



NERVOUS SYSTEM

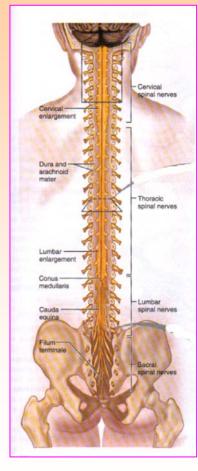
Functions of Nervous System

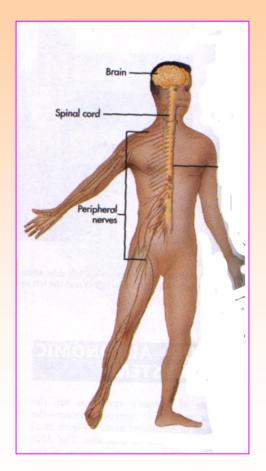
- 1. Collect sensory input
- 2. Integrate sensory input
- 3. Motor output



Organization of Nervous System

Central Nervous System (CNS) = brain and spinal cord Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) = nerves

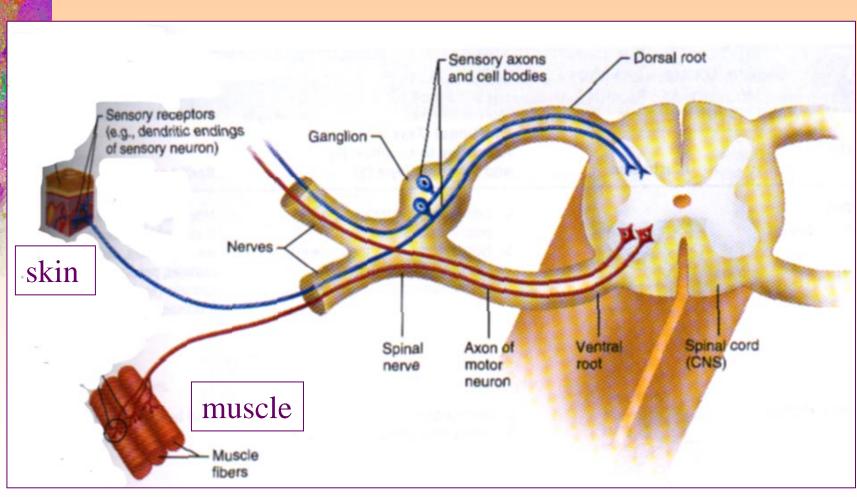


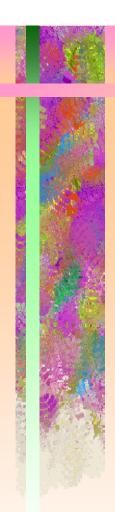


CNS

PNS

Peripheral Nervous System

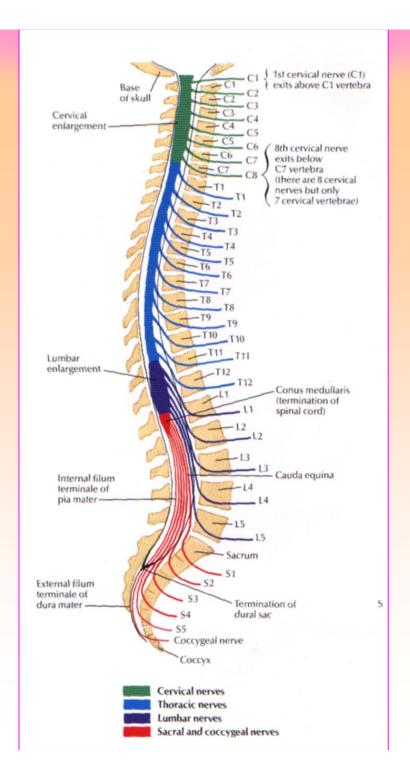




Spinal Nerves (31 pairs)

