Anatomy and Function of the Dural Venous Sinuses

Dural venous sinuses (DVS) are venous blood reservoirs located between the two layers of the dura mater. The absence of lymphatic drainage in the brain places the venous outflow system means that the DVS is critically important. This article provides an overview on dual venous sinuses and then focuses on arachnoid granulations, tributaries, and the drainage patterns.

Dural Venous Sinuses (DVS)

The dura mater (Latin for “tough mother”) with its varied reflections segregates the brain into structural compartments. The dura mater has two layers: the inner or meningeal layer, and the outer periosteal or endosteal layer.

These layers fit snugly into each other in almost all locations except for certain avenues, where they split to accommodate the venous channels. These reservoirs are the DVS, which convene blood from the meninges, calvarium, and the brain to seep into the jugular veins at the base of the skull.
The venous drainage of the brain does not follow the arteries, however. The brain also does not possess a lymphatic system.

Distantly akin to the lymphatics, the brain has Virchow-Robin spaces, the perivascular pia mater-lined fluid cisterns that convey fluid from neuronal cell bodies to the cervical lymph nodes. These are, however, extremely diminutive, and the brain relies on the venous system for cerebrospinal fluid absorption (CSF) and the complete clearance of neuronal, chemical, and metabolic waste.

There are many ways to classify the DVS. A few salient ones are tabulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paired</th>
<th>Unpaired</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superior petrosal sinus</td>
<td>Straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigmoid sinus</td>
<td>Occipital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavernous sinus</td>
<td>Anterior intercavernous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse sinus</td>
<td>Posterior intercavernous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphenoparietal sinus</td>
<td>Inferior sagittal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior petrosal sinus</td>
<td>Basilar venous plexus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle meningeal</td>
<td>Superior sagittal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrosquamous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The DVS have endothelium-lined walls composed of dura mater. They are valveless and lack the usual organization of the vessel wall into tunica intima, media, and albuginea.

Most DVS are triangular in shape, with an upward-turned base. They are traversed by synechiae and have longitudinal ridges known as chordae Willisii along the luminal surface. The chordae have a potential role in the regulation of laminar flow and the preclusion of venous reflux into cortical veins.

The significant individual dural venous sinuses can be summarized as follows:
Superior sagittal sinus (SSS)

The SSS is situated along the superior border of falx cerebri, from foramen caecum of the crista galli en route to the inner surface of the frontal sagittal face of the parietal and occipital bones to the confluence of the sinuses.

**Arachnoid granulations** are most numerous along the sagittal sinus. They facilitate CSF drainage and absorption.

The vein of Trolard, also known as the superor anastomotic vein, connects the superficial middle cerebral vein to the SSS.

The SSS drains the anterior corpus callosum, medial hemispheres, and cingulate gyrus. Occasionally, drainage of the nasal fields via connecting veins makes nasal and facial infections a potential provenience for SSS thrombosis.

Inferior sagittal sinus

Also known as the longitudinal inferior sinus, the inferior sagittal sinus begins at the junction of the anterior and middle third of the falx cerebri and extends along the entire length of the lower border.

Angiographic location of the inferior sagittal sinus marks the anterior midline of the brain. Early filling or displacement of the same has localizing value.

The inferior sagittal sinus drains the medial and deep aspects of the cerebral hemispheres.

Transverse sinus

Also known as lateral sinuses, these paired structures lie in the confines of the tentorium cerebelli and extend from the internal occipital protuberance to the base of the petrous temporal bone.
Usually, the SSS continues as the **dominant larger right transverse sinus** and the inferior sagittal sinus flows into the left transverse sinus, but the **anatomical variation** is rather the norm.

The **vein of Labbe**, or **inferior anastomotic vein**, connects the **superficial middle cerebral vein** to the transverse sinus. It drains the **temporal lobe**, **posterior cingulate gyrus**, and the **corpus callosum**.

**Sigmoid sinus**

Named after their characteristic “S”-shaped turn as they traverse to the **jugular veins**, these paired sinuses display **immense anatomic variation** in formation, course, and dominance. They represent **extensions of the transverse sinus**. The transition to the **internal jugular vein** occurs at the **foramen jugulare**.

