

وسهلا



أهلا

يُمنع أخذ السلايدات بدون  
إذن المحرر واي اجراء  
يخالف ذلك يقع تحت طائلة  
المسؤولية القانونية  
جميع المعلومات للاستخدام  
التعليمي فقط

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

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الواتس (أي استفسار)  
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# Facial Nerve

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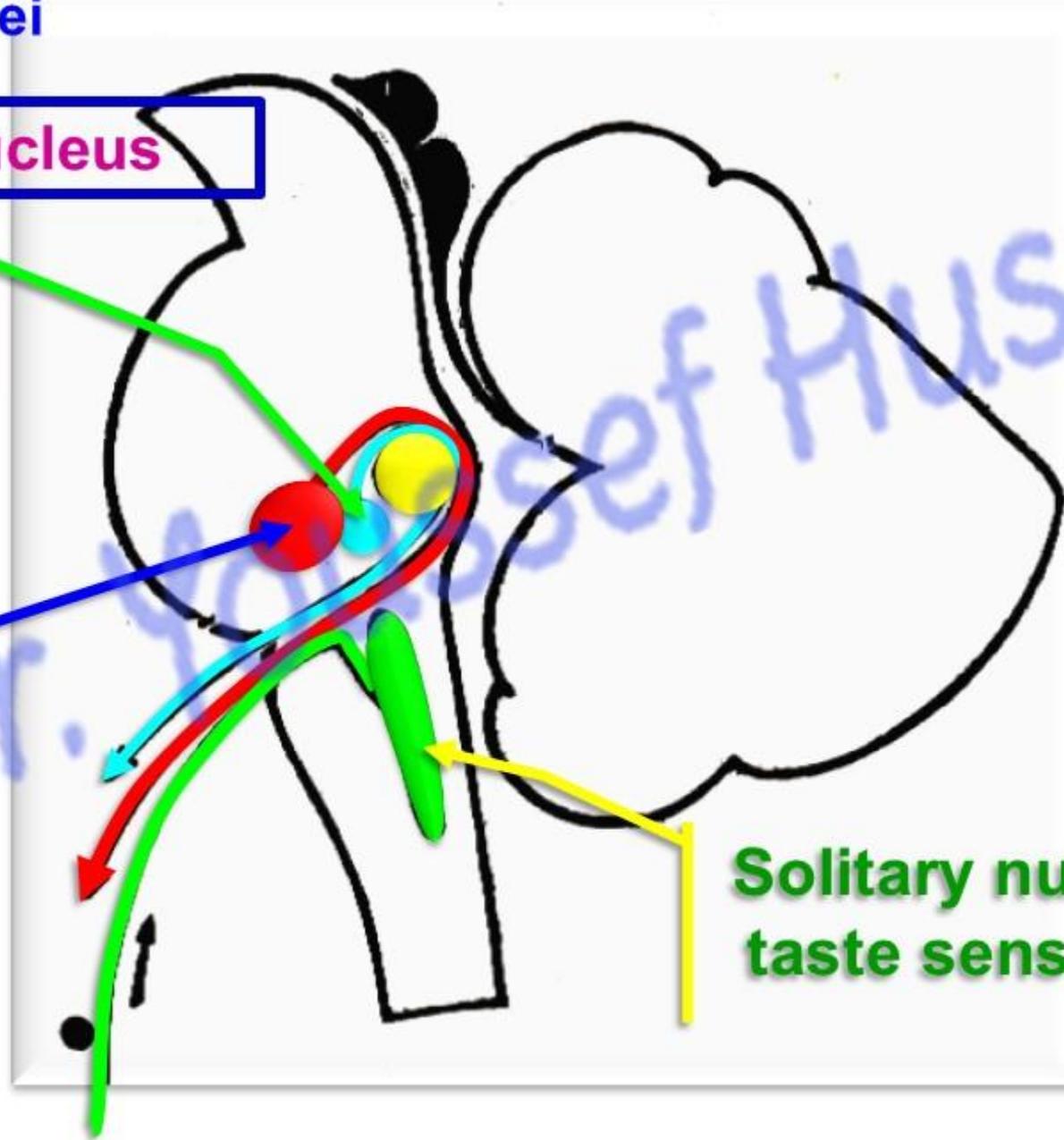
## Parasympathetic nuclei

