An anatomical illustration of the human head and neck, showing the hypoglossal nerve (XII) and its distribution to the tongue muscles. The nerve is depicted in blue, originating from the medulla oblongata and descending to the tongue. The tongue muscles are shown in red and orange, with the nerve fibers branching out to innervate them. The illustration is detailed, showing the underlying structures of the head and neck, including the skull, muscles, and blood vessels. The text "O NERVO HIPOGLOSSO" is overlaid in the center in a bold, yellow font.

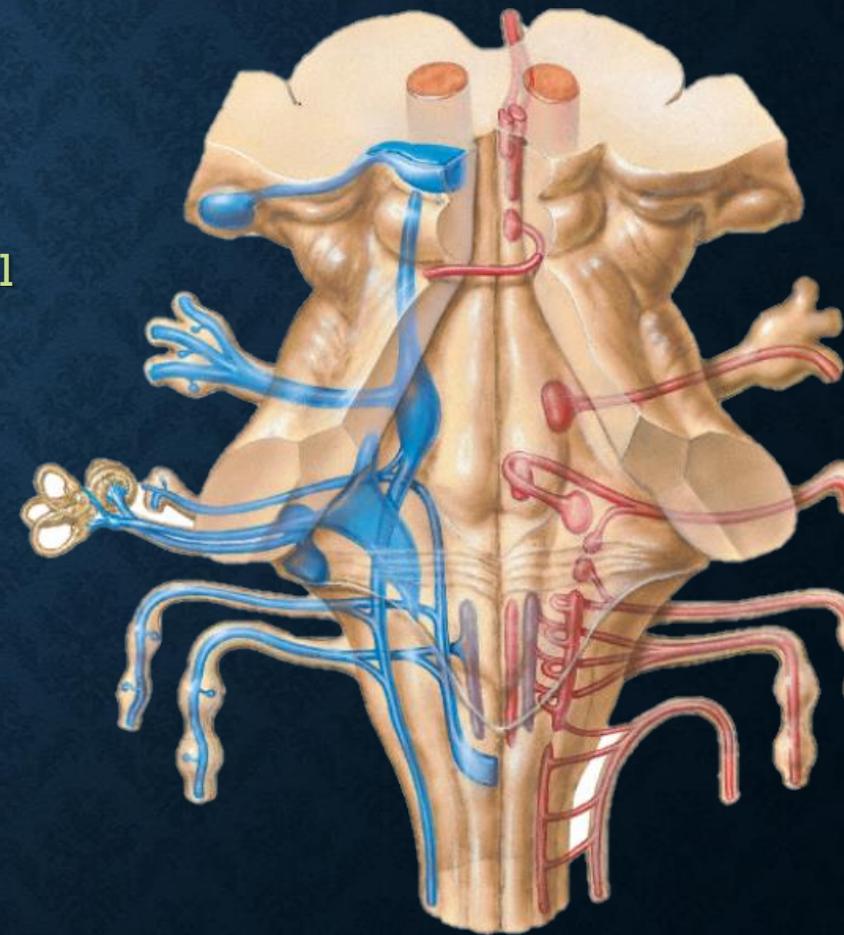
O NERVO HIPOGLOSSO

Prof. Dr. Alexandre Fabrega Carvalho

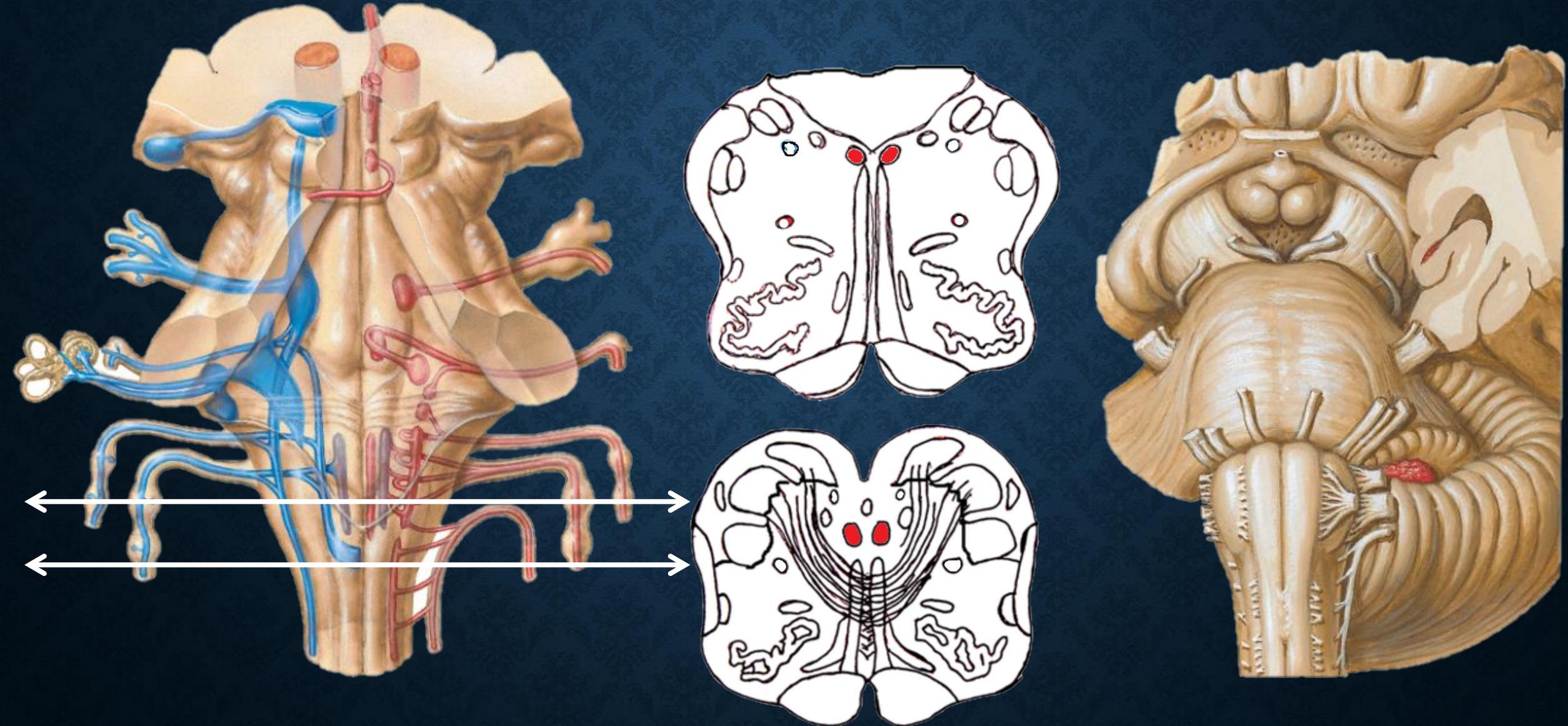
NERVO HIPOGLOSSO: DEFINIÇÕES



- ❑ XII par de nervo craniano
- ❑ “Origens”
 - ❑ Real – Núcleos do Nervo Hipoglosso
 - ❑ Emergência encefálica – Sulco lateral anterior
 - ❑ Emergência craniana – Canal do Hipoglosso
- ❑ Classificação Funcional – Motor
 - ❑ Motricidade somática



