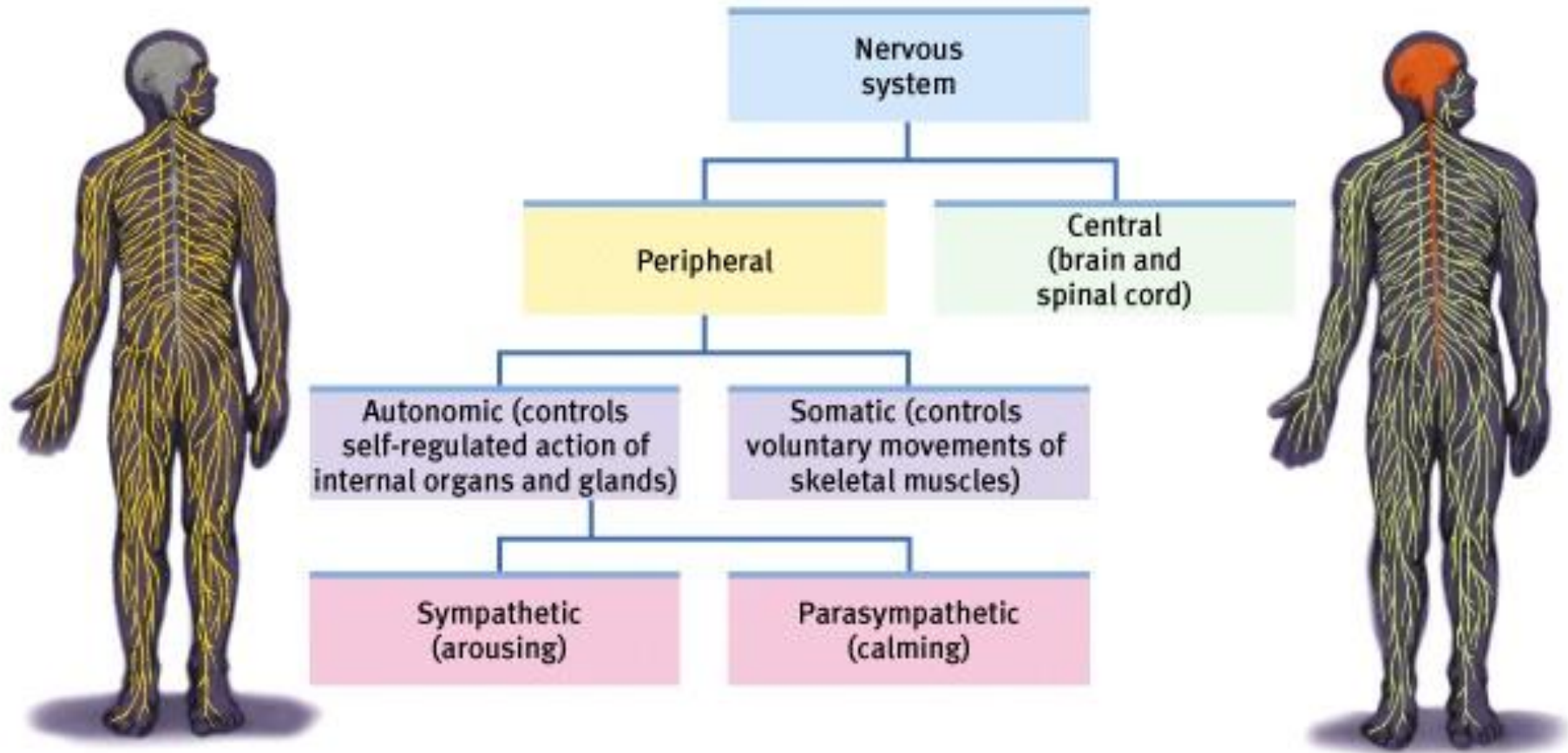


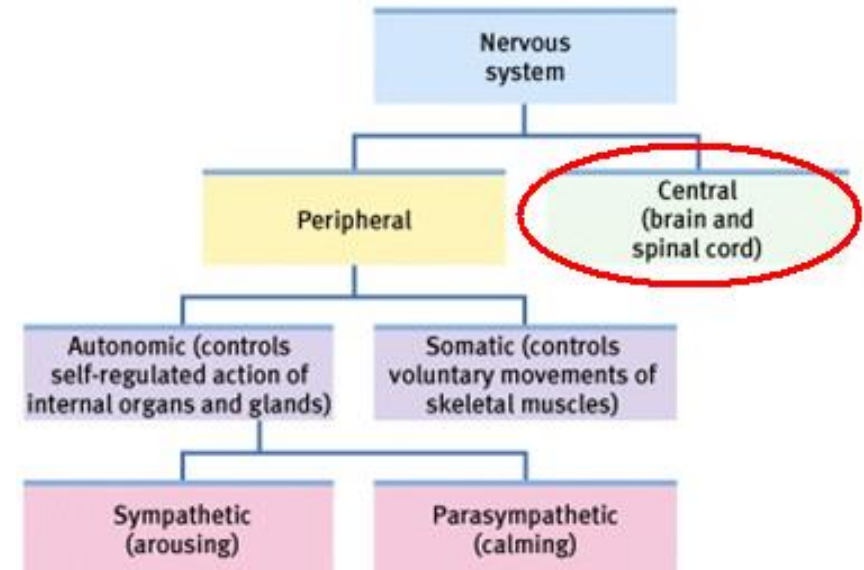
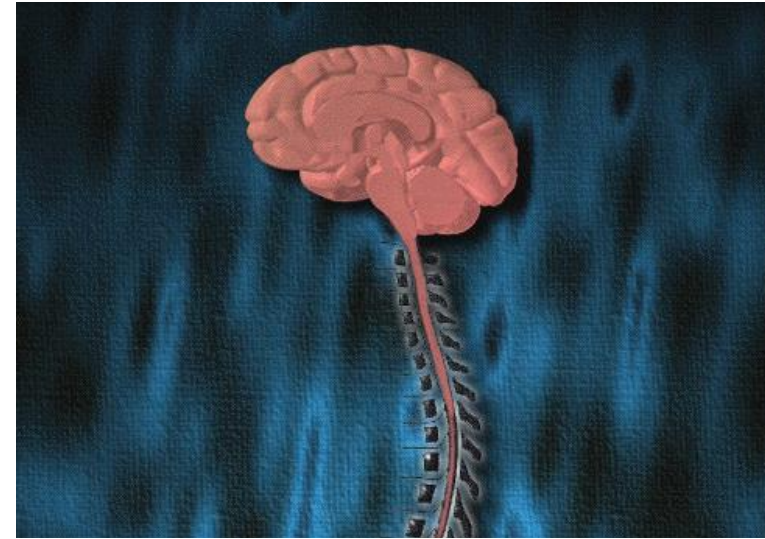
The Nervous System



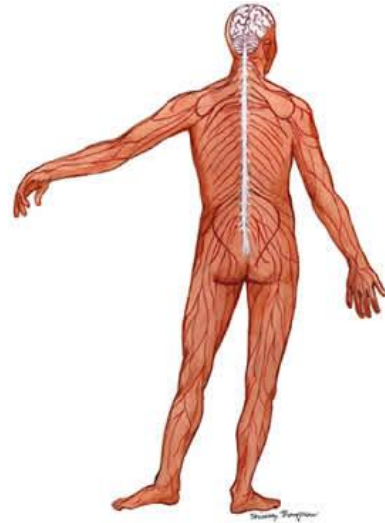
The **Nervous System** - body's speedy, electrochemical