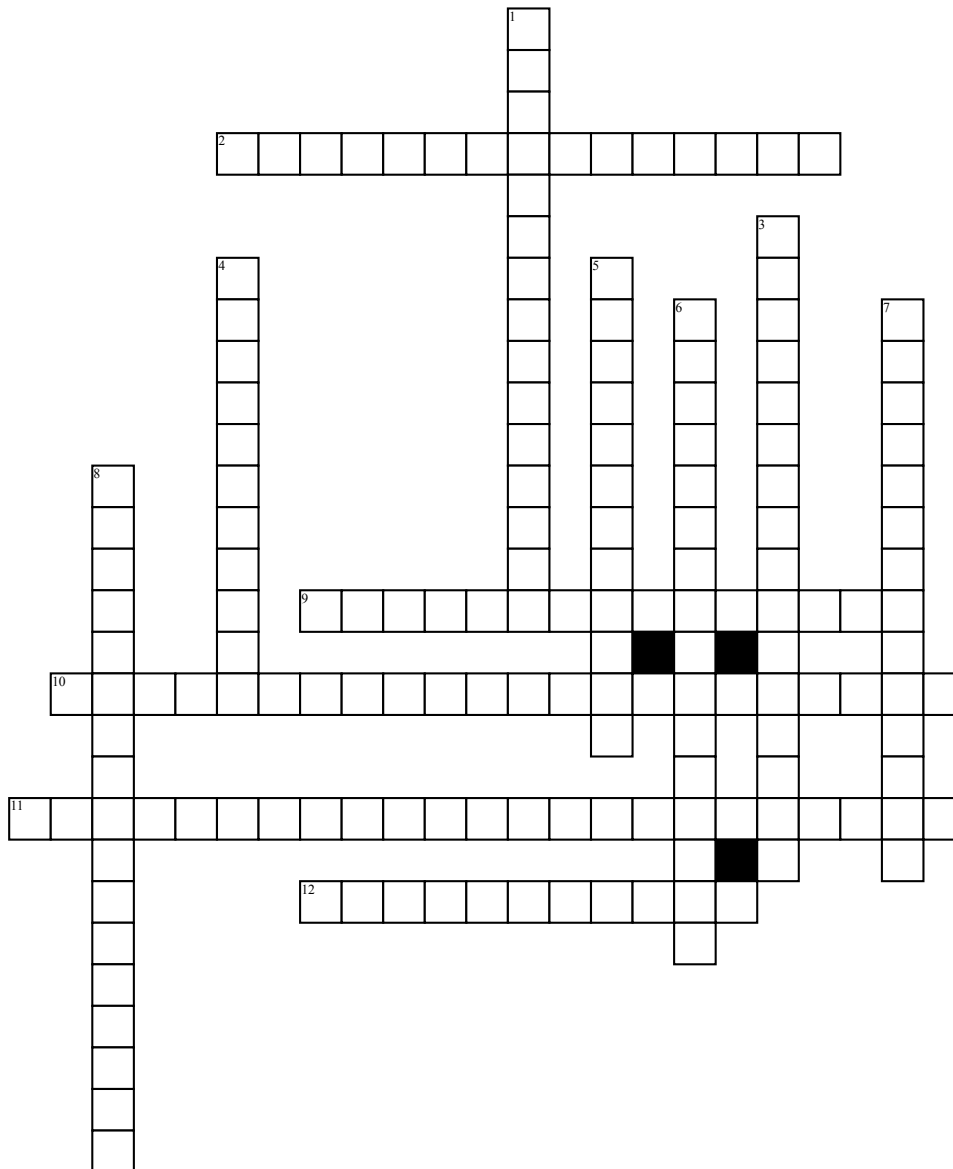


The 12 Cranial Nerves Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. Are fibers which enter orbits via orbital features to innervate the superior oblique muscle. They are primarily motor nerves which direct the eyeball.

9. These have been formed from the ventral rootlets from C1 to C5 in the spinal cord. These nerves exit the skull via the jugular foramina to innervate the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid. They are formerly known as the spinal accessory nerve.

10. These have fibers from the medulla which run to the throat. They have motor functions which innervate part of the tongue and pharynx for swallowing. They also provide fibers to the salivary glands. For their sensory functions, the fibers conduct taste.

11. Are fibers from hearing receptors and equilibrium receptors which pass from the inner ear to the brain stem. This has mostly sensory functions, formerly known as auditory nerves.

12. These arise from retinas and pass through optic canals, converge, and partially cross over at the optic chiasma. It acts as a purely sensory (visual) function.

Down

1. The sensory nerves of smell that run from the nasal mucosa to olfactory bulbs. It has purely sensory (olfactory) function.

3. The fibers extend to the extrinsic eye muscles. It functions in raising the eyelid, directing the eyeball, constricting the iris (parasympathetic), and also controlling the lens shape.

4. y nerves that extend beyond the head and neck region. These fibers are from the medulla and exit the skull by the jugular foramen. They have mostly motor fibers that regulate the heart, lungs, and abdominal viscera. They also have sensory fibers which carry impulses from thoracic and abdominal viscera.

5. Have fibers from pons which emerges through stylomastoid foramina to the face. They are the chief motor nerves of face. Functions include facial expression and sending impulses to lacrimal and salivary glands. Also, it provides the sensory function of taste.

6. The largest of cranial nerves as the fibers extend from the pons to the face. The divisions are the ophthalmic, maxillary, and mandibular. They convey sensory impulses from various areas of the face and supply the motor fibers for mastication.

7. The fibers from the inferior pons enters the orbit by superior orbital fissures. These are primarily motors, innervating the lateral rectus muscle.

8. These have fibers from the medulla which exit via the hypoglossal canal. They innervate the muscles of the tongue which help with swallowing and speech.