

Trigeminal nerve

Ophthalmic branch (V₁)

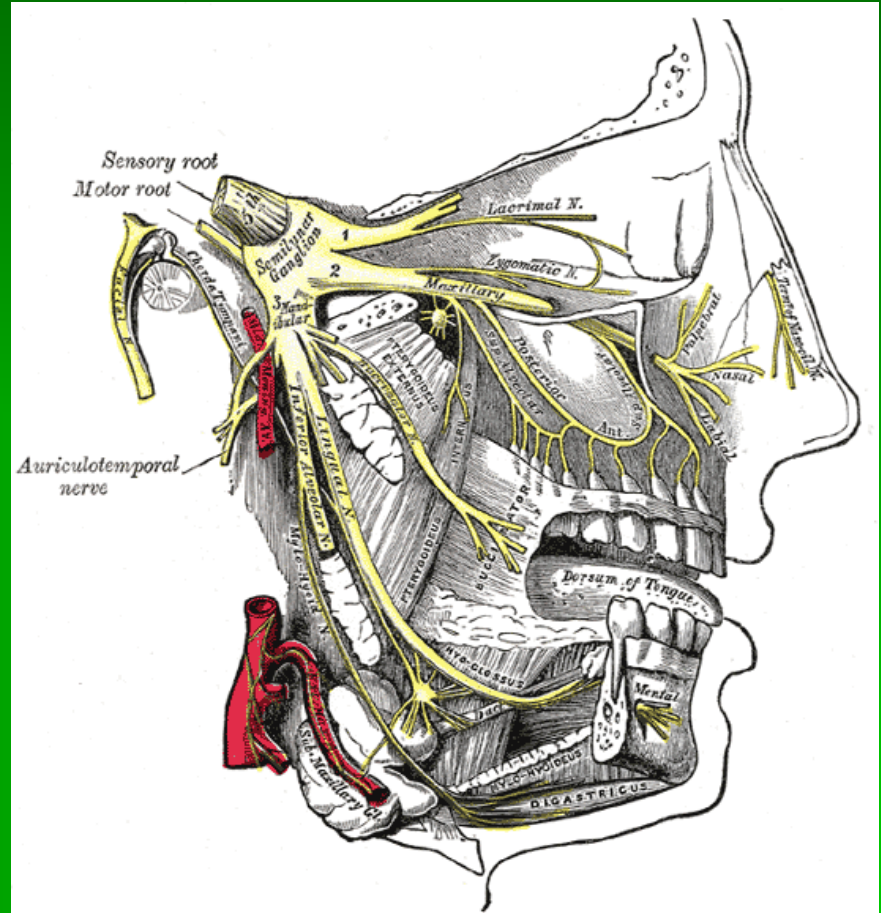
Maxillary branch (V₂)

