I. Olfactory (S)

- smell

II. Optic (S)

- sight

III. Oculomotor (M)

a. 4 of 6 eye muscles
- inferior oblique
- superior rectus
- medial rectus
- inferior rectus
b. constriction of iris (PS)
c. upper eyelid

IV. Trochlear (M)

- superior oblique

V. Trigeminal (B)

(S) sensation of face
(M) muscles of mastication

VI. Abducens (M)

- lateral rectus

VII. Facial (B)

(S) taste of ant. 2/3 of tongue
(M) facial expressions
(M) glands (PS)

VIII. Vestibulocochlear (S)

- balance and hearing

IX. Glossopharyngeal (B)

(S) taste of post. 1/3 of tongue
(M) pharynx
(M) salivation (PS)

X. Vagus (B)

(S) taste deep in throat
(M)PS of heart, lungs, kidneys, viscera
(M) pharynx, larynx (swallowing)

XI. Spinal Accessory (M)

- pharynx, larynx (swallowing)
- sternocleidomastoid
- trapezius

XII. Hypoglossal (M)

- intrinsic tongue muscles
- shape tongue
- extrinsic tongue
- moves tongue

- tongue weakness
- tongue protrudes to the side of the lesion
- difficulty swallowing

Try to group CNs by function. Which nerves together serve...
Taste
PS function
Eye movement
Swallowing

- facial weakness
- emotion is not voluntary
- so face may move with surprise
- lack of taste in ant. 2/3 of tongue
- dry mouth
- Bell's Palsey

- cannot look laterally
- eye deviates medially

- numbness of face (dyasthesia)
- paralysis and deviation of the jaw to the side of the lesion

- sensorineural deafness
- balance problems
- may be diminished by adaptation if onset is slow

- difficulty swallowing
- lack of taste in post. 1/3 of tongue
- uvula deviates away from lesion

- if a major lesion...death
- minor lesions
- nasal speech
- lack of taste in throat
- parasympathetic problems
- may impair swallowing

- if a major lesion...death
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- right CN II lesion
- left CN II lesion
- right CN III lesion
- right CN IV lesion
- right CN VI lesion
- left CN VII lesion
- right CN XI lesion
- right CN XII lesion