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## Nervous system ppt template free

Sciepro / Science Photo Library / Getty Images The central nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord. It is part of the global nervous system that also includes a complex network of neurons, known as the peripheral nervous system. The nervous system is responsible for sending, receiving and interpreting information from all parts of the body. The nervous system monitors and coordinates the internal function of the organs and responds to changes in the external environment. The central nervous system (SNC) functions as the processing center of the nervous system. Receive information and send information to the peripheral nervous system. The brain processes and interprets sensory information sent from the spinal cord. Both the brain and spinal cord are protected by a three-layer coating of connective tissue called meninges. Within the central nervous system is a system of empty cavities called ventricles. The network of cavities linked to the brain (brain ventricles) is continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord. Ventricles are filled with cerebrospinal fluid, which is produced by specialized epithelium located within ventricles called the choroid plexus. Cerebrospinal fluid surrounds, pillows, and protects the brain and spinal cord from trauma. It also helps in the circulation of nutrients in the brain. DAVID MCCARTHY / Science Photo Library / Getty Images Neurons are the basic unit of the nervous system. All cells in the nervous system are made up of neurons. Neurons contain nerve processes that are finger-like projections that extend from the body of nerve cells. Nervous processes consist of axons and dendrites that can drive and transmit signals. Axons usually carry signals away from the cellular body. They are long nerve processes that can branch out to transmit signals to various areas. Dendrites usually carry signals towards the cellular body. They are usually more numerous, shorter and more branched than axons. Axons and dendrites come together in what are called nerves. These nerves send signals between the brain, spinal cord and other organs of the body through nerve impulses. Neurons are classified as motor, sensory or interneurons. Motor neurons carry information from the central nervous system to organs, glands and muscles. Sensory neurons send information to the central nervous system from internal organs or external stimuli. Interneurons relay signals between motor and sensory neurons. Alan Geseck / Stocktrek Images / Getty Images The brain is the control center of the body. It has a wrinkled appearance due to bulges and depressions known as gyri and sulci. One of these grooves, the medial longitudinal fissure, divides the brain into left and right hemisphere. Covering the brain is a protective layer of connective tissue known as meninges. There are three main brain divisions: The anterior brain is responsible for a variety of functions, including and the processing of sensory information, thinking, perceiving, producing and understanding language, and controlling motor function. The anterior brain contains structures, such as the thalamus and hypothalamus, which are responsible for functions such as motor control, the relaying of sensory information and the control of regional functions. It also contains most of the brain, cerebrum. Most of the actual information processing in the brain takes place in the cerebral cortex. The cerebral cortex is the thin layer of gray matter that covers the brain. It lies just below the meninges and is divided into four lobes: lobes lobes frontal lobes occipital lobes occipital These lobes are responsible for various functions in the body that include everything from sensory perception to decision-making and problem solving. Below the cortex is the white matter of the brain, which consists of axons of nerve cells extending from the cellular bodies of gray matter neurons. The white matter fiber pathways connect cerebrum with different areas of the brain and spinal cord. The middle brain and the posterior brain together constitute the brain. The middle brain is the part of the brain that connects the posterior brain and the anterior brain. This region of the brain is involved in auditory and visual responses, as well as motor function. The posterior brain extends from the spinal cord and contains structures such as pons and cerebellum. These regions help to maintain balance and balance, coordination of movement and the realization of sensory information. The posterior brain also contains the oblong marrow that is responsible for controlling functions such as breathing, heart rate and digestion. KATERYNA KON / Science Photo Library / Getty Images The spinal cord is a bundle of cylindrical-shaped nerve fibers connected to the brain. The spinal cord runs through the center of the protective spine that extends from the neck to the bottom of the back. Spinal cord nerves transmit information from body organs and external stimuli to the brain and send information from the brain to other areas of the body. The nerves of the spinal cord are grouped into bundle of nerve fibers that travel in two ways. Ascending nerve pathways carry sensory information from the body to the brain. Descending nerve pathways send information about the motor function of the brain to the rest of the body. Like the brain, the spinal cord is covered by meninges and contains both gray matter and white matter. The inside of the spinal cord consists of neurons contained within an H-shaped region of the spinal cord. This region consists of gray matter. The gray matter region is surrounded by white matter containing isolated axons with a special coating called myelin. The millions of people function as an insulating that helps axons to carry out nerve impulses more efficiently. Spinal cord axons carry signals both far and towards the brain along the descending and ascending pathways. Ancestors. / Gary Ferster What exactly is the peripheral nervous system and what role does it play in the body? First, it is important to realize that the nervous system is divided into two parts: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system. The central nervous system includes the brain and spinal cord, while the peripheral nervous system includes all nerves extending from the brain and spinal cord and extending to other parts of the body, including muscles and organs. Each part of the system plays a vital role in the communication of information throughout the body. The peripheral nervous system (PNS) is the division of the nervous system that contains all the nerves that lie outside the central nervous system (SNC). The main role of PNS is to connect the CNS with the organs, limbs and skin. These nerves extend from the central nervous system to the outerst areas of the body. The peripheral system allows the brain and spinal cord to receive and send information to other areas of the body, allowing us to react to stimuli in our environment. The nerves that lay down the peripheral nervous system are actually the axons or beams of nerve cell axons or neurons. In some cases, these nerves are very small, but some nerve beams are so large that they can be easily seen by the human eye. The peripheral nervous system is divided into two parts: the somatic nervous system and the autonomic nervous system. Each of these components plays a critical role in the functioning of the peripheral nervous system. The somatic system is the part of the peripheral nervous system responsible for carrying sensory and motor information to and from the central nervous system. The somatic nervous system derives its name from the Greek word soma, meaning body. The somatic system is responsible for transmitting sensory information, as well as voluntary movement. This system contains two important types of neurons: motor neurons: Also called efferent neurons, motor neurons carry information from the brain and spinal cord to muscle fibers throughout the body. These motor neurons allow us to take physical measures in response to stimuli in the environment. Sensory neurons: Also called afferent neurons, sensory neurons carry information from nerves to the central nervous system. It is these sensory neurons that allow us to take sensory information and send it to the brain and spinal cord. The autonomic system is the part of the peripheral nervous system that is responsible for regulating the functions of the involuntary body, such as blood flow, heartbeat, digestion and breathing. In other words, it is the autonomic system that controls aspects of the body that are not normally under voluntary control. This system allows these functions to be carried out without the need to think consciously about what happens. The autonomic system is further divided into two Parasympathetic system: This helps to maintain normal functions of the body and conserve Resources. Once a threat has passed, this system will slow down heart rate, slow breathing, reduce blood flow to muscles, and limit pupils. This allows us to return our bodies to a normal resting state. Sympathetic system: By regulating the flight or fight response, the sympathetic system prepares the body to exp; energy to respond to environmental threats. When action is needed, the sympathetic system triggers a response by accelerating heart rate, increasing respiratory frequency, increasing blood flow to muscles, activating sweat secretion, and dilation of pupils. Thanks for your comments! What are your concerns? Verywell Mind uses only high-quality sources, including expertly reviewed studies, to support the facts within our articles. Read our editorial process to learn more about how we check the facts and keep our content accurate, reliable and reliable. In 2007 it had 1,000 inhabitant adrenal responses to stress. Mol Neurobiol cell. 2010;30(8):1433–1440. doi:10.1007/s10571-010-9606-9 Additional Reading Eyesenck, M.W. Simply Psychology. New York: Taylor & Francis; 2012. Coon, D. & Mitterer, J. O. Introduction to Psychology: Gateways to Mind and Behavior With Concept Maps. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth; 2010. 2010.

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