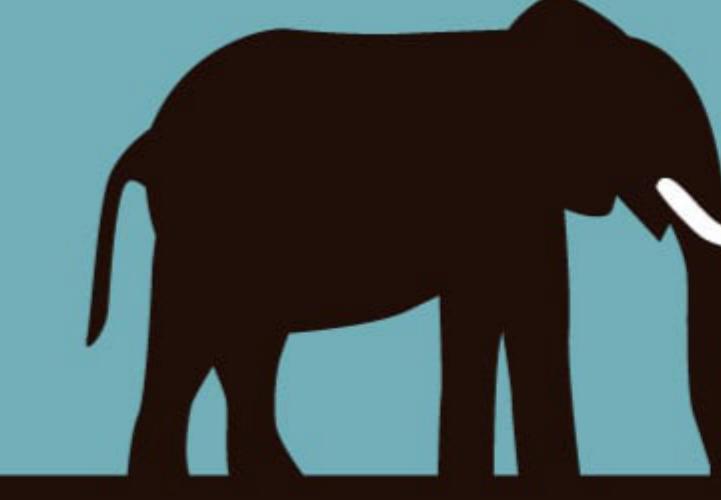


Receptor type	Description	Location
Free nerve endings	C - slow, unmyelinated	All skin
	Aδ - fast, myelin	Skin
Merkel's corpuscles	Large, myelinated	Giant
	Adapt quickly	
Pacinian corpuscles	Large, myelinated	Deep
	Fibers	Ligament
Merkel's discs	Large, myelinated fibers, adapt slow	Hair



Peripheral Nerve

Epineurium: o connective tissue (fascicles & BVS)

ility barrier
a fascicle of N fibers.
rejoined in microsurgery for limb repair

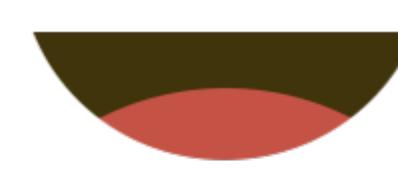
Guillain-Barre Syndrome

- Prevents circulating blood substances from reaching CSF/CNS
- Formed by three structures
 - I) Tight jxns b/w nonfenestrated capillary endothelial cells



How good is your English?

- Many people feel the harder words are the longer ones: effervescent, uninhabitable, disenfranchisement.
- However, in my opinion the little ones are trickier! Big words usually very specific, whereas small words have many meanings.
- To show my point, all of these slides show three pictures. Each of the pictures represents ONE word.
- See if you can figure out what the pictures have in common.



Name: Mrs. Simpson
Date: April 4, 2018

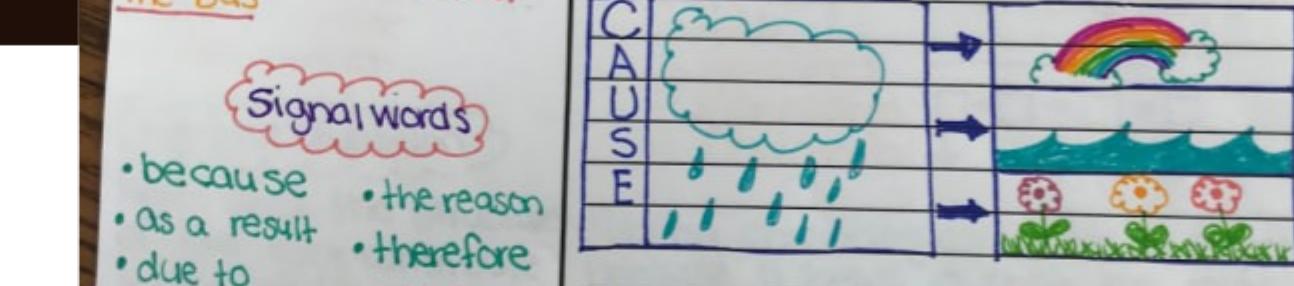
Structure refers to the way a writer creates a text.

A cause is a thing that makes something else happen.
An effect is a thing that happens because of something else.
Example:
I overslept so I missed the bus

Signal words

because	the reason
as a result	therefore
due to	
since	which means

Multiple causes can have only one effect



A writer might use cause and effect to explain how or why historical or scientific events happened.

Summary: Cause and effect is a type of text structure that shows how one event or idea made another one happen. A writer might choose to use this if they are trying to show the relationship between events or ideas.