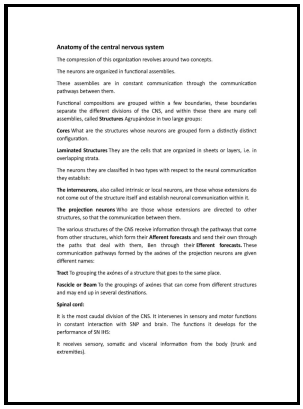
Afferent and intrinsic organization of laminated structures in the brain

Springer-Verlag - Hypothalamus: Structural Organization (Section 4, Chapter 1) Neuroscience Online: An Electronic Textbook for the Neurosciences


Anatomy of the central nervous system

The compression of this organization revolves around two concepts.

The neurons are organized in functional assemblies.

These assemblies are in constant communication through the communication pathways between them.

Functional compositions are grouped within a few boundaries, these boundaries separate the different divisions of the CNS, and within these there are many cell assemblies, called **Structures** Agrupándose in two large groups:

Cores What are the structures whose neurons are grouped form a distinctly distinct configuration.

Laminated Structures They are the cells that are organized in sheets or layers, i.e. in overlapping strata.

The neurons they are classified in two types with respect to the neural communication they establish:

The interneurons, also called intrinsic or local neurons, are those whose extensions do not come out of the structure itself and establish neuronal communication within it.

The projection neurons Who are those whose extensions are directed to other structures, so that the communication between them.

The various structures of the CNS receive information through the pathways that come from other structures, which form their **Afferent forecasts** and send their own through the paths that deal with them, Ben through their **Efferent forecasts.** These communication pathways formed by the axónes of the projection neurons are given different names:

Tract To grouping the axónes of a structure that goes to the same place.

Fascicle or Beam To the groupings of axónes that can come from different structures and may end up in several destinations.

Spinal cord:

It is the most caudal division of the CNS. It intervenes in sensory and motor functions in constant interaction with SNP and brain. The functions it develops for the performance of SN INS:

It receives sensory, somatic and visceral information from the body (trunk and extremities).

Description: -
-
Tiles.
Stoves, Earthenware.
United States -- Armed Forces -- Supplies and stores.
Photography -- Equipment and supplies.
Athletes -- Africa.
Running -- Africa.
Reinforced concrete.
Shells (Engineering)
Karma -- Psychology
Hinduism -- Psychology
Family -- Psychological aspects
Self-actualization (Psychology)
Compton County, Que. -- Genealogy.
Compton County, Que. -- History.
Pope, John Henry, 1819-1889.
Foreign trade promotion -- Venezuela.
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Radioactive wastes -- Storage.
Radioactive waste disposal -- United States.
Motion picture actors and actresses -- France -- Biography.
Ventura, Lino, 1919-
Neurobiology -- Congresses.
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Experimental brain research : Supplement ;Afferent and intrinsic organization of laminated structures in the brain
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Human nervous system

The circadian rhythm is principally synchronized by light, but it can also be regulated by non-photic signals, such as exercise, feeding, and temperature ; ; ; ;. The fastigial nucleus innervates a large number of autonomic and motor structures in the brainstem and diencephalon, including the ventrolateral nucleus of the and the gigantocellular in the medulla--structures that have been implicated in human posthypoxic myoclonus 6, 7.

Afferent nerve fiber

The spinohypothalamic tract is a component of the anterolateral system of somatosensory fibers that also includes the spinothalamic tract and provides input concerning pain as well as input necessary for orgasm. Weinreich Vagal Sensory Nerve Terminals Advances in Neural Tracing of Vagal Afferent Nerves andTerminals, T. Enterochromaffin cells of the human gut: sensors for spices and odorants.

Afferent and Intrinsic Organization of Laminated Structures in the Brain

This zone contains few distinct nuclei, but two that are very prominent are the arcuate nucleus and the paraventricular nucleus, which are involved in neuroendocrine and autonomic regulation. . This paper proposes that such an integration can be understood under the framework of analogy and that part of the and the thalamic TRN may be playing a key role in this respect.

Advances in Vagal Afferent Neurobiology

Synaptic pruning is like carving a statue: getting the unformed stone into its best form.

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Commonly recognized sensory systems are those for vision, hearing, somatic sensation touch , taste, and olfaction smell. The paraventricular nucleus also has an important role in regulation of the autonomic nervous system.

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