# The Nervous System

OCCIPITAL LOBE

CEREBELLUM

SPINAL CORD

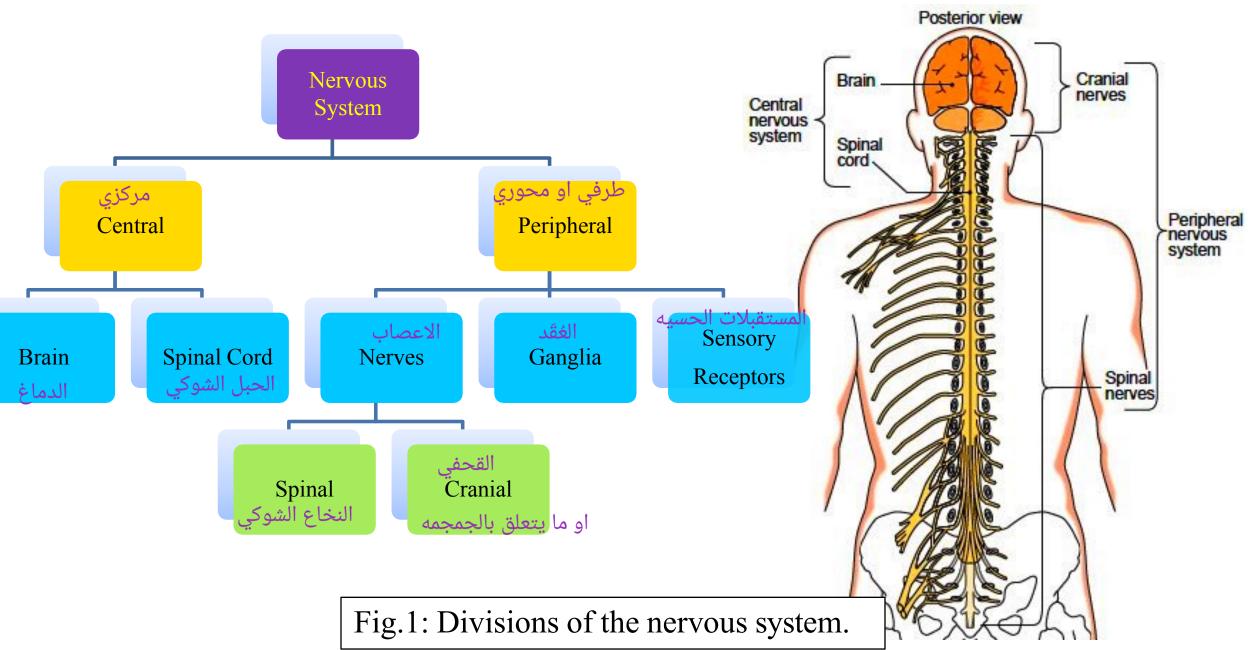
PARIETAL LOBE

Dr. Mustafa Saad (2021)

#### Overview

الجهاز العصبي هو الجهاز الذي يتحكم في الوظائف المختلفة للجسم عن طريق النبضات الكهربائية.

• The nervous system is the system that controls the various functions of the body by the means of electrical impulses.



#### The Central Nervous System (CNS)

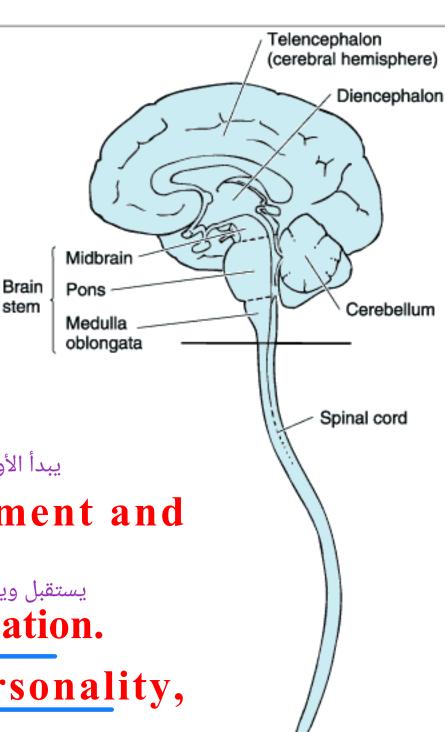
- Formed of the brain and spinal cord
- Formed of millions of nerve cells (neurons) and supporting cells (glia cells).
- Well protected within the skull and vertebral column.
  - Functions:

يبدأ الأوامر الحركية (الحركة والإفرازات).

