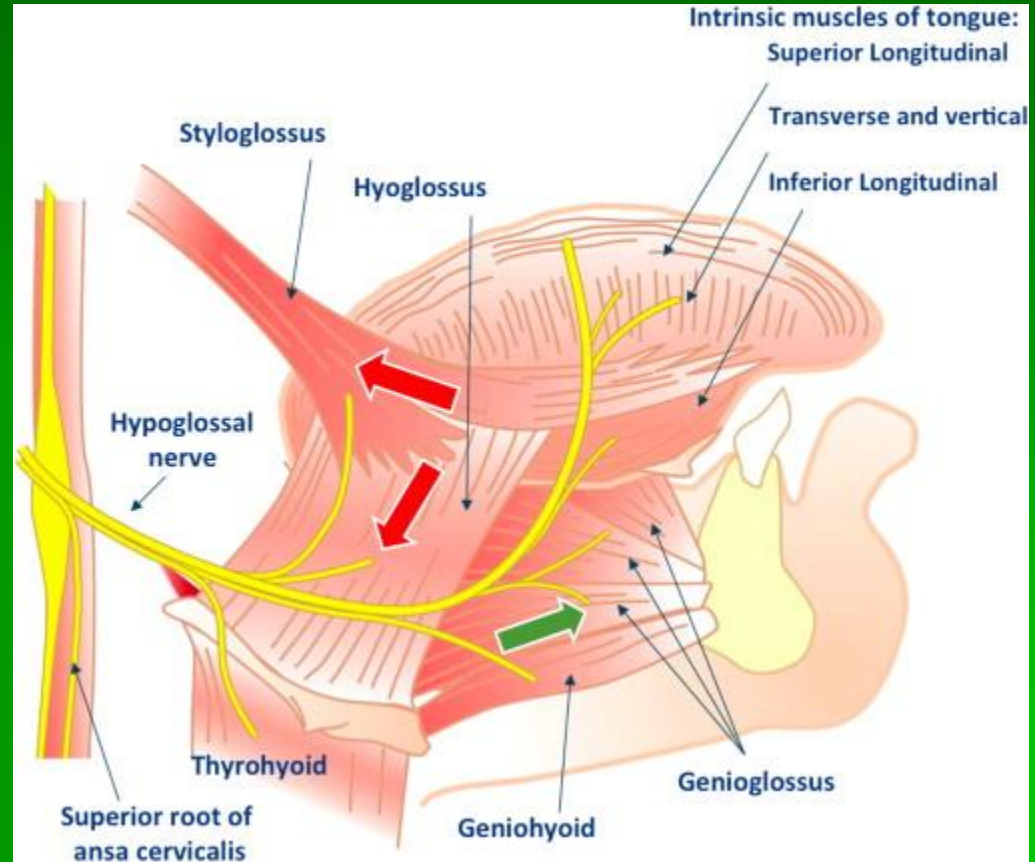
