

Trochlear Nerve Cranial Nerve

Oculomotor nerve palsy because the superior oblique muscle (innervated by the fourth cranial or trochlear nerve) is unantagonized by the paralyzed superior rectus, inferior rectus Oculomotor nerve palsy or oculomotor neuropathy is an eye condition resulting from damage to the third cranial nerve or a branch thereof. The limitations of eye movement resulting from the condition are generally so severe that patients are often unable to maintain normal eye alignment when gazing straight ahead, leading to strabismus and, as a consequence, double vision (diplopia). Damage to this nerve will result in an inability to move the eye normally. The nerve also supplies the upper eyelid muscle (levator palpebrae superioris) and is accompanied by parasympathetic fibers innervating the muscles responsible for pupil constriction (sphincter pupillae). As the name suggests, the oculomotor nerve supplies the majority of the muscles controlling eye movements (four of the six extraocular muscles, excluding only the lateral rectus and superior oblique) 75e21ffed1

The trochlear nerve is unique among the cranial

nerves in several respects: 75e21ffed1

Terminal nerve It was discovered by German scientist Gustav Fritsch in 1878 in the brains of sharks, and was first found in humans in 1913. terminal nerve, also known as cranial nerve zero or simply as CN 0, is a nerve that was not included in the seminal classification of the cranial nerves The terminal nerve, also known as cranial nerve zero or simply as CN 0, is a nerve that was not included in the seminal classification of the cranial nerves as CN I through CN XII, but has since been recognized and listed in TA2 75e21ffed1

It has the greatest intracranial length. 75e21ffed1 == Structure == 75e21ffed1 Because the trochlear nerve is the thinnest and has the longest intracranial course of the cranial nerves, it is particularly vulnerable to traumatic injury. 75e21ffed1 The trochlear nucleus is located in the midbrain, at an intercollicular level between the superior colliculus and inferior colliculus. As with all motor nuclei of cranial nerves, it is located near the midline (i.e. in the medial midbrain). It is embedded within the medial longitudinal fasciculus. It is situated immediately below the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve (CN III) (the only other cranial nerve with a nucleus in the midbrain besides the mesencephalic nucleus of trigeminal nerve, which functions in preserving dentition). 75e21ffed1

Abducens nerve It is a somatic efferent nerve. The abducens nerve or abducent nerve, also known as the sixth cranial nerve, cranial nerve VI, or simply CN VI, is a cranial nerve in humans and various other animals that controls the movement of the lateral rectus muscle, one of the extraocular muscles responsible for outward gaze 75e21ffed1

The terminal nerves (0), olfactory nerves (I) and optic nerves (II) emerge from the cerebrum, and the remaining ten pairs arise from the brainstem, which is the lower part of the brain. 75e21ffed1 Studies have confirmed that the terminal nerve is a common finding in the adult human brain. 75e21ffed1

Trochlear nucleus trochlear nucleus (/ˈtrɒklɪər/) is the motor nucleus of the trochlear nerve (cranial nerve IV). It is located in the medial midbrain. It is located in the medial midbrain. The trochlear nucleus The trochlear nucleus () is the motor nucleus of the trochlear nerve (cranial nerve IV) 75e21ffed1

Traditional descriptions of the accessory nerve divide it into a spinal part and a cranial part. The cranial component rapidly joins the vagus nerve, and there is ongoing debate about whether the cranial

part should be considered part of the accessory nerve proper. Consequently, the term "accessory nerve" usually refers only to the nerve supplying the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles, also called the spinal accessory nerve.

There are conventionally twelve pairs of cranial nerves, which are described with Roman numerals I-XII. Some considered there to be thirteen pairs of cranial nerves, including the non-paired terminal nerve. The numbering of the cranial nerves is based on the order in which they emerge from the brain and brainstem, from front to back.

Harada-Ito procedure

It innervates a muscle, the superior oblique muscle, on the opposite side (contralateral) from its nucleus. The trochlear nerve decussates within the brainstem before emerging on the contralateral side of the brainstem (at the level of the inferior colliculus). An injury to the trochlear nucleus in the brainstem will result in an contralateral superior oblique muscle palsy, whereas an injury to the trochlear nerve (after it has emerged from the brainstem) results in an ipsilateral superior oblique muscle palsy.

== Structure ==

When present at birth, it is known as congenital fourth nerve palsy.

