

Nervová soustava



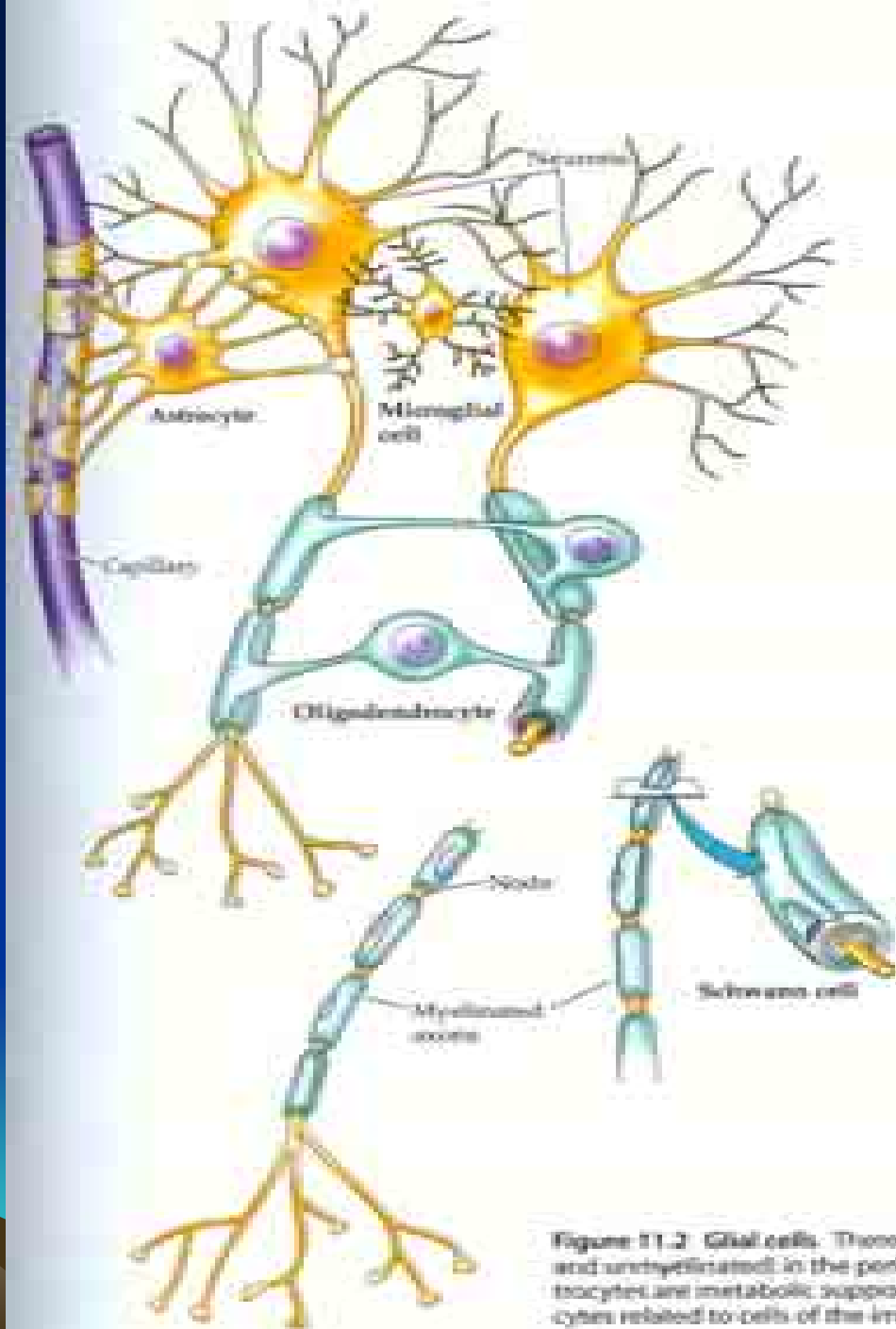
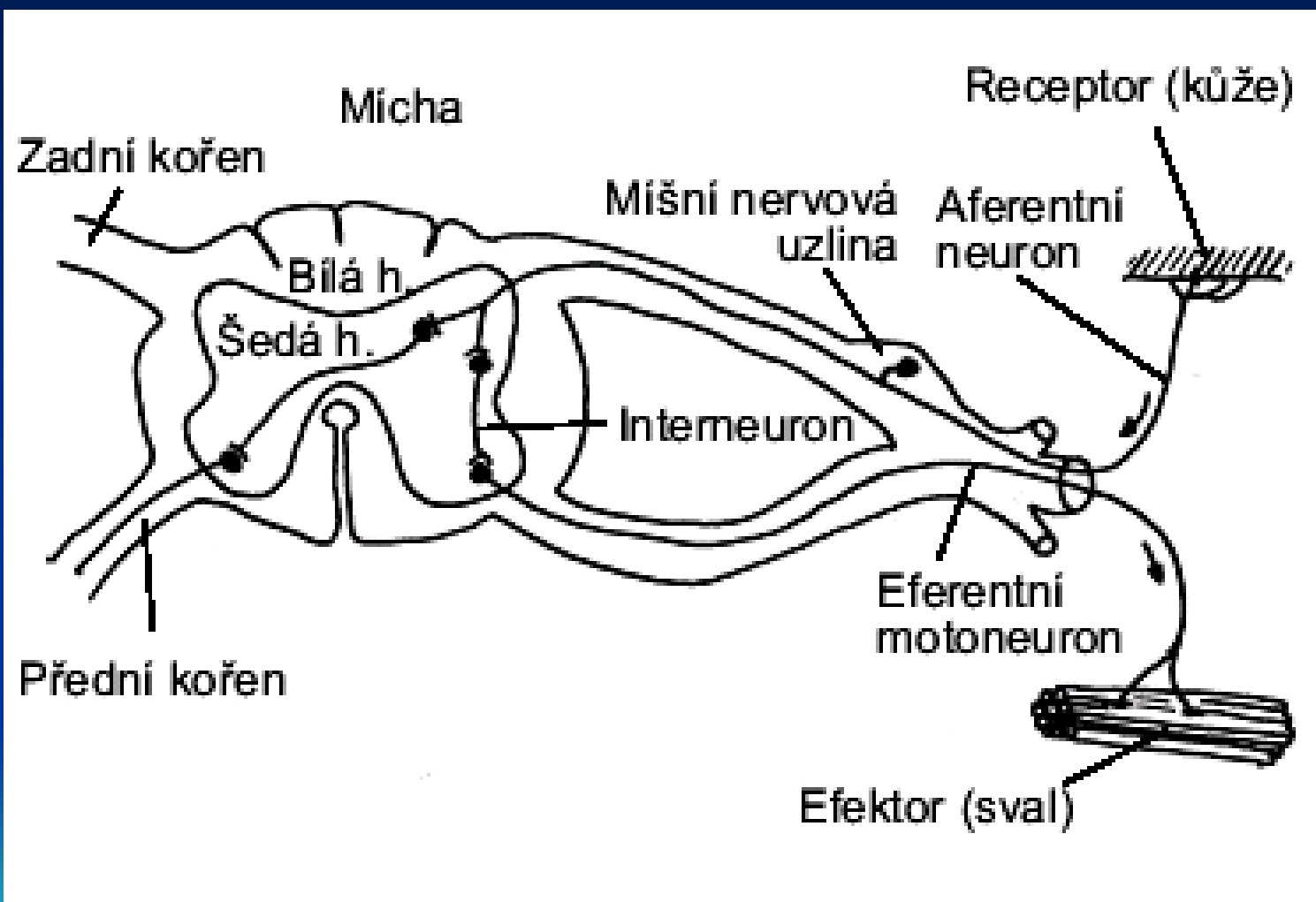