Special lacrimatory nucleus

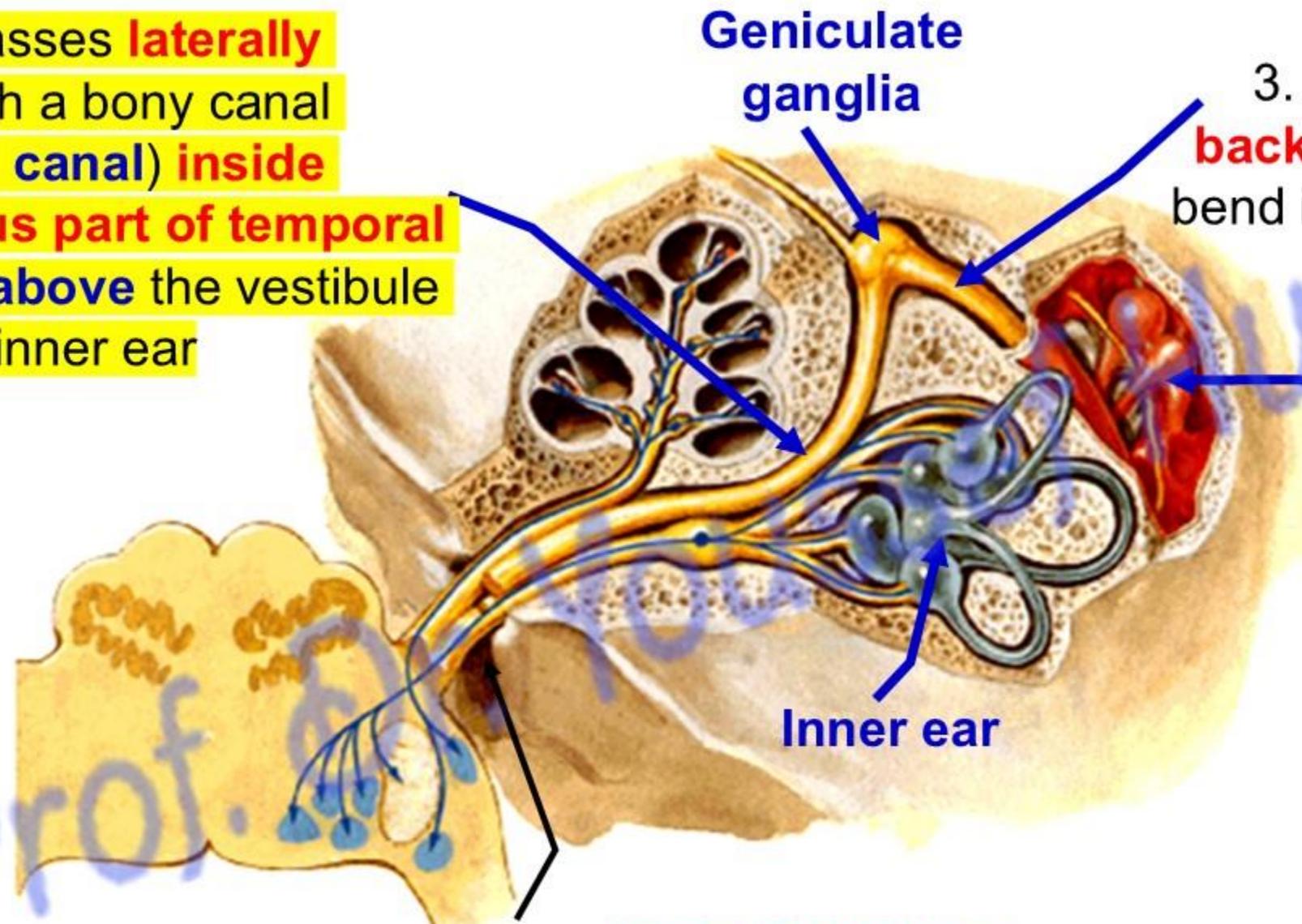
Superior salivary nucleus

motor nucleus of Facial nerve

Solitary nucleus  
taste sensation



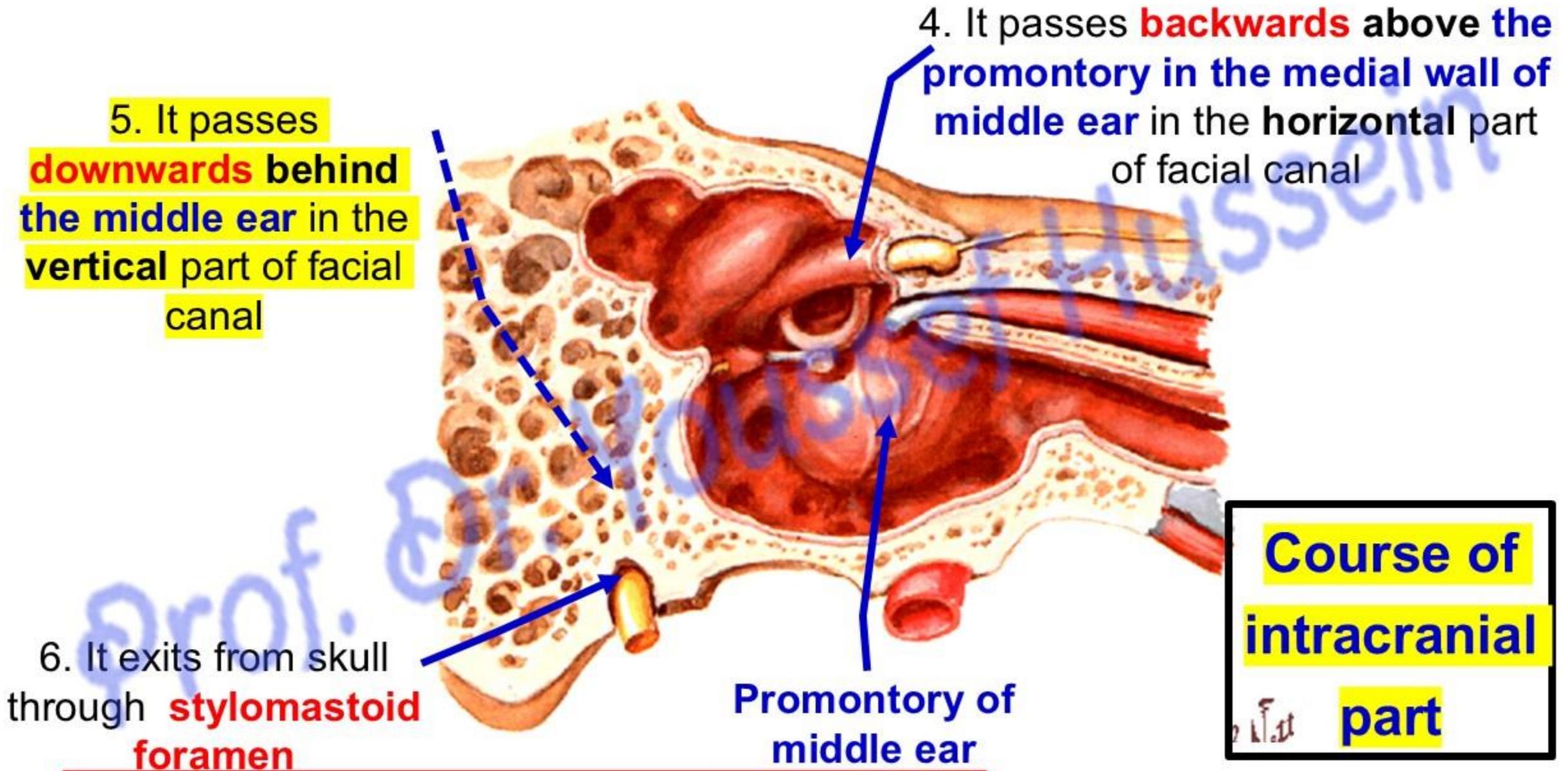
- 2. It passes **laterally** through a bony canal (**facial canal**) **inside petrous part of temporal bone** **above** the vestibule of the inner ear



