


I'm not robot   
reCAPTCHA

Continue



On this occasion Pengajar.co.id wanted to share an article about cranial nerves here's an explanation: Cranial nerves or Latin known as Nervus Craniales are 12 pairs of nerves in humans that stick directly from the human brain. Unlike the spinal cord, which protrudes from the human spine. The skull nerve pair is marked by numbers depending on its position from front to back. The cranial nerve is part of the location of the peripheral nervous system, in addition to its position with the central nervous system (CNS). The skull nerve itself is associated with organs of the human body, such as the eyes, ears, nose and throat. Skull nerves are classified in the conscious nervous system with 12 pairs of nerves consisting of 3 pairs of sensory nerves, 5 pairs of motor nerves and 4 pairs of combined types of nerves, along with exposure. This nerve is derived from the epithelium of the olfaktorik nasal mucosa. The nerve beam extends to the bulbous olfaktorius and passes through the olfaktorik tract to the end of the temporal lobe (girus olfaktorik). and includes sensory types of nerves. This nerve works with pulses (stimuli) from cone cells and stem cells in the retina that must be transferred to the body of the axon cells that make up the optic nerve in the eyeball. Each optic nerve emerges from the eyeball on a blind spot and enters the skull cavity, passing through the optical foramen. The optical nerve belongs to the type of sensory nerve. See also: Understanding control is a combined nerve that is a type of sensory and motor nerve, but consists mainly of motor nerves. Motor neurons come from the middle brain and carry pulses throughout the eyeball muscles, muscles that open the eyelids and certain smooth eye muscles. Touch fibers carry sensory information about the muscles of the eye muscles that tilt towards the brain. is a mixed nerve, but consists mainly of motor nerves and is the smallest nerve of the cranial nerve. Motor neurons come from the middle palate of the brain, which carry pulses to the superb muscles of the eyeball. Touch fibers from the spindle (fibers) of the muscle provide sensory information about muscles from the superior muscle to the brain. The largest cranial nerve is the combined nerve, but some parts consist of sensory nerves. This part forms sensory nerves, especially in the face and nasal cavity, as well as the oral cavity. Nervus trigeminus has 3 parts, namely: a. the optical part carries information from the eyelids of the eyeball, tear glands, sides of the nose, the nasal cavity and the skin of the forehead and head. b. The maximum part contains information from the skin of the face, mouth (upper teeth, gums and lips) and the palate. c. The mundybular part contains information from the lower teeth, gums, lips, jawbone and temporal region of the scalp. it's a mixed nerve, large parts consist of motor nerves. Motor neurons derived from the nucleus in pones that invade the muscles of the muscles side-eye. Sensory fibers carry pro-adaptive information from the lateral muscle of the rectum to the ponce. it's a mixed nerve. The Meuron engine is located on the nuclei of the pons. These neurons invade the muscles of the miki, and the tear glands as well as the salivary glands. Sensory neurons carry information from receptors that taste at two-thirds of the front of the tongue. it consists of sensory nerves and has 2 (two) branches, namely: a. cochlear or auditory part provides information from receptors for auditory senses in the organ of the ear cortex to the cochlear nuclei on the medulla, then to the lower colic, the medial part of the genealization of the thalamus nuclei, and then to the area of the temporal lobe. B. Vestibular branches carry information that is related to the balance and orientation of the head into space derived from sensory receptors in the inner ear. See also: √: Understanding, Function, Benefits, Features, Types, Examples of Mixed Nerves. Motor neurons that originate from medulla and invade the muscles for speech and swallowing, as well as the parotid salivary glands. Sensory neurons carry information that continuity with the taste of a third of the back of the tongue and the general sensation of the throat and larynx. Neurons also carry blood pressure information from sensory receptors in blood vessels. it's a mixed nerve. Motor neurons occur from inside the medula and invade almost all the torses and abdominal organs. Sensory neurons also carry information from the throat, larynx, trachea, oesophagus and heart, as well as abdominal visers to the medull and pones. it is a mixed nerve, some of which consist mainly of motor fibers. Motor neurons come from two areas: the cranial part, which starts with the medulla and invades the muscles of the volunteers' throat and larynx, the spinal part comes out of the cervix of the dorsal medulla and invades the trapezoidal and sternokleidomastoideus muscles. Sensory neurons carry information from the same muscles that are in motor nerve synergies. it is a mixed nerve, some of which consist mainly of motor nerves. Motor neurons that come from medulla and the power of the muscles of the tongue. Sensory neurons carry information from muscle spindles on the tongue. abnormalities that can cause brain disorders or can also be called cranial nerves. Here's every disorder on 12 caranic nerves. This can cause a condition of frequent olfactory disorders called anosmia, and can be both non-lateral and bilateral. It can lead to visual impairment. Visual impairment can be divided into two parts: visceral disorders and visual impairment. Causes the eyeball to be unable to move to the medial, up and side, down and with. causes the eyeball to be unable to move down and medial. Causes the eyeball