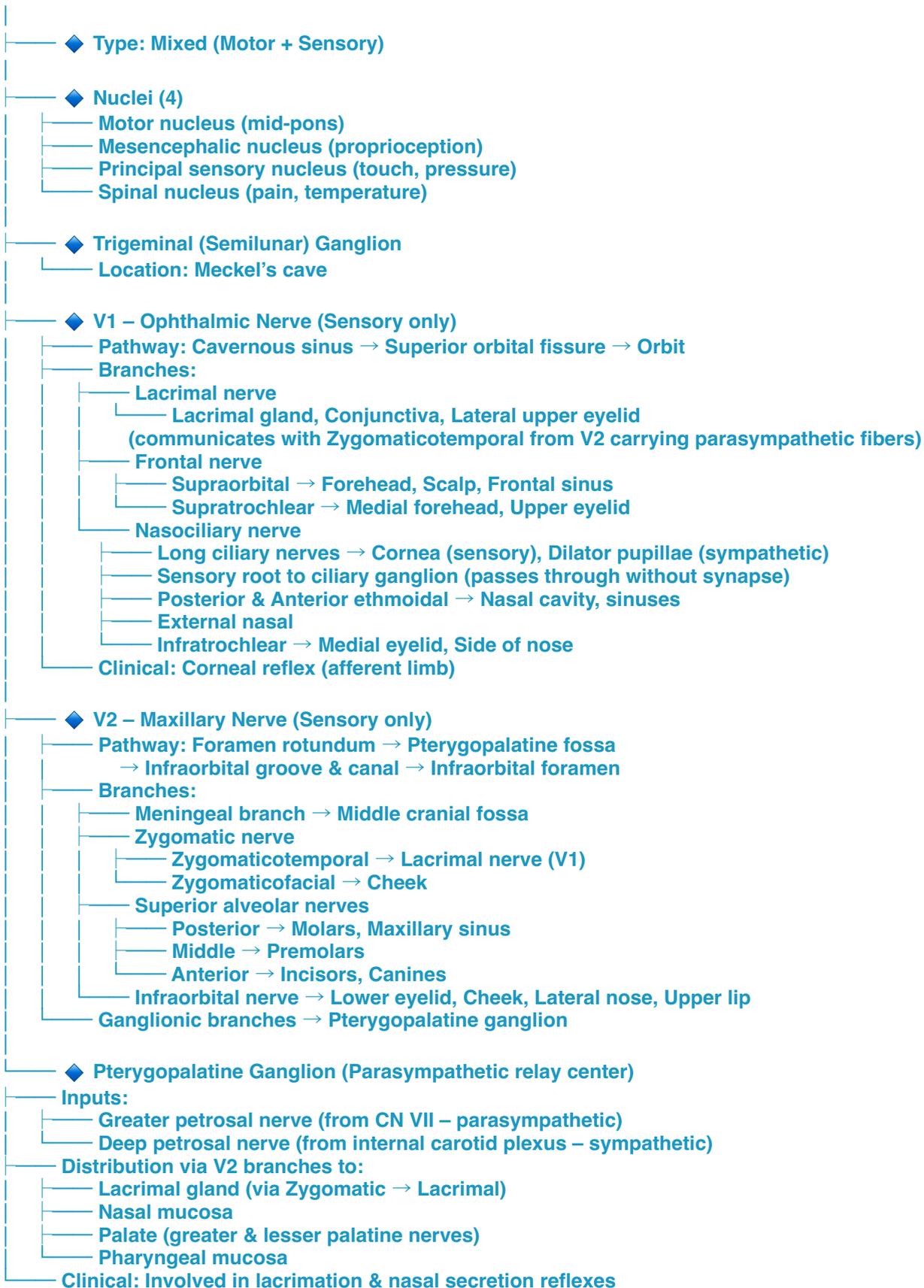


Trigeminal Nerve (CN V)



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

