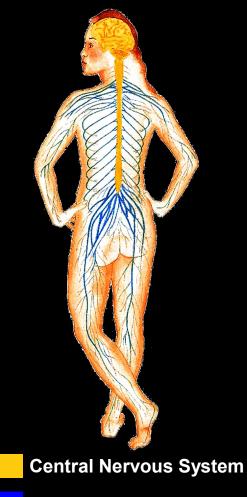
The Nervous System

 Major division - Central vs. Peripheral
 Central or CNS- brain and spinal cord

% Peripheral- nerves
connecting CNS to
muscles and organs



Peripheral Nervous System

The Nervous System

Dr. R. Venkatesan M.Sc (Ex.Phy)., M.Sc (Psy)., M.P.Ed., M.Phil.,PGDY., Ph.D.

Peripheral Nervous System

% 3 kinds of neurons connect CNS to the body

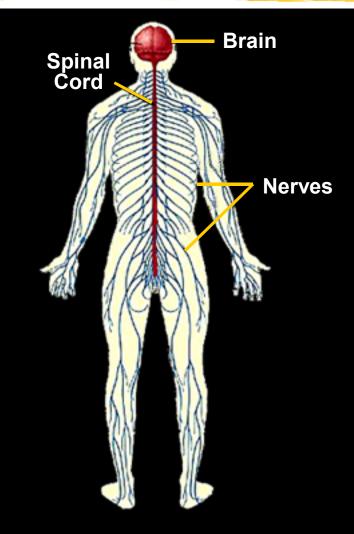
△sensory

motor

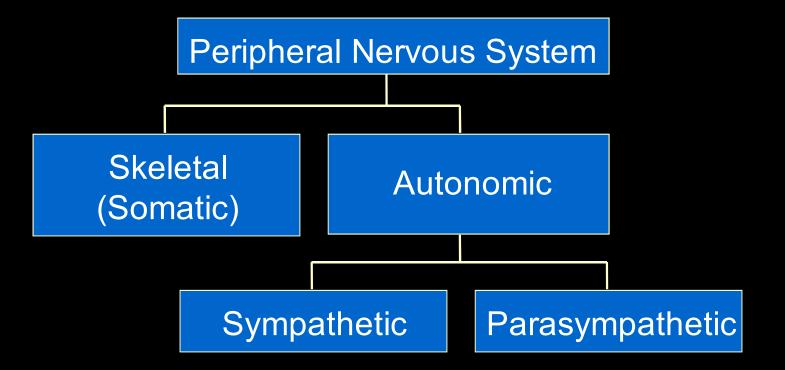
⊠interneuron's

- # Motor CNS to muscles and organs
- Sensory sensory receptors to CNS

% Interneurons: Connections Within CNS



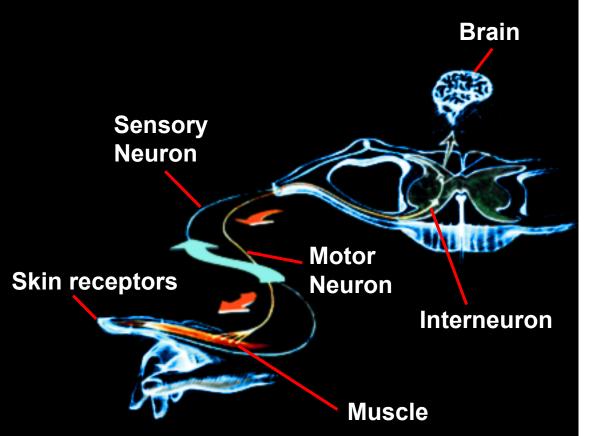
Peripheral Nervous System



Somatic System

Nerves to/from spinal cord

- control muscle movements
- somatosensory inputs
- Both Voluntary and reflex movements
- **%** Skeletal Reflexes
 - simplest is spinal reflex arc



Autonomic System

Two divisions:

- **Sympathetic**
- Parasympatheitic

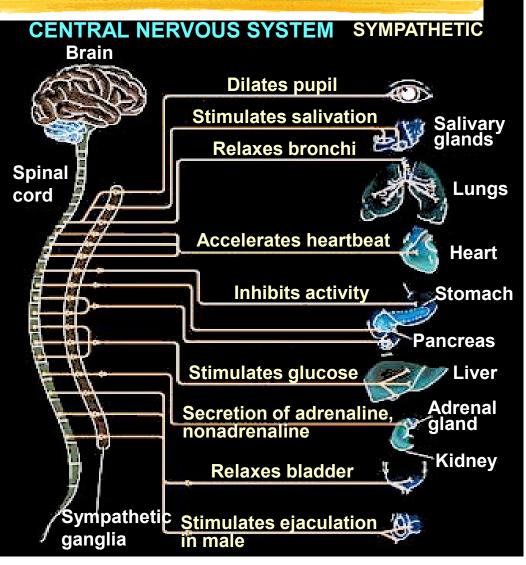
Control involuntary functions

- 🗠 heartbeat
- blood pressure
- respiration
- perspiration
- digestion

Can be influenced by thought and emotion

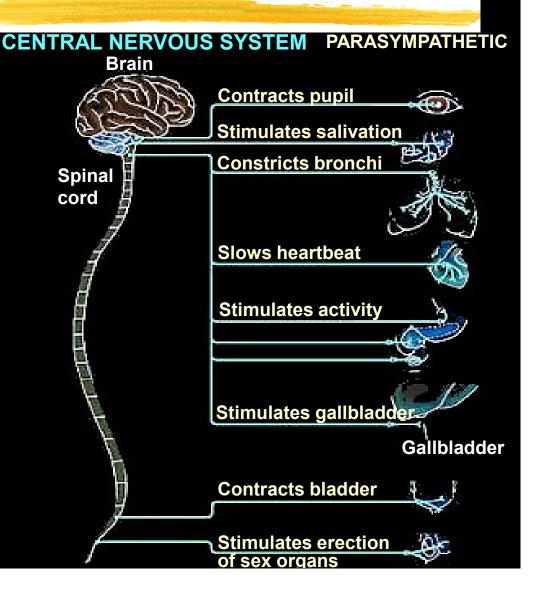
Sympathetic

- % "Fight or flight"
 response
- **#** Release adrenaline and noradrenaline
- Increases heart rate and blood pressure
- % Increases blood flow to skeletal muscles
- % Inhibits digestive
 functions



Parasympathetic

- % "Rest and digest "
 system
 % Calms body to
 conserve and
- maintain energy
 % Lowers heartbeat,
- breathing rate, blood pressure



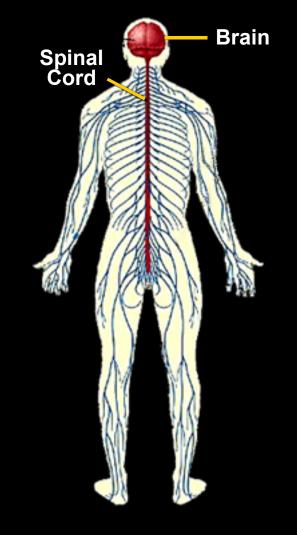
Summary of autonomic differences

Autonomic nervous system controls physiological arousal

Sympathetic division (arousing)		Parasympathetic division (calming)
Pupils dilate	EYES	Pupils contract
Decreases	SALVATION	Increases
Perspires	SKIN	Dries
Increases	RESPERATION	Decreases
Accelerates	HEART	Slows
Inhibits	DIGESTION	Activates
Secrete stress hormones	ADRENAL GLANDS	Decrease secretion of stress hormones

