

# Human nervous system - a developmental approach

## -- Development of the Nervous System

Approaches to Human Development	
Approach	Description
Biological	Emphasizes activity of the nervous system, especially of the brain; the action of hormones and other chemicals; and genetics
Evolutionary	Emphasizes the ways developmental behavior and mental processes are adaptive for the survival of the human organism
Psychodynamic	Emphasizes internal developmental stages, conflicts, mostly unconscious, which usually pit sexual or aggressive instincts against environmental obstacles to their expression
Behavioral	Emphasizes learning, especially in each person's experience with rewards and punishments
Cognitive	Emphasizes mechanism through which people receive, store, retrieve, and otherwise process information
Humanistic	Emphasizes the individual potential or growth and the role of unique perceptions in guiding development and mental processes

Description: -

- Neuropsychology  
Neuropsychological Tests  
Clinical neuropsychology  
Neuropsychological tests  
Neuroanatomy.  
Embryology, Human.human nervous system - a developmental approach  
-human nervous system - a developmental approach

Notes: 6

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### What does the nervous system do?

The neural tube detaches from the skin and sinks beneath the surface. Nervous System Regionalization Entails Axial Allocation before Neural Differentiation.

### The Human Nervous System

Neural Determination Neuronal populations are thought to be specified before the plate folds by signals from underlying notochord and mesoderm, as well as signals spread laterally through the plate. Connects centrally with the dorsal horn of the spinal cord.

### Development of the nervous system

The developing human: clinically oriented embryology 10th ed.

### Evaluating the Effects of Chemicals on Nervous System Development

Because so much of brain development occurs in the prenatal stage and infancy, it is crucial that myelination, along with cortical development occur properly. The axon then releases the chemical signal with chemical messengers called neurotransmitters pronounced noor-oh-TRANS-mit-erz into the synapse pronounced SIN-aps —the space between the end of an axon and the tip of a dendrite from another neuron. During neural induction, noggin and chordin are produced by the dorsal mesoderm notochord and diffuse into the overlying ectoderm to inhibit the activity of BMP4.

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