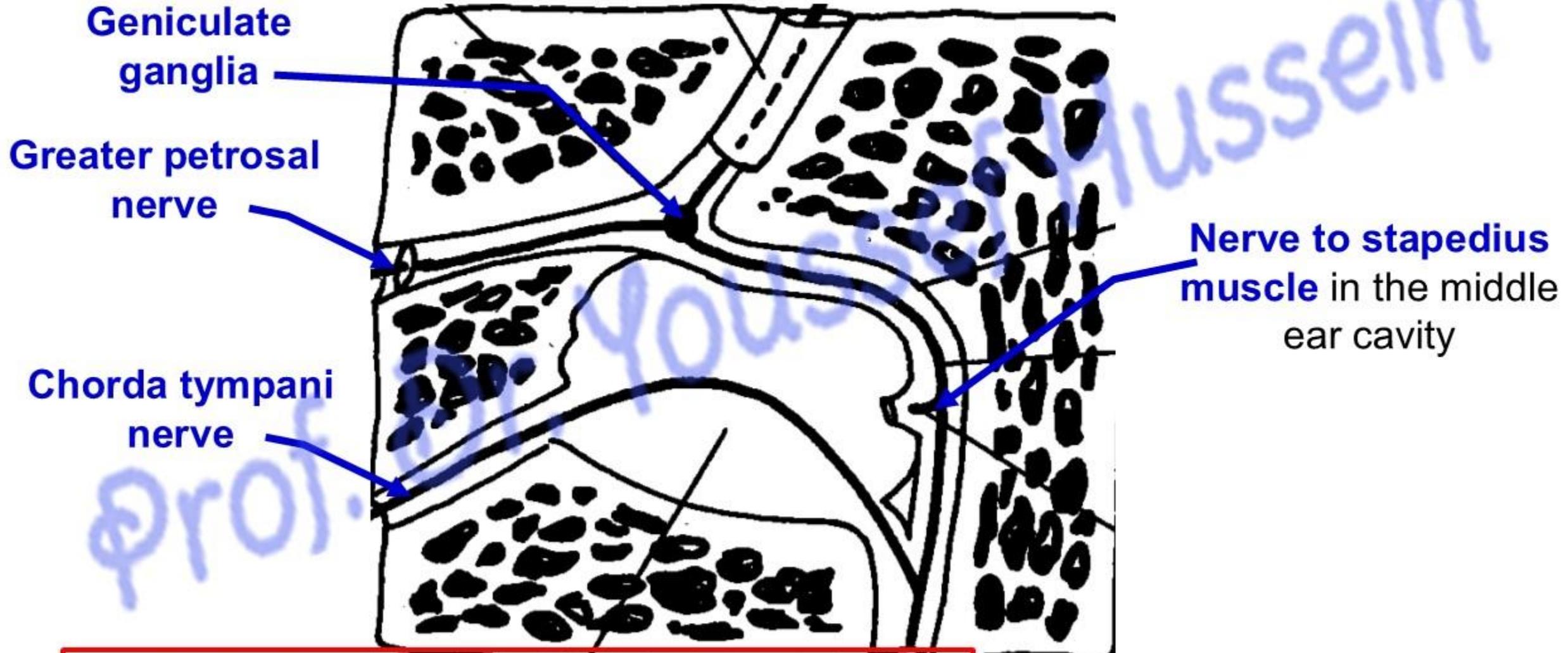
- 3. It bends sharply **backwards** (This sharp bend is called **geniculate ganglion**)