- 1. Initiates motor commands (movement and secretions).
- 2. Receives and perceives sensory information.
- 3. Responsible for our emotions, personality, behavior, memory and others.

مسؤول عن عواطفنا وشخصيتنا وسلوكنا وذاكرتنا وغيرها.

Fig.2: The central nervous system.



#### The Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)

• Formed of the peripheral nerves (cranial and spinal), the ganglia, and the sensory receptors.

قد تكون الأعصاب حسية (تحمل المعلومات إلى الجهاز العصبي المركزي) أو حركية (تحمل الأوامر من الجهاز العصبي المركزي)

- The nerves may be sensory (carry information to CNS) or motor (carry orders from the CNS)
- Ganglia are collection of neurons outside the central nervous system.
  System.
- structures that can detect changes in the internal or external environment. The skin, for example, contains several types of receptors that detect pain, touch and heat.

المستقبلات الحسية هي أجزاء من الخلايا العصبية أو الهياكل المتخصصة التي يمكنها اكتشاف التغيرات في البيئة الداخلية أو الخارجية. يحتوي الجلد، على سبيل المثال، على عدة أنواع من المستقبلات التي تكتشف الألم واللمس والحرارة.

- Functionally, the PNS can be divided into:
- Somatic part: connected to skin, muscles, joints and the special senses. We are fully conscious of this part. Our voluntary movements and our sensation of pain and touch are controlled by this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part. Our voluntary movements and our sensation of pain and touch are controlled by this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part. Our voluntary movements and our sensation of pain and touch are controlled by this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part. Our voluntary movements and our sensation of pain and touch are controlled by this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part. Our voluntary movements and our sensation of pain and touch are controlled by this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part. Our voluntary movements and our sensation of pain and touch are controlled by this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part. Our voluntary movements and our sensation of pain and touch are controlled by this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special senses. We are fully conscious of this part.

  I be special s
- Autonomic Nervous System: this part usually operates without conscious control, as it controls all of our involuntary actions, like our heart rate, respiratory rate and blood pressure.

  pressure.

  الجهاز العصبي اللاإرادي: يعمل هذا الجزء عادةً دون تحكم واعي، حيث يتحكم في جميع أفعالنا اللاإرادية، مثل معدل ضربات القلب ومعدل التنفس وضغط الدم.
- **Enteric part**: controls the secretions and movements of the various parts of the digestive system unconsciously.

الجزء المعوي: يتحكم في إفرازات وحركات الأجزاء المختلفة من الجهاز الهضمي بشكل غير واعي.

#### Histology Of The Nervous System

- The nervous tissue is formed of two types of cells:
- 1. The nerve cell Neurons
- 2. Supporting cells –Neuroglia or Glia cells
- In the nervous tissue, there is a very small amount of extracellular matrix found around the blood vessels.
- The space between the cells is filled with **neuropil** which is formed of the processes of both neurons and glia cells and some fluid.

تمتلئ المساحة بين الخلايا بالنيوروبيل الذي يتكون من نواتج كل من العصبونات والخلايا الدبقية وبعض السوائل.

