

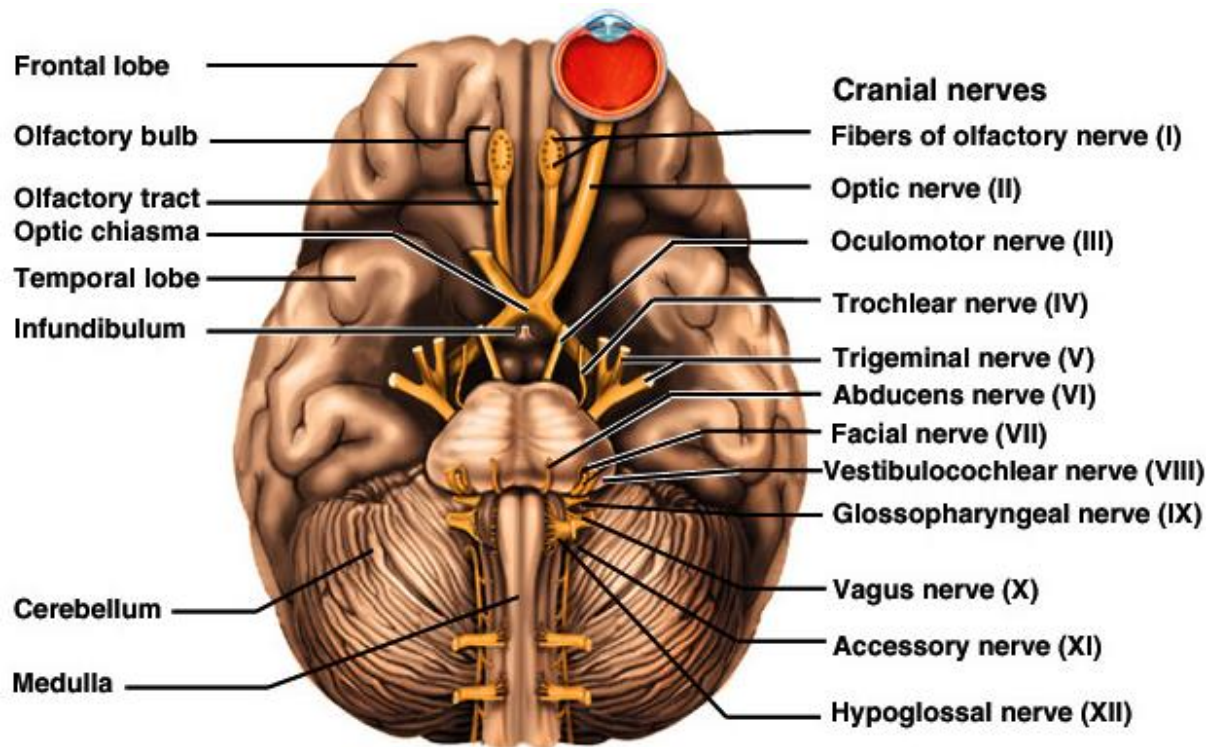
PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

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COMPONENTS OF PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

- Cranial nerves
- Spinal nerves

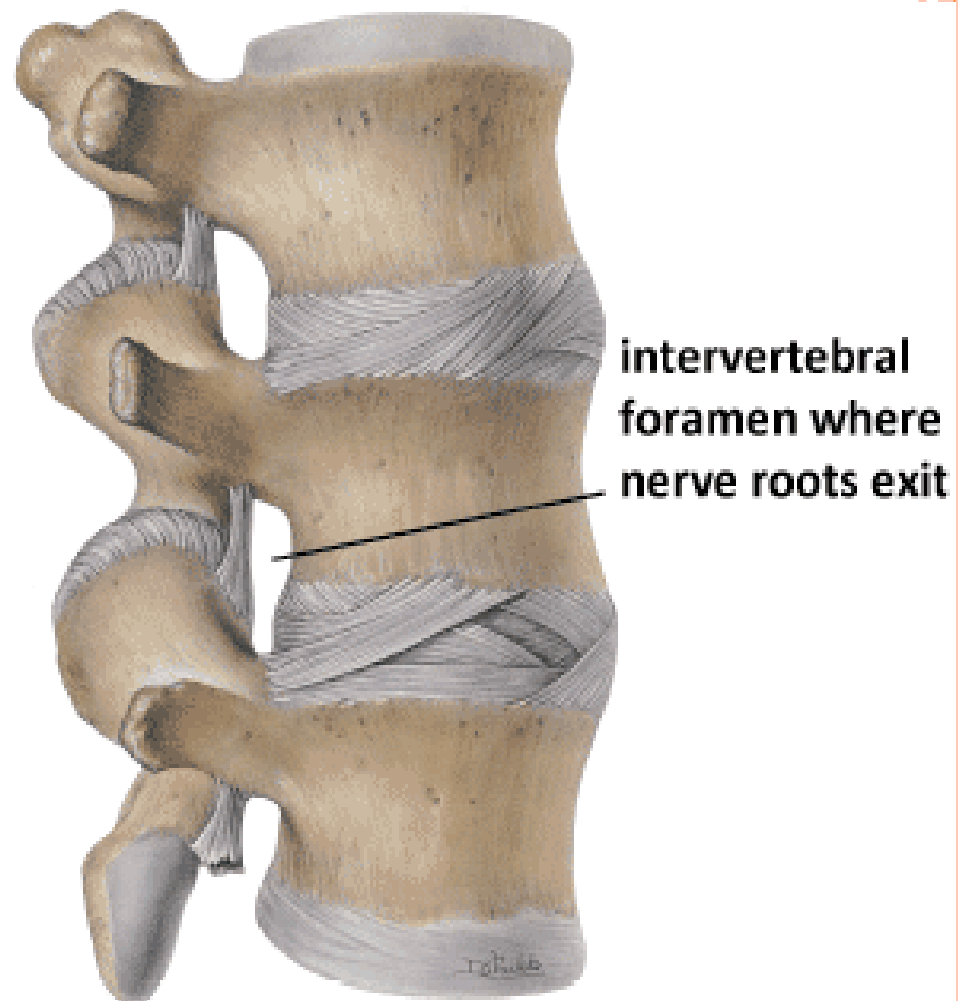
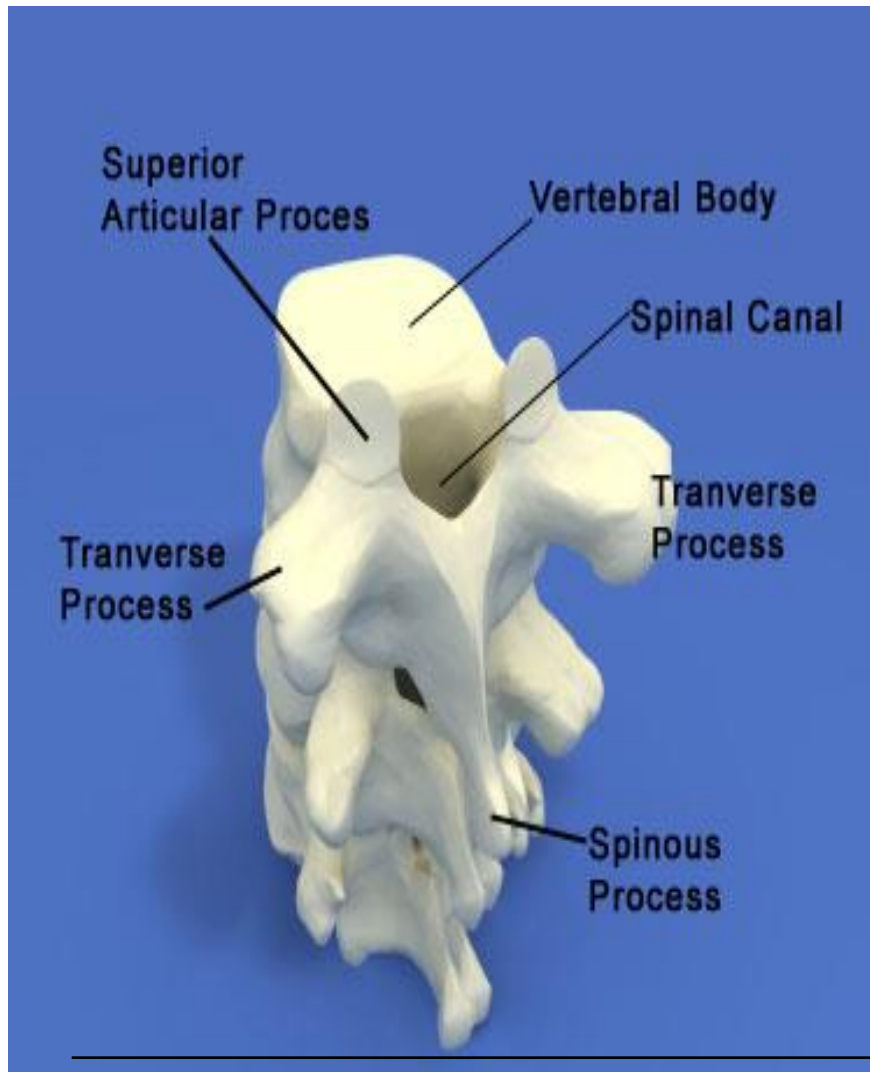
CRANIAL NERVES

