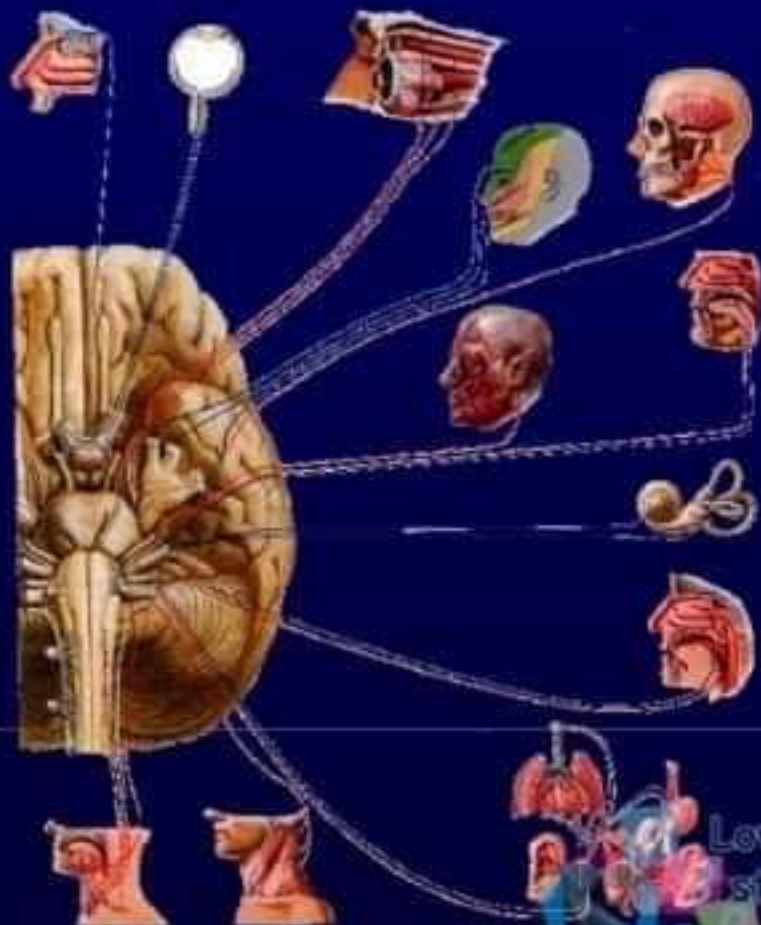


Names of cranial nerves

- I Olfactory nerve
- II Optic nerve
- III Oculomotor nerve
- IV Trochlear nerve
- V Trigeminal nerve
- VI Abducent nerve
- VII Facial nerve
- VIII Vestibulocochlear nerve
- IX Glossopharyngeal nerve
- X Vagus nerve
- XI Accessory nerve
- XII Hypoglossal nerve



Classification of cranial nerves

- **Sensory cranial nerves:** contain only afferent (sensory) fibers
 - I Olfactory nerve
 - II Optic nerve
 - VIII Vestibulocochlear nerve
- **Motor cranial nerves:** contain only efferent (motor) fibers
 - III Oculomotor nerve
 - IV Trochlear nerve
 - VI Abducent nerve
 - XI Accessory nerve
 - XII Hypoglossal nerve
- **Mixed nerves:** contain both sensory and motor fibers---
 - V Trigeminal nerve,
 - VII Facial nerve,
 - IX Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - X Vagus nerve



Sensory cranial nerves

N.	Name	Function	Assessment
I	Olfactory	Smell	Examination of smell
II	optic	Vision	Acuity, field & fundus
VIII	Vestibular part	Equilibrim	Caloric and rotational chair
	Cochlear part	Hearing	Watch test, weber test



Motor cranial nerves

N.	Name	Function	Assessment
III	Oculomotor	Motor to superior, inferior and medial recti; inferior oblique & levator palpebrae superioris Parasympathetic to sphincter papillae and ciliary muscle	Ptosis, pupil, eye movements & squint
IV	Trochlear	Motor to superior oblique	Look to opposite shoulder
VI	Abducent	Motor to lateral rectus	Lateral eye movement
XI	Accessory	Motor to sternocleidomastoid and trapezius	Elevation of shoulders and neck rotation
XII	Hypoglossal	Motor to muscles of tongue	Tongue movements



Mixed cranial nerves

N.	Name	Function	Assessment
V	Trigeminal	Muscles of mastication & sensations of face	Face sensations & power of muscles of mastication
VII	Facial	Muscles of facial expression & taste sensation in ant. 1/3 of tongue	Muscles of facial expression & taste sensation in ant. 1/3 of tongue
X	Vagus	Sensation and movements of Larynx, pharynx, thoracic and abdominal organs	Palatal and pharyngeal reflexes & movements of uvula
XII	Glossopharyngeal	Taste in post 2/3 of tongue & gen. sensation	Taste & general sensation and pharyngeal reflex



Cerebellum

- Behind the brain stem
- Formed of : medline vermis
two cerebellar hemispheres
- Composed of :
outer grey matter and inner
White matter

