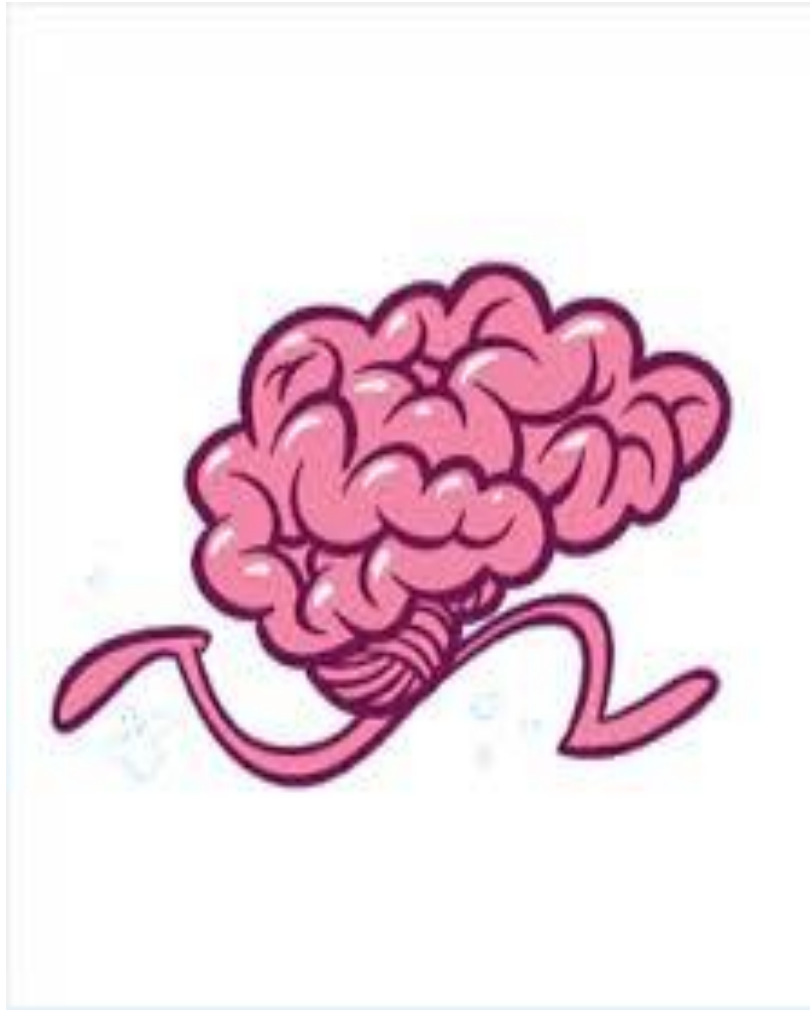





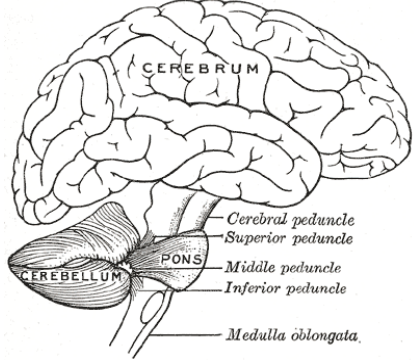
Glossopharyngeal & Vagus nerves IX-X CRANIAL NERVES

ملاحظة:

هذا الملف للمراجعة وترتيب المعلومات فقط وليس مرجع للمذاكرة لانه ليست كل المعلومات متضمنة.



