



Human Anatomy -2nd year



Emissary and Diploic veins Lecture (6)

By Dr: Hassna Bader
Jawad

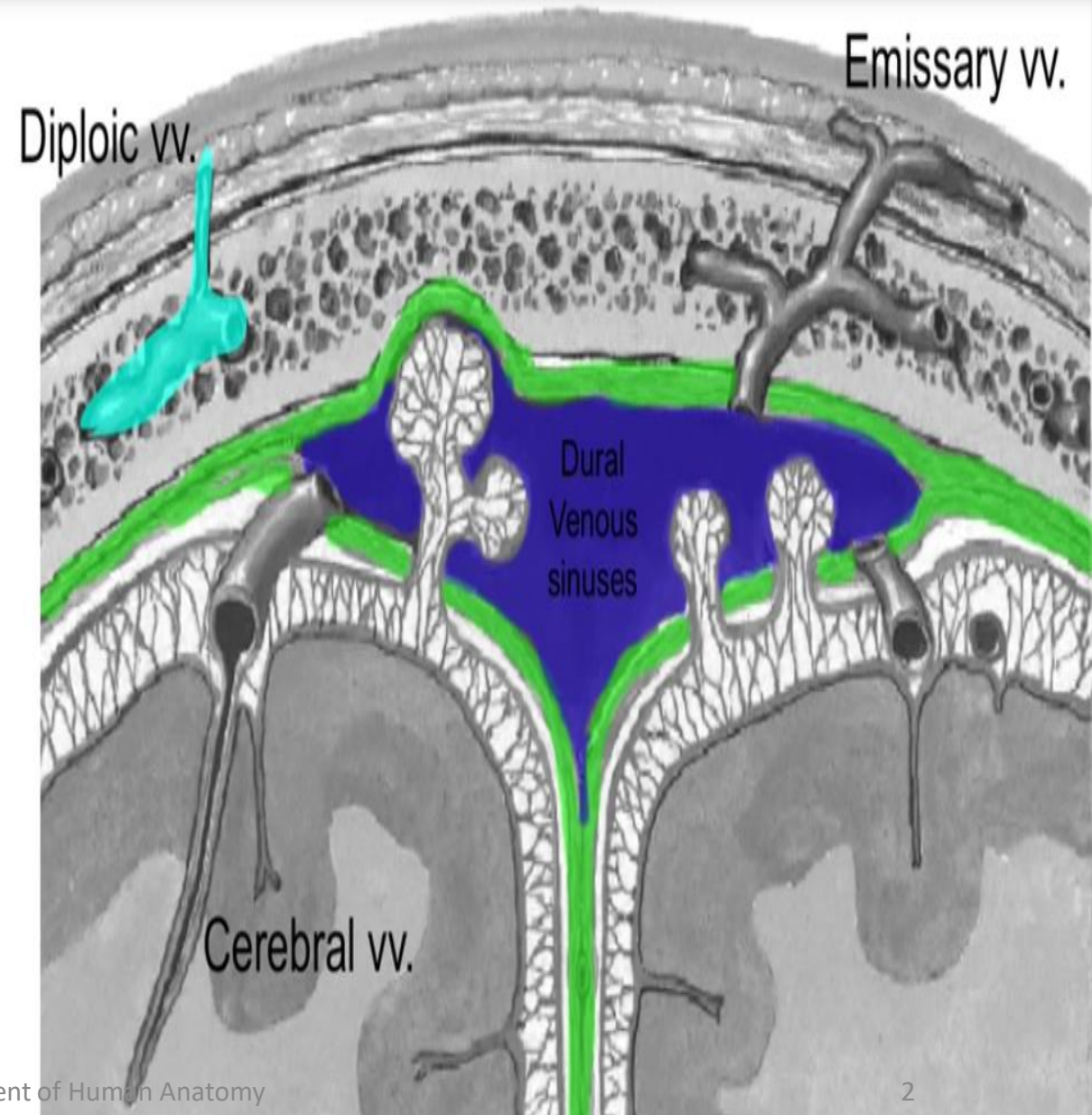
Department of human
anatomy

College of medicine
University of Basrah

Emissary veins

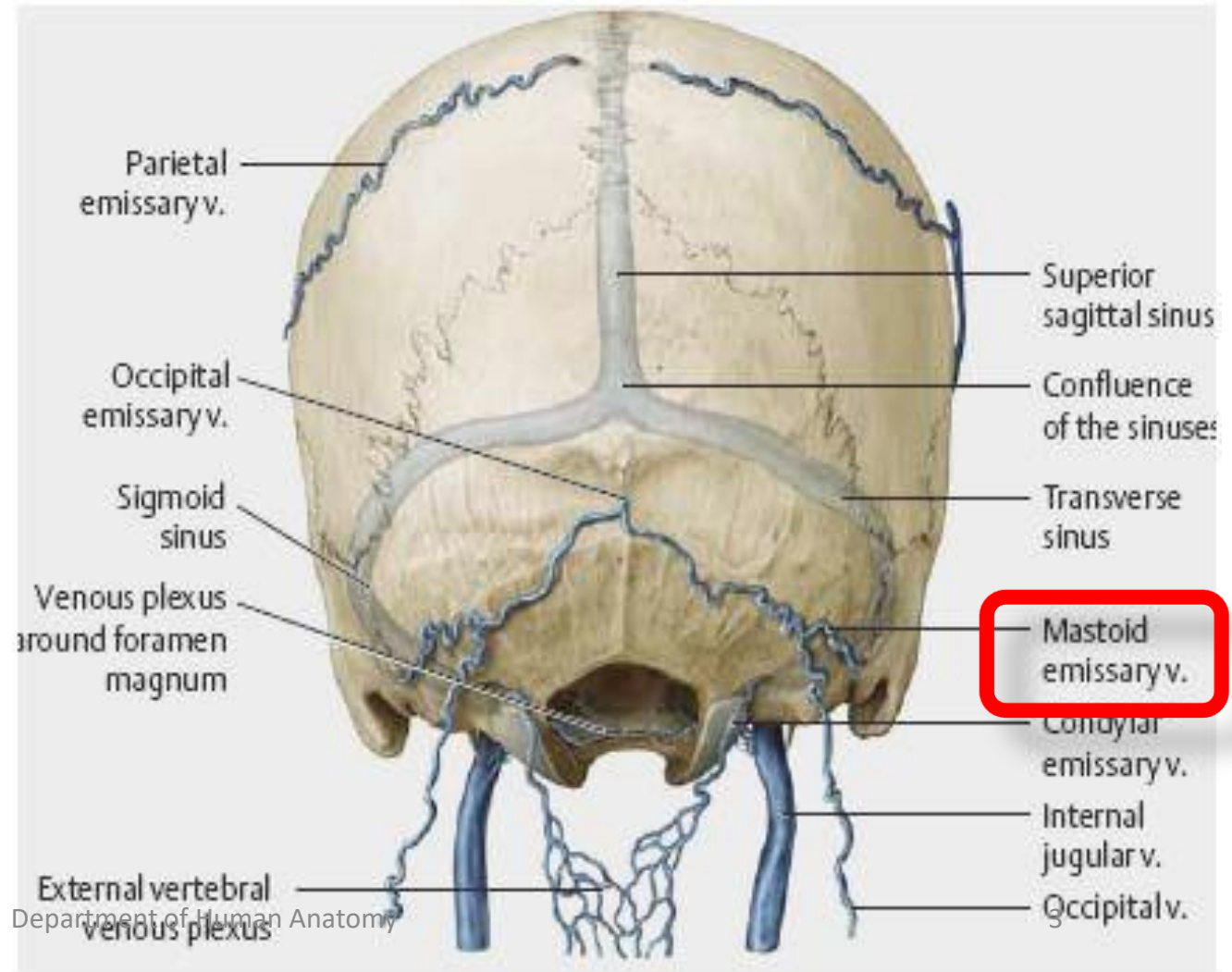
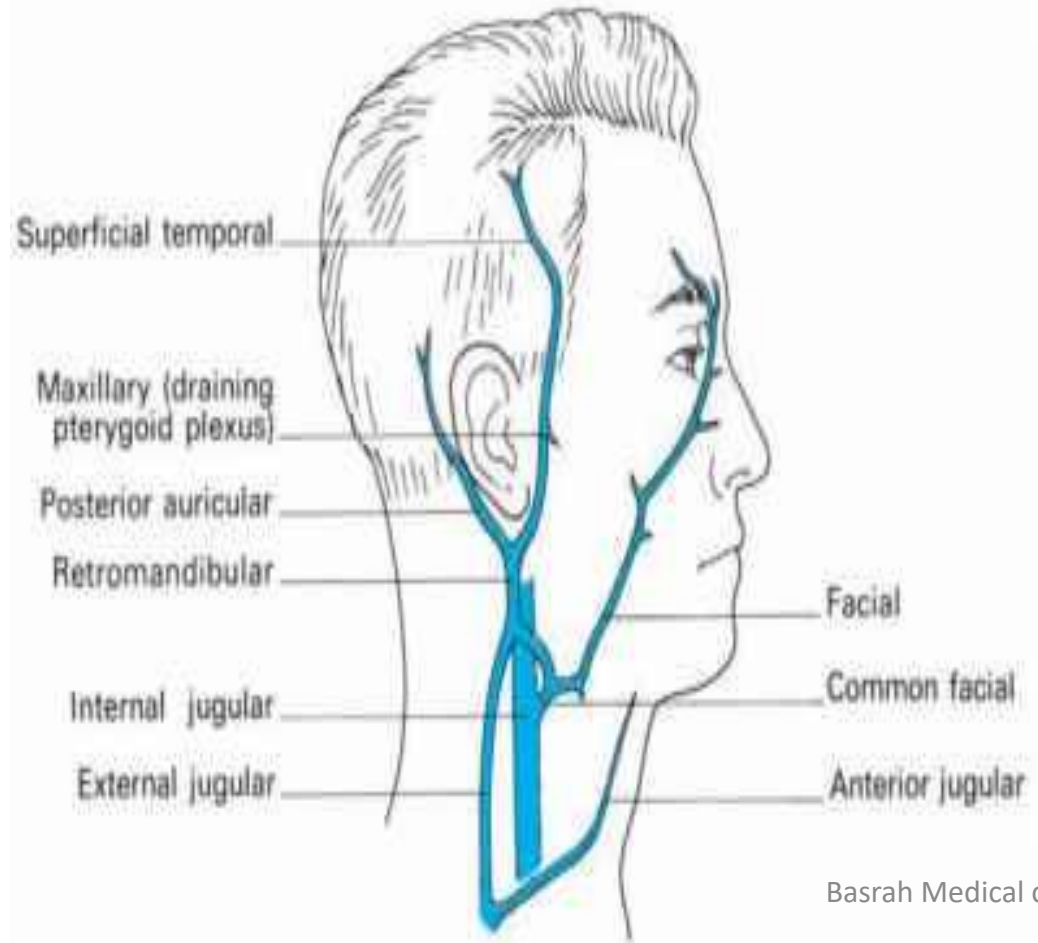
The emissary veins are valveless venous vessels that connect the extracranial and intracranial venous systems.

