



NERVE SUPPLY OF FACE 5TH & 7TH CRANIAL NERVES

L10

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OBJECTIVES

- List the nuclei of the deep origin of the <u>trigeminal and</u> <u>facial nerves</u> in the brain stem.
- 2. Describe the type and site of each nucleus.
- 3. Describe the superficial attachment of <u>trigeminal and</u> facial nerves to the brain stem.
- 4. Describe the <u>main course and distribution of trigeminal</u> and facial nerves in the face.
- 5. Describe the main motor & sensory manifestation in case of <u>lesion of the trigeminal & facial nerves.</u>

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
TMJ	Temporomandibular joints

TRIGEMINAL NERVE

Type of CN

Mixed (sensory & motor)

No. of nuclei

Four nuclei (3 sensory + 1 Motor)

Trigeminal ganglion site

depression in the middle cranial fossa.

• Dendrites carry sensations from the face

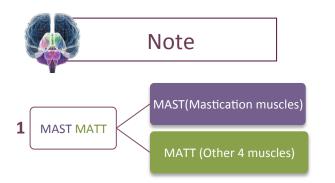
 Axons form the sensory root of trigeminal nerve

Large Lateral sensory root

small medial motor root

Trigeminal Nerve Emerges from the middle of the ventral surface of the pons by 2 roots:

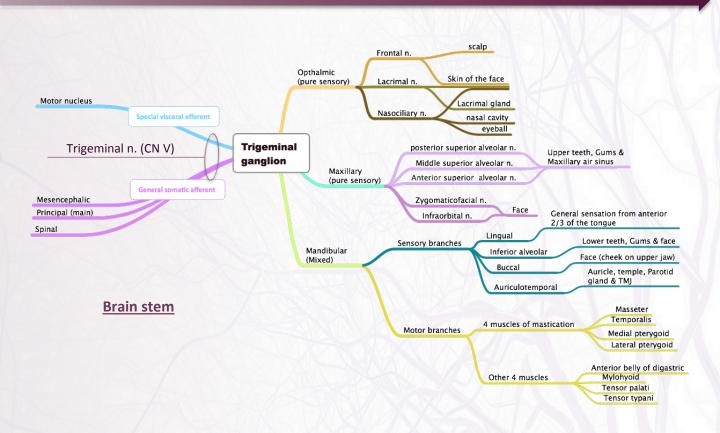
Type of fibers	Nucleus	Location of the Nucleus	Receive fibers / innervate
General somatic	<u>M</u> esencephalic	<u>M</u> idbrain &pons	proprioceptive fibers from muscles of mastication
	Principal (main)	<u>P</u> ons	touch fibers from face & scalp
afferent	S pinal	pons, medulla & upper 2-3 cervical segments of spinal cord	receives pain & temperature sensations from face & scalp.
Special visceral efferent	Motor nucleus	pons	Supplying muscles developed from the 1st pharyngeal arch , (8 muscles) ¹



- 1. Temporalis
- 2. Masseter
- 3. Medial pterygoid
- 4. Lateral pterygoid
- 1. Mylohyoid
- 2. Anterior belly of digastric
- 3. Tensor palati
- 4. Tensor tympani

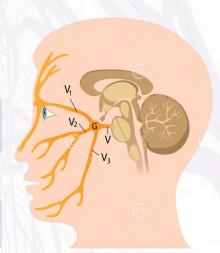
TRIGEMINAL NERVE

Branches and course of Trigeminal (Zoom in for better illustration)



Trigeminal Neuralgia

Cause	Compression, degeneration or inflammation of the 5th cranial nerve
Other term for the condition	tic douloureux (tik doo-luh-roo)
characterized by:	recurring episodes of intense stabbing (excoriating pain)
Usually involves	maxillary & mandibular branches, rarely in the ophthalmic division.



FACIAL NERVE

Mixed (Motor, special sensory, Type of CN parasympathetic). No. of nuclei 3 Nuclei Geniculate

ganglion

located in the facial canal of the head

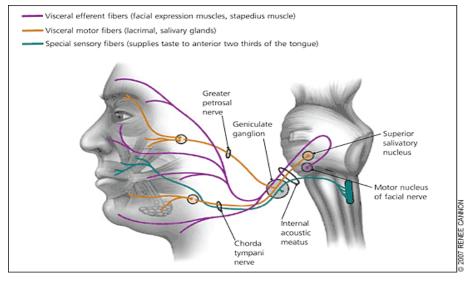
Facial Nerve

Emerges from the cerebellopontine angle by 2 roots:

Medial motor root

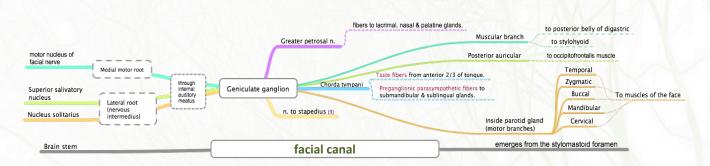
Lateral root (nervous intermedius)

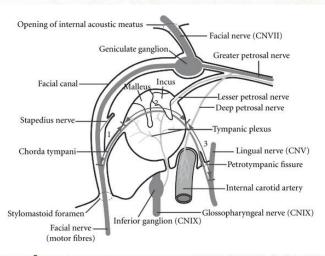
Type of fibers	Nucleus	Location of the Nucleus	Receive fibers / innervate
Special visceral afferent	nucleus solitarius	medulla	carrying taste sensation from anterior 2/3 of the tongue
Special visceral efferent	motor nucleus of facial nerve	Pons	supplying muscles developed from the 2nd pharyngeal arch
General visceral efferent	superior salivatory nucleus	Pons	parasympathetic secretory fibers to submandibular, sublingual, lacrimal, nasal & palatine glands

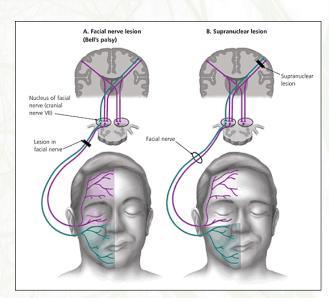


FACIAL NERVE

COURSE OF FACIAL NERVE (Zoom in for better illustration)







Bell's Palsy

Cause	Damage of the facial nerve		
involves	 paralysis of muscles of facial expressions (Bell's) palsy; lower motor neuron lesion 		
	Face is distorted:		
characterized by:	Drooping of lower eyelid,	Sagging of mouth angle,	
	Dribbling of saliva,	Loss of facial expressions,	
	Loss of chewing,	Loss of blowing,	
	Loss of sucking,	Unable to show teeth or close the eye on that side.	

MCQs

Q1	Trigeminal nerve is ?	Q2	which one of these is <u>NOT</u> a division of trigeminal nerve?
A. B. C.	Sensory Motor Mixed	B. N	Ophthalmic Maxillary Buccal
Q3	Trigeminal nerve has two roots and they are	Q4	frontal branch of ophthalmic is supplying:
A. B. C. D.	Lateral sensory & medial motor Lateral motor &medial sensory Lateral motor & lateral sensory Medial motor & medial sensory	B. S.	skin of face & scalp skin of face & lacrimal gland skin of face & nasal cavity Non of the above
Q5	The motor branch of mandibullar is supplying	Q6	Trigeminal neuroglia is <u>rare</u> in which branch?
B. G C. N	Suricle, temple, parotid gland General sensation of the tongue Muscles of mastication & other 4 huscles	В. С	Mandibular Ophthalmic Maxillary
Q7	Which of the following nuclei supply posterior belly of digastric?	Q8	Greater petrosal nerve carries preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to
A. B. C.	Nucleus solitaries Motor nucleus of facial nerve Superior salivatory nucleus	B. s	acrimal, nasal & sublingual glands ubmandibular & palatine gland non of them
Q9	Which of the following nerves carry taste from the anterior 2/3 of tongue	Q10	What are the muscles supplied by the special visceral efferent:
A. B. C. D.	Ligule n. V agus n. Special visceral afferent General somatic afferent	A.Mastication M. B.M. developed from the 2 nd pharyngeal arch. C.M. developed from the 1 st pharyngeal arch.	
		(25)-(25)\(\lambda(\)\(\)	THAT HAVE AND THE NEXT THE RESEARCH

ANSWERS:
| Q | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| ANS | C | C | A | A | C | B | B | C | C | B&C |