

Nervous System

Function

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2 Systems of the Nervous System

1. CNS: _____

2. PNS: _____

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A Few Terms of the Nervous System

_____ - chemical messengers to transmit impulses between the neurons

_____ - activates nerves, causes impulses

_____ - wave of excitation

_____ - bundle of neurons connecting the brain and the spinal cord with other body parts

_____ - protective covering of the nerve cells

_____ - knot like mass of nerve cell bodies located outside the CNS

Structures

_____ - basic cell of the nervous system

3 Parts

- Dendrites:
- Axon:
- Terminal Fibers:

Brain

Function:

Combining Form:

_____ - 3 layers of connective tissue that enclose the brain and spinal cord

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

CSF: _____

- Fluid which flows throughout the brain and spinal cord. It is produced within the ventricles of the brain.

Function:

Structures

Parts of the Brain

_____ - judgment, memory, association & critical thinking, highest level of thought

_____ - sensation

_____ - vital body functions (hunger, thirst, sleep, emotions)

_____ - muscle movement

_____ - where the nerves cross over

_____ - vital functions (respiration and circulation)

Lobes of the Brain

Spinal Cord

Function:

Combining Form:

Nerves

Function:

Combining Form:

Structures

Peripheral Nervous System

_____:

_____:

- Each nerve of the pair serves one side of the body

Autonomic Nervous System

2 divisions

Sympathetic:

Parasympathetic:

Sensory Organs and Receptors

Function:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Careers

Anesthesiologist:

Nurse Anesthetist:

Neurologist:

Neurosurgeon:

Psychiatrist:

Psychologist:

Disorders of the Nervous System

_____ : headache

Encephalocele:

_____ : increased CSF

Meningocele:

_____ : Inflammation of the meninges

_____ : Loss of brain function due to changes in brain structure; affects memory, thinking, and behavior

Encephalitis:

_____ : chronic, degenerative disease of the CNS; involves dopamine; symptoms are movement related

_____ : “Lock Jaw”; deadly bacterial infection; preventable through a vaccination

Amnesia:

_____ : shaking the brain

_____ : Brain bruise

Cranial Hematoma:

Epidural Hematoma:

Subdural Hematoma:

Intracerebral Hematoma:

Levels of Consciousness

Conscious:

Syncope:

Stuper:

Coma:

Delirium:

Dementia:

Strokes

Ischemic Attacks:

_____ : Temporary interruption in blood flow

_____ : Blood flow is blocked

Hemorrhagic Stroke:

_____ : Inability to communicate either through speaking or writing

Spinal Cord

Myelitis:

Myelosis:

_____: Autoimmune disorder caused by the demyelination of the nerves

_____: viral disease affecting the nerves that can cause paralysis; can be prevented with a vaccine

Sciatica:

Peripheral Neuropathy:

Radiculitis:

Spinal cord injuries:

Postpolio syndrome:

Seizures

_____: “tonic-clonic”; convulsions followed by a loss of consciousness

_____: prolonged, generalized contraction

_____: convulsion where muscles alternately contract and relax

_____: only affect a part of the brain; can be a cue of an oncoming seizure

Nerves

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig’s Disease):

Bell’s Palsy:

Guillain-Barre Syndrome:

Epilepsy

Grand mal epilepsy:

Petit mal epilepsy:

_____: A premonition. May consist of flashing lights, a gleam of light, blurred vision, an odor, the feeling of a breeze, numbness, weakness, or difficulty speaking

Treatment Procedures: Anesthesia

Topical:

Local:

Regional:

Epidural:

Spinal:

General:

Treatments

Analgesics:

Sedative:

Barbituate:

Phenobarbital:

Anticonvulsant:

Hypnotic:

Diagnostic Procedures

Computed Tomography (CT):

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI):

Echoencephalography:

Electroencephalography:

Encephalography:

Myelography: