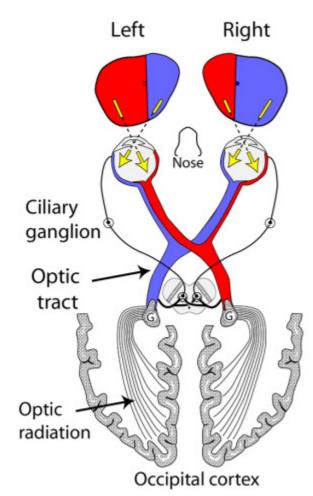


20 OLFACTORY NERVES

- Under surface of cribriform plate
- Upper med & lat nose

NUCLEI

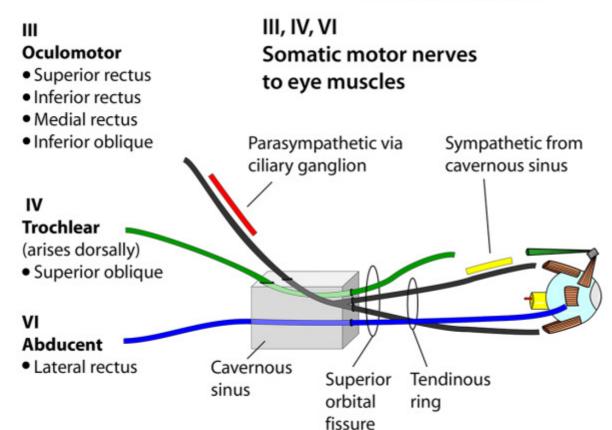
- Anterior olfactory (in posterior bulb)
- Anterior perforating substance & Uncus (both in the brain)



II OPTIC NERVE

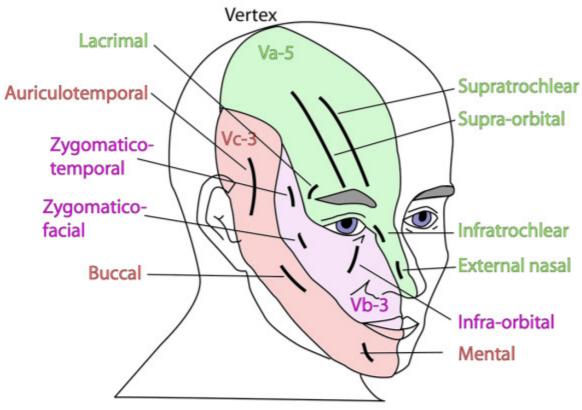
From the lateral geniculate bodies fibres pass in the optic radiations to the left and right occipital cortex where the images arrive inverted (upside down). To initiate rapid reflexes at brain stem level, the incoming fibres from the eye must connect to the mid brain which lies near the optic tracts. These fibres from each optic tracts synapse with both Edinger Westphal nuclei so that all reflexes are bilateral. Parasympathetics from the Edinger Westphal nuclei synapse in the ciliary ganglia and then supply the sphincter pupillae muscles for constricting the pupils.

G= Lateral geniculate body



Va OPHTHALMIC DIVISION OF TRIGEMINAL

5 SENSORY BRANCHES OF Va (TRIGEMINAL) N ON FACE



Sensory: Scalp, eye, upper face, sinuses (see above)

Carries: Parasympathetics via ciliary ganglion to eye for accommodation and pupil constriction (10 short ciliary nerves), via pterygopalatine ganglion for lacrimal gland.

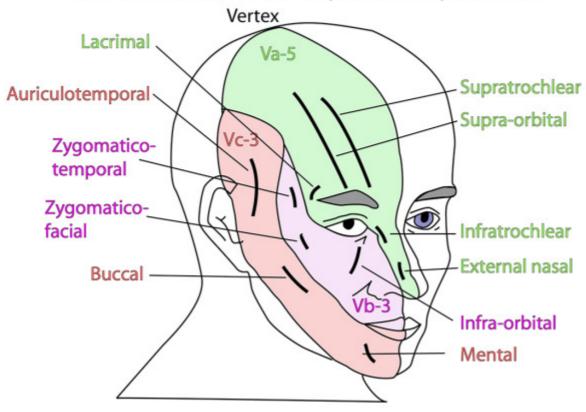
Sympathetics via cavernous sinus to pupil for dilatation (2 long ciliary nerves)

Main Branches:

Frontal Lacrimal Nasociliary V carries all parasympathetics to their end organs

Vb MAXILLARY DIVISION OF TRIGEMINAL

3 SENSORY BRANCHES OF VB (TRIGEMINAL) N ON FACE



Sensory: Middle face, palate, sinuses, nasopharynx, nose (see above)