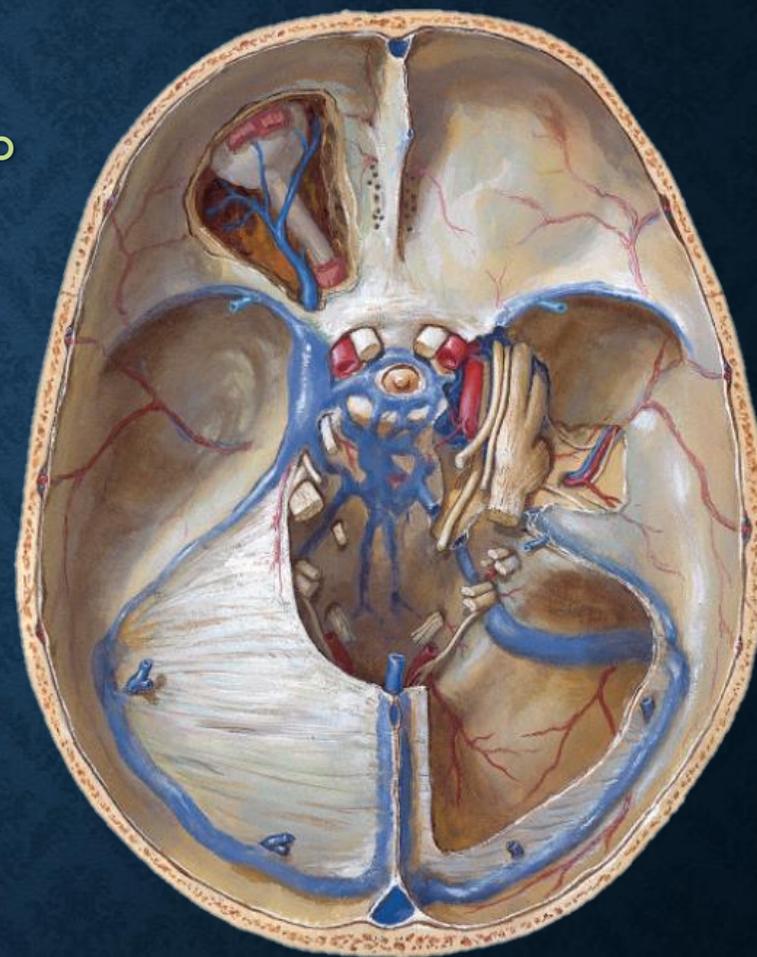
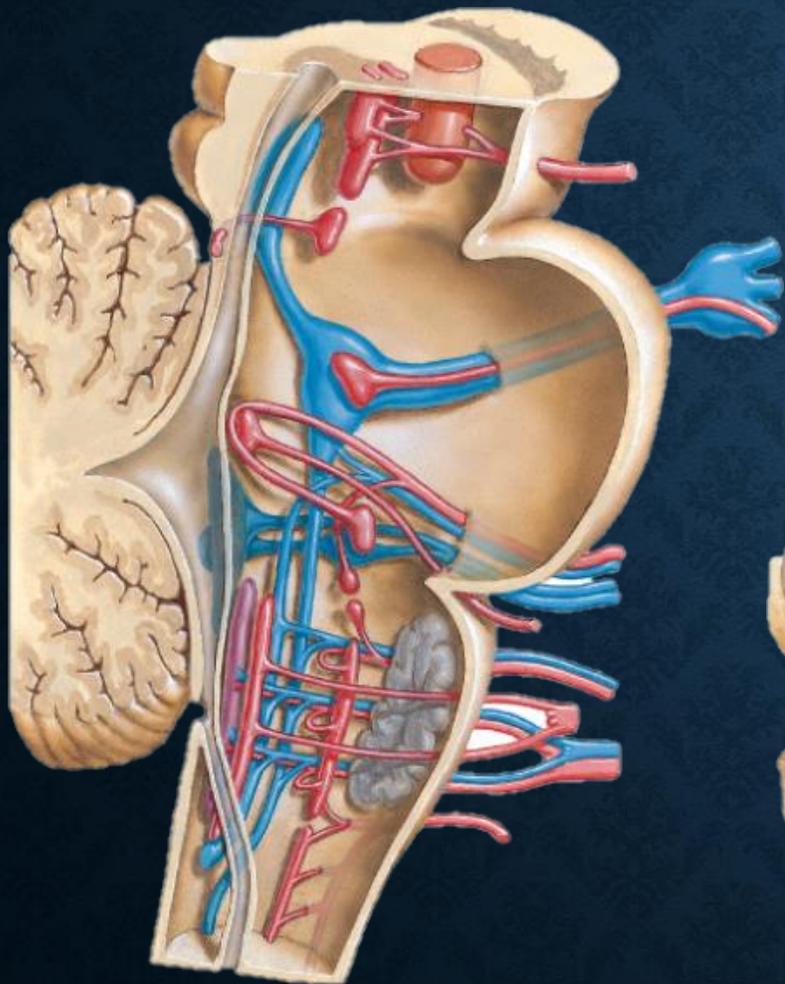
NERVO HIPOGLOSSEO: NÚCLEOS



