

Cranial Nerve 3 Palsy

CN XII is a nerve with a sole motor function. The nerve arises from the hypoglossal nucleus in the medulla as a number of small rootlets, pass through the hypoglossal canal and down through the neck, and eventually passes up again over the tongue muscles it supplies into the tongue. 84367bf28b The path of the facial nerve can be divided into six segments: 84367bf28b Traditional descriptions of the accessory nerve divide it into a spinal part and a cranial part. The cranial component rapidly joins the vagus nerve, and there is ongoing debate about whether the cranial part should be considered part of the accessory nerve proper. Consequently, the term "accessory nerve" usually refers only to the nerve supplying the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles, also called the spinal accessory nerve. 84367bf28b == Presentation == 84367bf28b There are two separate vagus nerves: the right vagus and the left vagus. In the neck, the right vagus nerve contains on average approximately 105,000 fibers, while the left vagus nerve has about 87,000 fibers, according to one source. Other sources report different figures, with around 25,000 fibers in the right vagus nerve and 23,000 fibers in the left. 84367bf28b The facial nerve also supplies preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to several head and neck ganglia. 84367bf28b

Facial nerve paralysis The most common is Bell's palsy, a disease of unknown cause that may only be diagnosed by exclusion of identifiable serious causes. The pathway of the facial nerve is long and relatively convoluted, so there are a number of causes that may result in facial nerve paralysis. In blunt trauma, the facial nerve is the most commonly injured cranial nerve. Physical trauma, especially fractures Facial nerve paralysis is a common problem that involves the paralysis of any structures innervated by the facial nerve. resulting in a peripheric type palsy 84367bf28b

Oculomotor nerve The oculomotor nerve is derived from the basal plate of the embryonic midbrain. The oculomotor nerve, also known as the third cranial nerve, cranial nerve III, or simply CN III, is a cranial nerve that enters the orbit through the The oculomotor nerve, also known as the third cranial nerve, cranial nerve III, or simply CN III, is a cranial nerve that enters the orbit through the superior orbital fissure and innervates extraocular muscles that enable most movements of the eye and that raise the eyelid. The nerve also contains fibers that innervate the intrinsic eye muscles that enable pupillary constriction and accommodation (ability to focus on near objects as in reading). Cranial nerves IV and VI also participate in control of eye movement 84367bf28b

Hypoglossal nerve The hypoglossal nerve, also known as the twelfth cranial nerve, cranial nerve XII, or simply CN XII, is a cranial nerve that innervates all the extrinsic The hypoglossal nerve, also known as the twelfth cranial nerve, cranial nerve XII, or simply CN XII, is a cranial nerve that innervates all the extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue except for the palatoglossus, which is innervated by the vagus nerve 84367bf28b

Sixth nerve palsy Sixth nerve palsy, or abducens nerve palsy, is a disorder associated with dysfunction of cranial nerve VI (the abducens nerve), which is responsible for Sixth nerve palsy, or abducens nerve palsy, is a disorder associated with dysfunction of cranial nerve VI (the abducens nerve), which is responsible for causing contraction of the lateral rectus muscle to abduct (i. These two muscles are synergists or "yoke muscles" as both attempt to move the eye to the left or right. e. It is partly caused by overaction of the medial rectus on the unaffected side as it tries to provide the extra innervation to the affected lateral rectus. Thus, the diplopia is horizontal and worse in the distance. The condition is commonly unilateral but can also occur bilaterally. , turn out) the eye. The inability of an eye to turn outward results in a convergent strabismus or esotropia, of which the primary symptom is diplopia (commonly known as double vision), in which the two images appear side-by-side. Diplopia is also increased when looking at the affected side 84367bf28b

The vagus nerve is the longest nerve of the autonomic nervous system in the human body, consisting of both sensory... 84367bf28b == See also == 84367bf28b The unilateral abducens nerve palsy is the most common isolated ocular motor nerve palsies. 84367bf28b

Facial nerve The nerve typically travels from the pons through the facial canal in the temporal bone and exits the skull at the stylomastoid foramen. It arises from the brainstem from an area posterior to the cranial nerve VI (abducens nerve) and anterior to cranial nerve VIII (vestibulocochlear nerve). The facial nerve, also known as the seventh cranial nerve, cranial nerve VII, or simply CN VII, is a cranial nerve that emerges from the pons of the brainstem The facial nerve, also known as the seventh cranial nerve, cranial nerve VII, or simply CN VII, is a cranial nerve that emerges from the pons of the brainstem, controls the muscles of facial expression, and functions in the conveyance of taste sensations from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue 84367bf28b

Because the trochlear nerve is the thinnest and has the longest intracranial course of the cranial nerves, it is particularly vulnerable to traumatic injury. 84367bf28b

Oculomotor nerve palsy As the name Oculomotor nerve palsy or oculomotor neuropathy is an eye condition resulting from damage to the third cranial nerve or a branch thereof. The limitations of eye movement resulting from the condition are generally so severe that patients are often unable to maintain normal eye alignment when gazing straight ahead, leading to strabismus and, as a consequence, double vision (diplopia). Damage to this nerve will result in an inability to move the eye normally. The nerve also supplies the upper eyelid muscle (levator palpebrae superioris) and is accompanied by parasympathetic fibers innervating the muscles responsible for pupil constriction (sphincter pupillae). Oculomotor nerve palsy or oculomotor neuropathy is an eye condition resulting from damage to the third cranial nerve or a branch thereof. As the name suggests, the oculomotor nerve supplies the majority of the muscles controlling eye movements (four of the six extraocular

muscles, excluding only the lateral rectus and superior oblique) 84367bf28b

Vagus nerve The vagus nerve, also known as the tenth cranial nerve (CN X), plays a crucial role in the autonomic nervous system, which is responsible for regulating involuntary functions within the human body. By controlling these processes, the vagus nerve contributes to the body's "rest and digest" response, helping to calm the body after stress, lower heart rate, improve digestion, and maintain homeostasis. As a key part of the parasympathetic nervous system, the vagus nerve helps regulate essential involuntary functions like heart rate, breathing, and digestion. This nerve carries both sensory and motor fibers and serves as a major pathway that connects the brain to various organs, including the heart, lungs, and digestive tract 84367bf28b

The hypoglossal nerve arises as... 84367bf28b Strength testing of these muscles can be measured during a neurological examination to assess function of the spinal accessory nerve. Poor strength or limited movement are suggestive of damage, which can result from a variety of causes. Injury to the spinal accessory nerve is most commonly caused by medical... 84367bf28b

Accessory nerve The sternocleidomastoid muscle tilts and rotates the head, whereas the trapezius muscle, connecting to the scapula, acts to shrug the shoulder. It is classified as the eleventh of twelve pairs of cranial nerves because part of it was formerly believed to originate in the brain. The accessory nerve, also known as the eleventh cranial nerve, cranial nerve XI, or simply CN XI, is a cranial nerve that supplies the sternocleidomastoid The accessory nerve, also known as the eleventh cranial nerve, cranial nerve XI, or simply CN XI, is a cranial nerve that supplies the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles 84367bf28b

The facial and intermediate nerves can be collectively referred to as the nervus intermediofacialis. 84367bf28b To compensate for the double-vision resulting from the weakness of the superior oblique, patients characteristically tilt their head down and to the side opposite the affected muscle. 84367bf28b == Structure == 84367bf28b The oculomotor nerve originates from the third nerve nucleus at the level of the superior colliculus in the midbrain. The third nerve nucleus is located ventral to the cerebral aqueduct, on the pre-aqueductal grey matter. The fibers from the two third nerve nuclei located laterally on either side of the cerebral aqueduct then pass through the red nucleus. From the red nucleus fibers then pass via the substantia nigra to emerge from the substance of the brainstem at the oculomotor sulcus (a groove on the lateral wall of the interpeduncular fossa). 84367bf28b Harada-Ito procedure 84367bf28b On emerging from the brainstem... 84367bf28b

Bell's palsy Typically symptoms come on over 48 hours. Bell's palsy can trigger an increased sensitivity to sound known as hyperacusis. Facial palsy is Bell's palsy is a type of facial paralysis that results in a temporary inability to control the facial muscles on the affected side of the face. Symptoms can vary from mild to severe. Other symptoms include drooping of the eyebrow, a change in taste, and pain around the ear. In most cases, the weakness is temporary and significantly improves over weeks. They may include muscle twitching, weakness, or total loss of the ability to move one or, in rare cases, both sides of the face. Bell's palsy. Bell's palsy is the result of a malfunction of the facial nerve (cranial nerve VII), which controls the muscles of the face 84367bf28b

Fourth nerve palsy This condition often causes vertical or near vertical double vision as the weakened muscle prevents the eyes from moving in the same direction together. Fourth cranial nerve palsy or trochlear nerve palsy, is a condition affecting cranial nerve 4 (IV), the trochlear nerve, which is one of the cranial nerves Fourth cranial nerve palsy or trochlear nerve palsy, is a condition affecting cranial nerve 4 (IV), the trochlear nerve, which is one of the cranial nerves. It causes weakness or paralysis of the superior oblique muscle that it innervates 84367bf28b

A complete oculomotor nerve palsy will result in a characteristic displacement outward (exotropia) and downward (hypotropia). The outward displacement occurs because the lateral rectus muscle (innervated by the sixth cranial nerve) maintains muscle tone in comparison to the paralyzed medial rectus. The downward displacement... 84367bf28b == Structure == 84367bf28b == Structure == 84367bf28b The nerve is involved in controlling tongue movements required for speech and swallowing, including sticking out the tongue and moving it from side to side. Damage to the nerve or the neural pathways which control it can affect the ability of the tongue to move and its appearance, with the most common sources of damage being injury from trauma or surgery, and motor neuron disease. The first recorded description of the nerve was by Herophilus in the third century BC. The name hypoglossus springs from the fact that its passage is below the tongue, from hypo (Greek: "under") and glossa (Greek: "tongue"). 84367bf28b == Signs and symptoms == 84367bf28b == Signs and symptoms == 84367bf28b The condition normally gets better by itself, with most achieving... 84367bf28b The cause of Bell's palsy is unknown and it can occur at any age. Risk factors include diabetes, a recent upper respiratory tract infection, and pregnancy. It results from a dysfunction of cranial nerve VII (the facial nerve). Many believe that this is due to a viral infection that results in swelling. Diagnosis is based on a person's appearance and ruling out other possible causes. Other conditions that can cause facial weakness include brain tumor, stroke, Ramsay Hunt syndrome type 2, myasthenia gravis, and Lyme disease. 84367bf28b When present at birth, it is known as congenital fourth nerve palsy. 84367bf28b Facial nerve paralysis is characterised by facial weakness, usually only on one side of the face, with other symptoms possibly including loss of taste, hyperacusis and decreased secretion of saliva and tears. Other signs may be linked to the cause of the paralysis, such as vesicles in the ear, which may occur if the facial palsy is due to shingles. Symptoms may develop over several hours. Acute facial pain radiating from the ear may precede the onset of other symptoms. 84367bf28b

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