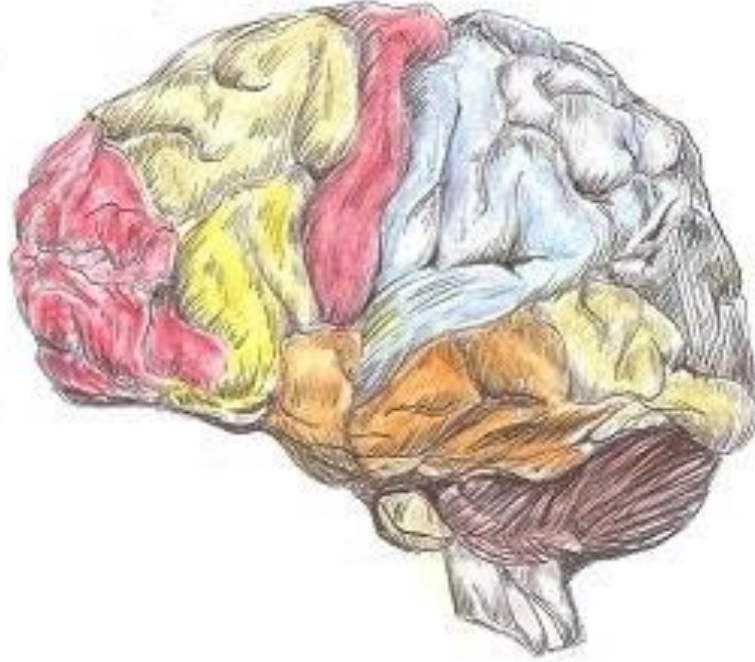


Accessory 11th & Hypoglossal 12nd Cranial Nerves

ملاحظة:

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



Done by:

ندى بن سميح

Hypoglossal Nerve

Motor

The fibers emerge from **sulcus between the pyramid and the olive**

Foramen of exit from skull: **Hypoglossal canal**

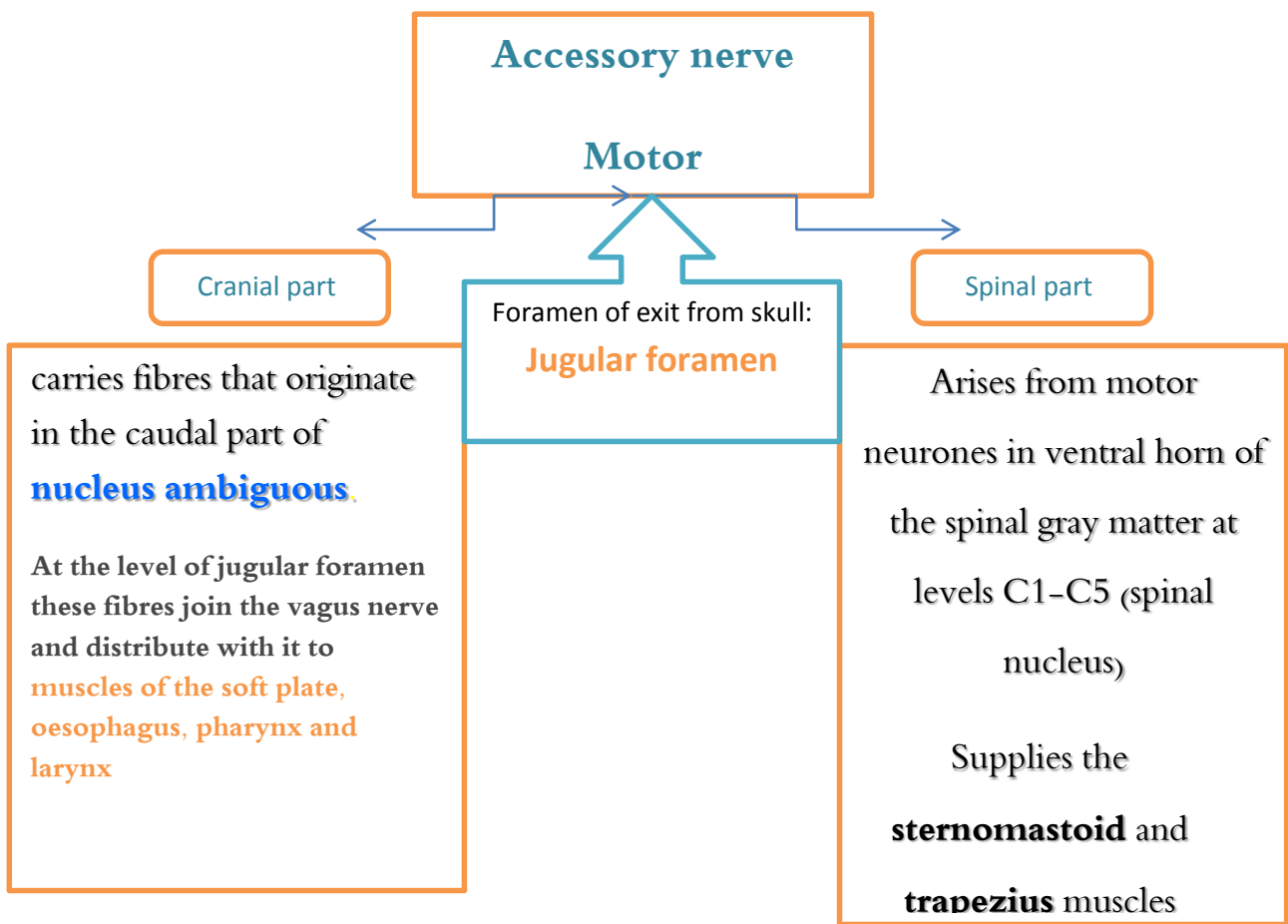
1. Supplies motor innervation to all of the muscles of the tongue Except the palatoglossus

2. It Controls the movements and shape of the tongue during speech and swallowing

3. Carries proprioceptive afferents from the tongue muscles.

LESION OF HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE

- Loss of tongue movements
- Difficulty in chewing and speech
- The tongue paralyses, atrophies, becomes shrunken and furrowed on the affected side (LMN paralysis)
- On protrusion, tongue deviates to the affected side
- If both nerves are damaged, person can't protrude tongue



Function:

Movements of the soft palate, larynx, pharynx.

Controls the movements of neck

Manifestations of Accessory nerve injury

- Atrophy and weakness of trapezius.
- Unilateral paralysis of trapezius is evident by inability to elevate & retract the shoulder ,difficulty in elevating the arm & Winging of scapula
- Dropping of the shoulder
- difficulty in swallowing and speech&
- Inability to turn the head