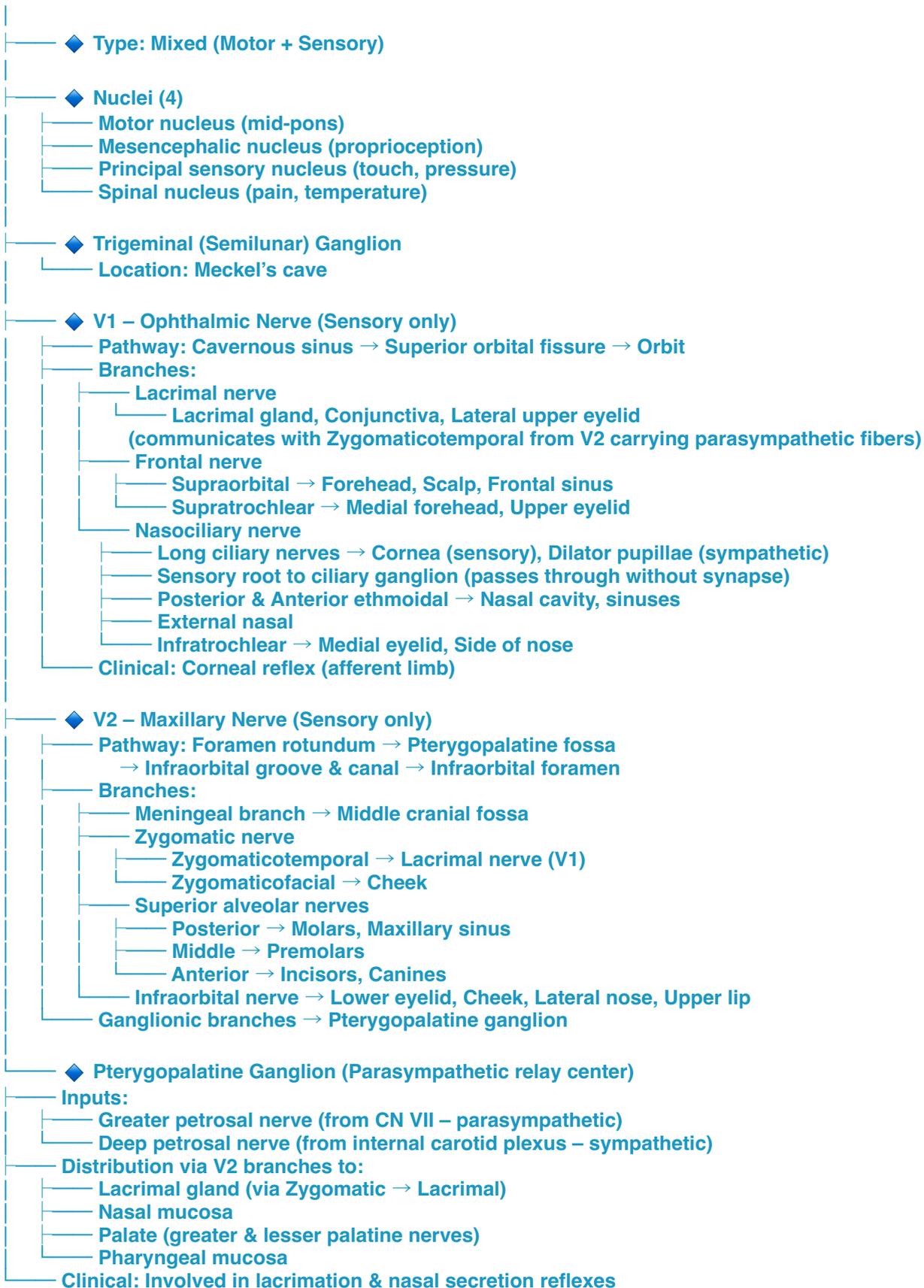


## Trigeminal Nerve (CN V)



# Lec2, Mandibular nerve

## Mandibular Nerve (V3) – Mixed (Motor + Sensory)

### Origin:

- Sensory Root: from Trigeminal Ganglion → Foramen Ovale
- Motor Root: from Trigeminal Motor Nucleus (Pons) → joins sensory root in Foramen Ovale