They connect the superficial veins of the scalp with deeper veins



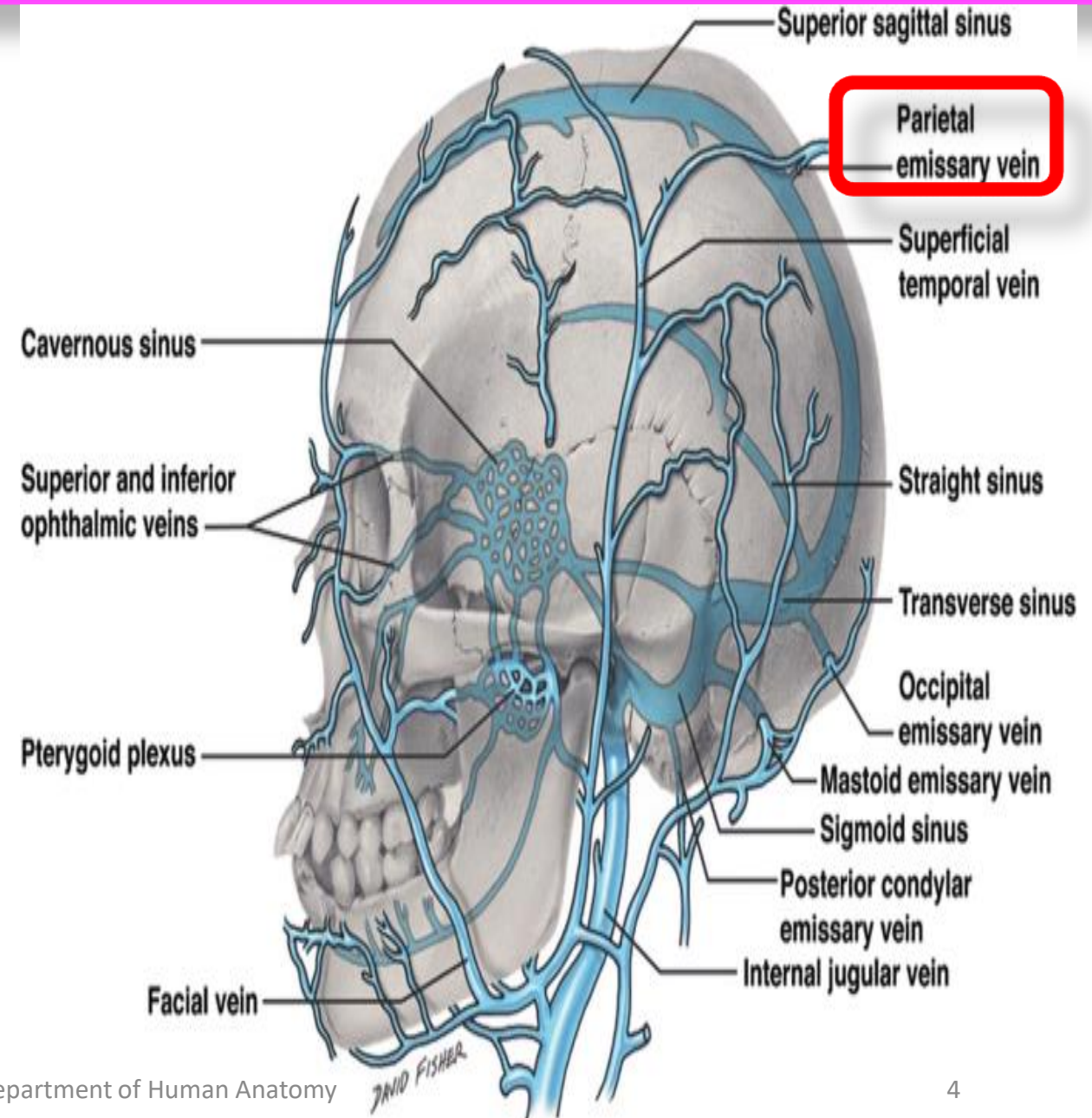
Mastoid Emissary vein

It passes through the mastoid foramen and connects the sigmoid sinus with the occipital or posterior auricular veins



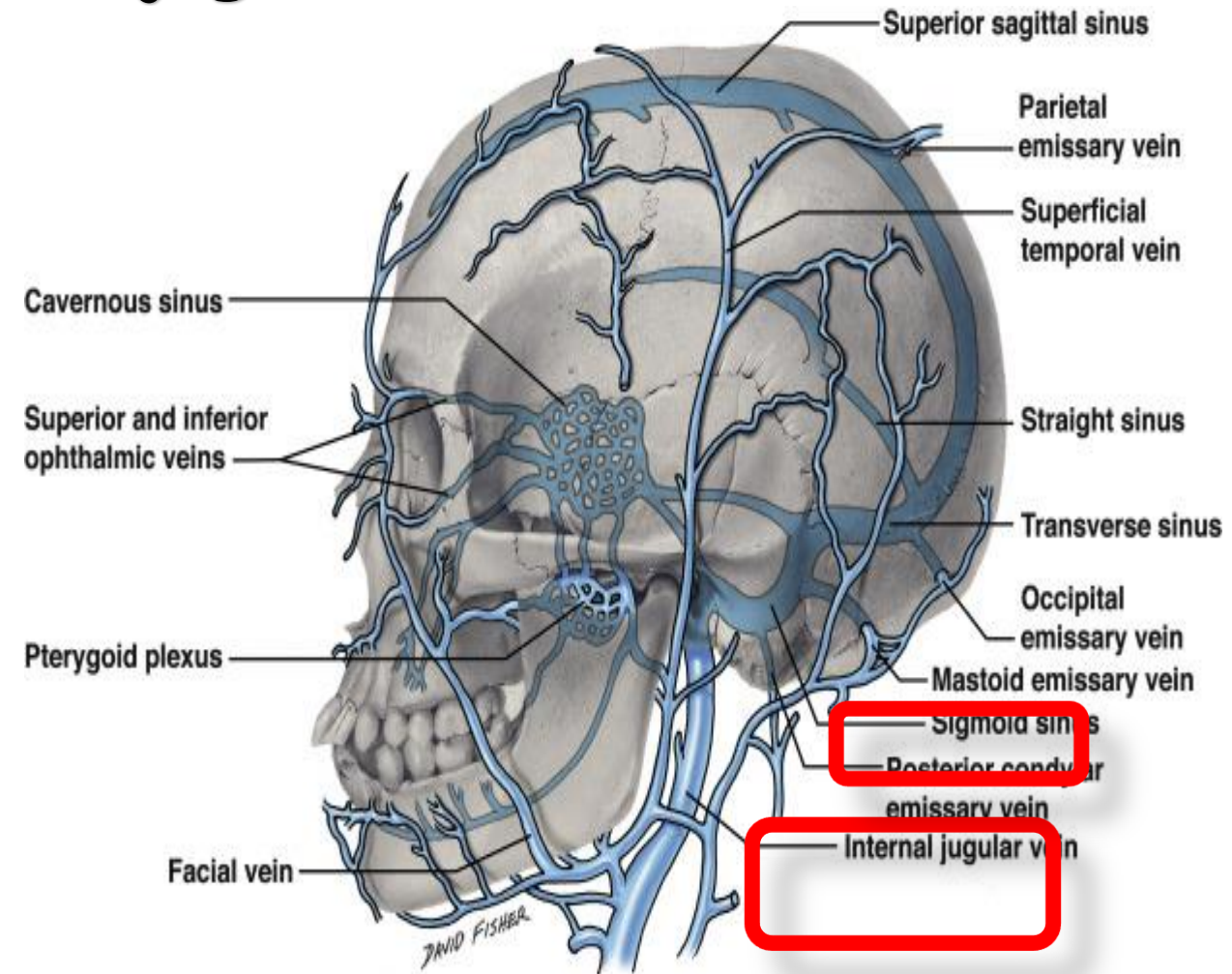
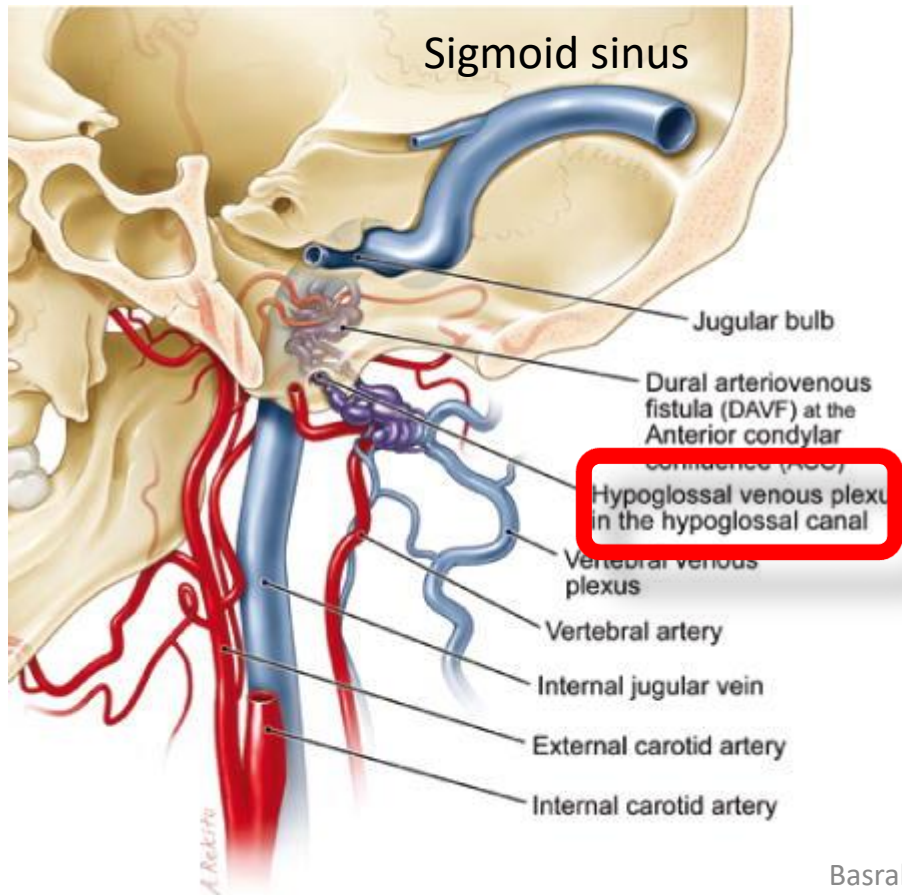
The parietal Emissary vein

Emissary vein, which passes through the parietal foramen, connecting the veins of the scalp with the superior sagittal sinus.