NERVO HIPOGLOSSO: TRAJETO

□ Trajeto e emergência:

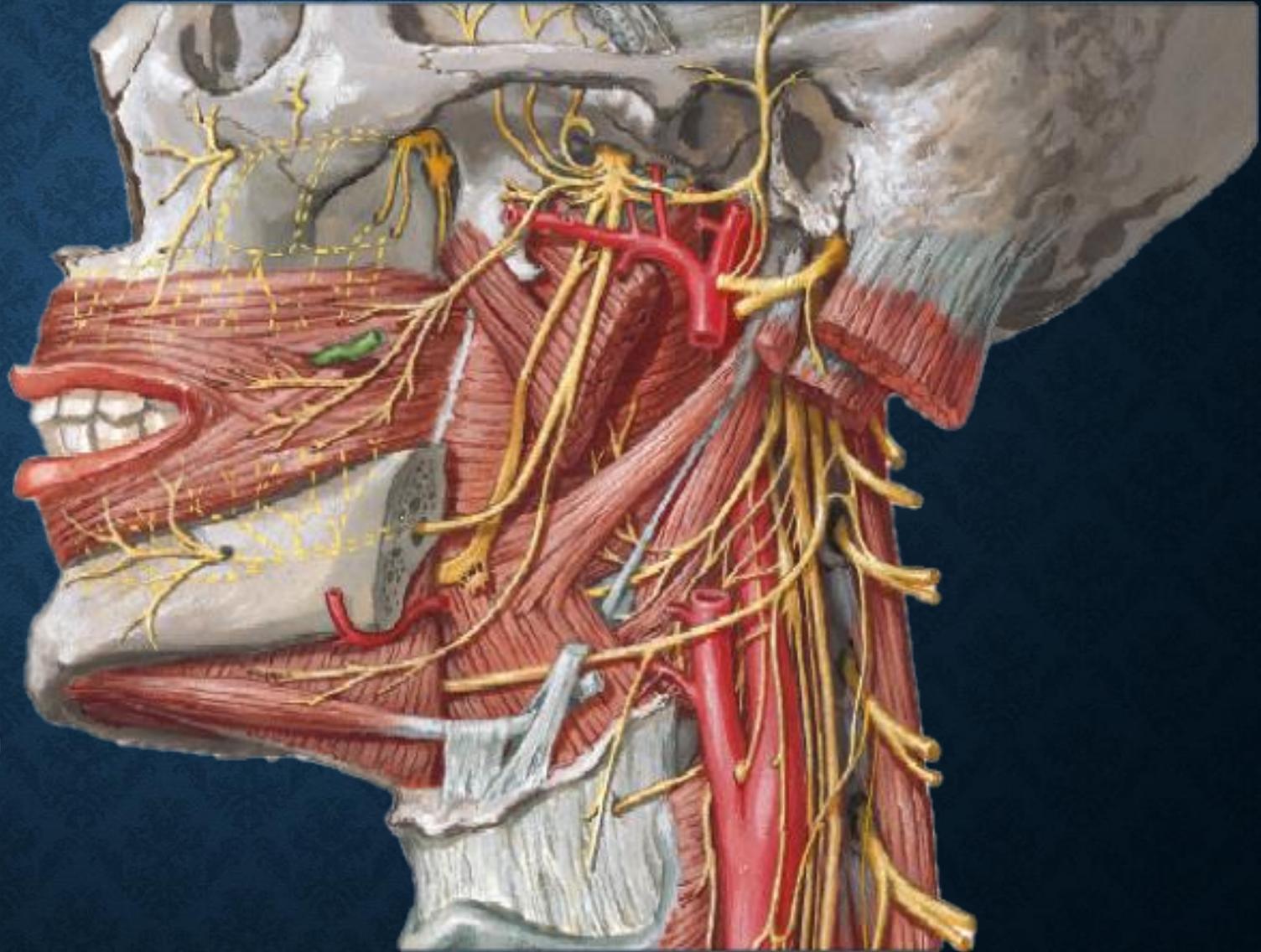
