

In addition to the 31 pairs of spinal nerves, 12 pairs of cranial nerves arise from the brain, and they are identified both by their names and by **Roman numerals I through XII**. The cranial nerves are somewhat unique and can contain multiple functional components:

- **General:** same general functions as spinal nerves
- **Special:** functions found only in cranial nerves
- **Afferent and efferent:** sensory or motor functions, respectively
- **Somatic and visceral:** related to skin and skeletal muscle (somatic), or to smooth muscle and glands (visceral)

Hence, each cranial nerve may possess multiple functional components, such as general somatic afferents, meaning the nerve contains sensory fibers from the skin, not unlike those of the spinal nerve; general visceral efferents, meaning the nerve contains motor fibers to visceral structures (smooth muscle and/or glands), such as parasympathetic fibers from the sacral spinal cord (S2-S4 gives rise to parasympathetics); or special somatic afferents, meaning the nerve contains special sensory fibers, such as those for vision or hearing.

In general, CN I and II arise from the forebrain and are really tracts of the brain for the special senses of smell and sight. CN III, IV, and VI move the extraocular skeletal muscles of the eyeball. CN V has three divisions: V₁ and V₂ are sensory, and V₃ has both motor fibers to skeletal muscle and sensory fibers. CN VII, IX, and X have both motor and sensory fibers. CN VIII is involved in the special sense of hearing and in balance. CN XI and XII have motor fibers that innervate skeletal muscle. CN III, VII, IX, and X also contain parasympathetic fibers of origin (visceral fibers); many of the ANS fibers will "jump" onto the branches of CN V to reach their targets. The following table summarizes the types of fibers in each cranial nerve.

COLOR each cranial nerve as it arises from the brain or brainstem:

1. CN I, olfactory nerve
2. CN II, optic nerve
3. CN III, oculomotor nerve
4. CN IV, trochlear nerve
5. CN V, trigeminal nerve
6. CN VI, abducens nerve
7. CN VII, facial nerve
8. CN VIII, vestibulocochlear nerve
9. CN IX, glossopharyngeal nerve
10. CN X, vagus nerve
11. CN XI, accessory nerve
12. CN XII, hypoglossal nerve

CRANIAL NERVE	FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT
CN I Olfactory nerve	SSA (special sense of smell)
CN II Optic nerve	GSA (special sense of sight)
CN III Oculomotor nerve	GSE (motor to extraocular muscles) GVE (parasympathetic to smooth muscle in eye)
CN IV Trochlear nerve	GSE (motor to one extraocular muscle)
CN V Trigeminal nerve	GSA (sensory to face, orbit, nose, anterior tongue) SVE (motor to skeletal muscles)
CN VI Abducens nerve	GSE (motor to one extraocular muscle)
CN VII Facial nerve	GSA (sensory to skin of ear) SVA (special sense of taste to anterior tongue) GVE (motor to glands—salivary, nasal, lacrimal) SVE (motor to facial muscles)
CN VIII Vestibulocochlear nerve	SSA (special sense of hearing and balance)
CN IX Glossopharyngeal nerve	GSA (sensory to posterior tongue) SVA (special sense of taste—posterior tongue) GVA (sensory from middle ear, pharynx, carotid body, and sinus) GVE (motor to parotid gland) SVE (motor to one muscle of pharynx)
CN X Vagus nerve	GSA (sensory to external ear) SVA (special sense of taste—epiglottis) GVA (sensory from pharynx, larynx, and thoracic and abdominal organs) GVE (motor to thoracic and abdominal organs) SVE (motor to muscles of pharynx/larynx)
CN XI Accessory nerve	GSE (motor to two muscles)
CN XII Hypoglossal nerve	GSE (motor to tongue muscles)

*GSA, general somatic afferents; GSE, general somatic efferents; GVA, general visceral afferents; GVE, general visceral efferents; SSA, special somatic afferents; SVA, special visceral afferents; SVE, special visceral efferents.