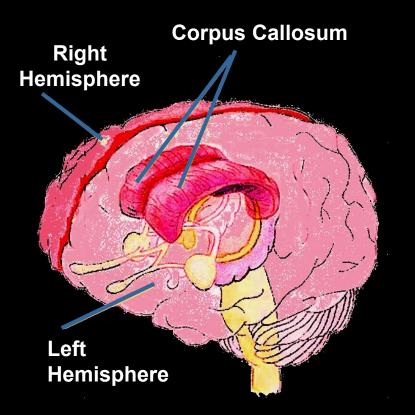
Central Nervous System

Brain and Spinal Cord

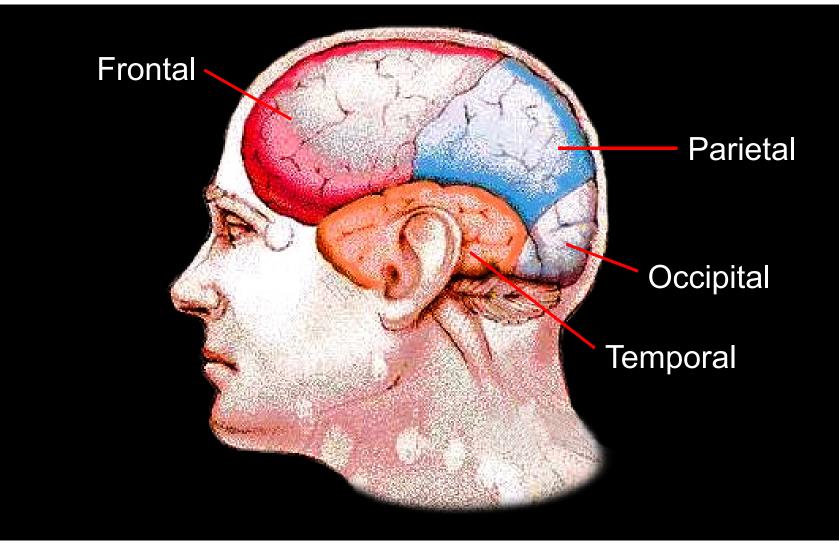


Brain has 2 Hemispheres

- **% Left & Right sides are separate**
- % Corpus Callosum : major pathway between hemispheres
- **%** Some functions are 'lateralized'
 - 🗠 language on left
 - ☐ math, music on right
- **% Lateralization is never** 100%



Each hemisphere is divided into 4 lobes



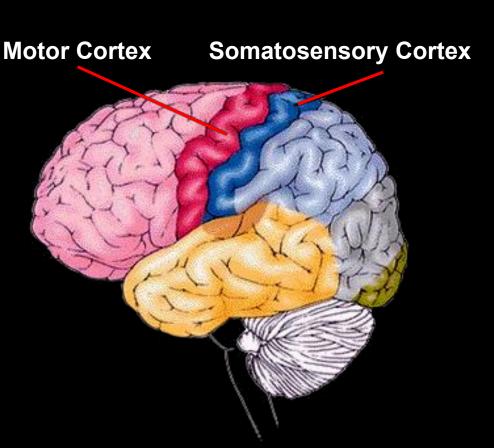
Sensory Information sent to opposite hemisphere

- **# Principle is Contralateral** Organization
- Sensory data crosses over in pathways leading to the cortex
- **# Visual Crossover**
 - Ieft visual field to right hemisphere
 - right field to left
- **# Other senses similar**



Contralateral Motor Control

- Movements controled by motor area
- **X** Right hemisphere controls left side of body
- % Left hemisphere
 controls right side
- % Motor nerves cross
 sides in spinal cord



Corpus Callosum

- % Major (but not only)
 pathway between sides
- **%** Connects comparable structures on each side
- Permits data received on one side to be processed in both hemispheres
- **X** Aids motor coordination of left and right side

