

# ANATOMY

Cranial Nerves			
Fibers	Origin	Rely	Function
<b>Optic:</b>			
		LGB	Relay for visual pathway
		Superior colliculus	For reflex saccades
		Pretectal nucleus	Light reflex
		Suprachiasmatic	Circadian rhythm
<b>Oculomotor</b>			
<b>Motor</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> nerve nucleus</b> - Central Caudal - SR sub-nucleus  - Medial Complex - IR sub-nucleus - IO sub-nucleus	}superior division of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> nucleus  }Inferior division of 3 <sup>rd</sup> nerve } nucleus	All extra-ocular muscles except LR and SO <b>Single</b> midline nucleus → Both Levators Paired close to midline  Paired Paired Paired
<b>Parasympathetic</b>	Edinger Westphal	Ciliary ganglia	Sphincter pupillae and ciliary muscles
			<b>Superior branch:</b> superior rectus and levator <b>Inferior branch:</b> MR, IR, IO and parasymp.
<b>Trigeminal nerve:</b>			
<b>Motor</b>	Motor nucleus		Muscles of mastication, tensor tympani, tensor palate, anterior belly of digastric and mylohyoid
<b>Sensory</b>	Spinal nucleus MSN Mesencephalic nucleus	Gasserian ganglia	Sensations from Face Sensations from dura within cranial vault (through ophthalmic division)
<b>Facial Nerve:</b>			
<b>Motor</b>	Facial motor nucleus		Facial expression muscles, platysma, posterior belly of digastric, stylohyoid and stapedius (PPSS)
<b>Parasympathetic</b>	Superior Salivary	GSP → Pterygopalatine → LSP → Otic → Chorda Tympani → Submandibular	Lacrimal gland Parotid gland Submandibular gland
<b>Taste</b>	Solitary nucleus	Geniculate ganglia	Anterior 2/3 of tongue
<b>Glossopharyngeal:</b>			
<b>Motor</b>	Nucleus ambiguus		Stylopharyngeus
<b>Parasympathetic</b>	Inferior salivary	Otic ganglion	Parotid gland
<b>Somato-sensory</b>	Spinal nucleus	Glossopharyngeal ganglia	Posterior third of tongue
<b>Visceral-sensory</b>	Solitary nucleus	Glossopharyngeal ganglia	Carotid sinus
<b>Special-sensory</b>	Solitary nucleus	Glossopharyngeal ganglia	Posterior third of tongue
<b>Vagus:</b>			
<b>Motor</b>	Nucleus ambiguus		Muscles of pharynx and larynx
<b>Parasympathetic</b>	Dorsal motor nucleus		Heart, lung and digestive tract
<b>Somato-sensory</b>	Spinal nucleus	Superior ganglion	Outer ear, the dura of the posterior cranial fossa and the mucosa of the larynx
<b>Visceral-sensory</b>	Solitary nucleus	Inferior ganglion	Thoracic and abdominal viscera – Aortic body chemoreceptors
<b>Special-sensory</b>	Solitary nucleus	Inferior ganglion	Epiglottis