Physiology Lecture 3
Explaining and Translation +
40 Questions at the end of
the file

Written By: Mohammad H.Alkhawaldeh - Morphine



FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
DR. AMJAAD ZUHIER ALROSAN

LECTURE 3, PART (2): INTRODUCTION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

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.

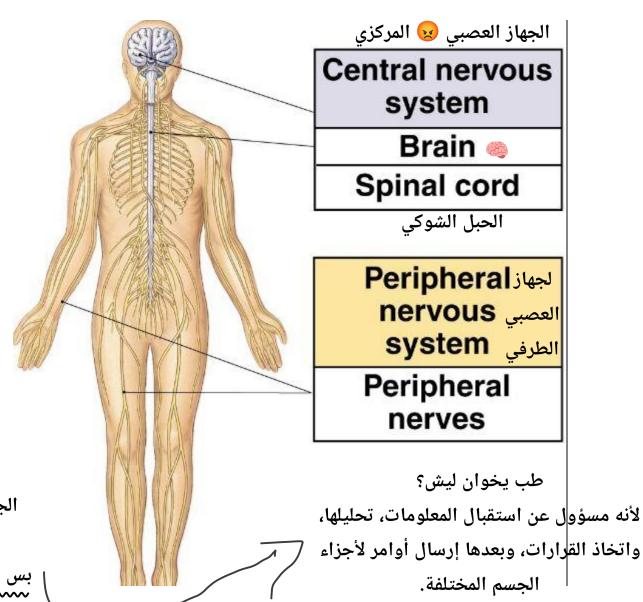
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General Overview

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

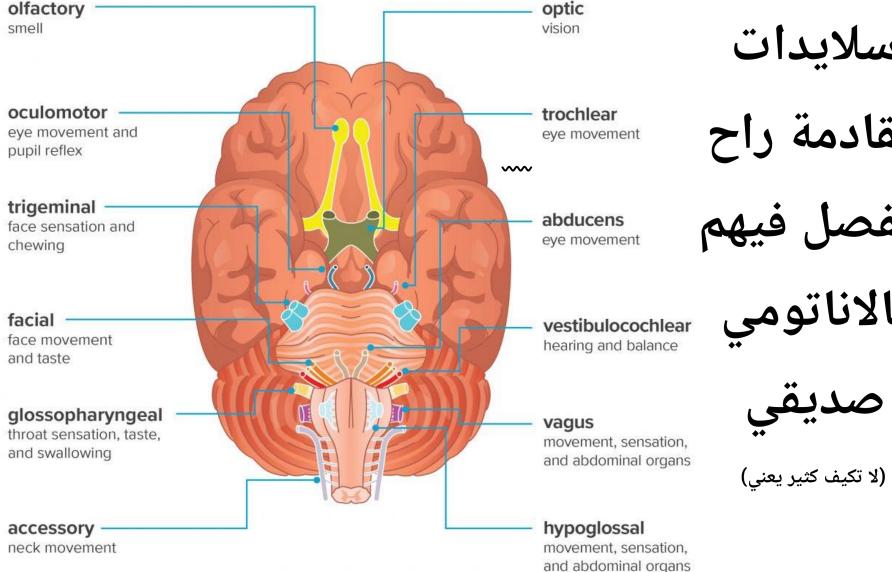
الجهاز العصبي (Nervous System) هو واحد من أصغر الأجهزة بالجسم من ناحية الوزن (حوالي 3% من وزن الجسم الكلي)،

بس بنفس الوقت هو أعقد جهاز في الجسم من بين الـ 11 جهاز في جسم الإنسان.



12 Cranial Nerves

الثلاث سلايدات القادمة راح نتفصل فيهم بالاناتومي .