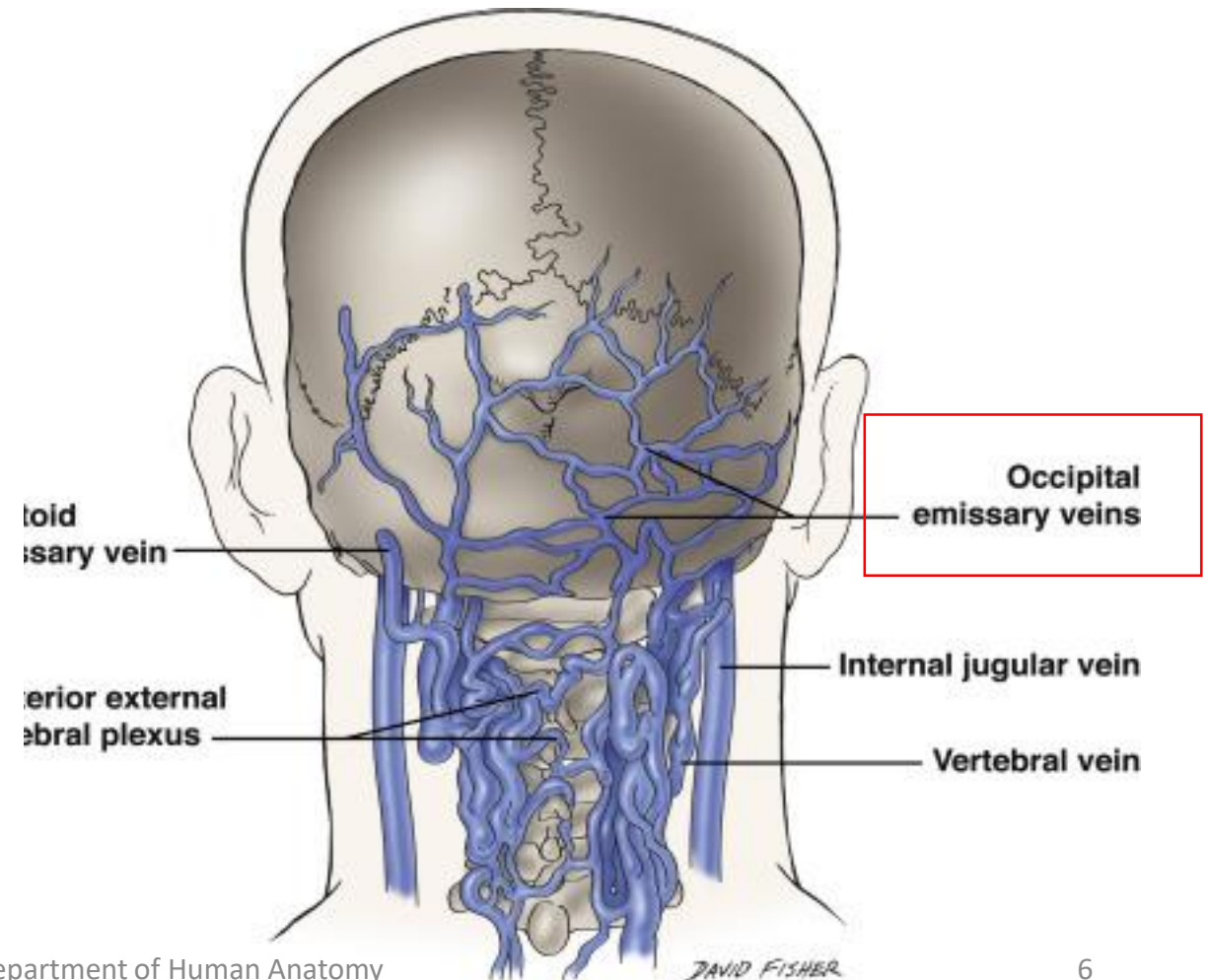
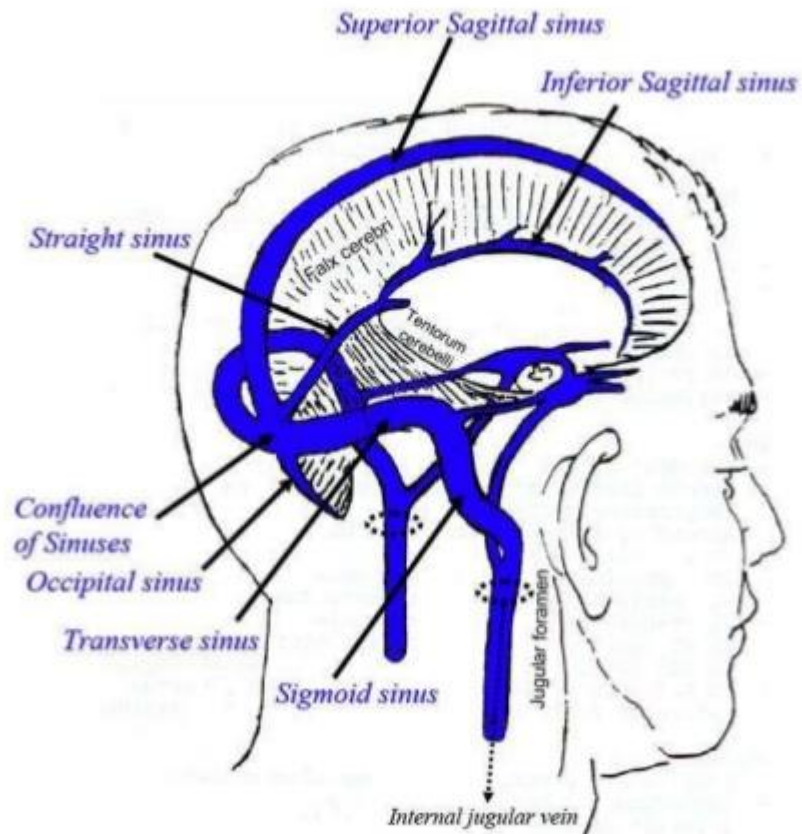
The hypoglossal Emissary veins

Emissary venous plexus, that traverses the hypoglossal canal and connects the internal jugular vein with the sigmoid sinus.



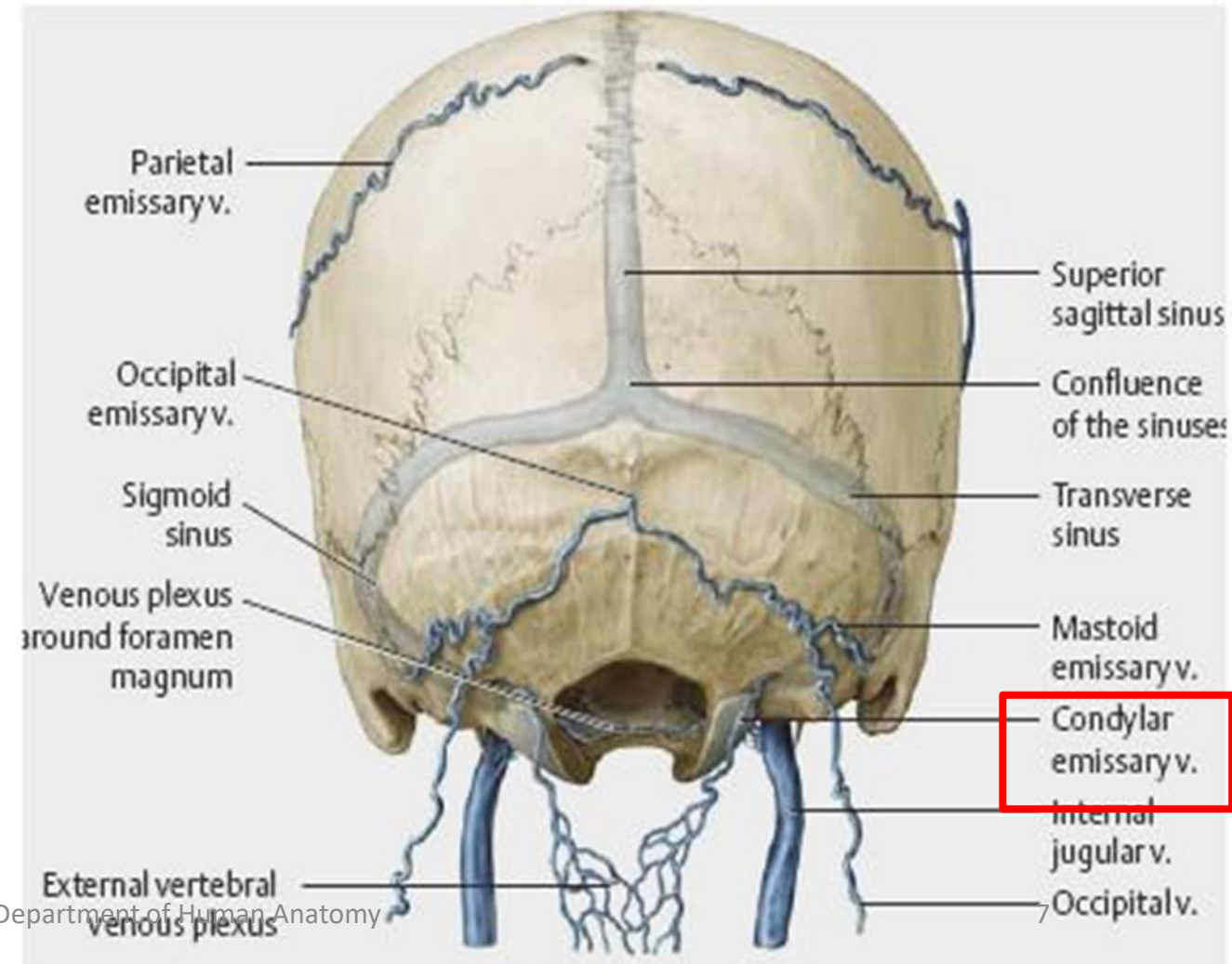
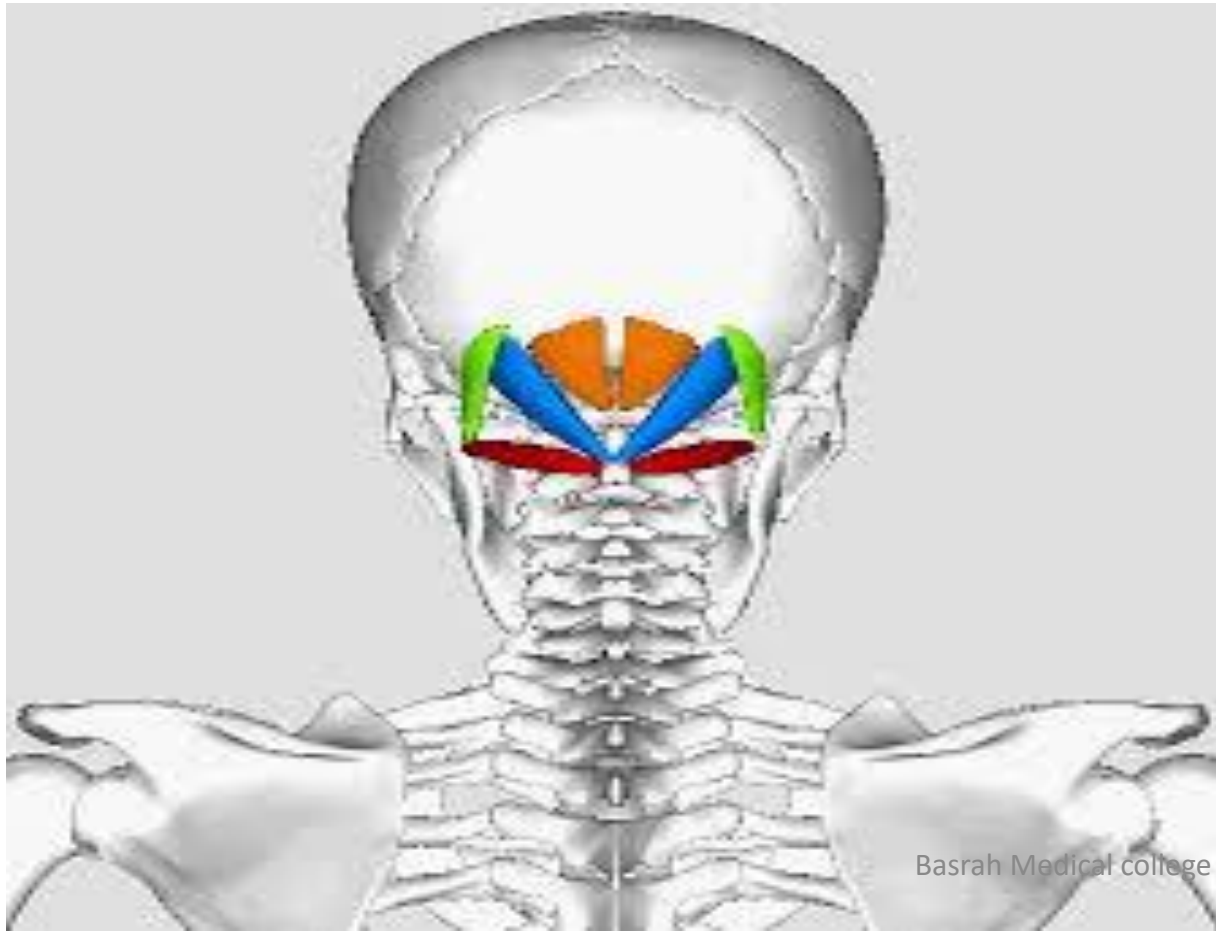
The occipital Emissary veins