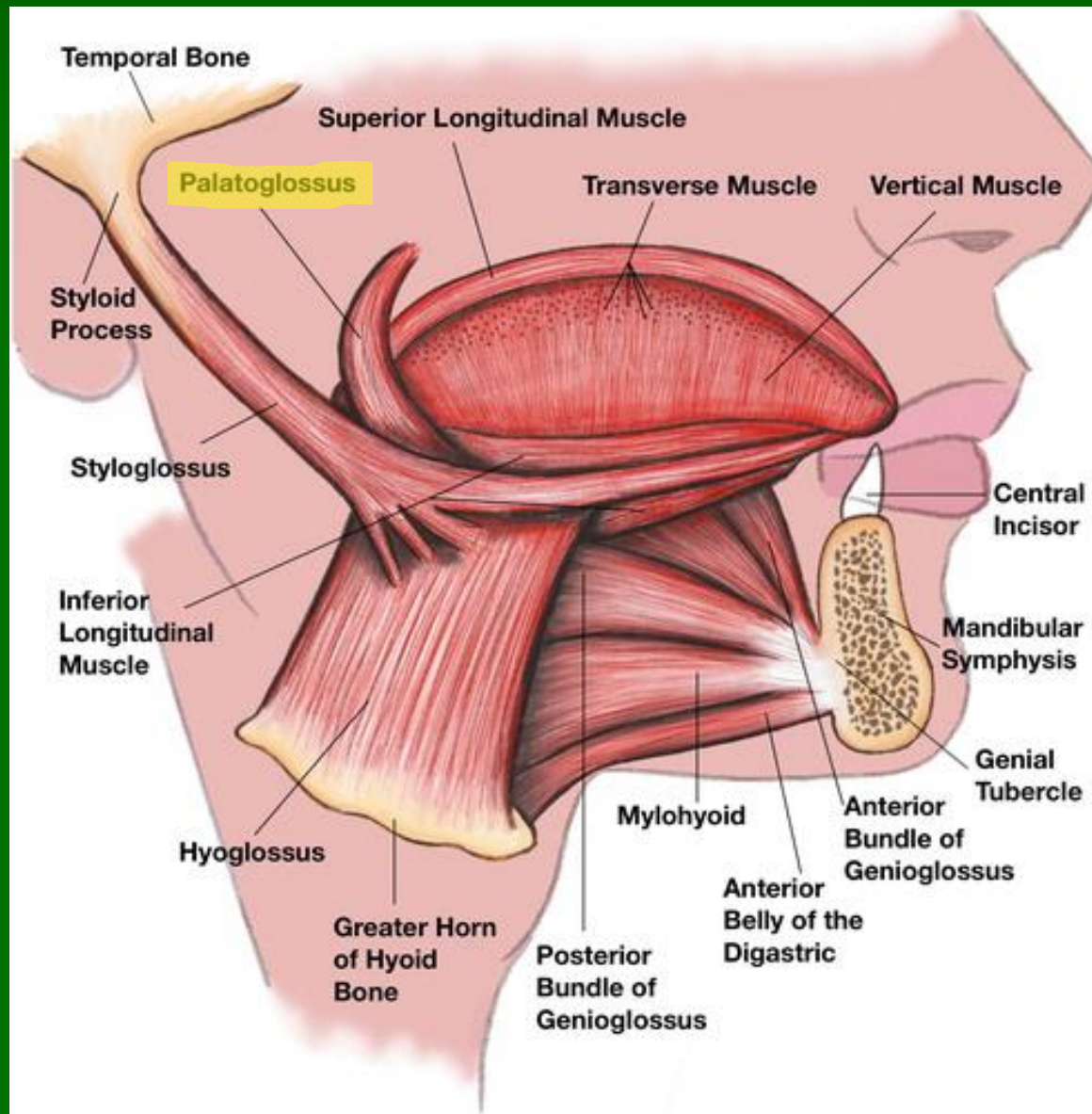