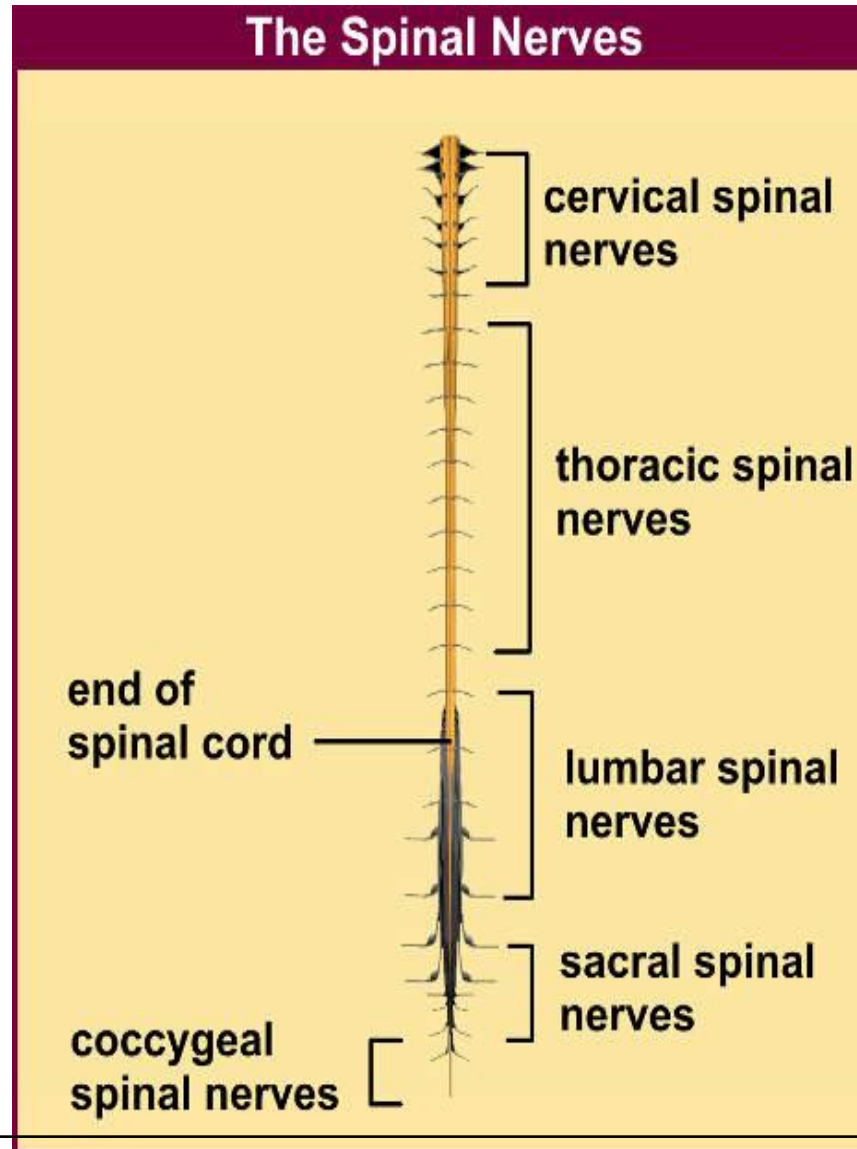
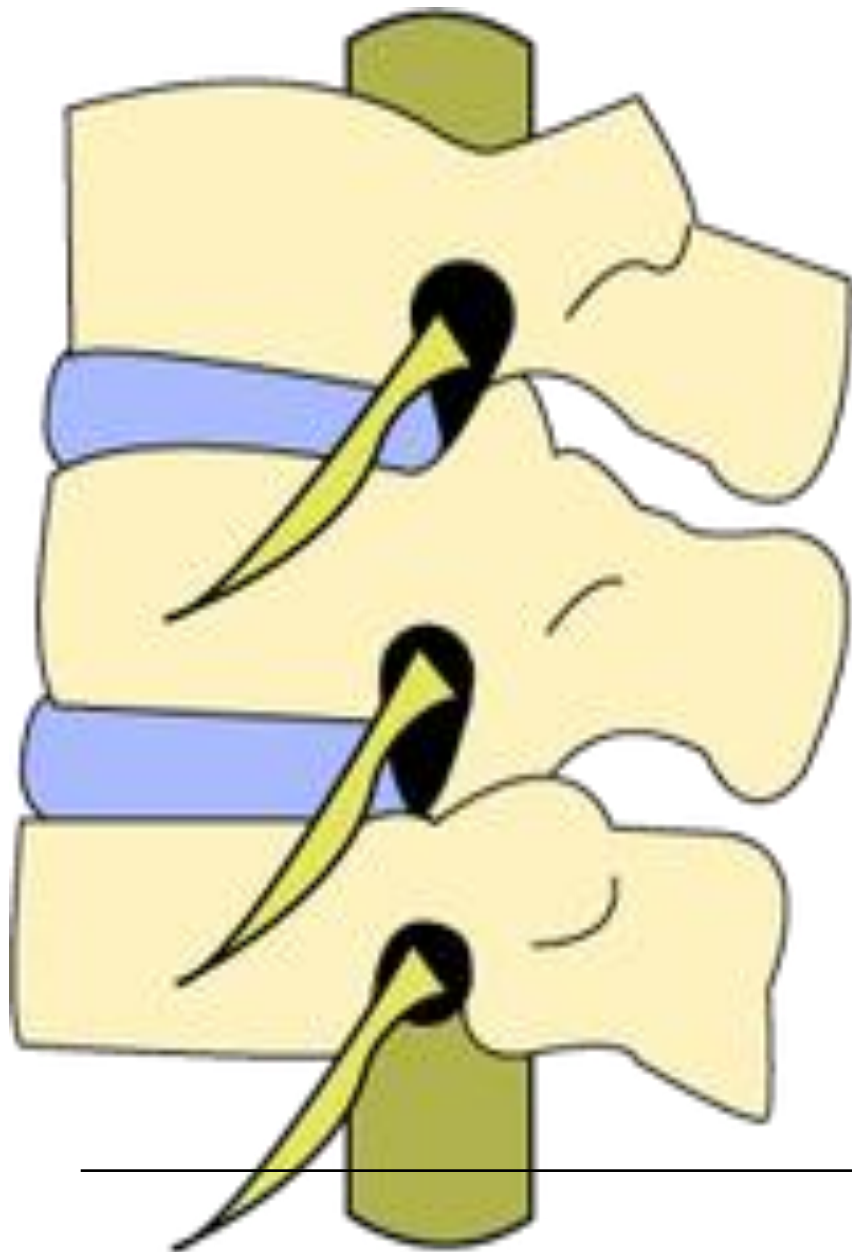