Emissary vein, which connects the occipital vein with the confluence of sinuses via the occipital protuberance.



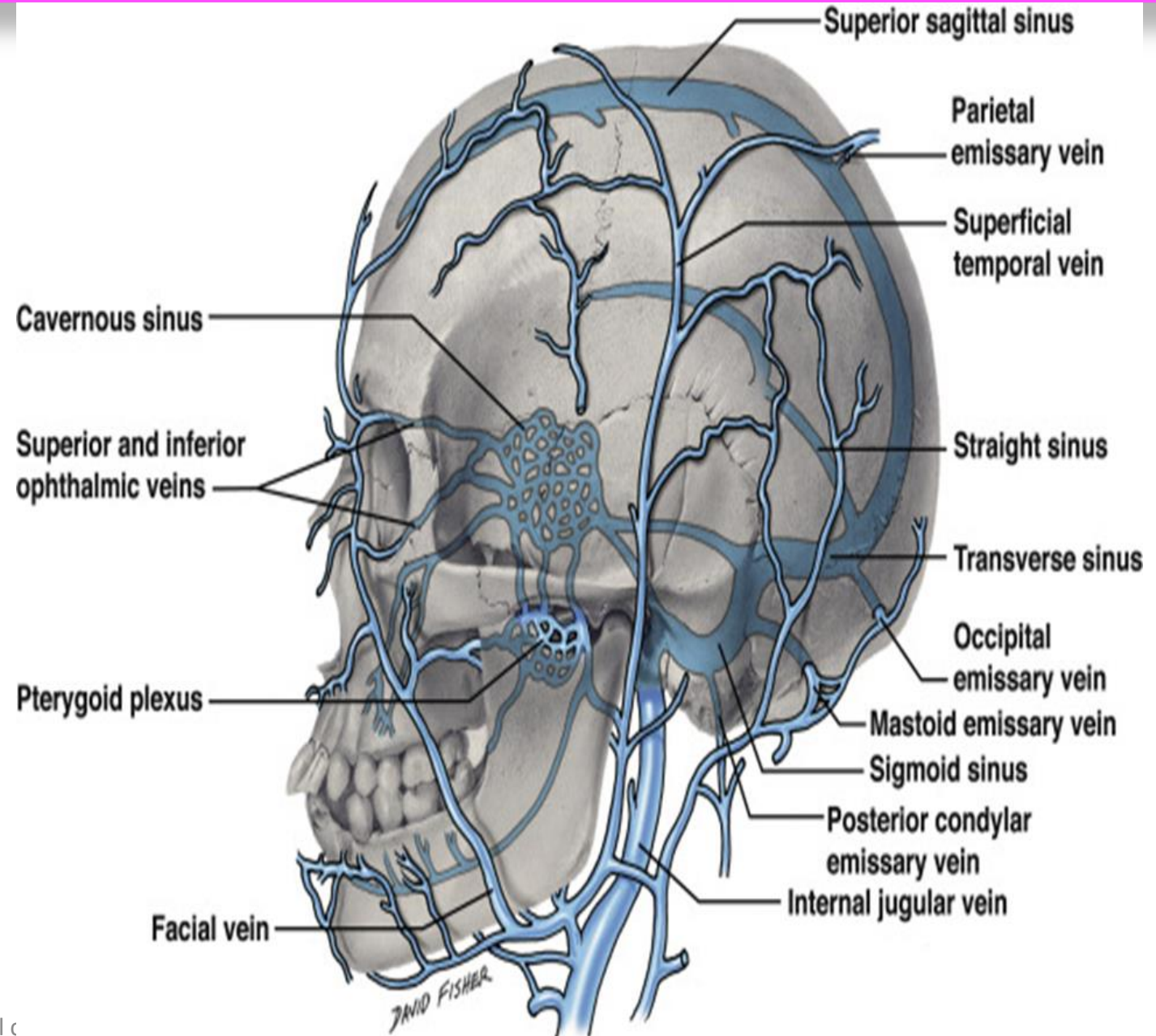
Supracondylar Emissary veins

Is the emissary vein, that passes through the posterior condylar canal and connects the veins of the suboccipital triangle with the sigmoid sinus.



Other Emissary veins

Emissary venous plexus of foramen ovale, which connects the pterygoid plexus and the cavernous sinus.

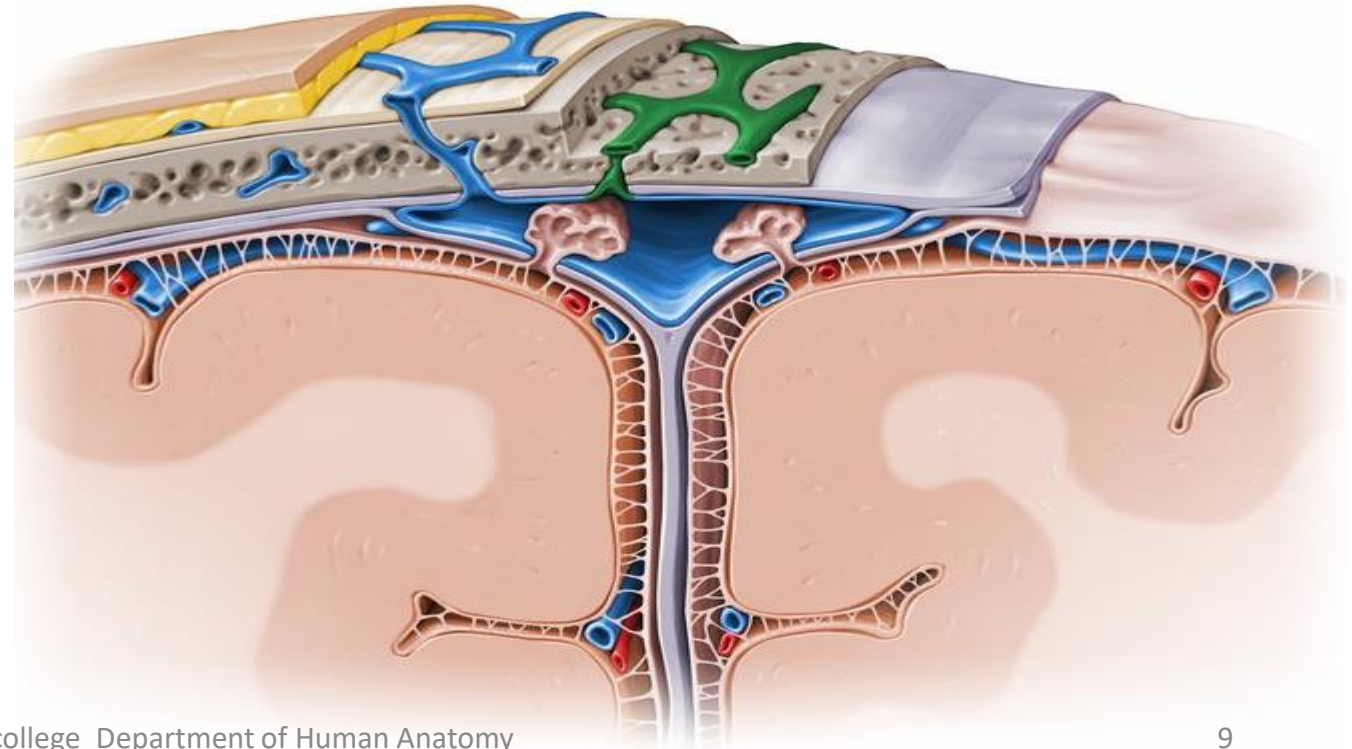
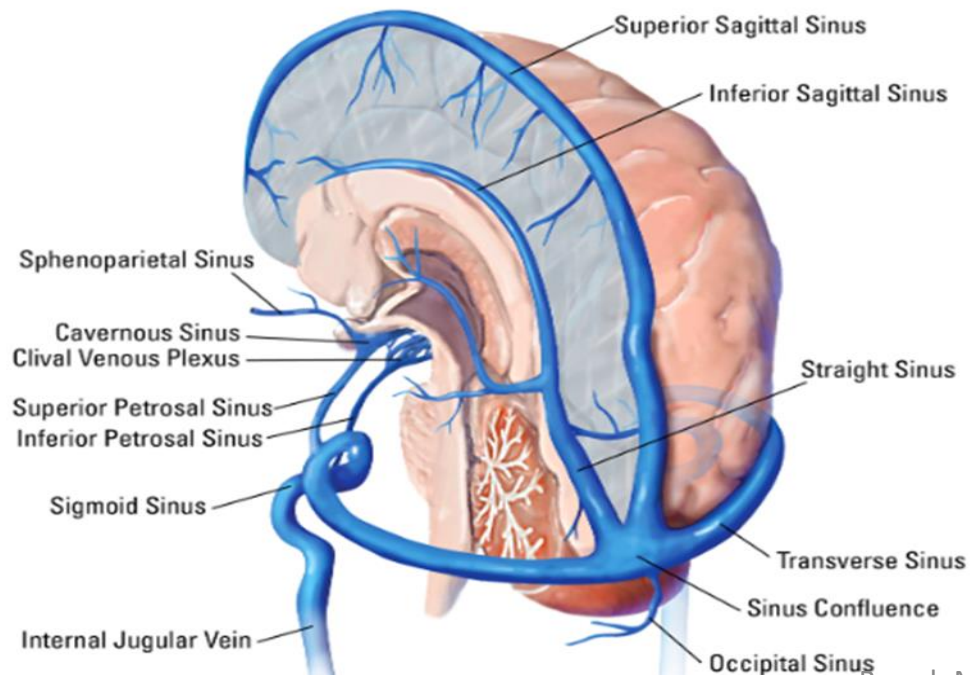