Hypoglossal Nerve (CN XII)

Hypoglossal canal

- Purely somatic motor function
 - Innervating all the extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue
 - Except the palatoglossus, innervated by vagus nerve).





CNIX in pars nervosa of
jugular foramen

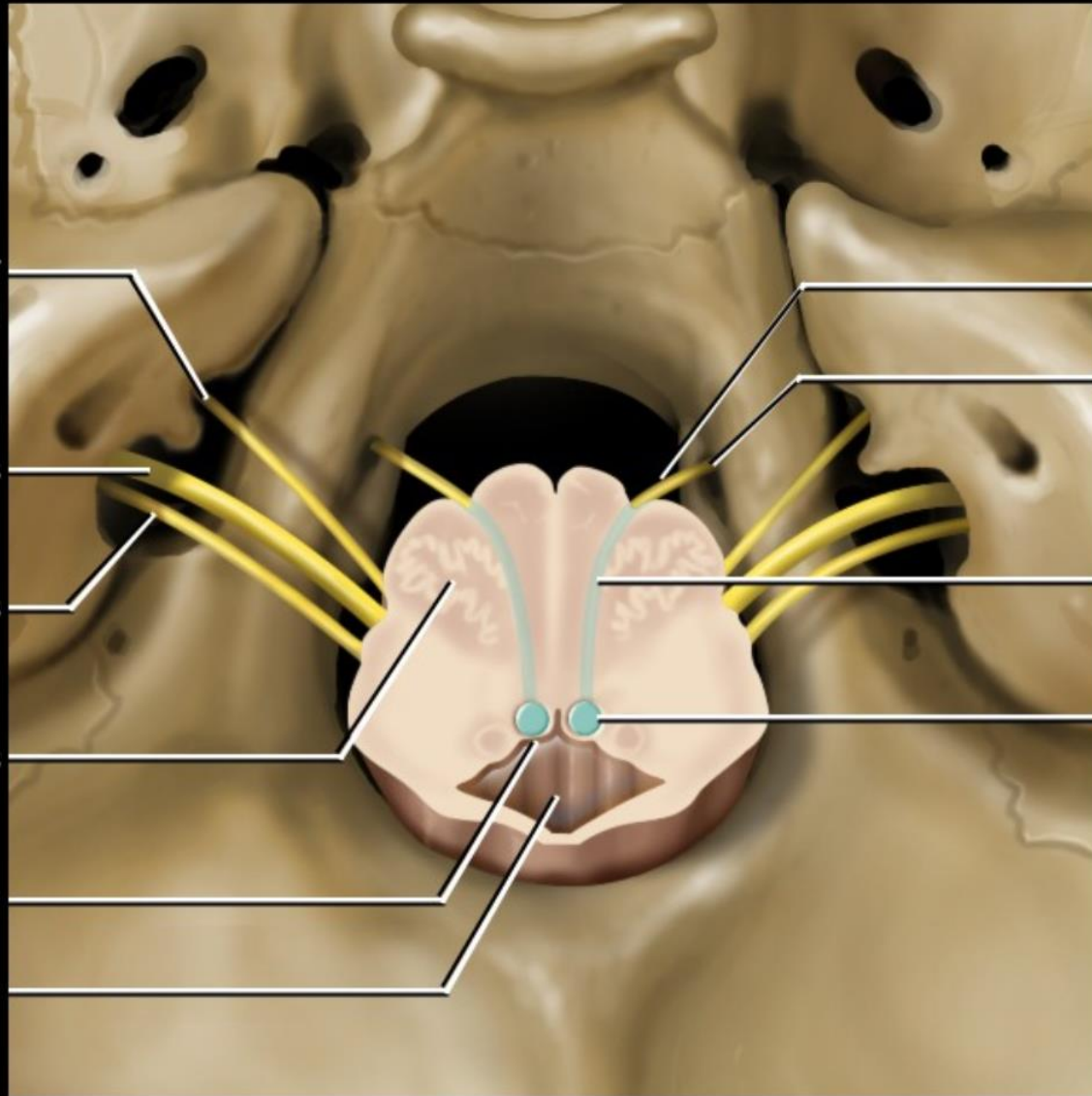
CNX in pars vascularis

CNXI in pars vascularis