### Course:

- Enters Infratemporal Fossa
  - Lateral to: Lateral pterygoid
  - Medial to: Otic ganglion, Medial pterygoid, Tensor palati
  - Posterior to: Middle meningeal artery

### Branches from Main Trunk:

- Nervus Spinosus (Sensory) → via Foramen Spinosum → Dura
- Nerve to Medial Pterygoid (Motor)
  - Branches to:
    - Medial Pterygoid
    - Tensor Veli Palatini (via Otic ganglion, no relay)
    - Tensor Tympani (via Otic ganglion, no relay)

### Anterior Division (Mainly Motor)

- Masseteric Nerve → through mandibular notch → Masseter
- Deep Temporal Nerves → Temporalis (anterior & posterior branches)
- Nerve to Lateral Pterygoid
- Buccal Nerve (Sensory only)
  - Between 2 heads of Lateral Pterygoid → Skin & mucosa of cheek and gums
- ✳ Does NOT supply Buccinator (→ Facial Nerve does)

### Posterior Division (Mainly Sensory)

- Auriculotemporal Nerve
  - 2 Roots encircle Middle Meningeal Artery
  - Passes through Parotid Gland
  - Supplies:
    - Temple
    - External ear (upper auricle)
    - External auditory meatus & tympanic membrane
    - TMJ
    - Parotid gland (postganglionic parasymp from Otic Ganglion)
- Lingual Nerve
  - Deep to Lateral Pterygoid → Joined by Chorda Tympani (CN VII)
  - Between Ramus of Mandible (lat) & Medial Pterygoid (med)
  - Close to inner surface of last molar (⚠ extraction risk)
  - Crosses superficial to Hyoglossus, deep to Submandibular gland
  - Submandibular Ganglion hangs from it
  - Passes: Lateral → Inferior → Medial to Submandibular Duct
  - Carries:
    - General sensation (Ant. 2/3 of tongue + floor of mouth) → Trigeminal ganglion
    - Taste fibers (Ant. 2/3 tongue) → Chorda Tympani → Solitary nucleus
    - Parasymp fibers (CN VII) → Submandibular ganglion → Submandibular & Sublingual glands)

### Inferior Alveolar Nerve (Mixed)

- Largest branch
- Deep to Lateral Pterygoid → Enters Mandibular Foramen → Mandibular Canal
- Branches:
  - Nerve to Mylohyoid (Motor) → Mylohyoid + Anterior belly of Digastric
  - Dental branches → Molars & Premolars
  - Incisive Nerve → Canine & Incisors
  - Mental Nerve → Exits Mental Foramen → Skin of chin
- 🦷 Clinical: Inferior Alveolar Nerve Block
- Injection near Mandibular Foramen → Anesthetizes mandibular teeth

### Otic Ganglion (Parasympathetic)

- Location: Infratemporal fossa, below Foramen Ovale
- Relations:
  - Lateral: Mandibular nerve
  - Medial: Tensor Veli Palatini
  - Posterior: Middle Meningeal Artery
- Roots:
  - Parasymp: CN IX → Tympanic Plexus → Lesser Petrosal → Synapse → Parotid via Auriculotemporal
  - Sympathetic: From Plexus around Middle Meningeal Artery
  - Sensory: From Mandibular Nerve (to Parotid)
  - Motor: From Nerve to Medial Pterygoid (no synapse) → Tensor muscles
- Branches:
  - To Parotid Gland (via Auriculotemporal)
  - To Tensor Tympani & Tensor Veli Palatini

### Testing CN V3 Function:

- Sensory: Cotton wisp over mandibular skin
- Motor: Clench teeth → Feel Masseter & Temporalis contract

