

Brain And Cranial Nerves Study Guides

Outline of the human brain smell-related cranial nerve Taste Taste-related cranial nerves: Facial nerve (cranial nerve 7) Glossopharyngeal nerve (cranial nerve 9) Vagus nerve (cranial nerve The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to the human brain: 5823192cd2

The nerve is involved in controlling tongue movements required for speech and swallowing, including sticking out the tongue and moving it from side to side. Damage to the nerve or the neural pathways which control it can affect the ability of the tongue to... 5823192cd2

History of neuroscience In ancient Egypt, from the late Middle Kingdom onwards, in preparation for mummification, the brain was regularly From the ancient Egyptian mummifications to 18th-century scientific research on "globules" and neurons, there is evidence of neuroscience practice throughout the early periods of history. a form of "cranial stuffing" of sorts. The early civilizations lacked adequate means to obtain knowledge about the human brain. Their assumptions about the inner workings of the mind, therefore, were not accurate. Early views on the function of the brain regarded it to be a form of "cranial stuffing" of sorts. According to Herodotus, during the first step of mummification: "The most perfect practice is to extract as much of the brain as possible with an iron. In ancient Egypt, from the late Middle Kingdom onwards, in preparation for mummification, the brain was regularly removed, for it was the heart that was assumed to be the seat of intelligence 5823192cd2

While invertebrate brains arise from paired segmental ganglia (each of which is only responsible for the respective body segment) of the ventral nerve cord, vertebrate brains develop axially from the midline dorsal nerve cord as a vesicular enlargement at the rostral... 5823192cd2 CN XII is a nerve with a sole motor function. The nerve arises from the hypoglossal nucleus in the medulla as a number of small rootlets, pass through the hypoglossal canal and down through the neck, and eventually passes up again over the tongue muscles it supplies into the tongue. 5823192cd2

Nerve they connect to the spinal column. They A nerve is an enclosed, cable-like bundle of nerve fibers (called axons). A nerve provides a common pathway for the electrochemical nerve impulses called action potentials that are transmitted along each of the axons to peripheral organs or, in the case of sensory nerves, from the periphery back to the central nervous system. Nerves have historically been considered the basic units of the peripheral nervous system. Cranial nerves innervate parts of the head, and connect directly to the brain (especially to the brainstem). Each axon is an extension of an individual neuron, along with other supportive cells such as some Schwann cells that coat the axons in myelin 5823192cd2

Recurrent laryngeal nerve The right and left nerves are not symmetrical, with the left nerve looping under the aortic arch, and the right nerve The recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN), also known as nervus recurrens, is a branch of the vagus nerve (cranial nerve X) that supplies all the intrinsic muscles of the larynx, with the exception of the cricothyroid muscles. recurrent laryngeal nerves, right and left. They both travel alongside the trachea. Additionally, the nerves are among the few nerves that follow a recurrent course, moving in the opposite direction to the nerve they branch from, a fact from which they gain their name. The right and left nerves are not symmetrical, with the left nerve looping under the aortic arch, and the right nerve looping under the right subclavian artery, then traveling upwards. There are two recurrent laryngeal nerves, right and left 5823192cd2

The cerebrum, the largest part of the human brain, consists of two cerebral hemispheres. Each hemisphere has an inner core composed of white matter, and an outer surface - the cerebral cortex - composed of grey matter. The cortex has an outer layer, the neocortex, and an inner allocortex. The neocortex is made up of six neuronal layers, while the allocortex... 5823192cd2

Accessory nerve The sternocleidomastoid muscle tilts and rotates the head 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. twelve pairs of cranial nerves because part of it was formerly believed to originate in the brain. 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 5823192cd2

The human nervous system is the part of the body that coordinates a person's voluntary and involuntary actions and transmits signals between different parts of the body. The human nervous system consists of two main parts: the central nervous system (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system (PNS). The CNS contains the brain and spinal cord. The PNS consists mainly of nerves, which are long fibers that connect the CNS to every other part of the body. The PNS includes motor neurons, mediating voluntary movement; the autonomic nervous system, comprising the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system and regulating involuntary functions; and the enteric nervous system, a semi... 5823192cd2

Brain implant Some brain implants involve creating interfaces between neural systems and computer chips. , in vision. (Brain-computer interface research. usually placed on the surface of the brain, or attached to the

brain's cortex. g. A common purpose of modern brain implants and the focus of much current research is establishing a biomedical prosthesis circumventing areas in the brain that have become dysfunctional after a stroke or other head injuries. A common purpose of modern brain implants and the focus of much current research Brain implants, often referred to as neural implants, are technological devices that connect directly to a biological subject's brain – usually placed on the surface of the brain, or attached to the brain's cortex. This work is part of a wider research field called brain-computer interfaces. Other brain implants are used in animal experiments simply to record brain activity for scientific reasons. This includes sensory substitution, e

Brain Being the most specialized organ, it is responsible for receiving information from the sensory nervous system, processing that information (thought, cognition, and intelligence) and the coordination of motor control (muscle activity and endocrine system). It consists of nervous tissue and is typically located in the head (cephalization), usually near organs for special senses such as vision, hearing, and olfaction. mammalian brain, however it has numerous conserved aspects including the organization of the spinal cord and cranial nerve, as well as elaborated brain pattern The brain is an organ that serves as the center of the nervous system in all vertebrate and most invertebrate animals

Each axon is surrounded by a layer of connective tissue called the endoneurium. The axons are bundled together into groups called fascicles, and each fascicle is wrapped in a layer of connective tissue called the perineurium. The entire nerve...

Human brain The brain also receives and interprets The human brain is the central organ of the nervous system, and with the spinal cord, comprises the central nervous system. through the cranial nerves, through tracts in the spinal cord, and directly at centres of the brain exposed to the blood. It consists of the cerebrum, the brainstem and the cerebellum. The brain integrates sensory information and coordinates instructions sent to the rest of the body. The brain controls most of the activities of the body, processing, integrating, and coordinating the information it receives from the sensory nervous system

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 nerve supplying... The recurrent laryngeal nerves supply sensation to the larynx below the vocal cords, give cardiac branches to...

Hypoglossal nerve known as the twelfth cranial nerve, cranial nerve XII, or simply CN XII, is a cranial nerve that innervates all the extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of The hypoglossal nerve, also known as the twelfth cranial nerve, cranial nerve XII, or simply CN XII, is a cranial nerve that innervates all the extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue except for the palatoglossus, which is innervated by the vagus nerve

Outline of the human nervous system Brainstem Cerebellum Diencephalon Telencephalon Cerebral hemisphere Cranial nerves Olfactory nerve Optic nerve Oculomotor nerve Trochlear nerve Trigeminal The following diagram is provided as an overview of and topical guide to the human nervous system:

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