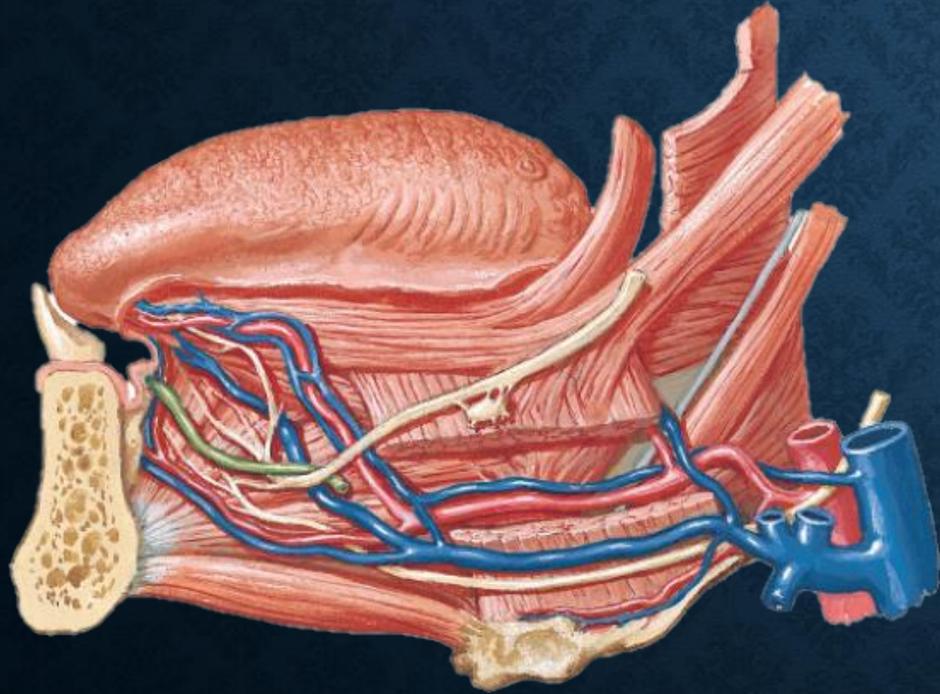
□ Sulco látero-anterior > Canal do nervo hipoglosso