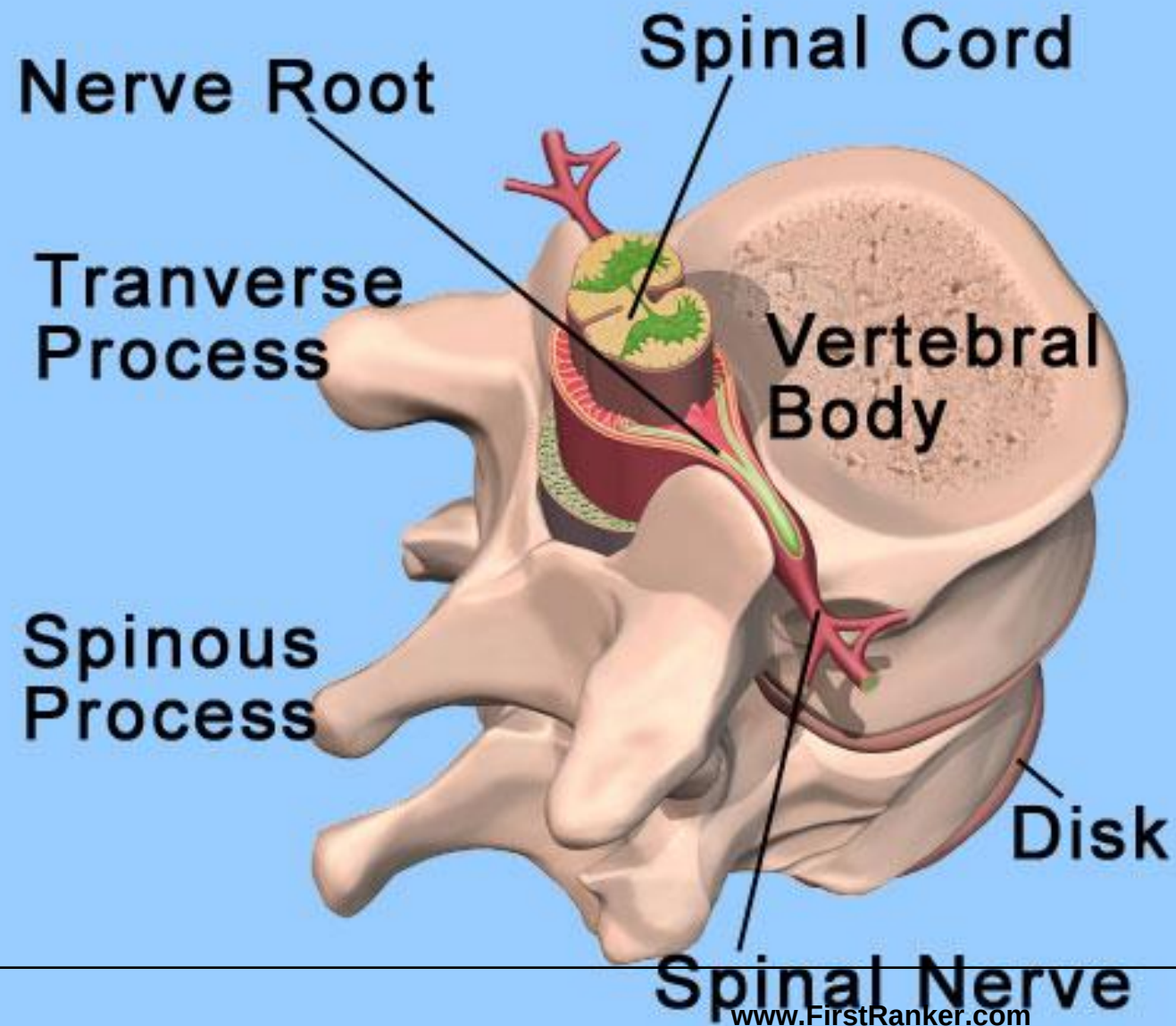
- 12 pair of nerves that arise from brain & exit through foramina leading to muscles, glands & sense organs in head & neck

