

Nervous system: review

Sándor Katz M.D.,Ph.D.

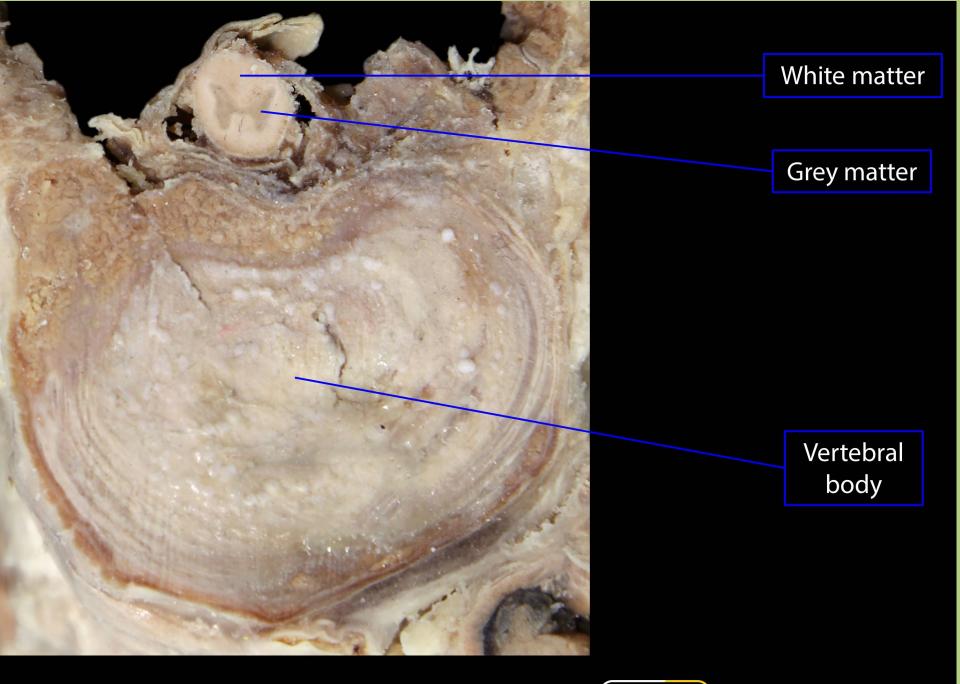




Spinal cord



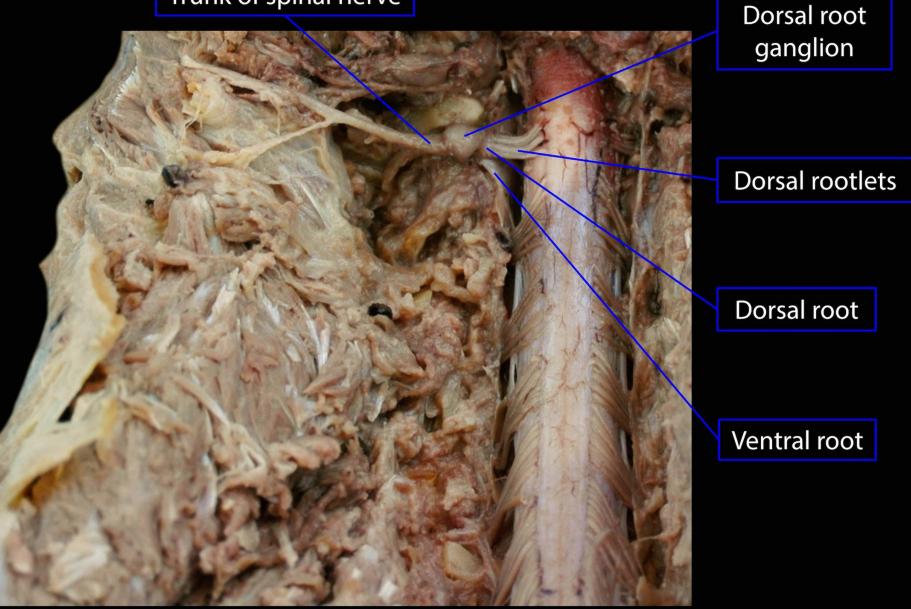




Transverse section of vertebral column, superior (BlueLink)