communication network consisting of nerve cells

Central Nervous System (CNS)

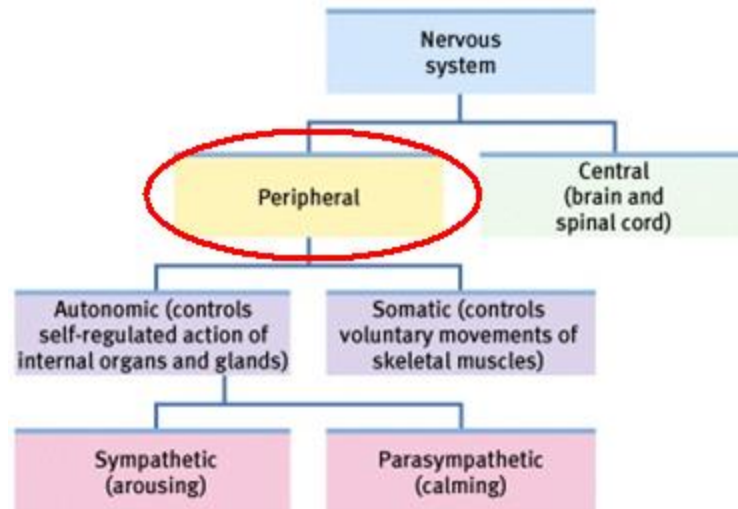
- The Brain and spinal cord
- Neural networks – interconnected neural cells; more connections made as experience gained