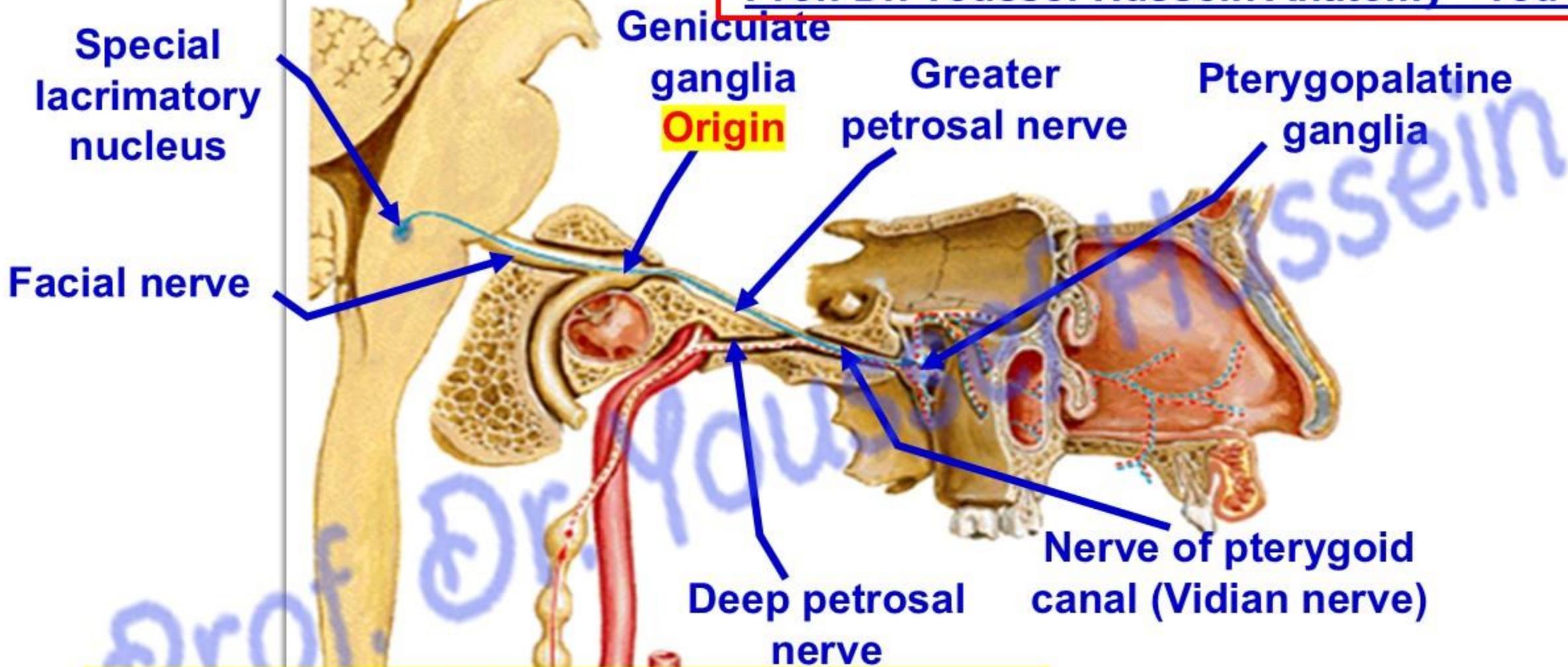
**Course of intracranial part**

- 1. It leaves cranial cavity through **internal auditory (acoustic) meatus** with **vestibulocochlear nerve**



## Branches of Intracranial part of facial nerve





• **Types of the fibers of the greater petrosal nerve:**

- 1- **Parasympathetic** fibers to the pterygopalatine ganglion.
- 2- **Taste** sensation from the palate.

Facial nerve  
in facial canal

2. It crosses middle  
ear from post to ant

3. Exits from  
skull through  
Petrotympanic  
fissure

- 1. **chorda tympani**  
arises inside the facial  
canal **6 mm above the  
stylomastoid** foramen.