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Trunk of spinal nerve



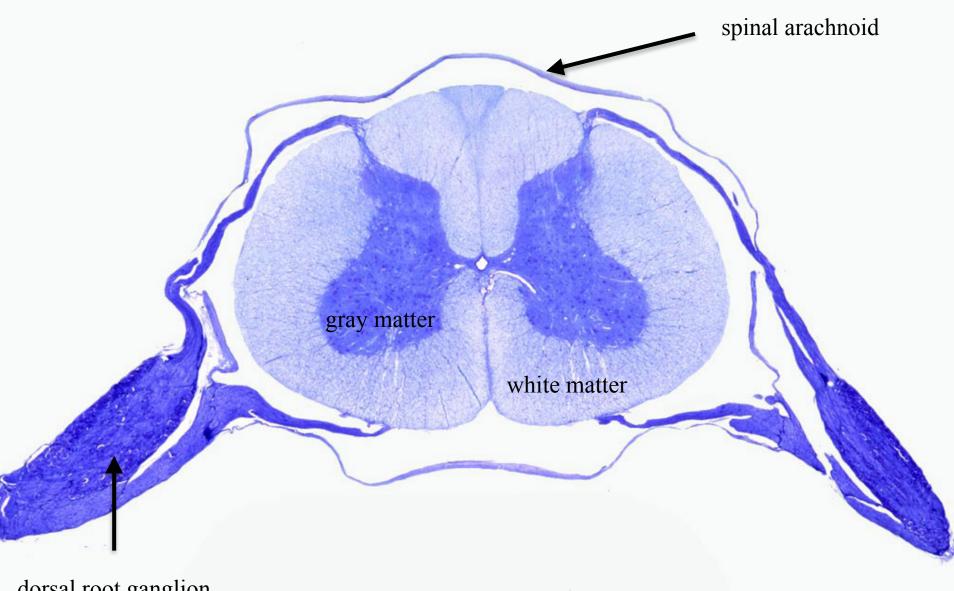
Spinal nerve, posteroinferior



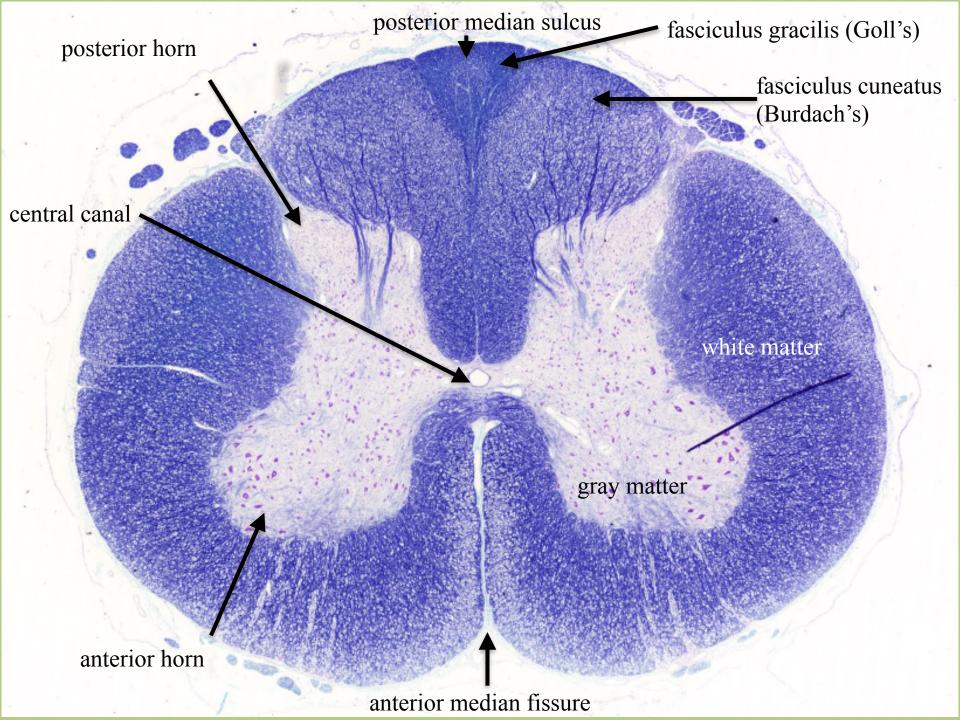
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dorsal root ganglion

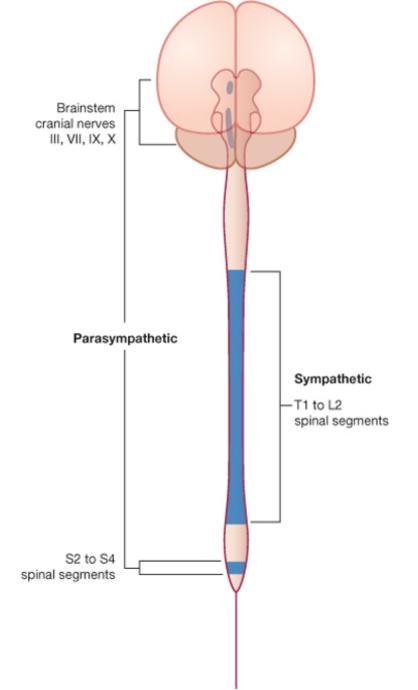


Autonomic nervous system

The neurons of the **sympathetic nervous system** are located in the lateral horns of *thoracic and lumbar segments of the spinal cord (T1-L2)*.

The neurons of the **parasympathetic system** are located in parts of the *brainstem* and in the *sacral spinal cord* (S2-S4).

The **enteric nervous system** is now regarded as an *independent part* of the autonomic nervous system.



Drake: Gray's Anatomy for Students, 2nd Edition.

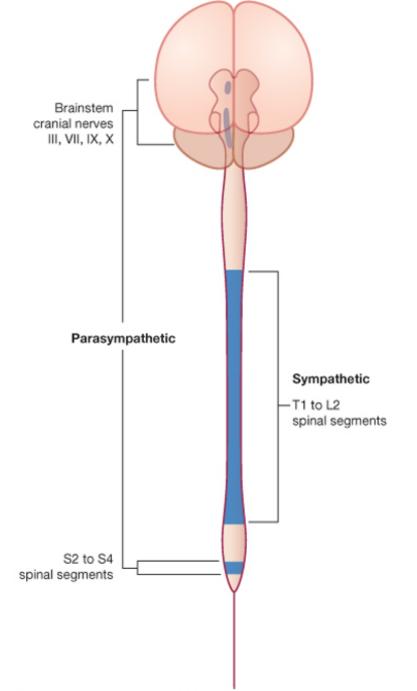
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Autonomic nervous system

The sympathetic nervous system is excitatory part of the autonomic nervous system (fight or flight).

The parasympathetic nervous system coordinates rest and digestive processes (rest and digest).

The transmitter at the target organ is *acetylcholine in the parasympathetic* and *norepinephrine in the sympathetic nervous system*.



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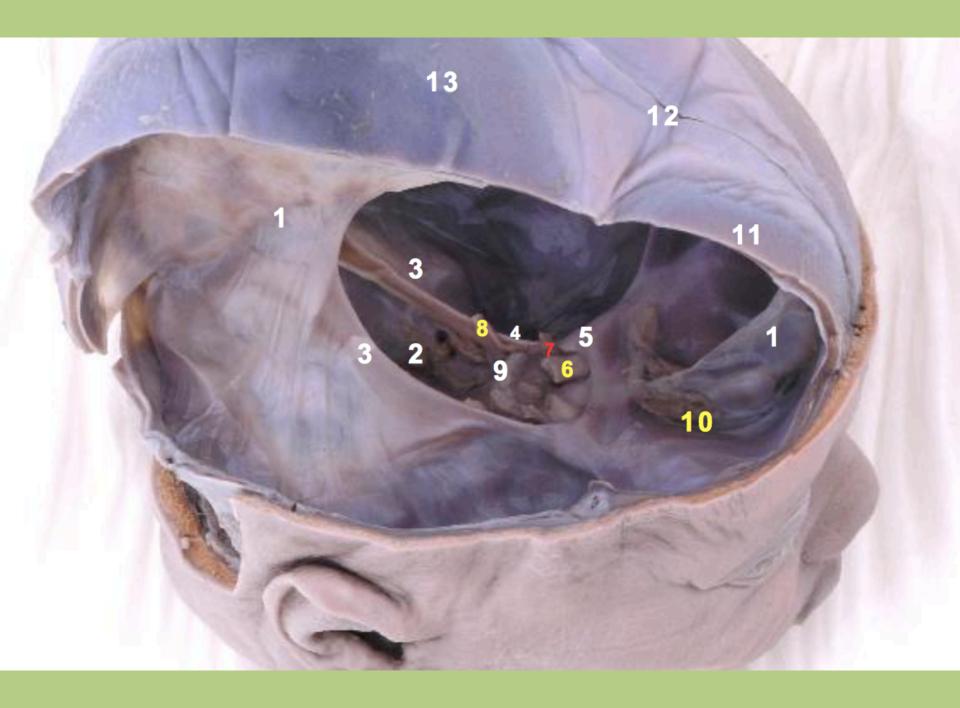
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organ	sympathetic nervous system	parasympathetic nervous system
eye	pupillary dilation	pupillary constriction
salivary glands	decreased salivation	increased salivation
heart	increased heart rate	decreased heart rate
lungs	decreased bronchial secretion and bronchodilation	increased bronchial secretion and bronchoconstriction
gastrointestinal tract	decrease in secretion and motility	increase in secretion and motility
male sex organs	ejaculation	erection
skin	vasoconstriction, sweating and piloerection	no effect

