

Afferent neurons: supply input to the CNS from the environment

Efferent neurons: carry instructions from CNS to organs, muscles, glands

Interneurons *most numerous* integrate afferent info and formulate efferent response

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Glia Cells

Astrocytes: maintain the environment for neuron signaling and ^{clean} cleaning

Oligodendrites: form insulative myelin sheaths around axons in the CNS

Microglia: Act like "monocytes" immune defense of CNS. come from bone marrow

release low levels of nerve growth factor. dysfunction = AIDS-like illness

Ependymal cells: Help form Cerebrospinal fluid and have cilia. They also serve as a neural stem-cell with the potential to form glial cells and new neurons

Protection of the CNS

- Skull

- Meninges ^{Dura mater}
- Arachnoid mater
- Pia mater

- Blood-Brain Barrier

- Cerebrospinal fluid - hydraulic cushioning

Flashcards for brain parts Form / Function

Basal nuclei

→ Purposeful motor activity suppressing unwanted patterns of movement. Lesions lead to unwanted motor activity/body rigidity