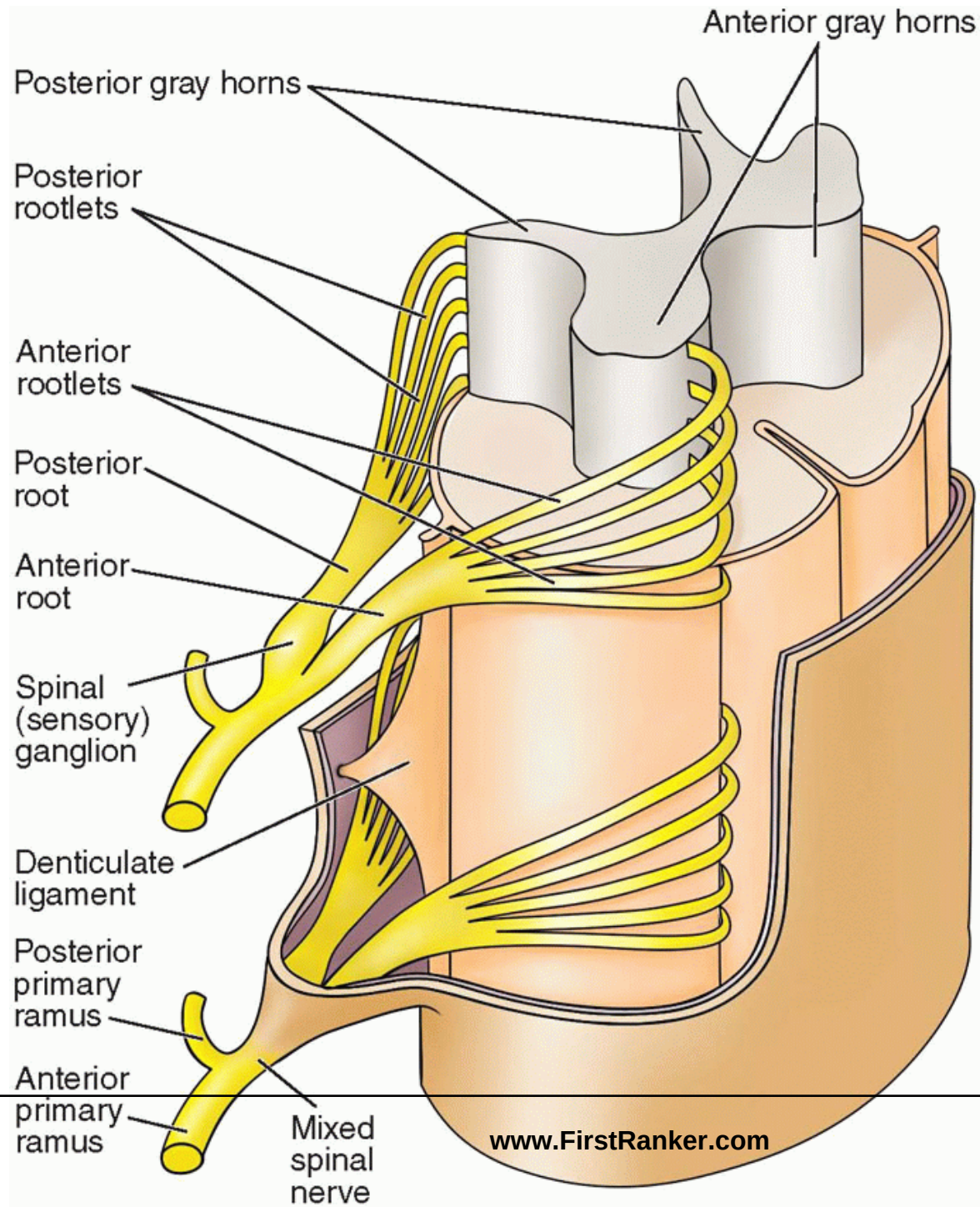
THE SPINAL NERVES

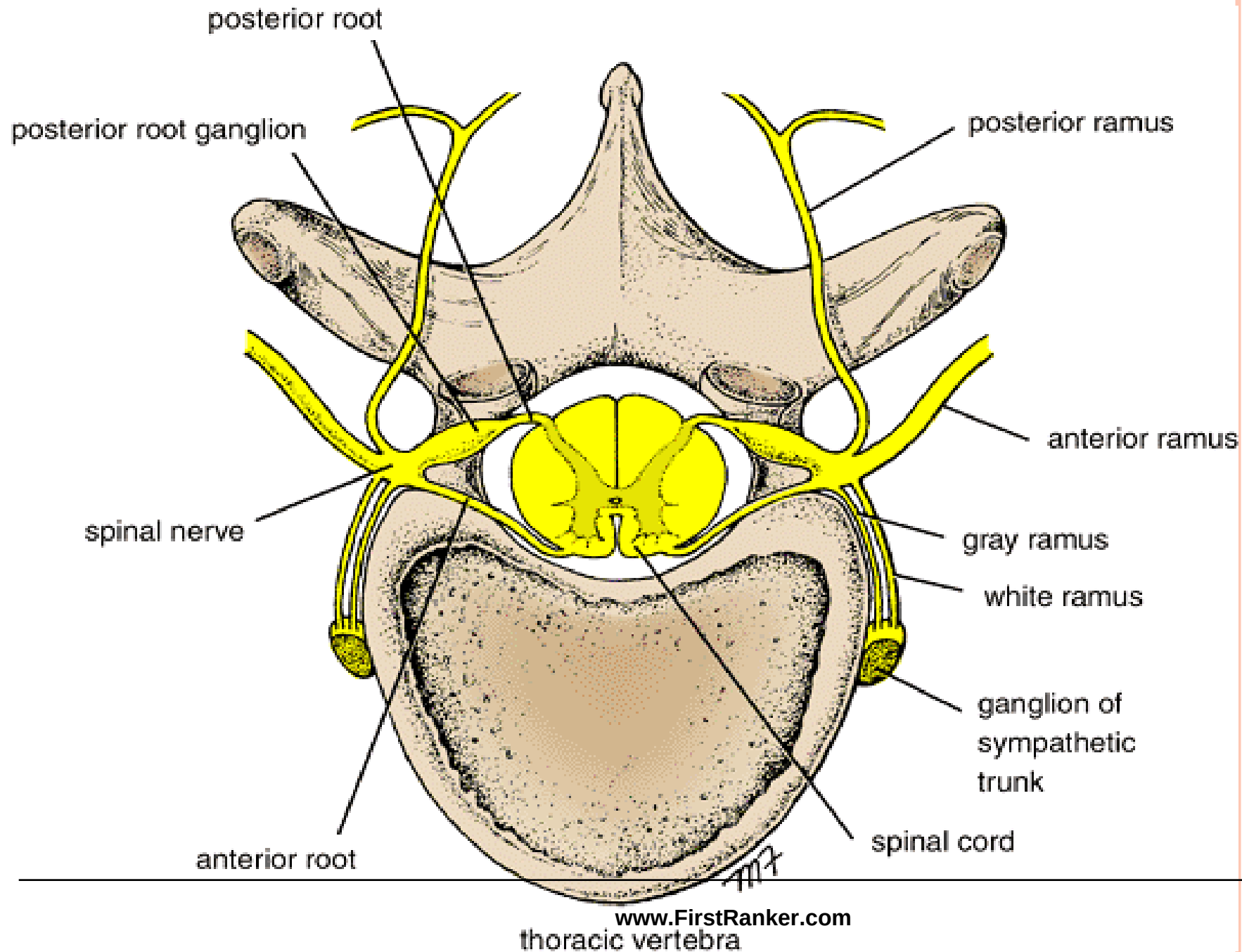
- **31 pairs of spinal nerves (1st cervical above C1)**
 - **mixed nerves exiting at intervertebral foramen**

