

NEURAL CONTROL AND CORRINATION

Chapter

NEURAL CONTROL AND CORRINATION

Day - 1

System which regulate the various activities of the body through nerve. impulses is called the nervous system. Through this system the messages are transmitted at a faster rate.

– The nervous – system controls and also co-ordinates the various activities of the organs of the animals.

– Whole nervous – system of human being is derived from embryonic Ectoderm.

Nervous system and endocrine systems are two integrative (communication) systems in the animal body

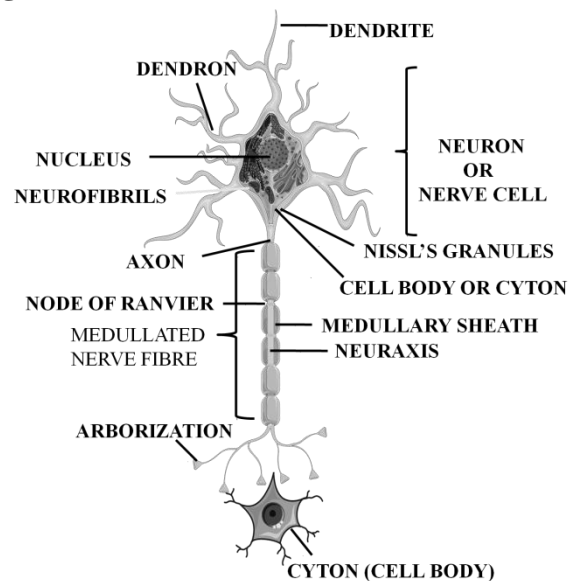
Control Systems of Animal Body

Nervous system

Endocrine system

Neural Tissue

Neurons- nuclei, ganglia, tracts



Nerve fibres and nerves- medullated/nonmedullated, sensory, motor, mixed, schwann cells

Neuroglia (glial cells or neurological cells or glia): Glia, also called **glial cells** or **neuroglia**, are non-neuronal cells in the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord) and the peripheral nervous system. They maintain homeostasis, form myelin, and provide support and protection for neurons.

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Ependymal cells: *Ependymal cells* are the cells that form the epithelial lining of the ventricles in the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord.

Neurosecretory cells: **Neurosecretion** is the storage, synthesis and release of hormones from neurons. These neurohormones, produced by **neurosecretory cells**, are normally secreted from nerve **cells** in the brain that then circulate into the blood.

Nervous System in Invertebrates

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