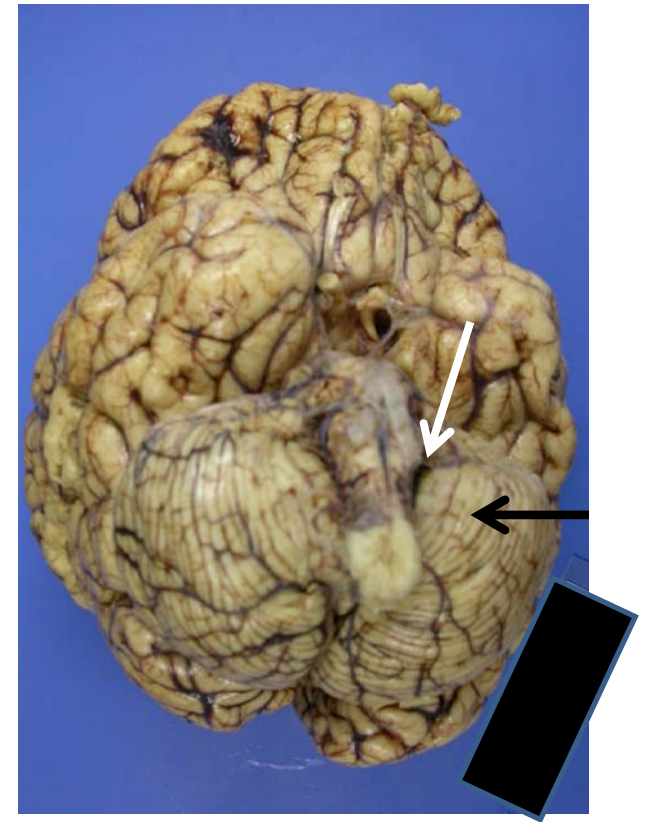
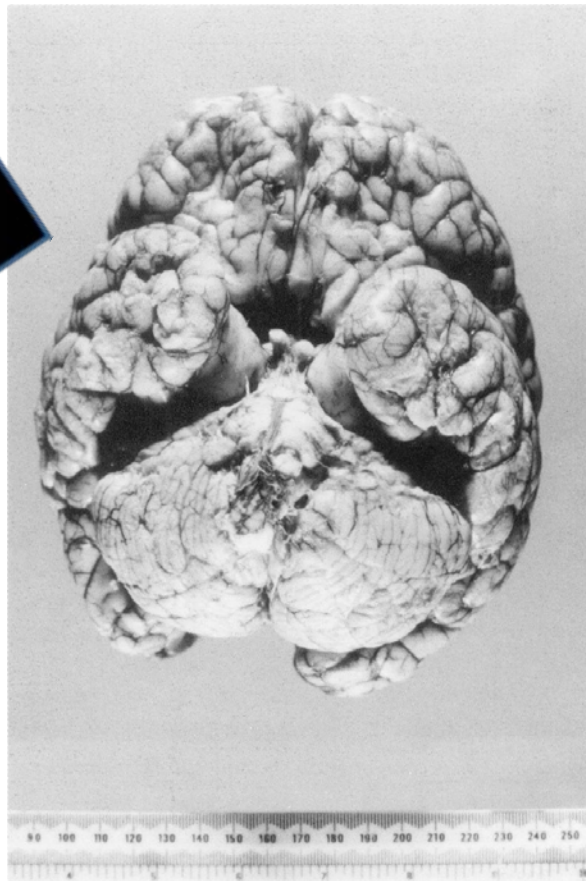




Surface of brain from above: left female of 2 years, right male 10 years mild atrophy  
The normal folds of the surface (gyri) of the brain on the left are flattened , the grooves between them (sulci) are closed.



