



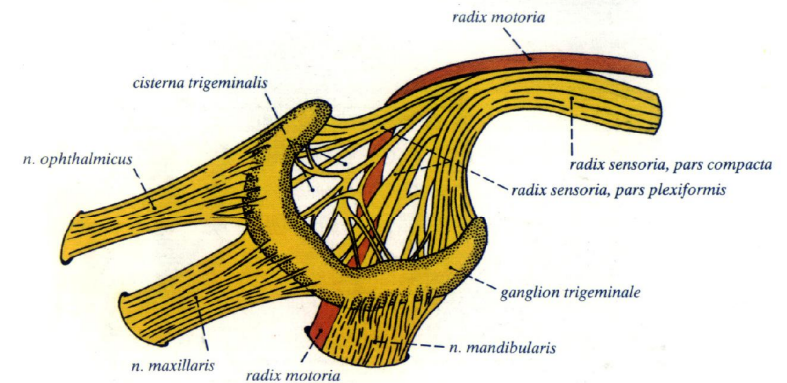
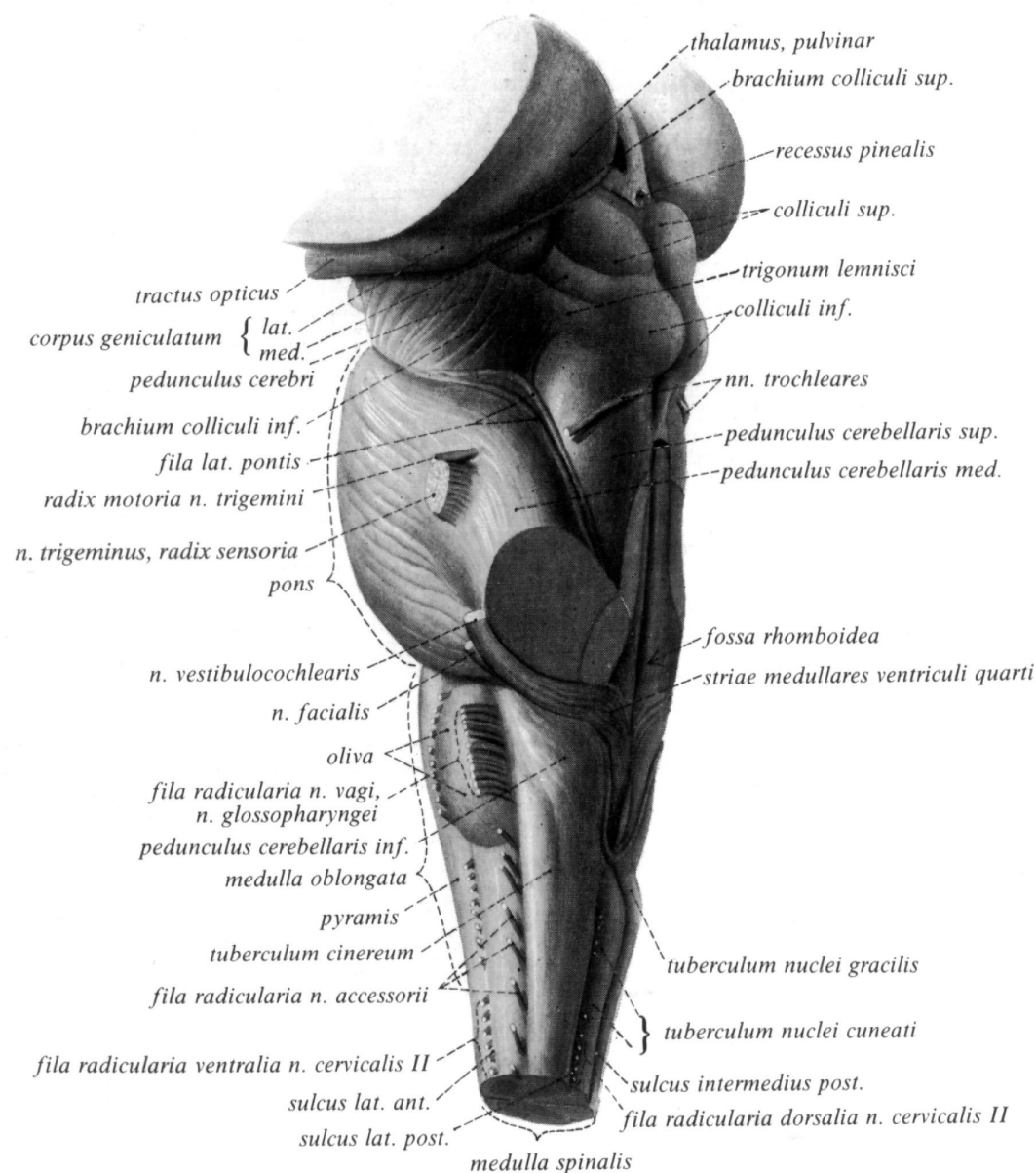
NERVO TRIGÊMEO