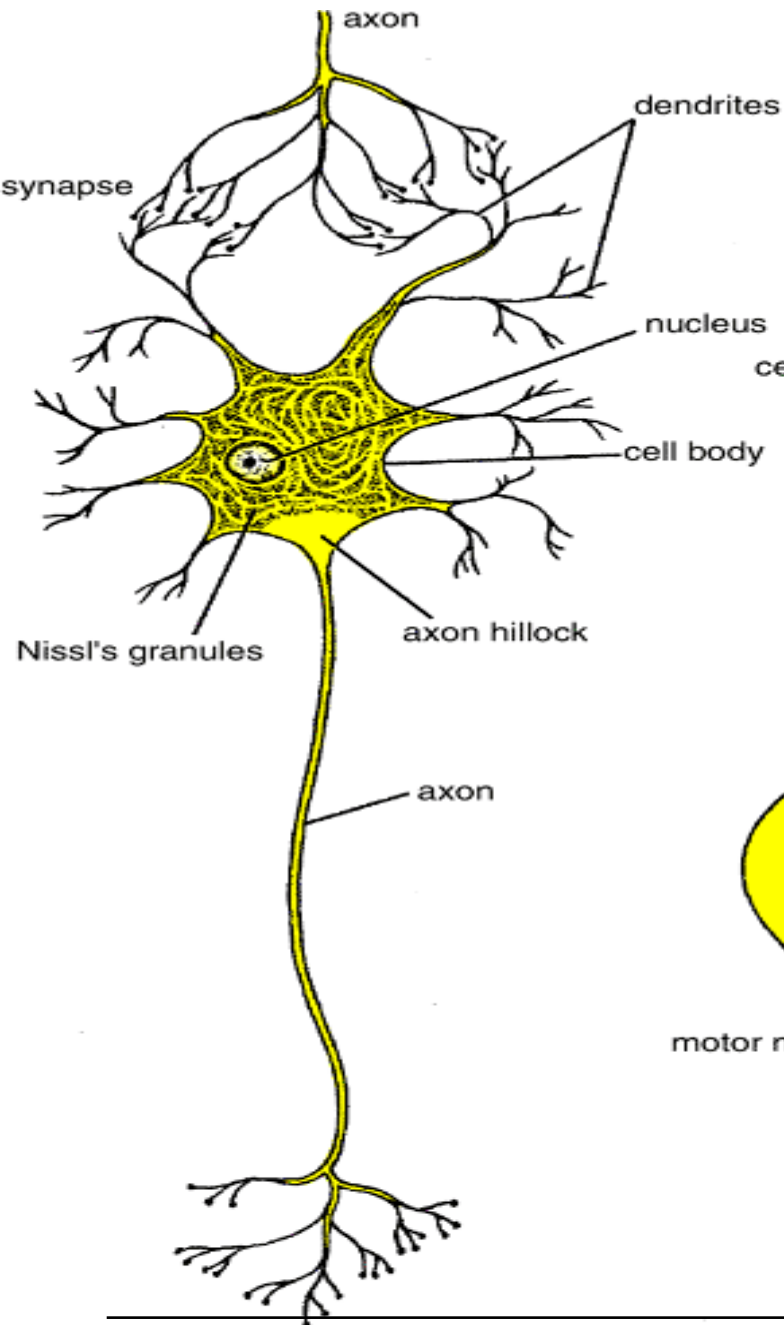




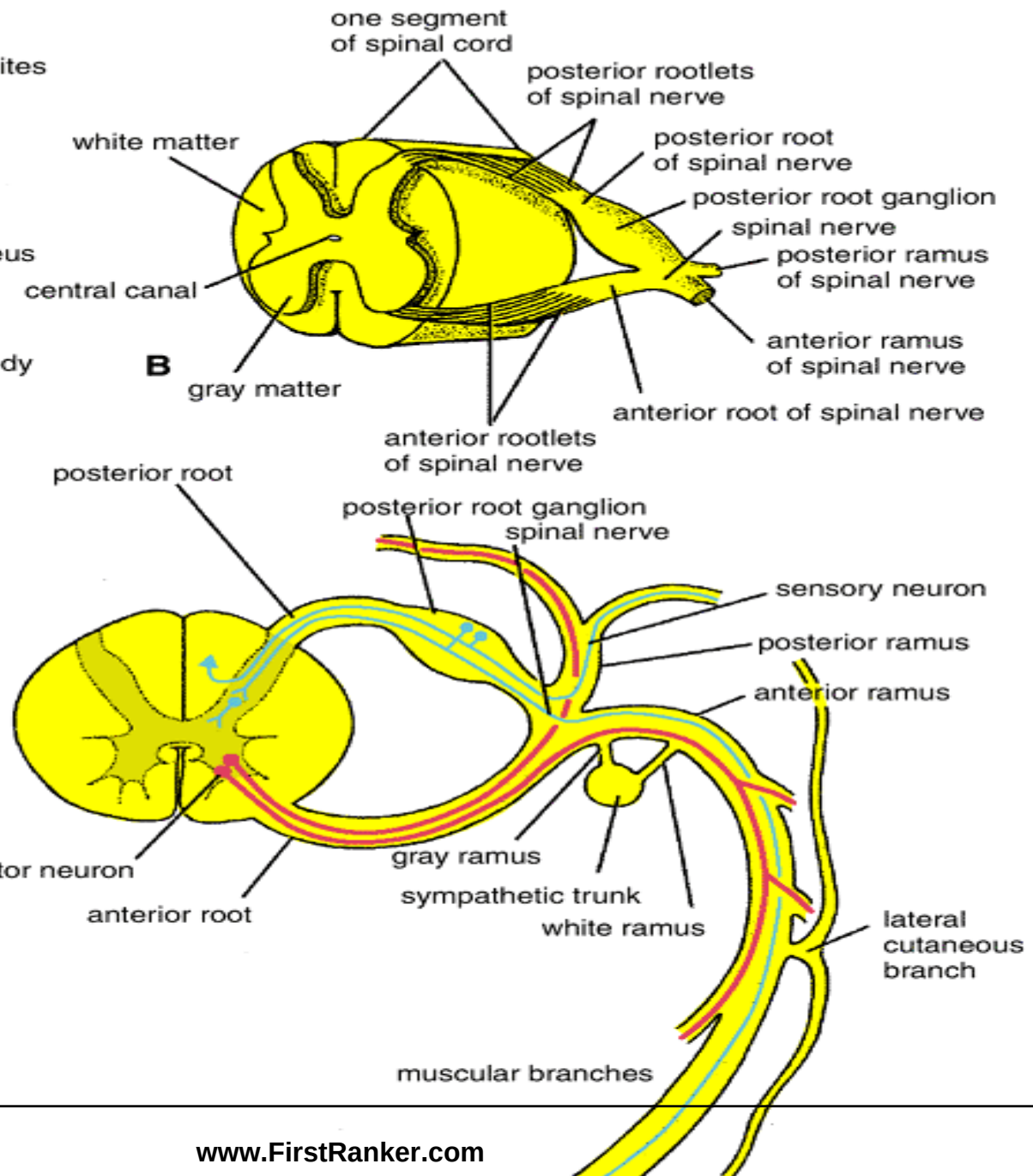








multipolar neuron



EXTENT OF SPINAL CORD

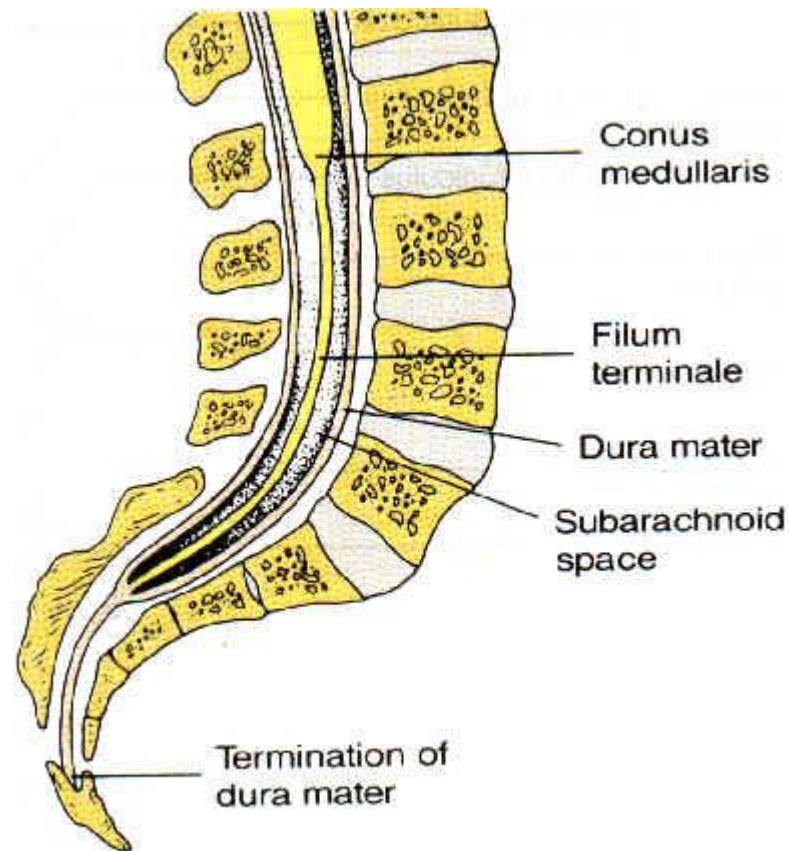
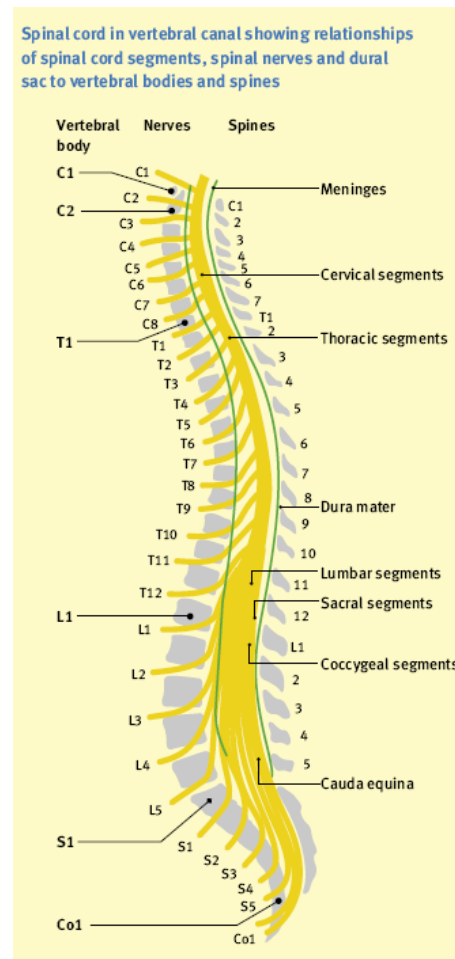