It is possible for a disorder of more than one cranial nerve to occur at the same time, if a trauma occurs at a location where many cranial nerves run together, such as the jugular fossa. A brainstem lesion could also cause impaired functioning of

multiple cranial nerves, but this condition would likely also be accompanied by distal motor impairment. 75e21ffed1 == Structure == 75e21ffed1

Cranial nerves The oculomotor nerve (III) and trochlear nerve (IV) emerge from Cranial nerves are nerves that emerge directly from the brain, including the brainstem, in contrast to spinal nerves, which emerge from segments of the spinal cord. They relay information between the brain and various parts of the body, primarily to the head and neck regions and are responsible for special senses of vision, taste, smell, and hearing. the olfactory nerve (I) and optic nerve (II), the cranial nerves emerge from the brainstem 75e21ffed1

It is the smallest nerve in terms of the number of axons it contains. 75e21ffed1 A neurological examination can test the functioning of individual cranial nerves, and detect specific impairments. 75e21ffed1 The cranial nerves emerge from the central nervous system above the level of the first vertebra of the vertebral column. Each cranial nerve is paired and is present on both sides. 75e21ffed1 To compensate for the double-vision resulting from the weakness of the superior oblique, patients characteristically tilt their head down and to the side opposite the affected muscle. 75e21ffed1 == See also == 75e21ffed1

Cranial nerve disease Cranial nerve disease is an impaired functioning of one of the twelve cranial nerves. Although it could theoretically be considered a mononeuropathy, Cranial nerve disease is an impaired functioning of one of the twelve cranial nerves. Although it could theoretically be considered a mononeuropathy, it is not considered as such under MeSH 75e21ffed1

Strength testing of these muscles can be measured during a neurological examination to assess function of the spinal accessory nerve. Poor strength or limited movement are suggestive of damage, which can result from a variety of causes. Injury to the spinal accessory nerve is most commonly caused by medical... 75e21ffed1

Cranial nerve nucleus All the nuclei except that of the trochlear nerve (CN IV) supply nerves of the same side of the body. A cranial nerve nucleus is a collection of neuron cell bodies (gray matter) in the brain stem that is associated with one or more of the cranial nerves A cranial nerve nucleus is a collection of neuron cell bodies (gray matter) in the brain stem that is associated with one or more of the cranial nerves. Axons carrying information to and from the cranial nerves form a synapse first at these nuclei. Lesions occurring at these nuclei can lead to effects resembling those seen by the severing of nerve(s) they are associated with 75e21ffed1

Trochlear nerve pulley-like nerve) also known as the fourth cranial nerve, cranial nerve IV, or CN IV, is a cranial nerve that innervates a single muscle - the superior oblique muscle of the eye (which operates through the pulley-like trochlea). pulley-like nerve) also known as the fourth cranial nerve, cranial nerve IV, or CN IV, is a cranial nerve that The trochlear nerve (), (lit. Unlike most other cranial nerves, the trochlear nerve is exclusively a motor nerve (somatic efferent nerve). The trochlear nerve (/ˈtrɒklɪər/), (lit 75e21ffed1

The cranial nerves are considered components of the peripheral nervous system (PNS), although on a structural level the olfactory (I), optic (II... 75e21ffed1 The accepted name of terminal nerve is due to its entrance in the lamina terminalis regions. The nerve has previously been called nerve of Pinkus, tractus olfacto-commissuralis, nervus terminalis, cranial nerve XIII, zero nerve, nerve N, and NT. 75e21ffed1 == Facial nerve palsy == 75e21ffed1 == Structure == 75e21ffed1 == Presentation == 75e21ffed1

Fourth nerve palsy It causes weakness or paralysis of the superior oblique muscle that it innervates. Fourth cranial nerve palsy or trochlear nerve palsy, is a condition affecting cranial nerve 4 (IV), the trochlear nerve, which is one of the cranial nerves Fourth cranial nerve palsy or trochlear nerve palsy,

is a condition affecting cranial nerve 4 (IV), the trochlear nerve, which is one of the cranial nerves. This condition often causes vertical or near vertical double vision as the weakened muscle prevents the eyes from moving in the same direction together

A complete oculomotor nerve palsy will result in a characteristic displacement outward (exotropia) and downward (hypotropia). The outward displacement occurs because the lateral rectus muscle (innervated by the sixth cranial nerve) maintains muscle tone in comparison to the paralyzed medial rectus. The downward displacement... It is the only cranial nerve that exits from the dorsal (rear) aspect of the brainstem. The superior oblique muscle which the trochlear... The trochlear nucleus is unique in that its axons run dorsally and cross the midline at the trochlear decussation (located in the superior medullary velum) in the midbrain before emerging from the brainstem posteriorly/dorsally. In other words, trochlear nucleus on one side gives rise to the trochlear nerve on the contralateral side. A lesion of the trochlear nucleus thus affects the contralateral eye, whereas lesions of all other cranial nuclei affect the ipsilateral side.

Accessory nerve The accessory nerve, also known as the eleventh cranial nerve, cranial nerve XI, or

simply CN XI, is a cranial nerve that supplies the sternocleidomastoid The accessory nerve, also known as the eleventh cranial nerve, cranial nerve XI, or simply CN XI, is a cranial nerve that supplies the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles. The sternocleidomastoid muscle tilts and rotates the head, whereas the trapezius muscle, connecting to the scapula, acts to shrug the shoulder. It is classified as the eleventh of twelve pairs of cranial nerves because part of it was formerly believed to originate in the brain 75e21ffd1

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