

# PHYSIOLOGY

MORPHINE ACADEMY

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ACADE من الرحيم

### Objectives

1. Discuss central nervous system (CNS) as well as peripheral nervous system (PNS).

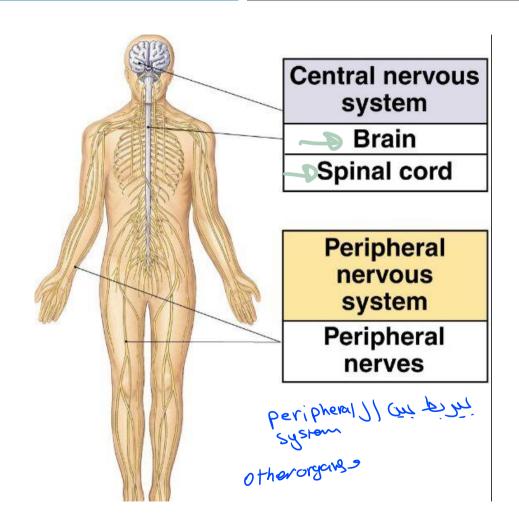
2. Describe functions of the nervous system.

3. Explore classification of neurons.

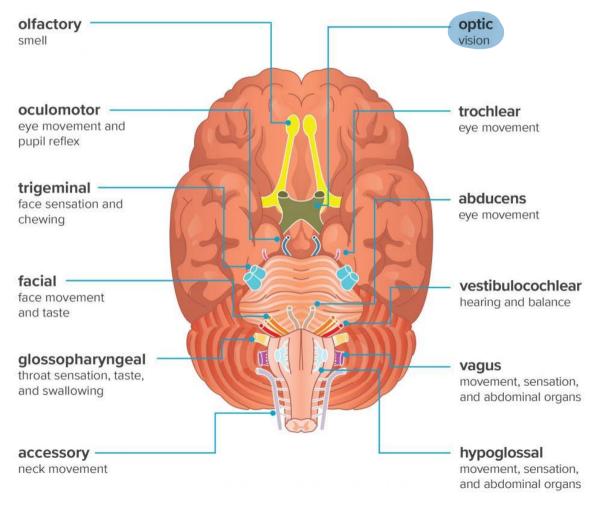
(Pages 400- 408 of the reference)

#### General Overview

The nervous system is one of the smallest (3% of the total body weight) but the most complex of the 11 body systems.