Superior alveolar nerve

Lingual nerve

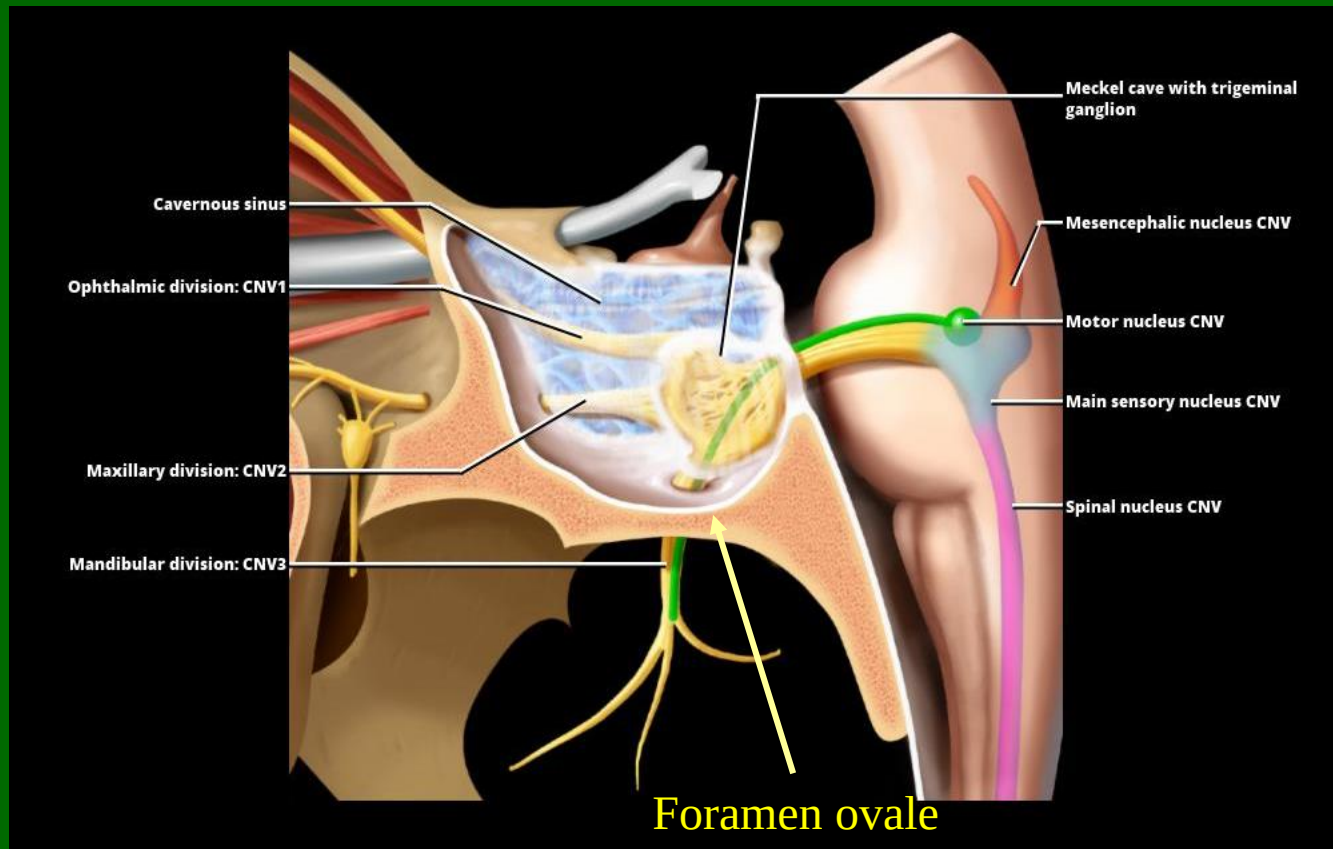
Mandibular branch (V₃)

Inferior alveolar nerve



Trigeminal nerve

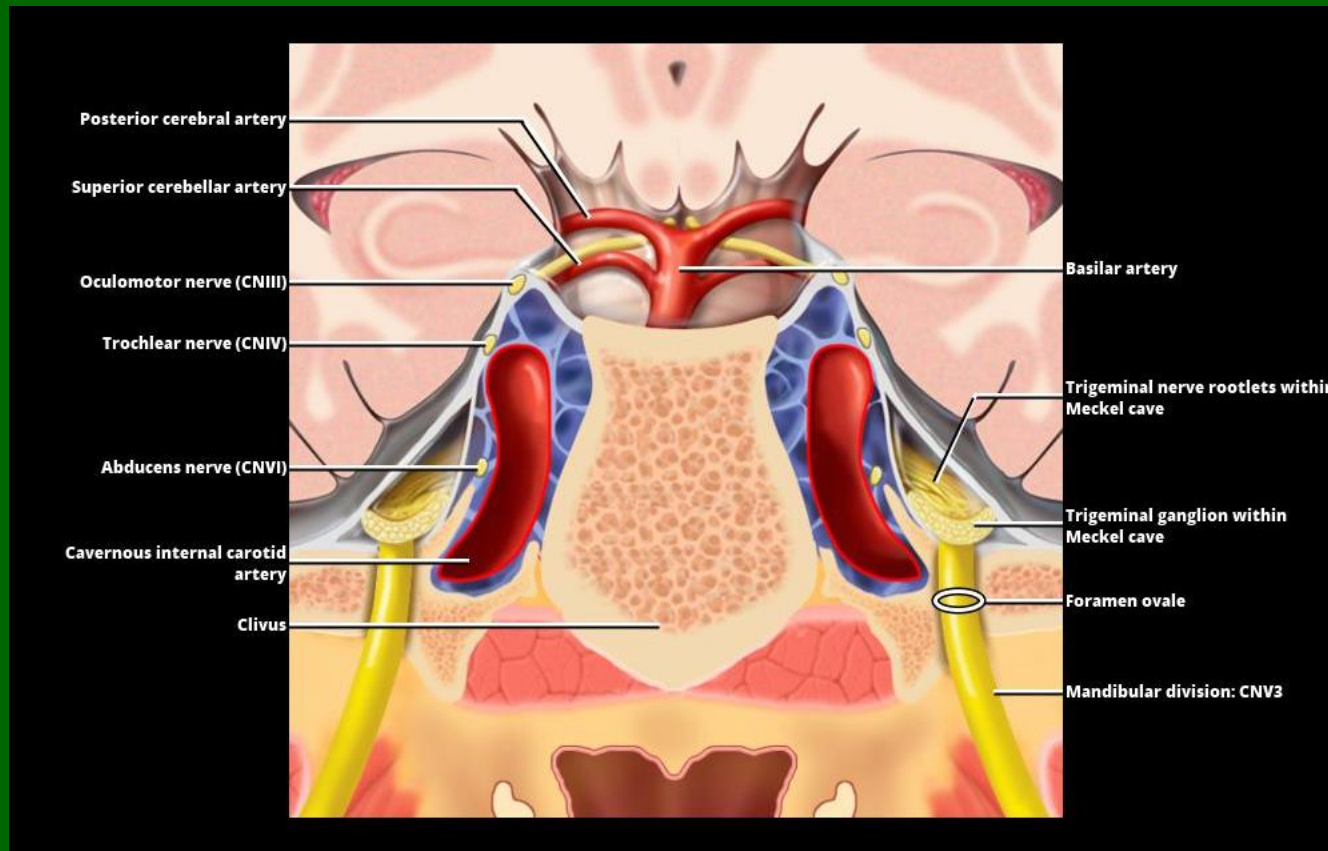
- Great sensory cranial nerve of head and face
- Motor nerve for muscles of mastication
- Divisions
 - Ophthalmic division - CNV1
 - Maxillary division - CNV2
 - Mandibular division - CNV3
- Standing V1 - Superior orbital fissure
- Room V2 – Foramen Rotundem
- Only V3 – Foramen Ovale



