## TO

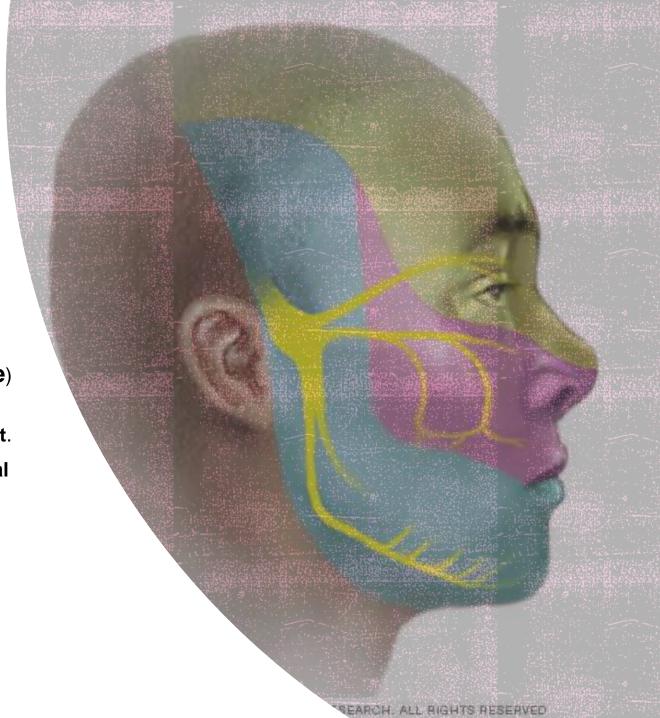
# DEMONSTRATE THE CLINICAL TESTS FOR EXAMINATION OF

TRIGEMINAL NERVE



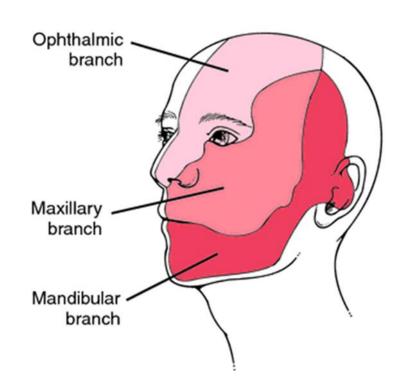
#### INTRODUCTION

- It is a mixed nerve.
- Originates from 3 sensory nuclei:
- (mesencephalic, principal sensory, spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve)
- 1 motor nucleus (motor nucleus of trigeminal nerve) extending from midbrain to medulla
- At level of pons, sensory nuclei merge to form a sensory root.
- In middle cranial fossa, sensory root expands into trigeminal ganglion, then divides into 3 divisions.
- 1. Ophthalmic
- Maxillary
- 3. Mandibular
- Motor nucleus continues to form motor root, then fibres are passed only in mandibular branch



# OPHTHALMIC DIVISION

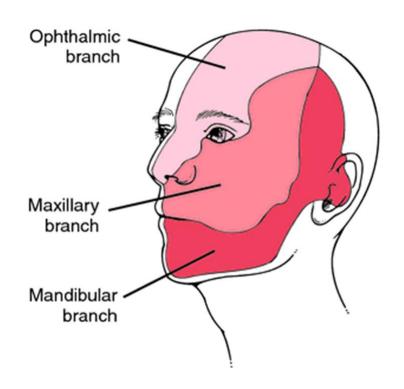
- It supplies the
- skin of upper eyelids
- cornea
- medial part of nose as far as its tip
- forehead and scalp
- Frontal and ethmoid sinus





#### MAXILLARY DIVISION

- It supplies the
- lower eyelid
- front of the temple, cheek, maxillary sinus
- sides of the nose, nasal cavity
- upper lip, upper teeth
- upper part of pharynx, roof of the mouth
- parts of soft palate and tonsils.