Peripheral Nervous System

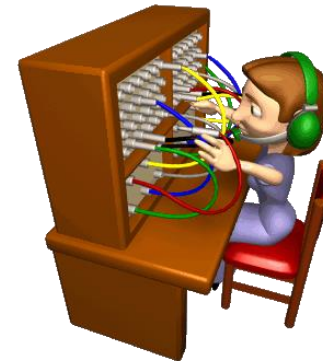


- All nerves that are not encased in bone.
- Everything but the brain and spinal cord.
- Is divided into two categories....**somatic** and **autonomic**.



Types of Neurons

- Sensory Neurons - sends receptors to CNS (Also called Afferent Neurons)
- Interneurons - internal communication neurons (Located in the Brain and Spinal Cord) takes in Sensory Signal and sends out Motor Signal
- Motor Neurons - CNS to muscle and glands (Also called Efferent Neurons)

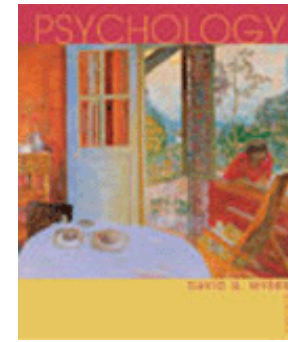


Reflexes

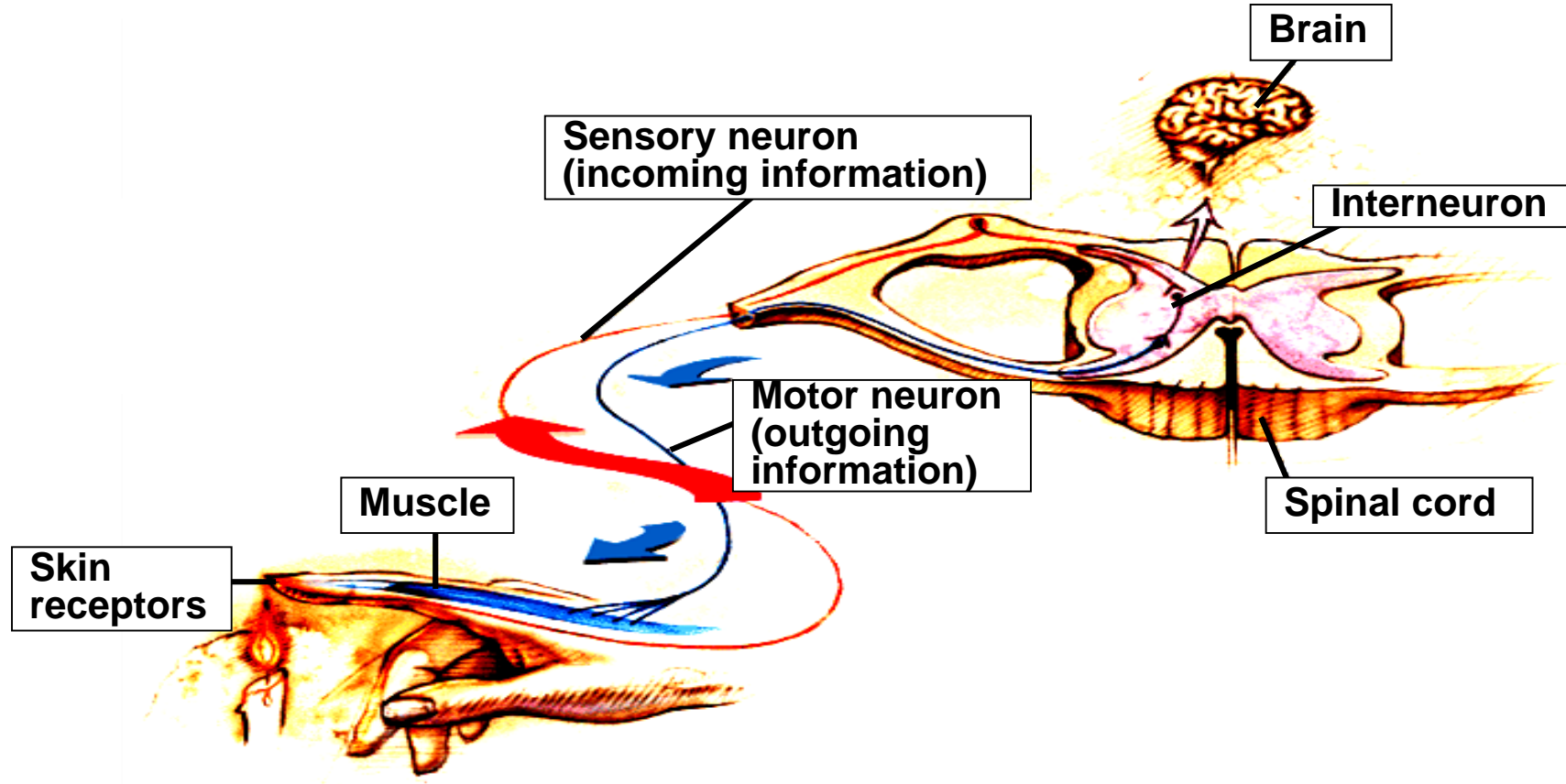
- Normally, sensory neurons take info up through spine to the brain.
- With reflexes though, some reactions occur when sensory neurons reach just the spinal cord.
- Automatic response to sensory stimulus; interneurons react to sensory neurons w/o going to brain

