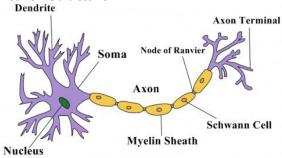
Neurons and the Nervous System

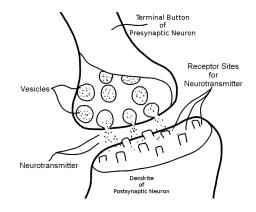




Dendrites	"Tree" receive / d etect
Soma / Cell Body	Nucleus, axon hillock
Axon	Projects away from soma
Myelin	Improves speed & efficiency, <i>Schwann cells</i>
Nodes of Ranvier	Gaps in myelin sheath for <i>saltatory conduction</i>
Glial cells / Glia	"Glue" support, nutrients, waste, neurotransmission
Multiple Sclerosis	Immune disorder; demyelination
Axon Terminal	End leading to synapse
Ion channel	Allows passage of charged particles (<i>ions</i>)
Resting Potential	Negative charge -70mV
Action Potential	Electrical impulse; travels down axon +40mV
All-or-none Principle	Fire or not, no in-between
Refractory Period	Return to resting potential before firing again
Synapse	"conjunction" - gap btw neurons; neurotransmitters released (from <i>vesicles</i>)

Neurotransmitters & Associated Functions

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Acetylcholine (ACh)	Learning, attention, memory, muscle activation
Alzheimer's Disease	ACh neurons deteriorate; impairs learning & memory
Dopamine (DA)	Reward & motor control
Parkinson's Disease	DA neurons in mid-brain (<i>substantia nigra</i>), tremors; treatment with L-DOPA
Nucleus Accumbens – Reward Area	Hypothalamus; pleasure, reward, & motivation
GABA gamma-Aminobutyric acid	Inhibitory NT; muscle tone regulation
Serotonin (5-HT)	Mood, sleep & dreaming
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor - SSRI	Antidepressant medication; blocks reuptake of 5-HT
Reuptake	Neurotransmitter taken back by <i>presynaptic</i> neuron
Autoreception	Presynaptic neuron regulates NT release
Agonist vs. Antagonist	+ or – effects of NT
Endorphins	" <i>endo</i> genous mo <i>rphin</i> e" euphoria, inhibit pain



Structure of the Nervous System



Brain & spinal cord
All nerves outside CNS
Voluntary; sensory & somatosensory nerves
Involuntary functions
"Fight or Flight" activates stress response
"Rest and Digest" relaxation response
Chemical signal released into bloodstream by glands
System of glands & hormones
Release stress hormones
"master gland" signals other glands
Carries sense information
Connects to muscles/organs
Connects other neurons; information processing
Stimulus → auto response

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