Cerebrum



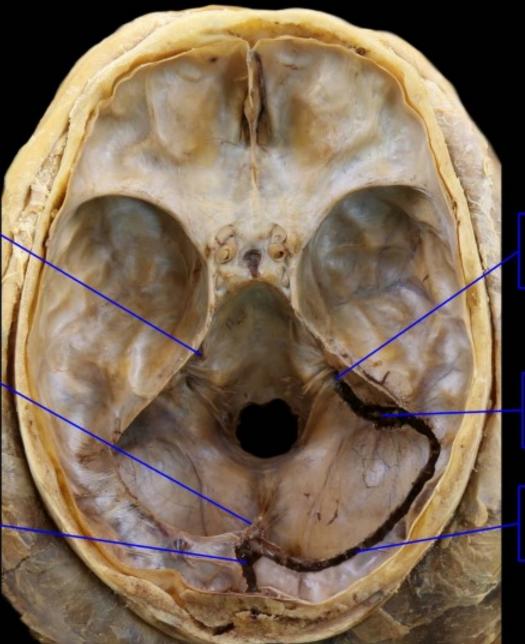




Inferior petrosal sinus

Falx cerebelli, with occipital sinus

Confluence of sinuses, opened



Jugular foramen, containing IJV

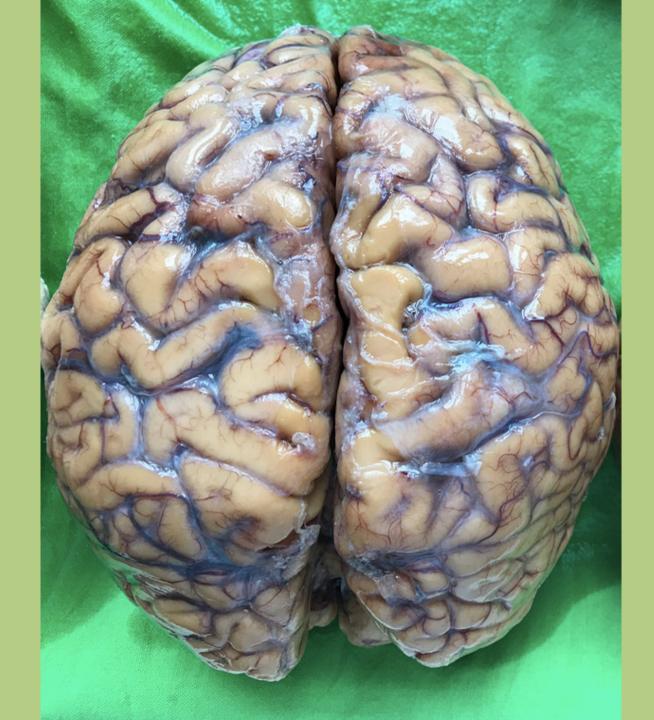
Sigmoid sinus, opened

Transverse sinus, opened

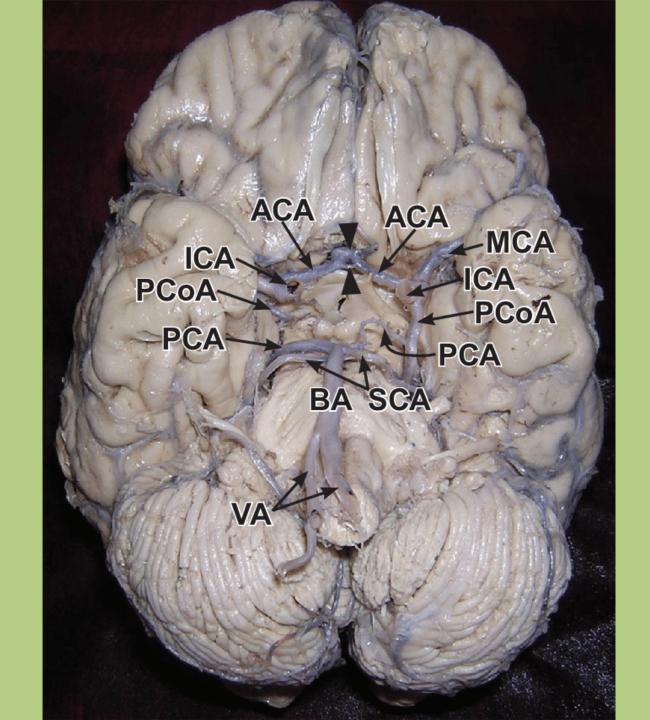
Cranial cavity, superior



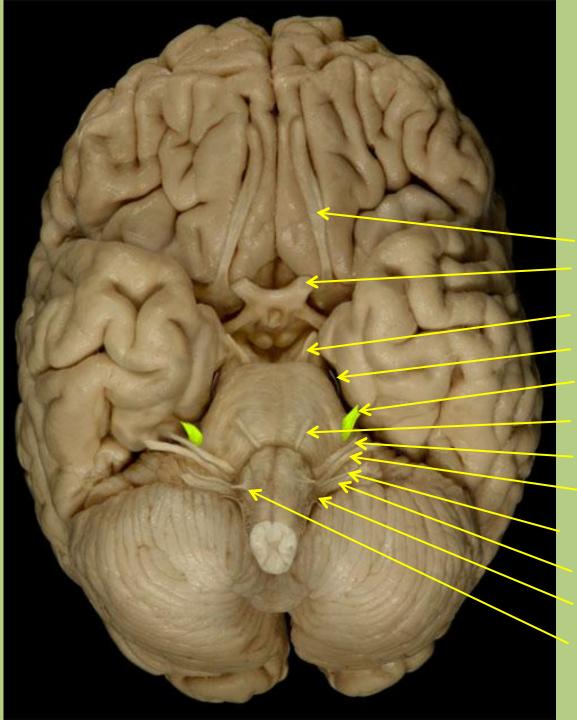