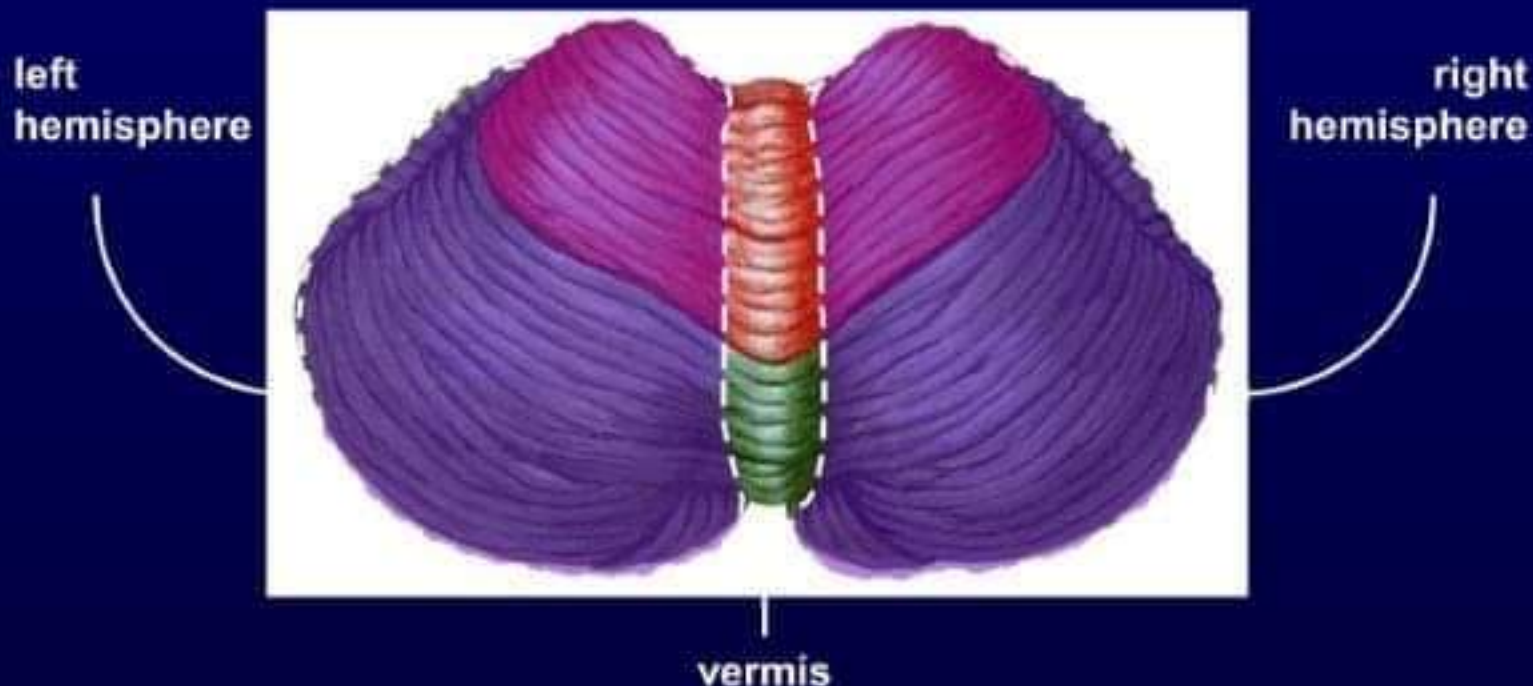


Spinal cord

- Inside spinal canal
- End at lower border of **L1**
- The lowest 3 segments = **Conus**
- The above 4 segments = **Epiconus**
- Inner grey matter and outer white matter