Inferior olivary nucleus

Hypoglossal eminence

4th ventricle



Hypoglossal cisternal
segment

Entrance to hypoglossal
canal

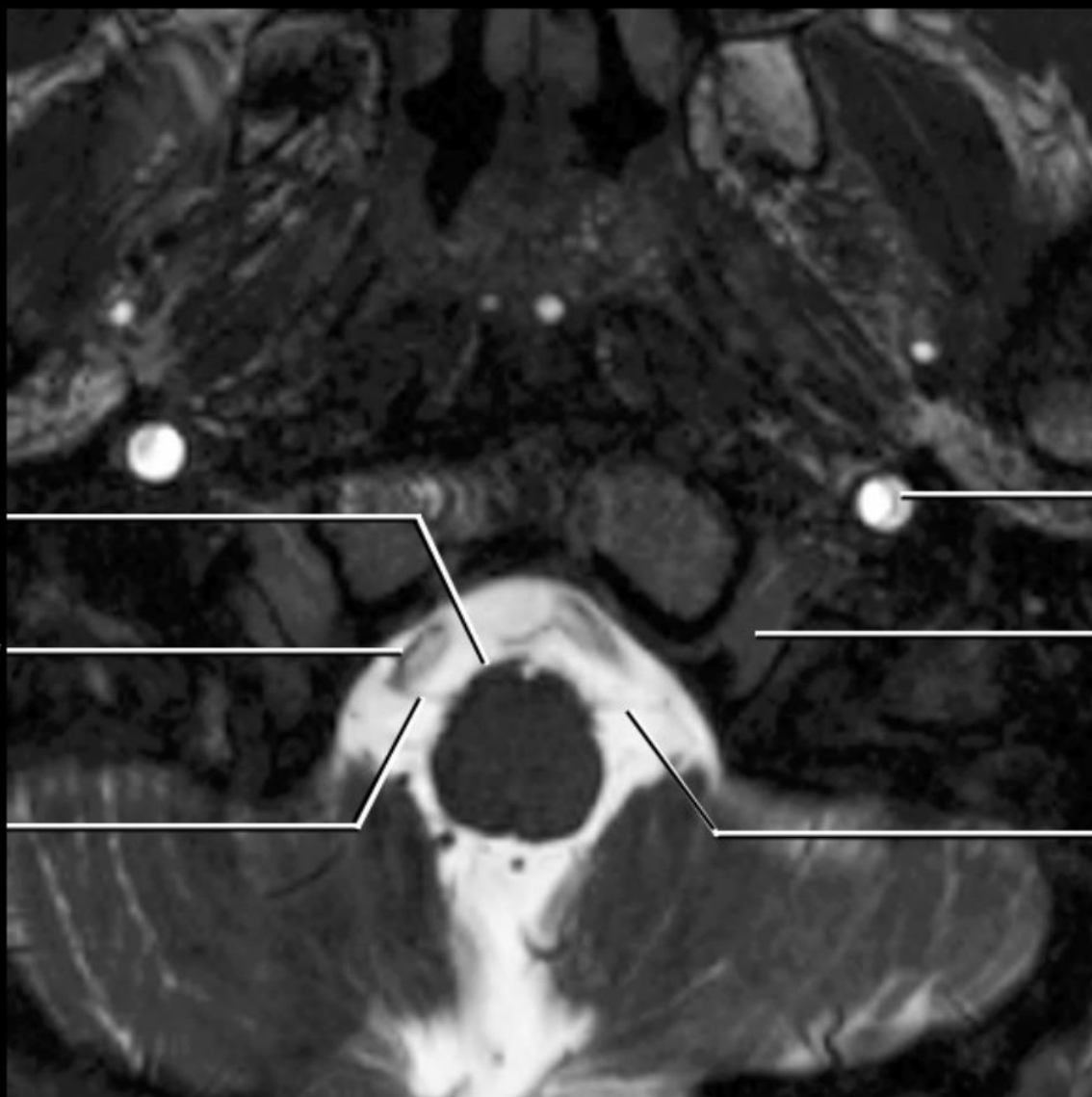
Hypoglossal intraaxial