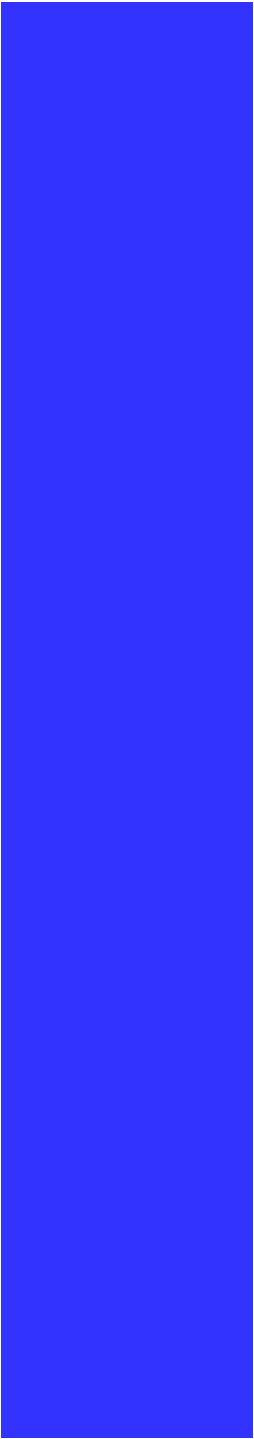


Origem aparente

Raiz motora
Raiz sensitiva

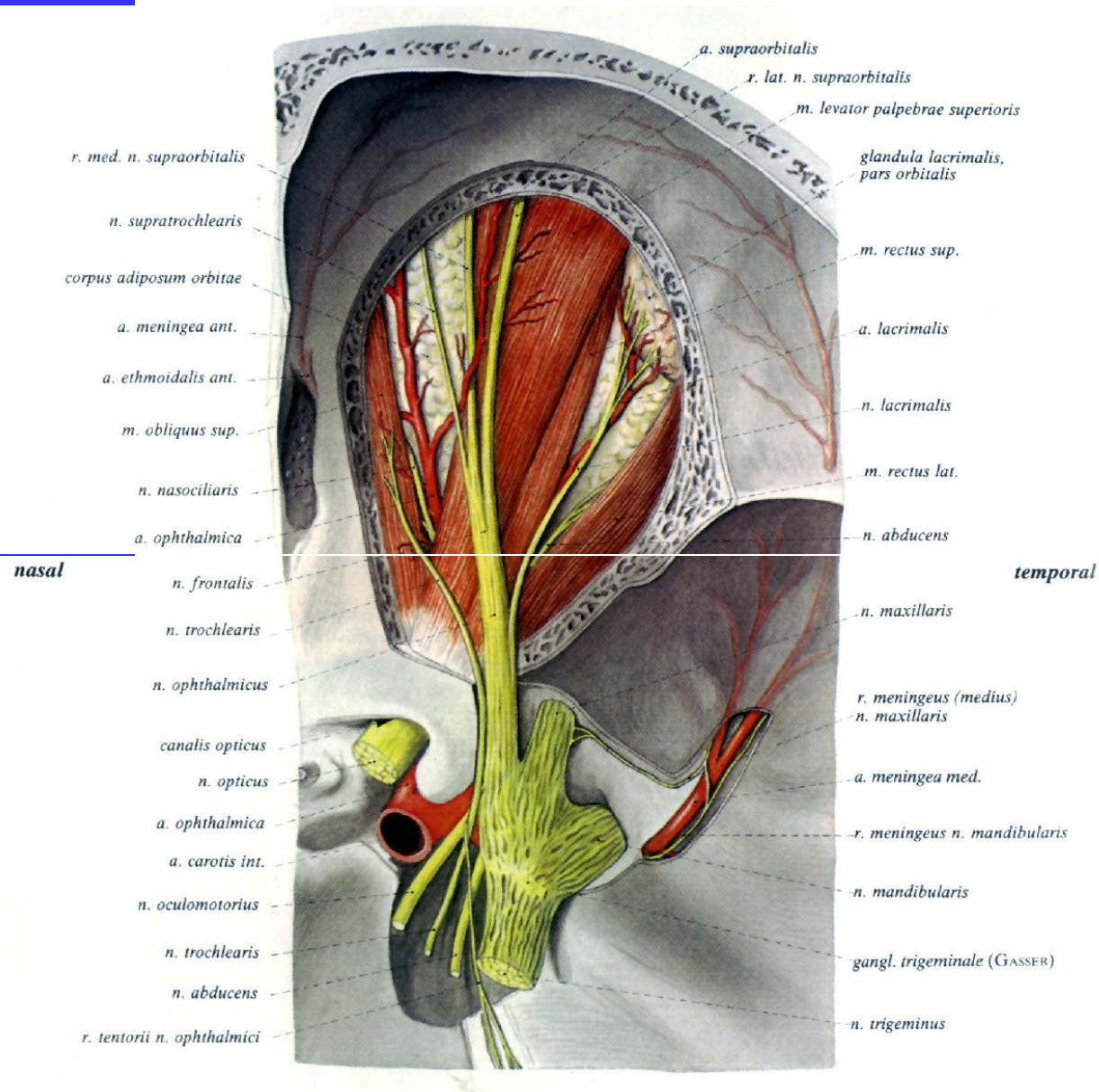
Face ântero-lateral da ponte



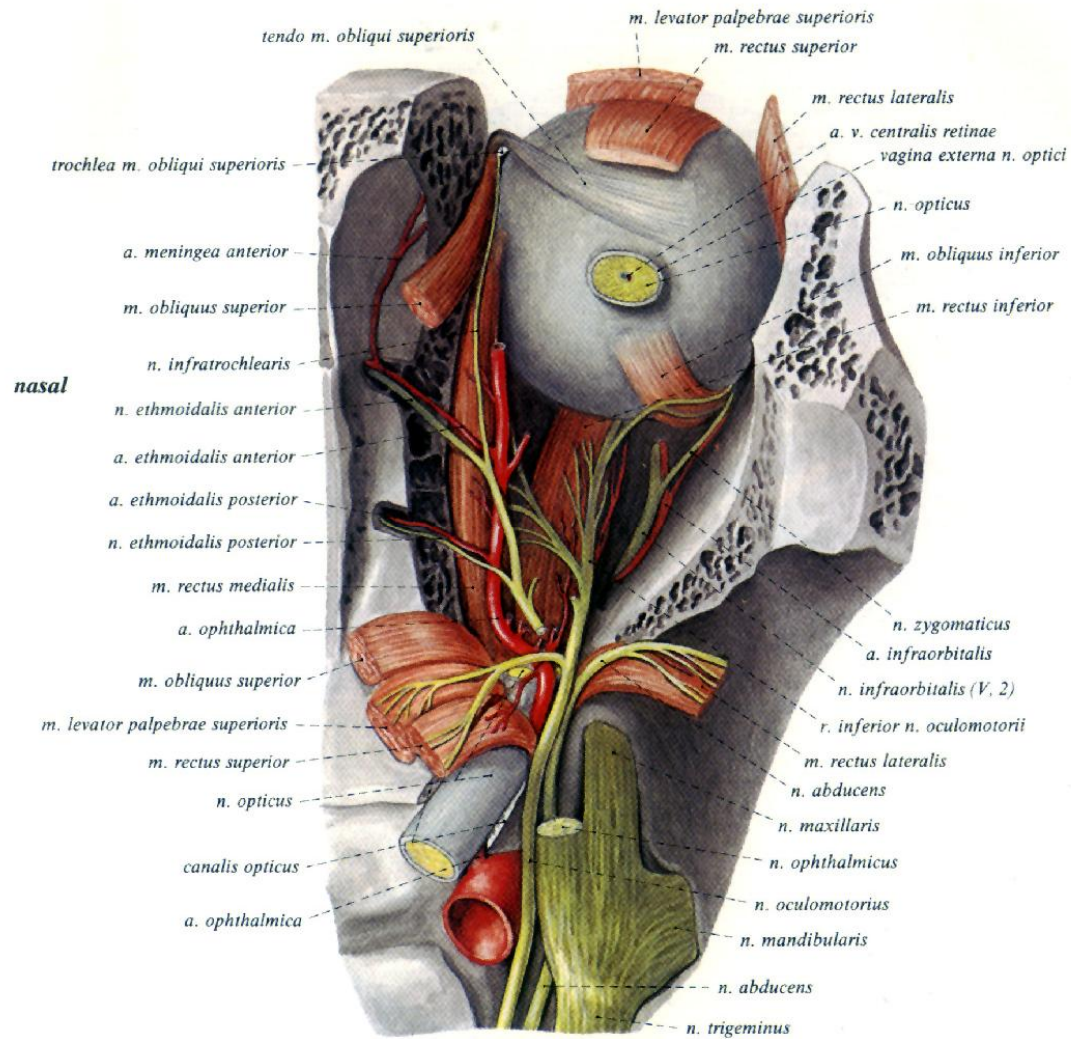


NERVO OPTÁLMICO

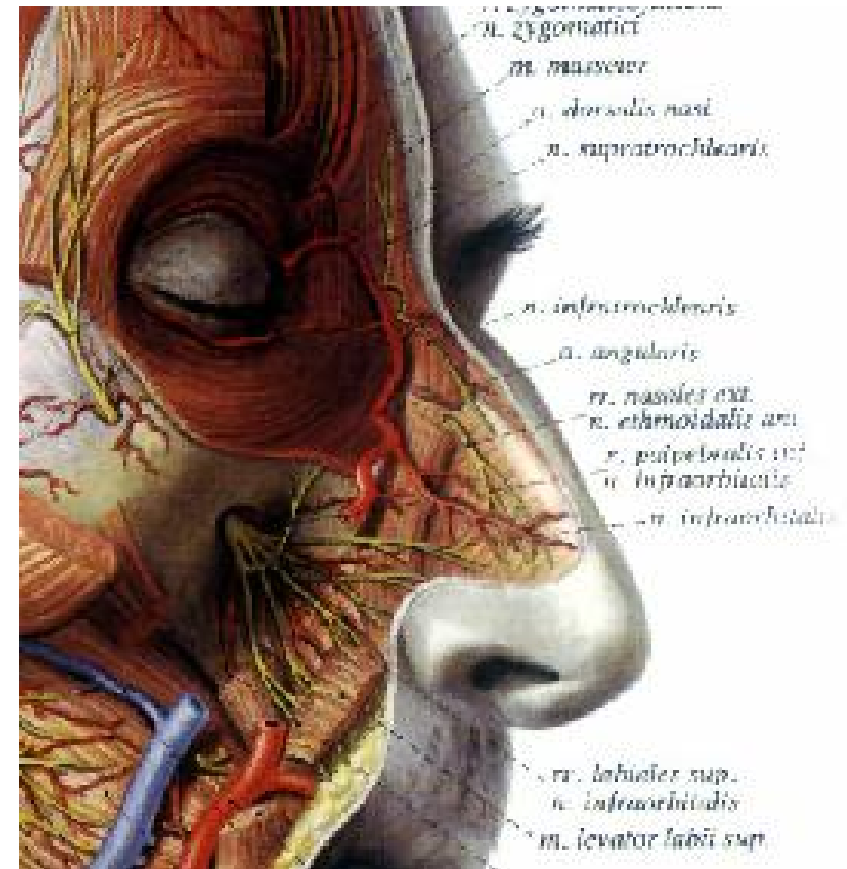
NERVO FRONTAL



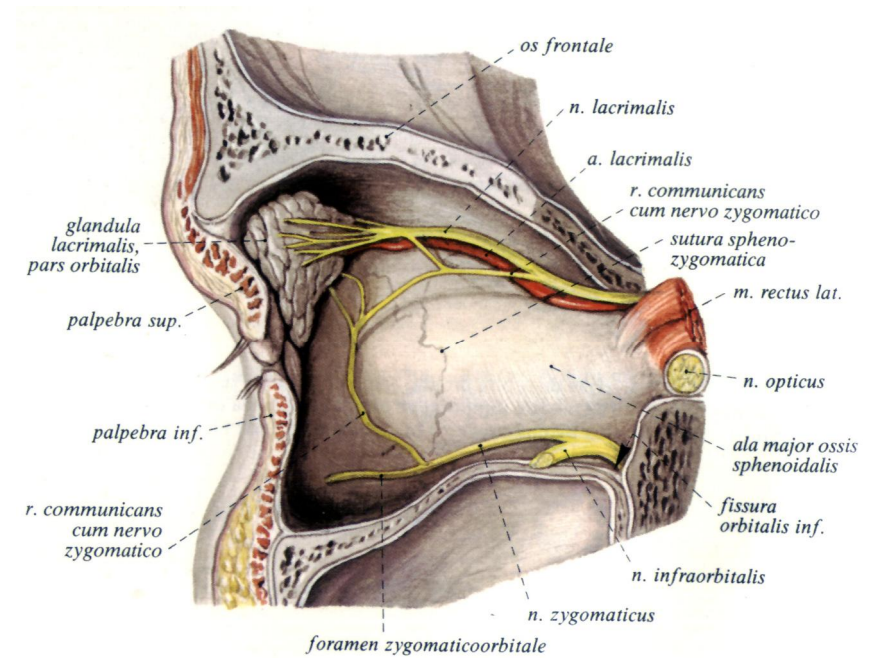
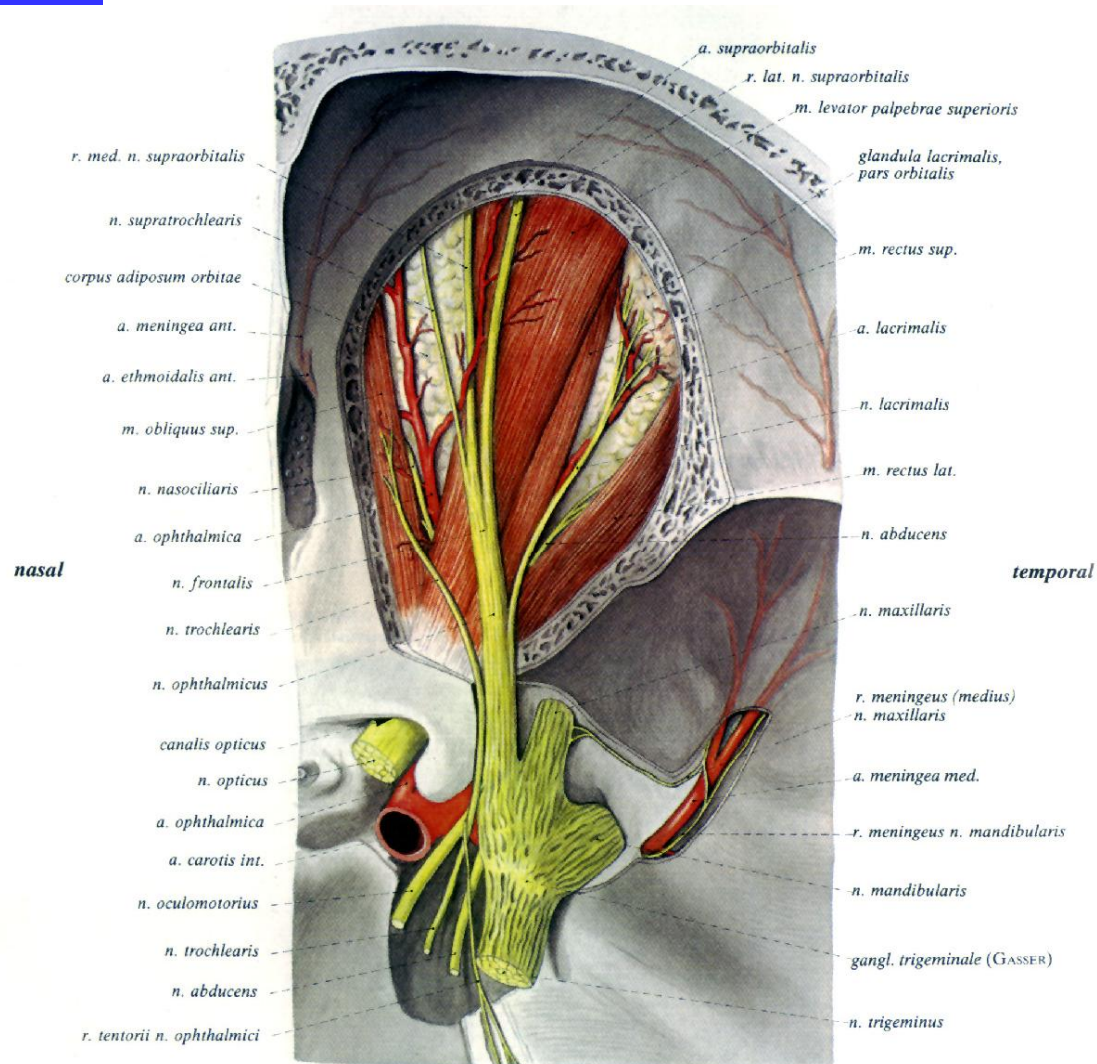
NERVO NASOCILIAR