Diploic veins

Diploë : is the spongy cancellous bone separating the inner and outer layers of the cortical bone of the skull.

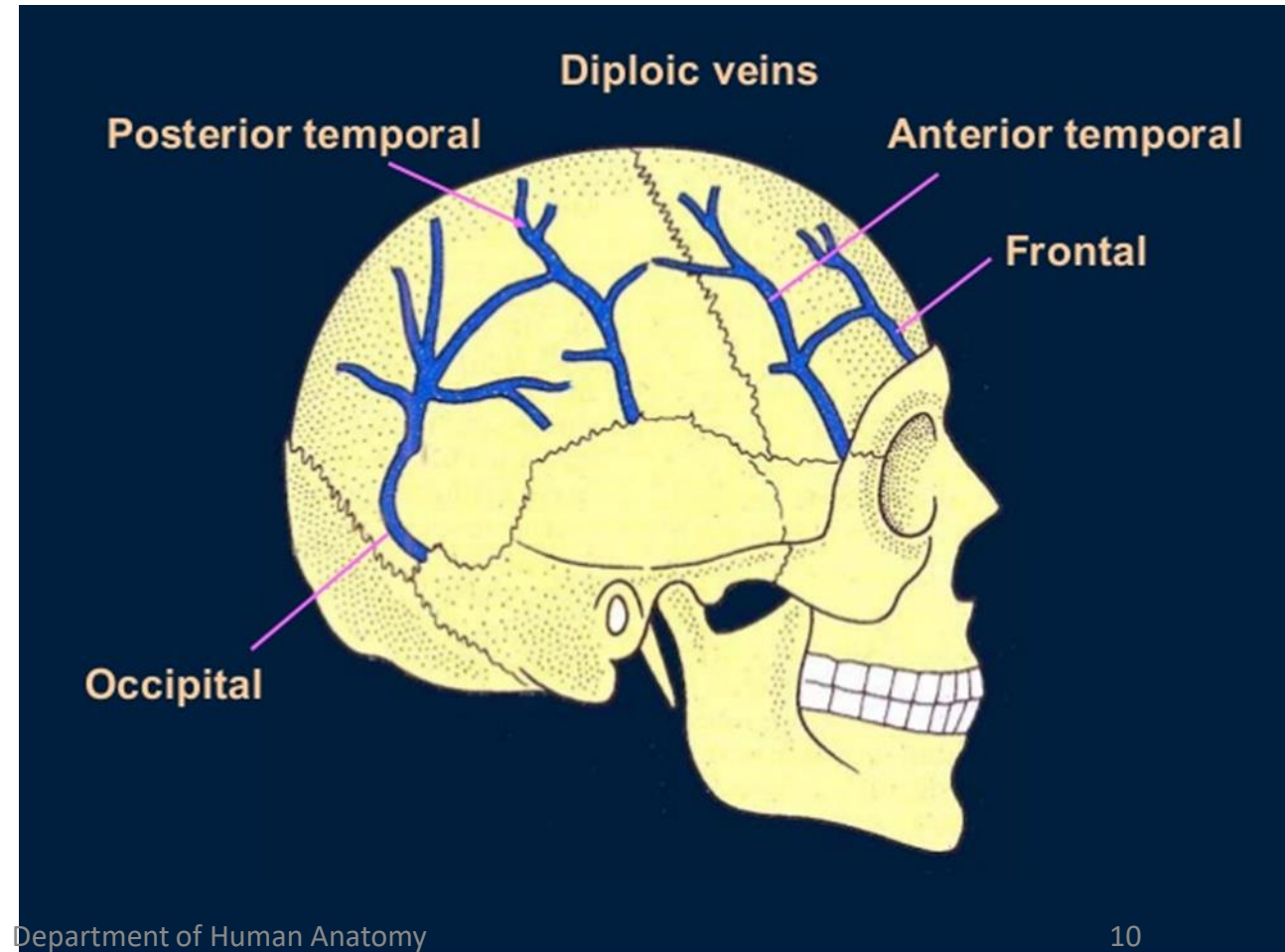
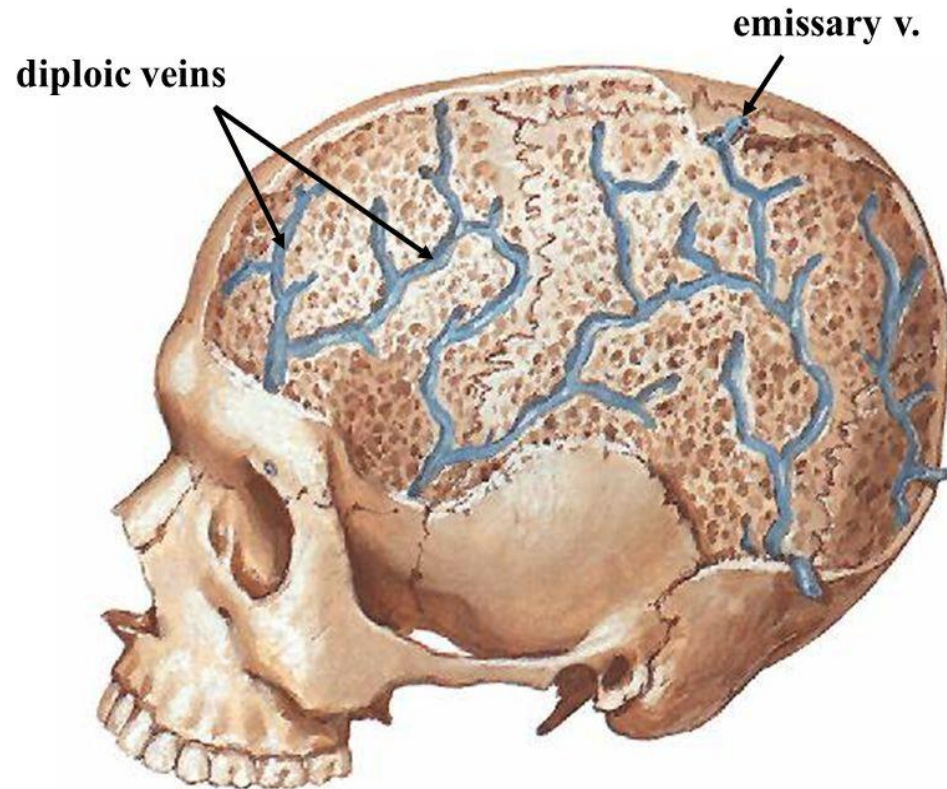
The diploic veins (Latin: *venae diploicae*) are large, valveless veins with a thin vascular wall in the diploe between the inner and outer layers of the cranial bones. The diploic veins are connected with the dural venous sinuses by emissary veins