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

VERTEBRAL LEVEL	NERVE ROOT*	INNERVATION	POSSIBLE SYMPTOMS
	CI	Intracranial Blood Vessels	Headaches • Migraine Headaches
	C2	• Eyes • Lacrimal Gland	Dizziness • Sinus Problems
	C3	Parotid Gland • Scalp	• Allergies • Head Colds • Fatigue
C3 —		Base of Skull • Neck	• Vision Problems • Runny Nose
C4	C4	Muscles • Diaphragm	Sore Throat • Stiff NeckCough • Croup • Arm Pain
	C5	Neck Muscles * Shoulders Elbows * Arms * Wrists	Hand and Finger Numbness
C6 —	C6 C7	• Hands • Fingers • Esopha-	or Tingling • Asthma • Heart
	C8	gus • Heart • Lungs • Chest	Conditions • High Blood Pressure
C7	TI		
71 —	T2	Arms • Esophagus	Wrist, Hand and Finger
Т2	Т3	• Heart • Lungs • Chest	Numbness or Pain • Middle Back
Т3		Larynx Trachea	Pain • Congestion • Difficulty
T4	T4		Breathing • Asthma • High Blood
Т5	T5	Gallbladder • Liver	Pressure • Heart Conditions
т6 —	T6	Diaphragm • Stomach	Bronchitis Pnéumonia
Т7 —	T7 T8	Pancreas • Spleen	Gallbladder Conditions
Т8 —	T9	Kidneys • Small Intestine	Jaundice Liver Conditions
T10	TIO	Appendix • Adrenals	Stomach Problems • Ulcers
T10	TII	Small Intestines • Colon • Uterus	Gastritis
TII	TI2	Uterus • Colon • Buttocks	
TI2	LI		
FFRENCES:	L2	Large Intestines	Constipation • Colitis • Diarrhea
Edition, Lippincott Williams &		Buttocks • Groin	Gas Pain • Irritable Bowel
ndel, E.R., Schwartz, J.H. self, T.M. Principles of surral Science, Appleton & gg. 1991.	L3	Reproductive Organs	Bladder Problems • Menstrual
oppenfeld, S M D	L4	• Colon • Thighs • Knees • Legs • Feet	Problems • Low Back Pain
the Spine and tremtiles. plecon-Century-olds. 1976.	L5	Legs v reet	Pain or Numbness in Legs
O. The Ciba	S	Buttocks • Reproductive	Constipation • Diarrhea • Bladder
iffection Medical ustrotions, Vol Nervous System,	â c	Organs • Bladder	Problems • Menstrual Problems
rt I, Andromy d Physiology, Ciba rangeoptical Physion ra-George Corp. 1991.	R	Prostate Gland • Legs Ankles • Feet • Toes	Lower Back Pain • Pain or Numbness in Legs

Spinal Nerves

GERVIGAL PLEXUS (C1-05): Lesser occipital nerve ---

Area certicals --

- 31 Pairs of spinal nerves
- Named & numbered by the cord level of their origin
 - 8 pairs of cervical nerves
 (C1 to C8)
 - 12 pairs of thoracic nerves (T1 to T12)
 - 5 pairs of lumbar nerves
 (L1 to L5)
 - 5 pairs of sacral nerves
 (S1 to S5)
 - 1 pair of coccygeal nerves
- ransverse cervical nerve vertebras CERVICAL NERVES (8 pairs) Cervical enlargement First thoracio vertebra THORACIC NERVES (12 pairs) Inflamost all (therapie) nerves Subccetal narve (intercostal nerve 12 Limbar enlargement LUMBAR PLEXUS (L1-L4) First tumber verlebre liphypogastric nerve --Conus meduliaris LUMBAR NETVES (5 pairs) ateral temoral cutaneous nerve Cauda equina SACHAL PLLXUS (L4-S4) Superior gluteal nerve -BACHAL NEHVES Inferior aluteal nerve (5 petits) COCCYGEAL NERVES Sciationerve It pein *- Filuri terminala Posterior terroral Posterior view of entire spinal cord and perfore of spinal nervos

Mixed sensory & motor nerves

Medula objencata

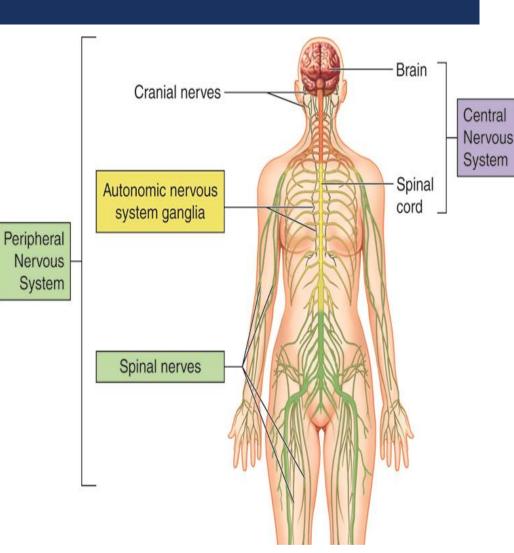
Atlas (first carvics)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

- الجهاز العصبي مكوّن من قسمين رئيسيين:

 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.). الدماغ (Brain): فيه تقريبًا 85 مليار خلية عصبية (neurons).
- The PNS consists of all nervous tissue outside the CNS, which include nerves, ganglia, enteric plexuses, and sensory receptors.

ويشمل كل الأنسجة العصبية خارج الجهاز العصبي (الی بالزهری راح نتفصل فیهم)



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 brain and spinal nerves emerge from the spinal cord).

مجموعة من مئات أو آلاف المحاور العصبية (axons) + نسيج ضام + أوعية دموية

2. <u>Ganglia</u> are small masses of nervous tissue, that are located outside of the brain and spinal cord. Ganglia (عقد عصبية):

كُتل صغيرة من النسيج العصبي تقع خارج الدماغ والحبل الشوكي.

- 3. <u>Enteric plexuses</u> are extensive networks of neurons located in the walls of organs of the gastrointestinal tract (regulating the digestive system).
 - شبكات من الأعصاب داخل جُدار القناة الهّضمية (GIT) مسؤولة عن تنظيم الجهاز الهضمي.
- 4. <u>Sensory receptor</u> refers to a structure of the nervous system that monitors changes in the external or internal environment.

PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

الجهاز العصبي الطرفي مقسوم إلى 3 فروع رئيسية:

Somatic nervous system (SNS) الجهاز العصبي الجسدي

الجهاز العصبي الذاتي (Autonomic nervous system (ANS)

الجهاز العصبي المعوي. (Enteric nervous system (ENS)





SOMATIC NERVOUS SYSTEM (SNS) (CONSCIOUSLY CONTROLLED)

(الجهاز العصبي الجسدي - تحت السيطرة الإرادية)، يحتوي على:

عصبونات حسية

- 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. الله المعلومات من المستقبلات الحسية في الجلد والعضلات والمفاصل إلى CNS اله عصونات حركية عصونات حركية
- 2. Motor neurons that conduct impulses from the CNS to skeletal muscles only.

 الى العضلات الهيكلية (skeletal muscles). عشان تتحرك و هيك

(الجهاز العصبي الذاتي - غير إرادي)

AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM (ANS) (INVOLUNTARY)

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

تنقل إشارات من الأعضاء الداخلية (زي المعدة والرئتين) إلى الـ CNS. و ركز ع كلمة داخلية يا بطل

2. Motor neurons that conduct nerve impulses from the

CNS to smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, and glands. وعضلة القلب (cardiac muscle) والغدد (smooth muscles) والغدد

<u>(glands).</u>

<u>Note:</u> The motor part of the ANS consists of two branches, the sympathetic division and the parasympathetic

division. SYN

،نشّط) الجهاز السمبثاوي – SYMPATHETIC DIVISION

بكون شغال في حالة و انت نشط (FIGHT OR FLIGHT

الجهاز الباراسمبثاوي – PARASYMPATHETIC DIVISION

(REST AND DIGEST ،هدوء وراحة و الاسترخاء)

ENTERIC NERVOUS SYSTEM (ENS) (THE BRAIN OF THE

☑ الـ ENS يُعتبر "BRAIN OF THE GUT" لأنه
 يشتغل بشكل مستقل إلى حد ما عن الـ CNS.

GUT) (INVOLUNTARY)

(الجهاز العصبي المعوي – دماغ الأمعاء)

- 1. Sensory neurons of the ENS monitor chemical changes within the GI tract as well as the stretching of its walls. تراقب التغيرات الكيميائية وتمدد جدار الجهاز الهضمي.
- 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). تتحكم بحركة العضلات الملساء بالجهاز الهضمي (لتحريك الطعام)، وبإفرازات المعدة والهرمونات.

نصيحة سريعة ، عشان تنظم افكارك و ما تتطلع من السلایدات متوضی و متشتت حاول أنه کل ما تمشی عشر سلايدات أو تخلص فكرة معينة تعمل مراجعة خفيفة نظيفة للى قرأته أو درسته قبل بعدين فوت عالفكرة الجديدة ، راح تكون نشطت العصبونات المليانة من الريلز و صار عندك فهم احسن و بصير اسهل عليك تسترجع المعلومات 🚯



هذا الي راح يصير فيك اذا ما رديت على :

وظائف الNS

FUNCTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

الوظيفة الحسية

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

- مثلاً: الألم، درجة الحرارة، اللمس.

الوظيفة التكاملية Integrative function (analyzing sensory information and making decisions for appropriate responses). بيحلّل المعلومات الحسية وبقرر شو بعمل.

الحركية

Motor function (eliciting an appropriate motor response by activating effectors (muscles and glands) through cranial and spinal nerves).

إلى العضلات أو الغدد (EFFECTORS) عشان يصير رد فعل (RESPONSE).

NERVOUS TISSUE

تنقل الإشارات العصبية على شكل ACTION POTENTIALS (جهود فعل).

هي الخلايا المسؤولة عن الوظائف الأساسية للجهاز العصبي مثل الإحساس، التفكير، اتخاذ القرار، والإرسال العصبي.

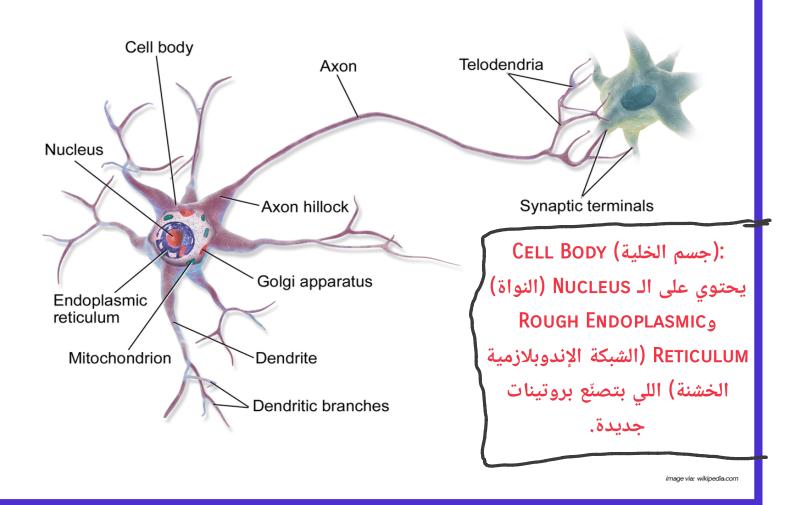
Neurons (provide most of the unique functions of the nervous system, such as sensing as they connect all regions of the body to the brain and spinal cord). No ability to undergo dividing throughout an individual's lifetime.