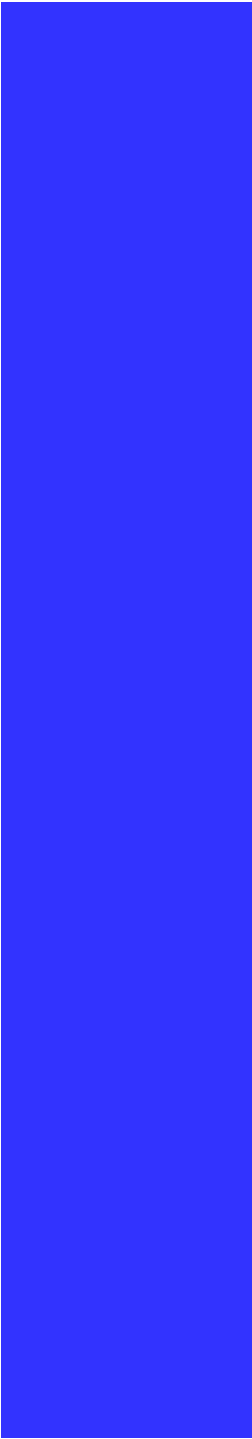


temporal



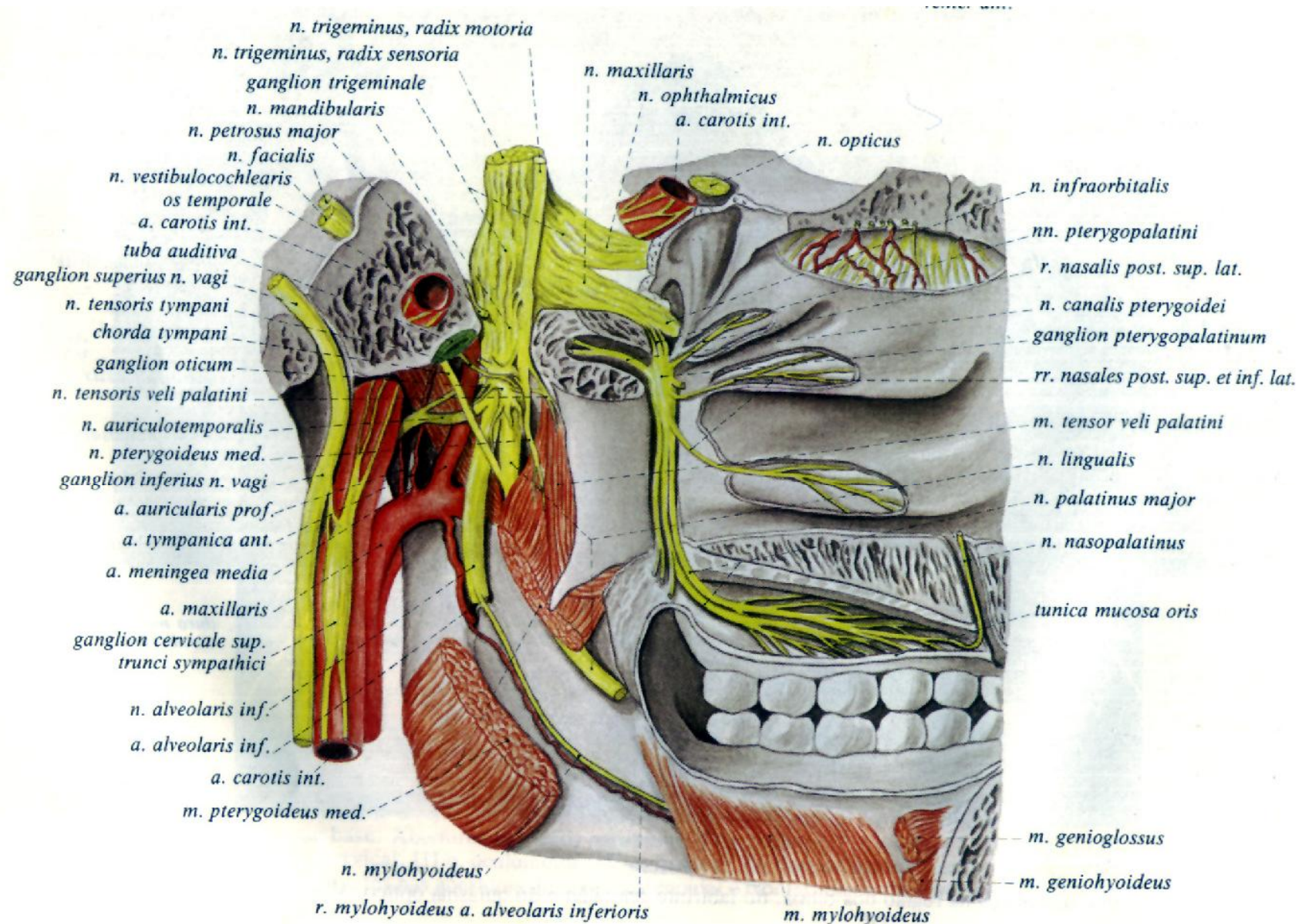
NERVO LACRIMAL





NERVO MAXILAR

Ramos ganglionares



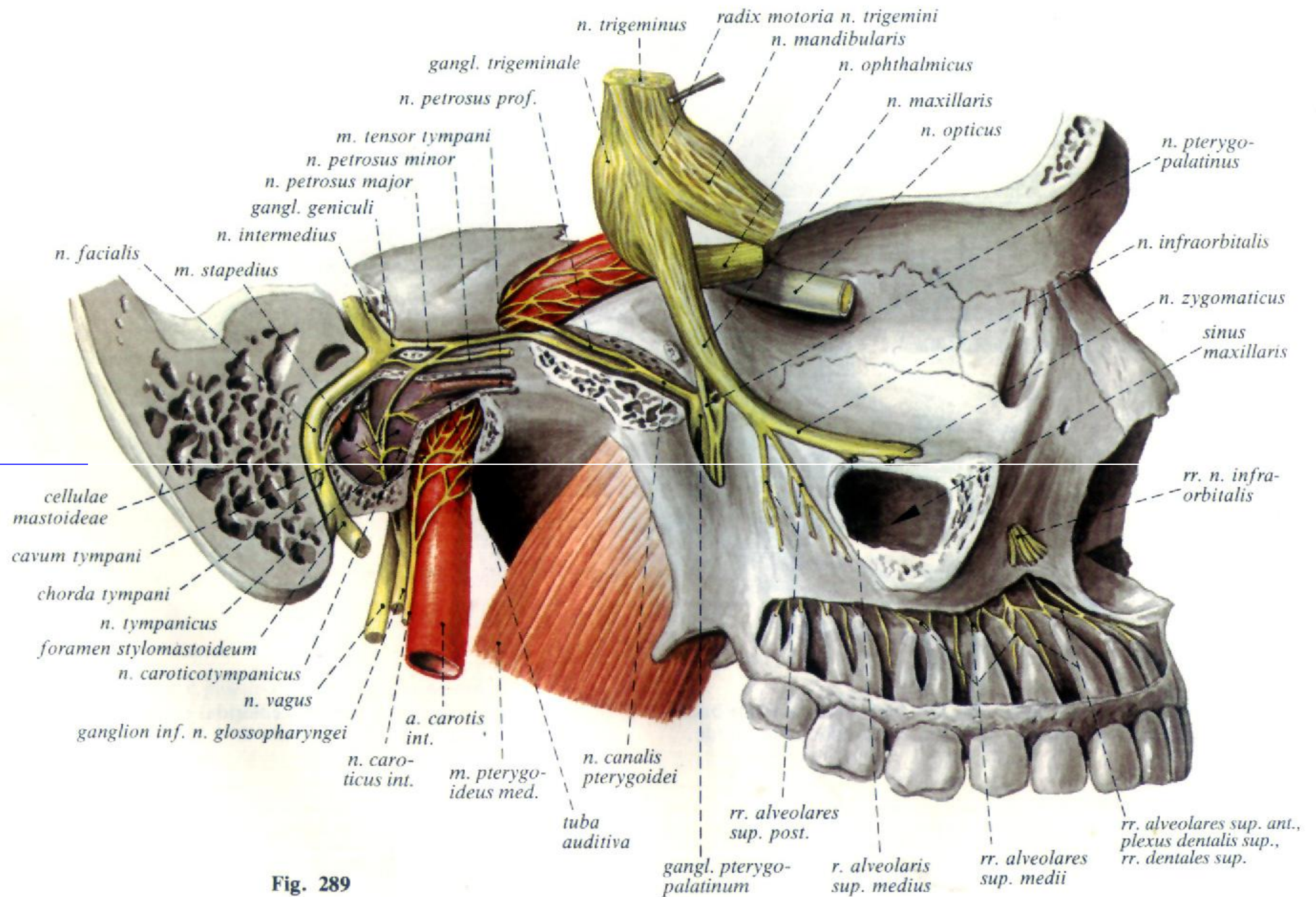
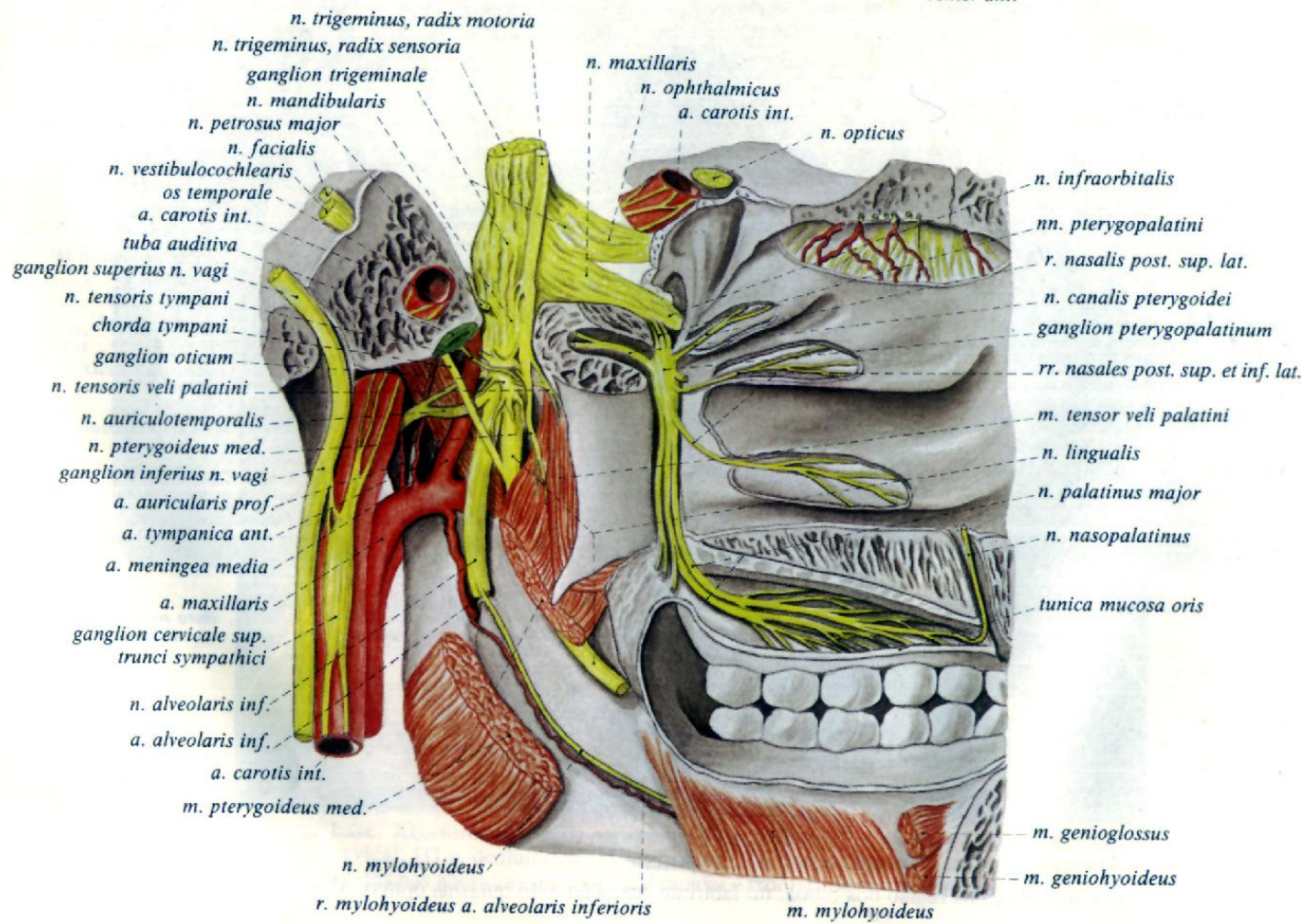
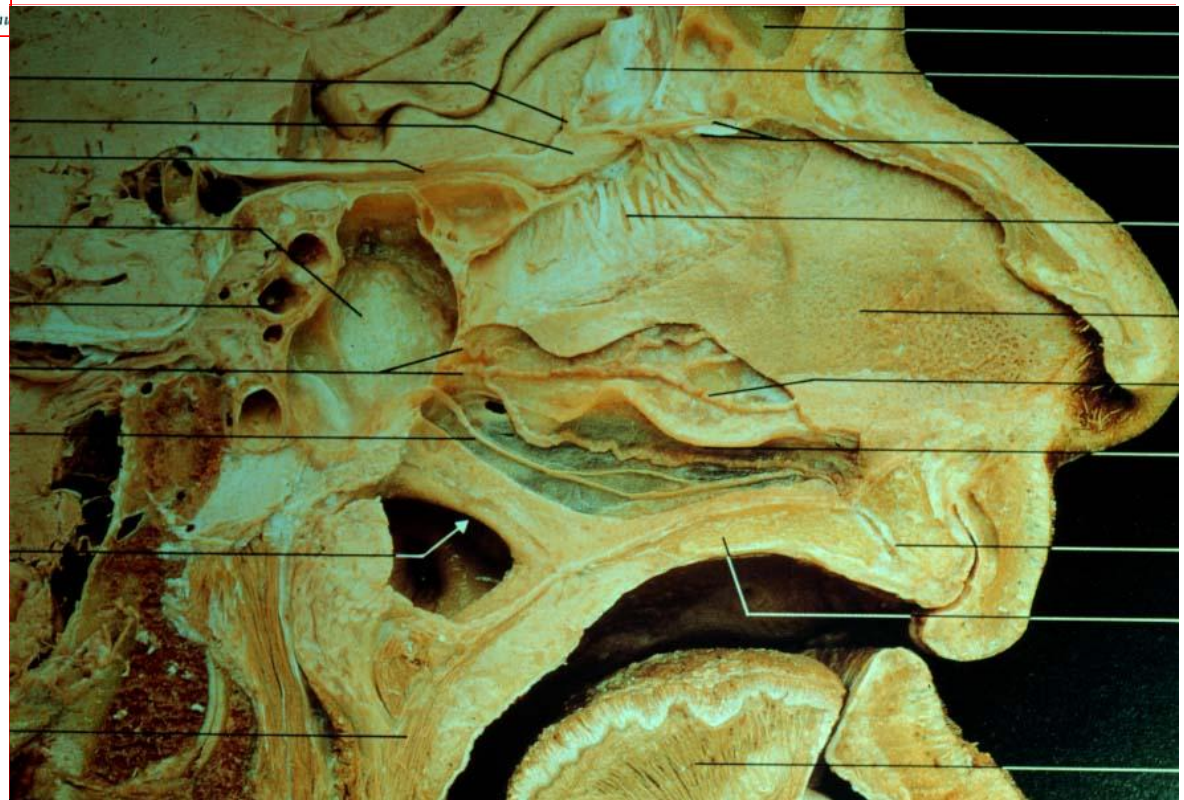
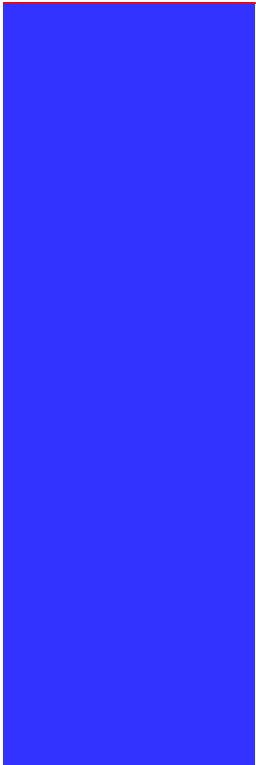
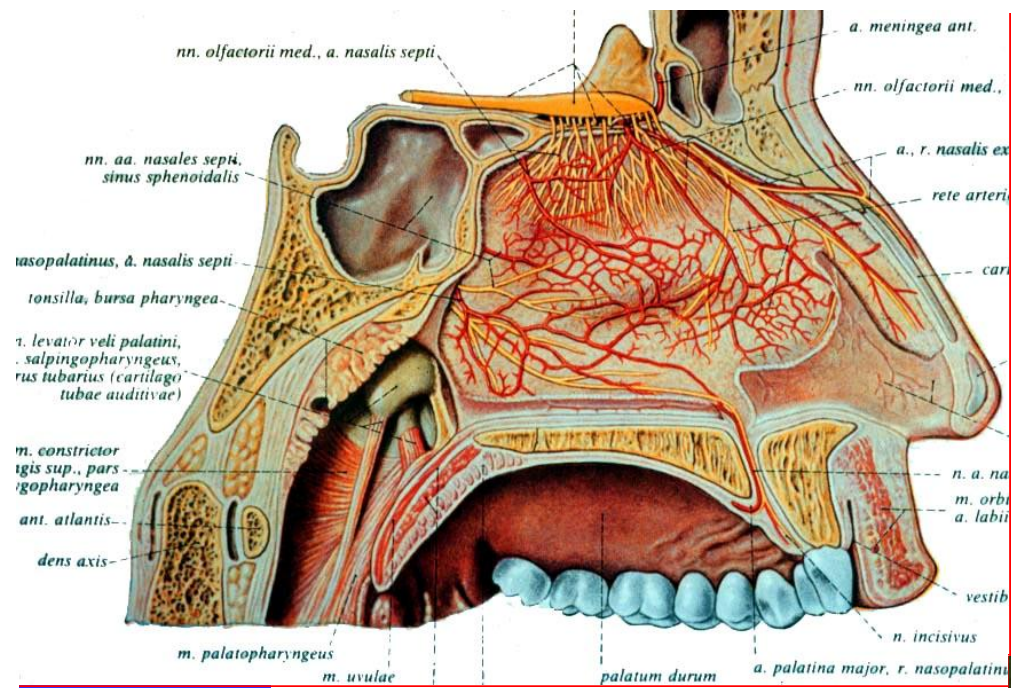