Medial surface of right hemisphere

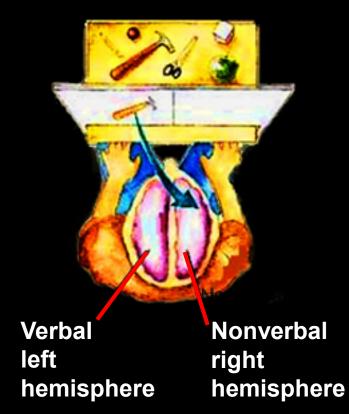
Corpus Callosum

Corpus Callosum

#What happens when the corpus callosum is cut?
Sensory inputs are still crossed
Motor outputs are still crossed
Hemispheres can't exchange data

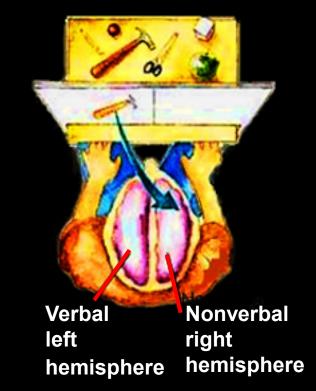
The 'Split Brain' studies

Surgery for epilepsy: cut the corpus callosum
Roger Sperry, 1960's
Special apparatus
* picture input to just one side of brain
* Screen blocks objects on table from view

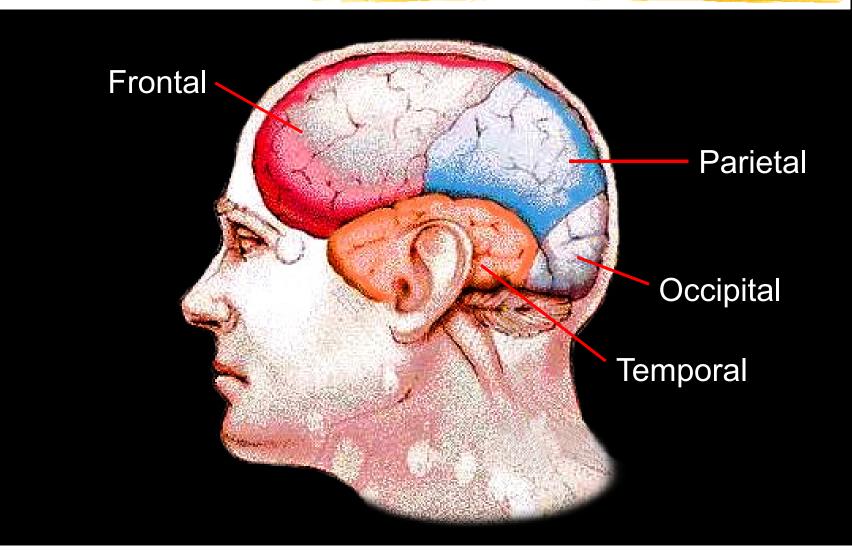


The 'Split Brain' studies

Picture to right brain
A can't name the object
A left hand can identify by touch **#** Picture to left brain
A can name the object
A left hand cannot identify by touch

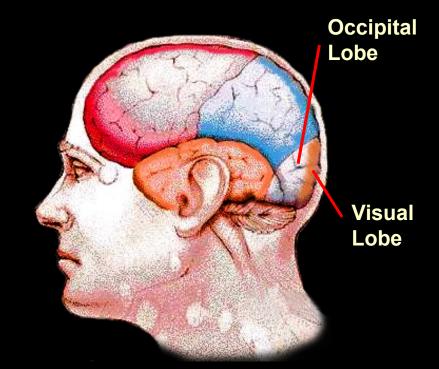


Localization of function



Occipital Lobe

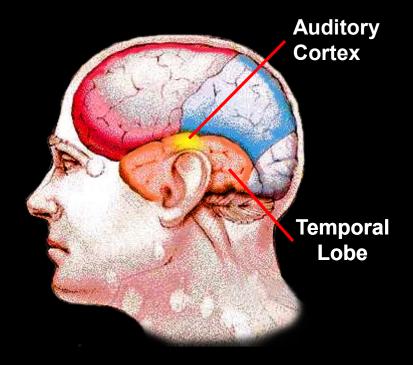
and temporal lobes



Temporal Lobe

Contains primary auditory cortex

- Inputs are auditory, visual patterns
 speech recognition
 face recognition
 word recognition
 memory formation
 Outputs to limbic
 System based Ganglia
 - System, basal Ganglia, and brainstem