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

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

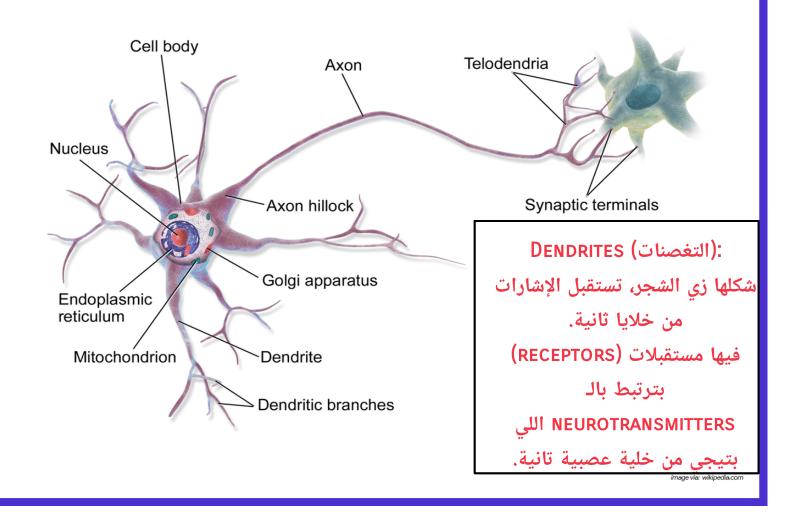
The cell body contains free ribosomes and rough endoplasmic reticulum for synthesizing new proteins.

Neuron



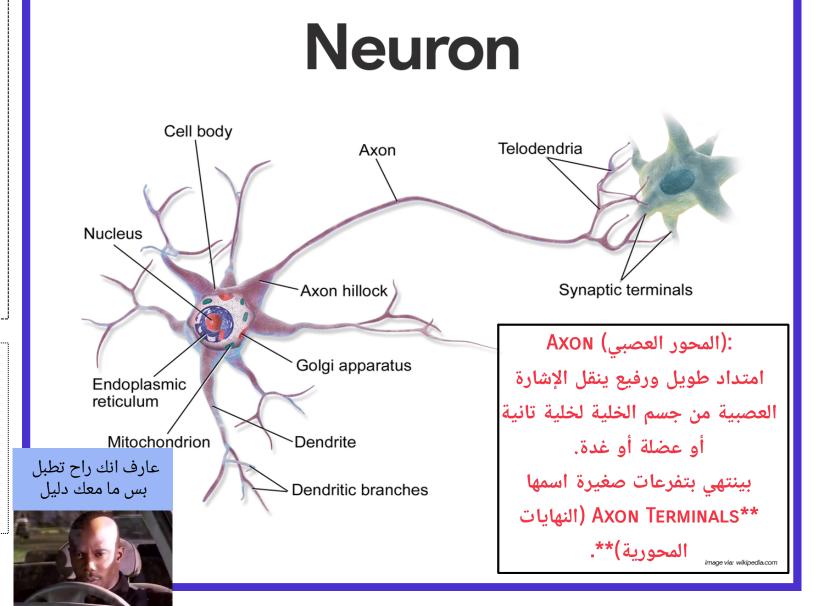
The dendrites (like little trees) are the receiving or input portions of a neuron because they contain numerous receptor sites for binding chemical messengers from other cells.

Neuron



The <u>single axon</u> (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 <u>axon</u> <u>terminals</u>.



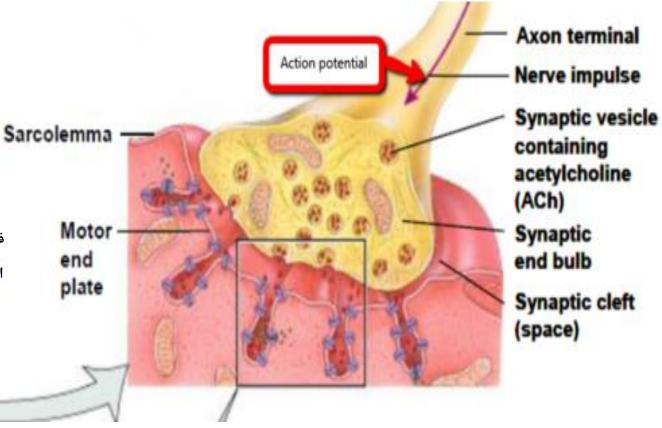
SYNAPSE المشبك العصبي

• Synapse is the site of communication between two neurons or between a neuron and an effector cell.

بين خلية عصبية وخلية عضلية/غدية.