- Each pair of nerves located in particular segment (cervical, thoracic, lumbar, etc.)
- Each nerve pair is numbered for the vertebra sitting above it (i.e. nerves exit below vertebrae)
 - 8 pairs of cervical spinal nerves; *C₁-C₈
 - 12 pairs of thoracic spinal nerves; T₁-T₁₂
 - 5 pairs of lumbar spinal nerves; L₁-L₅
 - 5 pairs of sacral spinal nerves; S₁-S₅
 - 1 pair of coccygeal spinal nerves; C₀

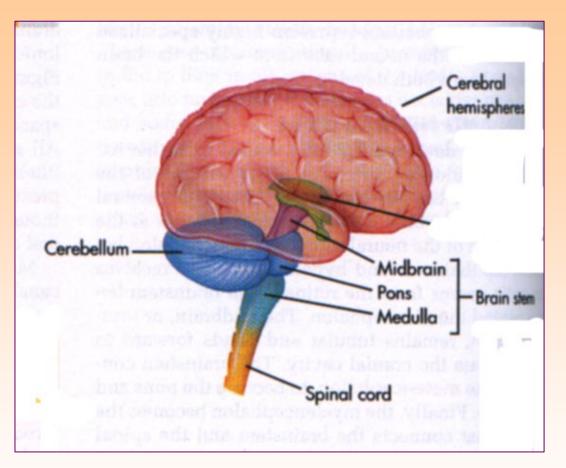
Spinal Cord Segments



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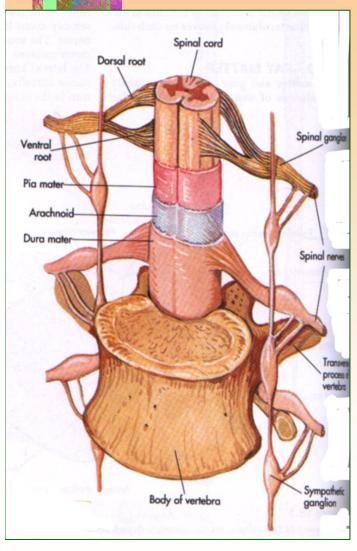
Central Nervous System



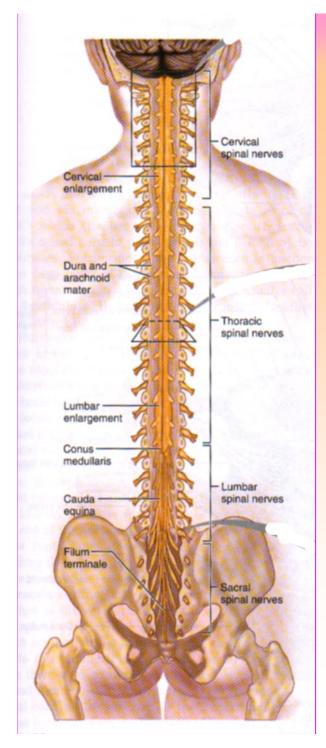
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- Brain and Spinal Cord
- Occupy Dorsal Cavity