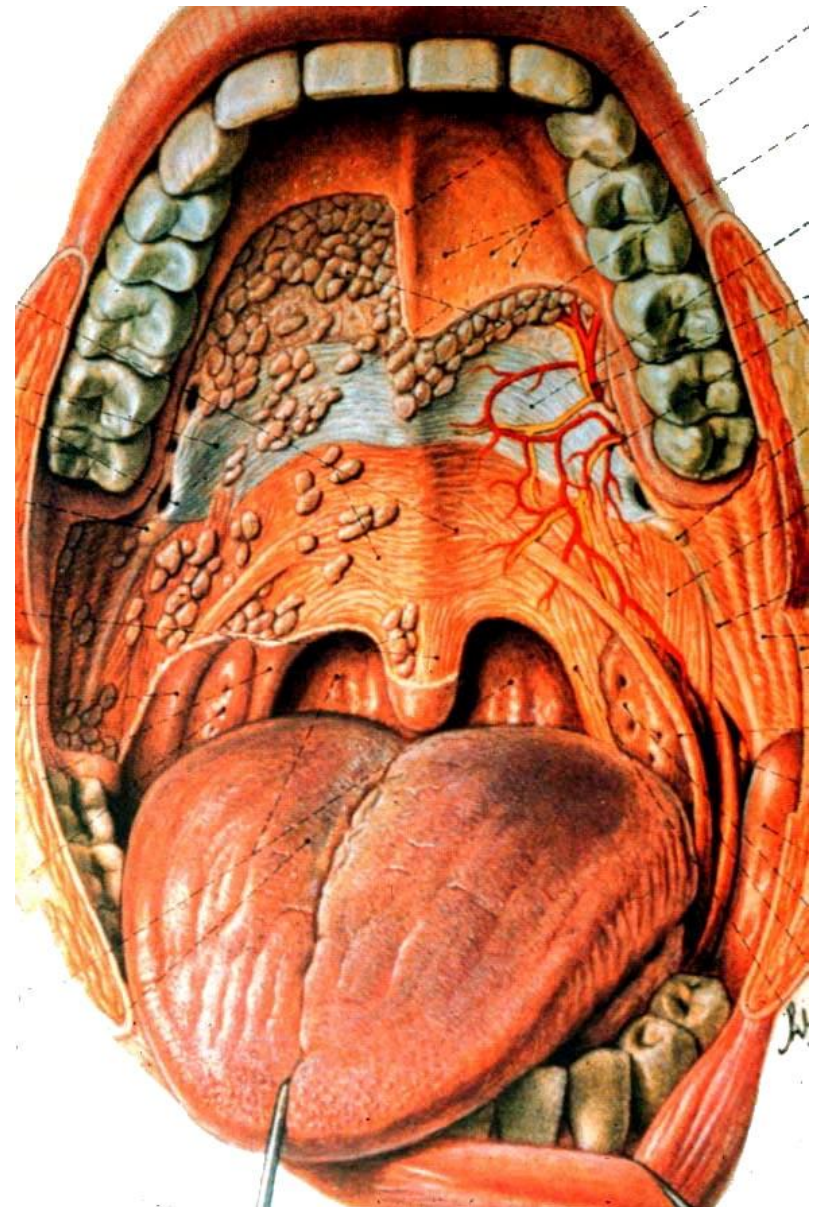
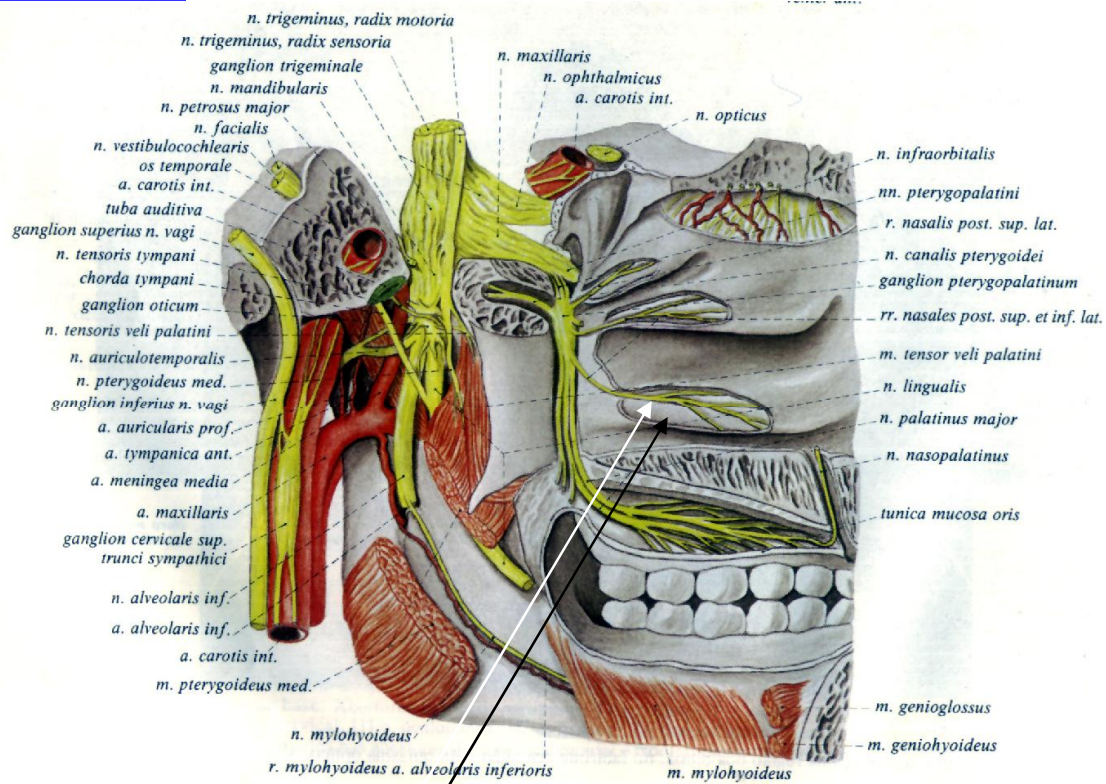
Fig. 289

Ramos ganglionares



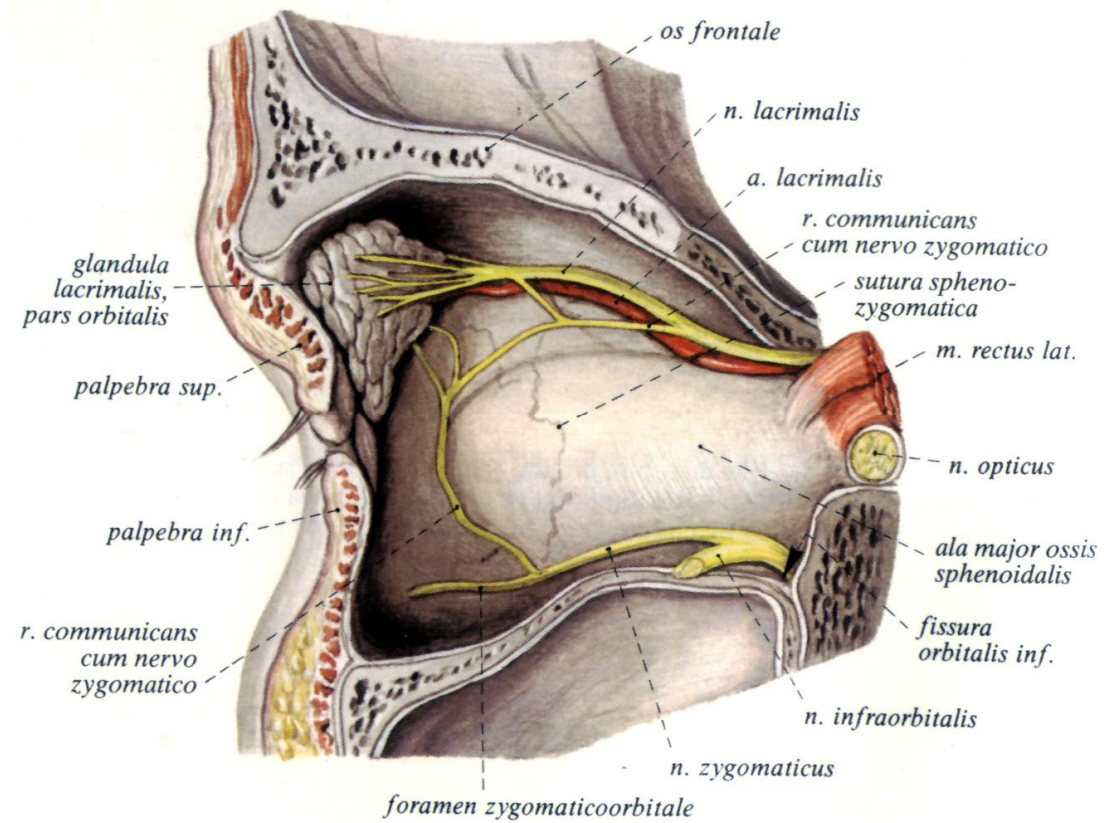
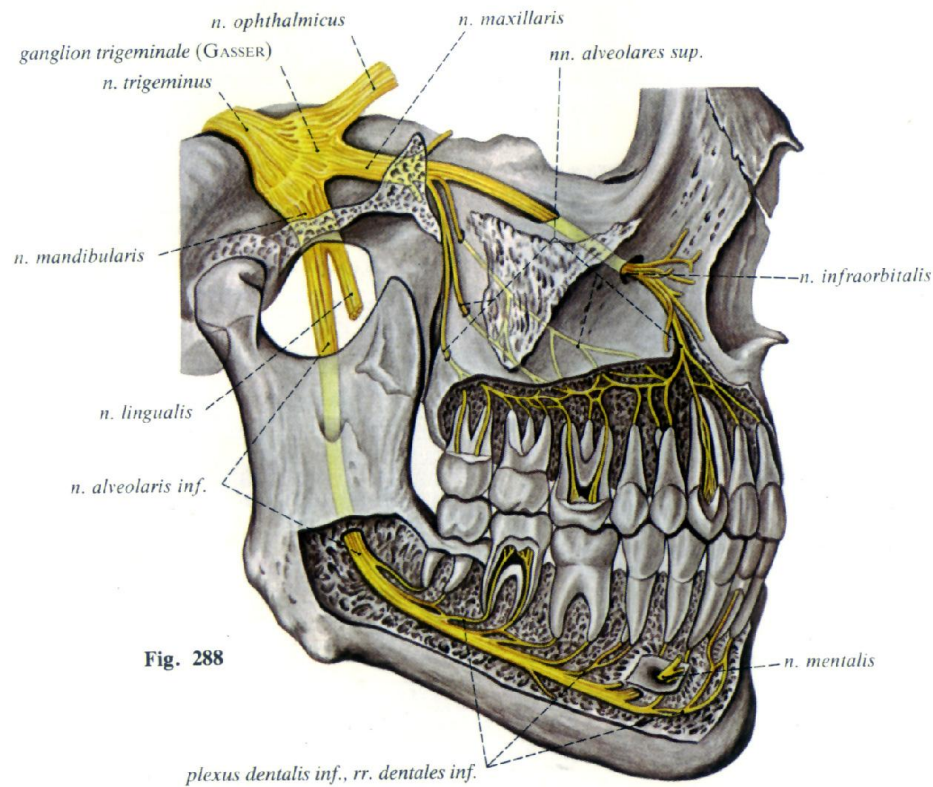