4. Joins lingual  
nerve in  
infratemporal  
fossa

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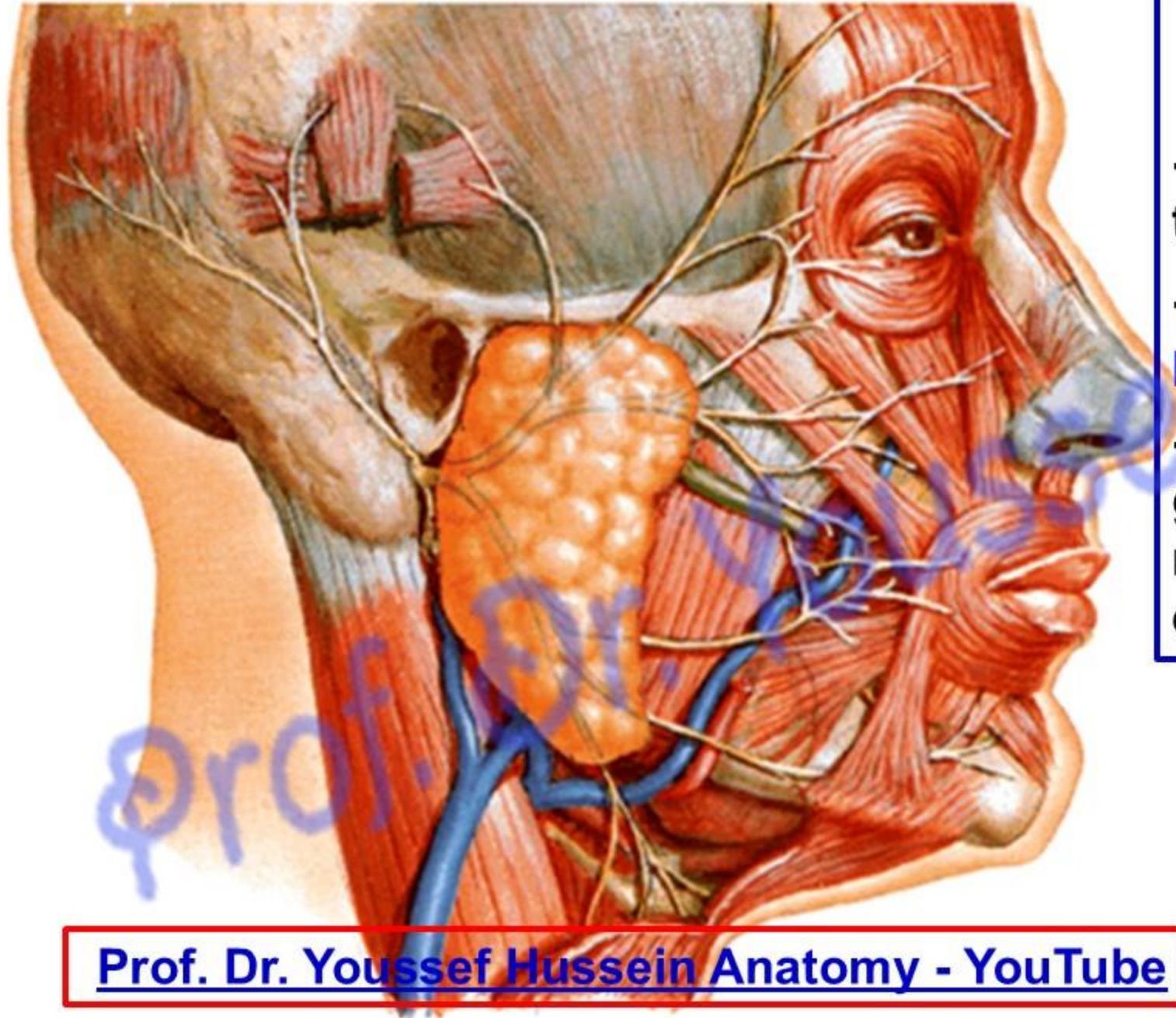
- **Types of fibres of the chorda tympani;**

1- **Parasympathetic fibres to lingual nerve** to submandibular ganglia and postganglionic to submandibular and sublingual salivary glands.

2- **Taste sensation** from anterior 2/3 of tongue and palate through lingual nerve.

# Extracranial part

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- **Extracranial part of Facial Nerve**

- It leaves the skull through the **stylomastoid foramen**.
- Then, it enters into the **parotid gland**.
- It passes forwards inside the gland **superficial** to the **retromandibular vein** and **external carotid artery (VAN)**.

