

Receptor type	Description	Location	Senses
Free nerve endings	C - slow, unmyelinated Aδ - fast, myelin	All skin, epidermis some viscera	Pain & temp
Merkel's corpuscles	Large, myelinated Adapt quickly	Hairless (hairless)	Dynamic, fine/light touch, position sense
Pacinian corpuscles	Large, myelinated fibers	Deep skin layers, ligaments, joints	Vibration, pressure
Merkel's discs	Large, myelinated fibers, adapt slow	Hair follicles	Pressure, deep static touch, position sense

Peripheral Nerve

- Epineurium:** connective tissue that surrounds entire N (fascicles & BVS)
- Penonrium:** permeability barrier
 - surrounds a fascicle of N fibers.
 - Must be rejoined in microsurgery for limb reattachment
- invests single N fibers
- inflammatory infiltrate in **Guillain-Barré Syndrome**

Blood-Brain Barrier

- prevents circulating blood substances from reaching CSF/CNS
- formed by three structures
 - 1) tight jxns b/w nonfenestrated capillary endothelial cells

A Note to School

Date _____
 Student's Name _____
 Grade/Teacher _____

Is late due to _____
 Is returning to school after an absence of _____ days due to _____
 Will be picked up by _____
 at: dismissal. am/pm.
 Has my permission to go home on bus _____ with _____
 Will be staying after school for _____
 Other _____
 Signed _____

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Structure: Way a writer creates a text.
cause and effect: A cause is a thing that makes something else happen. An effect is a thing that happens because of something else.
Example: I came home so I missed the bus.
Signpost words:

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

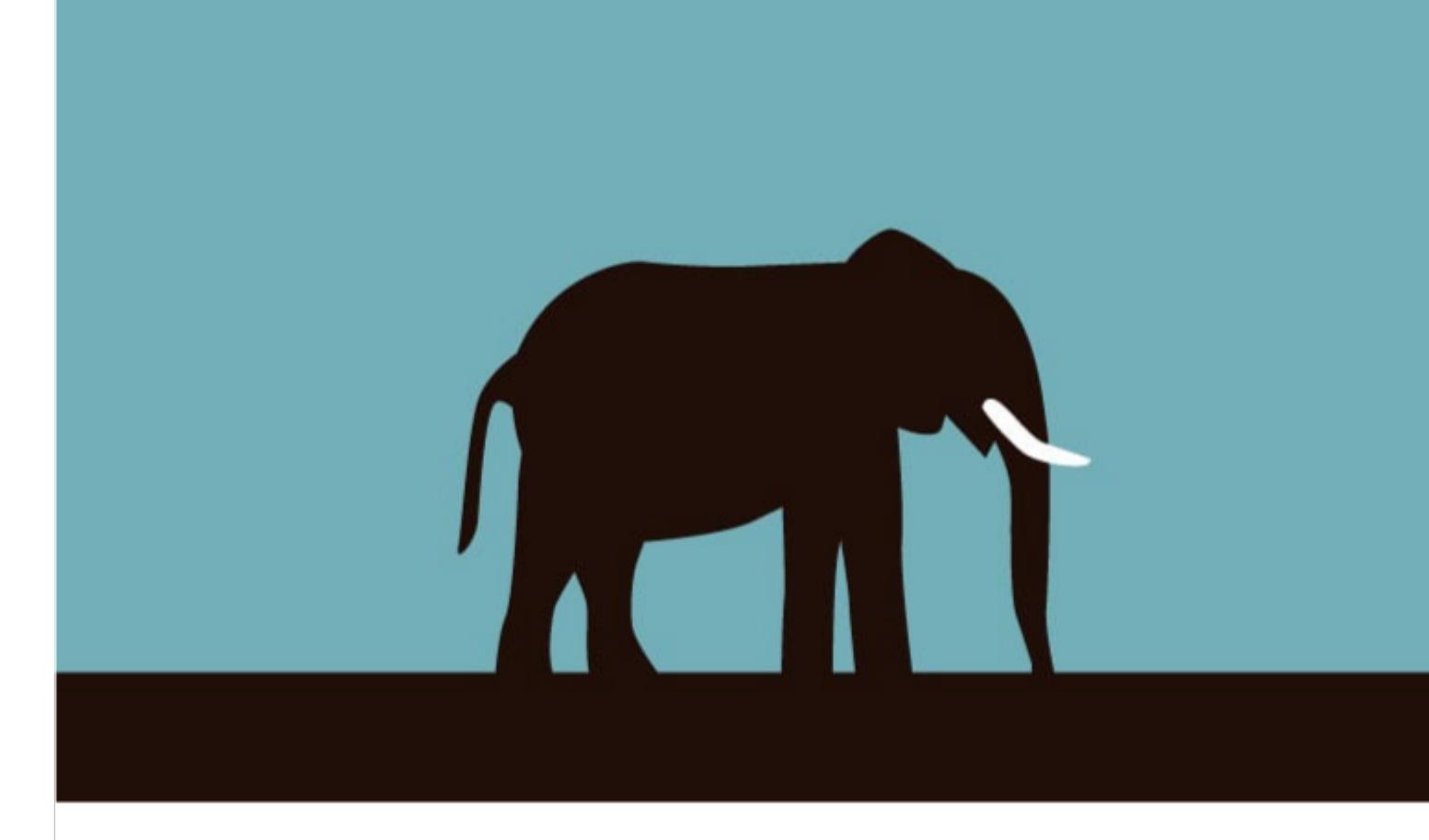
CAUSE: is what happened
EFFECT: is what happened
 * A writer can have more than one effect
 * Multiple causes can have only one effect

C	A	E
D	I	F
S	R	C
E	U	T

* 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.

I WANT



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.