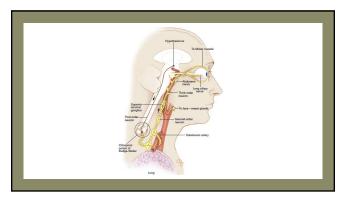
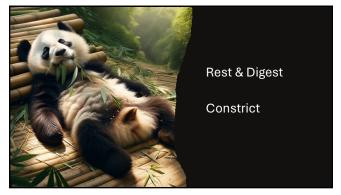
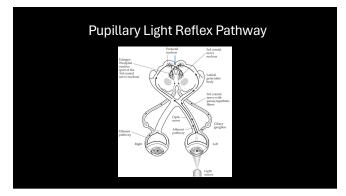
Pupils & Cranial Nerves	
Deion Sims, MD Resident, Casey Eye Institute	
1	
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Objectives	
<ol> <li>Identify the anatomical pathways involved in the pupillary light</li> </ol>	
reflex pathway. 2. Describe what an afferent pupillary defect is.	
Recognize the roles of cranial nerves III, IV, and VI in eye movements.	-
2	
	I
Sympathetic	
Dilate or constrict?	

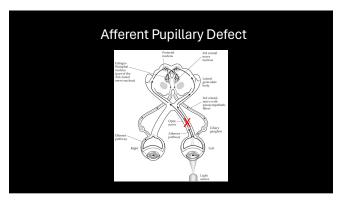


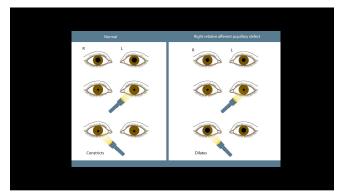


Parasympathetic	
Dilate or constrict?	











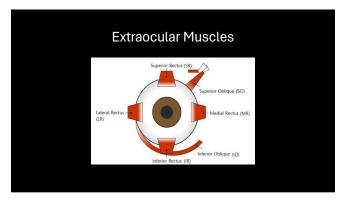


TABLE 10.1	LE 10.1				
Cranial Nerves					
FUNCTION					
Name	Motor	Sensory			
1. Offactory		Smoll			
2. Optic		Sight			
a. Oculometer	Superior, medial, and ciliary sphinoter pupiliae; inferior recti and inferior eyeball muscles; oblique eye muscles				
4. Trochlear	Superior oblique, eyeball muscles				
5. Trigaminal	Muscles of mastication, teeth, gurns, tensor tympani, face, skin, palate, veli palatini, mylohyold, anterior 2/3 of tongue, anterior digastric				
6. Abducens	Lateral rectus muscle of the eyeball				
7. Facial	Muscles of face, scelp, anterior 2/3 of lacrimal gland, submovillary platymus, stylictyoid, sublingual salivary gland, stapedius, posterior digastric	Tongue's taste buds			
8. Auditory		Hearing			
Coohlear		Hearing			
Vestibuler	Equilibrium via semicircular canals				
9. Glossopharyngsal	Stylopharyngeus muscle, pharynx, parotid salivary gland, lower 1/3 of tongue	Taste buds			
10. Vague	Muscles of the soft palate, phisryro, laryro, trachea, esophagus, stomach, intestines, other abdominal viscera, and the heart	Heart, lungs, traches, pheryror, laryror, esophagus, and the gastrointestinal tract			
11. Accessory	Trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles				
12. Hypoglossal	Tongue muscles				

