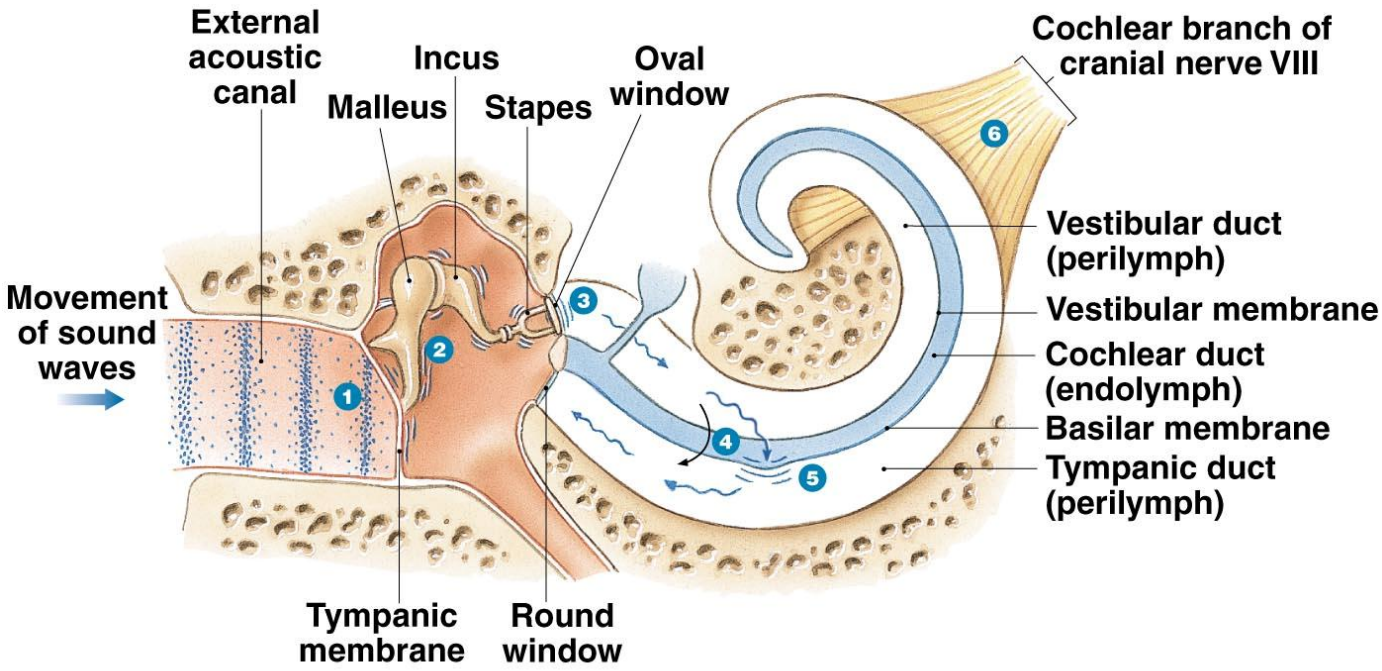
## Sound And Hearing




1. Sound waves arrive at tympanic membrane.
2. Movement of tympanic membrane causes displacement of the auditory ossicles.
3. Movement of the stapes at the oval window establishes pressure waves in the perilymph of the vestibular duct.
4. The pressure waves distort the basilar membrane on their way to the round window of the tympanic duct.
5. Vibrations of the basilar membrane causes vibration of hair cells against the tectorial membrane.
6. Information about the region and the intensity of stimulation is relayed to the CNS over the cochlear branch of cranial nerve VIII.