NERVO HIPOGLOSSO: TRAJETO

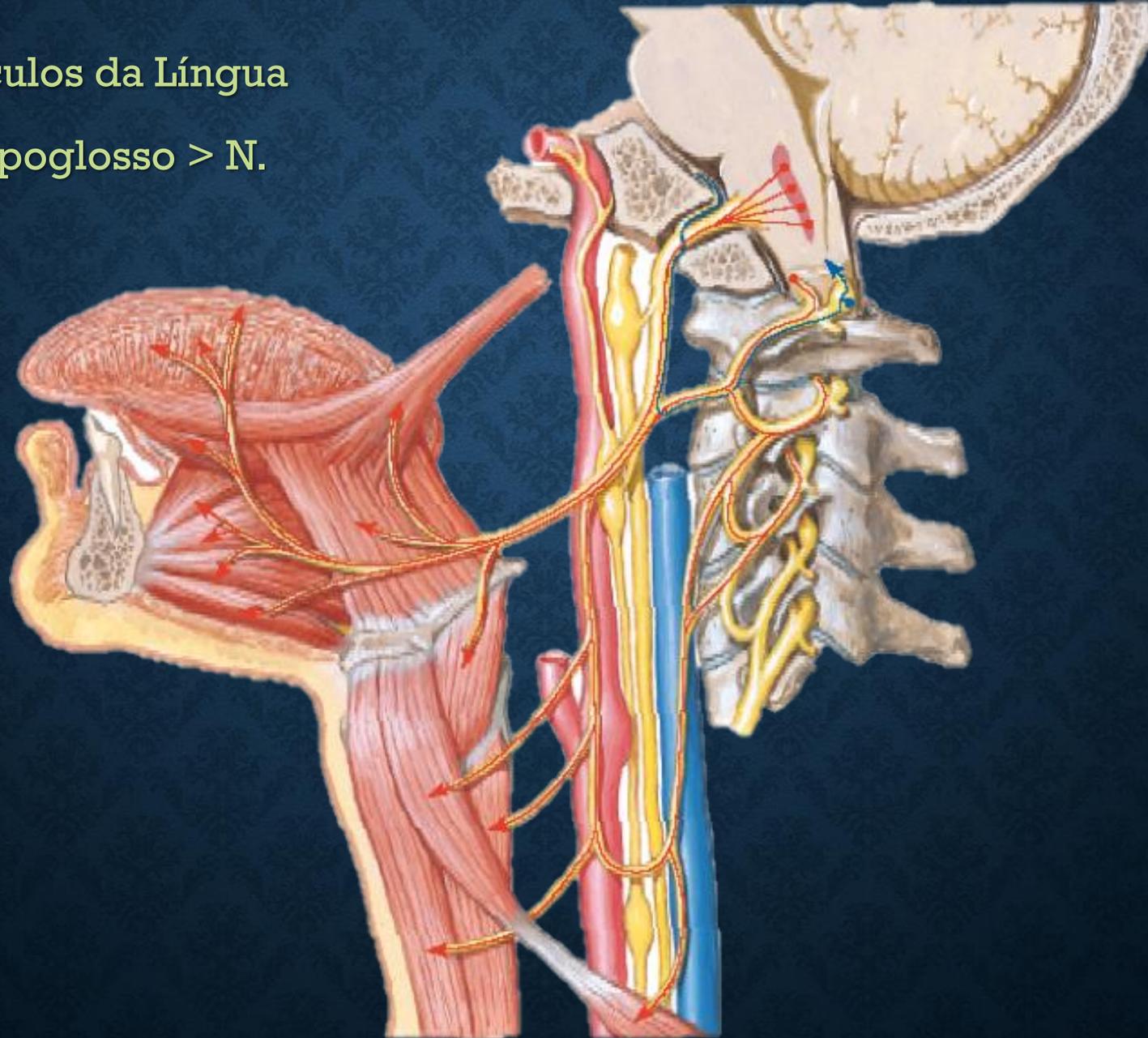
❑ Trajeto e emergência:

❑ Sulco látero-anterior > Canal do nervo hipoglosso



NERVO HIPOGLOSSO: RAMOS E COMPONENTES FUNCIONAIS

- ❑ Inervação dos Músculos da Língua
- ❑ Núcleo do Nervo Hipoglosso > N. Hipoglosso