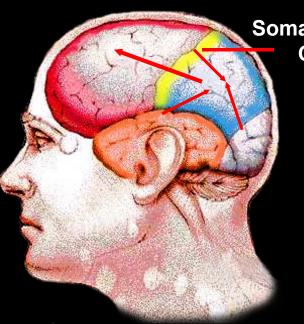
Parietal Lobe

% Inputs from multiple senses

contains primary somatosensory cortex

% borders visual &
auditory cortex

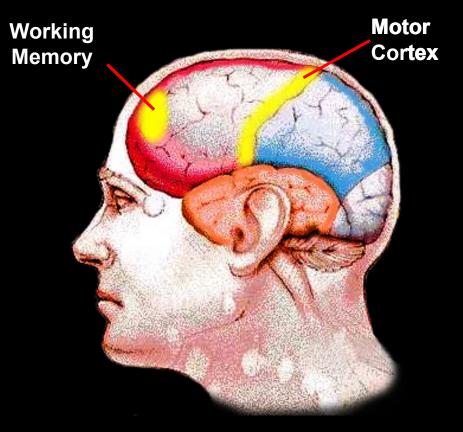
- **# Outputs to Frontal lobe**
 - **#** hand-eye coordination
 - **%** eye movements
 - **#** attention



Somatosensory Cortex

Frontal Lobe

- % Contains primary motor cortex
- **%** No direct sensory input
- % Important planning and sequencing areas
- **# Broca's area for speech**
- % Prefrontal area for working memory



Frontal Lobe Disorders

#Broca's area productive aphasia **%Prefrontal area** Iose track of ongoing context fail to inhibit inappropriate responses **#Often measured with the Wisconsin Card Sorting Task**

- **%** Row of 4 example cards set out
- **#** Patient is given a deck of 64 different cards
- **% Told to place each card under the one it best matches**
- **X** Told correct or incorrect after each card
- **%** Must deduce what the underlying rule is.

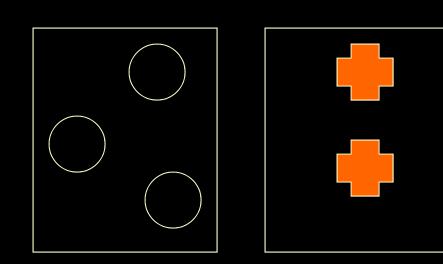


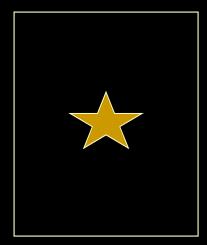


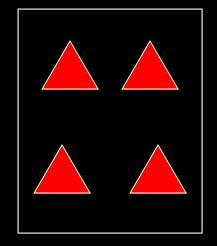


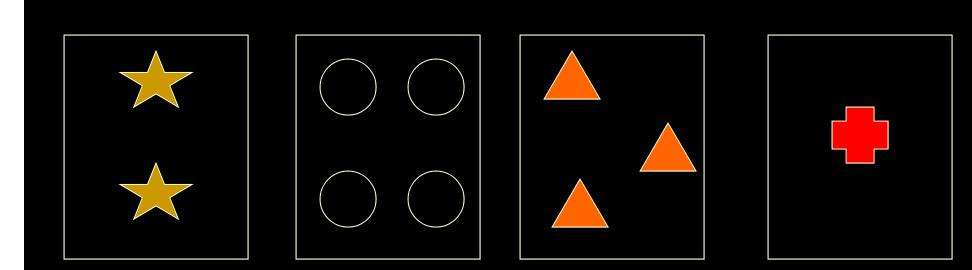


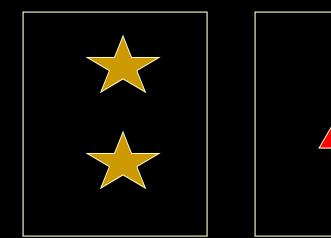
Correct!

