The master controlling and communicating system of the body — functions:
1. **Sensory Input** — sensory receptors gather changes inside and outside the body called stimuli
2. **Integration** — process & interprets sensory input and makes decisions about what to do
3. **Motor Output** — response that activates muscles or glands (effectors)

**Organization of Nervous System — 2 subdivisions:**
- **Central Nervous (CNS)** — consist of the brain and spinal cord; the function is integration
- **Peripheral Nervous (PNS)** — consist of nerves extending from the brain and spinal cord to the body; the functions are sensory input and motor output. The PNS is further divided into:

**Nervous Tissue — supporting cells & neurons**
- **NEUROGLIA cells** — insulate, support & protect; cells are unable to transmit impulses and never lose the ability to mitotically divide
  - **Astrocyte cells** — cells in the CNS that contain projections that cling to neurons bracing them and anchoring them to capillaries; serves as a barrier and medium for diffusion between capillaries and neurons.
  - **Microglia cells** — phagocyte cells in the CNS that dispose of debris including dead brain cells and bacteria; needed because the immune system is denied access to CNS
  - **Ependymal cells** — cells line cavities of the brain and spinal cord; the beating of their cilia helps to circulate cerebrospinal fluid and forms a protective cushion around CNS
  - **Oligodendrocytes** — cells wrap their extensions tightly around nerve fibers in the CNS producing fatty insulating coverings called myelin sheaths
  - **Schwann cells** — cells form the myelin sheaths of neurons in PNS
  - **Satellite cells** — cells protect & cushion neurons in PNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afferent or Sensory Division</th>
<th>Efferent or Motor Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somatic Sensory</strong> fibers transmit impulses from the skin, skeletal muscles &amp; joints to the CNS</td>
<td><strong>Somatic (SNS) fibers</strong> send impulses from CNS to control voluntary action of skeletal muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visceral Sensory</strong> fibers transmit impulses from visceral organs to the CNS</td>
<td><strong>Autonomic (ANS) fibers</strong> send impulses from CNS to regulate involuntary actions of glands and smooth &amp; cardiac muscle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is further divided into:
- **Sympathetic** — regulates actions during stressful situations
- **Parasympathetic** — regulates actions during nonstressful situations
NEURONS (in CNS and PNS) – nerve cells that are able to transmit impulses and are amitotic.

Neuron Anatomy -
**Soma (Cell Body):** contains nucleus & metabolic center
**Dendrite:** slender fibers containing sensory receptors that conduct impulse **toward** soma
**Axon:** conducts impulses **away from** soma
**Axon terminal:** end branches of axons that contains neurotransmitter storage vesicles
**Synapse:** junction of two neurons; space at synapse is called synaptic cleft
**Myelin:** fatty material that protects and insulates fibers; speeds up impulse transmission
**Nodes of Ranvier:** gaps between myelin sheaths

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) – autoimmune disease resulting in gradually destruction of myelin sheaths around fibers; person loses ability to control muscles and becomes disabled.

Types of Neurons
1. **Sensory or Afferent neurons** (unipolar) – carries impulse from sensory receptors on dendrite endings to CNS
2. **Motor or Efferent neurons** (multipolar) – carries impulse from CNS to effector organ; impulse brings about motor response
3. **Interneurons or Mixed neurons** (multipolar) – connect motor and sensory neurons in spinal cord; transmit impulse to and from brain

Bipolar neurons – rare in adults, found only in some special sense organs … act as sensory receptors

Neuron Physiology
- **Irritability** – ability to respond to stimulus and convert into nerve impulse
- **Conductivity** – ability to transmit impulse to other neurons, muscles or glands
1. Plasma membrane of a resting (inactive) neuron is **polarized**, which means the outside of cell is more positive than the inside.

2. Stimuli activate neurons to create an impulse; stimuli may be sensory or neurotransmitters released from other neurons.