Some axon terminals swell into bulb-shaped structures called synaptic end bulbs. Synaptic End Bulbs (النهايات Synaptic End Bulbs)

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



هاي الانتفاخات فيها حويصلات صغيرة (Synaptic Vesicles) بتخزن مادة كيميائية اسمها Neurotransmitter (الناقل

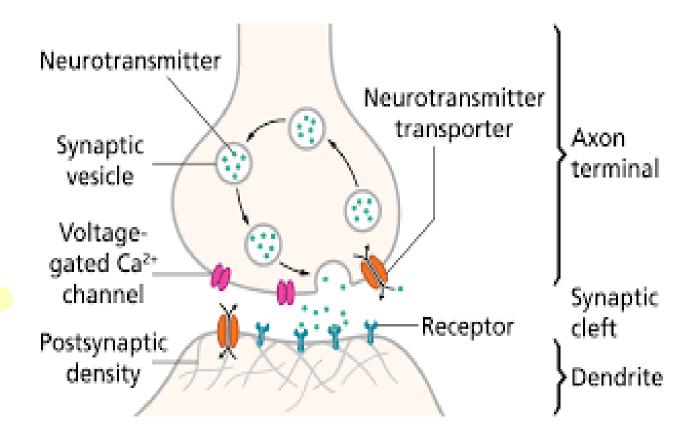
SYNAPSE

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

💡 لما توصل الإشارة (Action Potential) لنهاية الـ AXON،

الـ NEUROTRANSMITTER بينطلق ويرتبط بالمستقبلات (RECEPTORS) على الخلية الثانية،

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



يوحداکثر می نوع

CLASSIFICATION OF NEURONS





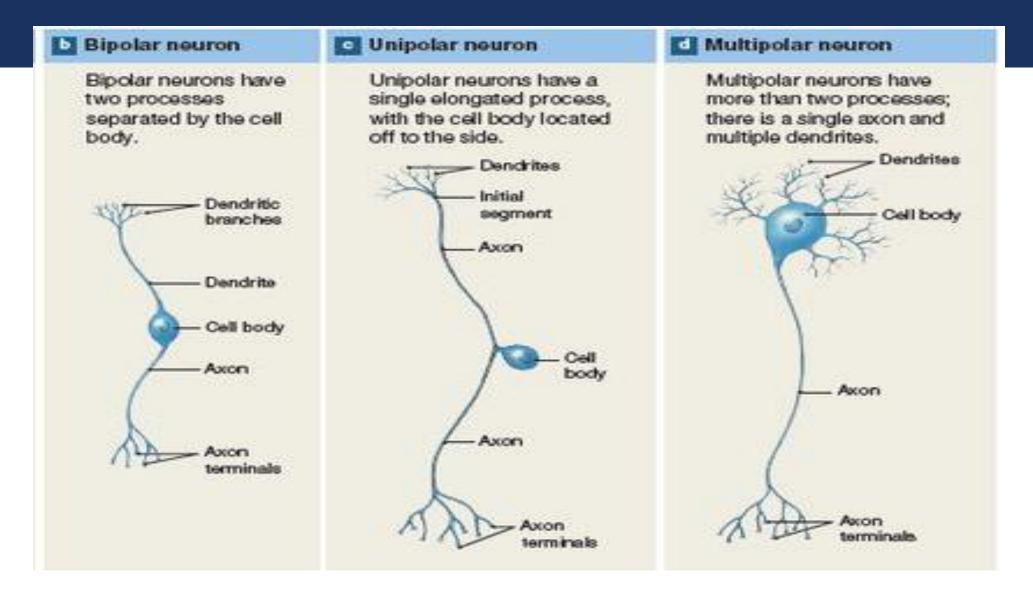
تصنيف بنيوي

1. Structural Classification (according to the number of processes extending from the cell body). حسب عدد الامتدادات من جسم الخلية.

تصنيف وظيفي

2. Functional Classification (according to the direction in which the nerve impulse (action potential) is conveyed with respect to the CNS). CNS حسب اتجاه انتقال الإشارة بالنسبة للـ

STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION



STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION

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

عصبونات متعددة الأقطاب

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).
(AXON) موجودة في الدماغ والحبل الشوكي.

معظم MOTOR NEURONS (العصبونات الحركية) وINTERNEURONS (العصبونات البينية) من هذا

STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION

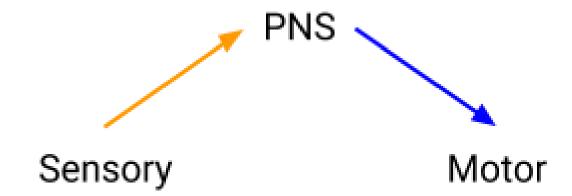
عصبونات ثنائية القطب

- 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.
- وغالباً بتكون SENSORY فيها تغصن واحد ومحور واحد. موجودة في مناطق حسية خاصة مناطق الشم) OLFACTORY AREA (الأذن الداخلية) RETINA (شبكية العين) NEURONS (عصبونات حسية).
 - 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.