The junction of the sigmoid sinus and transverse sinus is marked externally by **asterion**, which forms an important surgical landmark for **posterior fossa surgeries**.

It drains the **posterior cranial fossa** and **posterior aspect of the calvarium** and serves as the **penultimate sinus** before the jugular veins.

**Sinus intercavernosi**

The anterior and posterior intercavernous sinuses are transverse venous channels communicating the cavernous sinuses across the **diaphragma sellae**.

**Sinus rectus**

The inferior sagittal sinus joins the **great cerebral vein of Galen** to form the sinus rectus, also known as the **straight sinus**. At the internal occipital protuberance, it continues into the left transverse sinus.

**Occipital sinus**

Enclosed in the leaflets of the **falx cerebelli**, this is the **smallest of all sinuses**. It is commonly appreciated in pediatrics. It communicates with the **internal vertebral plexus**, sigmoid sinus, and the **confluence**.

**Superior petrosal sinus**
Lodged in the petrous temporal bone’s groove, the superior petrosal sinus travels from the cavernous sinus to each side of the transverse sinus.

Confluence of sinuses

Also known as torcular herophili (for Herophilus, the Greek anatomist), the confluence is the depot for communication between the four major sinuses, namely the superior sagittal sinus, occipital sinus, and the corresponding transverse sinuses.

Arachnoid Granulations

Arachnoid granulations are arachnoid membrane projections into the DVS that facilitate CSF drainage from the subarachnoid spaces into the venous system. Evidence has confirmed the role of arachnoid granulations as one-way valves to prevent reverse reflux from venous lakes to the subarachnoid space.

They are usually located along the lateral venous lacunae of the superior sagittal sinus, followed by the transverse sinus. There are three consistent venous lacunae on each side of the SSS: the frontal, the parietal, and the occipital lacunae.

The arachnoid granulations comprise arachnoid projections at the base with collagenous stroma, trabeculae, and interlaced conduits. The collagenous core is surmounted by an apical cap of arachnoid cells. The cap cells of the arachnoid membrane are the harbingers of meningiomas. They simulate filling defects in the sinuses and may erroneously lead to an diagnosis of sinus thrombosis. The distinction lies in their classic location near draining tributaries and their round, well-defined morphological appearance.

Miniature-sized granulations are called villi.

Named after the Italian anatomist Antonio Pacchioni, calcified granulations are called Pacchioni bodies. Occasionally, arachnoid granulations are called Pacchioni’s granulations.

Granular fovea are impressions of arachnoid granulations on the undersurface of the
overlying bone.

Tributaries of the Dural Venous Sinuses

The major groups of veins that communicate with the DVS are as follows.

Meningeal veins

The meningeal veins intermingle to form a plexus in the endosteal layer of the dura and in the potential space between it and the periosteum of the inner table of the calvarium. They peregrinate between the DVS internally and the pterygoid plexus after exiting the skull. Along with the diploic veins, they amalgamate into the lateral venous lacunae in the DVS.

Emissary veins

These veins are frequently seen in the parasagittal aspect of the SSS and around the sigmoid sinus. They are situated at the interface between the extracranial veins, DVS, meningeal veins, and the diploic veins.

The key emissary veins can be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emissary vein</th>
<th>Communication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occipital emissary vein</td>
<td>Between the torcular sinus and occipital scalp veins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veins in the cribriform region</td>
<td>Connecting the SSS and veins of nasal mucosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal emissary vein</td>
<td>Between the SSS and scalp veins through the parietal foramen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastoid emissary vein</td>
<td>Between the sigmoid sinus and occipital veins or the posterior auricular veins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diploic veins

Situated in the diploic, these endothelial-lined, large, thin-walled, venous lakes connect the internal meningeal veins and DVS with extracranial veins. They are concentrated in the cancellous bones. The frontal vein communicating between the supraorbital vein and the SSS, and the anterior temporal diploic vein tending to the sphenoparietal sinus, are a few examples.