Nervos palatino maior e menores

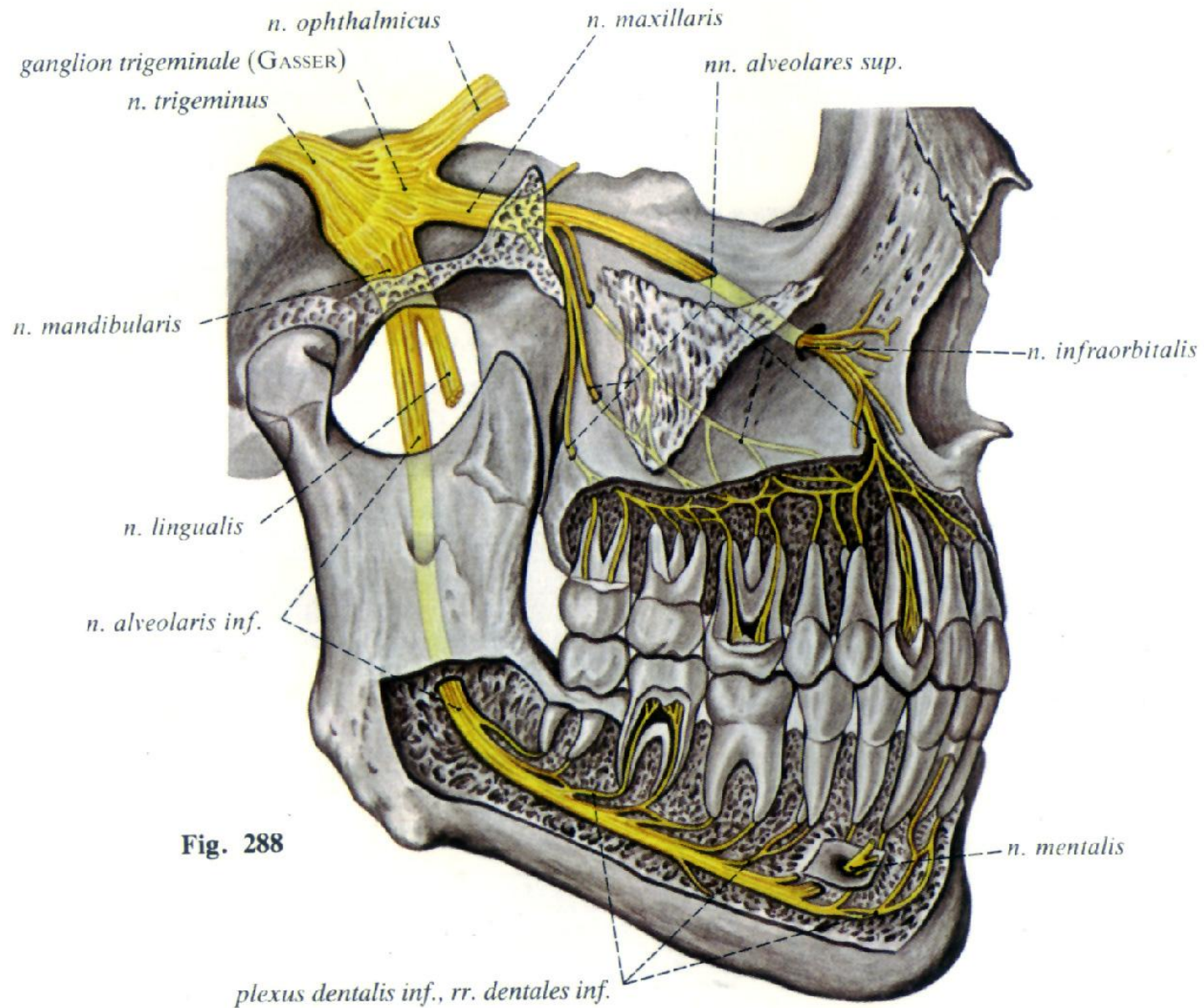


Ramos
Ramos nasais posteriores inferiores

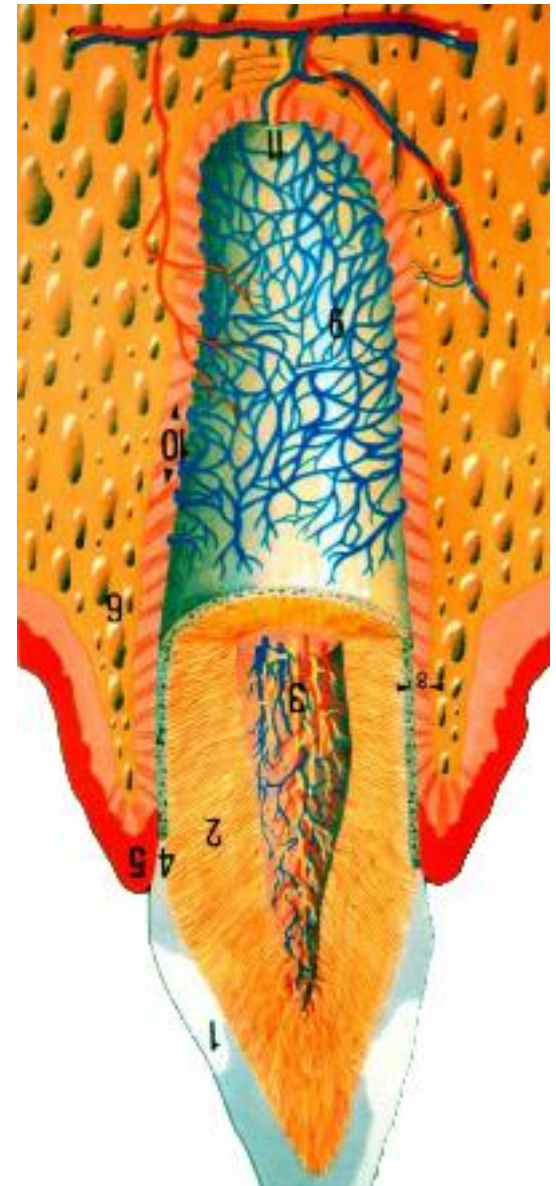
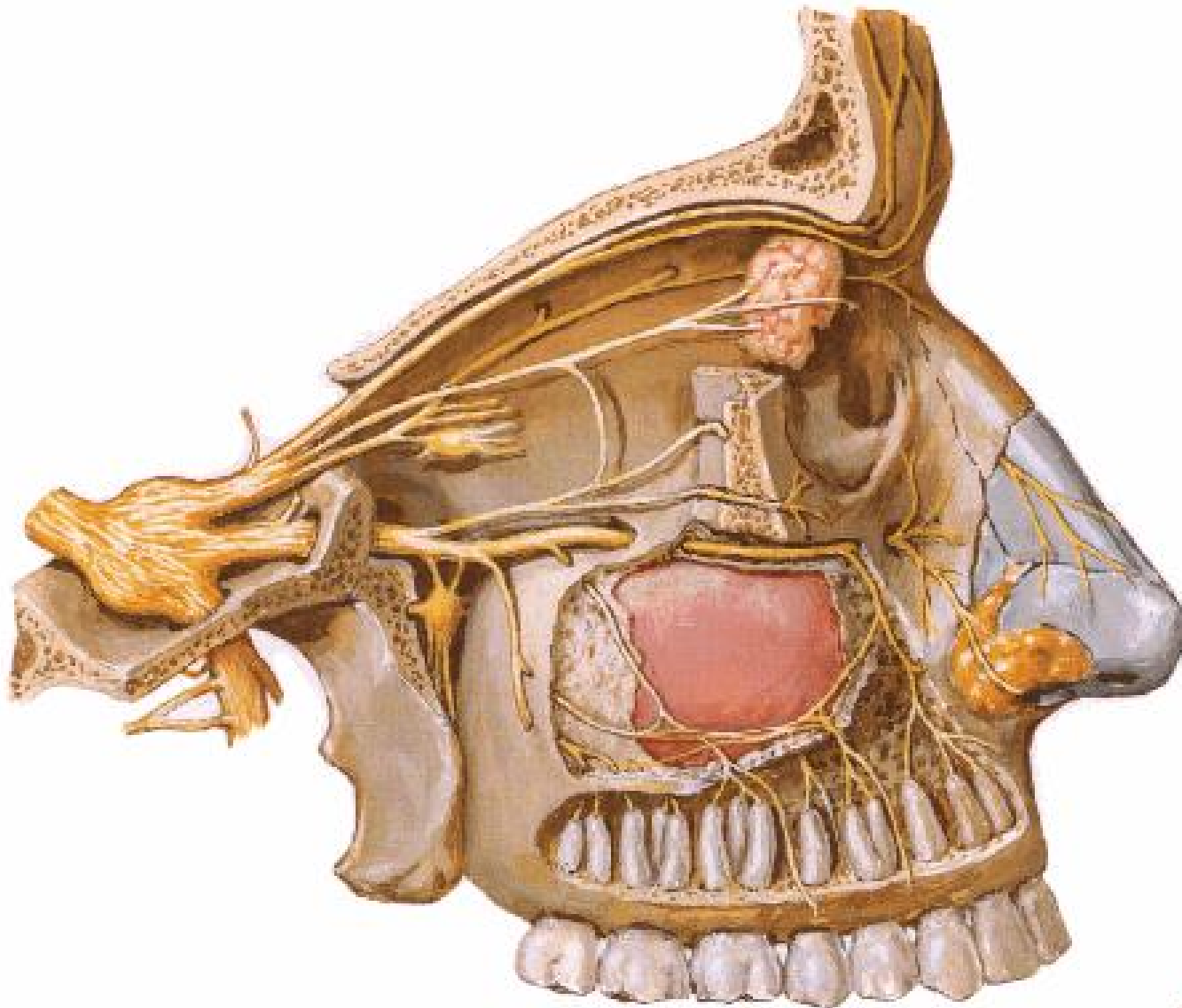
Nervo zigomático

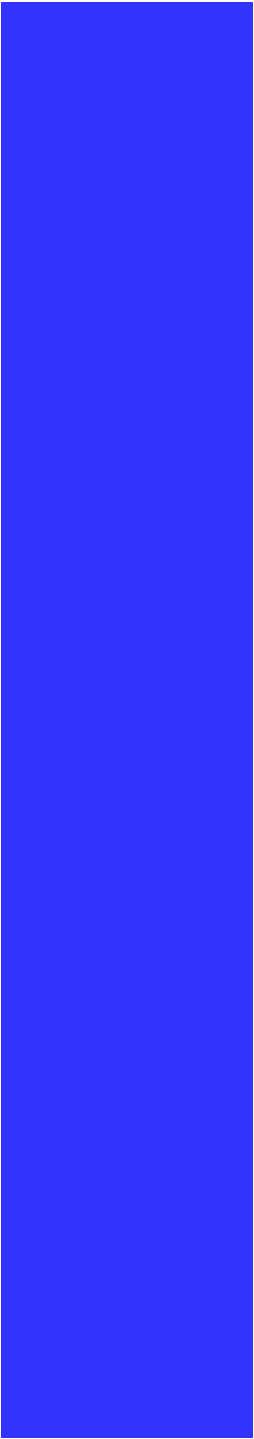


Nervo alveolar superior posterior

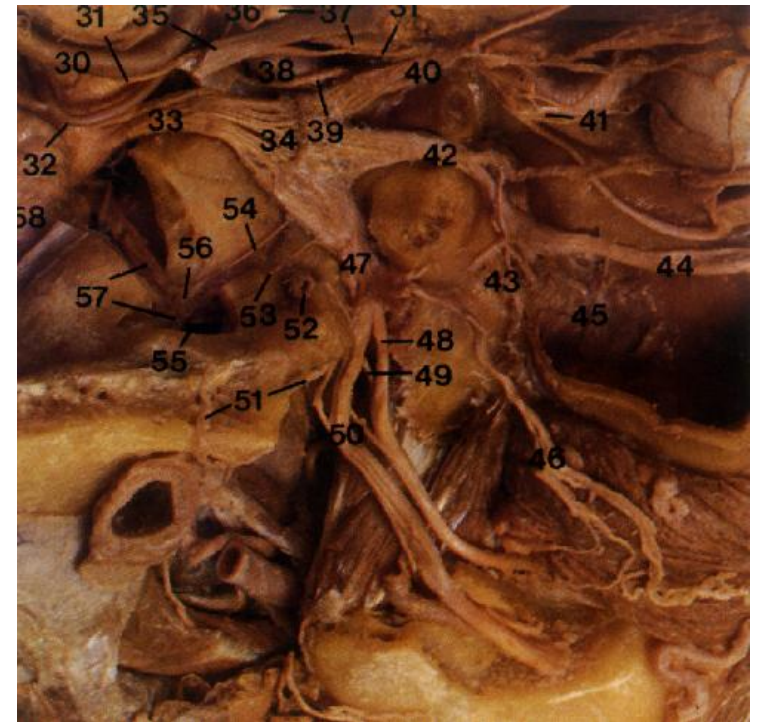
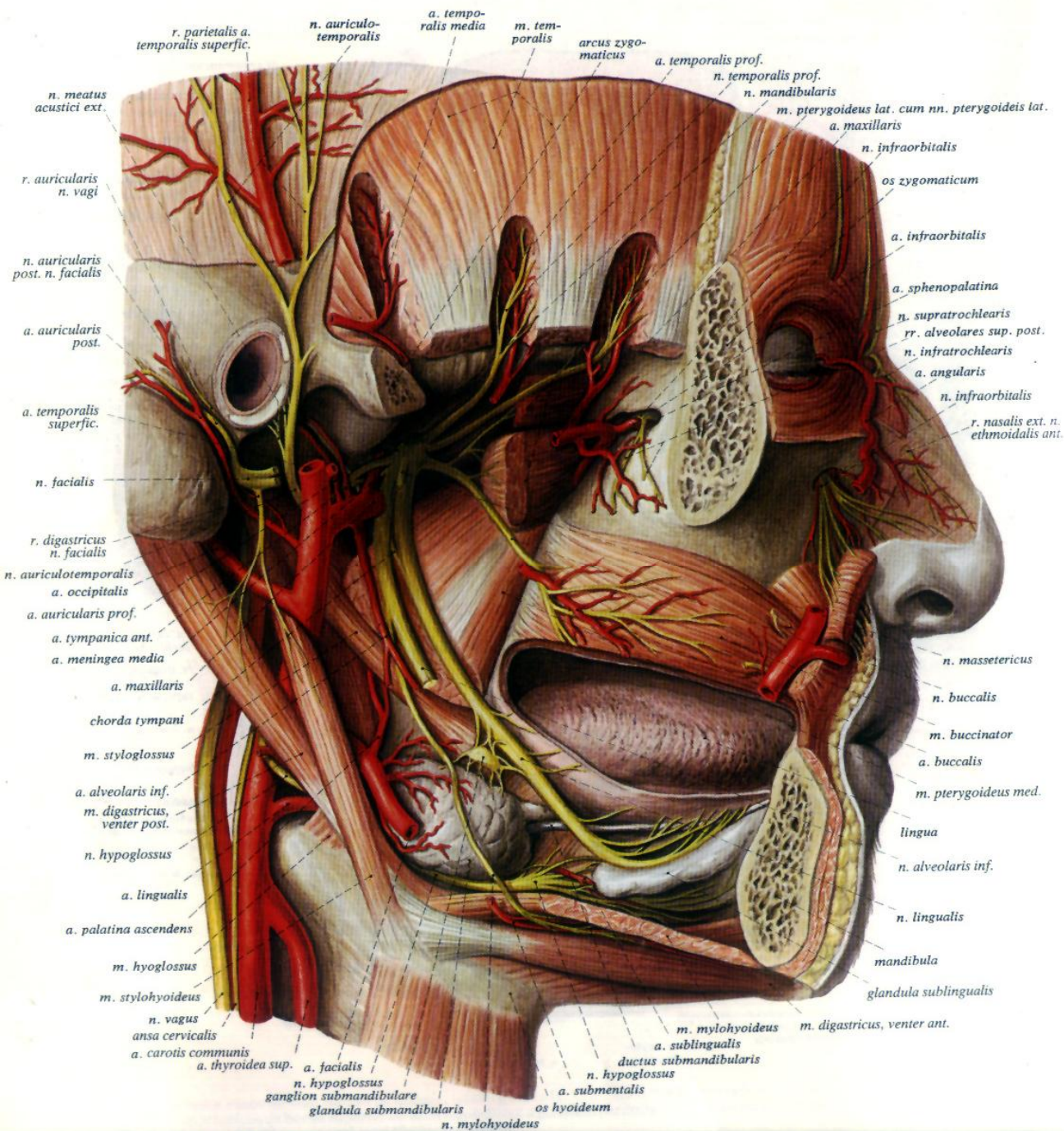