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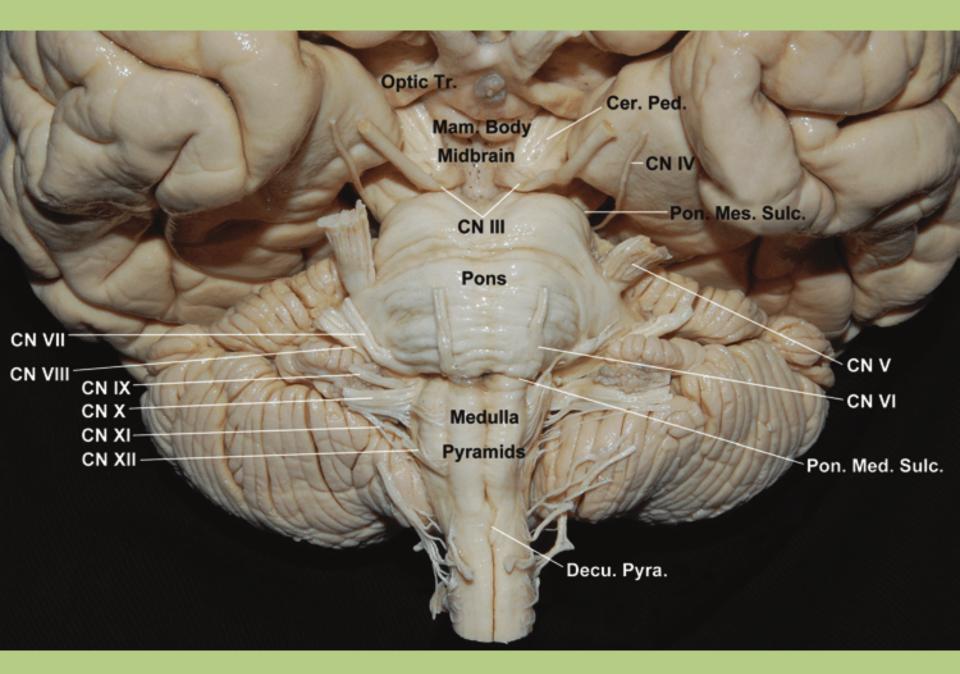




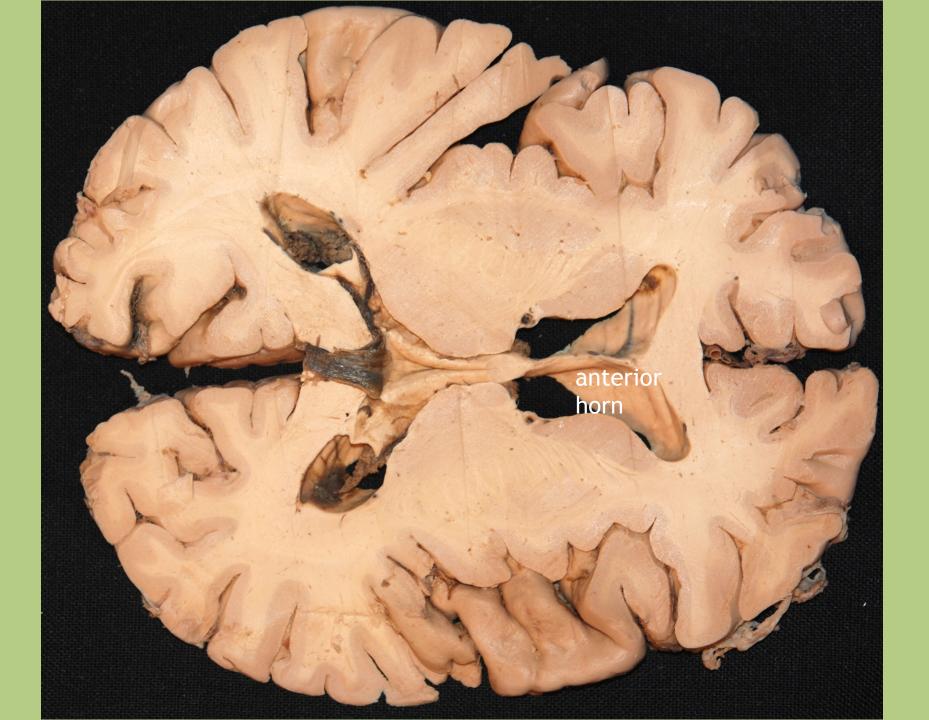


Cranial nerves

- I. Olfactory nerve
- II. Optic nerve
- **III. Oculomotor nerve**
- **IV.** Trochlear nerve
- V. Trigeminal nerve
- VI. Abducent nerve
- VII. Facial nerve
- VIII.Vestibulocochlear nerve
- IX. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- X. Vagus nerve
- XI. Accessory nerve
- XII. Hypoglossal nerve

