

## Cranial Nerves

Nerve	Function
Olfactory	Purely Sensory; carries signals to the brain related to olfaction (smell).
Optic	Purely Sensory; carries signals to the brain related to vision.
Oculomotor	Mixed Nerves; chiefly motor nerves of the eye controlling not only the eye muscles, but also the iris and ciliary muscles.
Trochlear	Mixed Nerves; primarily motor but also serves some somatic motor and proprioception fibers.
Trigeminal	Purely Sensory; Conveys impulses from the skin of the scalp, upper eyelid, nose, cornea, lacrimal gland (tear duct), teeth, cheeks, upper lip, tongue, and chin.
Abducens	Mixed Nerves; primarily supplies somatic motor fibers to lateral rectus muscle (an eye muscle) and some proprioceptor muscles.
Facial	Mixed Nerves; They are the chief motor nerves of the face. There are five major branches - temporal, zygomatic, buccal, mandibular, and cervical.
Vestibulocochlear (Auditory)	Purely Sensory; carries signals to the brain related to hearing and equilibrium.
Glossopharyngeal	Mixed Nerves; It innervates part of the tongue and pharynx and contain sensory receptors for taste and general touch (touch/pressure/pain).
Vagus	Mixed Nerves; This muscularly innervates the smooth muscle of the esophagus, trachea, the intrinsic muscles of the pharynx and the palate. It is also responsible for the secretion of mucus from the vestibular glands. In terms of sensory innervation, it is connected to the external ear, eardrum, carotids, and the epiglottis.
Accessory	Mixed Nerves; Primarily innervates the sternocleidomastoid muscle as well as the trapezius muscle.
Hypoglossal	Mixed Nerves; Primarily innervates motor nerves of the tongue.