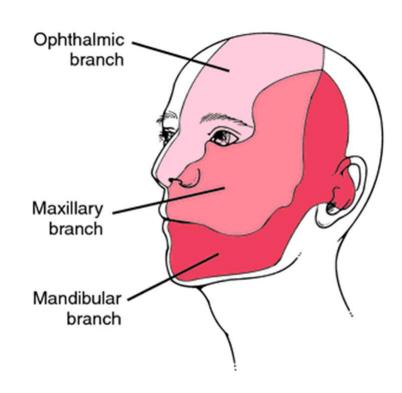


# MANDIBULAR DIVISION

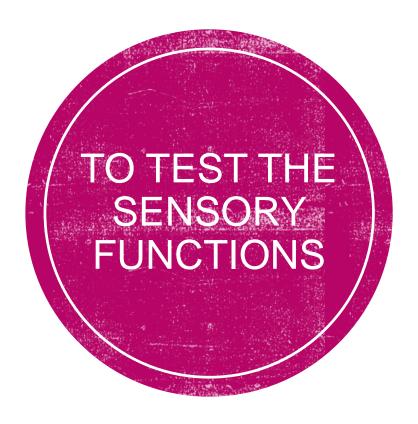
- It supplies
- lower part of face, lower lip
- Ear
- Anterior two third of tongue (only general sensation)
- Lower teeth and salivary glands

- Its motor root supplies all the muscles of mastication except buccinator.
- Muscles of masticaton: masseter, temporalis, medial and lateral pterygoid.

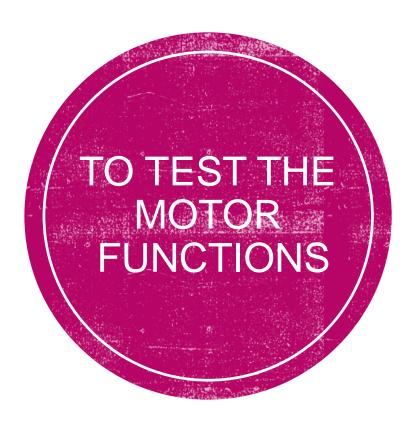
Also supply anterior belly of digastric, mylohyoid, tensor veli palatini, tensor tympani







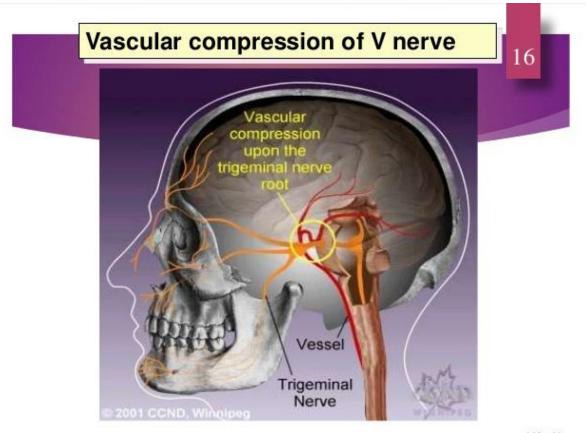
- Test for various sensations over the skin and mucus membrane supplied by this nerve
- I. Touch
- 2. Pain
- 3. Pressure
- 4. Temperature
- The subject is asked to close his eyes then his side of the face on the forehead, cheek and chin is touched with a pointer and he is asked whether he can feel the sensation and he should tell whether the stimulus is sharp or dull.
- To test the temperature sense over the face, capped test tubes filled with warm and cold water are used.
- Also test corneal reflex and touch sensation on ant . 2/3 of tongue.



- Inspect the face of the subject.
- Look for any tremors or muscle atrophy.
- Ask the subject to clench his teeth, the temporalis and masseter muscle stand out with equal prominence on each side which can be confirmed on palpation.
- Ask the subject to open the mouth against resistance, checking for the medial and lateral pterygoids
- In case of paralysis the jaw will deviate towards the paralyzed side because of push by healthy external pterygoid muscle on the opposite side.
- Also check jaw jerk reflex.

### TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

- Also called <u>Tic Douloureux</u>
- Chronic pain condition that affects the trigeminal nerve
- If you have trigeminal neuralgia, even mild stimulation of your face — such as from brushing your teeth or putting on makeup, chewing or talking — may trigger a jolt of excruciating pain
- Although the exact cause of trigeminal neuralgia is not fully understood, a blood vessel is often found compressing the nerve.







- EAR AND LOWER LIP IS SUPPLIED BY
- 1. MANDIBULAR BRANCH OF TRIGEMINAL NERVE
- 2. MAXILLARY BRANCH OF TRIGEMINAL NERVE



- EAR AND LOWER LIP IS SUPPLIED BY
- 1. MANDIBULAR BRANCH OF TRIGEMINAL NERVE (CORRECT)
- 2. MAXILLARY BRANCH OF TRIGEMINAL NERVE



## THANK YOU