Meninges of Brain and Spinal Cord

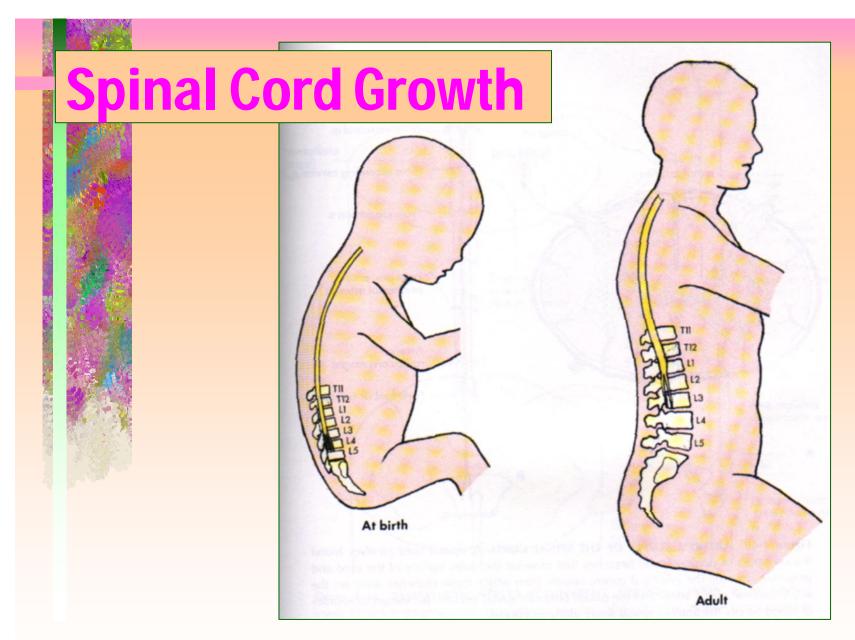


- Pia mater (deep)
 - delicate
 - highly vascular
 - adheres to brain/sp cd tissue
- Arachnoid mater (middle)
 - impermeable layer = barrier
 - raised off pia mater by rootlets
- Spinal Dura Mater (most superficial)
 - single dural sheath
- Subarachnoid Space
 - between arachnoid and pia mater
 - contains CSF
- Epidural Space
 - Between dura mater and vertebra
 - Contains fat and veins



Spinal Cord (sp cd)

- Passes inferiorly through foramen magnum into vertebral canal
- 31 pairs of spinal nerves branch off spinal cord through intervertebral foramen
- Spinal cord made of a core of gray matter surrounded by white matter

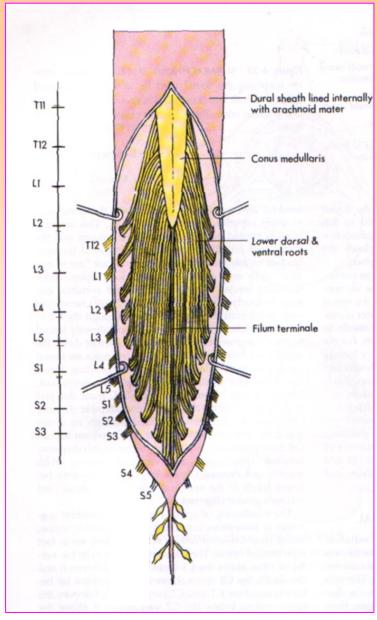


- •Runs from Medulla Oblongata to level of L1 (adults)
- Runs to level of L 3-4 (infants)



Regions of Spinal Cord

- Cervical
- Thoracic
- Lumbar
- Sacral
- Coccygeal
- Cervical + Lumbar enlargements
- Cauda equina
- Conus medullaris
- Filum terminale



Review of Neuron Anatomy

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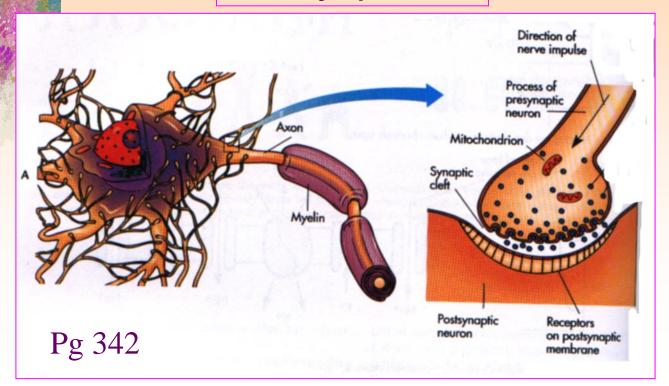
neuron

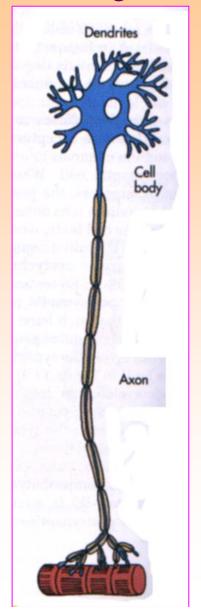


Dendrite

Axon

- Neuroglia
- Interneuron
- Synapse







Types of Nerve Fibers

- Sensory = Afferent Nerve fibers = picked up by sensory receptors throughout body (PNS) and carried TOWARDS spinal cord + brain (CNS)
- Motor = Efferent Nerve fibers = carried AWAY from CNS by nerves of PNS to innervate body's muscles and glands
- Remember: SAME