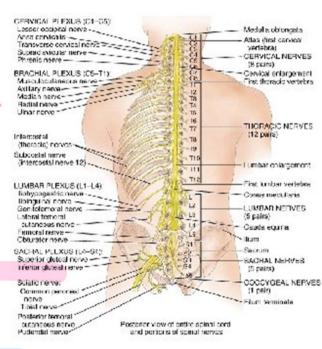


## Spinal Nerve Function Every Cell of Your Body Has a Nerve Component

VERTEBRAL	LEVEL NERVE		POSSIBLE SYMPTOMS
	CI CI	Intracranial Blood Vessels  • Eyes • Lacrimal Gland  • Parotid Gland • Scalp	Headaches • Migraine Headaches • Dizziness • Sinus Problems • Allergies • Head Colds • Fatigue
	C2	Base of Skull • Neck	• Vision Problems • Runny Nose
	C3 C4	Muscles • Diaphragm	Sore Throat    Stiff Neck     Cough    Croup    Arm Pain
	C5 — C6	Neck Muscles • Shoulders     Elbows • Arms • Wrists	Hand and Finger Numbness
	C6 — C7 C8	• Hands • Fingers • Esophagus • Heart • Lungs • Chest	or Tingling • Asthma • Heart Conditions • High Blood Pressure
	C7 TI	Arms • Esophagus	Wrist, Hand and Finger
	T2	• Heart • Lungs • Chest	Numbness or Pain • Middle Back
Т3 —	13	• Larynx • Trachea	Pain • Congestion • Difficulty  Breathing • Asthma • High Blood
	T4 T5	Gallbladder • Liver	Pressure • Heart Conditions
	T6 T7	• Diaphragm • Stomach	Bronchitis    Pnéumonia
	T7 — T8 T9	<ul><li>Pancreas • Spleen</li><li>Kidneys • Small Intestine</li></ul>	Gallbladder Conditions     Jaundice    Liver Conditions
	T9 T10	• Appendix • Adrenals	• Stomach Problems • Ulcers
TII	TII TI2	Small Intestines • Colon • Uterus  Uterus • Colon • Buttocks	Gastritis    Kidney Problems
	TI2		
EPERINCES: 1, D. M.D. Neuroenstomy, Lincol, D. O. D. O. D.	L2 L2	Large Intestines  • Buttocks • Groin	Constipation • Colitis • Diarrhea • Gas Pain • Irritable Bowel
ndel, E.R., Schwartz, J. H. usel, T.P., Principles of sec. 1991	L3	Reproductive Organs     Colon • Thighs • Knees	Bladder Problems • Menstrual     Problems • Low Back Pain
spended. S M D systed Examination the Spine and tremitus.	L4 L5	• Legs • Feet	Pain or Numbness in Legs
ofts. 1976  uter. F14.  D. The Cliba -lection -Medical	L5 S A	Buttocks • Reproductive	Constipation • Diarrhea • Bladder
ustrotion, Vol Nervous System, ort 1, Anotomy of Physiology Clo imageocidal Division ordings Con (99)	C R A	Organs • Bladder • Prostate Gland • Legs	Problems • Menstrual Problems     Lower Back Pain • Pain or

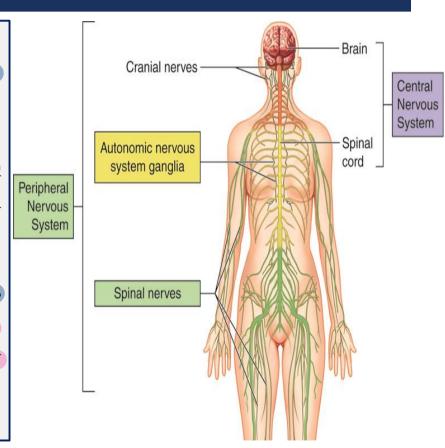
#### Spinal Nerves

- 31 Pairs of spinal nerves
- Named & numbered by the cord level of their origin
  - 8 pairs of cervical nerves (C1 to C8)
  - 2- 12 pairs of thoracic nerves
    (T1 to T12)
  - 3-5 pairs of lumbar nerves
    (L1 to L5)
  - (S1 to S5) feet
    - 1 pair of coccygeal nerves
- Mixed sensory & motor nerves



#### NERVOUS SYSTEM

- It consists of **central nervous system (CNS)** and **peripheral nervous system (PNS)**.
- The **CNS** consists of brain (85 billion neurons) and spinal cord (100 million neurons.).
- The PNS consists of all nervous tissue outside the CNS, which include nerves, ganglia, enteric plexuses, and sensory receptors.



## PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

- 1. Nerve is a bundle of hundreds to thousands of axons plus associated connective tissue and blood vessels that lies outside the brain and spinal cord (i.e., cranial nerves emerge from the spinal cord). (i.e., cranial nerves emerge from the spinal cord).
- 2. <u>Ganglia</u> are small masses of nervous tissue, that are located outside of the brain and spinal cord.
- 3 Enteric plexuses are extensive networks of neurons located in the walls of organs of the gastrointestinal tract (regulating the digestive system).
- **Sensory** receptor refers to a structure of the nervous system that monitors changes in the external or internal environment.

#### PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

per i phorul Ul mal colox alámlusiz, ellado vien us balis! \*
responsable

Somatic nervous system (SNS)

Autonomic nervous system (ANS)

Enteric nervous system (ENS)

A SIDE EXENT

# SOMATIC NERVOUS SYSTEM (SNS) (CONSCIOUSLY CONTROLLED)

1. Sensory neurons that convey information to CNS from somatic receptors in the head, body wall, and limbs and from receptors for the special senses of vision, hearing, taste, and smell.

### AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM (ANS) (INVOLUNTARY)

اللارادي

1. Sensory neurons that convey information to CNS from autonomic sensory receptors, located primarily in visceral organs such as the stomach and lungs.

2. Motor neurons that conduct nerve impulses from the CNS to smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, and glands.

Note: The motor part of the ANS consists of two branches, the sympathetic division and the parasympathetic division.

# ENTERIC NERVOUS SYSTEM (ENS) (THE BRAIN OF THE

**1. Sensory neurons** of the ENS monitor chemical changes within the GI tract as well as the stretching of its walls.

الخلايا العصبية الحسية في الجهاز العصبي المعوي تراقب التغيرات الكيميائية داخل الجهاز الهضمي وكذلك تمدّد جدرانه

2. Motor neurons govern contractions of GI tract smooth muscle to propel food through the GI tract, secretions of GI tract organs (such as acid from the stomach and hormones from GI tract endocrine cells).

الخلايا العصبية الحركية تتحكم في انقباض العضلات الملساء للجهاز الهضمي لدفع الطعام عبر القناة الهضمية،

كما تتحكم في إفرازات أعضاء الجهاز الهضمي مثل الحمض من المعدة والهرمونات من خلايا الغدد الهضمية

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

**Sensory function** (detecting internal stimuli or external stimuli through cranial and spinal nerves).

الوظيفة الحسيّة: اكتشاف المُحفّزات الداخلية أو الخارجية عبر الأعصاب القِحفية (cranial) والحبل الشوكي (spinal nerves)

**Integrative function** (analyzing sensory information and making decisions for appropriate responses).

الوظيفة التكاملية: تحليل المعلومات الحسيّة واتخاذ القرارات للاستجابات المناسبة

Motor function (eliciting an appropriate motor response by activating effectors (muscles and glands) through cranial and spinal nerves) الوظيفة الحركية: إنتاج استجابة حركية مناسبة عن طريق تنشيط الأعضاء المنفذة (العضلات والغدد) عبر الأعصاب القحفية والحبل الشوكي

#### **NERVOUS TISSUE**

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Neurons (provide most of the unique functions of the nervous system, such as sensing as they connect all regions of the body to the brain and spinal cord). No ability to undergo dividing throughout an individual's lifetime.

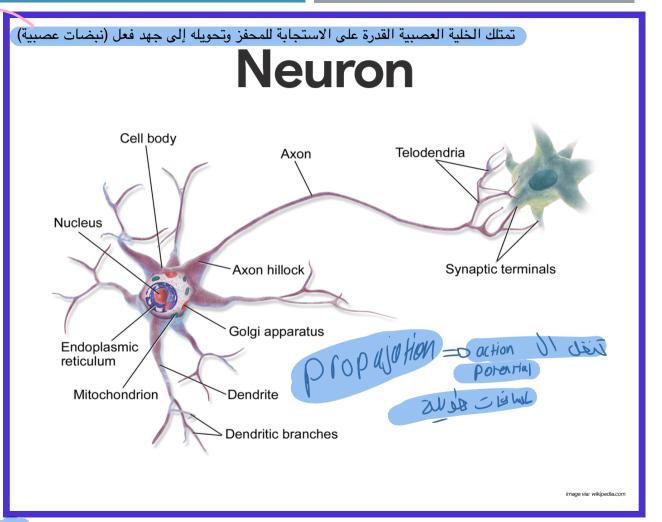
Neuroglia (support and protect neurons, and maintain the interstitial fluid that bathes them) (they outnumber neurons). It has a continuous ability to divide throughout an individual's lifetime.

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الخلايا الدبقية العصبية (Neuroglia): تدعم الخلايا العصبية وتحميها، وتحافظ على السائل الخلالي لذي يحيط بها وتتفوق في عددها على الخلايا العصبية، وتمتلك قدرة مستمرة على الانقسام طوال حياة الفرد

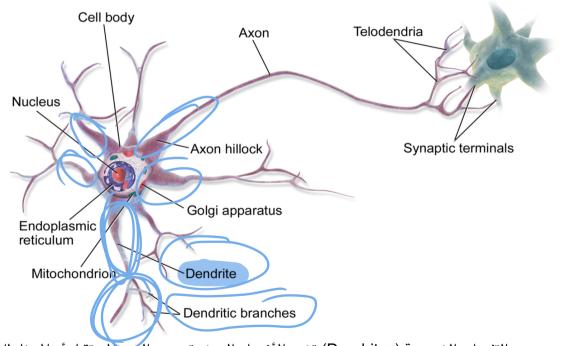
The neuron has the ability to respond to a stimulus and convert it into an action potential (nerve impulses).