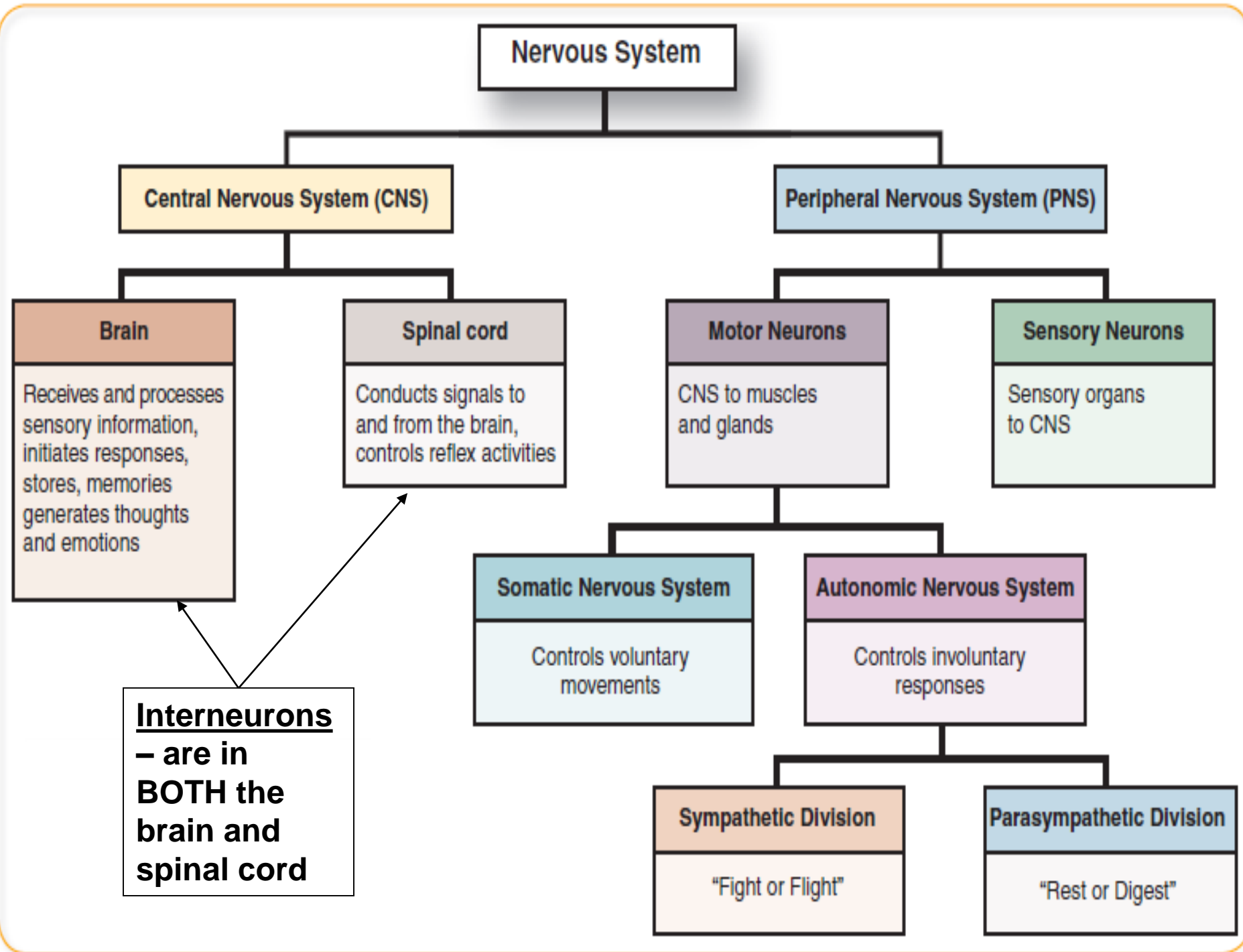


The Nervous System



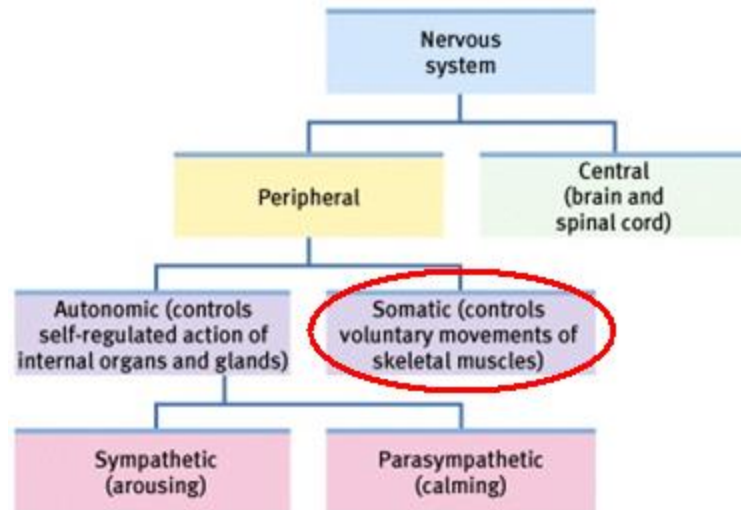
- Reflex
 - a simple, automatic, inborn response to a sensory stimulus