#### Neurons

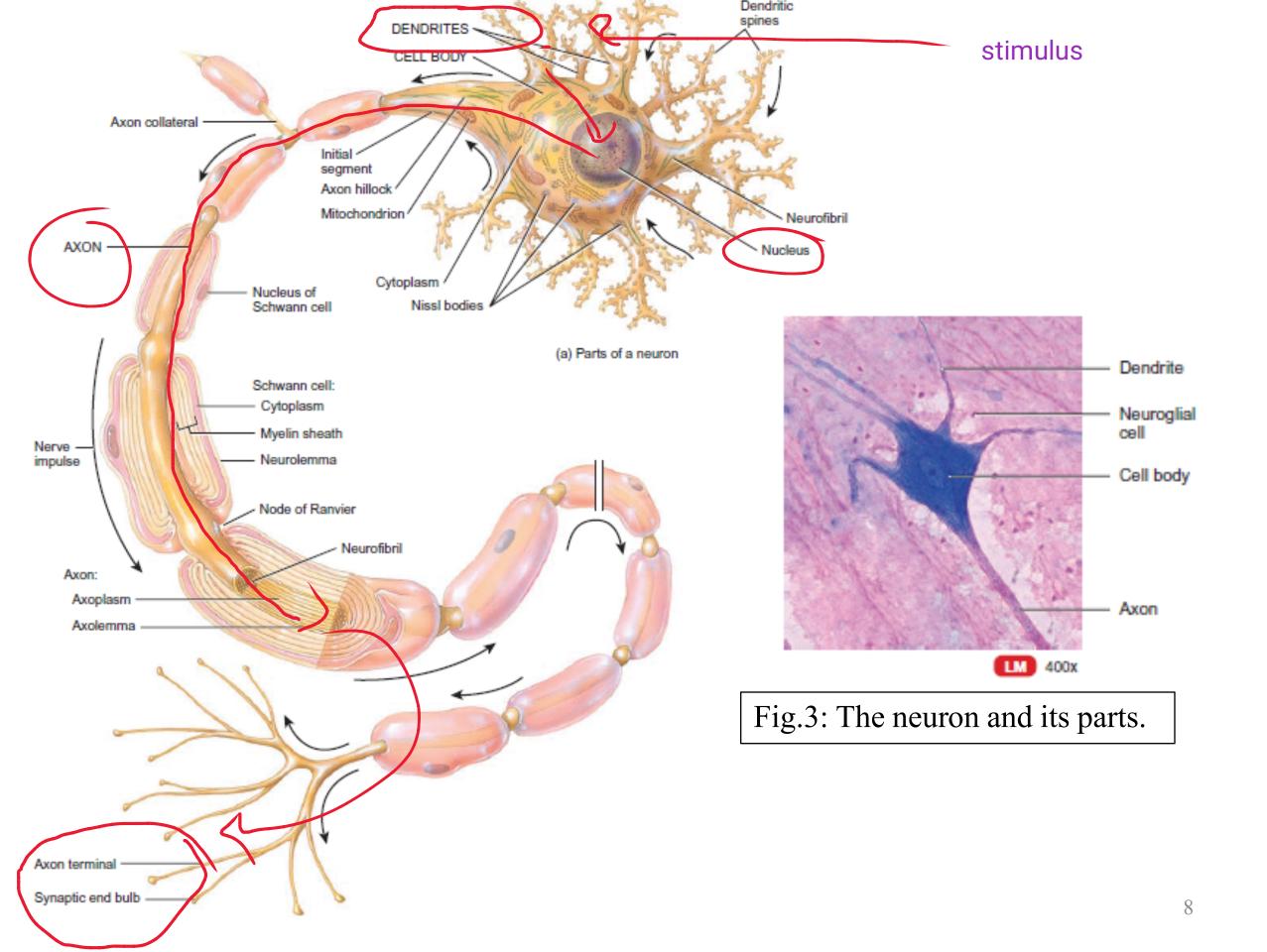
- Functional unit of nervous system.
- Have capacity to produce action potentials.
- Cell body:

نواة واحدة مع نوية بارزة

- أجسام نيسل تتكون من شبكة إندوبلازمية خشنة وريبوسومات حرة لتخليق البروتين.

- 1. Single nucleus with prominent nucleolus
- 2. *Nissl bodies* formed of rough endoplasmic reticulum & free ribosomes for protein synthesis.
- 3. Neurofilaments give cell shape and support
- *Cell processes* = dendrites & axons
- Mature neurons cannot divide. A damaged neuron cannot be repaired and is replaced by fibrous tissue.

الخلايا العصبية الناضجة لا يمكن أن تنقسم. لا يمكن إصلاح الخلية العصبية التالفة ويتم استبدالها بنسيج ليفي.