3. Stimulus changes permeability of membrane and Na+ diffuse into cell to change polarity – this is called **depolarization** (inside is more positive).

4. Action potential is created – impulse travels through neuron jumping from node to node.

5. K+ diffuse out of cell to restore the electrical conditions – this is called **repolarization**.

6. Na/K pump uses ATP to restore the initial concentrations of Na & K to resting conditions.

7. These events continue to spread across the membrane of the neuron until the impulse reaches the axon terminal.

8. At axon terminal, impulse causes Ca ions to enter cell triggering vesicles to release neurotransmitters.

9. Neurotransmitters bind to receptors on dendrite of next neuron – process occurs again on next neuron.

Factors that impair conduction of impulse:
  1. alcohol, sedative & anesthetics block nerve impulse by reducing membrane permeability to Na+
  2. cold & pressure interrupt blood flow (“goes to sleep”)

**Reflexes Arcs** - neural pathway for reflexes, rapid involuntary responses to stimuli:
- **Autonomic** - reflex that stimulates smooth, cardiac and glands
- **Somatic** - reflex that stimulate skeletal muscle

**Central Nervous System (CNS)**
- **Brain weighs** - 3 lbs
- **Contains** 100 billion neurons & trillions of glial cells

**Brain Stem**
- **Cerebrum**
- **Diencephalon**
- **Cerebellum**
- **Brain Stem**
1. Cerebrum - 2 hemispheres & 4 lobes

**Cerebrum**

- Frontal lobe
- Temporal lobe
- Parietal lobe
- Occipital lobe

**Frontal lobe**
- Conscious intellect
- Primary motor area - allows us to consciously move skeletal muscles
- Broca's area - ability to speak
- Language comprehension
- Reasoning & memory

**Temporal lobe**
- Auditory
- Memory
- Olfactory

**Parietal lobe**
- Somatic sensory area - sensation of pain, temperature or touch
- Understand & connect w/ speech

**Occipital lobe**
- Visual area

- **Recognizing patterns & speech areas**

**Gray & White MATTER**

- **Cerebral cortex** - outermost area consists of GRAY MATTER (unmyelinated fibers) - integration occurs here!
- **Cerebral medulla** - inner surface consist of WHITE MATTER (myelinated fiber tracts) - carry impulse to and from cortex
- **Basal nuclei** - islands of gray matter within white matter; regulates voluntary motor activities

**Corpus Collosum** - large fiber tract (bundles of nerve fibers) that allows hemispheres to communicate with each other

**Longitudinal fissure** separates right & left hemispheres
**Central fissure** separates frontal & parietal lobes
**Lateral fissure** separates frontal & temporal lobes

**Huntington's disease** - degeneration of basal nuclei and later the cerebral cortex
**Parkinson's disease** - basal nuclei become overactive due to degeneration of dopamine-releasing neurons
**Alzheimer's disease** - degenerative changes in brain; gyri shrink and brain atrophies
Limbic system

- Involves cerebral and diencephalon structures that control emotions and memory
  - **Amygdala** – recognizes, assesses danger & elicits fear response; plays a role in memory processing
  - **Hippocampus** – plays a role in memory processing

Hypothalamus

- An important ANS center because it regulates body temperature, water balance and metabolism. It is considered part of the limbic system as it serves as the center for drives & emotions. It regulates the pituitary gland and produces two hormones:
  - **Mammillary bodies** – reflex centers for olfaction – found below hypothalamus

Cerebellum

- Has two hemispheres, a convoluted surface and an outer cortex of gray matter and inner region of white matter. It controls balance and equilibrium so timing of skeletal muscles activity is smooth and coordinated.

Brainstem

- Pathway for ascending and descending tracts
  - **Midbrain** – contains tracts that convey ascending & descending impulses and reflex centers for vision & hearing
  - **Pons** – contains tracts involved in the control of breathing
  - **Medulla Oblongata** – merges with the spinal cord; tracts contain centers to regulate vital visceral activities and centers to control heart rate, blood pressure, breathing, vomiting, etc.

