

List the connective tissue sheaths of the nerve fiber

List the required branches of any spinal nerve

Name I cervical spinal nerve posterior branch.

Name II cervical spinal nerve posterior branch.

List cervical plexus sensory nerves.

Name cervical plexus mixed branch.

Name the nerves directly involved in the formation of a deep neck loop

Name the nerves directly involved in superficial neck loop formation.

List the trunks of the brachial plexus

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List the muscles receiving motor innervation from the dorsal nerve of the scapula

List the muscles receiving motor innervation from the scapular nerve

Name the nerve, provides latissimus dorsi muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides deltoid and small round muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides serratus anterior muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres major muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides shoulder anterior group flexor muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides carpi ulnaris flexor muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides carpi radial flexor muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides biceps brachii muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides brachio-radialis muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides posterior forearm group extensor muscles motor innervation.

List the skin vertebrae (terminal) that provide sensitive innervation of the shoulder skin

List the skin vertebrae (terminal) that provide sensitive innervation of the forearm skin

Name the nerve, provides hand I, II and III fingers palmar surface skin sensory innervation.

Name the nerve, provides hand I and II fingers proximal phalanges back surface skin sensory innervation.

Name the nerve, provides hand little finger skin sensory innervation.

Name the nerves that provide motor innervation to the oblique abdominal muscles

Name the nerves passing through inguinal canal.

Name the nerve provides cremaster muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides thigh lateral surface skin sensory innervation.

Name the nerve provides quadriceps femoral muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve – 1, and its terminal branch – 2, providing shin skin medial surface sensory innervation.

Name the nerve, provides middle and small gluteal muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides gluteus maximus muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides gluteus minimus muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides external anal sphincter muscle motor innervation.

List the branches of the genital nerve

Name the nerve, provides thigh posterior surface skin sensory innervation.

Name the nerve, provides long, short and large thigh adductor muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerve that provides motor innervation to the long, short and large muscles that drive the hip.

Name the nerve, provides long, short and large adductor muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerve, provides adductor longus muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerves formed during the sciatic nerve bifurcation at popliteal fossa.

Name the nerve located on shin, provides shin posterior group flexor muscles motor innervation.

Name the nerves formed during the bifurcation of the tibial nerve behind the medial ankle, and located in the furrows of the foot of the same name

Name the nerves formed during the bifurcation of the common fibular nerve into the thickness of the long fibular muscle

Name the nerve place on the shin, provide long and short foot extensors motor innervation.

Name the nerve place on the shin, provide long and short peroneal muscles motor innervation.

Name the cranial nerve, provides upper oblique eye muscle motor innervation.

Name the cranial nerve, provides lower oblique eye muscle motor innervation.

Name the cranial nerve, provides lateral rectus eye muscle motor innervation.

Name the cranial nerve, provides medial rectus eye muscle motor innervation.

Name the cranial nerve for constricting pupili muscle parasympathetic innervation.

Name the cranial nerve innervating ciliary muscle (m. ciliaris).

Name trigeminal nerve sensory neurons bodies cluster lying on temporal bone pyramid anterior surface trigeminal depression.

Name trigeminal nerve branch passing through the upper orbital fissure.

Name the first branch of the trigeminal nerve (V1).

Name the branch extending directly from ophthalmic nerve (V1), located in eye socket most medially – between medial rectus and superior oblique muscles, receives sensory innervation from eyeball and mucous membrane of frontal, sphenoid sinuses, cells of ethmoidal labyrinth.

Name the branch extending directly from the nasopharyngeal nerve (V1), passing through the anterior laticed opening and innervating the anterior cells of the laticed sinus.

Name the branch extending directly from nasociliar nerve (V1), passing through posterior ethmoidal foramen and posterior ethmoidal cells sensory innervation.

Name the branch extending directly from the nasopharyngeal nerve (V1), passing along the upper oblique muscle of the eye to the skin of the medial corner of the eye and the root of the nose.

Name the branch extending directly from ophthalmic nerve (V1), passing through foramen in the middle of eye socket upper wall for forehead skin, upper eyelid, medial eye corner sensory innervation.

Name the branch that extends directly from frontal nerve (V1), passing through the supraorbital foramen and provides forehead skin sensory innervation.

Name the branch extending directly from the frontal nerve (V1), passing over the upper oblique muscle of the eye and innervating the skin of the upper eyelid, the medial corner of the eye, the root of the nose.

Name the branch extending directly from ophthalmic nerve (V1), located in eye socket most laterally and receives lacrimal gland sensory innervation.

Name the second branch of the trigeminal nerve (V2).

Name trigeminal nerve branch passing through round foramen.

Name the branch extending directly from maxillary nerve (V2), accompanying middle cerebral artery anterior branch and receives sensory innervation of dura mater in temple area.

Name the branch extending directly from the maxillary nerve (V2), passing through the lower orbital fissure into the orbit, where it is located in the suborbital furrow, then passes into the suborbital canal.

Name the network-like structure located in the thickness of the maxillary bone, formed by the anterior, middle and posterior alveolar branches of the maxillary nerve (V2).

Name the branches extending from the upper dental plexus and innervating teeth of the upper jaw.

Name the branches extending from the upper dental plexus and innervating the gum of the upper jaw.