	Dendrites	Axon
1	Mostly multiple branches	A Single branch
2	Usually short	Usually the longest branch and is called <i>nerve fiber</i>
3	Taper as they extend away from cell body امتدادها بعيدًا عن جسم	Has a <u>fixed</u> diameter له قطر ثابت
4	الخلية Branch profusely 4 تتفرع بغزارة	<ul><li>? No branches near cell body</li><li>? Collateral branches along course</li><li>? Terminal branches</li></ul>
5	Not covered by a myelin sheath	Some are covered by a myelin sheath
6	Conduct impulse towards cell body	Conducts impulse away from cell body

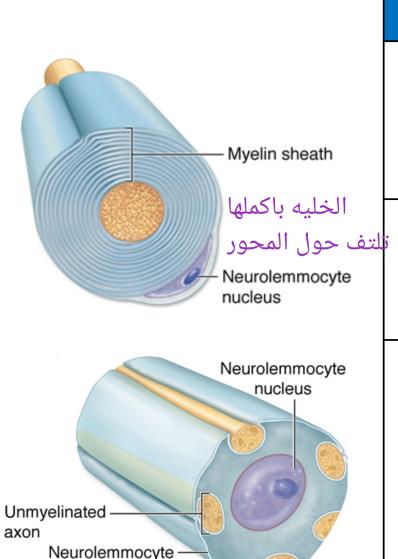
#### Glia cells

Location	Cell	Function
	الخلايا النجمية Astrocytes	<ul> <li>Part of blood-brain barrier</li> <li>Provide nutrients for neurons</li> <li>Form scar tissue after injury</li> </ul>
CNS	Oligodendrocytes	Form myelin sheath
الدبقيه الصغيره	Microglia cells الخلايا	Defense (by phagocytosis)
البطانيه	Ependymal cells الخلايا	Line cavities
PNS	Schwann cells (Neurolemmocytes)	Form myelin sheath
TIND	Satellite cells	Support neurons in dorsal root ganglia

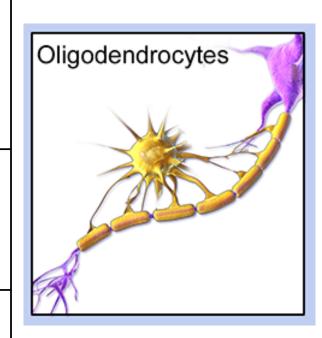
#### Myelination تكون النخاع

العملية التي يحيط بها الألياف العصبية (المحور) بطبقة متعددة من غشاء الخلية (غمد الميالين)

• The process by which a nerve fiber (axon) is surrounded by multiple layer of cell membrane (myelin sheath)



	PNS	CNS
ن <b>ا</b> ت	Done by Schwann cells	Done by oligodendrocyte
	The entire cell wraps around the axon	The process of the cell wraps around the axon
	Unmyelinated axons are also surrounded by cell membrane of Schwann cell	Unmyelinated fibers are not surrounded by anything



لا تُحاط الألياف غير الميالينية بأي شيء

. كما أن المحاور غير الميالينية محاطة بغشاء خلية شوان

#### علم أنسجة العصب Histology of a nerve

العصب: مجموعة من حزم الألياف العصبية وطبقات النسيج الضام التي تغطيها.

Nerve: a group of bundles of nerve fibers and their covering

connective tissue layers.

The whole nerve is يحيط بالعصب بأكمله surrounded by the الغلاف العصبي. epineurium.

- Each bundle is surrounded by the **perineurium**, which forms a blood-nerve barrier.
- ➤ Each nerve fiber (axon) is surrounded by myelin sheath and an areolar connective tissue endoneurium.