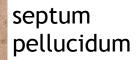




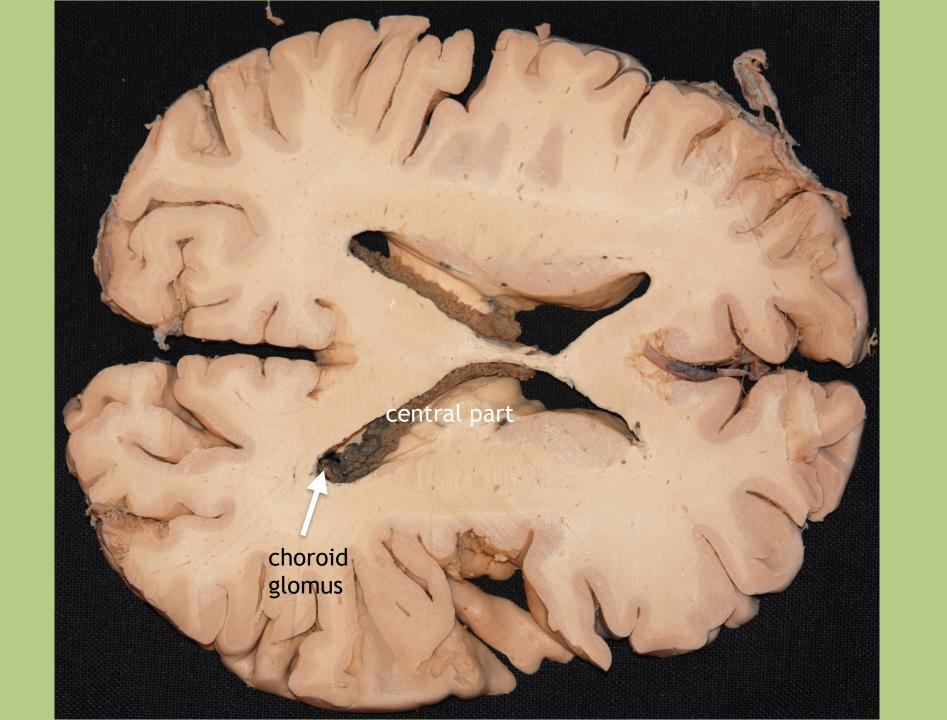


head of caudate nucleus

genu of corpus callosum



rostrum of corpus callosum



lamina affixa

body of fornix

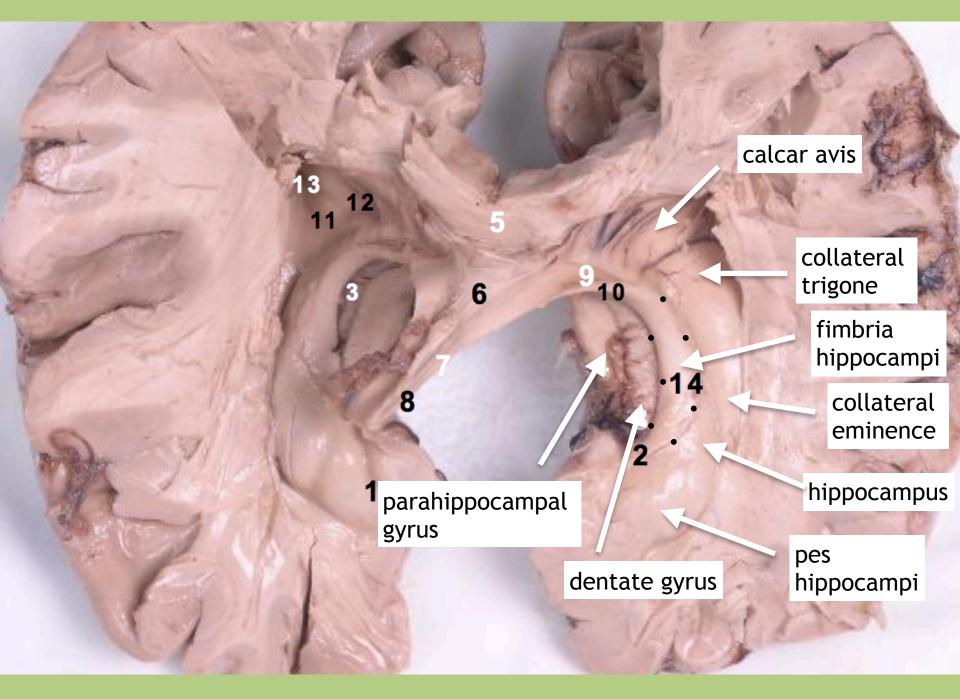
choroid plexus

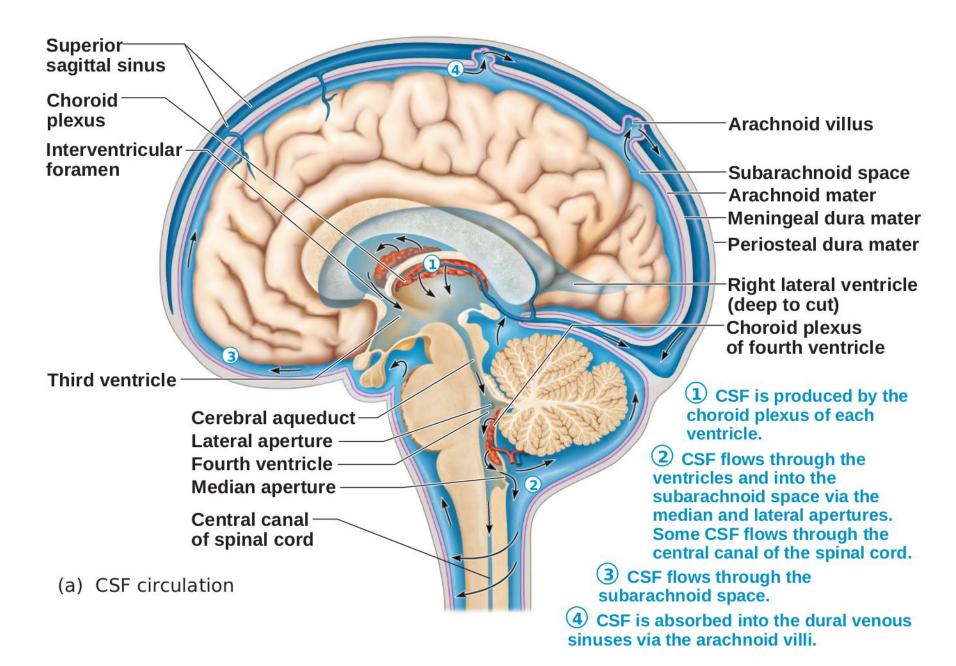
lamina affixa

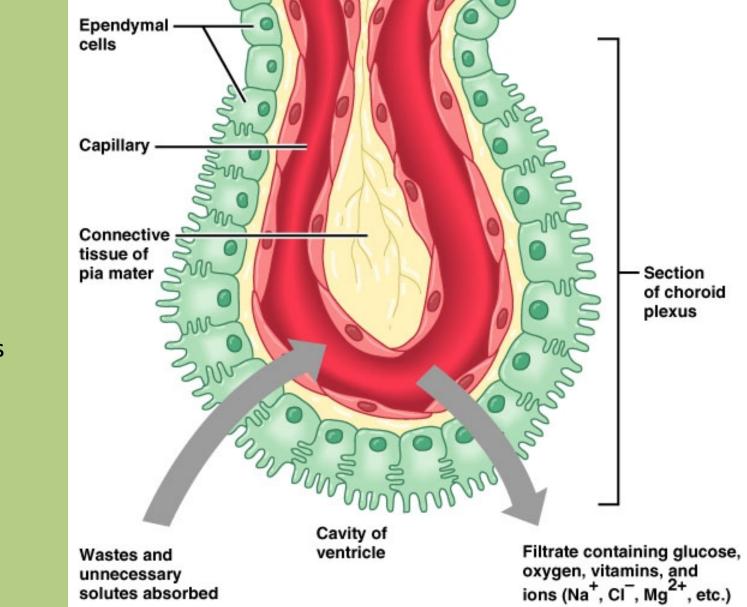
stria terminalis (major output pathway of amygdala) covering the thalamostriate vein

body of caudate nucleus

posterior horn



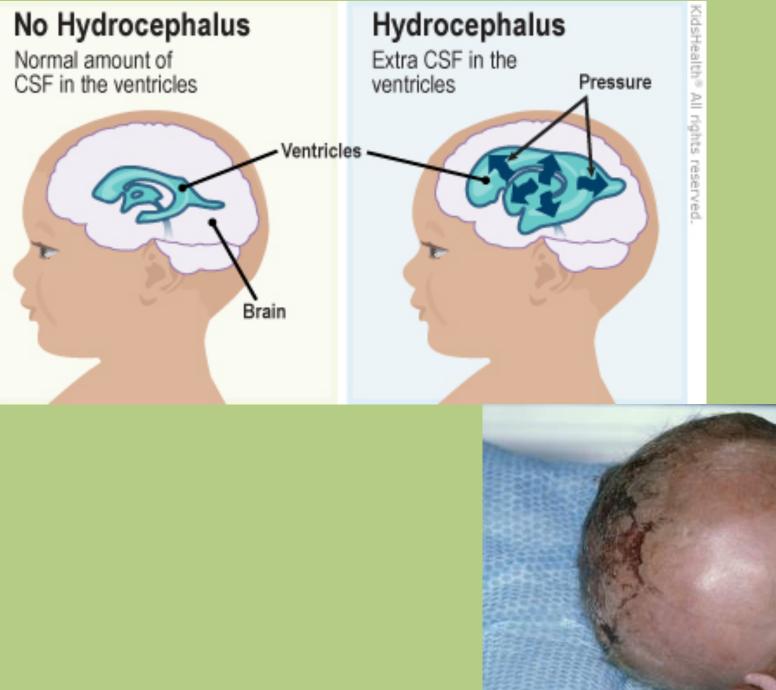




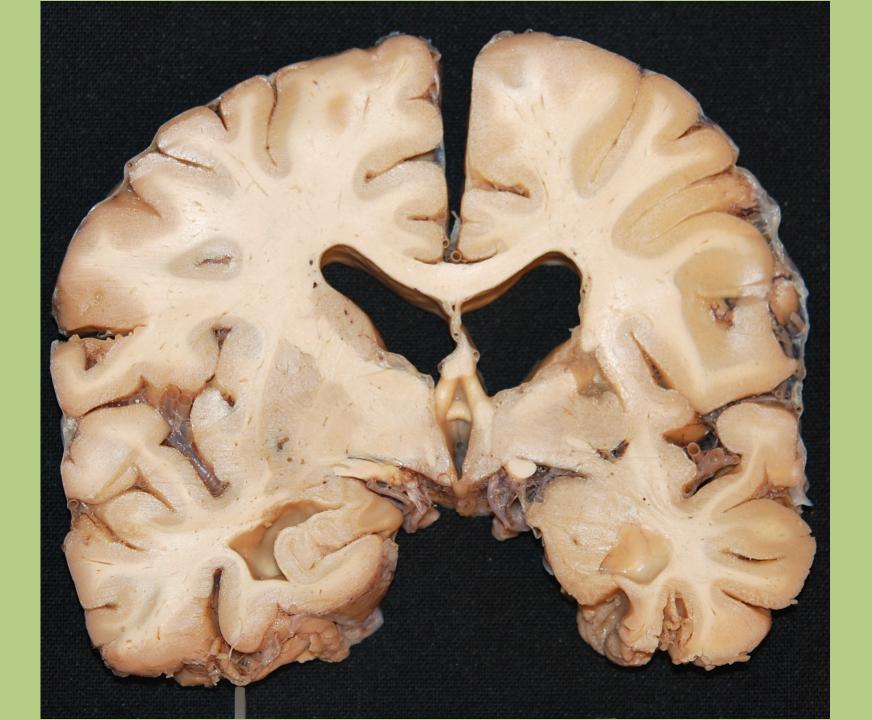
choroid plexus

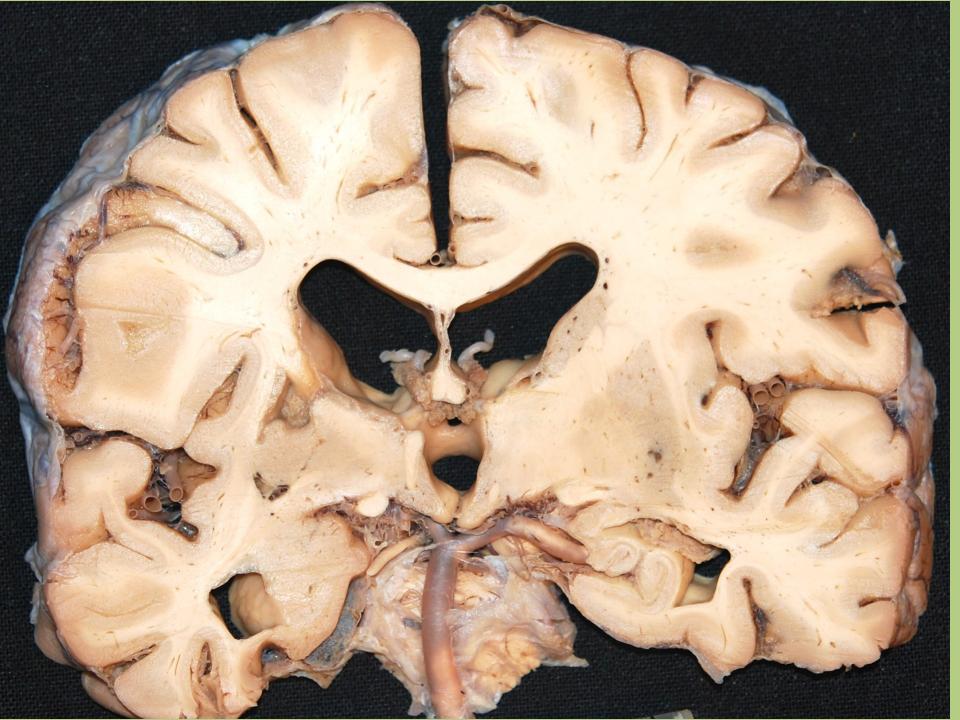