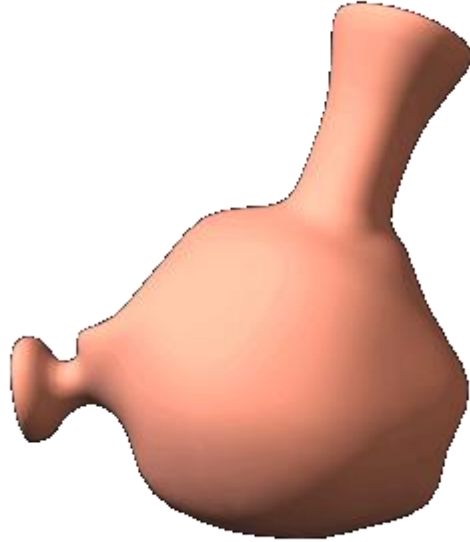


Somatic Nervous System

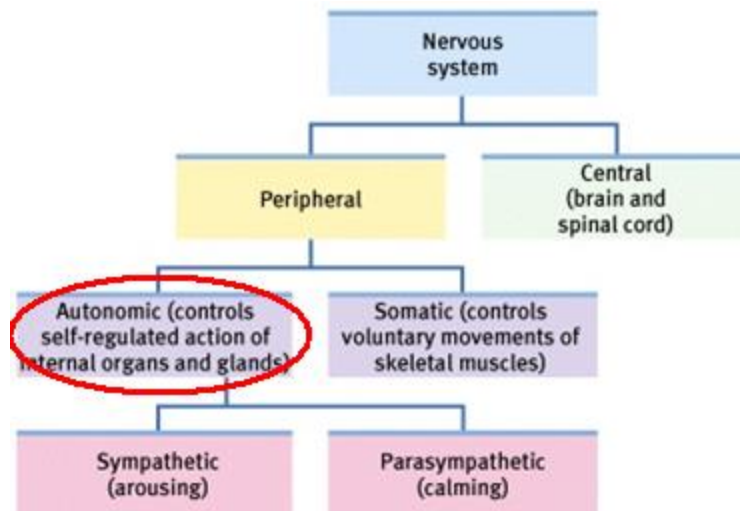
- Controls voluntary muscle movement.
- Uses motor (efferent) neurons.