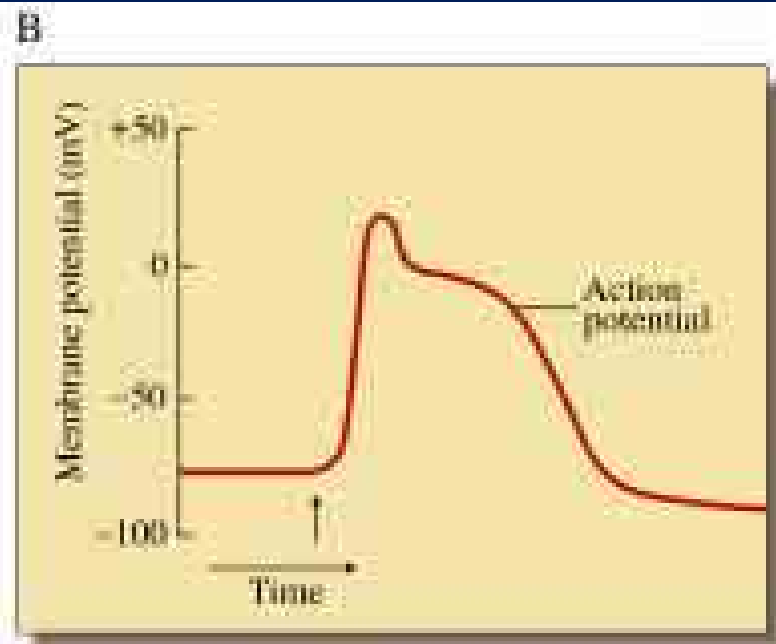
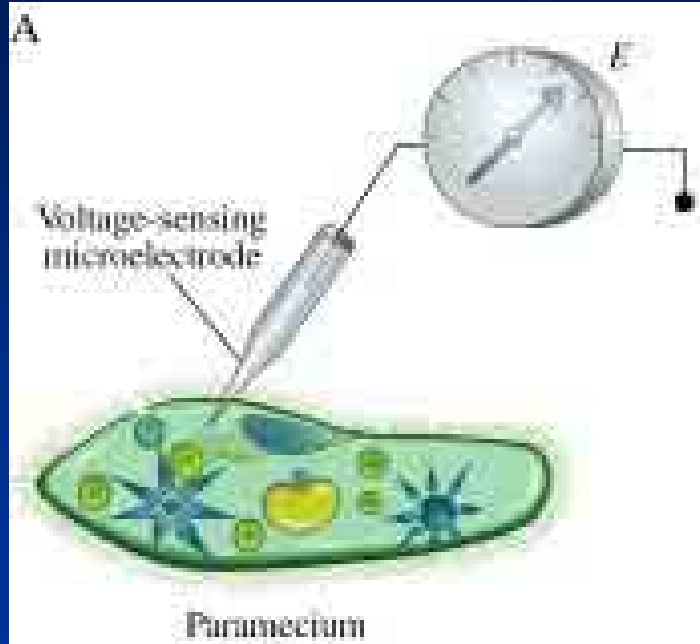