DURAL VENOUS SINUSES



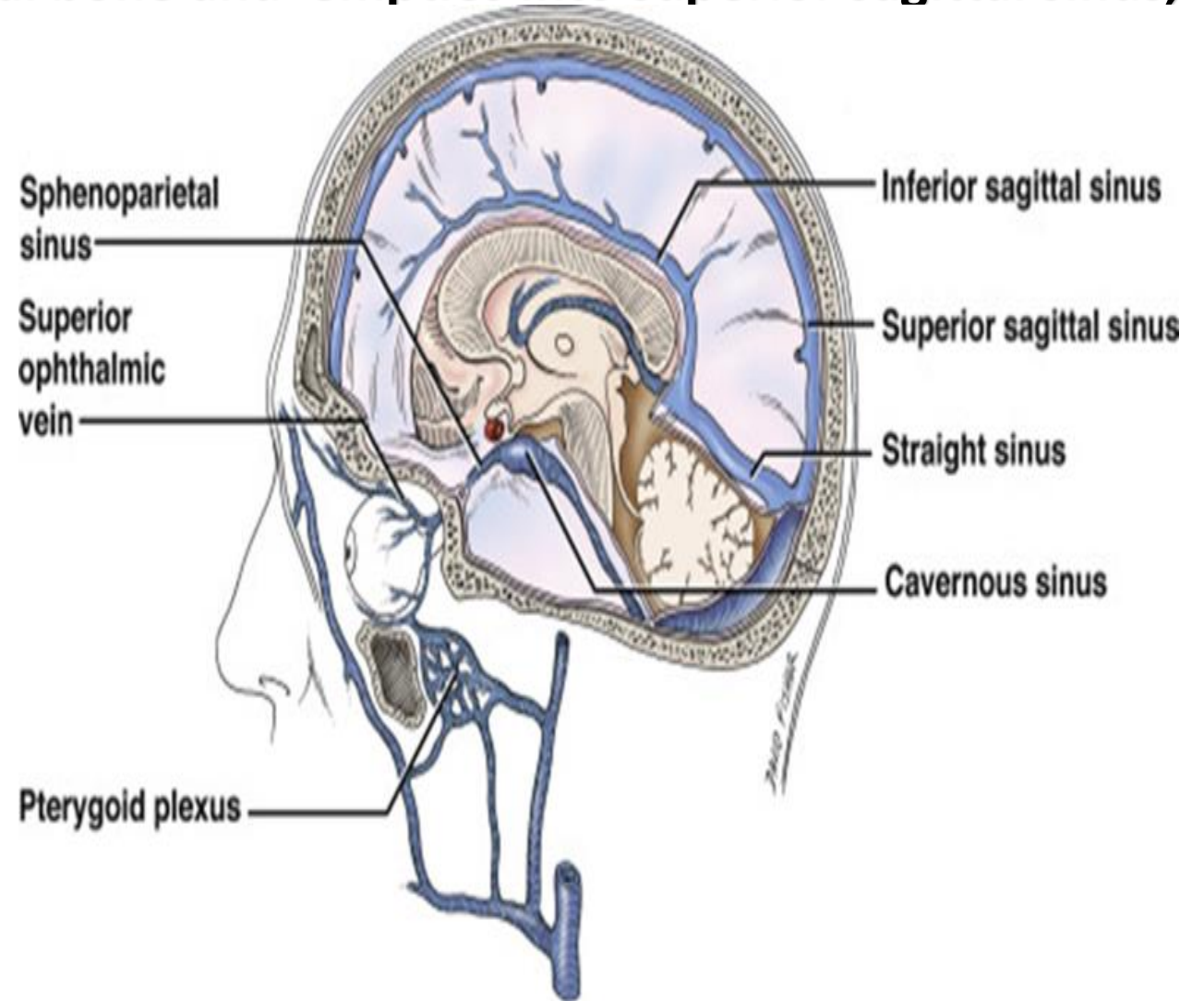
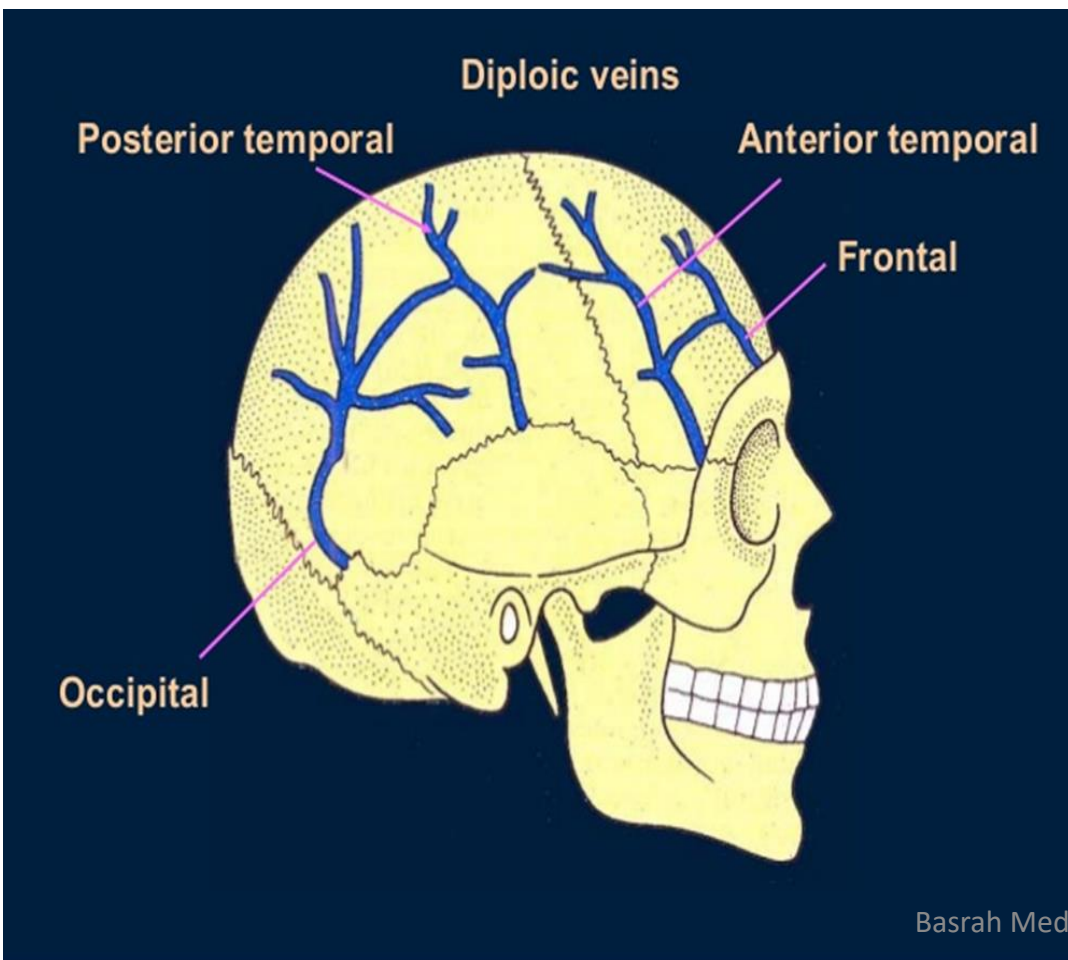
Diploic veins

Diploic veins are classified in the following way;



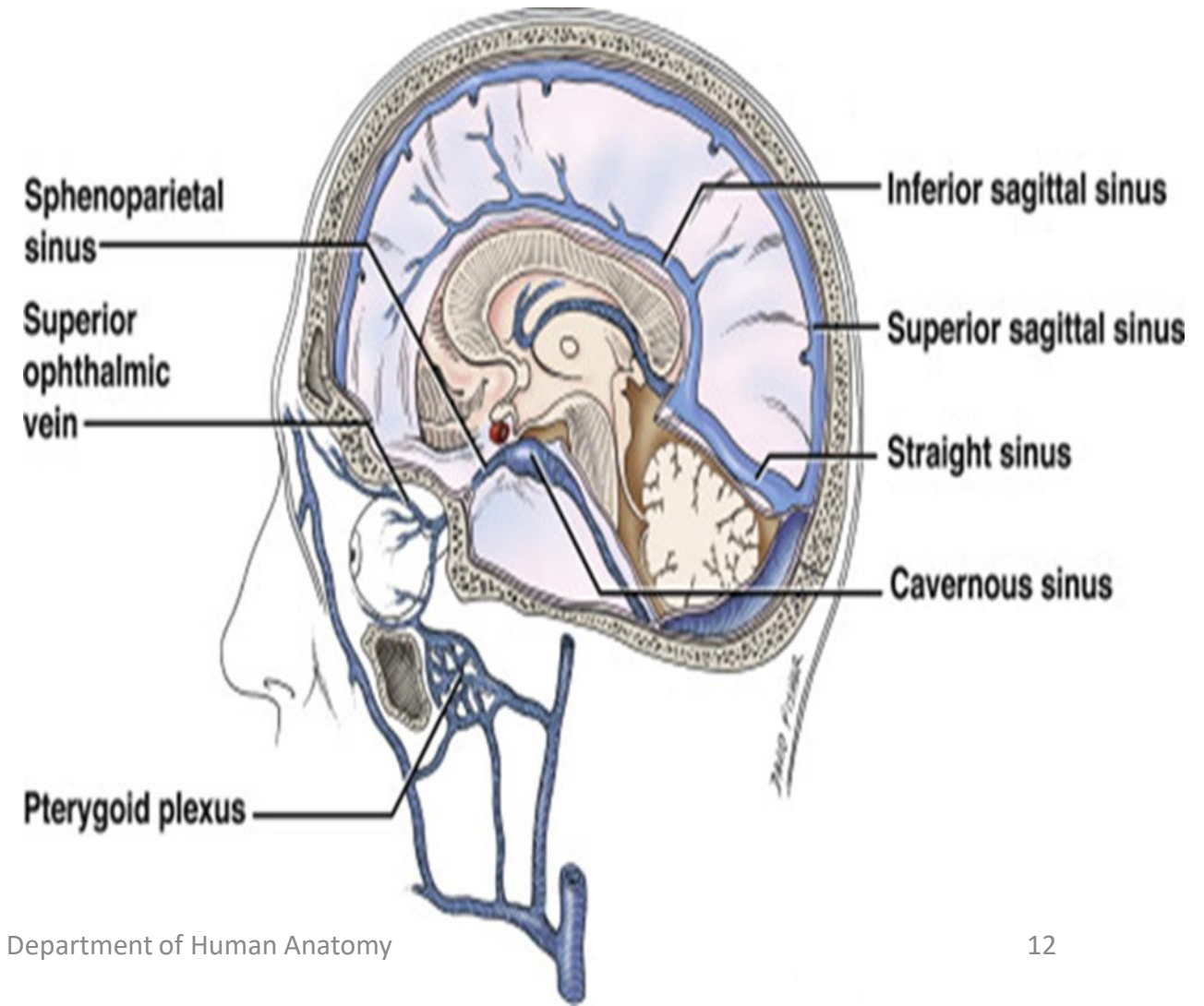
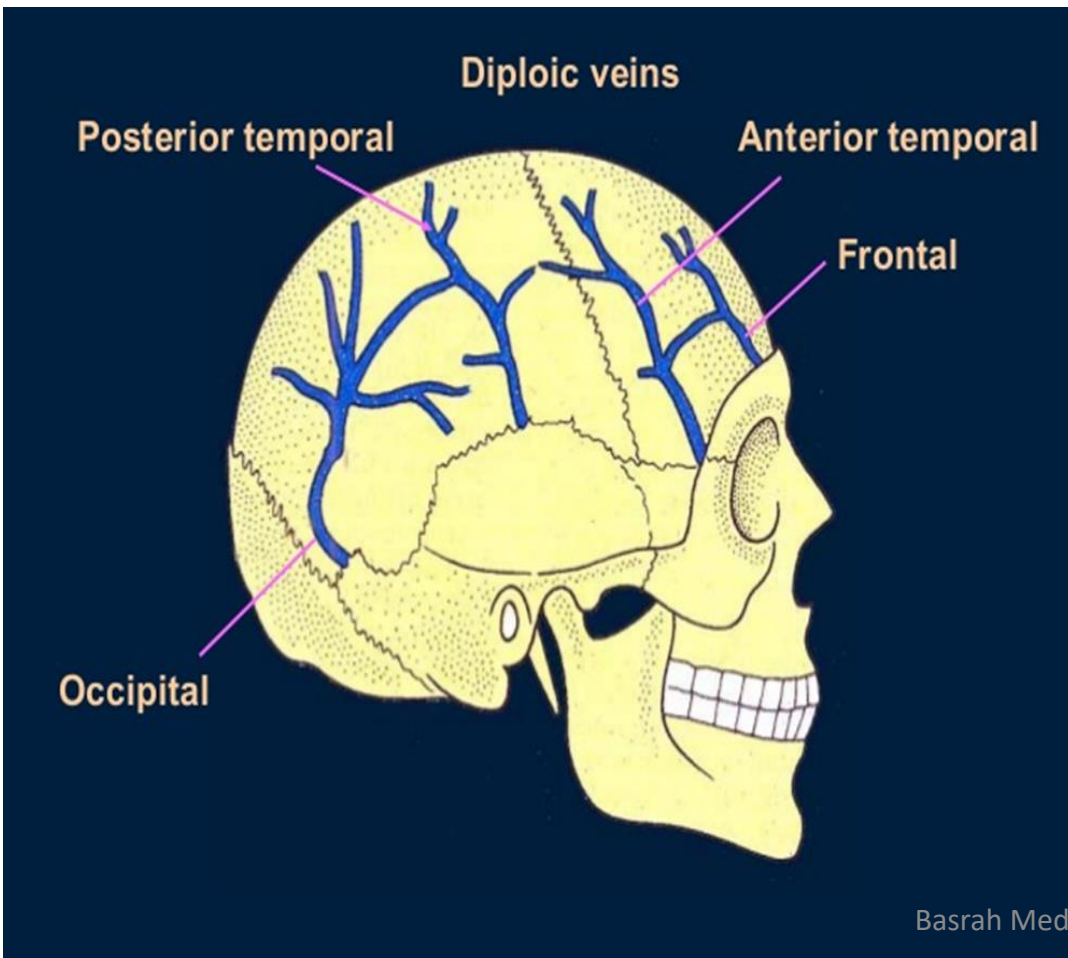
Frontal diploic veins