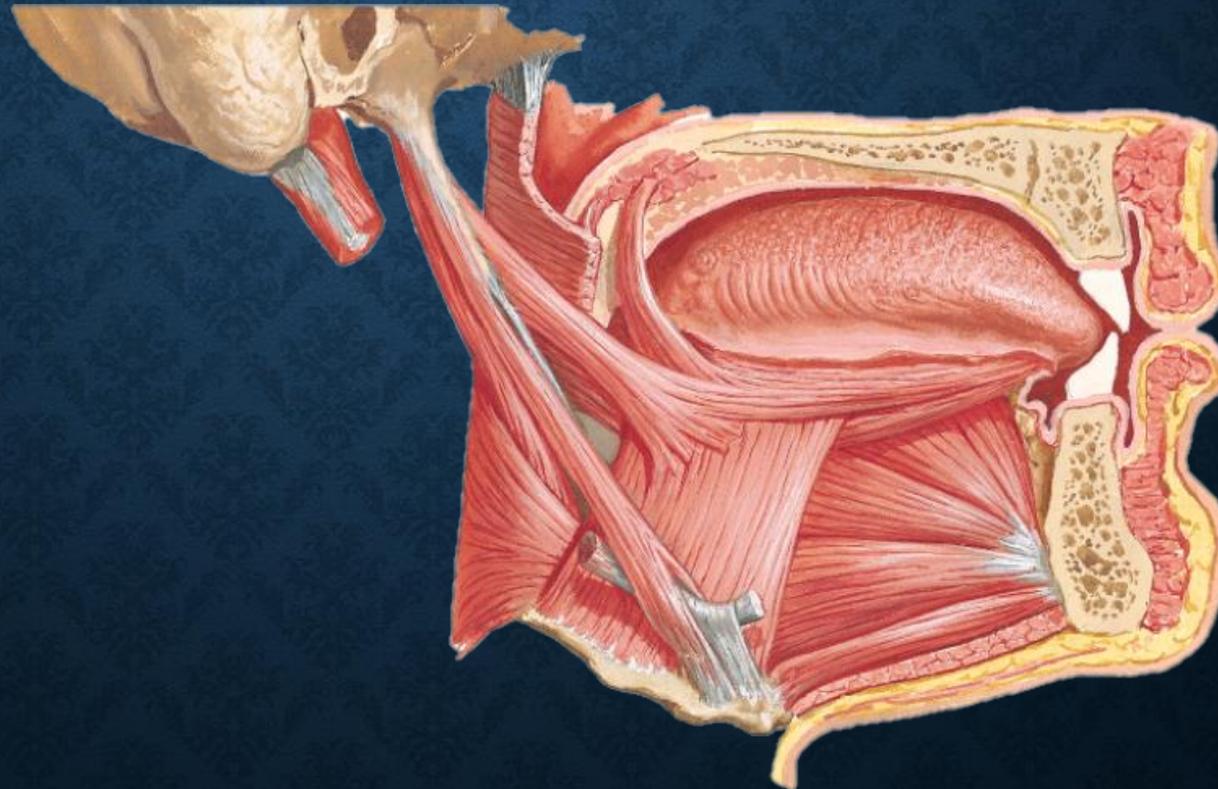
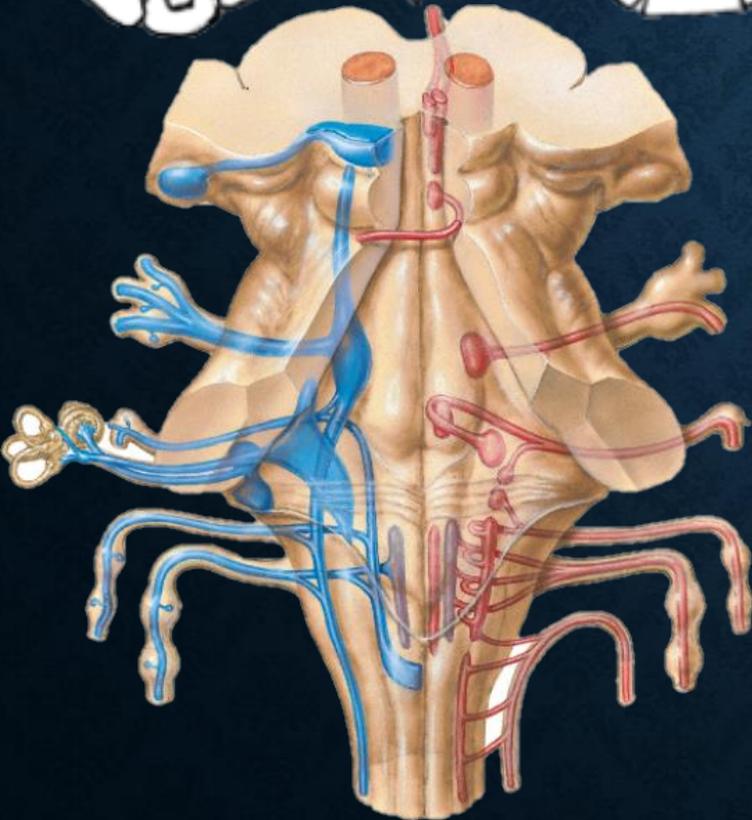
VIA HIPOGLÓSSICA

□ Conceitos –

□ A parte eferente da via hipoglóssica é considerada “*somática eferente*”, porque conduzem impulsos à aos músculos da Língua.

□ Núcleos Associados

□ Núcleo do Nervo Hipoglosso



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 - Anatomia da Face. Miguel Carlos Madeira. Ed. Sarvier
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- **Complementar**
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 - Anatomia Clínica. Moore. Ed. Guanabara