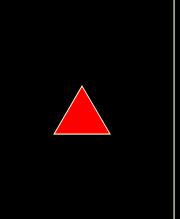


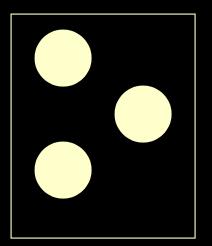


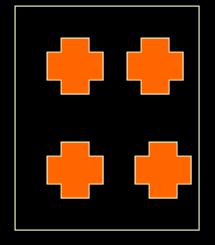


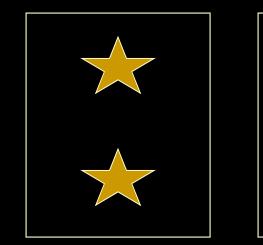


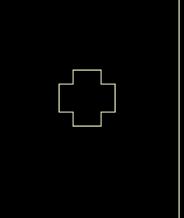


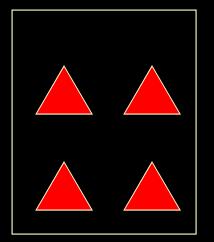


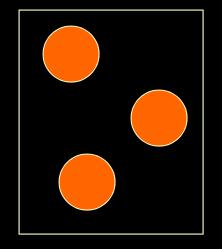


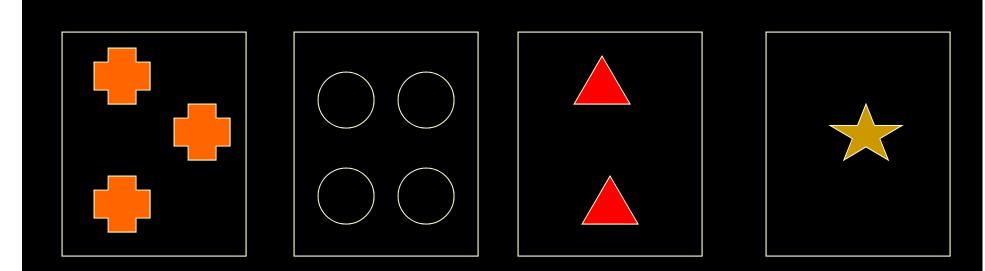


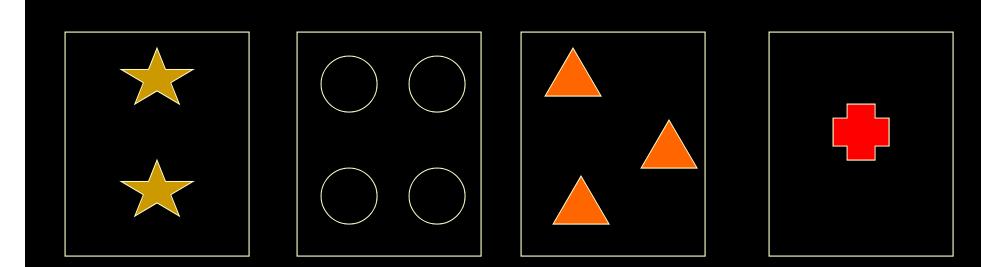












The Nervous System: Summary

Major structures of the nervous

CNS, Somatic, Autonomic

Two hemispheres & 4 lobes

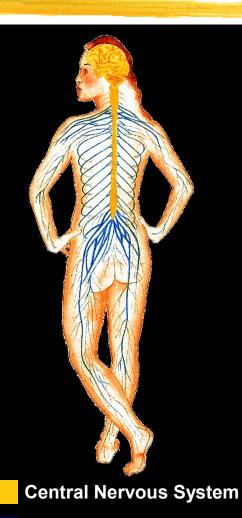
Organization

Contralateral input & output

primary sensory areas

motor areas

Localization of functions



Peripheral Nervous System