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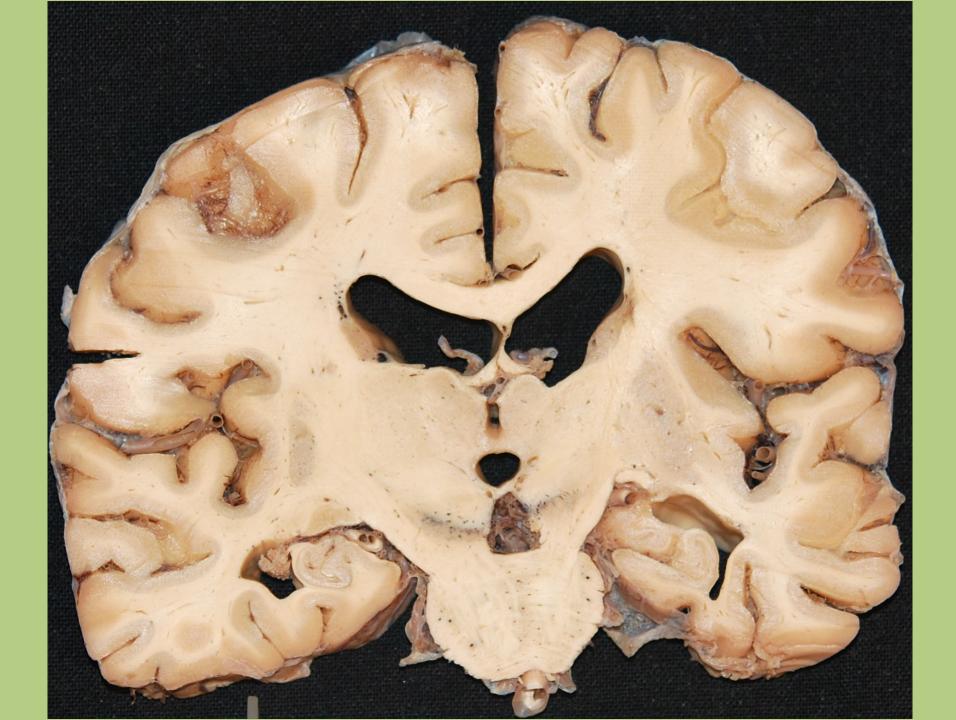
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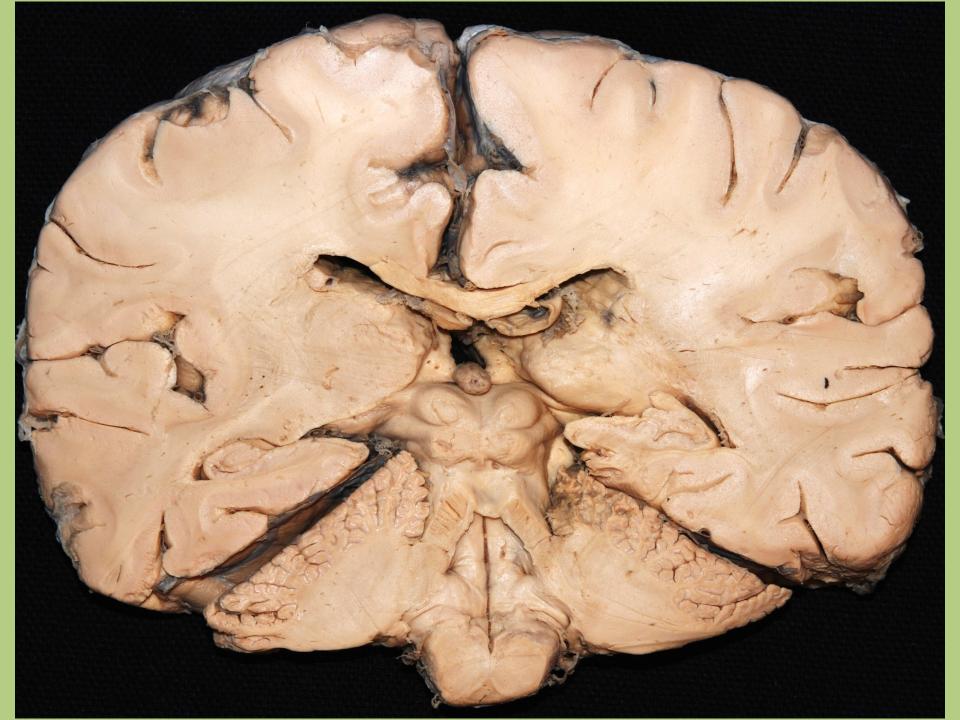