FIGURE 2.1 Longitudinal Spine

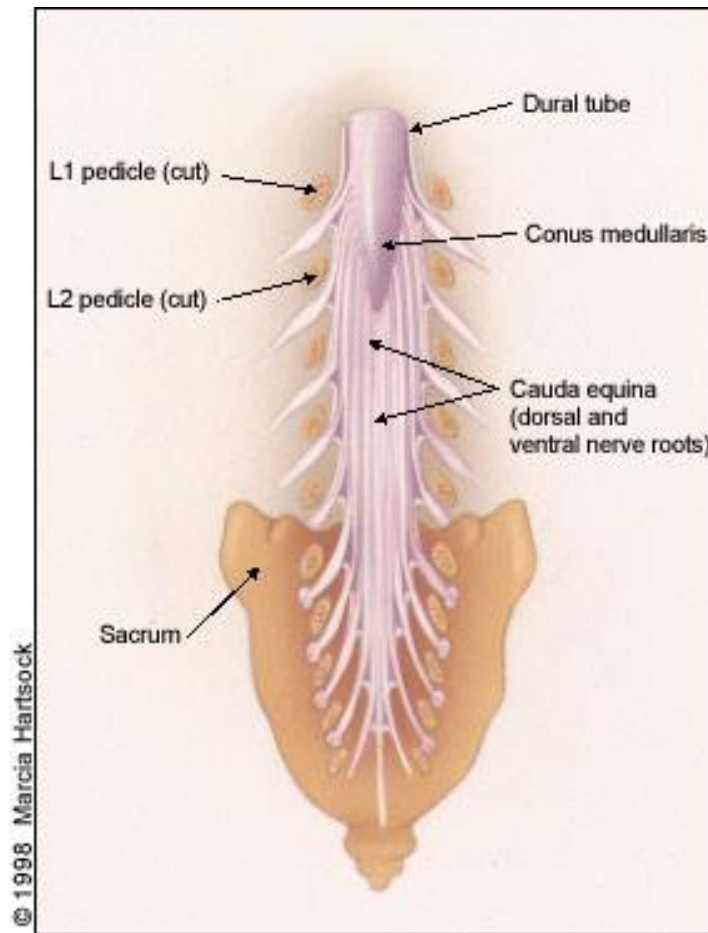
EXTENT OF SPINAL CORD

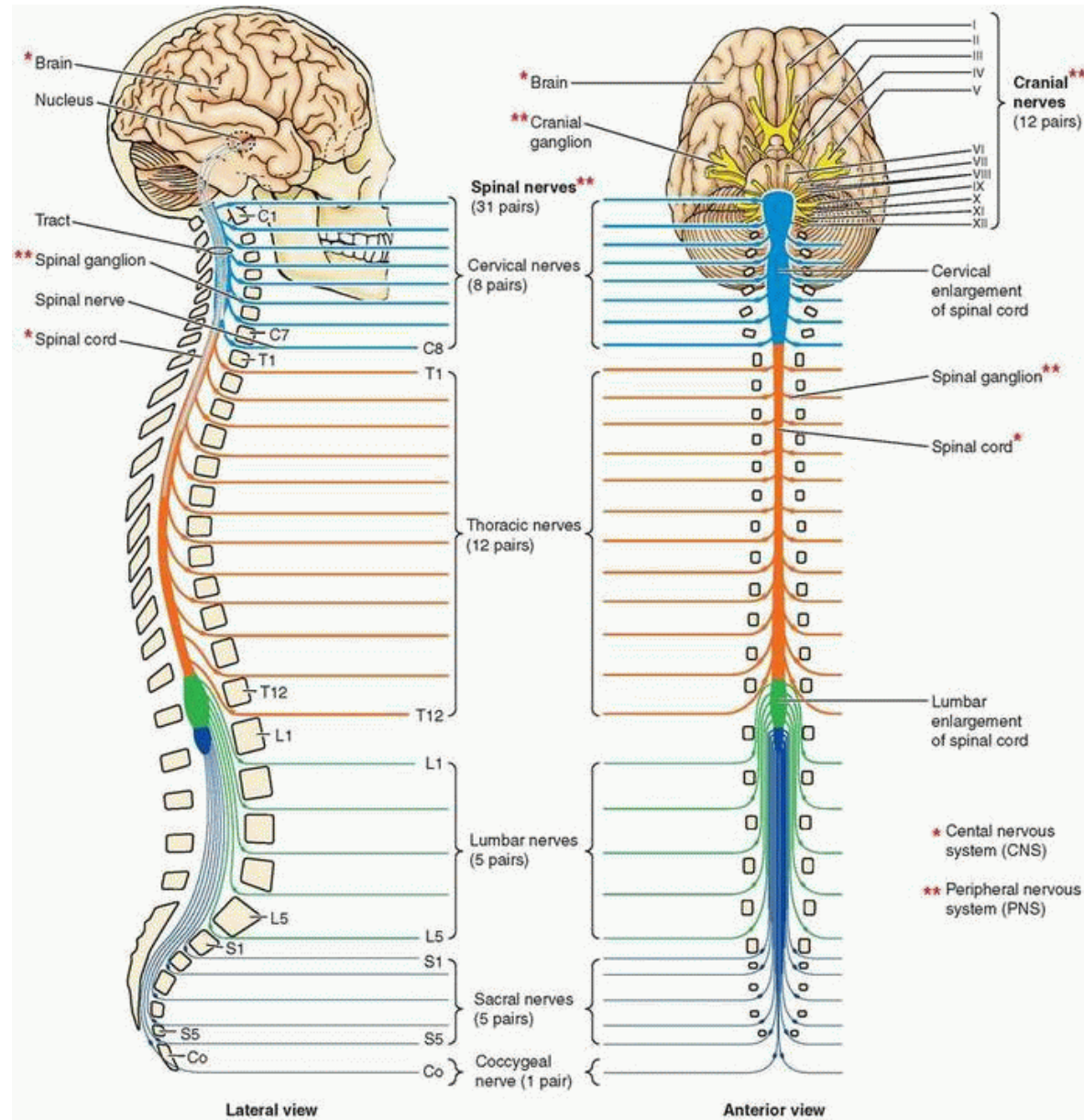
- Spinal cord grows slowly as compared to vertebral column.
- It ends at lower border of L1
- Length of nerve roots increase progressively