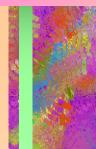
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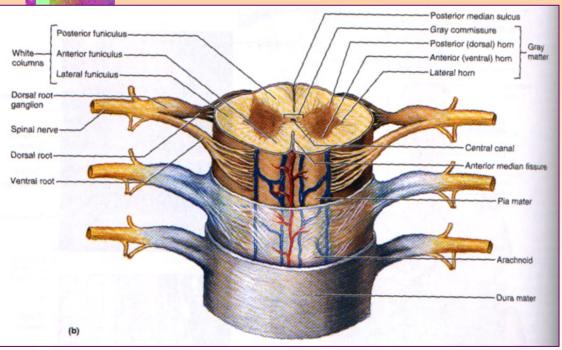


- Somatic Sensory "body senses"
 - touch, pressure, temperature, vibration of body, muscles stretching, balance
- Visceral Sensory "organ senses"
 - Stretch, pain, temperature in organs
 - (eg) nausea, hunger, cramps
- Somatic Motor "body movement"
 - Voluntary contraction of skeletal muscles
- Visceral Motor "organ movement"
 - Contraction of smooth muscle, glands
 - = Autonomic Nervous System



Cross Section of Spinal Cord

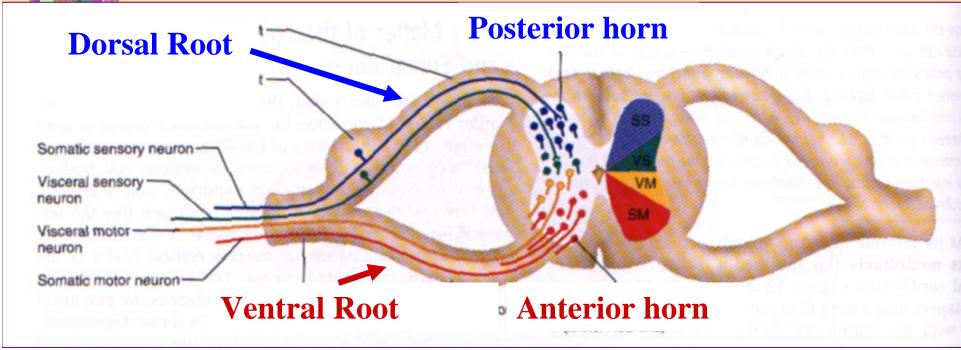




- Gray Matter
 - "H" shaped Inner core
 - Gray Commissure = crossbar of "H"
 - Central Canal = in gray commissure
 - Posterior/Dorsal horns
 - Anterior/Ventral horns
- Composed of
 - Cell bodies
 - Unmyelinated axons
 - Dendrites
 - Neuroglia



Gray Matter



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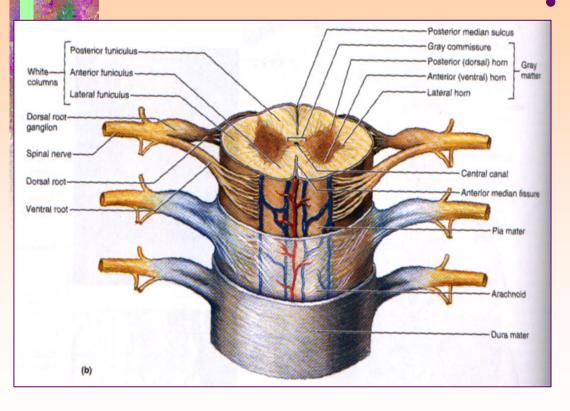


