TABLE 8-2 The Cranial Nerves		
CRANIAL NERVES (NUMBER)	PRIMARY FUNCTION	INNERVATION
Olfactory (I)	Special sensory	Olfactory epithelium
Optic (II)	Special sensory	Retina of eye
Oculomotor (III)	Motor	Inferior, medial, superior rectus, inferior oblique, and intrinsic muscles of eye
Trochlear (IV)	Motor	Superior oblique muscle of eye
Trigeminal (V)	Mixed	Sensory: orbital structures, nasal cavity, skin of forehead, eyelids, eyebrows, nose, lips, gums and teeth; cheek, palate, pharynx, and tongue Motor: chewing (temporalis, masseter, pterygoids) muscles
Abducens (VI)	Motor	Lateral rectus muscle of eye
Facial (VII)	Mixed	Sensory: taste receptors on the anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of tongue
		Motor: muscles of facial expression, lacrimal (tear) gland, and submandibular and sublingual salivary glands
Vestibulocochlear	Special sensory	Cochlea (receptors for hearing)
(Acoustic) (VIII)		Vestibule (receptors for motion and balance)
Glossopharyngeal (IX)	Mixed	Sensory: posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of tongue; pharynx and palate (part); receptors for blood pressure, pH, oxygen, and carbon dioxide concentrations <i>Motor:</i> pharyngeal muscles, parotid salivary gland
Vagus (X)	Mixed	Sensory: pharynx; auricle and external acoustic canal; diaphragm; visceral organs in thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities Motor: palatal and pharyngeal muscles and visceral organs in thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities
Accessory (Spinal Accessory) (XI)	Motor	Voluntary muscles of palate, pharynx, and larynx (with vagus nerve); sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles
Hypoglossal (XII)	Motor	Tongue muscles

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