axons

Hypoglossal nucleus

Medullary pyramid

Vertebral artery

Hypoglossal nerve
rootlet

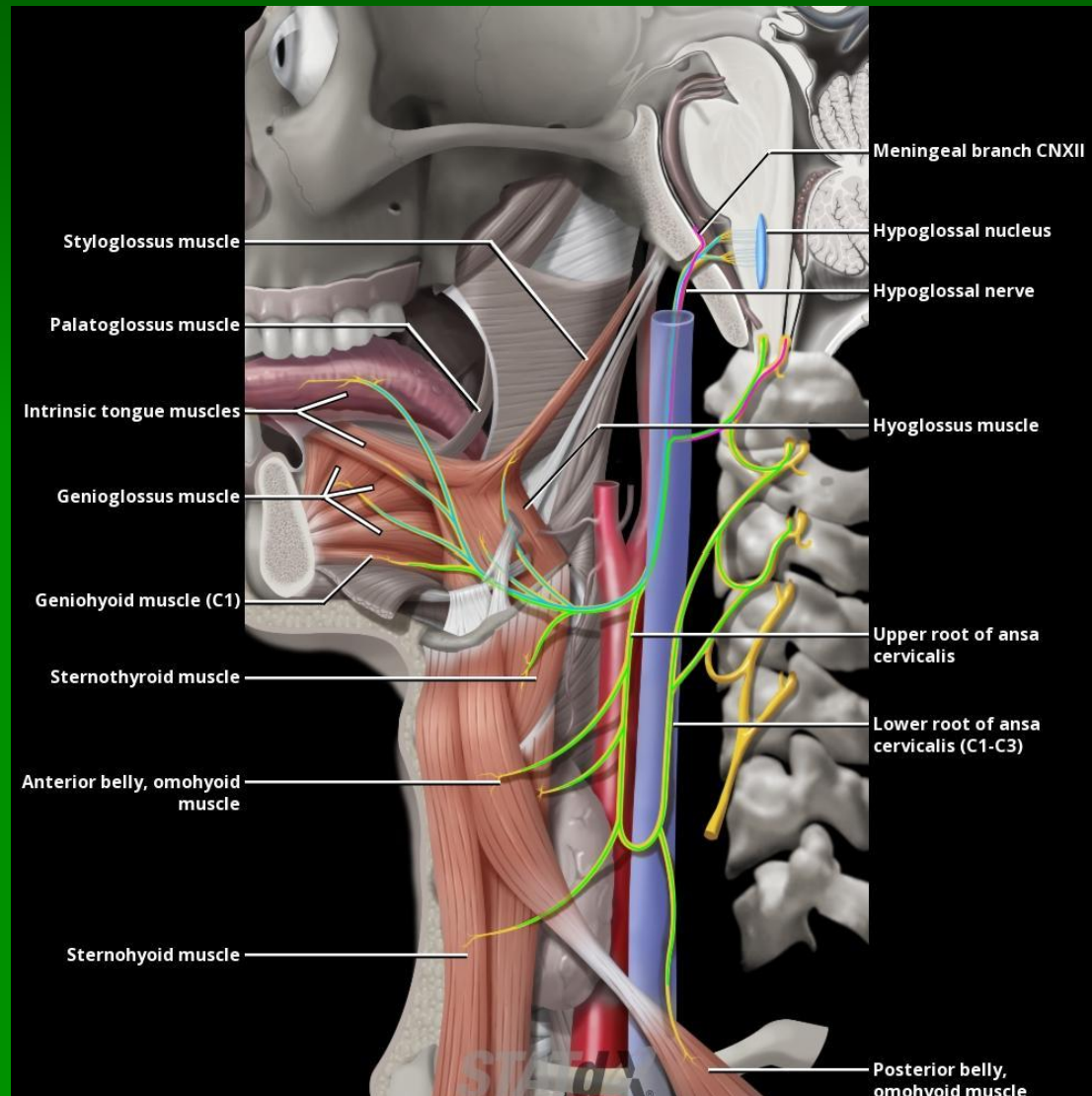


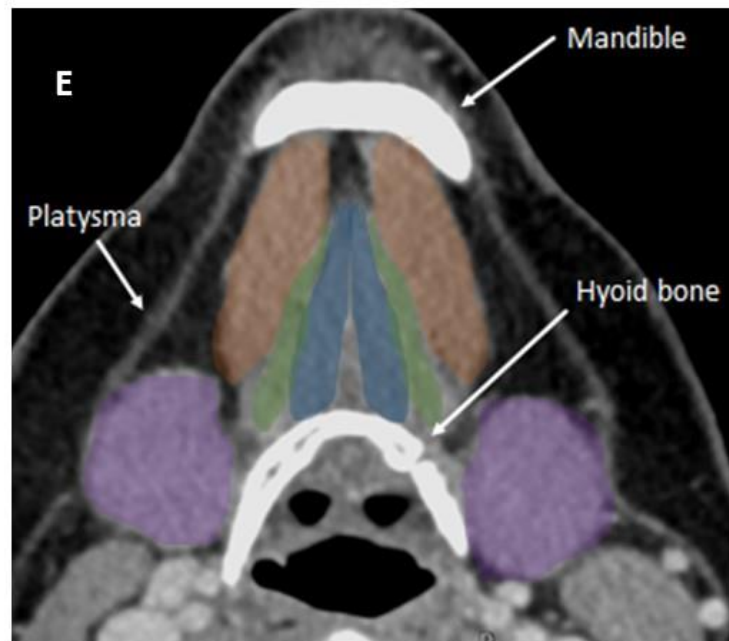
