

Cranial Nerves In Order

== Structure ==

Cranial cavity The meninges are three protective membranes that surround the brain to minimize damage to the brain in the case of head trauma. The cranial cavity is formed by eight cranial bones known as the neurocranium that in humans includes the skull cap and forms the protective case around the brain. controls the thyroid gland. The cranial cavity has a variety of spinal and cranial nerves residing in it. The remainder of the skull is the facial skeleton. The cranial nerves are responsible for storing sensory The cranial cavity, also known as intracranial space, is the space within the skull that accommodates the brain. Meningitis is the inflammation of meninges caused by bacterial or viral infections. The skull is also known as the cranium

It innervates a muscle, the superior oblique muscle, on the opposite side (contralateral) from its nucleus. The trochlear nerve decussates within the brainstem before emerging on the contralateral side of the brainstem (at the level of the inferior colliculus). An injury to the trochlear nucleus in the brainstem will result in an contralateral superior oblique muscle palsy, whereas an injury to the trochlear nerve (after it has emerged from the brainstem) results in an ipsilateral superior oblique muscle palsy. == Structure == It is the only cranial nerve that exits from the dorsal (rear) aspect of the brainstem. == Structure == The tract descends through the corona radiata and then the genu of the internal capsule (with a few fibers in the posterior limb of the internal capsule) to the midbrain. In the midbrain, the internal capsule becomes the cerebral peduncles. The white matter is located in the ventral portion of the cerebral peduncles, called the crus cerebri. The middle third... The cranial nerves emerge from the central nervous system above the level of the first vertebra of the vertebral column. Each cranial nerve is paired and is present on both sides. The superior oblique muscle which the trochlear... The recurrent laryngeal nerves supply sensation to the larynx below the vocal cords, give cardiac branches to the deep cardiac plexus, and branch to the trachea, esophagus and the inferior constrictor muscles. The posterior cricoarytenoid muscles, the only muscles that can open the vocal folds, are innervated by this nerve. There are conventionally twelve pairs of cranial nerves, which are described with Roman numerals I-XII. Some considered there to be thirteen pairs of cranial nerves, including the non-paired terminal nerve. The numbering of the cranial nerves is based on the order in which they emerge from the brain and brainstem, from front to back. The afferent nerve fibers of the olfactory receptor neurons transmit nerve impulses about odors to the central nervous system (olfaction). Derived from the embryonic nasal placode, the olfactory nerve is somewhat unusual among cranial nerves because it is capable of some regeneration if damaged. The olfactory nerve is sensory in nature and originates on the olfactory mucosa in the upper part of the nasal cavity. From the olfactory mucosa, the nerve (actually many small nerve fascicles) travels up through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone to reach the surface of the brain. Here the fascicles enter the olfactory bulb and synapse there; from the bulbs (one on each side) the olfactory information is transmitted into the brain via the olfactory tract. The fascicles of the olfactory nerve are not visible on a cadaver brain because they are severed upon removal.

Brainstem The midbrain is continuous with the thalamus of the diencephalon through the tentorial notch, and sometimes the diencephalon is included in the brainstem. Ten pairs of cranial nerves come from the brainstem. In the human brain, the brainstem is composed of the midbrain, the pons, and the medulla oblongata. and sensory nerve supply to the face and neck via the cranial nerves. Other roles include the regulation The brainstem (or brain stem) is the posterior stalk-like part of the brain that connects the cerebrum with the spinal cord

It has the greatest intracranial length. The capacity of an adult human cranial cavity is 1,200-1,700 cm3.

Recurrent laryngeal nerve The right and left nerves are not symmetrical, with the left nerve looping under the aortic arch, and the right nerve looping under the right subclavian artery, then traveling upwards. They both travel alongside the trachea. Additionally, the nerves are among the few nerves that follow a recurrent course, moving in the opposite direction to the nerve they branch from, a fact from which they gain their name. (RLN), also known as nervus recurrens, is a branch of the vagus nerve (cranial nerve X) that supplies all the intrinsic muscles of the larynx, with the The recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN), also known as nervus recurrens, is a branch of the vagus nerve (cranial nerve X) that supplies all the intrinsic muscles of the larynx, with the exception of the cricothyroid muscles. There are two recurrent laryngeal nerves, right and left

The brainstem is very small, making up around only 2.6 percent of the brain's total weight. It has the critical roles of regulating heart and respiratory function, helping to control heart rate and breathing rate. It also provides the main motor and sensory nerve supply to the face and neck via the cranial nerves. Ten pairs of cranial nerves come from the brainstem. Other roles include the regulation of the central nervous system and the body's sleep cycle. It is also of prime importance in the conveyance of motor and sensory pathways from the rest of the brain to the body, and from the body back to the brain. These pathways include the corticospinal tract (motor function), the dorsal column-medial lemniscus pathway (fine touch, vibration sensation, and proprioception), and the spinothalamic tract (pain, temperature... == Structure... == The terminal nerves (0), olfactory nerves (I) and optic nerves (II) emerge from

Cranial Nerves In Order

the cerebrum, and the remaining ten pairs arise from the brainstem, which is the lower part of the brain.

