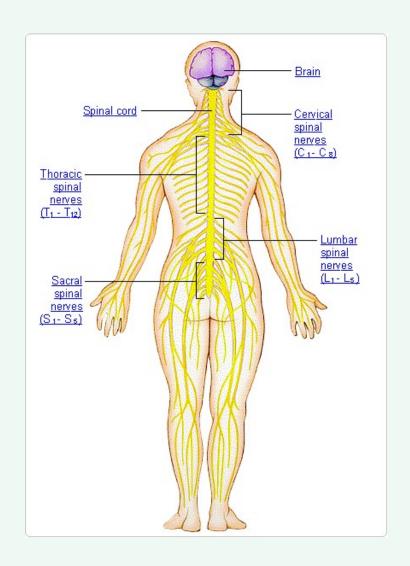
# Introduction to Nervous System Dr Suman Ahuja Associate Professor Department of Kriya Sharir

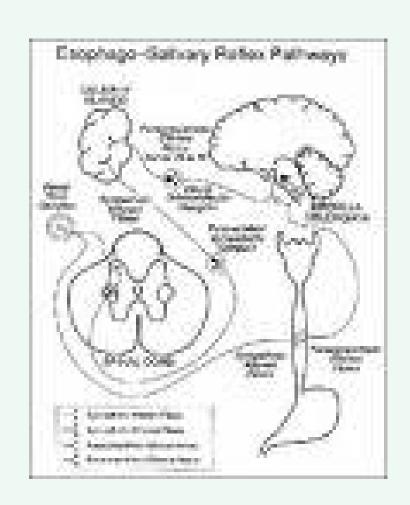
# Composition of Nervous System

- Two main divisions
  - 1) Central Nervous system (CNS) brain and spinal chord
  - 2)Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) nerves



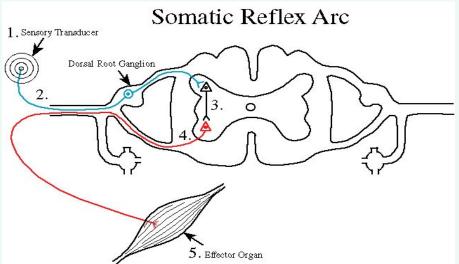
#### Remember from Homeostasis

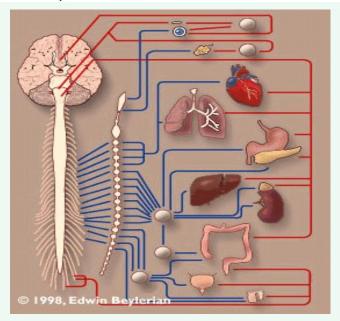
- Message is received from sensory receptor along sensory neuron (afferent pathway)
- Messages reaches brain and is integrated (control center)
- Reaction command sent down efferent pathway along motor neuron (motor output)



### Types of Motor Actions

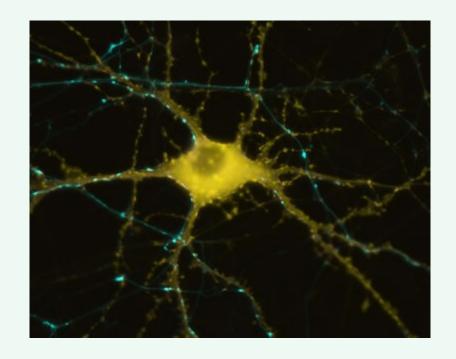
- Somatic
  - Happens in skeletal muscle
  - voluntary
- Autonomic
  - Happens in smooth and cardiac muscle
  - Involuntary
  - 2 parts
    - Sympathetic and parasympathetic





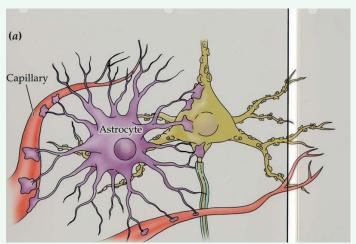
# Cells of the Nervous System

- Broken down into two groups
  - 1) supporting cells
  - 2) neurons



# Examples of Neuroglia (supporting cells)

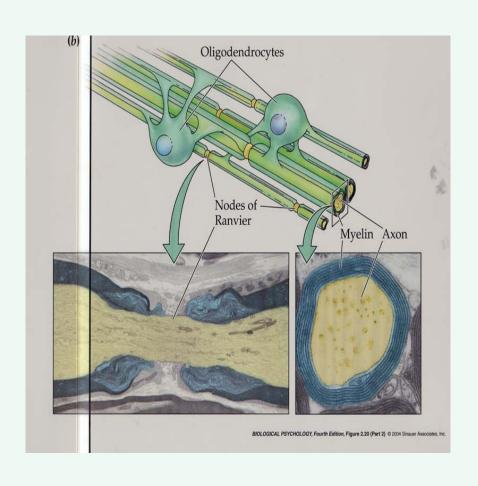
- 1) astrocytes anchor neurons to capillaries
- 2) microglia phagocytes (digest debris and dead cells)
- 3) Ependymal cellsciliated; always on surface near spinal fluid; circulates fluid