From superior to inferior, note the mesencephalic nucleus in the midbrain, the motor nucleus and main sensory nucleus in the pons, and the spinal nucleus extending from the lower pons into the upper cervical spinal cord.

The motor root of CNV sends fibers along the mandibular division only.

From Meckel cave, the ophthalmic and maxillary divisions of CNV pass anteriorly through the cavernous sinus while the mandibular division exits inferiorly to foramen ovale.



Coronal graphic depicting the fact that the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve (CNV3) never enters the cavernous sinus.

Instead, CNV3 exits directly from Meckel cave, passing inferiorly through foramen ovale into the nasopharyngeal masticator space.

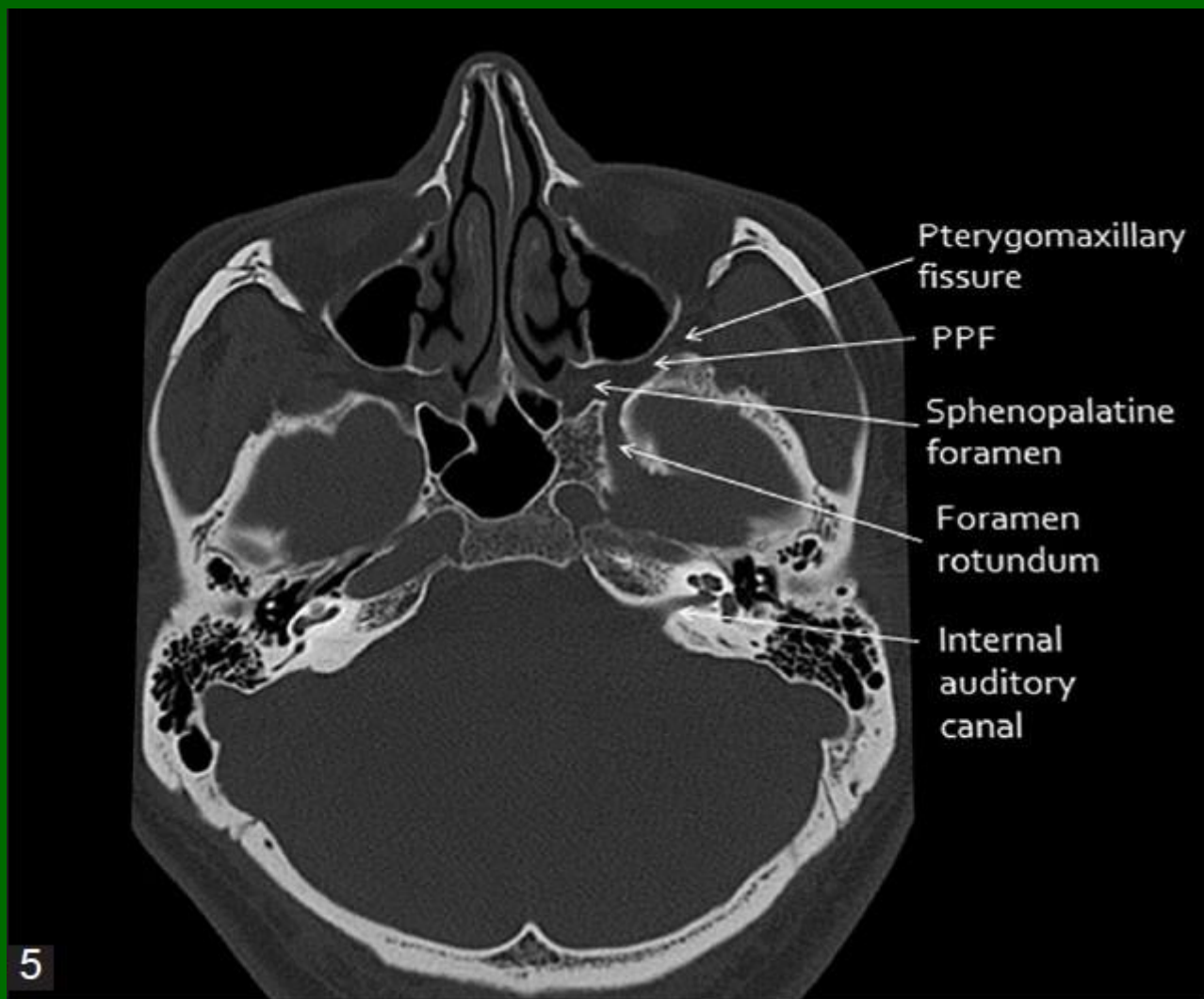
Meckel cave is actually a "pseudopod" of the lateral prepontine cistern, containing both the trigeminal nerve rootlets and the trigeminal ganglion. Remember, it is CNV3 that possesses the motor fibers of the trigeminal nerve.



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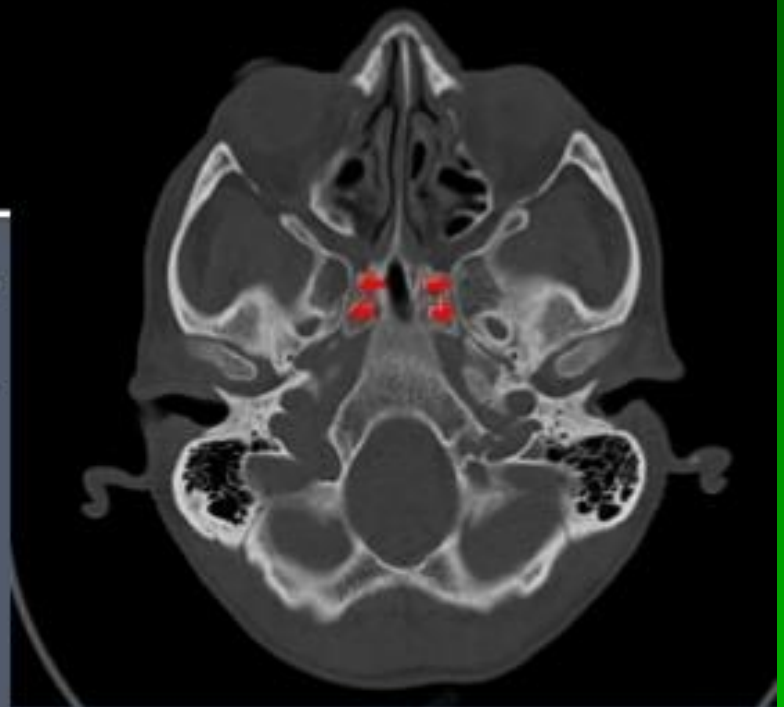


Vidian Canal

The vidian canal (pterygoid canal) is located in the floor of the sphenoid sinus at the junction of the pterygoid process and the sphenoid body connecting the pterygopalatine fossa anteriorly and the foramen lacerum posteriorly.

Contents :-

- Vidian Artery (Br. Of Maxillary Artery).
- Vidian Nerve (greater superficial petrosal nerve and deep petrosal nerve)



Coronal Anatomy (posterior)



Foramen ovale

FIG. 72.

- 1. foramen ovale
- 2. sphenoid sinus
- 3. nasopharynx