

1A - Black licorice (anise)

1B - Maple

Indicate which cranial nerve(s) is(are) most closely associated with each of the following functions:

- 1 A. Sense of hearing vestibulocochlear nerve (8)
- 2 B. Sense of taste facial (7), glossopharyngeal (9) & vagus (10) nerves
- 2 C. Sense of sight optic (2) nerve, oculomotor (3) & trochlear (4) nerves
- 2 D. Sense of smell olfactory (1) nerve, trigeminal (5) nerve
- 1 E. Sense of equilibrium vestibulocochlear (8) nerve
- 2 F. impulses from upper teeth facial (7) nerve (9) & vagus (10) nerves
- 1 G. impulses from lower teeth facial (7) nerve
- 1 H. Raising eyelids trigeminal (5) nerve
- 2 I. Focusing lenses of eyes oculomotor (3), trochlear (4) nerves
~~abducens (6) nerve~~
- 1 J. Regulates light entering eyes abducens (6) nerve
- 1 K. Moving eyes oculomotor (3)
- 2 L. Stimulating salivary secretions Accessory (11), Hypoglossal (12)
- 1 M. Movement of the trapezius & sternocleidomastoid Accessory (11)
- 1 N. Muscular movements associated with speech facial (7) nerve
- 1 O. Muscular movements associated with swallowing glossopharyngeal (9)

1. wintergreen (icy hot)

2. cinnamon

3. coconut

4. almond

5. amonia

6. pepper mint

7. Lemon

8. clove

with a cotton ball. Ask your partner to tell you when he feels the cotton ball touching his/her face.

Have your partner take three strong sniffs each from the vials number 1 and 8. How are they different? Some chemicals produce a cooling or irritating sensation in the nasal cavity by stimulating the trigeminal nerve.

7. Facial Nerve

The facial nerve innervates some of the taste buds and controls facial muscles. You will assess the taste buds with the sensory unit. For testing motor control, have your partner frown, raise his/her eyebrows, show his teeth, smile and puff out his cheeks. Then ask him/her to close his eyes tightly and resist your attempts to open them.

8. Vestibulocochlear Nerve

This nerve is responsible for both hearing and balance. Stand 2 feet to your partner's right and slightly behind him/her. Then whisper a two digit number and ask him/her to repeat it. Now stand on the left side and repeat the test, (try another number).

9. and 10. Glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves

The sensory portion of the glossopharyngeal, nerve is the taste buds. The motor functions of these two nerves can be tested by holding your hand on your partners throat and ask him/her to swallow. If you can't feel him/her swallowing, the vagus of the glossopharyngeal nerve may be impaired. (Gag reflex)

11. Accessory

This nerve controls the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles. You can test the sternocleidomastoid muscles by placing your hand against your partner's cheek, then having him/her turn his head against your resistance. Note how much force he/she is able to apply against your hand. To assess the trapezius muscles, put your hands on his/her shoulder and tell him/her to shrug against your resistance.

12. Hypoglossal

The hypoglossal controls tongue movements. To test this, have the patient stick out his tongue Are there deviations from the midline?