

Peripheral Nervous System Modern Biology Study Guide

History of neuroscience Early views on the function of the brain regarded it to be a form of "cranial stuffing" of sorts. In ancient Egypt, from the late Middle Kingdom onwards, in preparation for mummification, the brain was regularly removed, for it was the heart that was assumed to be the seat of intelligence. Their assumptions about the inner workings of the mind, therefore, were not accurate. This led to a rapid increase From the ancient Egyptian mummifications to 18th-century scientific research on "globules" and neurons, there is evidence of neuroscience practice throughout the early periods of history. This proved that scientists could study nervous system function directly, not just indirectly. The early civilizations lacked adequate means to obtain knowledge about the human brain. during his experiments on frogs. According to Herodotus, during the first step of mummification: "The most perfect practice is to extract as much of the brain as possible with an iron 1d9b183351

Neurosurgery Neurosurgery as a medical Neurosurgery or/and neurological surgery, known in common parlance as brain surgery, is the medical specialty that focuses on the surgical treatment or rehabilitation of disorders which affect any portion of the nervous system including the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nervous system, and cerebrovascular system. Neurosurgery as a medical specialty also includes non-surgical management of some neurological conditions. affect any portion of the nervous system including the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nervous system, and cerebrovascular system 1d9b183351

The scope of neuroscience has broadened over time to include different approaches used to study the nervous system at different scales. The techniques... 1d9b183351

Neurology relies heavily on the field of neuroscience, the scientific study of the nervous system, using various techniques of neurotherapy. Neurological practice relies heavily on the field of neuroscience, the scientific study of the nervous system, using various techniques of neurotherapy. A neurologist is a Neurology (from Greek: νεῦρον (neûron), "string, nerve" and the suffix -logia, "study of") is the branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of all categories of conditions and disease involving the nervous system, which comprises the brain, the spinal cord and the peripheral nerves 1d9b183351

Neuroscience It Neuroscience is the scientific study of the nervous system (the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nervous system), its functions, and its disorders. It is a multidisciplinary science that combines physiology, anatomy, molecular biology, developmental biology, cytology, psychology, physics, computer science, chemistry, medicine, statistics, and mathematical modeling to understand the fundamental and emergent properties of neurons, glia and neural circuits. Neuroscience is the scientific study of the nervous system (the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nervous system), its functions, and its disorders. The understanding of the biological basis of learning, memory, behavior, perception, and consciousness has been described by Eric Kandel as the "epic challenge" of the biological sciences 1d9b183351

Anatomically, there are no differences between pioneer and follower axons, although there are morphological differences. The mechanisms of pioneer... 1d9b183351 Several theories relating to the structure and function of pioneer axons are currently being explored. The first theory is that pioneer axons are specialized structures, and that they play a crucial role in guiding follower axons. The second is that pioneer axons are no different from follower axons, and that they play no role in guiding follower axons. 1d9b183351 A neurologist is a physician specializing in neurology and trained to investigate, diagnose and treat neurological disorders. Neurologists diagnose and treat myriad neurologic conditions, including stroke, epilepsy, movement disorders such as Parkinson's disease, brain infections, autoimmune neurologic disorders such as multiple sclerosis, sleep... 1d9b183351 The external human body consists of a head, hair, neck, torso (which includes the thorax and abdomen), genitals, arms, hands, legs, and feet. The internal human body includes organs, teeth, bones, muscle, tendons, ligaments, blood vessels and blood, lymphatic vessels and lymph. 1d9b183351

Neural crest Neural crest cells originate from this structure through the epithelial-mesenchymal transition, and in turn give rise to a diverse cell lineage—including melanocytes, craniofacial cartilage and bone, smooth muscle, dentin, peripheral and enteric neurons, adrenal medulla and glia. The other main route neural crest cells take is dorsolaterally The neural crest is a ridge-like structure that is formed transiently between the epidermal ectoderm and neural plate during vertebrate development. somites differentiate into sensory and sympathetic neurons of the peripheral nervous system 1d9b183351

Unlike the circulatory system that is a closed system, the lymphatic system is open. The human circulatory system processes an average of 20 litres of blood per day through capillary filtration, which removes plasma from the blood. Roughly 17 litres of the filtered blood is reabsorbed directly into the blood vessels, while the remaining three litres are left... 1d9b183351

Lymphatic system Lymph is a clear fluid carried by the lymphatic vessels back to the heart for re-circulation. lymphatic vasculature in the central nervous system. The Latin word for lymph, lymph, refers to the deity of fresh water, "Lympha". The discovery of the central nervous system lymphatic system may call for a reassessment of basic The lymphatic system, or lymphoid

system, is an organ system in vertebrates that is part of the immune system and complementary to the circulatory system. It consists of a large network of lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphoid organs, lymphatic tissue and lymph 1d9b183351

The study of the human body includes anatomy, physiology, histology and embryology. The body varies anatomically in known ways. Physiology focuses on the systems and organs of the human body and their functions. Many systems and mechanisms interact in order to maintain homeostasis, with safe levels of substances such as sugar, iron, and... 1d9b183351 Each axon is surrounded by a layer of connective tissue called the endoneurium. The axons are bundled together into groups called fascicles, and each fascicle is wrapped in a layer of connective tissue called the perineurium. The entire nerve... 1d9b183351

Pioneer axon They originate from pioneer neurons, and have the main function of laying down the initial growing path that subsequent growing axons, dubbed follower axons, from other neurons will eventually follow. growth of pioneer neurons has been investigated in the central and peripheral nervous systems of invertebrate animals. Observations of axon growth during the Pioneer axon is the classification given to axons that are the first to grow in a particular region 1d9b183351

Nerve A nerve provides a common pathway for the electrochemical nerve A nerve is an enclosed, cable-like bundle of nerve fibers (called axons). Nerves have historically been considered the basic units of the peripheral nervous system. A nerve provides a common pathway for the electrochemical nerve impulses called action potentials that are transmitted along each of the axons to peripheral organs or, in the case of sensory nerves, from the periphery back to the central nervous system. Each axon is an extension of an individual neuron, along with other supportive cells such as some Schwann cells that coat the axons in myelin. Nerves have historically been considered the basic units of the peripheral nervous system 1d9b183351

After gastrulation, the neural crest is specified at the border of the neural plate and the non-neural ectoderm. During neurulation, the borders of the neural plate, also known as the neural folds, converge at the dorsal midline to form the neural tube. Subsequently, neural crest cells from the roof plate of the neural tube undergo an epithelial to mesenchymal transition... 1d9b183351

Human body It is composed of many different types of cells that together create tissues and subsequently organs and then organ systems. system (CNS), composed of the brain and the spinal cord; and the peripheral nervous system (PNS), composed of the nerves and ganglia outside the brain and The human body is the entire structure of a human being 1d9b183351

Brian K. Hall Hall has proposed that the neural crest tissue of vertebrates may be viewed as a fourth embryonic germ layer. Hall has researched and extensively written on bone and cartilage formation in developing vertebrate embryos. He is an active participant in the evolutionary developmental biology (EVO-DEVO) debate on the nature and mechanisms of animal body plan formation. Campbell Professor of Biology and University Research Professor Emeritus at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He has been associated with Dalhousie University since 1968 Brian Keith Hall (born 1941) is the George S.). As such, vertebrates are the. a wide range novel vertebrate tissues (bone, cartilage, sympathetic nervous system, etc. As such, the neural crest - in Hall's view - plays a role equivalent to that of the endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm of bilaterian development and is a definitive feature of vertebrates (as hypothesized by Gans and Northcutt[1983]) 1d9b183351

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