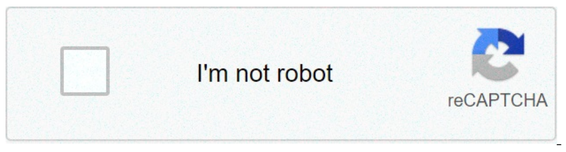

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Cranial nerve muscle innervation

Twelve nerves connect the brain to various parts of the head, neck and trunk. These cranial nerves have a corresponding Roman number to identify them, depending on their position from the back. Most cranial nerves provide sensory information or motor control of various muscles, but few perform both. The olfactory nerve is responsible for transmitting odorous information to brain areas responsible for smell and memory. Of the twelve skull nerves, the olfactory nerve is the smallest. Besides, it does not emanate from the brain stem. Damage to the olfactory nerve can cause loss of smell, alterations of taste and distortion of smell. GrapeImages / Getty Images Like the olfactory nerve, the optic nerve does not emanate from the brain stem. He is responsible for transmitting visual information. In addition, the optical nerve leads visual impulses for two neurological reflections. The reflex of arrangement is the swelling of the lens that occurs when you look at a nearby object. The pupil reflex is the constriction of the pupils in the presence of light. Optical nerve lesions can create different levels and types of blindness, while inflammation can affect visual sharpness or color detection. medlar / Getty ImagesTre separate nerves work together to move your eyes. The first is the oculomotor nerve, which controls all the muscles of the eyes except the oblique and lateral muscles of the rectum. It also helps the optic nerve with the reflex of the pupil light. The cranial nerve III originates in the mesencephalus, which is part of the encephalic trunk. Oculomotor nerve damage can cause double vision, lowering of eyelids, pupil dilation and inability to coordinate both eyes. seb_ra / Getty Images The trochle nerve is the second nerve providing the eye movement. It controls the oblique muscle and allows the eyes to look down and down. Like the oculomotor nerve, it originates from the mesencephalus. If the nerve or oblique muscle are damaged, the eye may not be able to move properly down. This nerve is the only cranial nerve coming out of the encephalic trunk from the back. gawrav / Getty Images The final nerve for the movement of the eyes is the abducens nerve, which controls the lateral rectum muscle. It is this muscle that allows the eye to look out. The deterioration of the lateral rectum muscle or the abducens nerve can cause double vision. This nerve leaves the encephalic trunk where the ponones and the marrow meet. Antonio_Diaz / Getty Images The trigeminal nerve is the largest of the cranial nerves and has three divisions: Ophthalmic: sends sensory information from the top of the faceMascellario: sends sensory information from the central part of the faceMandibolare: sends sensory information from the bottom of the face and controls theInside the jaw and ear This nerve provides sensation to the skin of the face and controls muscles for chewing and similar actions. Injuries that affect the trigeminal trigemine can cause loss of sensation in the respective area of the face. Translation: / Getty Images The facial nerve controls the muscles responsible for facial expression, as well as providing the sensation of taste for the front two-thirds of the tongue, and control of the stapedius muscle. It also provides salivaries, tear gas and other glands in the head and neck. In addition, it can communicate some sensations from the outside of the ear. The facial nerve also has one of the most complex pathways, originating as two separate roots in the brain stem that eventually merge. Dean Mitchell / Getty Images To provide information about both hearing and balance, the vestibolochlear nerve has two branches: the vestibular and cochlear. The first provides feeling for areas in the inner ear, including information about balance. This allows the vestibular-ocular reflex, which stabilizes the head and allows the eyes to trace moving objects. The cochlear branch transmits information from the cochlea, and that's how we hear sounds. kentarus / Getty Images Oral sensation, taste and salivation all partially derive from the glossopharyngeal nerve which sends sensory information from the back of the tongue, from the back of the throat, from the sections of the inner ear and from the from the breasts. In addition, it provides the sense of taste for the back of the tongue. The glossopharyngeal nerve is also responsible for the voluntary movement of the stylopharyngeus muscle in the throat. It originates in the oblong medulla. Eva-Katalin / Getty Images Perhaps the most diverse cranial nerves, the vagus nerve provides both sensory and parasympathetic nourishment to various neck structures and most organs in the chest and abdomen. It allows motor control of the throat muscles and stimulates the muscles of the organs in the chest. The vagus nerve also transmits information from the ear canal, throat, thoracic organs and abdominal organs. It has the longest path of cranial nerves, coming from the medulla. kirisa99 / Getty Images The accessory nerve provides the sternocleidomastoid and trapezium muscles in the neck. These muscles allow most neck movements and some shoulder movements. The accessory nerve has two sections: cranial and spinal. The cranial portion begins in the oblongate medulla while the spinal section comes from the spinal cord. Damage to this nerve can weaken the neck and shoulders. The hypoglossal nerve provides the intrinsic muscles of the tongue, which allow its many intricate movements. It is from the medulla oblongate and travels into the jaw. Unlike many other nerves, the motor corticos of both hemispheres of the brain provide the hypoglossal nerve. Any damage can cause atrophy of the muscles of the tongue, causing weakness of tongue movement. Cranial nerves are a set of twelve nerves that originate in the brain. Everyone has a function meaning or movement. The functions of cranial nerves are sensory, sensory, or both: Sensory cranial nerves help a person see, smell and hear.Motor cranial nerves help control muscle movements in the head and neck. Each nerve has a name that reflects its function and a number based on its position in the brain. Scientists use Roman numerals from Iâ¯¬ "XII to label the cranial nerves in the brain. This article will explore the functions of cranial nerves and provide a diagram. The olfactory nerve transmits information to the brain regarding a person's sense of smell.When