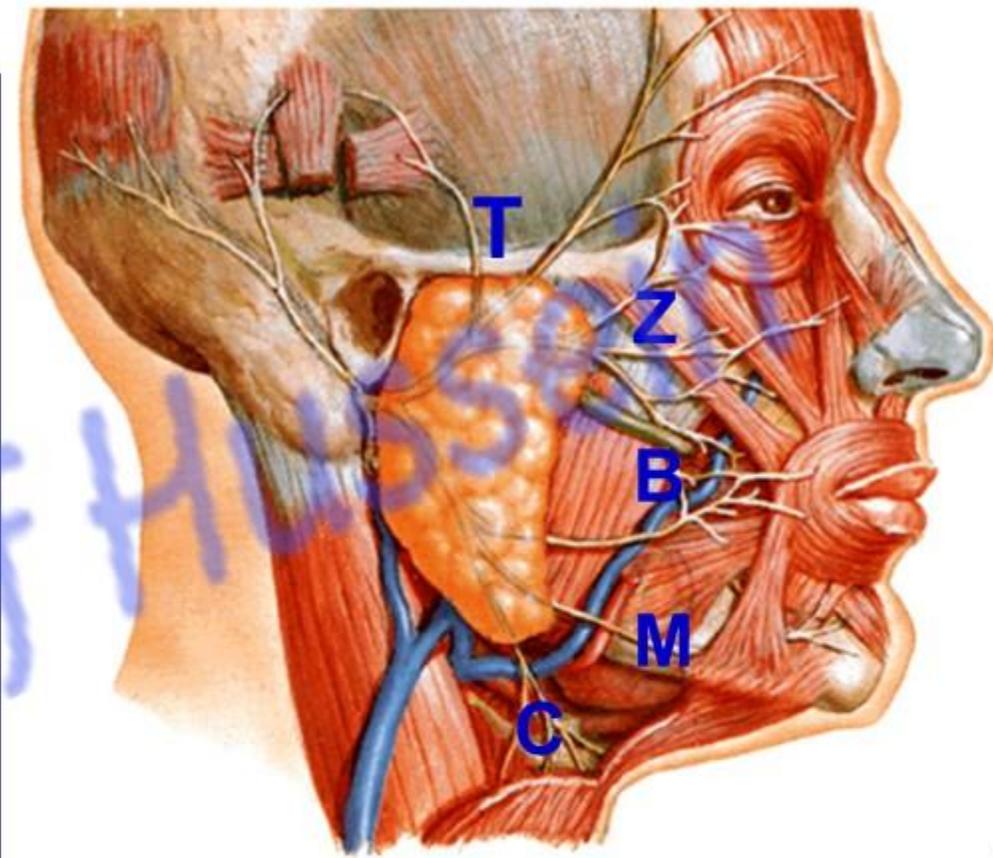
## Branches of the Facial Nerve



- It gives 2 branches Just below stylomastoid foramen before enter gland (2 posterior)
  - 1- Nerve to the posterior belly of digastric and stylohyoid muscles.
  - 2- Posterior auricular nerve to the posterior belly of the occipitofrontalis muscle.
- Inside the parotid gland, it divides into 5 terminal branches

### ❖ Terminal branches

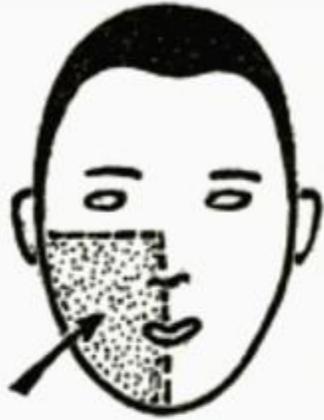
- 1- Temporal branches** supply frontal bellies of occipitofrontalis muscle.
- 2- Zygomatic branches** supply orbicularis oculi muscle.
- 3- Buccal branches** supply buccinator muscle and muscles around the mouth.
- 4- Mandibular branch** supply orbicularis oris and muscles around the mouth.
- 5- Cervical branch** descends to the neck to supply the platysma muscle.



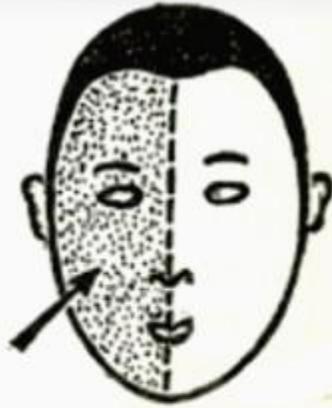
# Facial palsy

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## UMNL



## LMNL



- **UMNL:** forehead wrinkling is not impaired (elevates eye brows).
- **LMNL:** facial palsy shows **no wrinkles** on the affected side.

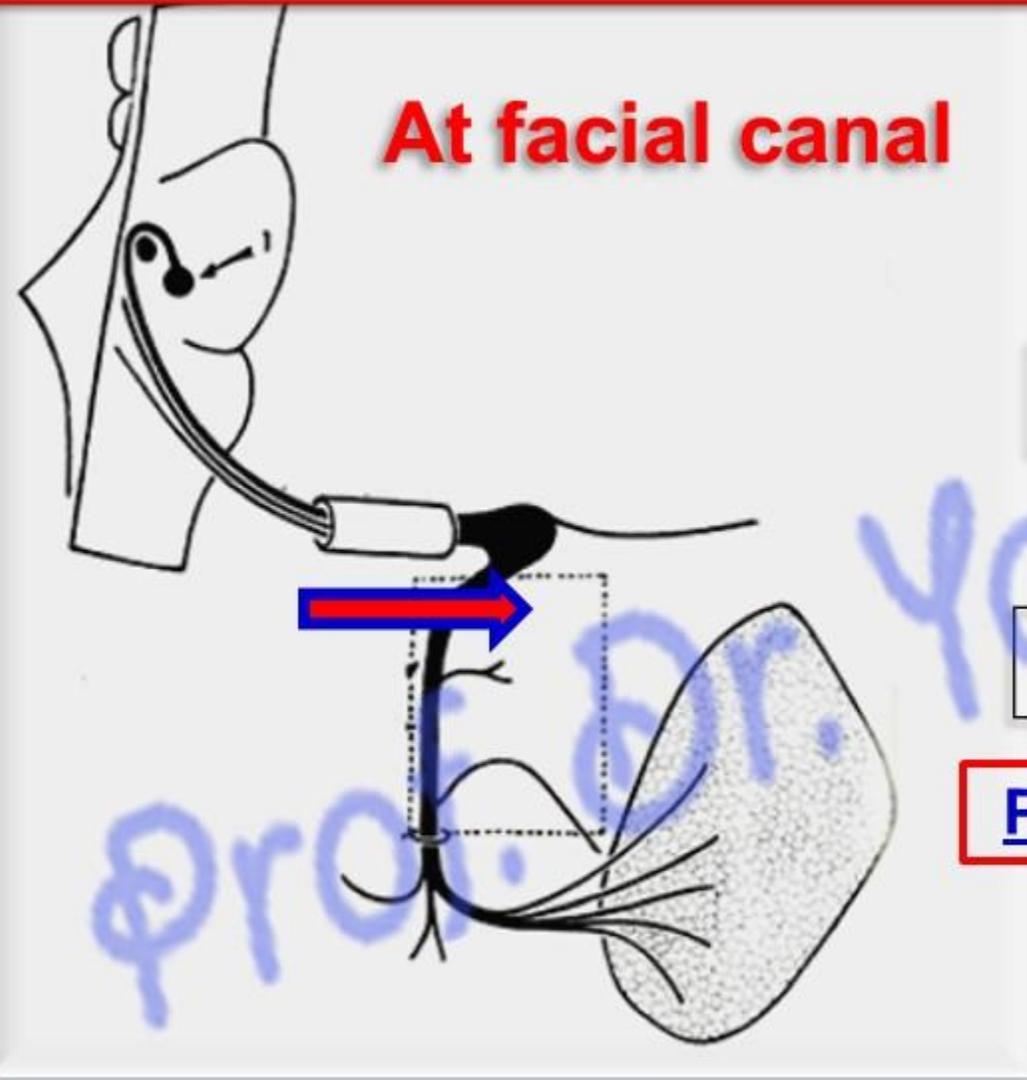
### 1. Upper motor neuron lesion (affections of the pyramidal tract).