Bridging veins from the dural venous sinuses to the cerebral and cerebellar cortical veins

Intermediate anastomotic veins

The four important anastomotic veins are:

- Vein of Trolard
- Vein of Labbe
- Vein of Rolando
- Sylvius (Sylvian) vein

The tributaries of the major DVS can be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dural venous sinus</th>
<th>Tributaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sigmoid sinus</td>
<td>Mastoid and condylar emissary vein, cerebellar veins and internal auditory vein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse sinus</td>
<td>Inferior cerebellar veins, superior petrosal sinus, inferior cerebral veins, anastomotic veins, and diploic veins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Superior sagittal sinus | Parietal emissary veins, superior cerebral veins, scalp veins, cavernous sinus through superior anastomotic veins, meningeal veins, veins of the frontal sinus, diploic veins.
---|---
Inferior sagittal sinus | Veins draining the limbic lobe (cingulate gyrus), medial frontoparietal lobe and genu of the corpus callosum, deep cerebral veins.
Straight sinus | Superior cerebellar veins, a few tributaries from the falk cerebri.
Superior petrosal sinus | Cerebellar, inferior cerebral, and tympanic veins.

### Drainage of the Dural Venous Sinuses

The DVS system is a gigantic, organized plexus of venous cisterns meant to enable proficient venous outflow from the brain to the internal jugular veins.

The drainage pattern of the major dural venous sinuses can be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sinus</th>
<th>Drains into</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superior sagittal sinus</td>
<td>Right transverse sinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior sagittal sinus</td>
<td>Straight sinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight sinus</td>
<td>Left transverse sinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphenoparietal sinuses</td>
<td>Cavernous sinuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occipital sinus</td>
<td>Confluence of sinuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse sinus</td>
<td>Sigmoid sinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigmoid sinus</td>
<td>Internal jugular vein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Applied Anatomy

- Venous sinus thrombosis occurs as a result of systemic diseases or various infections.
- Cavernous sinus can become infected through various routes and foci, resulting in thrombosis. Infection from the area of the face that is formed by the two corners of the mouth and the bridge of the nose can spread to the cavernous sinus and infect it.
- **Cavernous sinus syndrome** involves the cavernous sinus along with cranial nerves, internal carotid artery, and sympathetic plexus because of their association; this gives rise to a set of clinical manifestations.
- **Carotid-cavernous fistula** is an abnormal communication between the cavernous sinus and carotid arteries and branches.
- **Tolosa-Hunt syndrome** is ophthalmoplegia (weakness of eye muscles) caused by nonspecific infection of the cavernous sinus and superior orbital fissure.

### Summary

The DVS are enclosed in the two layers of the dura mater. They drain the **brain parenchyma**, communicate with extracranial veins, and ultimately merge to form the internal jugular veins.

**Arachnoid granulations** are projections of the arachnoid penetrating the dural envelope of the DVS in order to facilitate CSF drainage from the subarachnoid spaces into the venous lacunae. Their morphological advantage as one-way valves helps prevent reflux.

The **tributaries** communicate with cerebral veins, extracranial veins, and the DVS. There are meningeal veins, diploic veins, emissary veins, bridging veins, and intermediate anastomotic channels. **Anatomical variation** is common.
Review Questions

The correct answers can be found below the references.

1. **Which sinus does not drain into the torcular herophili?**
   
   A. Occipital sinus  
   B. Cavernous sinus  
   C. Transverse sinus  
   D. Sigmoid sinus

2. **Choose the false statement regarding the arachnoid granulations:**
   
   A. They are present in the superior sagittal sinus. 
   B. They regulate CSF absorption in the dural venous sinuses. 
   C. They are projections of arachnoid mater into the venous sinuses. 
   D. They are pathological granulations of the arachnoid mater, seen in granulomatous diseases.

3. **Choose the correct pair:**
   
   A. Transverse sinus to straight sinus 
   B. Straight sinus to sphenoparietal sinus 
   C. Occipital sinus to the confluence of sinuses 
   D. Transverse sinus to inferior petrosal sinus

References


DeJong’s textbook of Neurology.

Youman’s textbook of Neurosurgery.


Tutorials in Endovascular Neurosurgery and Interventional Neuroradiology. By James Vincent Byrne

Anand’s Human Anatomy for Dental Students.

**Correct answers:** 1B, 2D, 3C

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