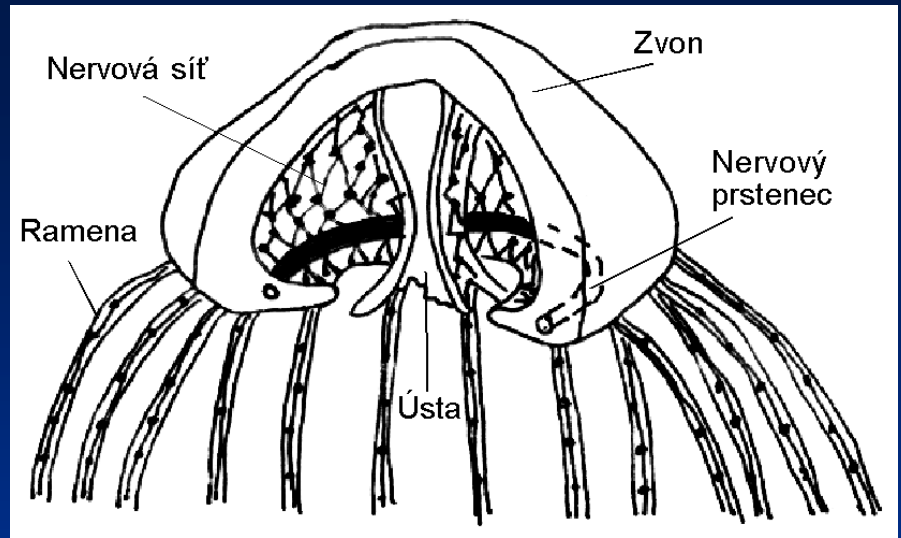
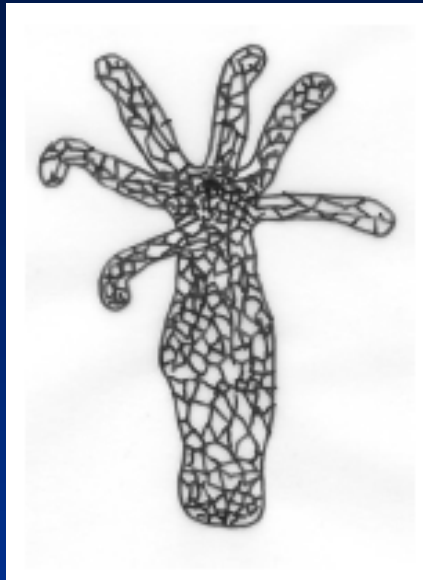


