

Summary

No.	Name	Type	Function	Foramina of Exit	Lesion	Notes
I	Olfactory	Special sensory	Smell	Cribriform Plate of Ethmoid	Anosmia	Origin : from cerebrum (all other CN from brain stem)
II	Optic		Vision	Optic canal	Anopsia	
III	Oculomotor	- Motor - <u>Parasympathetic</u>	Elevation of the upper eyelid, Accommodation for near vision	Superior orbital fissure	Squint, Ptosis , diplopia, pupillary dilatation , loss of accommodation	- Supplies all the extraocular muscles EXCEPT SO4 & LR6 - also supplies LPS muscle
IV	Trochlear	Motor	Rotates the eye ball downwards & outwards (Supplies Superior oblique)		Diplopia, difficulty in walking downstairs	The <u>only</u> nerve that rise from the <i>dorsal surface</i> of the midbrain
V	Trigeminal	Mixed : - Ophthalmic (sensory) - Maxillary (sensory) - Mandibular (mixed)	- Sensory : general sensations from the face & <u>ant. 2/3</u> of tongue - Motor : supplies 4 muscles of mastication & other 4 muscles	- Ophthalmic : Superior Orbital Fissure - Maxillary : Foramen Rotundum - Mandibular : Foramen Ovale	Loss of general sensations in the area of distribution, paralysis of the muscles of mastication	Trigeminal Neuralgia (tic douloureux) : - Compression of 5 th CN - Usually involves the maxillary & mandibular
VI	Abducent	Motor	Moves the eyeball laterally (Supplies Lateral rectus)	Superior orbital fissure	Medial squint , diplopia	Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis : Compression of abducent nerve & internal carotid artery
VII	Facial	- Motor - Special sensory - <u>Parasympathetic</u>	Motor to expression muscles, lacrimal gland, salivary glands, taste fibers to <u>ant. 2/3</u> of tongue	Internal acoustic meatus; Stylomastoid Foramen	Bell's palsy , loss of taste from <u>ant. 2/3</u> of tongue, and loss of lacrimation & salivation	Bell's palsy : unable to show teeth or close the eye <i>on affected side</i>

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VIII	Vestibulo-cochlear or (statoacoustic) or (auditory)	Special sensory	- <u>Vestibular</u> part: conveys impulses associated with balance of body - <u>Cochlear</u> part : conveys impulses associated with hearing	Internal acoustic meatus	Loss of hearing, tinnitus, vertigo, dizziness, ataxia		Has two parts : Vestibular & Cochlear
IX	Glossopharyngeal	- Motor - Sensory (general & special) - <u>Parasympathetic</u>	Carries taste fibers from <u>post. 1/3</u> of tongue, general sensations from pharynx & palate	Jugular foramen	Dysphagia, loss of parotid secretion & sensation from throat, and loss of taste from <u>post. 1/3</u> of the tongue		Supplies Stylopharyngeus & Parotid gland
X	Vagus		Supplies visceral <u>muscles</u> , muscles of the larynx & pharynx, glands of GIT, taste buds on the base of tongue, and <u>sensations</u> from the viscera		Difficulty in swallowing & speech	Loss of sensations from the organs, and taste from base of tongue	The <u>cranial</u> part of the accessory nerve joins the vagus nerve (MOTOR)
XI	Accessory		- <u>Cranial</u> part : unites with the vagus and supplies voluntary muscles of larynx, pharynx and esophagus - <u>Spinal</u> part : supplies Sternomastoid & Trapezius			Inability to turn the head & raise the shoulder	Has two parts : Cranial & Spinal
XII	Hypoglossal	Motor	- Motor to all muscles of the tongue <i>EXCEPT palatoglossus</i> , - Allows movements of tongue during speech and swallowing	Hypoglossal canal	Difficulty in chewing & speech		The paralyzed tongue becomes shrunken & furrowed on the affected side, and on protrusion <u>deviates to affected side</u>

N.B. : 1,2,8 → Sensory ⁽¹²⁸⁾

3,7,9,10 → +Parasympathetic ⁽¹⁹⁷³⁾

5,7,9,10 → mixed ⁽¹⁹⁷⁵⁾