The **cell body** contains free ribosomes and rough endoplasmic reticulum for synthesizing new proteins.



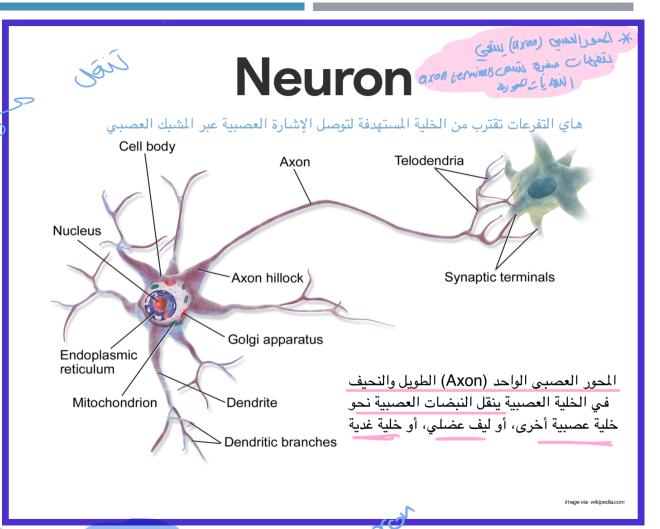
The dendrites (like little trees) are the receiving or input portions of a neuron because they contain numerous receptor sites for binding chemical messengers from other cells.

#### Neuron



التفرعات الشجيرية (Dendrites) تشبه الأشجار الصغيرة، وهي الجزء المستقبل أو المدخل للخلية image via: سائل الكيميائية من خلايا أخرى من مواقع المستقبلات لالتقاط الرسائل الكيميائية من خلايا أخرى The single axon (long and thin projection) of a neuron propagates nerve impulses toward another neuron, a muscle fiber, or a gland cell.

The axon ends by dividing into many fine processes called axon terminals.



ينتهي المحور العصبي بتفرعه إلى عدة نهايات دقيقة تُسمى نهايات المحور العصبي (Axon terminals)

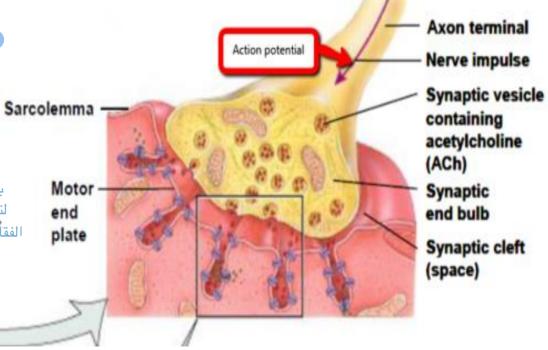
#### **SYNAPSE**

المشابك العصبية (Synapse) هي موقع التواصل بين خليتين عصبيتين أو بين خلية عصبية وخلية منفذة (Effector cell)

Synapse is the site of communication between two neurons or between a neuron and an effector cell. Suchos: muscle, glands

Some axon terminals swell into bulb-shaped structures called synaptic end bulbs. تشكيل هياكل على شكل لمبة تُسمى.

Synaptic end bulbs contain many tiny membrane-enclosed sacs called synaptic vesicles that store a chemical called a neurotransmitter.