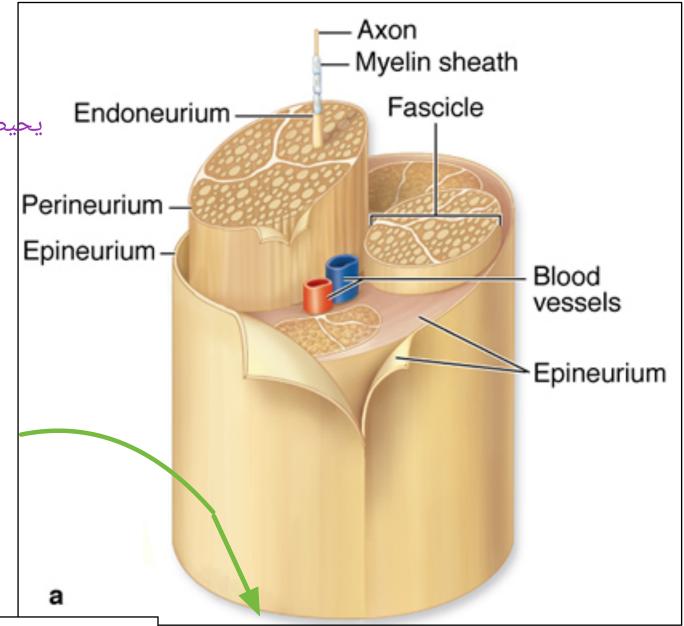


Fig.4: Peripheral nerve and its covering layers.

كل حزمة محاطة بالغشاء المحيط بالعصب ، والذي يشكل حاجزًا بين الدم والعصب. كل ليف عصبي (محور عصبي) محاط بغمد المايلين والنسيج الضام اللهامي البطاني العصبي.

## The Central Nervous System The Brain

الدماغ هو جزء من الجهاز العصبي موجود داخل الجمجمة. وهو مغطى بطبقات واقية تسمى السحايا.

The brain is the part of the nervous system present within the skull. It's covered by protective layers called the meninges.

➤ The brain is formed of:

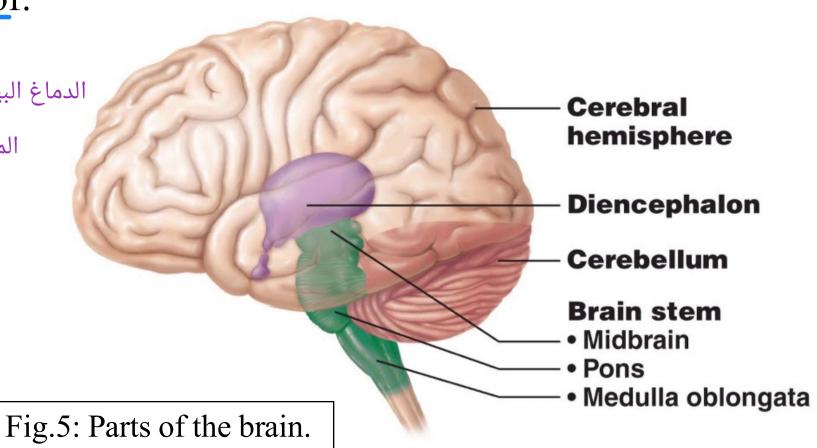
1) The Cerebrum المخ

2) The Diencephalon الدماغ البيني

3) The Cerebellum المخيخ

4) The Brainstem

جذع الدماغ



السحايا

#### الجهاز البطيني Ventricular system

داخل الأجزاء المختلفة من الدماغ، هناك العديد من التجاويف المبطنة بخلايا البطانة العصبية والمملوءة بالسائل الدماغي الشوكي.

➤ Within the different parts of the brain, there are several cavities lined by ependymal cells and filled with cerebrospinal fluid.