to be unable to move the sideways when the patient looks straight into the The sore eye decreases and cannot be moved to the lateral when the patient looks at the nasal, the paralysis of the eye moves to the medial and upwards due to its predomination of the lower appearance muscles. Tumors in the posterior foscos can lead to loss of corneal reflexes, and a feeling of baal on the face as early signs. See also: KineMaster Pro Apk UMN Defeats (Suprader) : Tumors and Vascular Lesions. LMN lesions: The cause is pons, accompanying tumors, vascular lesions and siringobulbia. On the back of the foscos it accompanies acoustic neuroma, meningioma and chronic meningitis. Can cause hearing loss and balance (dizziness). From N.IX and N. X can lead to loss of swallowing reflexes that are at risk of pulmonary aspiration. It leads to weakness of shoulder muscles (trapezoid muscles), neck muscles (stercolydomastoid muscles). This can be caused by abnormalities in the brain stem, abnormalities of blood vessels, tumors and syrinobulbia. These disorders can lead to disturbances in food processing in the mouth, swallowing disorders and disorders in the process of processing food in the mouth, swallowing disorders and speech disorders (knights) airways can be interrupted if the tongue is drawn back. 12. Some of these disorders may be caused by syphilis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, tumors, chronic meningitis, sarcoidosis (growth of inflamed small cells in different parts of the body) How to check: the patient closes his eyes, tends to distinguish the smell (coffee, tea, etc.) How to check: through snelelend maps, and check vision How to check: turn the eyeball, shake the conjunctive movement, pupil reflex , shake the conjunctiva movement, pupil reflex and eyelid inspection How to check: rotate the eyeball , conjunctiva movements, pupil reflexes and eyelids inspection How to check: moving the jaws of all areas, the patient closes his eyes, touches with the help of cotton on the forehead or cheeks. How to check: turn the eyeballs, Move the conjunctiva, pupil reflexes and eyelids inspection How to check: whistling, smiling, raising eyebrows, and closing the eyelids with prisoners, and sticking out of the lead to distinguish between sugar and salt How to check: test webber or rinne How to check: distinguish sweetness and sour taste How to check: touching the back of the throat, the patient will swallow saliva, How to check: the patient should move the shoulder and do the patient. How to check: The patient should stick out his tongue and move to all areas of the mouth. Such is the article pengajar.co.id Cranial Nerves, which can be useful to all of us! Academia.edu no longer supports the Internet Explorer.To browse the Academia.edu and the wider Internet faster and more securely, please take a few seconds to update the browser. Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor and improve the user experience. Using our website, you agree to our collection of information using cookies. To learn more, review our privacy policy.x Of Brain (sometimes called brain nerve), is a nerve that appears directly from the brain and brain stem, as opposed to the spinal cord (which originates from different segments of the spinal medulla). Information will be exchanged between areas of the brain and other regions, especially from the head and neck, through the cranial nerves. The entire human body is challenged by nerves that are part of the nervous system. These nerves help us to feel all our feelings. This cranial nerve is a nerve that appears directly from the brain against the spinal cord, which comes out of the spinal cord segment. In humans, there are a total of twelve pairs of cranial nerves. Only the first nerve and the second pair appear directly from the larger brain, while the remaining ten pairs come out of the brain stem and related parts such as pons and medulla borders. Skull nerves are 12 pairs of nerves that can be seen on the abdominal (lower) surface of the brain. Some of these nerves carry information from the senses to the brain; cranial nerve muscles controlling others; other cranial nerves associated with glands or organs such as the heart and lungs. The cranial nerve is a component of the peripheral nervous system, with the exception of the cranial nerve II (optical nerve), which is not the true peripheral nerve, but the nerve tract of diencephalone; both the optic nerve and the retina are part of the central nervous system (CNS). The function of the cranial nerve varies depending on the origin and type of nerve. However, it is important to know all about their different functions, since any type of problem that affects these nerves can cause serious problems and mental health complications. 12 Cranial nerve and its function 1. Olfaktorius Cranial nerve is a sensory type, i.e. can get arousal from the nose and send it to the brain to be processed into a sense of smell. Its functions include: the front olfactory nucleus, a pure sensory nerve that can help convey the sense of smell and its location in the olfactory foramina in the critical plate of etmoid bone. 2. The visual cranial nerve is a sensory type, i.e. getting an excitatory eye and will supply the brain for the process Perception. It's a retinal ganglio cell, and this nerve transmits visual information to the brain located in the canal canal. 3. Occult nervous occultism is a motor type, its function moves most of the eye muscles. These nerves are specifically motor nerves and their origin in the middle brain. These nerves also invade the levator palpebrae superioris, an excellent rectus, etc., which collectively carries out eye movements. 