Name the nerve passing through infraorbital foramen to upper jaw anterior surface.

Name the formation represented by fan-shaped diverging fibers of the suborbital nerve (V2) in the canine fossa.

Name infraorbital nerve branch (V2), for skin lower eyelid and conjunctiva sensory innervation.

Name infraorbital nerve branch (V2), for upper lip skin and mucous membrane sensory innervation.

Name the branch extending directly from the maxillary nerve (V2), passing through the lower orbital fissure into the orbit, then enters the zygomatic opening.

Name the branch of the zygomatic nerve (V2) that exits through the zygomatic opening, innervating the skin of the temple and the lateral corner of the eye.

Name the branch of the zygomatic nerve (V2) that exits through the zygomatic opening, innervating the skin of the zygomatic and buccal areas.

Name the branches extending directly from the maxillary nerve (V2), heading to the wing node and passing through it.

Name the nerve that departs from pterygopalatine node, passing through sphenopalatine opening to nasal septum mucosa.

Name the nerve extending from pterygopalatine node, passing through nasal septum and penetrating into incisive canal, for hard palate mucous membrane within the incisors and canines sensory innervation.

Name the nerve that departs from the wing node and passes through the large palatine canal to the mucous membrane of the posterior part of the hard palate.

Name the nerve that leads out of the large palatine opening and innervates the posterior part of the mucous membrane of the hard palate and soft palate.

Name the third branch of the trigeminal nerve (V3).

Name trigeminal nerve branch passing through oval foramen.

From which of the three main branches of the trigeminal nerve departs the nerve carrying motor muscle fibers to the masticatory muscle proper?

Name main trigeminal nerve branches containing temporal muscle motor fibers.

From which of the three main branches of the trigeminal nerve departs the nerve containing motor muscle fibers for the medial pterygoid muscle?

From which of the three main branches of the trigeminal nerve does the nerve containing motor muscle fibers for the lateral pterygoid muscle depart?

Name the cranial nerve containing motor muscle fibers for the masticatory muscle proper?

Name the cranial nerve containing motor fibers for temporal muscle.

Name the cranial nerve containing motor fibers for medial pterygoid muscle.

Name the cranial nerve containing motor muscle fibers for the medial pterygoid muscle.

Name the cranial nerve containing motor muscle fibers for the lateral pterygoid muscle.

List the nerves extending from the optic nerve (n. ophthalmicus) – the first branch of the trigeminal nerve

List the nerves extending from the maxillary nerve (n. maxillaris) – the second branch of the trigeminal nerve

List the sensory nerves extending from the mandibular nerve (n. maxillaris) – the third branch of the trigeminal nerve

Name the nerve provides sternocleidomastoid muscle motor innervation.

Name the nerve provides trapezius muscle motor innervation.

List the branches extending from the facial nerve inside the temporal bone

List the branches extending from the facial nerve after exiting the temporal bone, before entering the parotid salivary gland

List the branches extending from facial nerve after exiting parotid salivary gland.

Lacrimal gland parasympathetic innervation. List consequentially branches nerve impulse passes through from facial nerve to lacrimal gland. The facial nerve branch at the level of ganglion geniculi place in the thickness of temporal bone, which exits through hole and place on hiatus of same name on temporal bone pyramid anterior surface – name this branch:

1

Next, this nerve exits through lacerum foramen to skull outer base, passes through pterygoid canal and enters the ganglion – name this ganglion:

2

Further along the ganglion branches it reaches a large branch of trigeminal nerve – name this branch of trigeminal nerve:

3

A nerve with a connective branch departs from previous trigeminal nerve branch – name this nerve with a connective branch:

4

The connective branch joins nerve that innervates lacrimal gland – name the terminal nerve that innervates lacrimal gland:

5

Submandibular salivary gland parasympathetic innervation. List the branches sequentially nerve impulse passes through, from facial nerve to salivary gland. A branch of facial nerve originates in temporal bone, passes through middle ear cavity, exits from temporal bone through petro-tympanic fissure – name this branch

Then this branch joins nerve, that passes between pterygoid muscles, and gives branches to submandibular salivary gland – name this nerve

Parasympathetic innervation of the parotid salivary gland. List sequentially the branches through which the nerve impulse passes from the lingopharyngeal nerve to the salivary gland. A nerve departs from the lower ganglion, which enters the channel of the same name of the temporal bone – call this nerve

Then, reaching the tympanic cavity, the nerve branches out, forming a plexus – call this plexus

Next, after exiting through the same-named hole of the temporal bone, the nerve is named - specify the name of this nerve

Next, the specified nerve reaches the ganglion – call this ganglion

Postganglionic fibers attach to a nerve that reaches the parotid salivary gland – call this nerve

List the branches of the pharyngeal nerve

List vagus nerve head part branches.

Name the trunks of the abdominal vagus nerve

List the muscles receiving motor innervation from the accessory nerve

Name the cranial nerve, provides intrinsic tongue muscles motor innervation.

Name the formations that limit the anterior chamber of the eye

Name the formations that limit the posterior chamber of the eye

Name the eye retina part that is place of the best vision.

List the auditory bones

Name middle ear lateral wall.

Name middle ear medial wall.

Name middle ear back wall.

Name middle ear upper wall.

Name middle ear lower wall.

Name middle ear anterior wall.