

CRANIAL NERVES IN THE CAT BRAIN

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http://biology.clc.uc.edu/fankhauser/Labs/Anatomy_&_Physiology/A&P202/Brain_Dissection/CAT_cranial_nerves.htm

In the previous lab, you dissected out the brain from your dissection cat. In this exercise, you will be guided through identification of some of the cranial nerves (in bold) from this specimen. See Gilbert, p 83 for an illustration of the ventral view of a sheep brain.

No.:	Name	Location	Functions
I	Olfactory	bulbs project out of anterior-most cerebra (truncated during dissection)	Pure sensory: smell
II	Optic	form chiasma (if you preserved it) just anterior to hypothalamic infundibulum	Pure sensory: vision
III	Oculomotor	Emerge from cerebral peduncles just outside of Circle of Willis.	Extrinsic eye muscles except for lat. Rectus & sup. oblique
IV	Trochlear	tiny, emerges below III, in front of V, from under pons	superior oblique extrinsic eye muscle
V	Trigeminal	largest cranial nerve, lateral to pons	branches to form ophthalmic, maxillary & mandibular nrvs.
VI	Abducens	tiny nerve, emerges near midline between pons and medulla	lateral rectus extrinsic muscle of the eye
VII	Facial	emerges laterally between pons and medulla, in front of VIII	taste in ant. tongue, glands of nose & salivation, not parotid
VIII	Vestibulocochlear	emerges laterally between pons and medulla, behind VII, larger than VII	Pure sensory: hearing and balance
IX	Glossopharangeal	emerges adjacent to and in front of the larger vagus (X)	taste in post. tongue, glands of pharynx, parotid gland
X	Vagus	emerges from upper side of medulla, larger than others in this area	major parasympathetic nerve, taste at tongue base, muscles of pharynx and larynx
XI	Spinal Accessory	originates below foramen magnum, collected just below X.	trapezius, sternocleidomastoid
XII	Hypoglossal	emerges from upper side of medulla just behind pyramids	extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of tongue