Corticobulbar tract The corticobulbar tract is one of the pyramidal tracts, the other being the corticospinal tract. "bulbar" region, and are primarily involved in carrying the motor function of the non-oculomotor cranial nerves, like muscles of the face, head and neck The corticobulbar (or corticonuclear) tract is a two-neuron white matter motor pathway connecting the motor cortex in the cerebral cortex to the medullary pyramids, which are part of the brainstem's medulla oblongata (also called "bulbar") region, and are primarily involved in carrying the motor function of the non-oculomotor cranial nerves, like muscles of the face, head and neck

The corticobulbar tract originates in the primary motor cortex of the frontal lobe, just superior to the lateral fissure and rostral to the central sulcus in the precentral gyrus (Brodmann area 4). The corticobulbar tract however also includes fibres from disparate regions from across the cerebral cortex (not limited to the frontal lobes).

Trochlear nerve cranial nerves, the trochlear nerve is exclusively a motor nerve (somatic efferent nerve). Unlike most other cranial nerves, the trochlear nerve is exclusively a motor nerve (somatic efferent nerve). The trochlear nerve is unique among the cranial nerves in several The trochlear nerve (), (lit. pulley-like nerve) also known as the fourth cranial nerve, cranial nerve IV, or CN IV, is a cranial nerve that innervates a single muscle - the superior oblique muscle of the eye (which operates through the pulley-like trochlea)

The recurrent laryngeal nerves are the nerves of the sixth pharyngeal arch. The existence of the recurrent laryngeal nerve was first documented by the physician Galen. It is the smallest nerve in terms of the number of axons it contains.

Olfactory nerve somewhat unusual among cranial nerves because it is capable of some regeneration if damaged. The olfactory nerve is sensory in nature and originates on The olfactory nerve, also known as the first cranial nerve, cranial nerve I, or simply CN I, is a cranial nerve that contains sensory nerve fibers relating to the sense of smell

The specialized olfactory receptor neurons of the olfactory nerve are located in the olfactory mucosa of the upper parts of the nasal... The cranial nerves are considered components of the peripheral nervous system (PNS), although on a structural level the olfactory (I), optic (II... == Anatomy == The trochlear nerve is unique among the cranial nerves in several respects: The autonomic nervous system is regulated by integrated reflexes through the brainstem to the spinal cord and organs. These functions include control of respiration, cardiac regulation, vasomotor activity, and certain reflex actions such as coughing, sneezing, swallowing and vomiting. Those are then subdivided into other areas and are also linked to autonomic subsystems and the peripheral nervous system. The hypothalamus, just above the brain stem, acts as an integrator for autonomic functions, receiving autonomic regulatory input from the limbic system.

Autonomic nervous system submandibular (cranial nerve VII and IX), otic in inner ear space (cranial nerve IX) tympanic nerve of VII with C9, C10, C5 (cranial nerves VII, XI, X, V) in promontory The autonomic nervous system (ANS), sometimes called the visceral nervous system and formerly the vegetative nervous system, is a division of the nervous system that operates internal organs, smooth muscle and glands. The fight-or-flight response, also known as the acute stress response, is set into action by the autonomic nervous system. The autonomic nervous system is a control system that acts largely unconsciously and regulates bodily functions, such as the heart rate, its force of contraction, digestion, respiratory rate, pupillary response, urination, and sexual arousal

Although conflicting reports about its subdivisions exist...

Cranial nerves Cranial nerves are nerves that emerge directly from the brain, including the brainstem, in contrast to spinal nerves, which emerge from segments of the Cranial nerves are nerves that emerge directly from the brain, including the brainstem, in contrast to spinal nerves, which emerge from segments of the spinal cord. They relay information between the brain and various parts of the body, primarily to the head and neck regions and are responsible for special senses of vision, taste, smell, and hearing

Abducens nerve abducent nerve, also known as the sixth cranial nerve, cranial nerve VI, or simply CN VI, is a cranial nerve in humans and various other animals that controls The abducens nerve or abducent nerve, also known as the sixth cranial nerve, cranial nerve VI, or simply CN VI, is a cranial nerve in humans and various other animals that controls the movement of the lateral rectus muscle, one of the extraocular muscles responsible for outward gaze. It is a somatic efferent nerve

Carotid sinus nerve Yale School of Medicine. Cranial Nerves. Archived from the original on 2016-03-03. Anatomy Lesson by Wesley Norman (Georgetown University) (IX) "9-13". The carotid branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve (carotid sinus nerve or Hering's nerve) is a small branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve (cranial nerve IX) that innervates the carotid sinus, and carotid body

The spaces between meninges and the brain are filled with a clear cerebrospinal fluid, increasing the protection of the brain. Facial bones of the skull are not included in the cranial cavity. There are only eight cranial bones: The occipital, sphenoid, frontal, ethmoid, two parietal, and two temporal bones are fused

Cranial Nerves In Order

together by the ossification of fixed fibrous sutures. The frontal and sphenoid bones are towards the front middle of the skull and in front of the temporal bone. The ethmoid bone is the bone at the roof of the nose that... b3c4e358d2 == Structure == b3c4e358d2

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