a second capillary network that branches among the endocrine cells.



QUIZ

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
B	B	A	B	C	C	D	B

Q1: Which one of the following structures is superior to the pituitary gland?

- A. Optic chiasma
- B. Diaphragma sellae
- C. Mammillary bodies
- D. Sphenoidal air sinuses

Q2: Which one of the following venous sinuses drains hypophyseal veins?

- A. Superior sagittal
- B. Cavernous
- C. Transverse
- D. Sigmoid

Q3: which of the following forms the hypophyseal portal system

- A. Superior hypophyseal artery
- B. inferior hypophyseal artery
- C. hypophyseal veins
- D. secondary capillary network

Q4: the Pituitary gland lie in ?

- A. anterior cranial fossa
- B. middle cranial fossa
- C. posterior cranial fossa
- D. inferior area of the skull

Q5: Which one of the following structures is inferior to the pituitary gland?

- A. Paranasal sinuses
- B. maxillary sinuses
- C. Sphenoidal sinuses
- D. ethmoidal air sinuses

Q6: Which of the following is a store and releasing centre of neurohormone?

- A. Hypothalamus.
- B. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
- C. Posterior pituitary gland
- D. Intermediate lobe of pituitary

Q7: Which of the following gland is regarded as master gland?

- A. Adrenal gland
- B. Thyroid
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Pituitary gland

Q8: The pituitary gland doubles its size during :

- A. menstruation
- B. pregnancy
- C. menopause
- D. all of the above

Members board



Team leaders



Abdulrahman Shadid

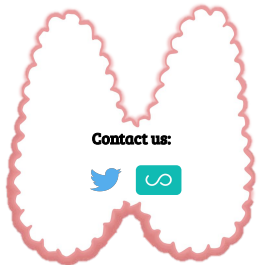
• **Ateen Almutairi**

Boys team:

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- **Ziyad Al-jofan**
- **Ali Aldawood**
- **Khalid Nagshabandi**
- **Sameh nuser**
- **Abdullah Basamh**
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