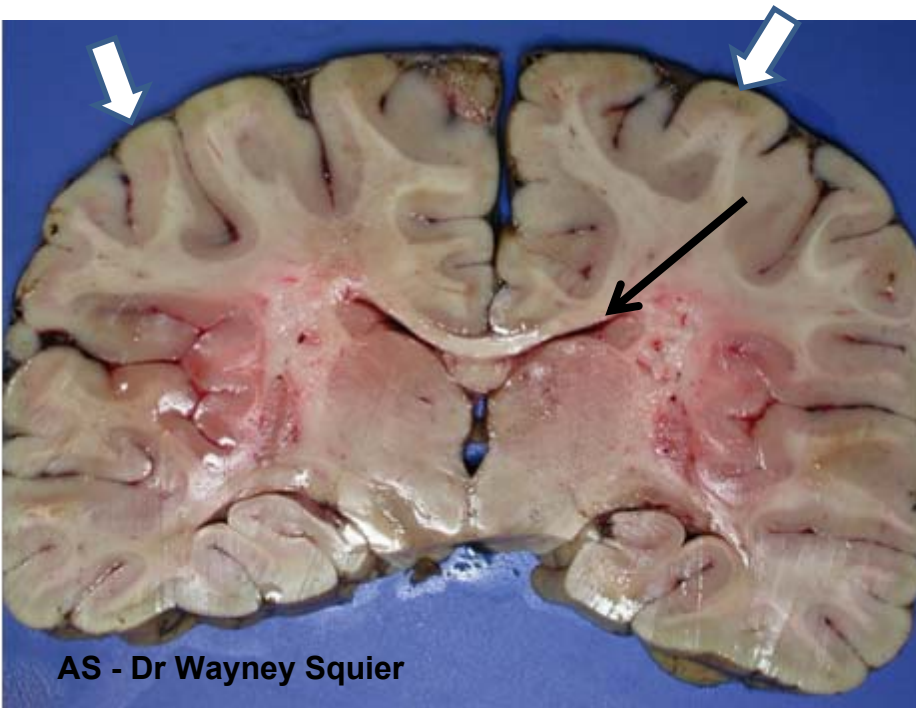
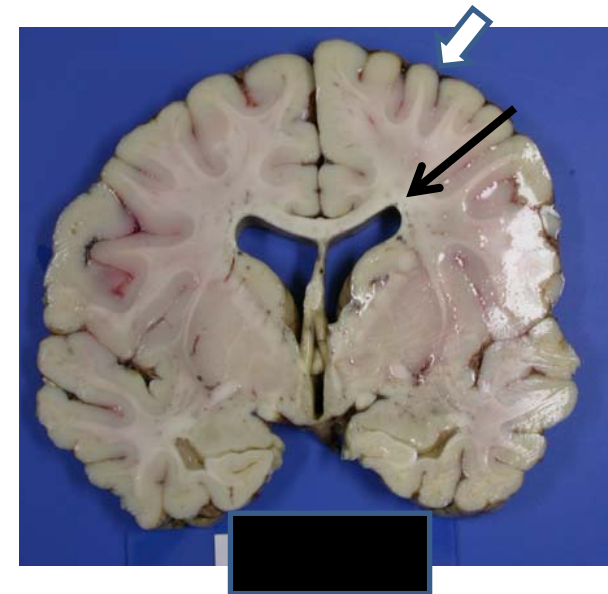
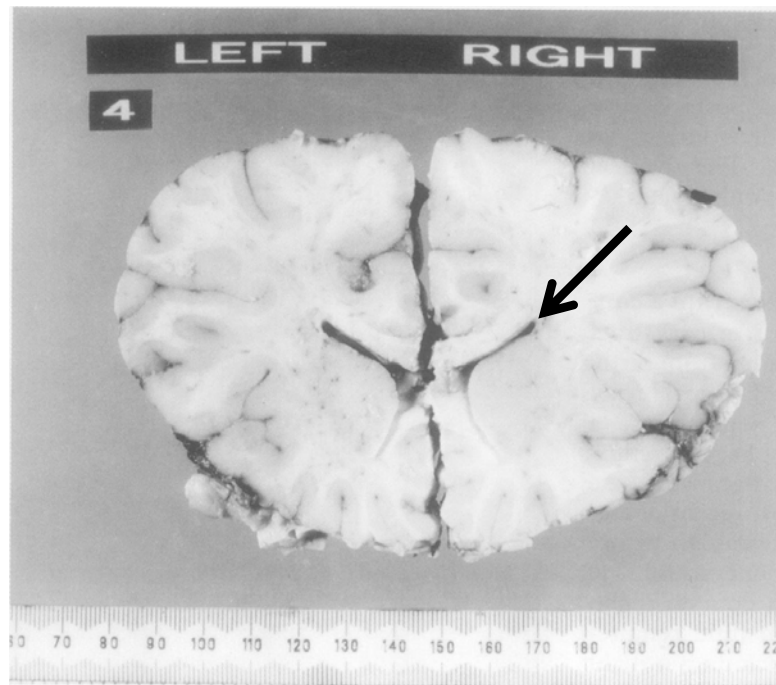
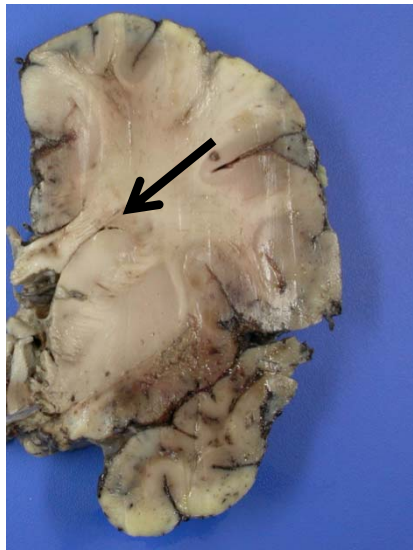
### The underside of three brains.

Left female of 2 years with massive brain swelling (weight g; expected g.); Centre Strain (from Dr Armour's paper); Right male 10 years mild atrophy

The black arrows indicate destruction of the cerebellar tonsils which have been compressed by the brain swelling. These parts of the brain are forced out of the opening in the bony base of the skull and compress the brainstem (\*) which is the part of the brain which contains the vital nerve centres which are responsible for breathing, heart function and consciousness. Compression here leads to "coning" and rapid death. These areas cannot be seen clearly in the picture in the centre as they are slightly out of focus. The arrow on the tonsil of the brain on the right side is in focus and is undamaged. There is space between this structure and the brainstem (white arrow).

Note the surface gyri in the brain on the left are flattened whereas those of the brain in the centre are rounded and the sulci between them appear to be open.





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### Slices through the three brains from the preceding pages.

The black arrows indicate the fluid- containing cavities of the brain (ventricles).

In the 2 year old on the left the ventricle is completely effaced by severe swelling, it remains partly open in Adam's brain (centre) while it is widely open in the brain on the right.

Below left a slice through the brain of a 10 year old male with brain swelling showing almost completely effaced ventricles.

The white arrows indicate flattening of the gyri most marked in the 2 year old and the 10 year old. Flattening is also seen but to a lesser extent in Adam's brain.

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