The frontal diploic vein :drains the frontal bone and empties into superior sagittal sinus,



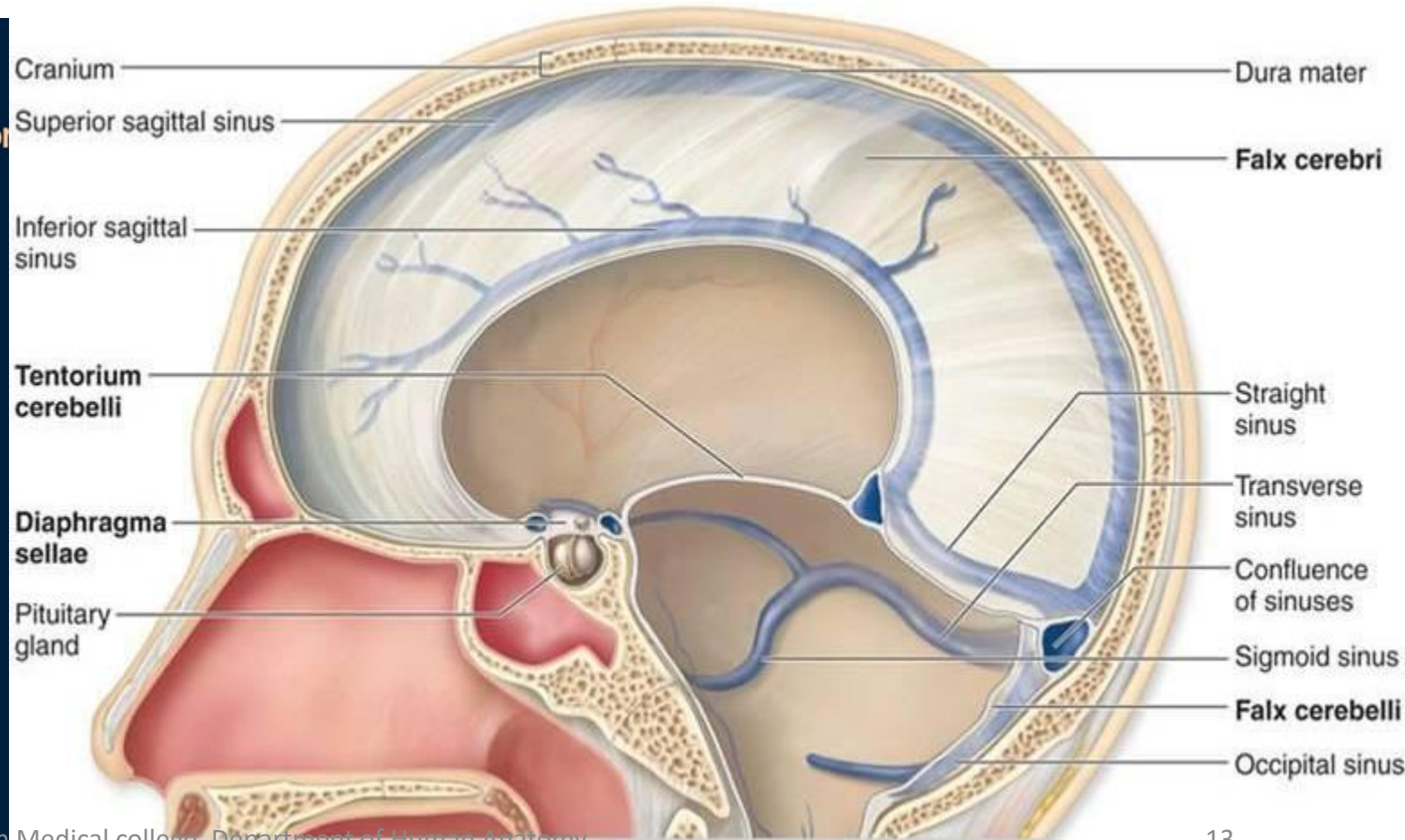
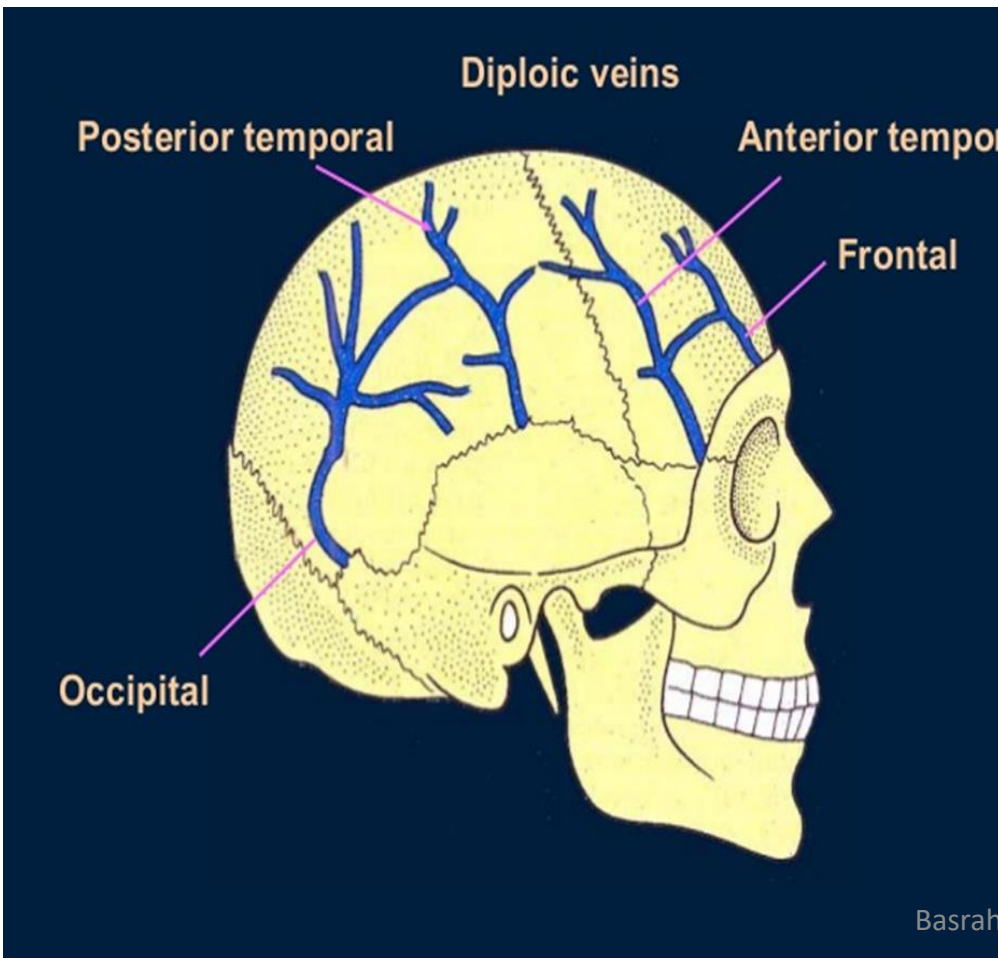
Anterior temporal diploic veins

Located on the temporal side of the head and traverse the diploe of lateral part of frontal bone .It empties into the sphenoparietal sinus.