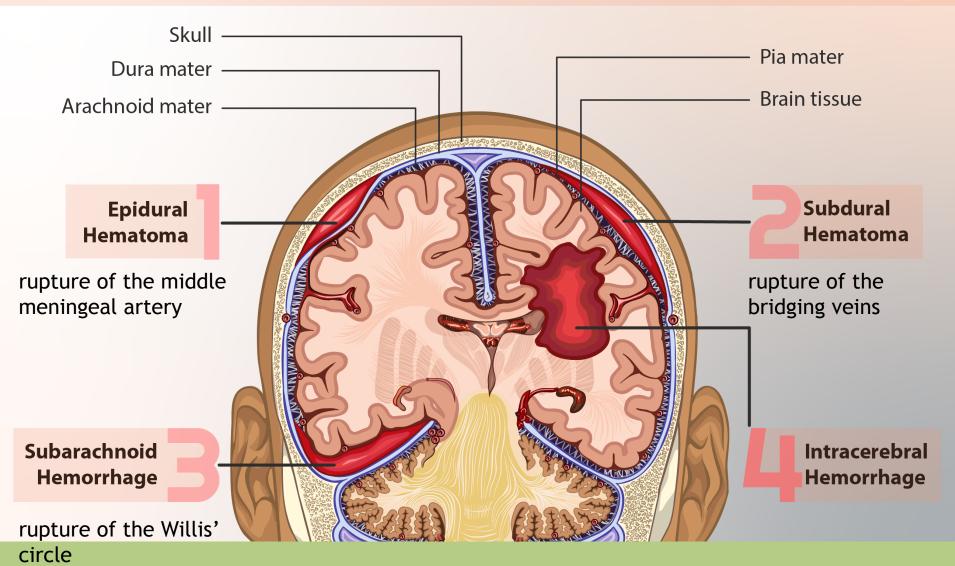






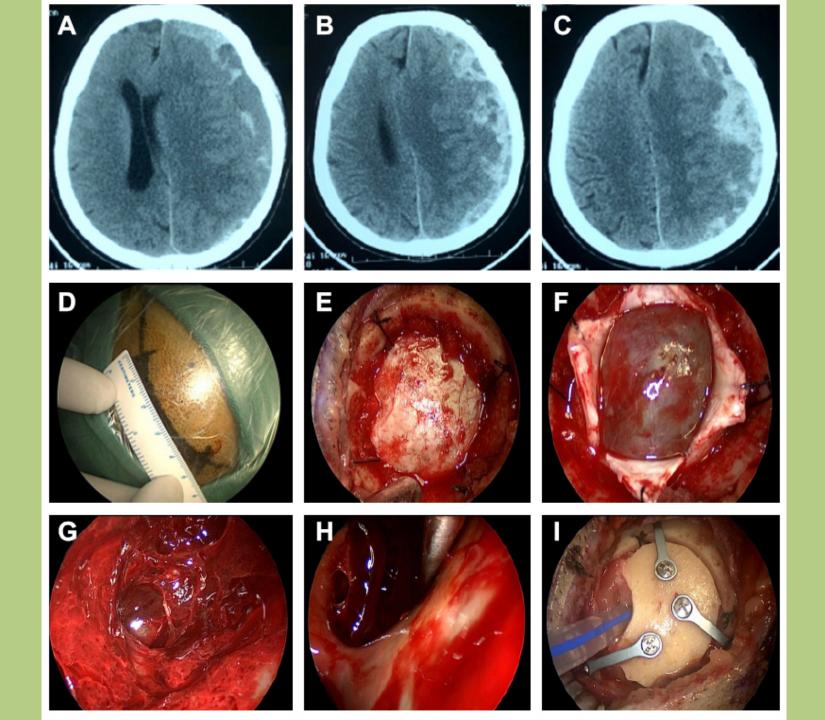
Pathology

Types of brain hemorrhage



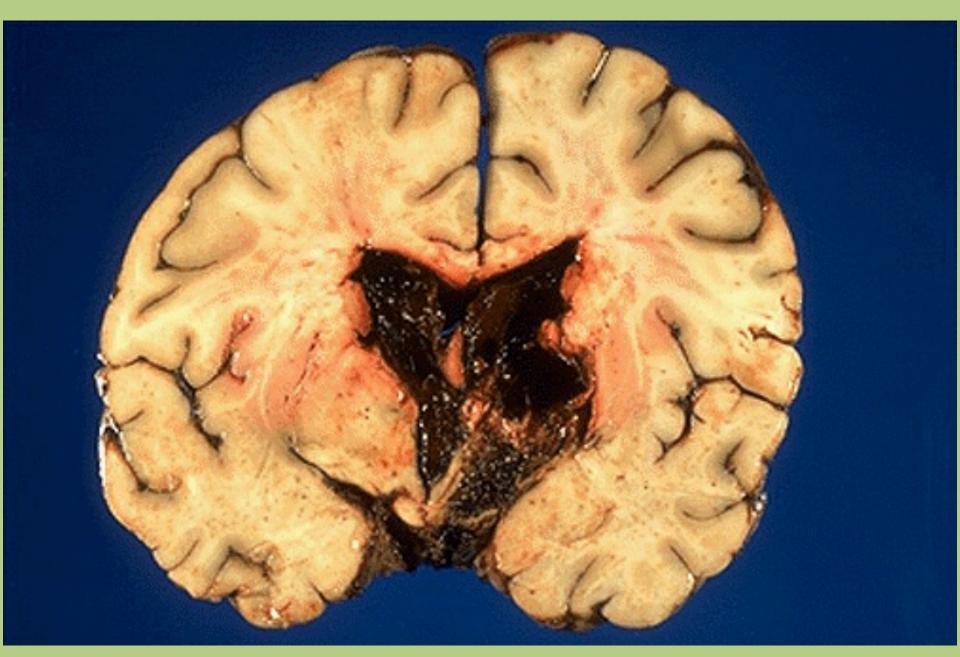
subdural hemorrhage



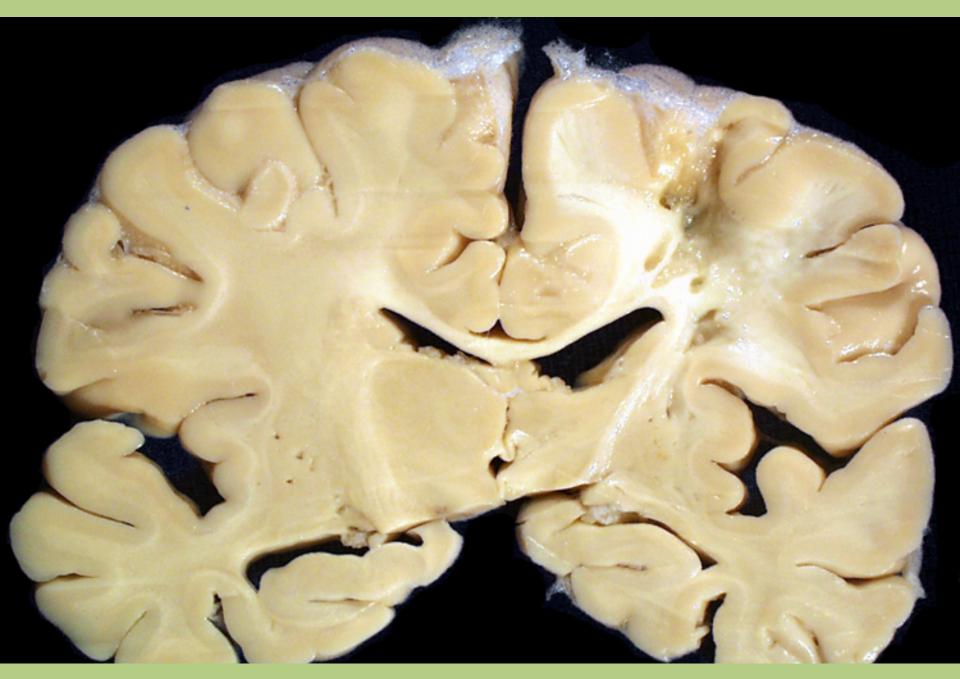


subarachnoid hemorrhage





hemorrhagic stroke

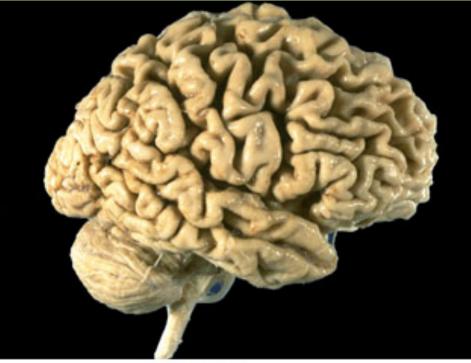


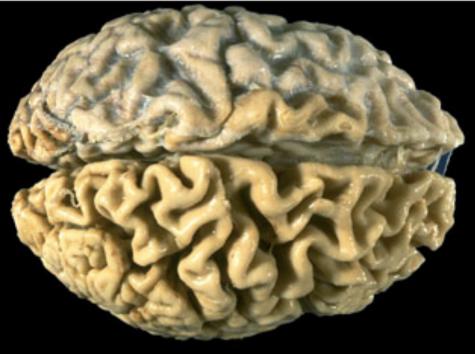
ischemic stroke

Atrophy









Alzheimer's disease

Thank you for your attention.

References: A.D.A.M. McGraw-Hill Company's pictures WebPath Nature Reviews Pearson Education Sinauer Associate studyblue.com BlueLink.com