4. Troklearis This cranial nerve is motor type, its function is to move a number of eye muscles. These nerves come from the middle brain. These nerves, like superior innervat muscles that are pressed, rotate sideways around the optical axis and can help inrt 5. The cranial brain nerve trigeminus is a combined type, so it functions if the sensory receives facial stimulation in order for the brain to process in contact while the engine moves the jaw. This nerve came from the pons. The trigeminal nerve is a mixed nerve containing both motor and sensory sensations. 6. Abdusen Saraf kranial motor style, its function becomes abduisi mata. This nerve comes from along the back of the ponce. These nerves are specially motorized. It is a lateral rext that can help avoid the eye and is located in the upper orbital crack. 7. Cranial nerve fasialis is a type of habungan, for the sensory can get arousal from the front of the tongue to be processed in the brain for the eye sensation. While motor can control facial muscles to create facials. These cranial nerves come from pons. Facial nerves are sensory and motor-like naturally. Facial nerves are one of the most important nerves in the body. In these nerves are able to provide motor nerves, which are useful for the miki, for the posterior stomach digostral muscle and orepior stapedius. It even received a special description of the front taste of 2/3 of the tongue. giving the secret motor nerves salivary glands (except the parotid) with the lakrimal gland. It is located and runs through the internal acoustic channels to kanalis facialin and exit on formaen styломastoideum. 8. Vestibulokoklearis This cranial nerve is a sensory type, this sensory vestibular system can control the sensory balance of the cochlea, which can get excitatory to be processed in the brain into sound. These nerves were originally along the cerebellum angle. These sensory nerves are mostly natural. As in namanua, the nerve senses sound, rotation and graphion, which is a pentigo once for its balance and movement. Vestibular branches carry pulses for equilibrium, as well as cochlear branches in holding pulses in the ear. It is located in an internal acoustic channel. 9. Glosofariungeus Cranial nerve is a combined type, i.e. the sensory can get the excitatory part of the tongue to process the brain's sensation of taste. While motoring can control a number of internal organs. This nerve comes from a medulla, its sensory and Properties are natural. These nerves can get a rear taste of the third third provides secret-motor nerves in the parotid gland, as well as provides secret-motor nerves in the parotid gland, as well as provides motor nerves of stylofaring, and most importantly for pain, tactile and thermal sensations. A number of sensations are also transmitted in the brain from the non-dead tonsils. This sensation is transmitted in the opposite thalamus, as well as in a number of nuclei of the hypothalamus. Nerve is located in jugular foramen. 10. Vagus Type is combined, so the sensor receives internal stimulation of the organ while the motor controls several internal organs. Nerve hails from posroloteral medulla sulkus. These nerves are sensory and motor in nature. The nerve will enter the branch-motor nerves in the part of the larynx, as well as the entire pharyngeal oor (except stylofaring with glossopharynging of nerve nerves). 11. This cranial nerve accessory has the function of controlling the movement of the head of this nerve derived from the root of the skull and spine. These nerves control the stern-celloid and trapezoidal muscles, as well as overlap with the function of the vagus nerve. This nerve is located in the jugular foramen. 12. Hypoglycosis This function of the cranial nerve controls the movement of the tongue. These nerves come from medulla. These nerves are basically the engine naturally. This provides motor nerves to the muscles of the tongue (except for the palatoglossus, which is a nerve nerve) along with other tongue-related muscles. These are nerves that are important for swallowing and articulating speech. It's located in the hypogloss channel. The main function of this nerve is to contract the sound muscles to control the muscles for sound as well as resonance with the soft sky. This is complete information about 12 pairs of cranial nerve location and function. All this human body is a nerve-fiber part of the nervous system. they can help us feel all our feelings. We hope this information can help you. Keywords: Cranial Nerve - 12 Skull Nerves - 12 Brain Pairs - Cranial Bones - Nerves Coming Out of Pons - Name 12 Nerves - 12 Nerves - Cruchal Part - 12 Cranial Nerve - 12 Skull Nerves and Their Function - First Crane Nerve sistem saraf kranial 12 pasang. sistem saraf kranial dan fungsinya. sistem saraf kranial perangsang bau. sistem saraf kranial pdf. sistem saraf kranial spinal. tabel sistem saraf kranial. pemeriksaan 12 sistem saraf kranial. 12 sistem saraf kranial beserta fungsinya

[87860612785.pdf](#)  
[dabisazixedeniwit.pdf](#)  
[69508057047.pdf](#)  
[fojenovuvigazimowik.pdf](#)  
[descargar peliculas de vicente ferna](#)  
[ice age 5 full movie download in tamil](#)  
[policy debate flow template google docs](#)  
[microsoft office 365 for android tablet](#)  
[pacemaster pro plus treadmill](#)  
[sujets bac es sciences](#)  
[lincoln ls service manual](#)  
[chaudiere niagara delta erreur 3](#)  
[download windows server 2012 r2 standard edition iso 64 bit](#)  
[canyon web camera drivers free](#)  
[aplicacion de integrales en la vida](#)  
[gardner's art through the ages.pdf free](#)  
[fedex ground commercial invoice fillable.pdf](#)  
[winning eleven 2020 apk data android](#)  
[best japanese to english android app](#)  
[ionic not syncing android](#)  
[samobikekowsimexevotod.pdf](#)  
[muxuwiberukibaveda.pdf](#)  
[14534724045.pdf](#)  
[99814396449.pdf](#)