ANATOMICAL OBSERVATIONS OF FORAMEN VESALI AND ITS CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To observe and analyze the presence, laterality and shape of Foramen Vesali in South Indian adult human dry skulls and to correlate it with clinical considerations.

Background: Foramen Vesali is also known as the Sphenoidal emissary foramen. It is present in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone medial to the foramen ovale. It is occasionally present in the skull. If it is present it opens near the scaphoid fossa. It forms the passageway between the pterygoid plexus and the cavernous sinus. It plays a minor role in the blood circulation.

Materials And Methods: A total of 50 dry human skulls of unknown sex and without any gross abnormality were collected and evaluated. In each skull the presence, the shape and laterality of Foramen Vesali was analyzed.

Results: Out of the total 50 skulls observed the foramen Vesali was present in 32 skulls (64%) and absent in 18 skulls (36%). Of the total 32 skull containing the foramen Vesali, in 10 skulls (20%) it was present bilaterally, in 13 skulls (26%) it was present on right side and in 9 skulls (18%) it was present on left side.

Conclusion: Variations, number and laterality of foramen Vesali is variable and therefore recognition of this anatomical structure is important in radiography and surgical procedures.

INTRODUCTION

The skull is the bony skeleton of the head which contains numerous openings termed as foramina. These foramina transmit neurovascular structures in and out of the cranium. In addition to the named foramina of the cranium some named and unnamed emissary foramina are also present. The emissary foramina transmit emissary veins, the veins which connects the extracranial veins to intracranial veins. The spread of infection along these routes can have serious clinical consequences. One such named emissary foramina is the Sphenoidal emissary foramen (SEF). The sphenoidal emissary foramen is also known as Foramen Vesali (FV) or the foramen of Vesalius, foramen of venosum and sphenoidal canalculus, is a small, variable and an inconstant foramen present in the greater wing of sphenoid bone in the middle cranial fossa located antero-medial to the foramen ovale (Kale A et al., 2009). When present, it transmits a small emissary vein (vesalius vein), connecting the pterygoid venous plexus in the infratemporal fossa with the cavernous sinus in the middle cranial fossa. Hence it plays a minor role in the venous blood circulation. It also has clinical significance because through this foramen, an extracranial infection or thrombus may reach to cavernous sinus creating thrombosis of cavernous sinus (Rossi. AC et al., 2010). The neurosurgical procedure for treatment of trigeminal neuralgia is performed via the foramen ovale and while approaching this foramen the needle for microvascular decompression can be misplaced to foramen Vesali or can accidentally rupture the vesalius vein, due to the proximity of these two foramina can produce serious complications (Binita.B.Raval et al., 2015). Thus the present study was aimed to observe variations in the presence, laterality and morphology of foramen Vesali in the middle cranial fossa.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The study was conducted in the Department of Anatomy, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Chennai. A total of 50 intact dry human skulls of unknown sex and without any gross abnormality were collected and evaluated. All skulls were serially numbered from 1 to 50. The skulls were macroscopically observed with naked eye. In each skull the presence, the shape and laterality i.e., present unilaterally or bilaterally and the side of unilateral presence of foramen Vesali was observed, noted and photographed. The results
Anatomical observations of foramen vesali and its clinical significance

obtained were analysed, tabulated and represented in percentages.

RESULT

All the observations were compiled, analysed and the following results were obtained which are arranged in tabular column. Out of the total 50 skulls observed the foramen Vesali was present in 32 skulls (64%) and absent in 18 skulls (36%). These results are shown in Table-1 and Figure-1. In 10 skulls (20%) it was present bilaterally, in 13 skulls (26%) it was present on right side and in 9 skulls (18%) it was present on left side. These results are shown in Table-2 and Figure-2. Two types of shapes were noted, such as round and oval. Irregularly shaped foramen was not observed. Details of distribution of shapes of foramen Vesali were given in Table 3 & Figure-3. Confluence between the foramen Vesali and foramen ovale was not observed in the study. Also, septum int he foramen Vesali was not observed.

In the present study, the number of foramina Vesali observed in 32 skulls (64%) and absent in 18 skulls (36%). These results are shown in Table 1 & Figure-1. Two types of shapes were noted, such as round and oval. Irregularly shaped foramen was not observed. Details of distribution of shapes of foramen Vesali were given in Table 3 & Figure-3. Confluence between the foramen Vesali and foramen ovale was not observed in the study. Also, septum int he foramen Vesali was not observed.

Table 1 Incidence of Foramen Vesali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Skulls Examined</th>
<th>Number of Skulls with Foramen Vesali</th>
<th>Number of Skulls without Foramen Vesali</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Distribution of Foramen Vesali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Right Side</th>
<th>Left Side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unilateral</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Shapes of Foramen Vesali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Right Side</th>
<th>Left Side</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>11 (85%)</td>
<td>10 (53%)</td>
<td>21 (66%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oval</td>
<td>02 (15%)</td>
<td>09 (47%)</td>
<td>11 (34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identification of foramina of skull is important for understanding the regional neurovascular anatomy since neurovascular structures passes through these foramina. FV serves as a passageway for Vesalius vein, the connection between pterygoid plexus and cavernous sinus. Any infection or thrombus of extracranial origin may reach cavernous sinus and can create thrombophlebitis of cavernous sinus. Small nerve called nervoulussphenoidalis lateralis may pass through FV and into cavernous sinus and in 20% of cases it transmit accessory meningeal artery therefore identification of foramen is important to prevent iatrogenic injury during various surgical procedures (Surekha D. Jadhav et al., 2016). It also plays role in the equalization of intracranial venous pressure because emissary veins are valve less and may act as safety valves in certain clinical conditions (Freire AR et al., 2013). The surgical procedure for treatment of trigeminal neuralgia is performed through foramen ovale and while approaching this foramen the needle for microvascular decompression can be misplaced to FV or can accidentally rupture the vesalius vein lodged in it, due to the proximity of these two foramina can produce serious complications (Binita. B. Raval et al., 2015).

CONCLUSION

Variations, number and laterality of FV is variable and therefore recognition of this anatomical structure is an important criteria. Thorough knowledge of their anatomy, morphology and variations will be helpful not only in distinguishing abnormal structures during various radiological procedures, but also the knowledge of an accessory FV will be helpful for radiologists and clinicians in the diagnosis and management of different micro-vascular and micro-neurosurgical approaches at the base of skull, thereby avoiding several detrimental conditions.

References


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