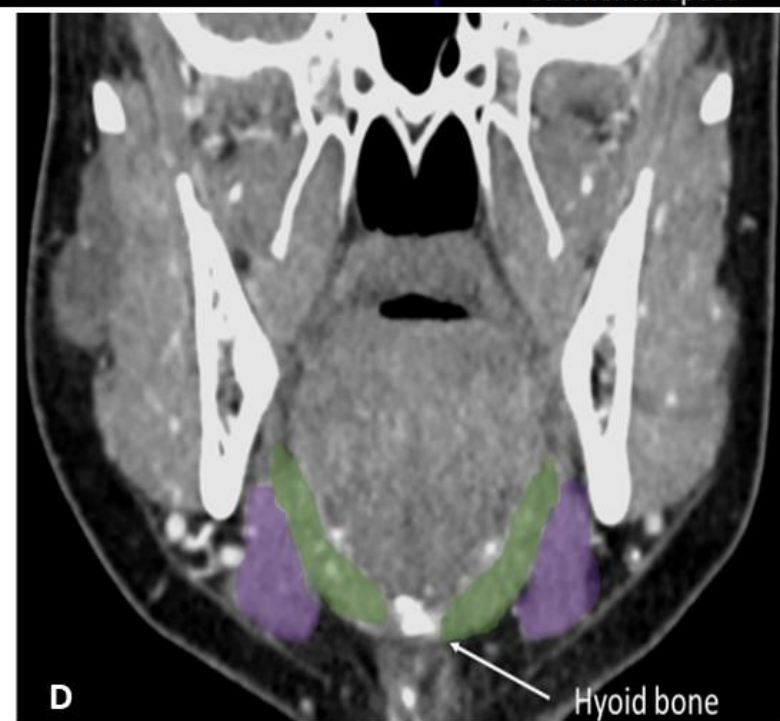
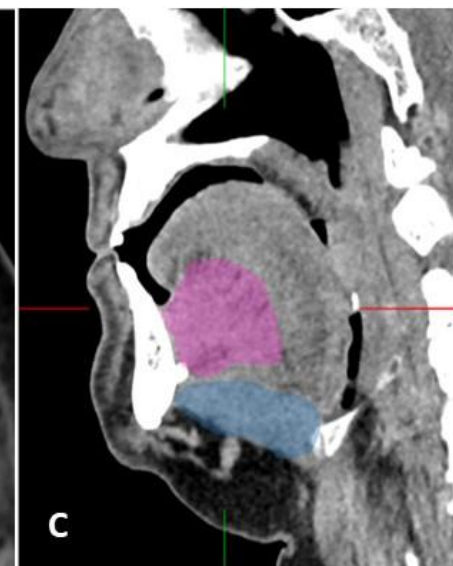
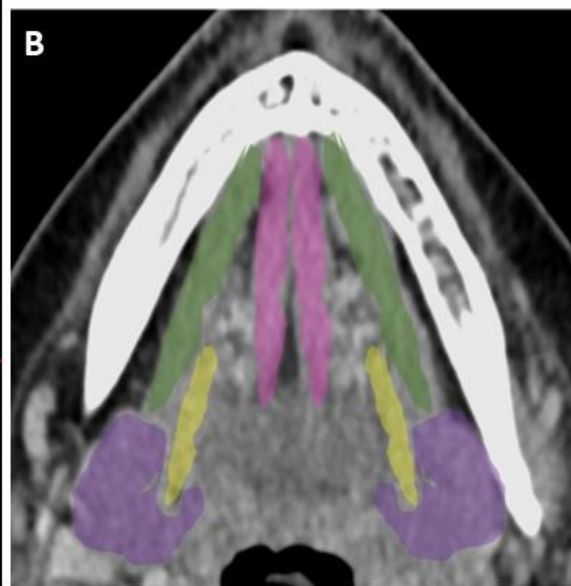
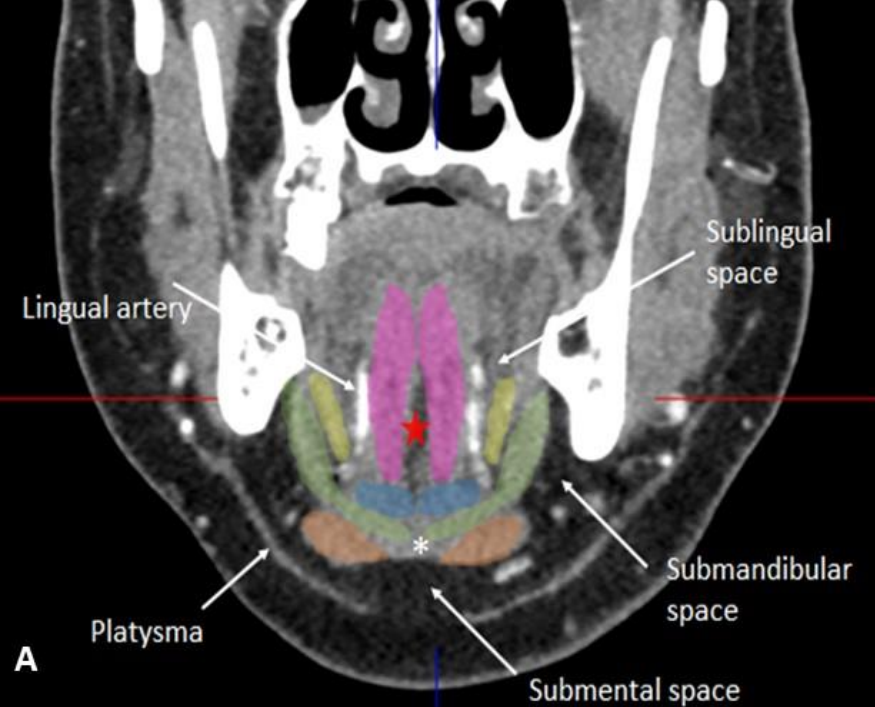
Internal carotid artery