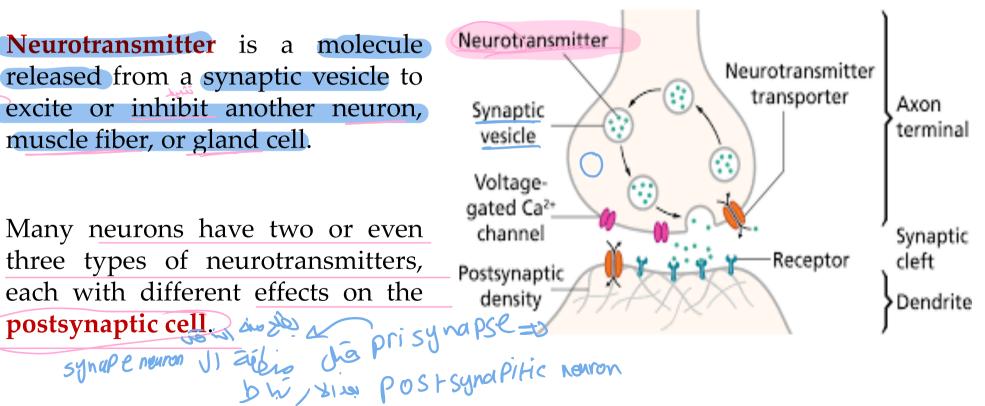


تحتوي الفقاعات الطرفية المشبكية على العديد من الأكياس الصغيرة المغلقة بغشاء تُسمى الحويصلات المشبكية (Synaptic vesicles) والتي تخزن مادة كيميائية تُسمى الناقل العصبي (Neurotransmitter)

### (105) Cles SYNAPSE

 Neurotransmitter is a molecule released from a synaptic vesicle to excite or inhibit another neuron, muscle fiber, or gland cell.

Many neurons have two or even three types of neurotransmitters, each with different effects on the



## CLASSIFICATION OF <u>NEURONS</u>

35 13 15 51

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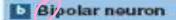
1. Structural Classification (according to the number of processes extending from the cell body).

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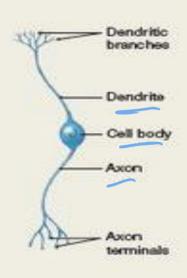
2. Functional Classification (according to the direction in which the nerve impulse (action potential) is conveyed with respect to the CNS).

#### STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION

+W0



Bipolar neurons have two processes separated by the cell body.



#### On polar neuron

Unipolar neurons have a single elongated process, with the cell body located off to the side.



#### Multipolar neuron

Multipolar neurons have more than two processes; there is a single axon and multiple dendrites.



#### STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION

• A multipolar neuron has many processes extending from the cell body, a bipolar neuron has two, and a unipolar neuron has one.

• Multipolar neurons have several dendrites and one axon (i.e., neurons in the brain and spinal cord). They are found as motor neurons (all) and interneurons (many).

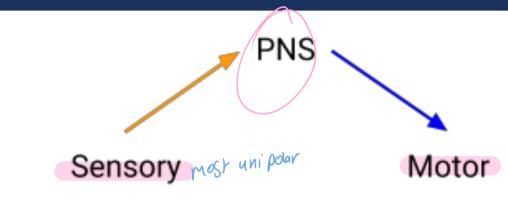
#### STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION

hindre

• Bipolar neurons have one main dendrite and one axon (i.e., neurons in the retina of the eye, the inner ear, and the olfactory area of the brain. Some of them are found as sensory neurons.

• Unipolar neurons have dendrites and one axon that are fused together to form a continuous process that emerges from the cell body. They are found as most of the body's sensory neurons.

#### FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION



يعني بتنقل الإحساس (حرارة، ألم، لمس...) من المستقبلات إلى الدماغ أو الحبل الشوكي

2 Afferent = arrives to the CNS

Efferent = Exits the CNS

(38)

(38)

