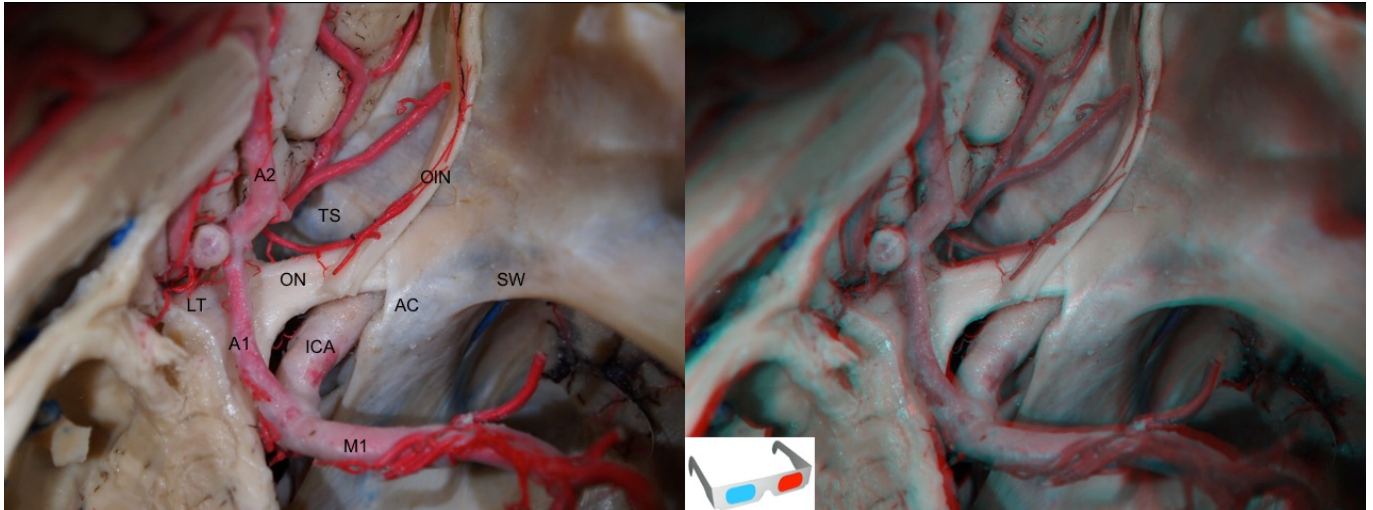


Optic nerve

The optic [nerve](#), also known as [cranial nerve II](#), transmits visual information from the [retina](#) to the brain. Derived from the embryonic [retinal ganglion cell](#), a diverticulum located in the [diencephalon](#), the [optic nerve](#) does not regenerate after transection.

The optic nerve may be divided into 4 segments: intraocular (1 mm in length), intraorbital (25–30 mm), intracanalicular (10 mm), and intracranial (10 mm).



AC: [anterior clinoid process](#); ICA: [internal carotid artery](#); LT: [lamina terminalis](#); ON: [optic nerve](#); OIN; [olfactory nerve](#); SW: [sphenoid wing](#); TS: [tuberculum sellae](#); A1: A1 segment of the [Anterior Cerebral Artery](#); A2: A2 segment of the [Anterior Cerebral Artery](#); M1: M1 segment of the [Middle Cerebral Artery](#)



Pathology

see [Optic nerve injury](#).

In cases where the tumour is confined to the [optic nerves](#), they can safely be referred to as [optic nerve gliomas](#). Often optic nerve gliomas are either centred on or extend to involve the chiasm and optic radiations. In such cases, they are difficult to distinguish from [hypothalamic gliomas](#) and such a distinction is in most instances artificial. In such more posterior cases the term hypothalamic-optochiasmatic glioma is perhaps more accurate although it certainly does not roll off the tongue.

As such, generally, the term [optic pathway glioma](#) is favoured, recognising that there may be involvement of the [hypothalamus](#) ¹⁾.

1)

<https://radiopaedia.org/articles/optic-pathway-glioma>

From:
<https://operativeneurosurgery.com/> - **Operative Neurosurgery**

Permanent link:
https://operativeneurosurgery.com/doku.php?id=optic_nerve

Last update: **2021/06/07 12:00**