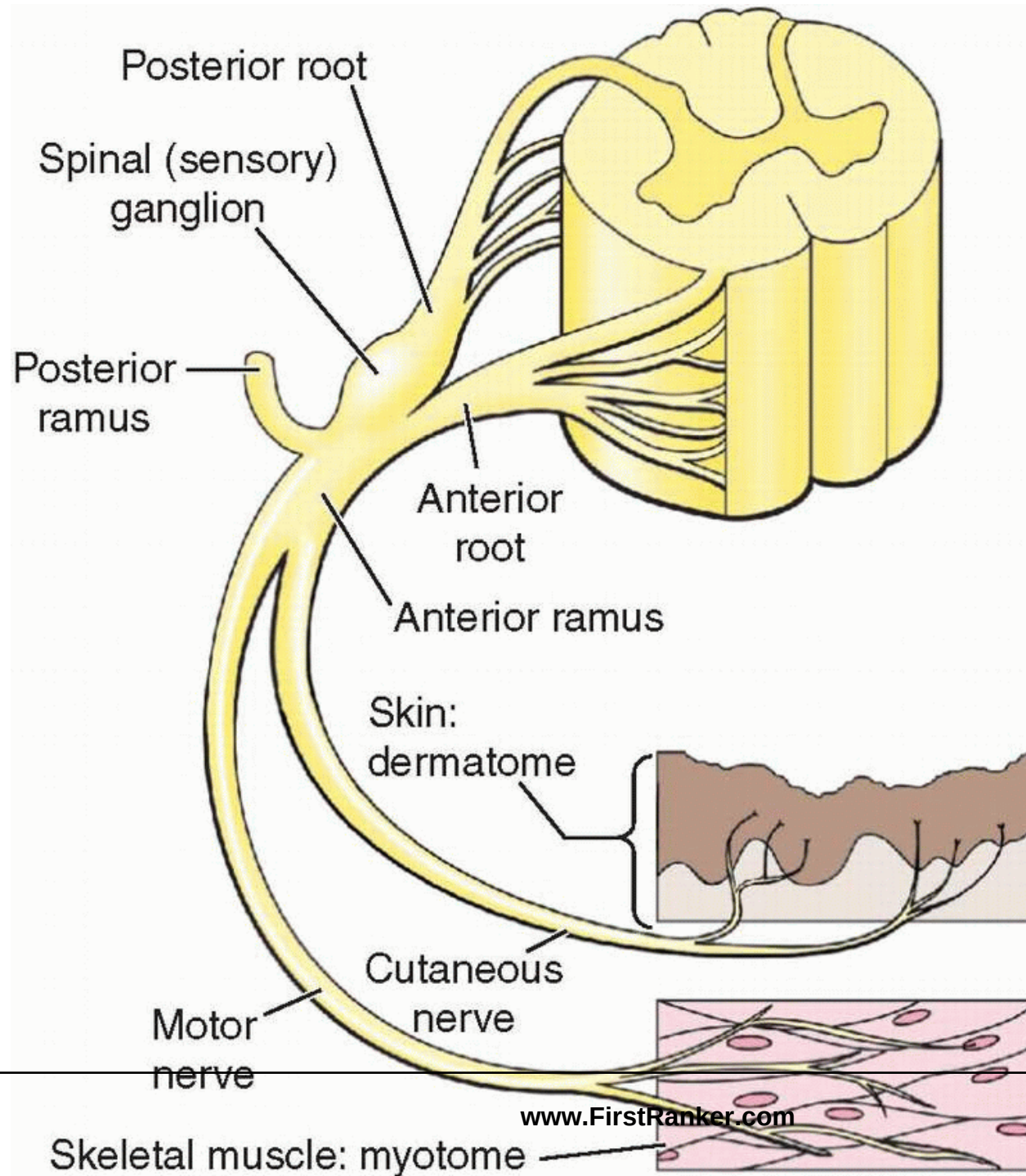
CAUDA EQUINA

- Roots of lumbar and sacral nerves below the level of termination of cord form a vertical bundle of nerves that resemble a horse tail