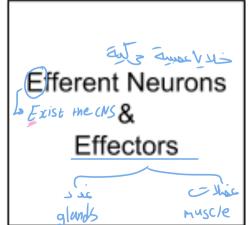
Afferent Neurons

Afferent Neurons

Afferent Neurons

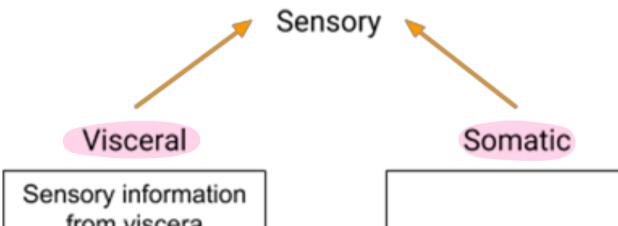
Sensory

Receptors



يعني بتنقل الأوامر من الدماغ إلى العضلات أو الغدد

#### SENSORY OR AFFERENT NEURONS



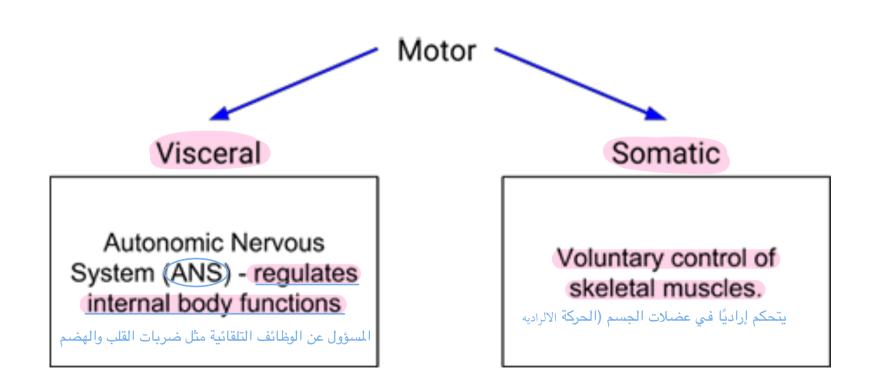
المعلومات الحسية من الأعضاء الداخلية (مثل القلب، الرئتين، المعدة، والمثانة from viscera
(internal organs
such as the heart,
lungs, stomach, &
bladder)

Sensory information from skin, muscles, bones, & joints.

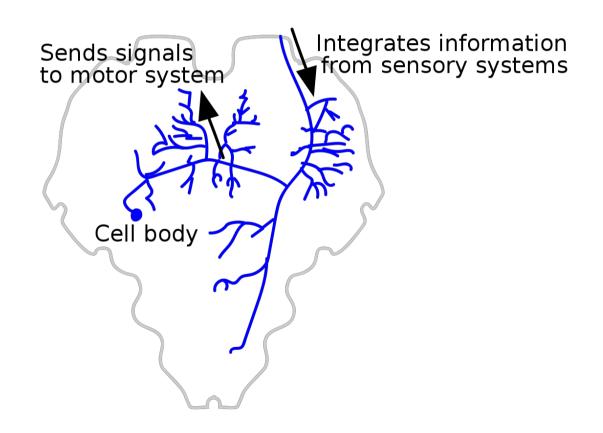


ينقل المعلومات من :Somatic الجلاء العضلات، العظام، والمفاصل

#### MOTOR OR EFFERENT NEURONS



#### INTERNEURONS OR ASSOCIATION NEURONS



#### FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Sensory or afferent neurons (most are unipolar): appropriate stimulus activates a sensory receptor; the sensory neuron forms an action potential in its axon and the action potential is conveyed into the CNS through cranial or spinal nerves. Most sensory neurons are unipolar in structure.

عندما يُحفّز المستقبل الحسي (sensory receptor) بالمؤثر المناسب، يتكوّن جهد فعل (action potential) في المحور العصبي، وينتقل هذا الجهد إلى الجهاز العصبي المركزي عبر الأعصاب الدماغية أو الشوكية.

potentials (commands) away from the CNS to effectors (muscles and glands) through cranial or spinal nerves.

#### FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Interneurons or association neurons (most are multipolar):

الخلام العمسية المبينية أدخلاما المنط

- They are located within the CNS (brain and spinal cord) between sensory and motor neurons.
- They integrate the incoming sensory information from sensory neurons (transmit action potential from one neuron to another) and then elicit a motor response by activating the appropriate motor neurons.