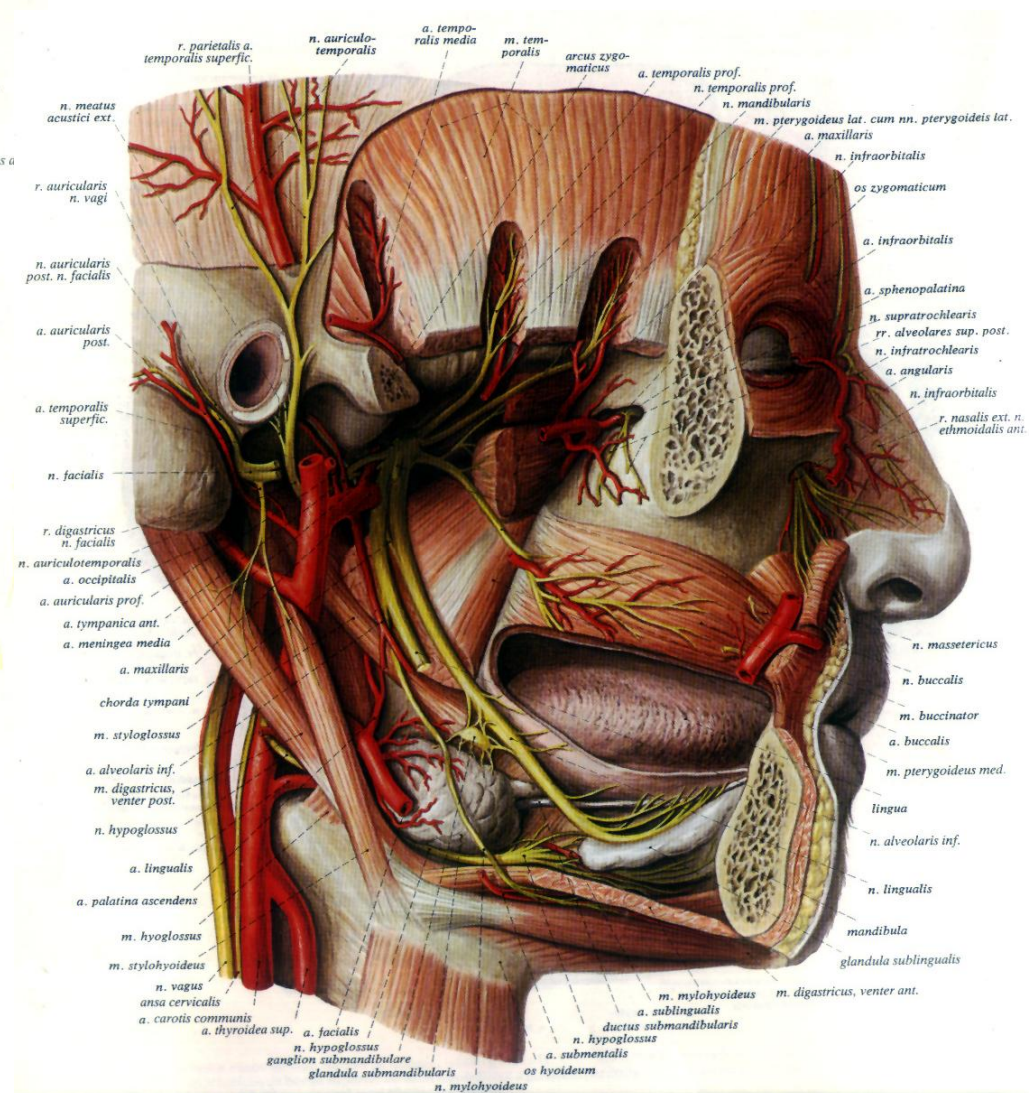
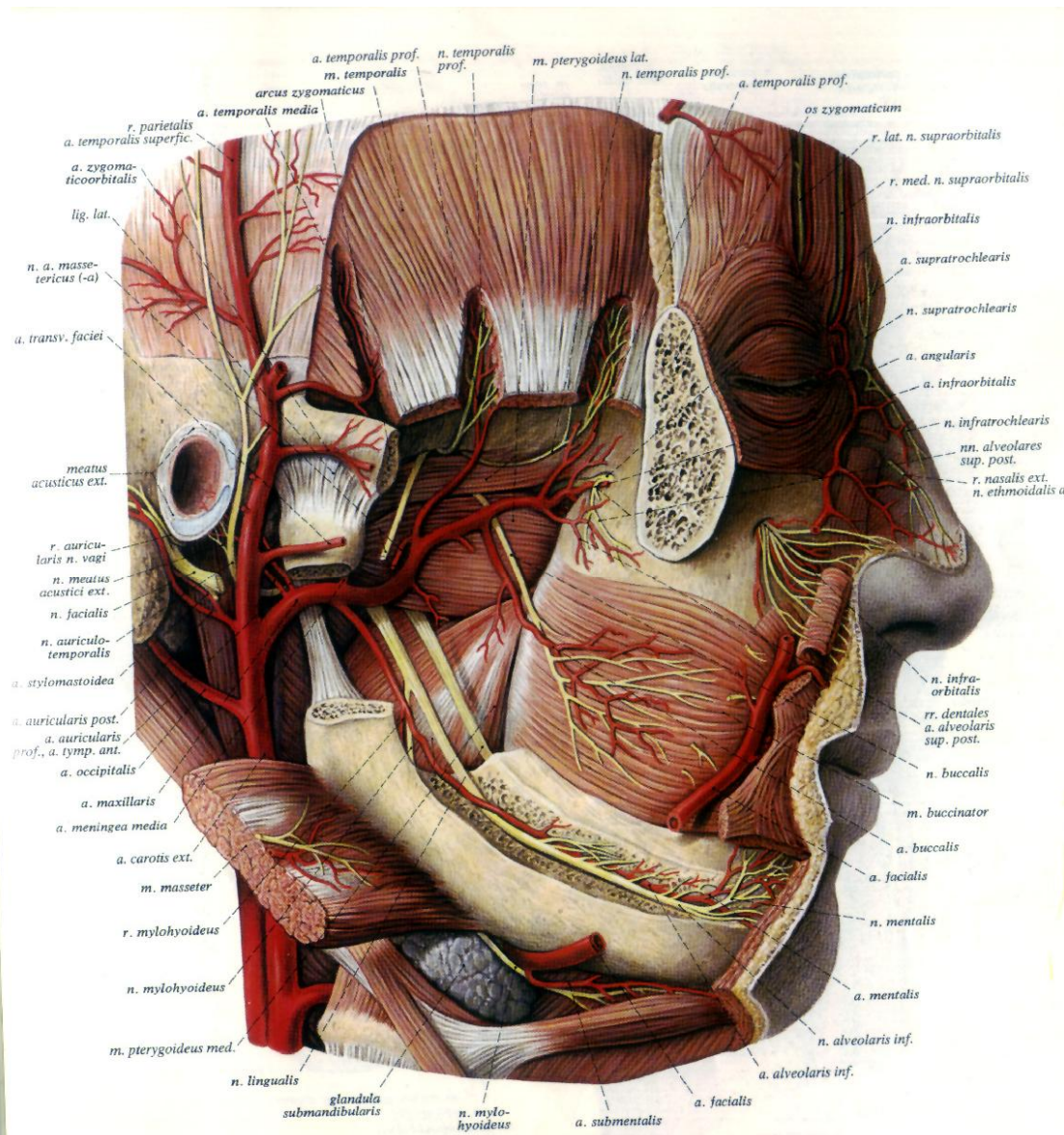
Plexo dental superior





