



An MRI study to document age related changes in the morphometry of the corpus callosum

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Abstract

The Corpus Callosum (CC) is the largest commissural bundle with about 100 million fibres connecting the two cerebral hemispheres. It forms a massive arched interhemispheric bridge in the floor of the median longitudinal cerebral fissure. Researches have shown that it is involved in many advanced features of the brain, such as learning, memory, thinking, three-dimensional visual ability, executive functions as well as behavioural patterns. Inconsistencies lie regarding age related changes of Corpus Callosum. Despite rigorous investigations on age-related variations of CC, much controversy still exists in the literature. Morphometric analysis of normal Corpus Callosum is of value in the surgical interventions and stereotactic approaches to the foramen of Munro or third ventricle and in cases of callosotomy for intractable epilepsy. MR imaging is used for preoperative determination of the extent of callosotomy for epilepsy as well as for postoperative evaluation, especially T1 weighted images. Most of the published studies investigated age related CC variations in the western countries and few studies addressed it in any Southeast Asian country like India. Aim: In view of the importance of the dimensions of CC we took up a study to provide reliable results regarding normal morphometry of Corpus Callosum and possible age related variations using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) data in the North Indian population.

Biography

Navbir Pasricha has completed her Bachelors in Medicine and Surgery at the age of 23 years from Panjabi University, Patiala, India and subsequently MD in Human Anatomy from Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Jolly Grant, India at the age of 33 years. Currently she is working as Associate Professor, Dept. of Anatomy, Dr RML Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.



5th International Conference on Brain and Spine | July 27, 2020

Citation: Navbir Pasricha, *An MRI study to document age related changes in the morphometry of the corpus callosum*, Brain and Spine 2020, 5th International Conference on Brain and Spine, July 27, 2020, Page 07