a person insists fragrant molecules, the olfactory receptors inside the nasal passage send the impulses to the cranial cavity, which then travels to the olfactory bulb. Olfactory neurons and nerve fibers meet with other nerves, which transmit into the olfactory tract. The tract then travels to the frontal lobe and other areas of the brain that are involved with the memory and notation of different odors. The optic nerve transmits information to the brain about a person's vision. When light enters the eye, it hits the retina, which contains rods and cones. These are photoreceptors that translate signals from light into visual information to the brain.cones are located in the central retina and are involved with color vision. The rods are located in the peripheral retina and are involved with non-color vision. These photoreceptors carry signal pulses along nerve cells to form the optic nerve. Most fibers of the optic nerve cross in a structure called the optic chiasm. So, the optical tract projects to primary visual cortication in the occipital lobe on the back of the brain. The occipital lobe is where the brain handles visual information. The oculomotor nerve helps to control muscle movements in the eyes. The oculomotor nerve provides movement to most of the muscles that move the eyeball and upper eyelid, known as the extraocular muscles. The oculomotor nerve also helps the oculomotor nerve. With involuntary eye functions: the muscle of the pupils of the sphincter automatically forces the pupil to allow less light in the eyes when the light is bright. When it is dark, the muscle relaxes to allow more light to enter. The cilic muscles help the lens to adapt to short range and long range vision. This happens automatically when a person looks at objects near or far. The troclear nerve is also involved in the movement of the eye. The trochlear nerve, like the oculomotor nerve, originates in the midbrain. It strengthens the superior contralateral oblique muscle which allows the eye to point downwards and inwards. The trigeminal nerve is the largest cranial nerve and has motor and sensory functions. Engine functions help a person to chew and grit his teeth and give To the muscles in the ear membrane of the ear. The sensory division has three parts that connect to the sites of the sensory receptor on the face: the ophthalmic part gives the feeling to the parts of the eyes, including the cornea, the mucosa in the nose and the skin on the nose, the eyelid and the forehead. The maxillage part of DÃ to the third average face, side of the nose, upper teeth and lower eyelid. The mandibular part gives feeling to the third lower face, tongue, mucosa of the mouth and lower teeth. The trigeminal nerve is a common disorder of the trigeminal nerve that can cause intense pain and facial tics. It helps the muscle of the lateral rectum, which is one of the extraocular muscles, to turn the look out. The abducens nerve begins in the points of the brain stem, enters an area called Dorello Canal, crosses the cavernous breast and ends in the lateral rectum muscle within the bone orbit. Share on PinterestThe facial nerve performs motor and sensory functions. The facial nerve consists of four nuclei that perform different functions:movement of the muscles that produce the facial expressionmovement of the lacrimal glands, submaxillars and submandibularSensation of the external landSensation of the tasteThe four nuclei The paralysis of the bell is a common disorder of the facial nerve, which causes paralysis on one side of the face and possibly loss of taste. The vestibulecochle nerve is involved in the hearing and balance of the person. The vestibulecochlex is involved in the hearing and balance of the person. The vestibular nerve contains two components: The vestibular nerve helps the body change the position of the head compared to gravity. The body uses this information to maintain balance. The cochlear nerve helps with hearing. The specialised internal capillary cells and the basic membrane vibrate in response to the sounds and determine the frequency and amplitude of the sound. These fibers are combined in the ponones and come out of the skull through the internal acoustic meato of the temporal bone. The glossofaringeo nerve performs motor and sensory functions. The sensory function receives information from the throat, tonsils, middle ear and back of the tongue. The motor division moves the stilofaringeo, a muscle that allows the throat to shorten and widen. The glossopharmaceutical nerve begins in the oblongated marrow of the brain and leaves the skull through the jugular hole, which leads to the timpanic nerve. The vague nerve performs a series of functions: motors, sensors and parasympathetics. The sensory part provides sensations to the outer part of the ear, throat, heart, and abdominal organs. The motor part provides movement to the throat and soft palate. The parasympathetic function regulates the heart rhythm and innervates the smooth muscles of the airways, lungs and gastrointestinal tract. The vague nerve is the longest cranial nerve, as it begins in the marrow and extends to the abdomen. use vague nerve stimulation therapy to treat various conditions, includingdepression and anxiety. Learn more about vagus nerve therapy and stimulation here. Share on Pinterest The accessory nerve provides motor function to the neck. The accessory nerve provides motor function to some neck muscles: It controls the sternocleidomastoid and trapezium muscles that allow a person to rotate, extend and flex the neck and shoulders. The accessory nerve separates into spinal and cranial parts. The spinal component begins in the spinal cord and travels to the skull through the foramen magnum. From there, it meets the cranial component of the accessory nerve and exits the cranium along the internal carotid artery. The cranial part of the accessory nerve combines with the vagus nerve. The hypoglossal nerve is a motor nerve that provides the muscles of the tongue. The hypoglossal nerve originates in the medulla. Hypoglossal nerve disorders can cause paralysis of the tongue, most often occurring on one side. The twelve cranial nerves are a group of nerves that begin in the brain and provide motor and sensory functions to the head and neck. Each cranial nerve has its own unique anatomical features and functions. Doctors can identify neurological or psychiatric disorders by testing cranial nerve functions.

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