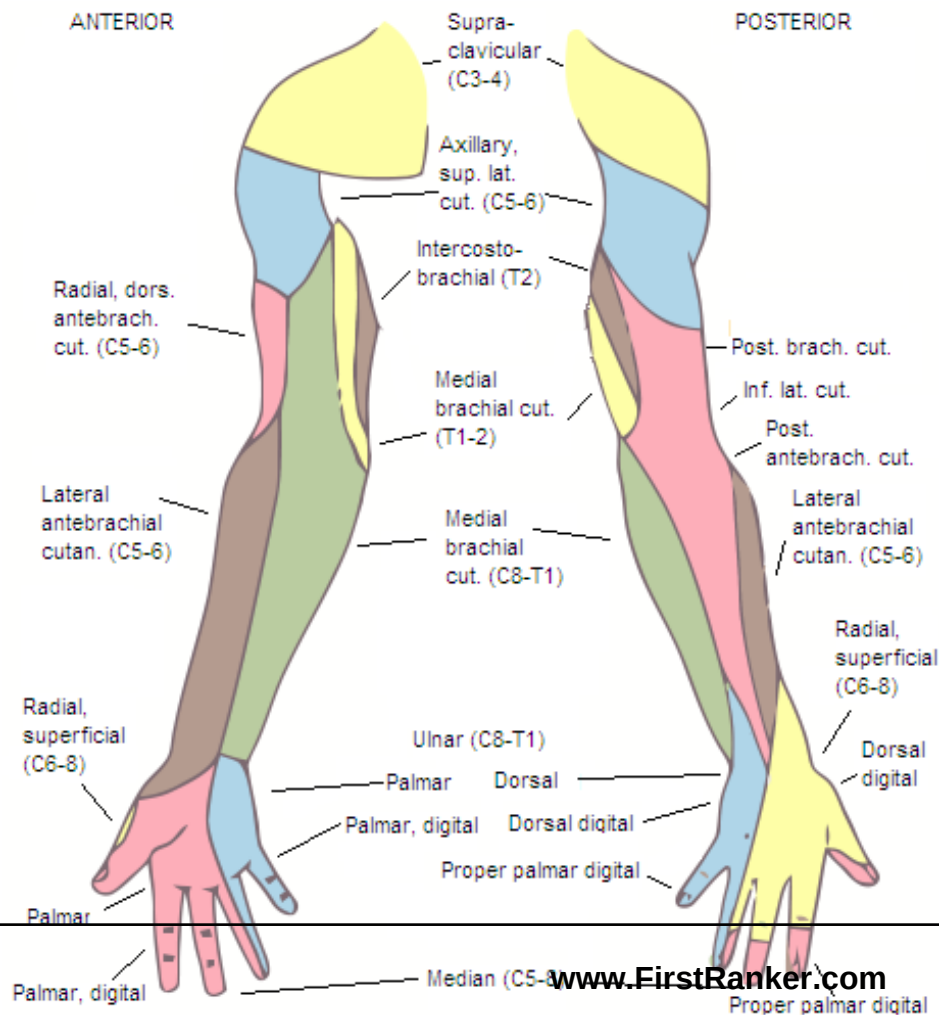


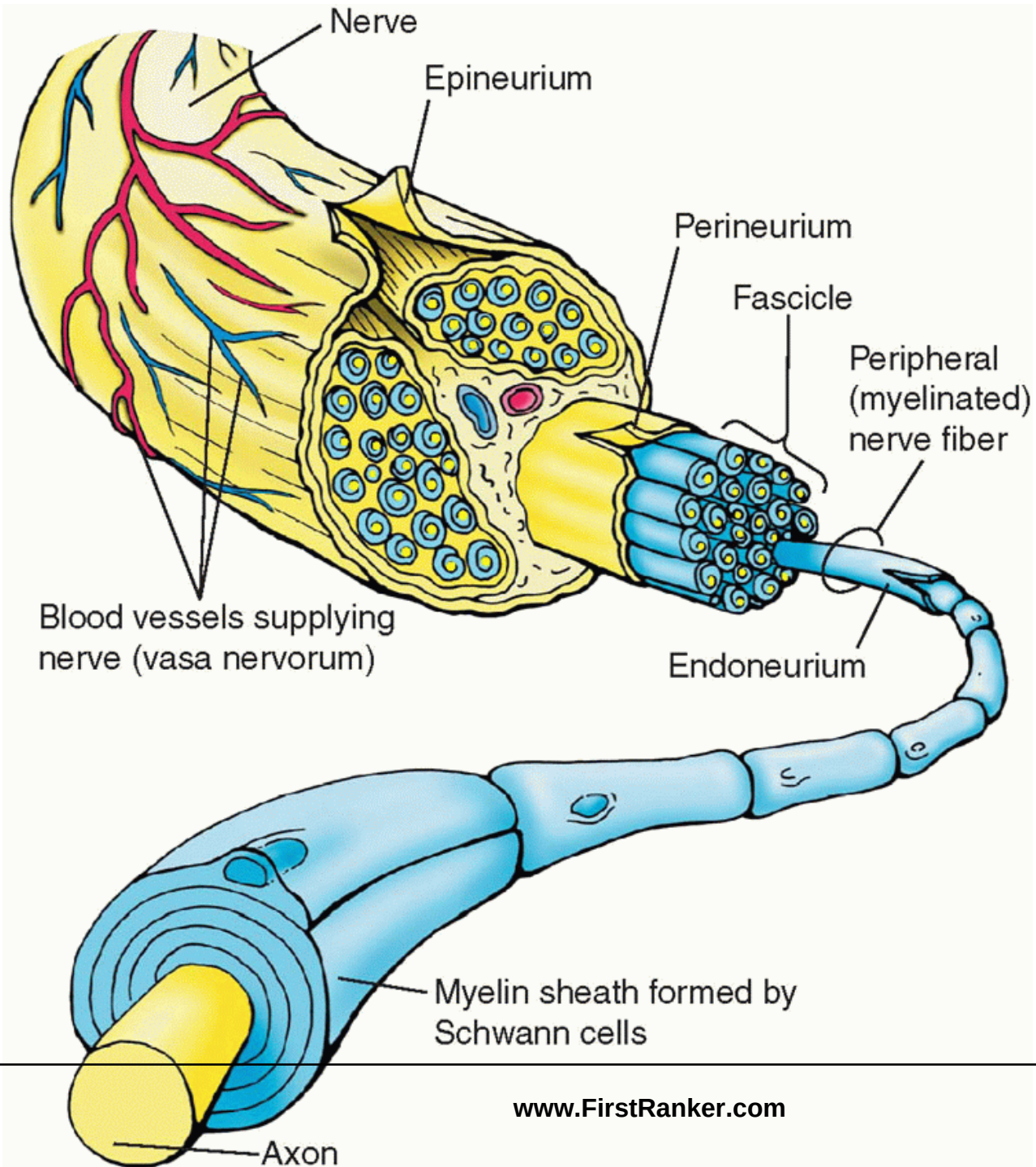


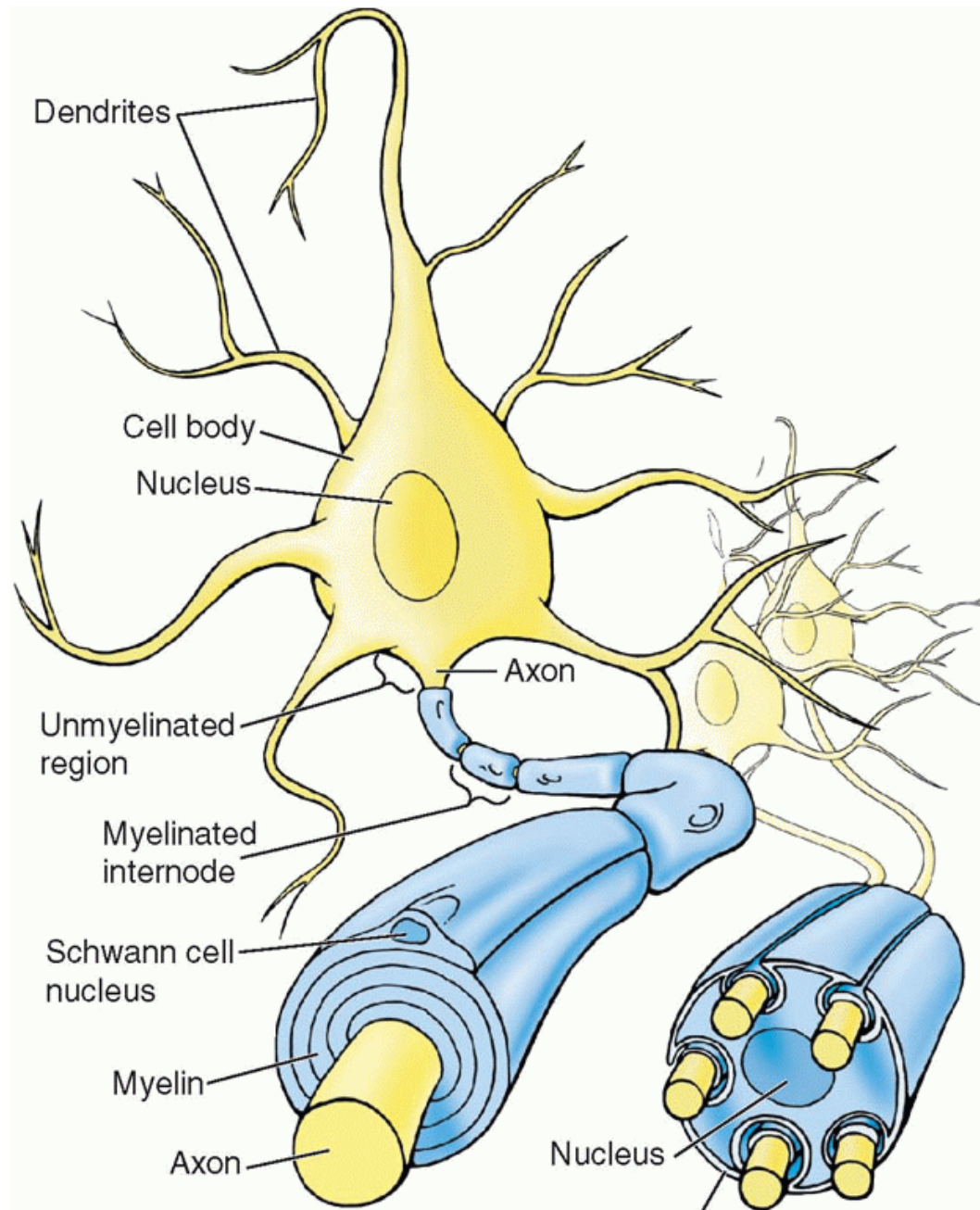
Key
Cervical nerves and ganglia
Thoracic nerves and ganglia
Lumbar nerves and ganglia
Sacral and coccygeal nerves and ganglia
Cranial nerves and ganglia



DERMATOME







Single Schwann cell engulfing
several unmyelinated nerve
fibers

NERVE PLEXUSES

- Ventral rami branch & anastomose repeatedly to form 5 nerve plexuses
 - cervical in the neck, C1 to C5
 - supplies neck and phrenic nerve to the diaphragm
 - brachial in the armpit, C5 to T1
 - supplies upper limb and some of shoulder & neck
 - lumbar in the low back, L1 to L4
 - supplies abdominal wall, anterior thigh & genitalia
 - sacral in the pelvis, L4, L5 & S1 to S4
 - supplies remainder of butt & lower limb
 - coccygeal, S4, S5 and C0



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Brachial Plexus Schema