Done by:
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	Glossopharyngeal nerve IX	Vagus nerve X
type	mixed	
attachment	ventral aspect of medulla	
rising roots	between olive and inferior cerebellar peduncle	
		
leave the skull	through jugular foramen	
Superior ganglion	-Small -NO branches -Connected to the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion	-in the jugular foramen Communicates with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inferior ganglion of glossopharyngeal n. - superior cervical sympathetic ganglion - Facial nerve VII
Inferior ganglion	-Large -carries general sensation from pharynx, soft palate, and tonsil -connected to Auricular Branch of Vagus	-just below the jugular foramen Communicates with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cranial part of accessory n. XI - Hypoglossal n. XII - superior cervical sympathetic ganglion - 1st cervical nerve
Special Visceral Efferent (SVE)	originate from nucleus ambiguus (NA) supplies stylopharyngeus muscle	originate from nucleus ambiguus (NA) to muscles of pharynx and larynx
General Visceral Efferent (GVE)	arise from inferior salivatory nucleus (ISN) relay in otic ganglion the postganglionic fibers supply parotid gland (produces saliva)	originate from Dorsal nucleus of vagus synapses in parasympathetic ganglia short postganglionic fibers innervate cardiac, smooth muscles and glands of viscera
Special Visceral Afferent (SVA)	-arise from inferior ganglion -their central processes terminate in nucleus of solitary tract (NST)	sensation from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aricle - external coustic meatus

	-supply the TASTE buds on posterior 1/3 of tongue	- cerebral dura mater to spinal tract and nucleus of trigeminal
General Visceral Afferent (GVA)	visceral sensation from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mucosa of posterior 1/3 of tongue - pharynx - auditory tube - tympanic cavity - carotid sinus end in nucleus of solitary tract (NST)	carry impulse from viscera in neck, thoracic and abdominal cavities to nucleus of solitary tract (NST)
Course	-Passes between Internal jugular vein and External carotid artery -Lies deep to styloid process -Passes between external and internal carotid arteries at the <u>posterior border of stylopharyngeus</u> then lateral to it -Reaches the pharynx by passing between middle and inferior constrictors, deep to hyoglossus muscle, where it breaks into terminal branches	-runs down the neck on the prevertebral muscles and fascia -The internal jugular vein lies behind it -The internal and common carotid arteries lie in front of it aaaaall the way down to the <u>superior thoracic aperture</u> -in the thorax: Right vagus descends in front of the R subclavian artery Left vagus descends between the left common carotid and L subclavian arteries
Branches	1/ Tympanic: in the otic ganglion and gives secretomotor to the parotid gland 2/ Nerve to stylopharyngeus muscle 3/ Pharyngeal: mucosa of pharynx 4/ Tonsillar 5/ Lingual: sensory branches, general and special (taste) from the posterior 1/3 of the tongue 6/Sensory branches: from the carotid sinus and body (baroreceptors and chemoreceptors)	1/ Meningeal: to the dura 2/ Auricular n. to external acoustic meatus and tympanic membrane 3/ Pharyngeal: supplies mucus membrane of the pharynx, superior and middle constrictor muscles, and all the muscles of the palate EXCEPT tensor palati 4/To carotid body 5/Superior Laryngeal: -Internal Laryngeal: sensation to the hypopharynx, epiglottis, and part of the larynx above the vocal folds -External Laryngeal: supplies the cricothyroid muscle 6/ Recurrent Laryngeal: round the subclavian artery on the right and round the arch of aorta on the left gives motor supply to muscles of the larynx EXCEPT cricothyroid sensation below the vocal folds
Lesion manifestations	-difficulty in swallowing -impairment of taste and sensation over the posterior 1/3 of the tongue, palate, and pharynx -absent gag reflex -dysfunction of the parotid gland	-palatal, pharyngeal, and laryngeal paralysis -abnormalities of esophageal motility, gastric secretion, gallbladder emptying, heart rate, and other autonomic dysfunction

- I OLFACTORY
- II OPTIC
- III OCULOMOTOR
- IV TROCHLEAR
- V TRIGEMINAL
- VI ABDUCENS
- VII FACIAL
- VIII ACOUSTIC
- IX GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL
- X VAGUS
- XI SPINAL ACCESSORY
- XII HYPOGLOSSAL

