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DECHA BOONRANAJIPILOM : ANGIOARCHITECTURE OF
MEDULLA OBLONGATA IN THE COMMON TREE SHREW (*Tupaia glis*).
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The blood supply of the medulla oblongata in the common tree shrew (*Tupaia glis*) was studied using the corrosion cast technique in conjunction with stereomicroscope and scanning electron microscope (SEM). It was found that the arterial supply to the medulla oblongata is from the branches of the verteobasilar system and could be divided into 3 groups. The anterior group is from the anterior spinal and the beginning part of the basilar artery. They supply the corticospinal tract, medial lemniscus, hypoglossal nucleus and medial part of inferior olivary nucleus. The lateral group arises from the vertebral and posterior inferior cerebellar arteries supplying the spinal trigeminal nucleus, spinal trigeminal tract, reticular formation and lateral area of inferior olivary nucleus. The posterior group contains branches from the posterior spinal and posterior inferior cerebellar arteries. The vessels of this group supply gracile nucleus, cuneate nucleus, dorsal vagus nucleus and inferior cerebellar peduncle. In this study, the precapillary sphincters and pericytes were occasionally observed. The venous blood from the medulla oblongata is collected into the spinal vein and inferior petrosal sinus. The spinal vein receives blood from the caudal part of the medulla oblongata and connects to the anterior spinal vein and the posterior spinal venous plexus. The inferior petrosal sinus originates at the confluence of the vein of the horizontal fissure and the vein in the lateral recess of the 4th ventricle.