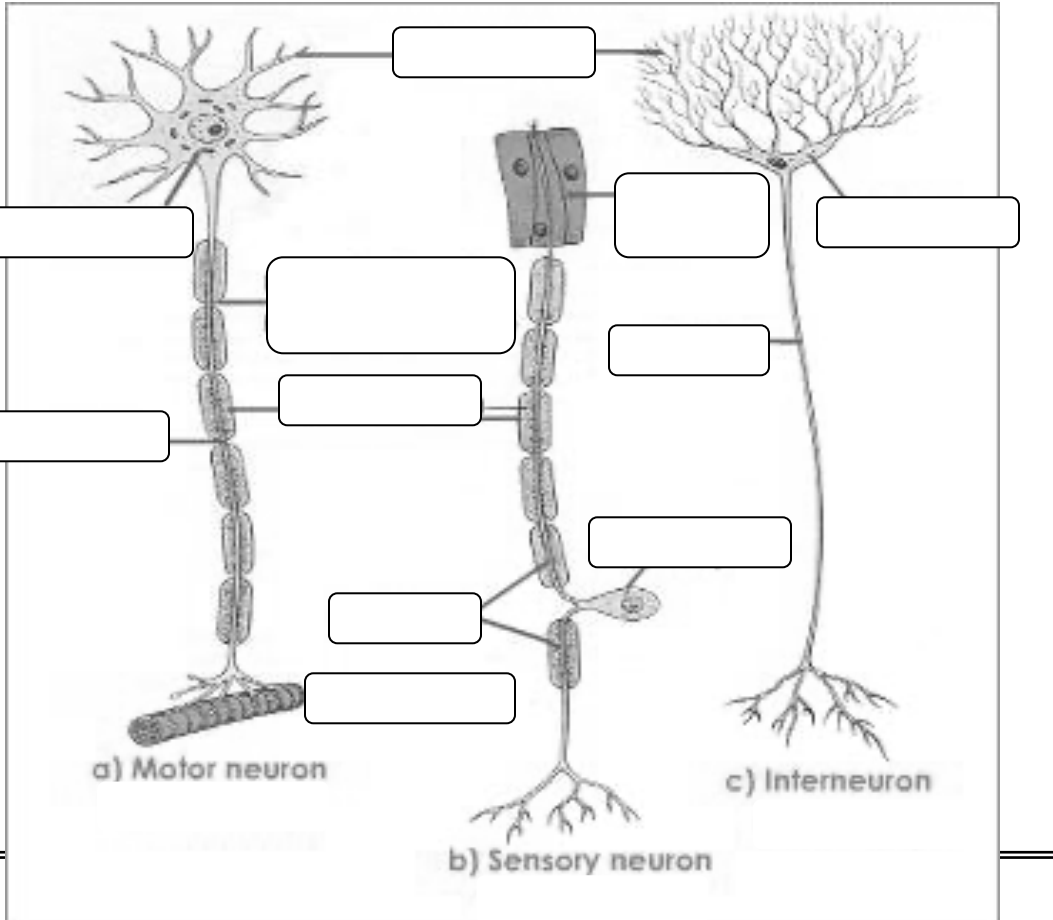


# Nerve Cells

## 2 Types of Nerve Cells

- 1) **Glial cells** – \_\_\_\_\_ conducting, involved with structural \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) **Neurons** – \_\_\_\_\_ impulses, functional units
  1. **Sensory neurons** ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) → clusters called \_\_\_\_\_  
Sense & relay stimuli from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
  2. **Interneurons** ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) → In brain & spinal cord.  
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ sensory stimuli.  
\_\_\_\_\_ afferent & efferent neurons
  3. **Motor neurons** ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) → \_\_\_\_\_ information from CNS to the \_\_\_\_\_ ex. muscles, glands. organs