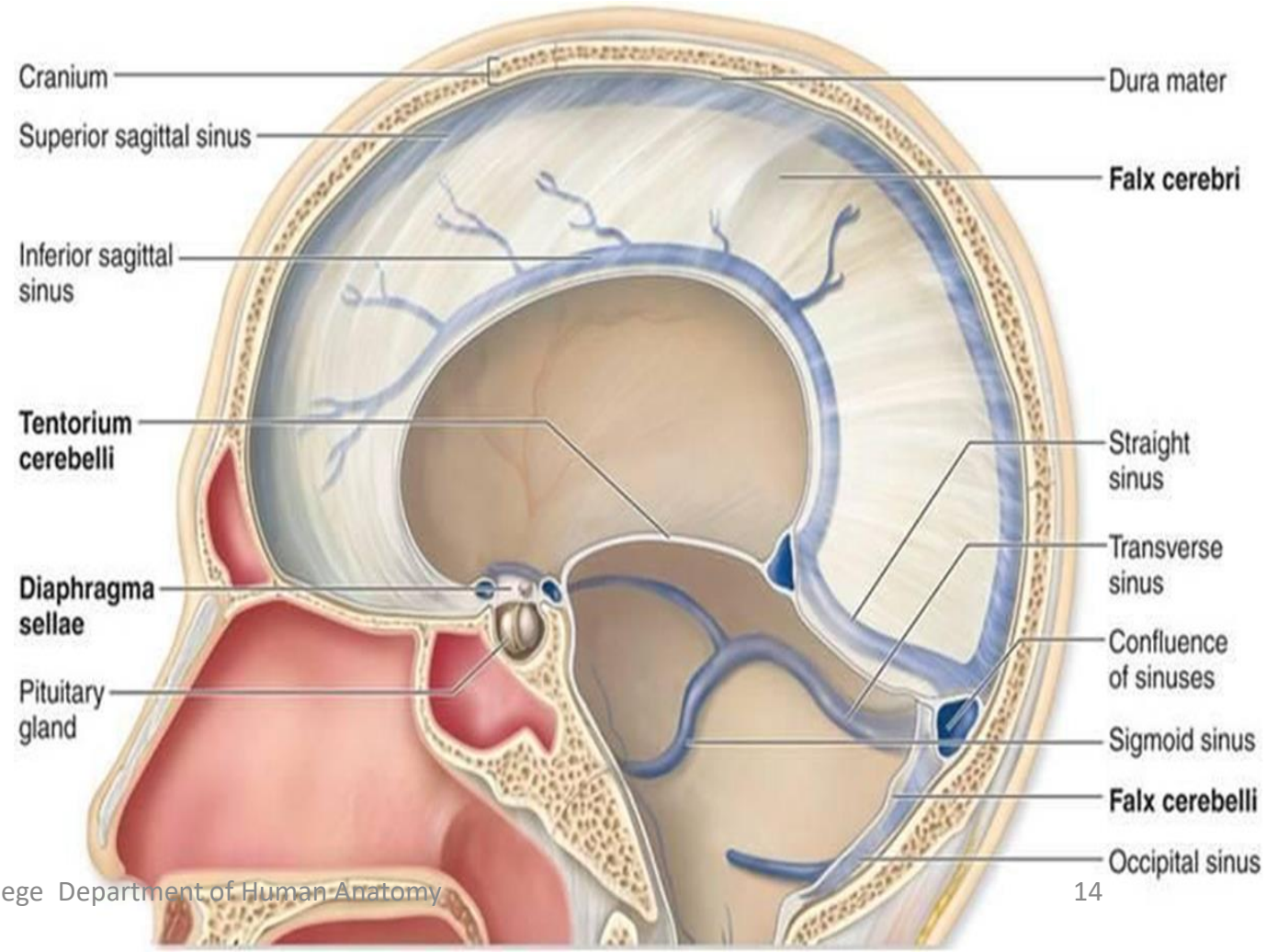
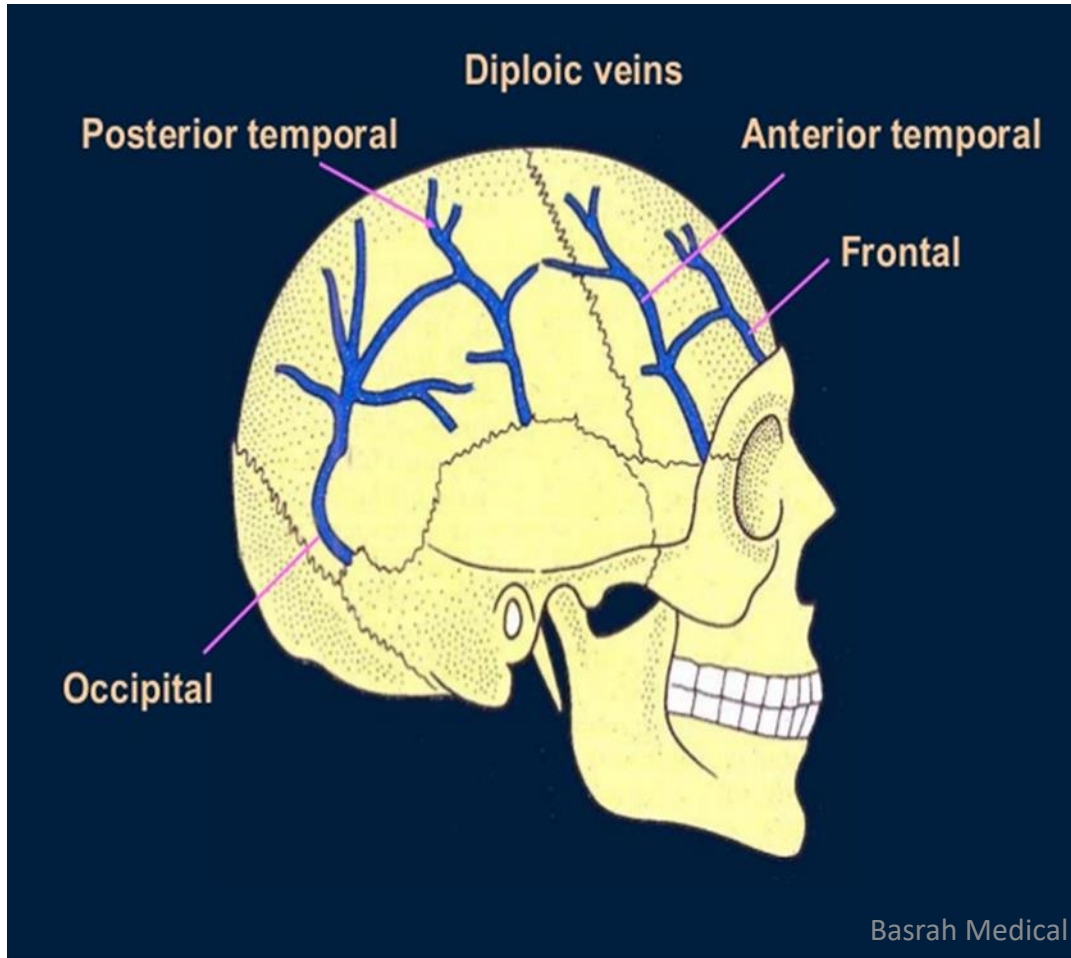
Posterior temporal diploic veins

The posterior temporal diploic vein is located in the parietal bone. It drains the venous blood to the transverse sinus.



Occipital diploic veins

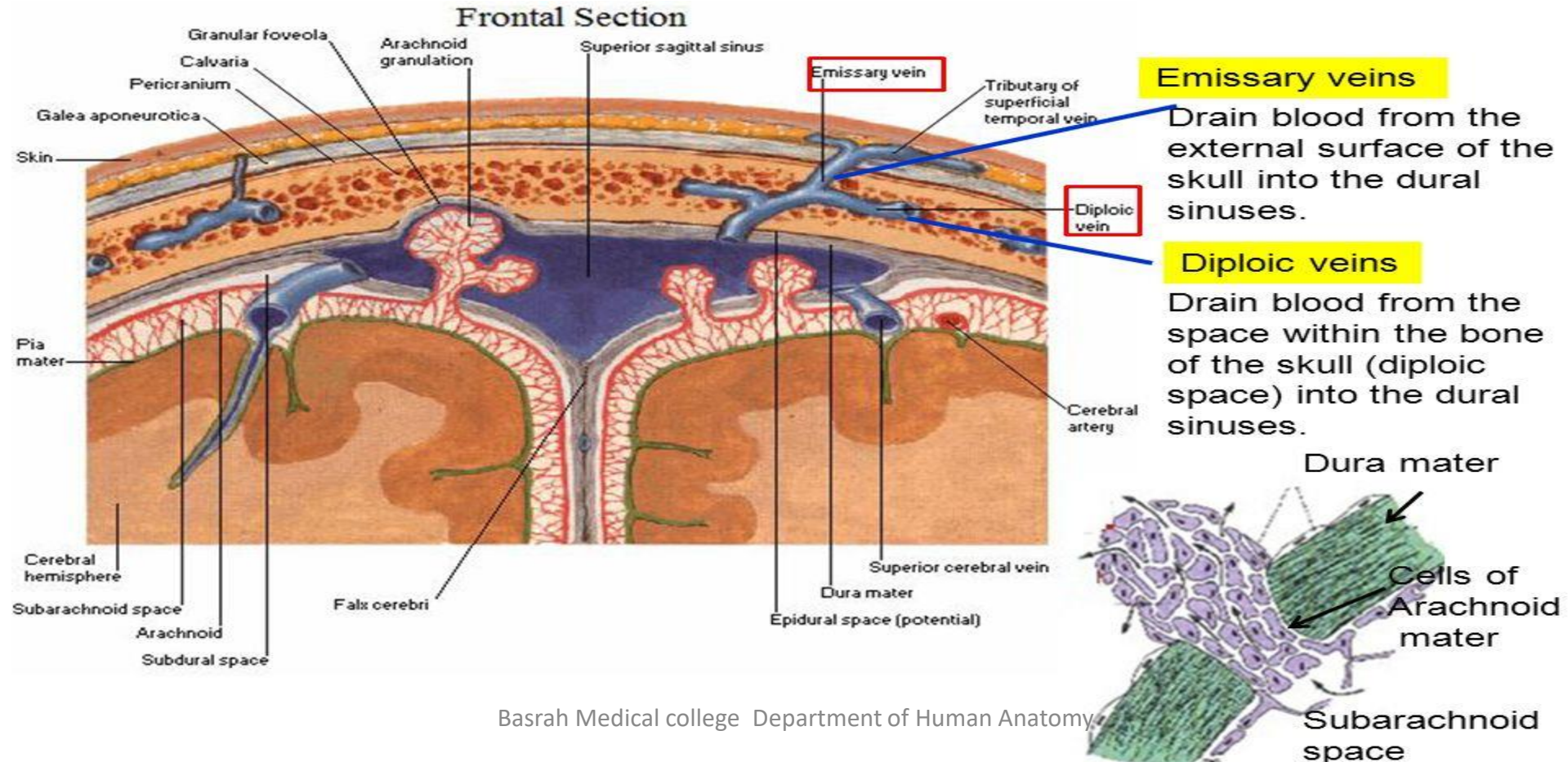
The occipital diploic vein is the largest of all diploic veins. It is located in the diploë of the occipital bone. This vein drains into the transverse sinus or the confluence of sinuses.



Question

What is the difference between diploic and emissary veins?

Diploic ones stay in the skull. Emissary veins are “emissary” — they go through and through the skull to end up in the soft tissues. When a diploic vein exits the skull it becomes an emissary vein.



Thank
you

The text 'Thank you' is written in a dark purple, cursive script. The word 'Thank' is on the top line and 'you' is on the bottom line. The text is surrounded by several colorful hearts in shades of orange, pink, purple, blue, and yellow. The hearts are scattered around the text, some overlapping it.