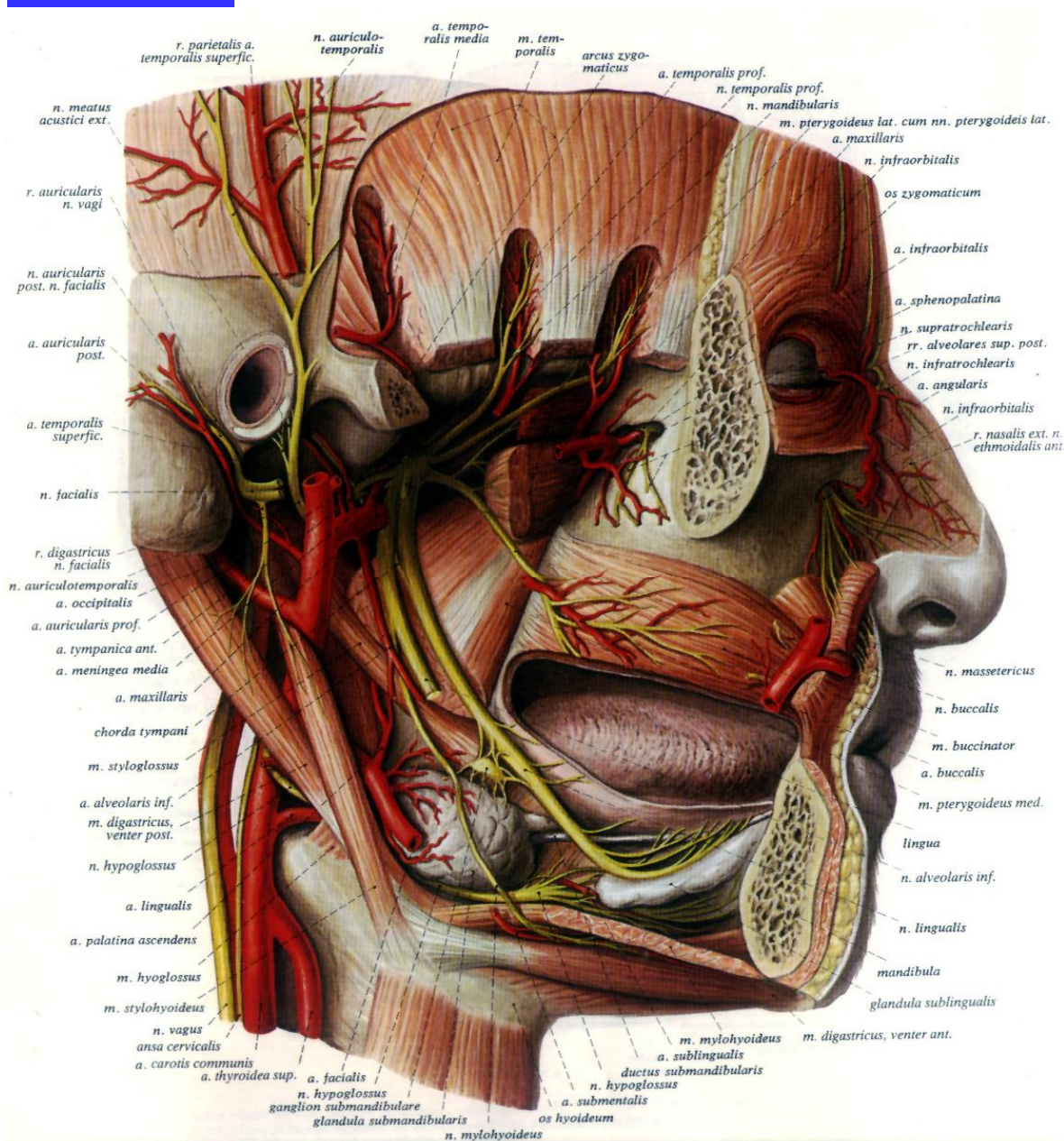
NERVO MANDIBULAR





GRUPO ANTERIOR

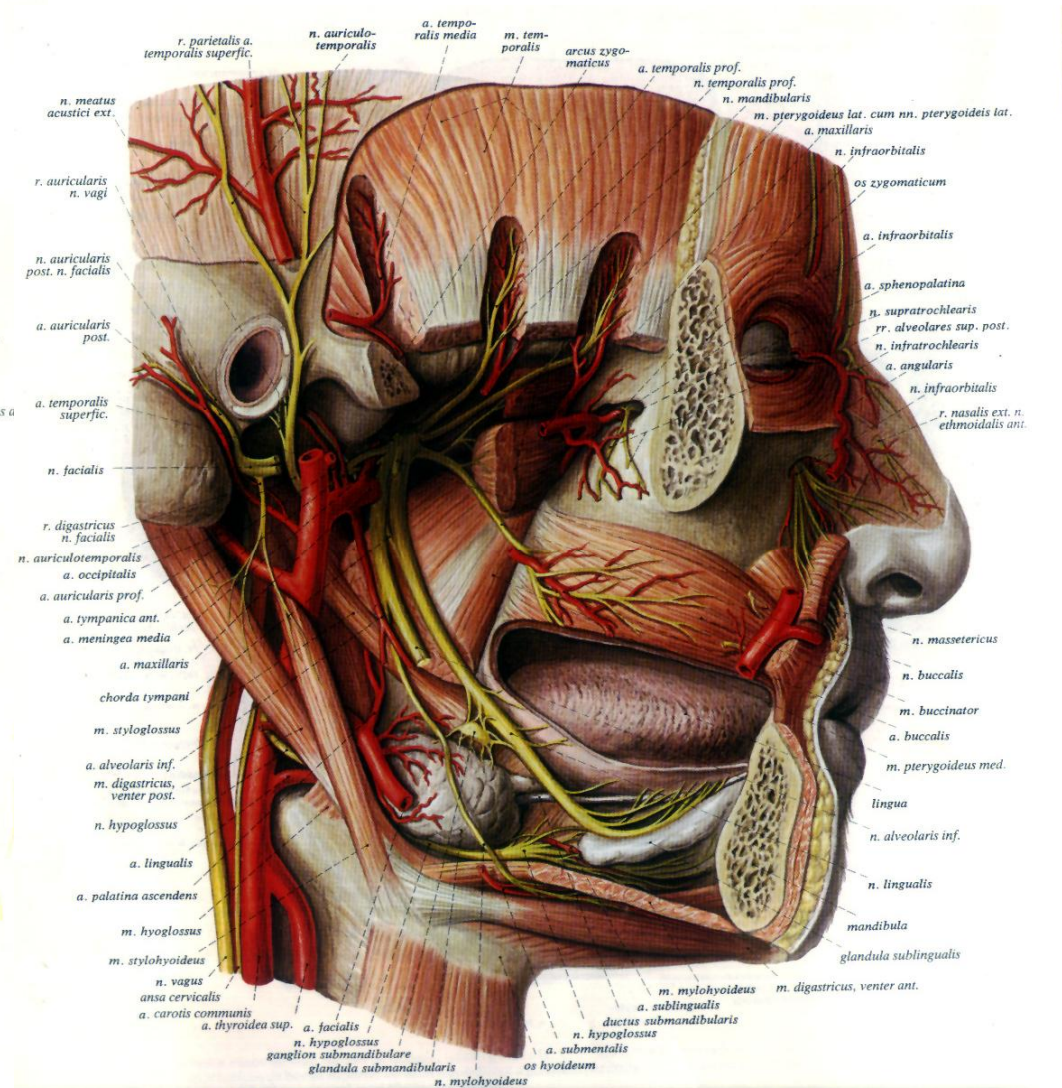
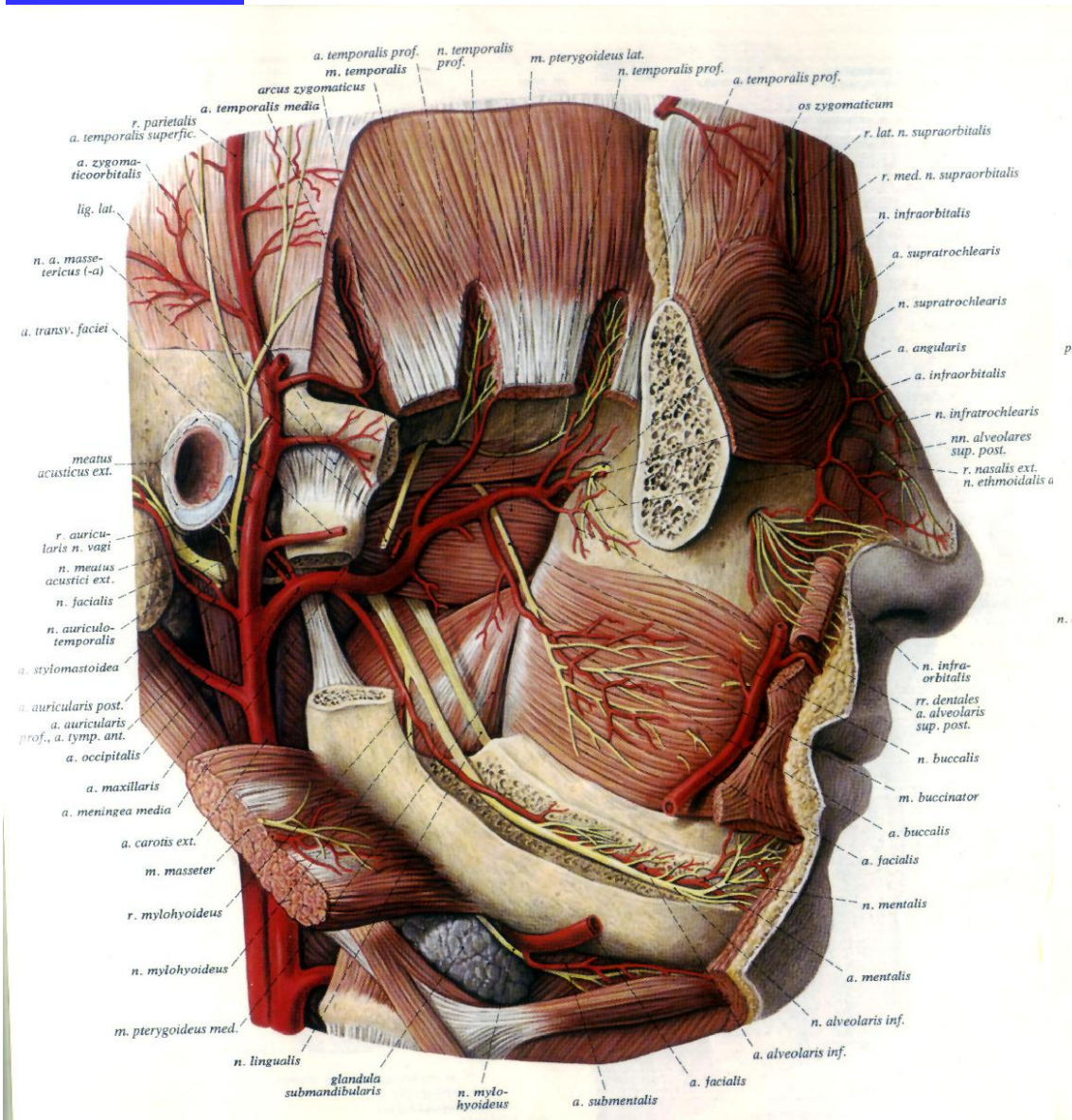
Nervo Auriculotemporal



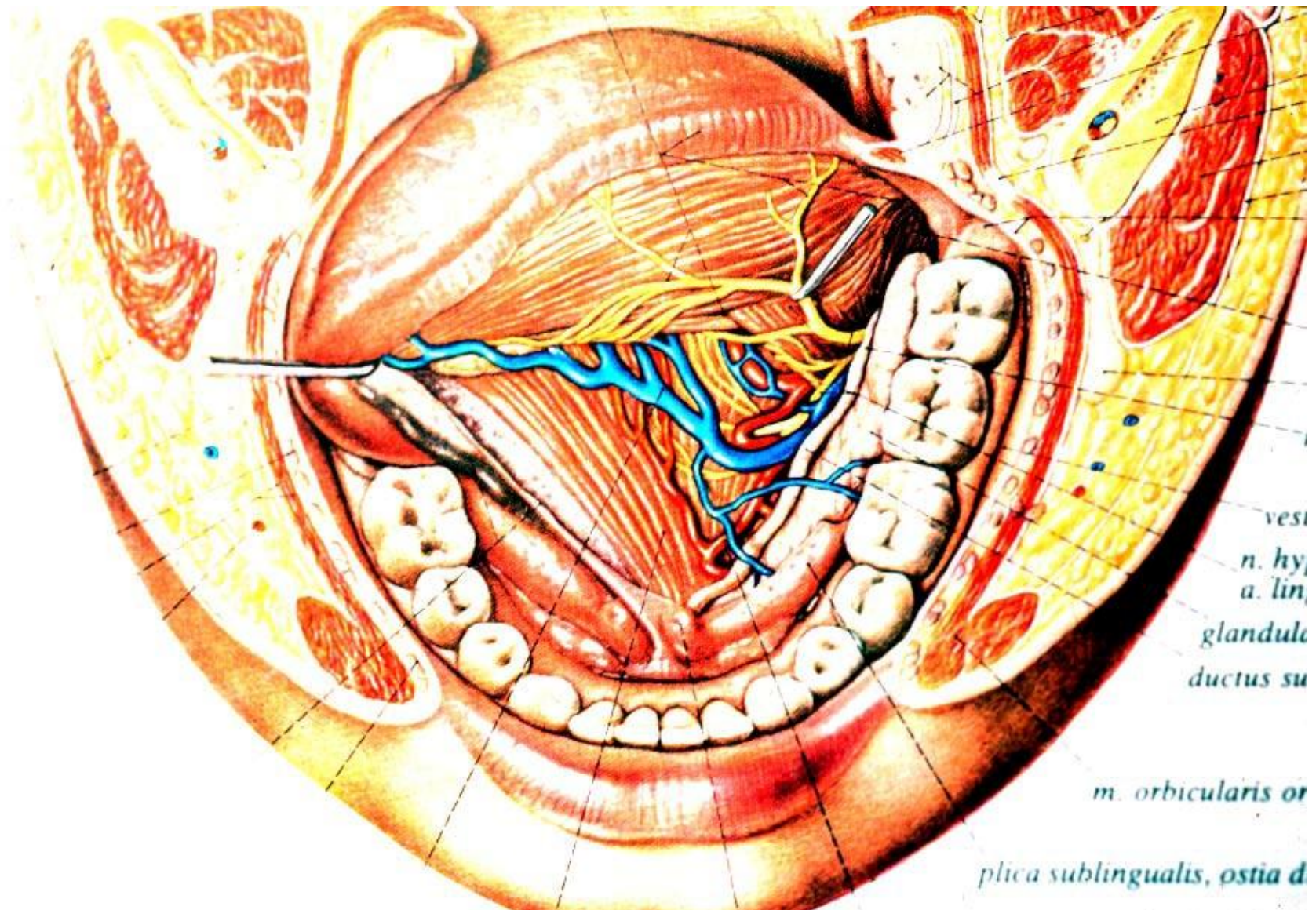
Recebe r. comunicante g. ótico
 rr. ATM
 r. Meato acústico externo
 r. Membrana tímpano
 r. Parotídicos
 r. Temporais superficiais

Nervo lingual

comunicante corda tímpano
n. sublingual
r. gânglio submandibular
r. linguais

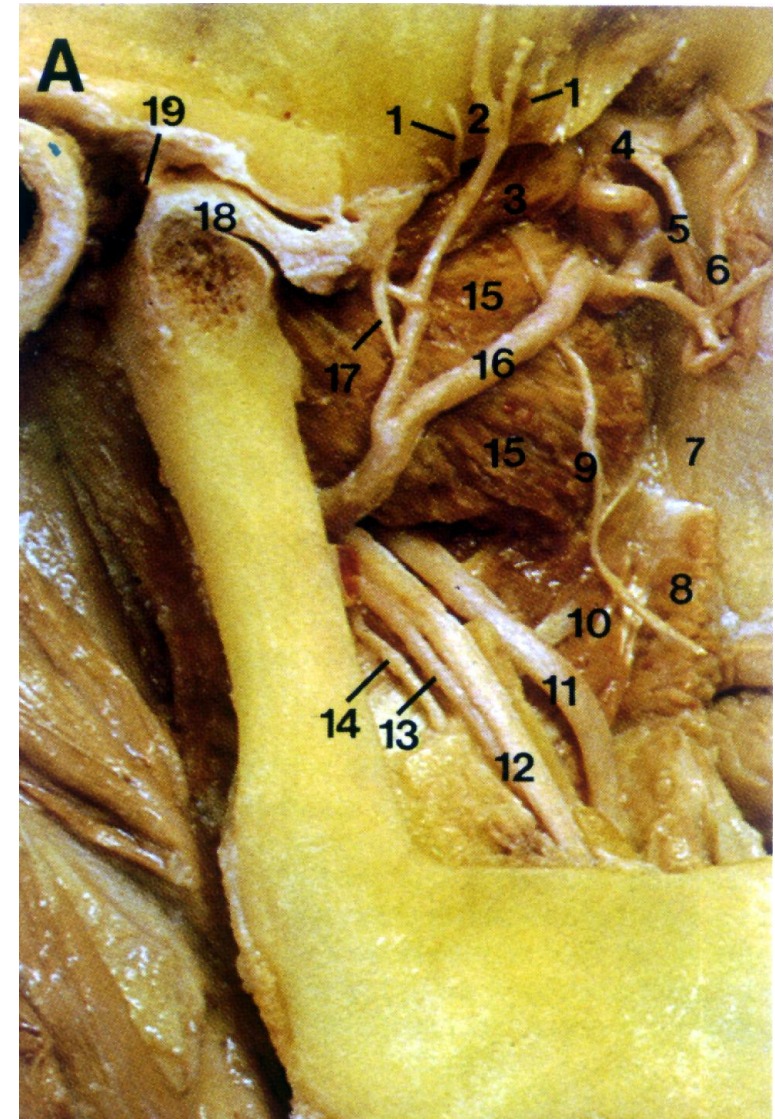
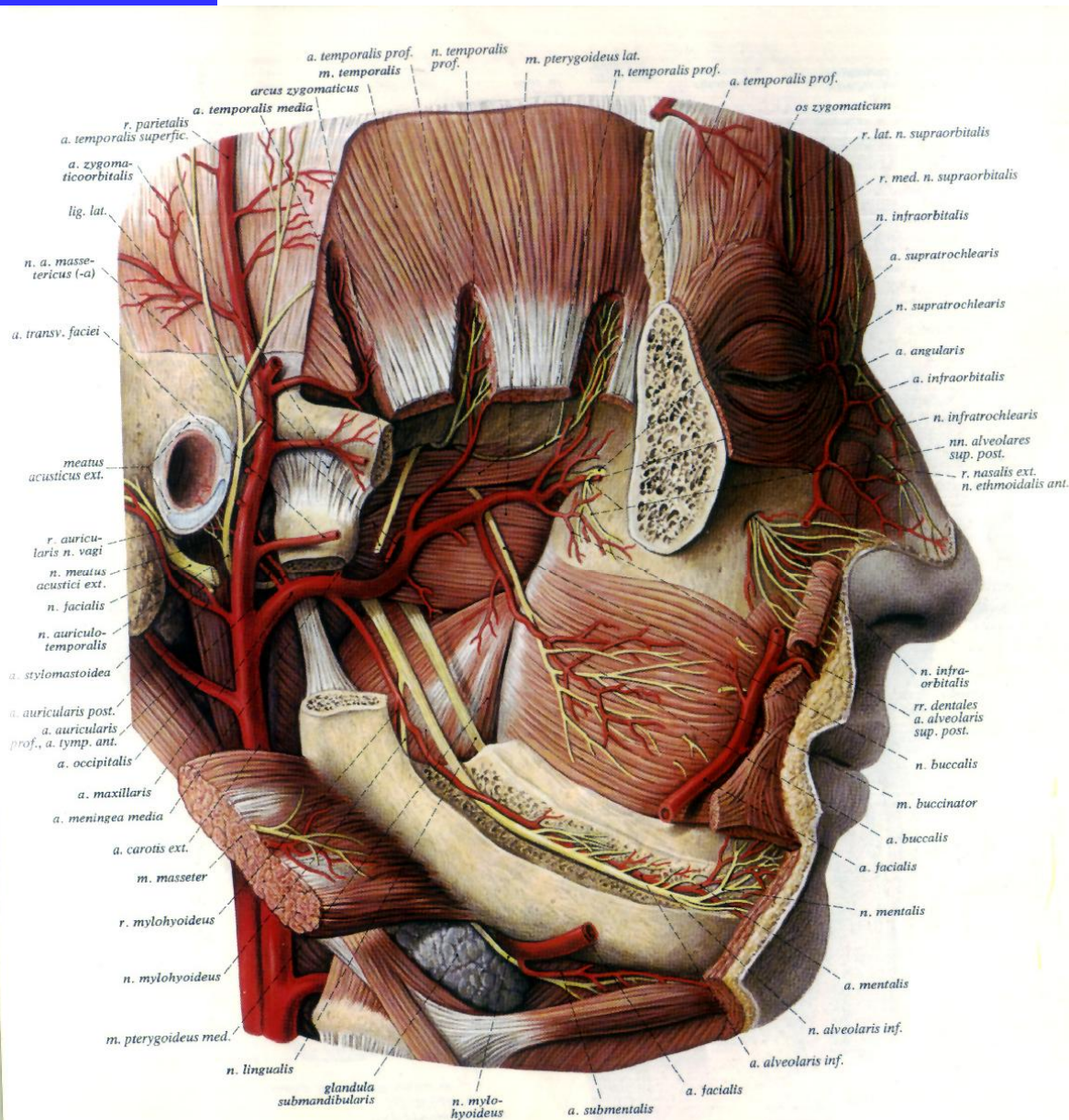