**Dendrites** –

**Cell body** –

**Nucleus** –

**Axon** –

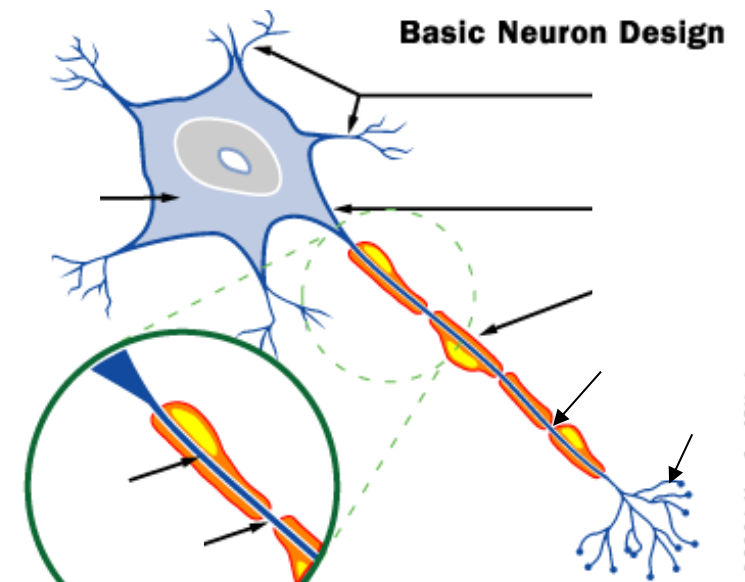
**Axon Hillock** -

**Schwann cells** – (a type of glial cell)

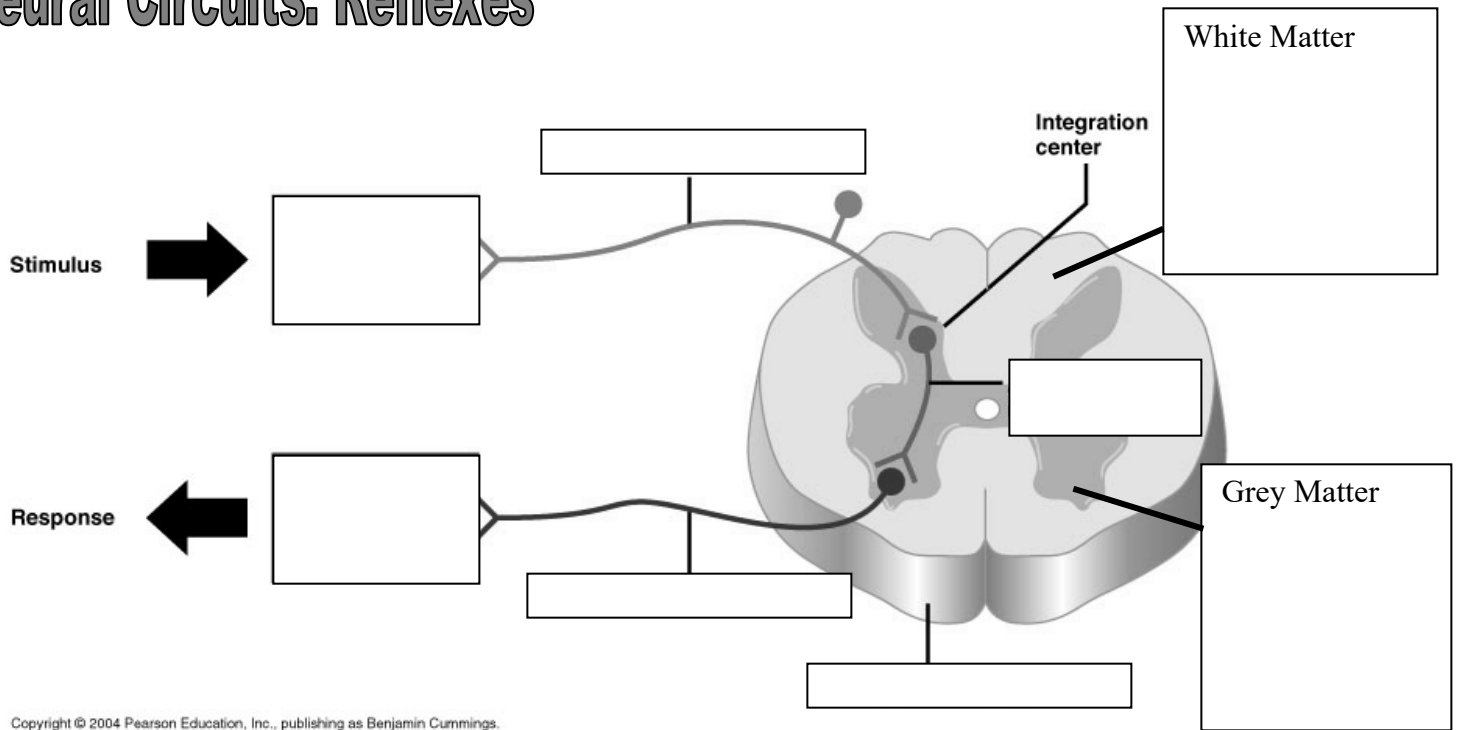
**Myelin sheath** –

**Nodes of Ranvier** –

**Axon Terminal** -



# Neural Circuits: Reflexes



## Reflexes

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Usually without \_\_\_\_\_ coordination – no thought process to determine appropriate action

### Five components of a reflex arc:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_