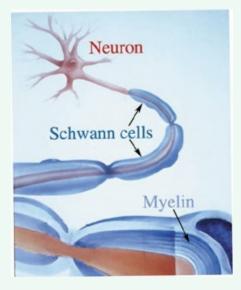
# One more Neuroglial cell (in CNS)



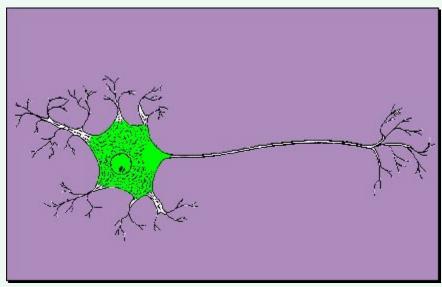
- 4)Oligodendrocytes fatty; insulated nerve fibers
- Produce myelin sheath which surround and insulate the nerve fiber

#### In PNS

 Instead of oligodendrocytes, they have Schwann cells, which insulate the nerve fiber

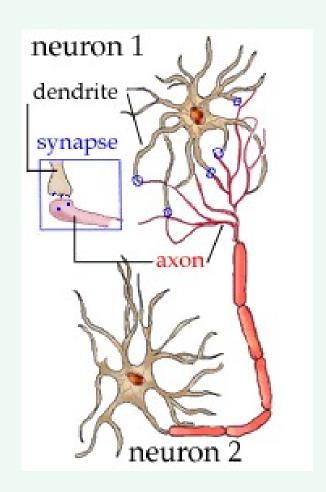


 Satellite cells – form protective layer around nerve cell body

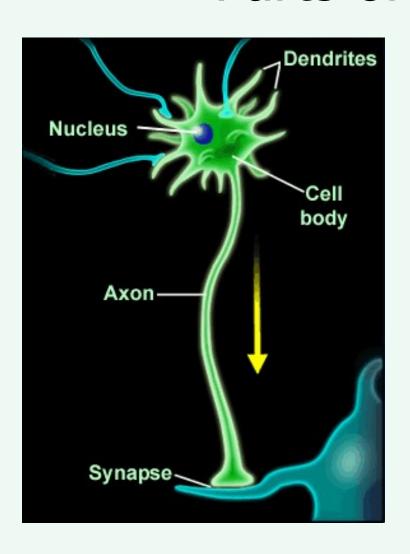


#### Neurons

 Specifically designed to transmit message (nerve impulse)



#### Parts of a Neuron



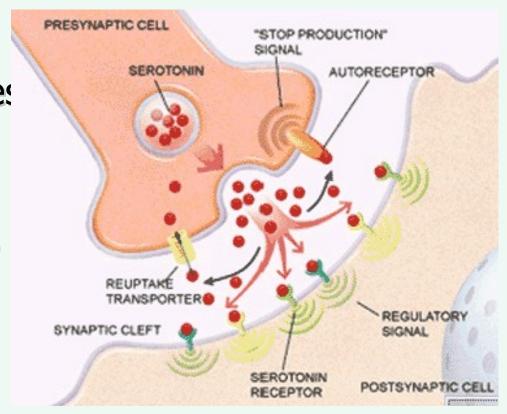
 1)Cell Body- contains nucleus

- 2) fiber (process)carries message to next neuron
  - Toward cell body = dendrites
  - Away from cell body = axon

#### **Axonal Terminal**

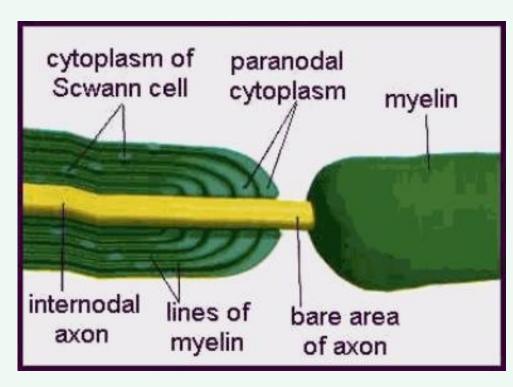
 As an axon ends, it branches into hundreds of synapses

Releases
 neurotransmitters to
 next neuron or
 muscle



# Myelination of Neurons

- In CNS, the fatty covering is oligodendrocyte
- In PNS, fatty myelin forms Schwann cells, which increase transmission rate.



 Gaps between Schwann cells= Nodes of Ranvier