فيها امتداد واحد فقط طالع من جسم الخلية، بيتفرع إلى DENDRITES وAXON. وهي أغلب العصبونات الحسية في الجسم.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

التصنيف الوظيفي



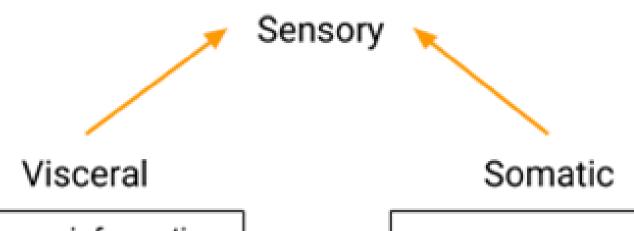


Afferent Neurons & Sensory Receptors

Efferent Neurons & Effectors

SENSORY OR AFFERENT NEURONS

عصبونات حسّية واردة

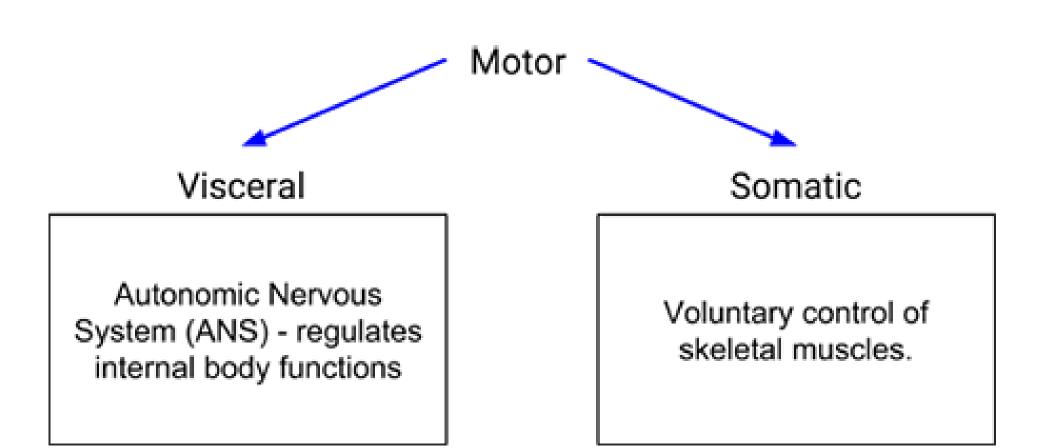


Sensory information from viscera (internal organs such as the heart, lungs, stomach, & bladder)

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

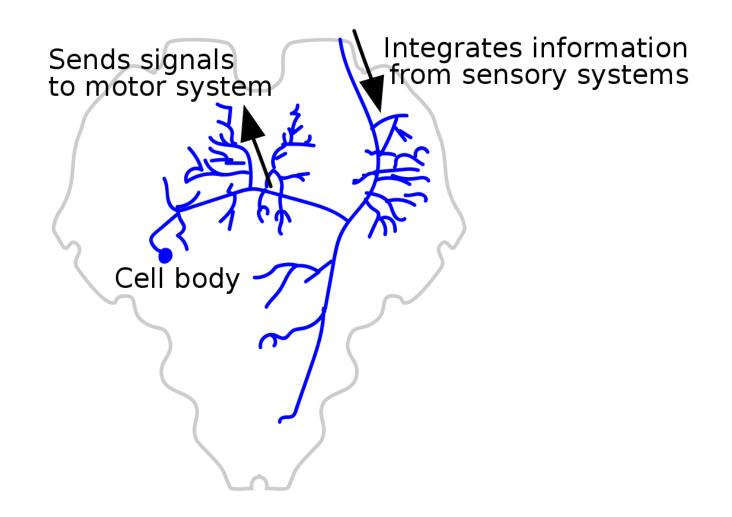
MOTOR OR EFFERENT NEURONS

عصبونات حركية صادرة



INTERNEURONS OR ASSOCIATION NEURONS

العصبونات البينية:



FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

🗱 Functional Classification – التصنيف الوظيفي

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.

معظمها UNIPOLAR.

Motor or efferent neurons (most are multipolar): convey action potentials (commands) away from the CNS to effectors (muscles and MOTOR (EFFERENT) NEURONS - عصبونات حرکیة صادرة - glands) through cranial or spinal nerves.

معظمها MULTIPOLAR.

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

- They are located within the CNS (brain and spinal cord) between sensory and motor neurons. موجودة داخل الـ CNS فقط.
- 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. تربط العصبونات الحركية, العصبونات الحركية
- ➤ Main functions are thinking, memory, decision making.

مسؤولة عن التفكير، الذاكرة، واتخاذ القرار.