Autonomic Nervous System

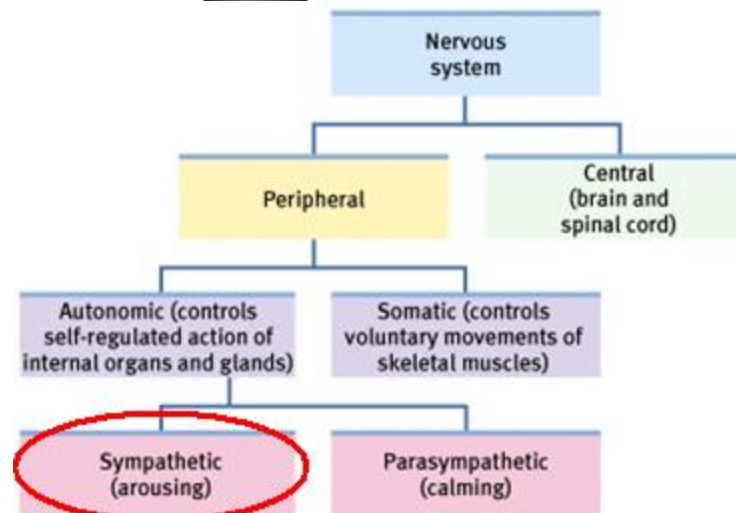


- Controls the automatic functions of the body.
- Divided into two categories...the **sympathetic** and the **parasympathetic**

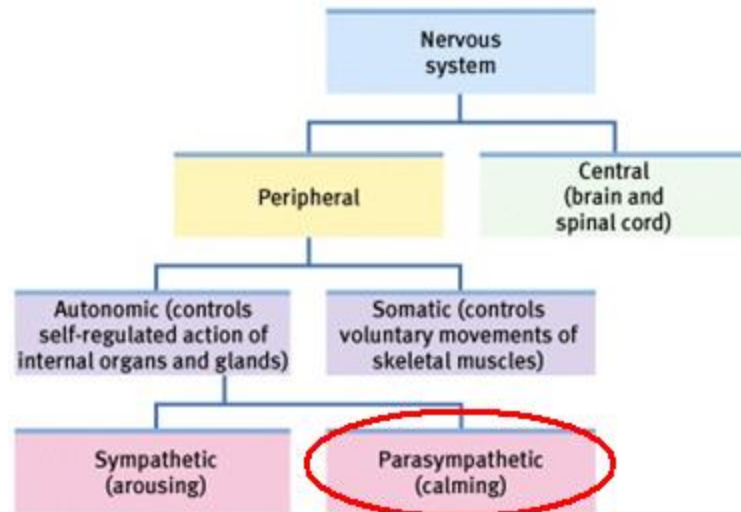


Sympathetic Nervous System

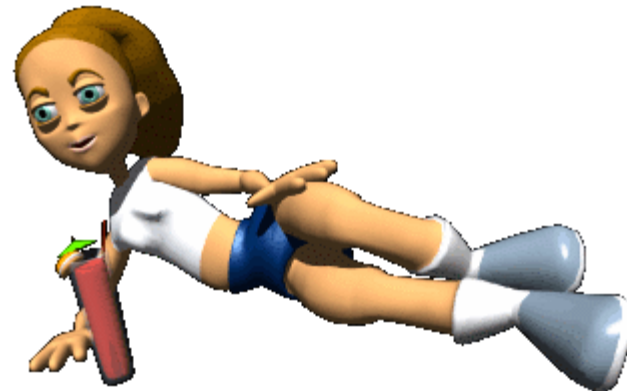
- Fight or Flight Response.
- Automatically accelerates heart rate, breathing, dilates pupils, slows down digestion.



Parasympathetic Nervous System



- Automatically slows the body down after a stressful event.
- Heart rate and breathing slow down, pupils constrict and digestion speeds up.



Sympathetic and Parasympathetic