Hypoglossal canal

Hypoglossal nerve
rootlet

-
- Nerve originates in the hypoglossal nucleus in the floor of the 4th ventricle.
- As CNXII exits the skull base, it immediately enters the nasopharyngeal carotid space just medial to the internal carotid artery.
- It travels inferiorly in the carotid space to exit anteriorly between the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein.
- CNXII supplies motor innervation to intrinsic and extrinsic (styloglossus, hyoglossus, genioglossus) tongue muscles.
- C1 spinal nerve supplies motor to the geniohyoid muscle.
- **Ansa cervicalis (C1-C3 spinal nerves)** supplies motor innervation to the infrahyoid strap muscles, including sternothyroid, sternohyoid, and omohyoid muscles.
- Also note the meningeal sensory branch from C1 following CNXII retrograde to supply clival meninges.

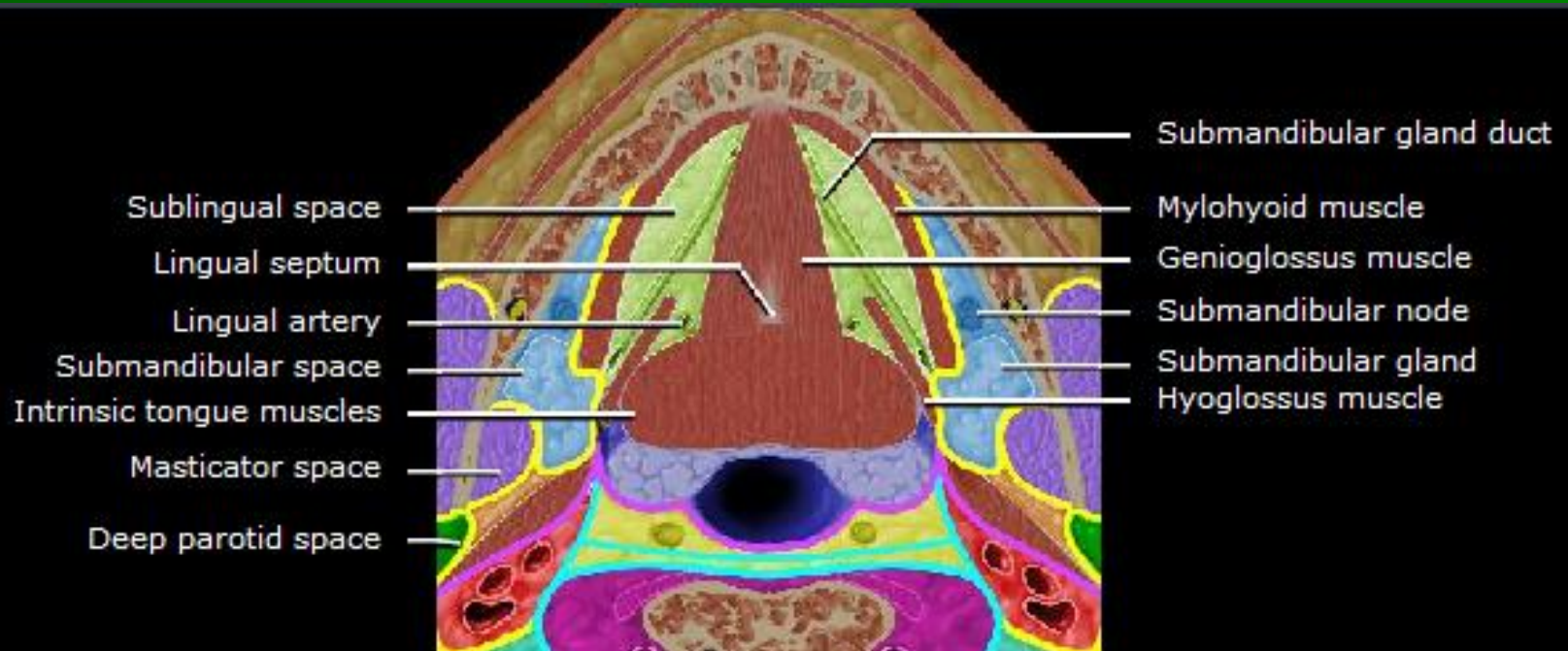




1. Mylohyoid muscles
2. Genioglossus muscles
3. Geniohyoid muscles
4. Anterior bellies of digastric muscles
5. Hyoglossus muscles
6. Submandibular gland

Median fibrous raphe (*)
Lingual fatty septum (★)

Anatomy



Anatomy