## Facial Nerve (CN VII)

### Functions

- Special Sensory (Taste) – anterior 2/3 of tongue
- General Sensory – external ear
- Somatic Motor – facial expression muscles, stapedius, stylohyoid, digastric (posterior belly)
- Visceral Motor (Parasympathetic) – salivary + lacrimal glands

### Nuclei (in Pons)

- Motor Nucleus – muscles of facial expression
  - Upper face ↔ bilateral cortical input
  - Lower face ↔ contralateral cortical input
- Superior Salivatory Nucleus – submandibular & sublingual glands
- Lacrimal Nucleus – lacrimation (emotional + reflex)
- Nucleus of Solitary Tract – taste sensation

### Course

- Exits brainstem at: ⦿ Pontomedullary junction
- Enters ⦿ Internal Acoustic Meatus (with CN VIII)
- Inside Facial Canal (Petrous part of temporal bone):
  - Geniculum (sharp bend) → Geniculate Ganglion
  - Gives off:
    - Greater Petrosal Nerve
    - Nerve to Stapedius
    - Chorda Tympani
- Exits via ⦿ Stylomastoid Foramen

### Extracranial Course

- Turns around Styloid process
- Pierces Parotid Gland (superficial to 🩸 ECA & vein)
- Forms Parotid Plexus → gives 5 terminal branches:
  - ↑ Temporal
  - 👁️ Zygomatic
  - 😊 Buccal
  - 😞 Marginal Mandibular
  - 👤 Cervical

### Parasympathetic Pathways

- Greater Petrosal Nerve → Pterygopalatine Ganglion → Lacrimal, nasal, palatal glands
- Chorda Tympani → joins Lingual nerve (CN V3) → Submandibular Ganglion → Sublingual & Submandibular glands

## Submandibular glands

### Sensory Ganglion

- ⦿ Geniculate Ganglion – for taste + general sensation

### Injury Effects

- LMN lesion: ❌ ipsilateral complete facial paralysis
- UMN lesion: ❌ contralateral lower face only
- Bell's Palsy: sudden, unilateral facial weakness
- Other signs: 💧 dry eye, 🗑️ loss of taste, 📢 hyperacusis

### Clinical Notes

- CN VII = vulnerable in temporal bone fractures, infections, tumors
- In Bell's Palsy → affects both motor & autonomic components
- Chorda Tympani = mixed → taste + parasympathetic to glands

## Orbital Region

- Area overlying the orbit & eyeball
- Includes:
  - Upper & lower eyelids
  - Lacrimal apparatus

## Orbits

- Bilateral bony cavities (quadrangular pyramids)
- Contain:
  - Eyeballs 🗨️
  - Extraocular muscles
  - Nerves & vessels
  - Orbital fat
  - Most of the lacrimal apparatus
- Walls:
  - Medial walls → parallel (separated by ethmoidal sinuses & nasal cavity)
  - Lateral walls → ~90° angle
- Axes:
  - Orbital axes → diverge ~45°
  - Optical axes → parallel ("looking straight ahead")

## Orbital Structures

- Eyelids → control exposure of eyeball
- Extraocular muscles → move eyeballs & raise upper eyelid
- Orbital fascia → surrounds eyeball & muscles
- Conjunctiva → mucous membrane lining eyelids
- Orbital fat → fills empty spaces

## Orbit Anatomy

- Base:
  - Superiorly: Frontal bone
  - Laterally: Frontal & zygomatic processes
  - Inferiorly: Zygomatic + Maxilla
  - Medially: Maxilla + Frontal processes
- Apex → Optic canal (lesser wing of sphenoid), medial to SOF