- Posterior Horns = made of interneurons transmit info from cell bodies outside of sp cd INTO the sp cd
 - Dorsal Root contains Sensory Fibers
 - Somatic Sensory (SS)
 - Visceral Sensory (VS)
 - Dorsal Root Ganglia-swelling in dorsal root that these interneurons pass through
- Anterior Horns = made of cell bodies of motor neurons that send axons OUT of sp cd to muscles and glands
 - Ventral Root contains Motor Fibers
 - Visceral Motor
 - Somatic Motor





Cross Section of Spinal Cord



White Matter

- Surrounds gray matter
- White columns
 - Posterior funiculus
 - Anterior funiculus
 - Lateral funiculus
- Composed of:
 - Myelinated axons
 - Unmyelinated axons

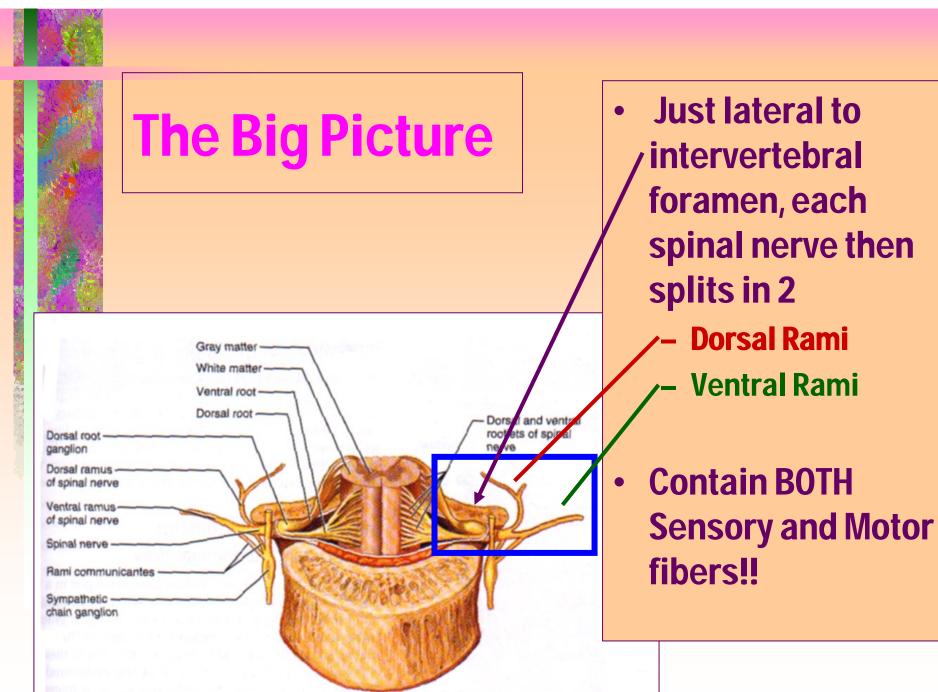


White Matter

Fxn: Allows communication between parts of spinal cord, and between brain + spinal cord

Two main types of nerve fibers

- Ascending: carry SENSORY info from body to brain
 - (eg) touch, pressure, pain, temperature,
- Descending: carry MOTOR info from brain to sp cd
 - (eg) control precise, skilled movement = writing, maintain balance, create movement





Autonomic Nervous System

- Visceral Motor Function
- Not easily controlled by will
- (eg) Get nervous and sweat
- Innervate smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, glands
- Regulate visceral function!



PARASYMPATHETIC

SYMPATHETIC

- Rest + Digest
- When body is inactive
- (eg) digestion, excretion, urination
- Conserves energy, directs "housekeeping"
- Cranio-sacral spinal segments

- Fight, Flight or Fright
- When body is active
- (eg) sweats, deep breathing, increases heart rate
- Procuses on functions necessary to the moment
- Thoraco-lumbar spinal segments



Somatic Nervous System

- Controls contraction of skeletal muscle
- Voluntary control
- (e.g.) running, moving limbs