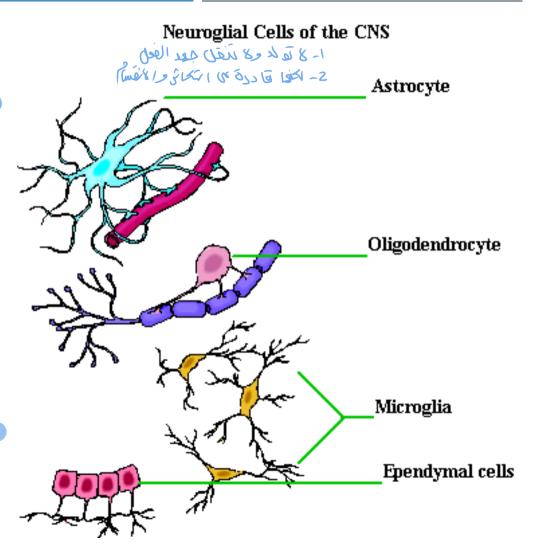
تدمج المعلومات الحسية الواردة من الخلايا العصبية الحسية (تنقل جهد الفعل من خلية عصبية إلى أخرى)، ثم تُحدث استجابة حركية من خلال تنشيط الخلايا العصبية الحركية المناسبة

> Main functions are thinking, memory, decision making.

#### **NEUROGLIA**

In contrast to neurons, neuroglia do not generate or propagate action potentials, and they can multiply and divide in the mature nervous system.

- Neuroglia of the CNS can be classified into four types: astrocytes, microglial cells, and ependymal cells.



### ASTROCYTES





- 2. Isolate neurons of the CNS from various potentially harmful **substances** in blood.
- 3. Regulate the growth migration, and interconnection among neurons in the brain long spinal cord
- 4. Maintain the appropriate chemical environment for the generation of nerve impulses.
- 5. Play a role in **learning and memory** by influencing the formation of neural synapses.

## 14 278 10 18x

#### **OLIGODENDROCYTES**

لمبقة الما للبين

 They are forming and maintaining the myelin sheath which increases the speed of nerve impulse conduction around CNS axons. (containing interneurons)

#### **MICROGLIA**



They remove cellular debris formed during normal development of the nervous system and phagocytize microbes and damaged nervous tissue.

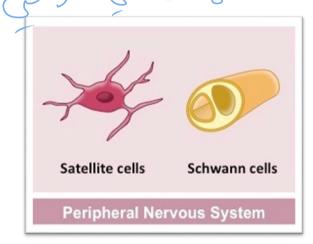
#### تمام، خلينا نرتبها في جدول واحد واضح وبسيط:

نوع الخلية الدبقية	الموقع   الدور	الوظائف الرئيسية
(خلایا نجمیة) Astrocytes	CNS	- دعم الخلايا العصبية- عزلها عن المواد الضارة في الدم- تنظيم نمو وانتقال وتوصيل الخلايا العصبية- الحفاظ على البيئة الكيميائية المناسبة لجهد الفعل- المساهمة في التعلم والذاكرة بتكوين المشابك العصبية
خلايا قليلة) (التغصن)	CNS	- تكوين وصيانة غمد الميالين حول محاور الخلايا العصبية- زيادة سرعة انتقال الإشارات العصبية (تشمل interneurons)
(خلایا دبقیة صغیرة) Microglia	CNS	- إزالة الحطام الخلوي الناتج عن التطور الطبيعي للجهاز العصبي- ابتلاع الميكروبات والأنسجة العصبية التالفة
Ependymal cells (خلایا بطانیة)	CNS	- إنتاج السائل الدماغي الشوكي- المساعدة في دوران السائل الدماغي الشوكي

#### **EPENDYMAL CELLS**

They produce and assist in the circulation of cerebrospinal fluid.

#### **NEUROGLIA OF THE PNS**



- The two types of glial cells in the PNS are Schwann cells and
  - Satellite cells.

#### **SCHWANN CELLS**

They form the myelin sheath around axons and participate in axon regeneration. (containing sensory and motor neurons).

يقومون بتكوين غمد الميالين حول المحاور العصبية ويشاركون في تجدد المحاور (وتشمل الخلايا العصبية الحسية والحركية)

#### SATELLITE CELLS

 They provide structural support and regulate the exchanges of materials between neuronal cell bodies and interstitial fluid.

توفّر دعمًا هيكليًا وتنظّم تبادل المواد بين أجسام الخلايا العصبية والسائل بين الخلايا



#### THANK YOU

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