- **Lower half of face on opposite side** is only affected.
- Because **Upper half** of facial nerve nucleus receives fibers from **both pyramidal tracts** (same & opposite sides);
- **Lower half** of nucleus receives fibers from **opposite pyramidal** tract only.

### 2. Lower motor neuron lesion (affections of facial nerve).

- Muscles of Face on **same side** is affected

# LMN Lesion of facial nerve



**Lacrimation** not affected

**Loss of parasympathetic fibers to submandibular sublingual glands**

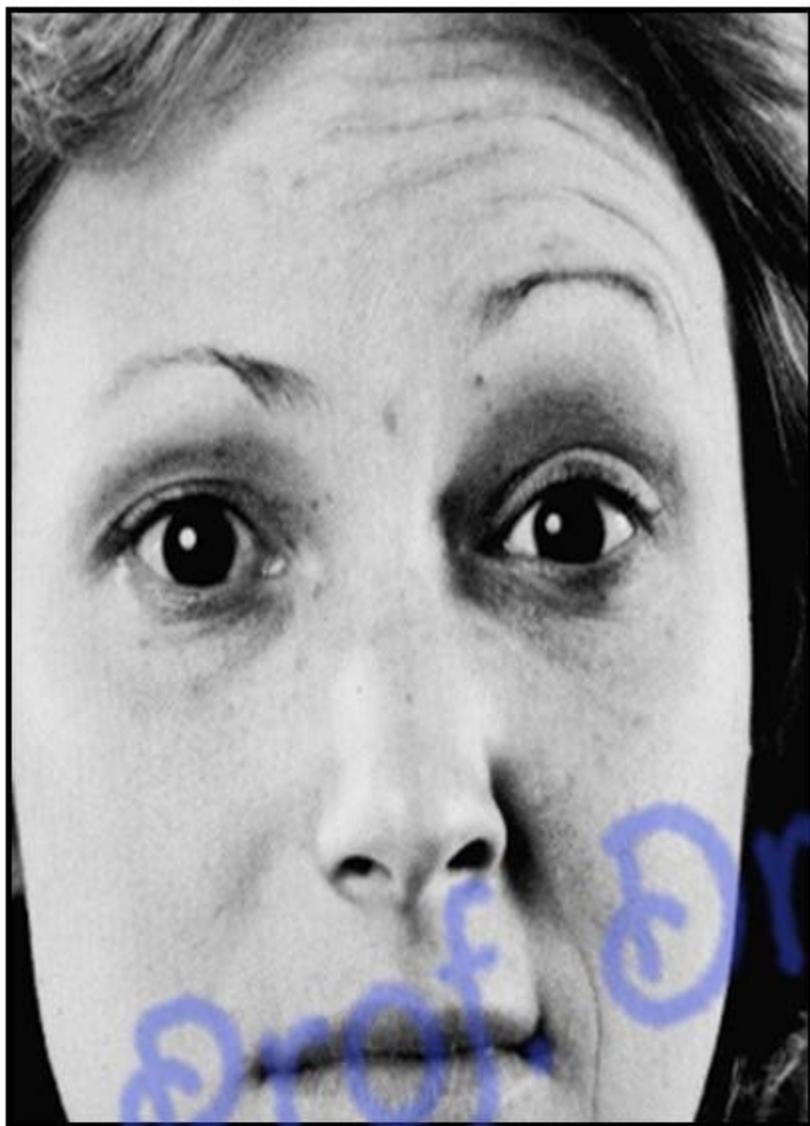
**Loss of Taste anterior 2/3 of tongue**