## Orbital Walls

- Superior (roof)
- Medial wall
- Inferior wall (floor)
- Lateral wall

## Openings into Orbit

- Orbital opening → only 1/6 of eye exposed
- Supraorbital notch → Supraorbital n. + vessels
- Infraorbital groove & canal → Infraorbital n. + vessels
- Nasolacrimal canal → Nasolacrimal duct → opens in inferior meatus
- Inferior orbital fissure → communicates w/ pterygopalatine fossa
  - Transmits:
    - Maxillary n. + Zygomatic branch
    - Inferior ophthalmic vein
    - Sympathetic nerves
- Optic canal → communicates w/ middle cranial fossa
  - Transmits Optic nerve (CN II) + Ophthalmic artery
- Superior orbital fissure → communicates w/ middle cranial fossa
  - Transmits:
    - Lacrimal n.
    - Frontal n.
    - Trochlear n. (CN IV)
    - Oculomotor n. (CN III)
    - Abducent n. (CN VI)
    - Nasociliary n.

## 🌀 Nerves of the Orbit

- Optic Nerve (CN II) → through optic canal w/ ophthalmic artery
- Lacrimal Nerve → from CN V1 → via upper part of SOF
- Frontal Nerve → from CN V1 → via upper part of SOF → divides into:
  - Supratrochlear
  - Supraorbital
- Trochlear Nerve (CN IV) → via upper SOF → to superior oblique
- Oculomotor Nerve (CN III) → via lower SOF
- Nasociliary Nerve → from CN V1 → via lower SOF
- Abducent Nerve (CN VI) → via lower SOF → to lateral rectus

## 🌀 Ciliary Ganglion

- Location → near orbital apex, between optic nerve (medial) & lateral rectus (lateral)
- Roots:
  - Sensory: from nasociliary n.
  - Sympathetic: from plexus around ophthalmic artery
  - Parasympathetic:
    - From Edinger-Westphal nucleus → CN III → n. to inf. oblique → synapse

### in ganglion

- Branches: 8–10 short ciliary nerves → supply:
  - Parasympathetic → Sphincter pupillae + Ciliary muscle
  - Sympathetic → Dilator pupillae + Blood vessels
  - Sensory → Cornea, iris, choroid

## 🌀 Blood Vessels

- Ophthalmic Artery:
  - From internal carotid after cavernous sinus
  - Through optic canal w/ CN II
  - Runs medial to orbit → gives off:
    - Central artery of retina
    - Muscular branches
    - Lacrimal artery
    - Ciliary arteries (ant & post)
    - Supratrochlear artery
    - Supraorbital artery
- Ophthalmic Veins:
  - Superior → communicates w/ facial v.
  - Inferior → communicates w/ pterygoid venous plexus
  - Both drain to cavernous sinus via SOF

## 🌀 Lacrimal Apparatus

- Lacrimal Gland:
  - Parts: Large orbital + Small palpebral
  - Location: Above eyeball, anterior & upper orbit, behind orbital septum
  - 12 ducts → open in lateral superior conjunctival fornix
- Nerve Supply:
  - Sensory: Lacrimal branch of CN V1
  - Sympathetic: From superior cervical ganglion → deep petrosal n. → join

parasymp. → via n. of pterygoid canal → pass through pterygopalatine ganglion

- Parasympathetic:
  - Preganglionic: From CN VII → Greater petrosal n. → N. of pterygoid canal →

### Synapse in pterygopalatine ganglion

- Postganglionic: Join zygomaticotemporal n. → join lacrimal n. → reach gland

- Conjunctival Sac:
  - Conjunctiva: lines eyelids, reflected to eyeball (except cornea)
  - Superior & inferior fornices: reflection lines

- Lacrimal Canaliculi:
  - Start at lacrimal puncta (in medial upper & lower lids)
  - Lead to lacrimal sac

- Lacrimal Sac → in lacrimal groove
- Nasolacrimal Duct → ~1.3 cm → opens in inferior meatus of nose

## 🔄 Circulation of Tear:

Tears → Conjunctival sac → Puncta → Canaliculi → Lacrimal sac → Nasolacrimal duct → Inferior nasal meatus

دعواتكم 🤝