NEUROGLIA

Neuroglial Cells of the CNS

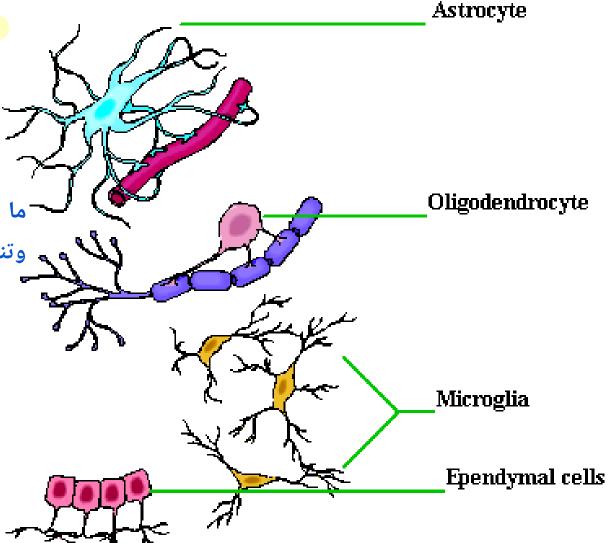
- In contrast to neurons, neuroglia

do not generate or propagate
action potentials, and they can
multiply and divide in the
mature nervous system.

ما بتولّد إشارات كهربائية (Action Potentials).، لكنها تتكاثر

ـ وتنقسم بسهولة حتى عند البالغين.

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



الخلايا النجمية

ASTROCYTES

- 1. Support neurons. العصبونات وتحميها.
- 2. Isolate neurons of the CNS from various potentially harmful substances in blood. (Blood-Brain Barrier) تعزل العصبونات عن المواد الضارة في الدم
- 3. **Regulate** the growth, migration, and interconnection among neurons in the brain. تنظم النمو والهجرة والاتصال بين العصبونات
- 4. Maintain the appropriate chemical environment for the generation of nerve impulses. تحافظ على البيئة الكيميائية المناسبة لنقل الإشارات العصبية.
- 5. Play a role in **learning and memory** by influencing the formation of neural synapses. بتشارك في التعلّم والذاكرة من خلال المساعدة في تكوين (SYNAPSES).

OLIGODENDROCYTES

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

تشكّل MYELIN SHEATH (غمد المايلين) حول محاور العصبونات في الـُ CNS و غمد المايلين بزيد سرعة انتقال الإشارات العصبية.

الخلايا الصغيرة

MICROGLIA

They remove cellular debris formed during normal تنظف الخلايا الميتة. وبقايا الخلايا العصبية. وبقايا الخلايا العصبية. development of the nervous system and phagocytize microbes and damaged nervous tissue.

الخلايا البطانية العصيية

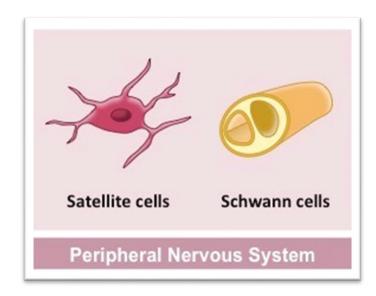
EPENDYMAL CELLS

 They produce and assist in the circulation of cerebrospinal fluid. تنتج وتساعد في تدوير السائل الدماغي الشوكي

.(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID - CSF)

خلايا الغليا في الجهاز العصبي الطرفي (الاجزاء السابقة للCNS)

NEUROGLIA OF THE PNS



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

خلایا شوان

SCHWANN CELLS

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

تشكّل غمد المايلين حول المحاور العصبية في الـ PNS و تساعد على إعادة تجديد

الألياف العصبية بعد الضرر.

(STRUCTURAL SUPPORT)

الخلايا الساتلية

SATELLITE CELLS

وتنظّم تبادل المواد بين جسم

العصبون والسائل الخلالي

.(INTERSTITIAL FLUID)

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

🧠 ملخص سريع للمحاضرة:

الجزء	المحتوى
CNS	Brain + Spinal cord
PNS	Nerves, Ganglia, Receptors, Plexuses
SNS	إرادي – عضلات هيكلية
ANS	غير إرادي – عضلات ملساء، قلب، غدد
ENS	الجهاز العصبي المعوي – "Brain" – "of the gut"
Neurons	توصيل الإشارات – ما بتتكاثر
Neuroglia	دعم وحماية – بتتكاثر
CNS glia	Astrocytes, Oligodendrocytes, Microglia, Ependymal
PNS glia	Schwann, Satellite

هیك بنكون خلصنا

الليكتشر 3

ننتقل على الاسئلة

Lecture 3 - Advanced MCQ & T/F Questions with Answers

1. Which part of the nervous system contains 85 billion neurons?

a) Spinal cord b) Brain c) Peripheral nerves d) Cerebellum 2. The nervous system constitutes approximately what percentage of total body weight? a) 1% b) 3% c) 5% d) 10% 3. Which structure is part of the Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)? a) Brain b) Spinal cord c) Cranial nerves d) Cerebrum 4. Enteric plexuses are located mainly in the: a) Walls of the gastrointestinal tract b) Brainstem c) Spinal meninges d) Adrenal medulla 5. The CNS includes which of the following? a) Brain and spinal cord b) Brain and cranial nerves c) Spinal nerves and ganglia d) None 6. Ganglia are: a) Inside CNS b) Axon bundles c) Outside CNS d) Myelinated tracts 7. Which division operates under conscious control? a) Autonomic b) Enteric c) Somatic d) Peripheral 8. Which neurons carry info from receptors to CNS in the Somatic Nervous System? a) Motor b) Sensory c) Interneurons d) Sympathetic