Reticular Formation

- Gray matter in brainstem involved in motor control of visceral organs and plays a role in consciousness & awake/sleep cycles; damage can result in coma.
**Spinal Cord**

- The spinal cord is a continuation of the brain stem with a two-way conduction pathway to and from the brain and serves as a reflex center. It extends from the foramen magnum of the skull to about the 2nd lumbar vertebrae.

- **Gray matter** – unmyelinated tracts contain synapse of sensory, motor and interneurons which carry impulses for integration to the brain or in the spinal cord (reflexes)

- **White matter** – contains sensory & motor tracts which ascend and descend to the brain

- Damage to ventral root results in inability to stimulate muscles (paralysis)
- Damage to dorsal root results in inability to send stimuli to CNS
- Transection between T1 & L1 – become paraplegic
- Injury in cervical – become quadriplegic

**Protection of CNS**

- **Bone** - The skull and the vertebral column enclose the brain and spinal cord.

- **Meninges** – connective tissue membranes covering CNS.
  - **Dura mater** – double layer with periosteal layer (periosteum) attached to bone and meningeal layer covering the brain & spinal cord; limits excessive movement of brain and cord
  - **Arachnoid mater** – middle layer has web-like extensions spanning the subarachnoid space for attachment to underlying pia mater; space is filled with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) & contains largest vessels serving the brain
  - **Pia mater** – clings to brain and spinal cord; composed of tiny capillaries

- **Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)** – forms a watery cushion that gives buoyancy to the CNS structures; protects the CNS from injury & nourishes the brain; CSF forms and drains at a constant rate so that its normal pressure and volume are maintained.

- **Blood-brain barrier** – refers to the least permeable capillaries that selectively diffuse materials to neurons. Only water, glucose and essential amino acids pass easily. Metabolic waste and most drugs are prevented from entering brain tissue. Fats, respiratory gases, alcohol, nicotine and anesthetics can easily diffuse.
PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (PNS)

**Nerve** – a bundle of neuron fibers found outside the CNS.
- Each fiber is surrounded by **endoneurium**, a loose connective tissue.
- Groups of fibers are bound into bundles called fascicles by a connective tissue wrapping called **perineurium**.
- All fascicles are enclosed by the **epineurium** to form the nerve.

**Nerve Classification:**
- **Mixed nerves** – carry both sensory and motor fibers
- **Sensory nerves** – carry impulses toward the CNS
- **Motor nerves** – carry impulses away from CNS

**Cranial nerves** – 12 pairs of nerves originate from the brain to innervate the head and neck. Most cranial nerves are mixed, but some are sensory. Only the vagus nerve extends to thoracic and abdominal cavities. (Cranial nerves are listed in table 7.1.)

**Spinal nerves** – 31 pairs of mixed nerves are formed by the union of dorsal and ventral roots of spinal cord. The spinal nerves divide into dorsal and ventral rami which serve different areas of the body. The dorsal rami serve the skin and muscles of the posterior body trunk. The ventral rami rami serve the skin and muscles of the anterior and lateral trunk. Some ventral rami form networks of nerves called plexus. These plexus serve the needs of the limbs. (Spinal nerves are listed in table 7.2.)

**Developmental Aspects of Nervous System**
- System is formed in 1st month of embryonic development. The hypothalamus is the last to mature. Few neurons are formed after birth, but growth and maturation continues all through childhood, mostly as a result of myelination. The brain reaches its max weight as an adult, as we age, neurons are damaged and die. However, neural pathways are always available and being developed.
- Nervous tissue has the highest metabolic rate in the body so lack of oxygen for a few minutes leads to death of neurons. Cerebral Palsy may be caused by a temporary lack of oxygen to the brain resulting in poor control of voluntary muscles.