Nervo lingual

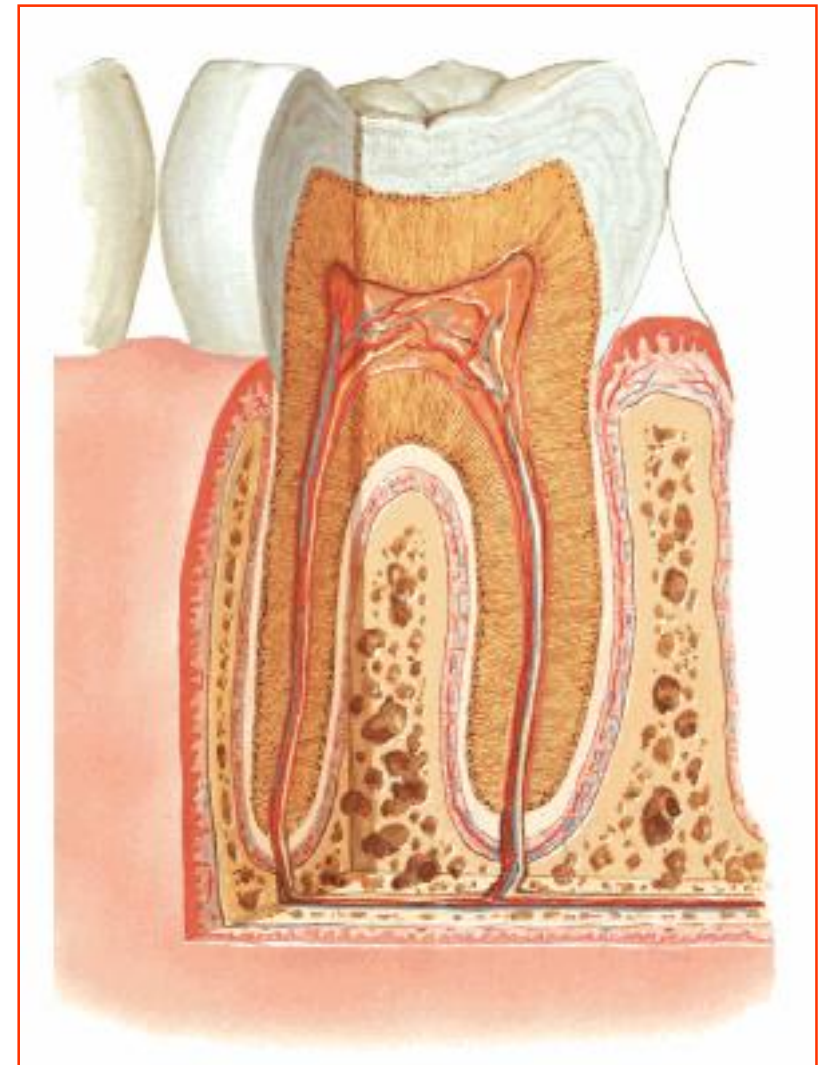
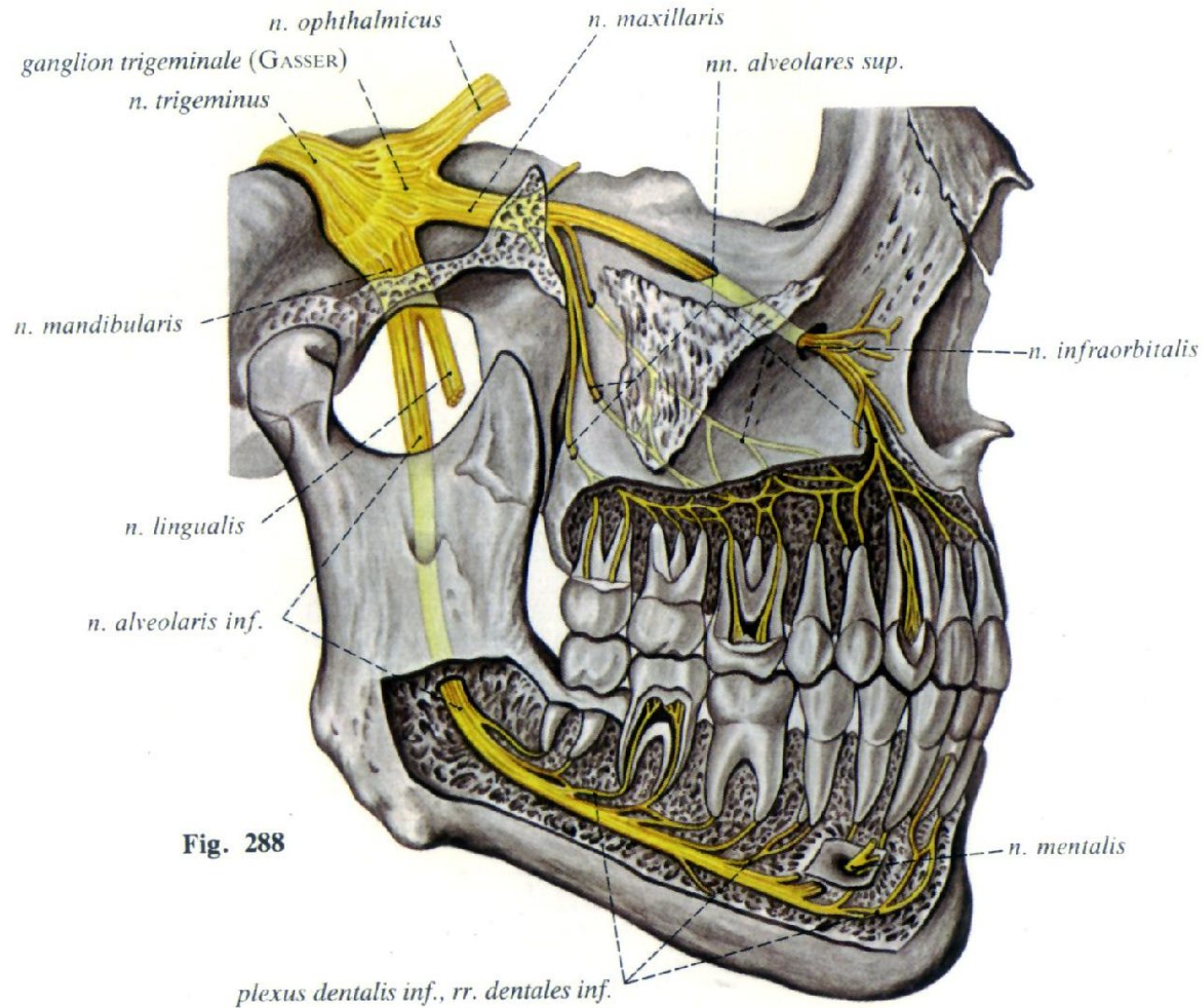


Nervo alveolar inferior

n. milo-hióideo
r. dentais
r. gengivais
n. mental



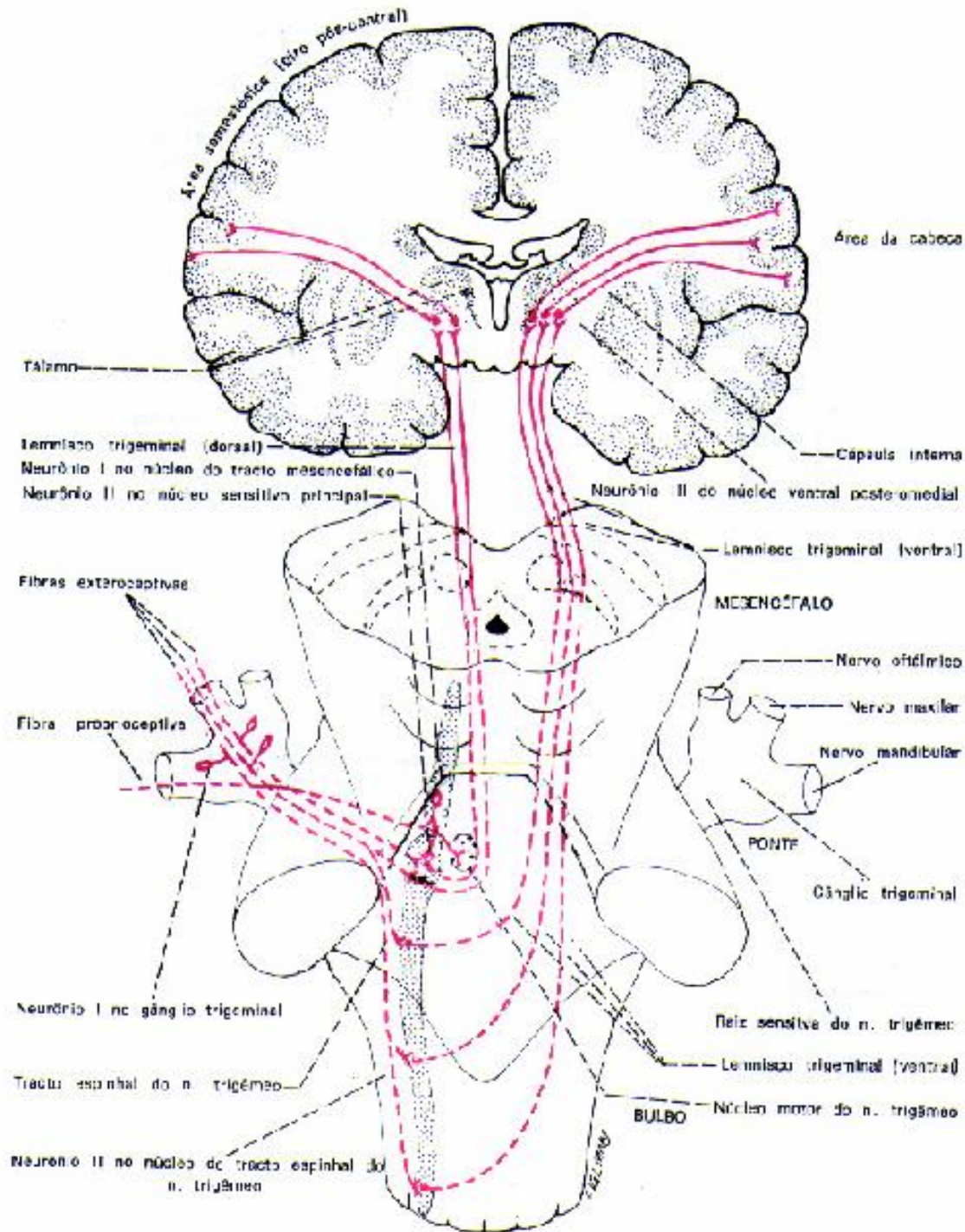
Plexo dental inferior



VIAS TRIGEMINAIS

Fazem parte das grandes vias aferentes, e podem ser consideradas como cadeias neuronais, unindo os receptores ao córtex

VIA TRIGEMINAL EXTEROCEPTIVA



- n **Neurônio 1**
situado no gânglio trigeminal
- n **Neurônio 2**
núcleo do trato espinhal
Núcleo sensitivo principal
- n **Neurônio 3**
núcleo ventral pósteromedial do tálamo