9. Which is NOT a function of ANS?a) Skeletal muscle controlb) Smooth muscle regulation

c) Cardiac controld) Gland secretion

- 10. The 'fight or flight' response is mediated by:

 a) Parasympathetic
 b) Enteric
 c) Sympathetic
 d) Somatic

 11. Which system is the 'brain of the gut'?

 a) Autonomic
 b) Enteric
 c) Peripheral
 - d) Somatic
- 12. Neurons cannot divide because they lack:
 - a) Cytoplasm
 - b) Centrioles
 - c) Mitochondria
 - d) Ribosomes
- 13. The cell body of a neuron mainly functions to:
 - a) Conduct impulses
 - b) Receive neurotransmitters
 - c) Synthesize proteins
 - d) Transmit impulses away
- 14. Dendrites serve primarily to:
 - a) Send impulses
 - b) Receive signals
 - c) Generate myelin
 - d) Release neurotransmitters
- 15. Which part conducts impulses to another cell?
 - a) Axon
 - b) Dendrite
 - c) Soma
 - d) Nucleus
- 16. Neurotransmitters are stored in:
 - a) Axon hillock
 - b) Synaptic vesicles
 - c) Dendritic spines
 - d) Mitochondria
- 17. Which is TRUE about synapses?
 - a) Only neuron-muscle
 - b) Electrical only
 - c) Site of communication
 - d) Contains DNA
- 18. Which neuron type is most abundant in CNS?
 - a) Bipolar
 - b) Unipolar
 - c) Multipolar
 - d) Pseudounipolar

19. Bipolar neurons are found in:a) Skeletal musclesb) Retina and olfactory areac) Spinal cordd) Cerebellum	
20. Which neuron has fused dendritea) Multipolarb) Bipolarc) Unipolard) Anaxonic	and axon?
21. Most sensory neurons are:a) Bipolarb) Multipolarc) Unipolard) Pyramidal	
22. Which neurons convey impulses to a) Sensoryb) Motorc) Interneuronsd) Glial	rom CNS to effectors?
23. Interneurons are responsible for:a) Reflexes onlyb) Integration and decisionc) Muscle contractiond) Secretion only	
24. Which cells divide continuously the a) Neuronsb) Neurogliac) Axonsd) Dendrites	roughout life?
25. Blood–brain barrier maintained bya) Microgliab) Astrocytesc) Oligodendrocytesd) Schwann cells	r.
26. Myelin sheath in CNS formed by:a) Schwannb) Astrocytec) Oligodendrocyted) Microglia	
27. Which glial cell removes debris and a) Astrocyteb) Microglia	nd pathogens?

c) Ependymal d) Satellite

28. Which neuroglia produce CSF?a) Ependymalb) Schwannc) Oligodendrocytesd) Astrocytes
29. Myelin sheath in PNS formed by:a) Microgliab) Schwannc) Astrocytesd) Satellite
30. PNS glial cell providing structural support:a) Schwannb) Satellitec) Oligodendrocyted) Ependymal
31. Glial cell role in learning/memory:a) Astrocyteb) Microgliac) Ependymald) Schwann
32. Main function of myelin sheath:a) Store neurotransmittersb) Speed impulse conductionc) Absorb toxinsd) Axon regeneration
33. Neurons found only in CNS:a) Sensoryb) Motorc) Interneuronsd) Bipolar
34. Rough ER in neurons involved in:a) Lipid synthesisb) Protein synthesisc) ATP generation

d) Neurotransmitter degradation

36. Which system regulates glands and cardiac muscle?

35. Synaptic vesicles are found in:

a) Axon terminal

b) Dendritec) Cell bodyd) Nucleus

a) Somaticb) Autonomicc) Centrald) Enteric

True / False Questions:

- 37. The Enteric Nervous System can function independently of the CNS.
- 38. All neurons in the CNS are capable of regeneration after injury.
- 39. Astrocytes participate in forming the blood-brain barrier.
- 40. Schwann cells are responsible for myelination in the CNS.

Answer Key – Lecture 3

- 1. b
- 2. b
- 3. c
- 4. a
- 5. a
- 6. c
- 7. c
- 8. b
- O. D
- 9. a
- 10. c
- 11. b
- 12. b
- 13. c
- 14. b
- 15. a
- 16. b
- 17. c
- 18. c
- 10. 0
- 19. b
- 20. c
- 21. c
- 22. b
- 23. b
- 24. b
- 25. b
- 26. c
- 27. b
- 28. a
- 29. b
- 30. b
- 31. a
- 32. b
- 33. c
- 34. b
- 35. a
- 36. b
- 37. True
- 38. False
- 39. True
- 40. False