Carries: Parasympathetics via pterygopalatine ganglion to lacrimal

V carries all parasympathetics

gland, mucous glands of nose, palate, nasopharynx

Taste: Hard & soft palates

Main Branches:

Zygomatic

Infra-orbital

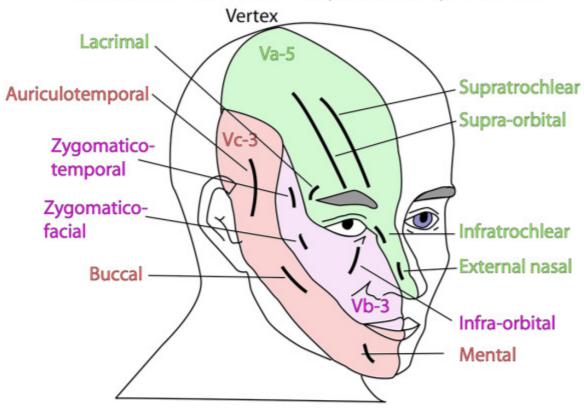
Other: to their end organs

Nasopalatine to nasal cavity Greater & lesser palatine to palate

Pharyngeal to nasopharynx Alveolar to upper teeth

Vc MANDIBULAR DIVISION OF TRIGEMINAL

3 SENSORY BRANCHES OF VC (TRIGEMINAL) N ON FACE



Sensory: Lower face, haiy temple,anterior 2/3 tongue (see above) **Carries: Parasympathetics** via submandibular & otic ganglia to submandibular & sublingual glands, & parotid gland

Taste: Anterior 2/3 tonque

Branchiomotor: Muscles of mastication, tensors tympani & palati

Main Branches: Auriculotemporal

Buccal Mental

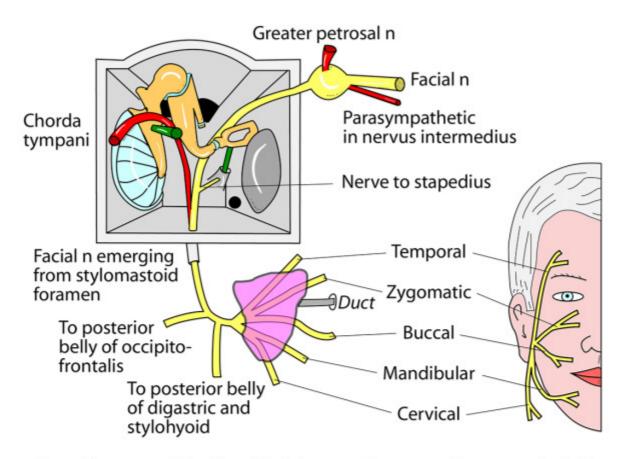
Lingual

Muscular

V carries all parasympathetics

to their end organs

VII FACIAL NERVE



Branchiomotor: Muscles of facial expression, stapedius, posterior belly of digastric, stylohyoid, occipitalis

Carries: Parasympathetic in greater petrosal nerve to pterygopalatine ganglion then via Vb to "hay fever" glands & via Vb and Va to lacrimal gland.

Chorda tympani to submandibular ganglion and then to submandibular and sublingual glands via Vc

Taste: Via nervus intermedius from palate in greater petrosal nerve & from anterior 2/3 tongue via chorda tympani

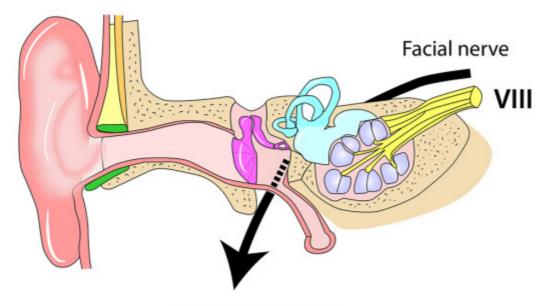
Sensation: Small area in external ear and tympanic membrane

Main branches:

As above greater petrosal chorda tympani

V carries all parasympathetics to their end organs

VIII VESTIBULOCOCHLEAR NERVE



To muscles of facial expression

SPECIAL SENSE FOR HEARING & BALANCE

HEARING:

From organ of Corti in cochlea

Hair cells to cell bodies in spiral ganglion (in modiolus)