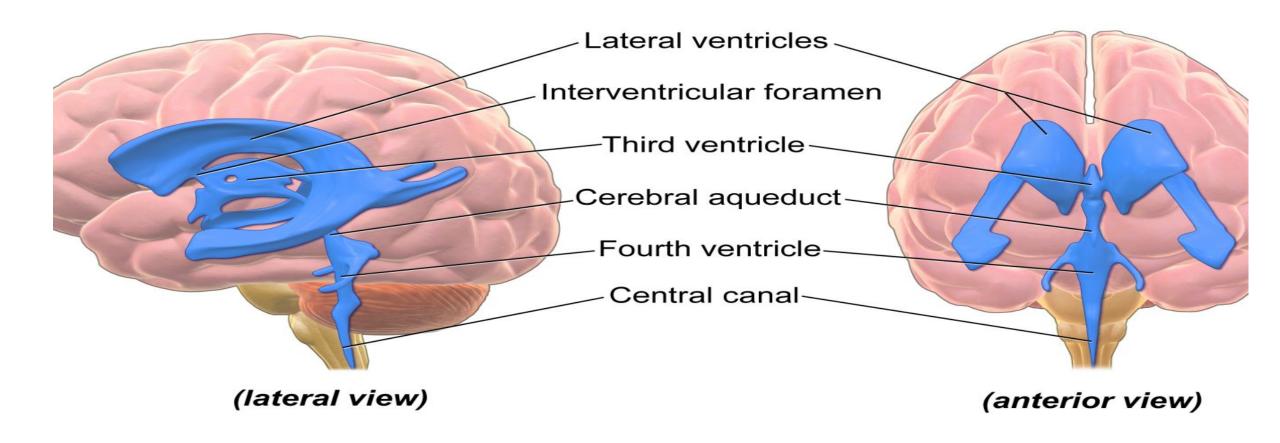


Fig.6: Ventricles of the brain.

#### السحايا القحفية

#### Cranial meninges

الأم الجافية: الطبقة الخارجية الصلبة. منفصلة عن عظم الجمجمة بواسطة الفراغ فوق الجافية. توجد أوردة الدماغ في الأم الجافية.

- Dura mater: the hard outermost layer. Separated from the skull bones by the epidural space. The venous sinuses of the brain are located within the dura mater.
- الإم العنكبوتيه
- Arachnoid mater: the thin middle layer. Separated from the dura by the subdural space. Beneath the arachnoid, we have the large الأم الجافية: الطبقة الوسطى الرقيقة. مفصولة عن الجافية بواسطة الحيز subarachnoid space. الام الحنون
- تحت الجافية. أسفل العنكبوتية، لدينا الحيز تحت العنكبوتية الكبير.

  Pia mater: thin innermost layer. Directly covers the brain.

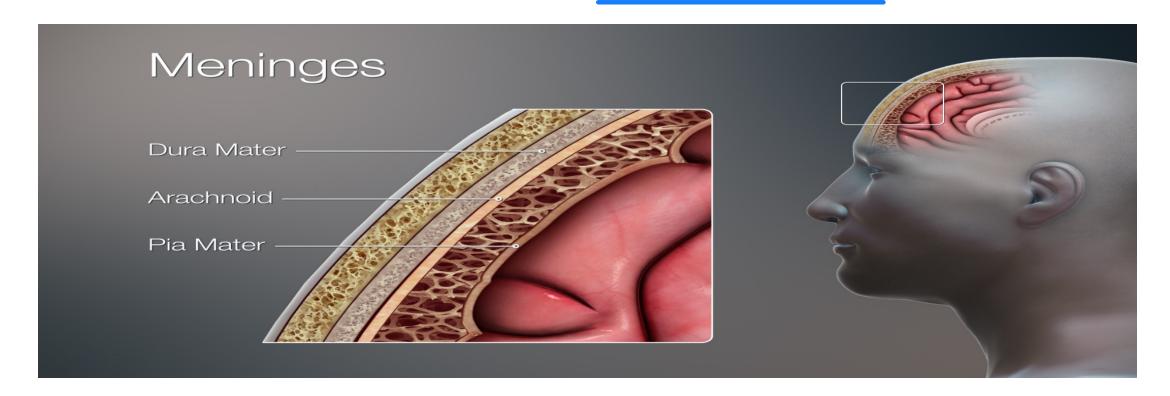


Fig.7: The cranial meninges.

### السائل الدماغي الشوكي (CSF) The Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)

Clear fluid.

يدور عبر تجاويف في الدماغ (البطينين) والحبل الشوكي (القناة المركزية) وأيضًا في الحيز تحت العنكبوتية.

- Circulates through cavities in the brain (ventricles) and the spinal cord (central canal) and also in the subarachnoid space.
- Functions:

1. يمتص الصدمات ويحمي الدماغ والحبل الشوكي.