Hemispheres and vermis

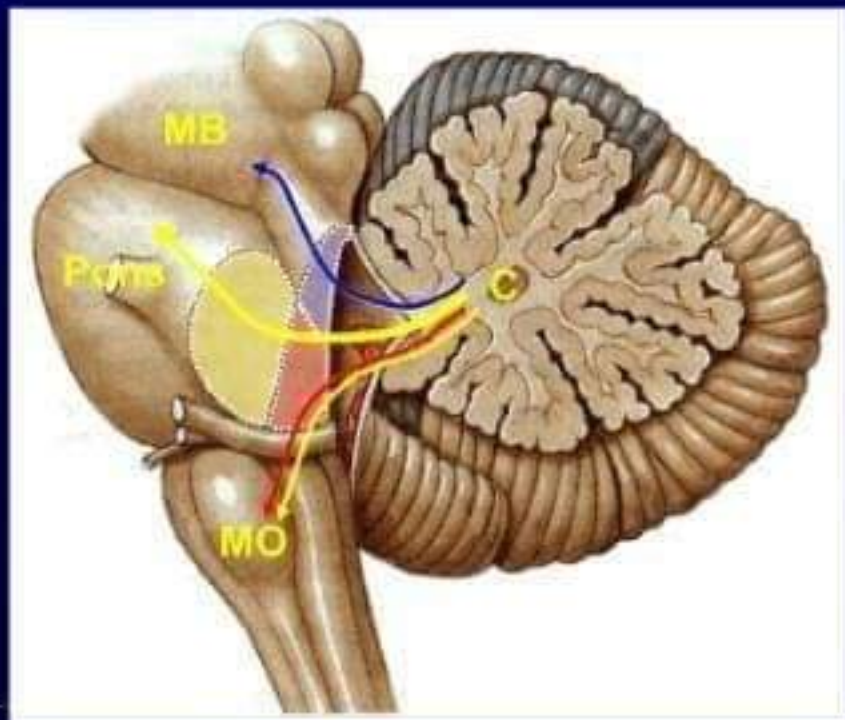


Cerebellar hemispheres are the two bilateral structures.

Vermis is the unpaired midline structure between the two hemispheres.



Cerebellar peduncles



- ✓ Superior peduncle connects cerebellum with midbrain.
- ✓ Middle peduncle connects cerebellum with pons.
- ✓ Inferior peduncle connects cerebellum with medulla oblongata



Cauda equina

- **Lumbosacral roots collection fills the lower part of the spinal canal below L1**

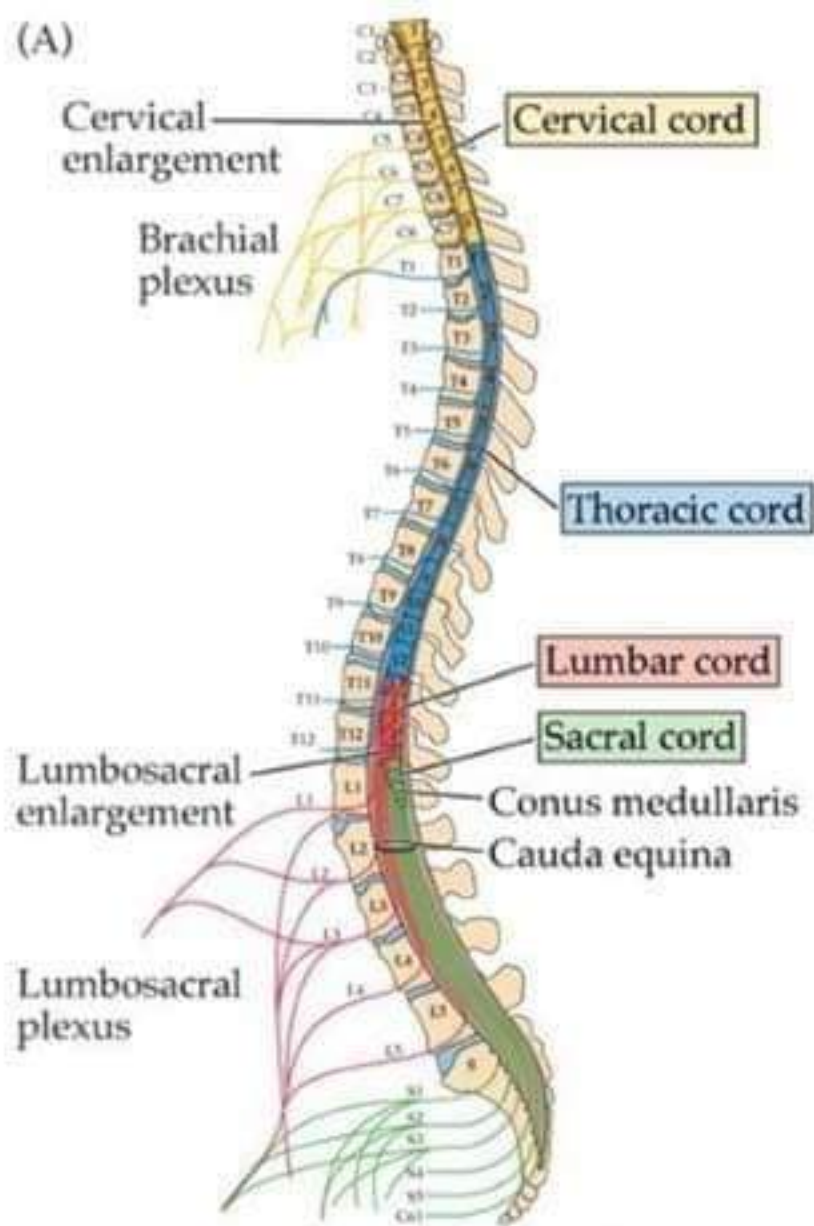


WHAT IS NEUROLOGY?

Neurology is the branch of medicine that deals with diseases of the nervous system.



(A)



Cauda equina
Brachial plexus
Lumbosacral plexus
Cervical enlargement
Lumbosacral enlargement



CNS

Intracranial
part



1. Cerebrum
2. Brain stem
3. Cerebellum

part



Spinal cord &
Cauda equina



Peripheral nervous system

- A.H.Cs
- Roots
- Plexuses
- Peripheral nerves