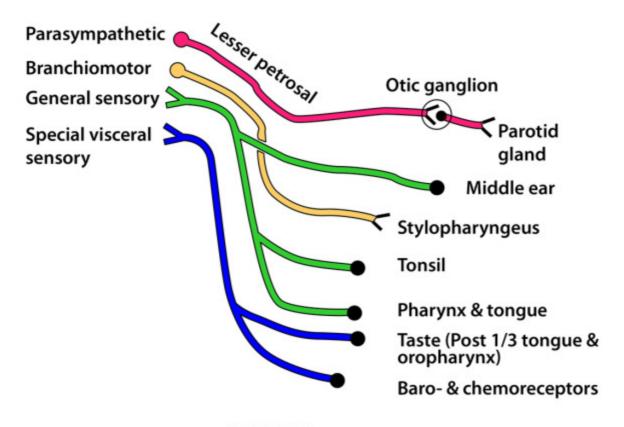
To 2 coclear nuclei - ventral & dorsal

BALANCE:

From semicircular canals, utricle & saccule Cell bodies in vestibular ganglion in outer part of internal acoustic meatus

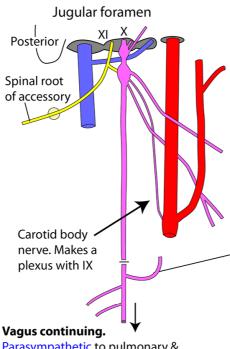
To vestibular nuclei - medial, lateral, superior, inferior

IX GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE



SENSORY:

Oropharynx Posterior 1/3 tongue Tonsil Middle ear



VAGUS NERVE 1

Superior vagal ganglion - cell bodies:

- 1. Meningeal br. Sensory to posterior cranial fossa
- 2. Auricular br. Sensory to external auditory meatus & part of eardrum (communicates with VII)

Inferior vagal ganglion - cell bodies:

- 1. Special visceral afferent (baroreceptors & taste)
- 2. General visceral afferent (detects stretch in heart, lungs, abdominal contents, pharynx & larynx

Recurrent laryngeal n.

- 1. Branchiomotor to muscles of larynx & upper oesophagus
- 2. Somatic sensory to larynx below cords
- 3. General visceral afferents from larynx & pharynx for stretch

Parasympathetic to pulmonary & oesophageal brs & to coeliac, hepatic & renal plexuses.

Carries general visceral afferents from all these organs

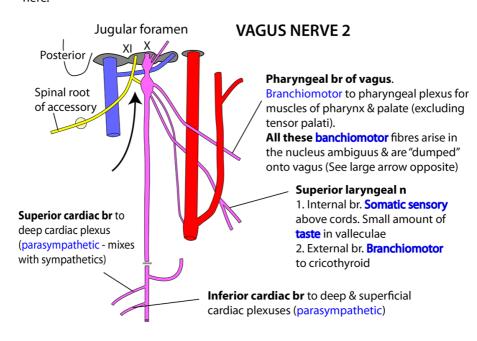
Vagus arises from 8-10 rootlets on medulla. Associated nuclei are:

1. Dorsal nucleus of vagus.

General visceral efferent (parasympathetic) to smooth muscle of bronchi, heart, oesophagus, intestine to transverse colon.

General visceral afferent (sensory) from above organs.

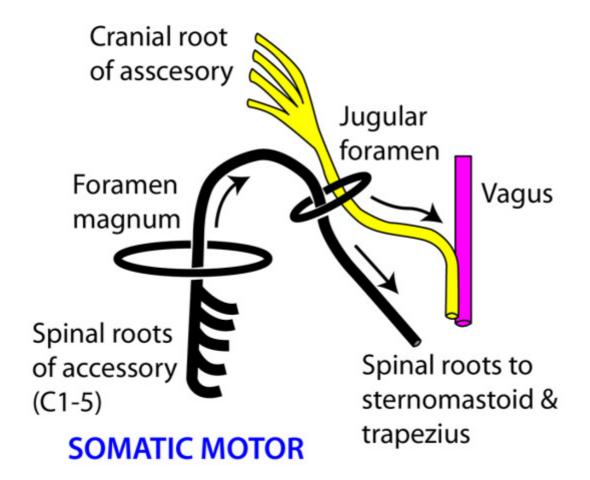
- **2. Nucleus ambiguus.** Branchiomotor supply to striated muscle of palate, pharynx, larynx & upper oesophagus (these fibres originate from the cranial root of accessory).
- 3. Nucleus solitarius. Sensory for baroreceptors and taste.
- **4. Spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve.** All somatic sensory fibres in vagus end here.



XI ACCESSORY NERVE

(Accessory to vagus)

BRANCHIOMOTOR



XII HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE

SOMATIC MOTOR