- 1. Absorbs shock and protects the brain and the spinal cord.
- 2. Helps transport nutrients and wastes between the blood and the nervous tissue.

2. يساعد في نقل العناصر الغذائية والنفايات بين الدم والأنسجة العصبية.

#### The Blood-Brain Barrier

يتضمن ذلك عددًا من الهياكل التي تتحكم في مرور المواد من الدم إلى النسيج العصبي لحمايته من العوامل الضارة.

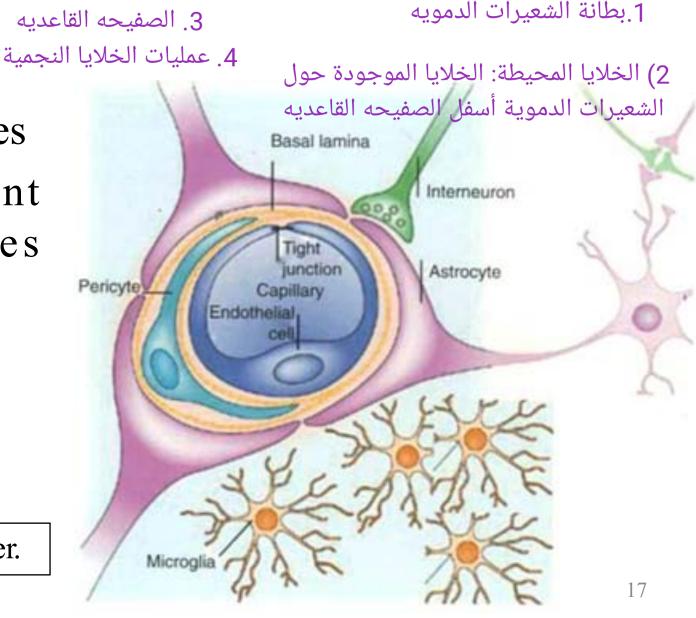
• This include a number of structures that control the passage of substances from blood to the nervous tissue to protect it against harmful agents.

It's formed of:

1) Endothelium of capillaries

- Pericytes: cells present around the capillaries beneath its basal lamina
- 3) Basal lamina
- 4) Processes of astrocytes

Fig.8: The blood-brain barrier.

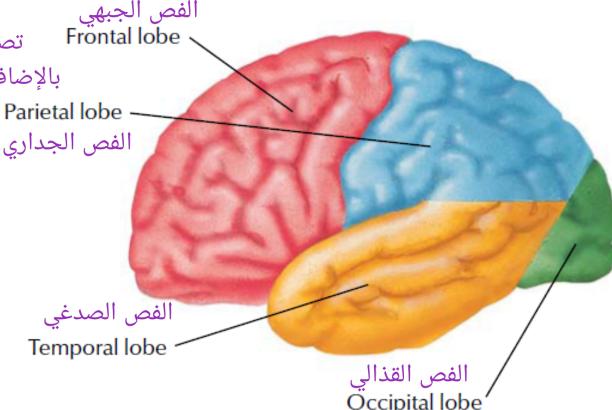


#### The Cerebrum

تصدر جميع الأوامر الحركية من المخ. يتم إدراك جميع الأحاسيس هنا. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن هذا الجزء مسؤول عن العواطف والسلوك والذاكرة.

• All motor commands issue from the cerebrum. All sensations are perceived here. In addition, this part is responsible for emotions, behavior and memory.

Fig.9: The Cerebrum (lateral view).



المخ هو أكبر جزء من ألدماغ. يتكون من جزأين (يُطلق عليهما نصفي الكرة المخية)، يتكون كل منهما من أربعة فصوص: الفص والفص الحداري، والفص الصدغي، والفص القذالي.

- The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain. It's formed of two parts (called hemispheres) each of which is formed of four lobes: frontal lobe, parietal lobe, temporal lobe, and occipital lobe.
- It's characterized by the presence of fissures called sulci and protrusions called gyri (Fig.11). The cavity within it is the lateral ventricle.

يتميز بوجود شقوق تسمى الأثلام ونتوءات تسمى التلافيف (الشكل 11). التجويف الموجود بداخله هو البطين الجانبي.