**Hyperacusis**

**Paralysis of facial muscles on same side**

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**Symptoms usually begin suddenly and peak within 48 hours.**



**Bell's palsy**

**Paralysis of occipito-frontalis**

**Inability to elevate eyebrow**

**Loss of wrinkles in the forehead on the affected side of lesion (expressionless of the face).**

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## **Paralysis of Orbicularis oculi**

**Inability to close eye and blinking**

**Dryness of cornea and ulceration**

**Scar impairs vision**

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**Bell's palsy**

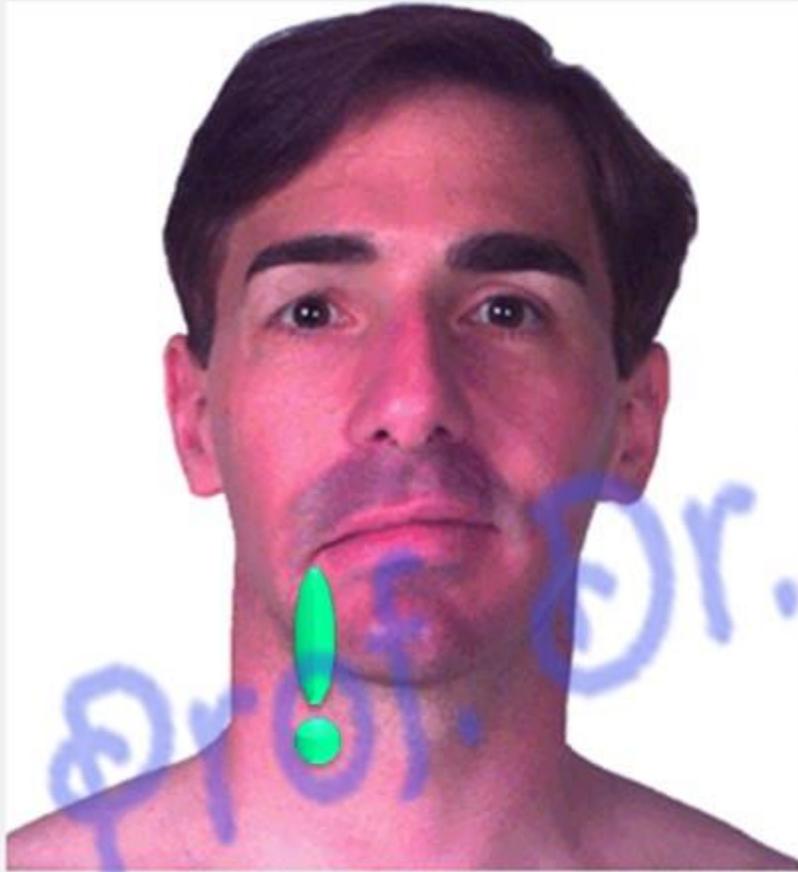
# Paralysis of buccinator, orbicularis oris

Inability to whistle or to blow air

Food accumulates in vestibule of mouth on affected side

Dribbling of saliva

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**Bell's palsy**

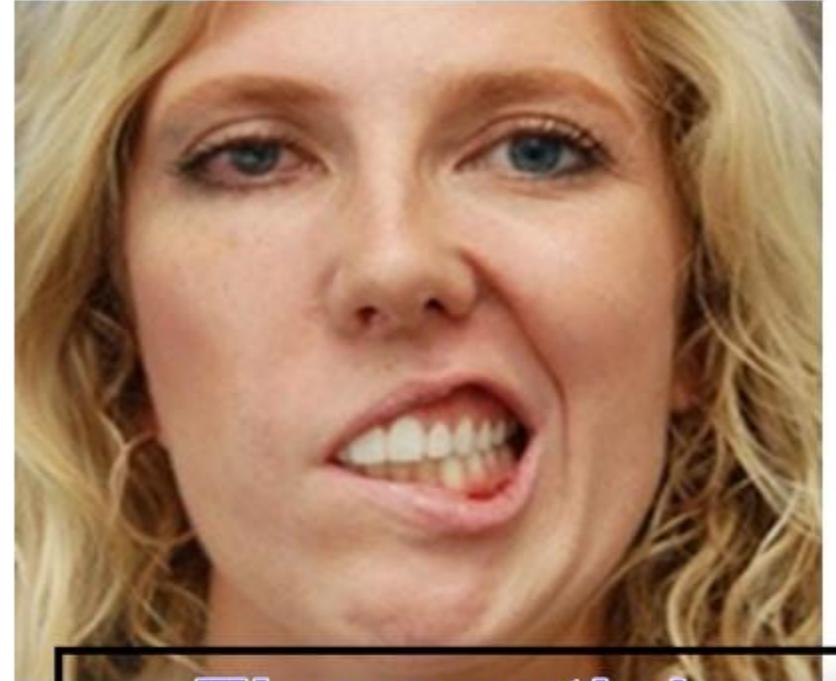
# Paralysis of muscles of the lips and angle of mouth



**Drop of Angle of mouth on the affected side**



**The angle of mouth deviates towards the unaffected side with smiling**



**The mouth is drawn towards the unaffected side by showing his teeth**

[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd\\_cn0PQ](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd_cn0PQ)

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