Figure 11.2 Glial cells: These cells are not neurons and are not specialized for electrical signaling. Astrocytes and oligodendrocytes are metabolic support cells related to cells of the inner meninges.

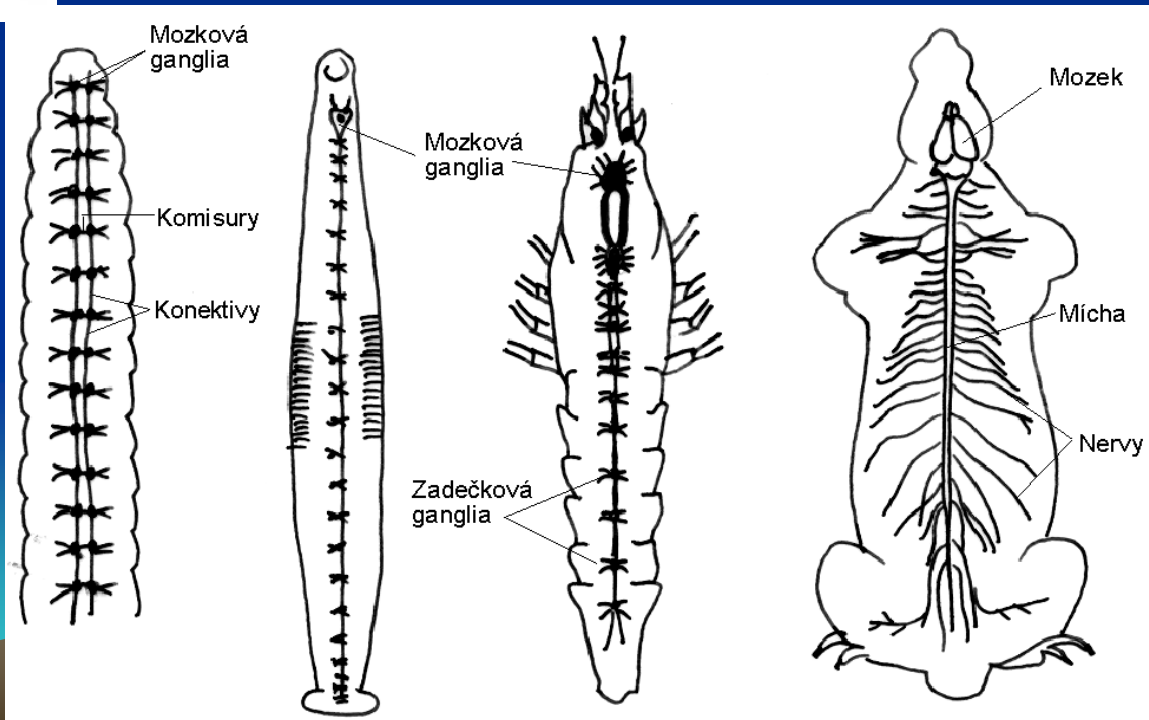




b NEUROBIOLOGY
Gary G. Matthews
Blackwell
Science



Agregace
 Centralizace
 Cefalizace



Hmyz

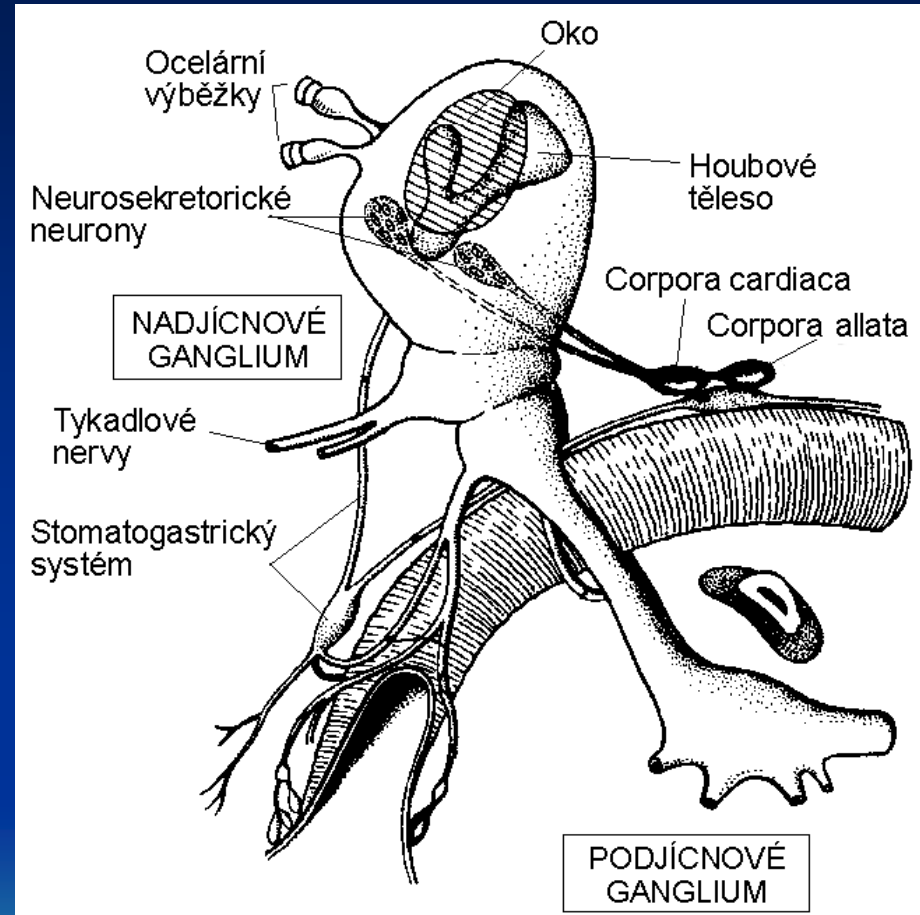
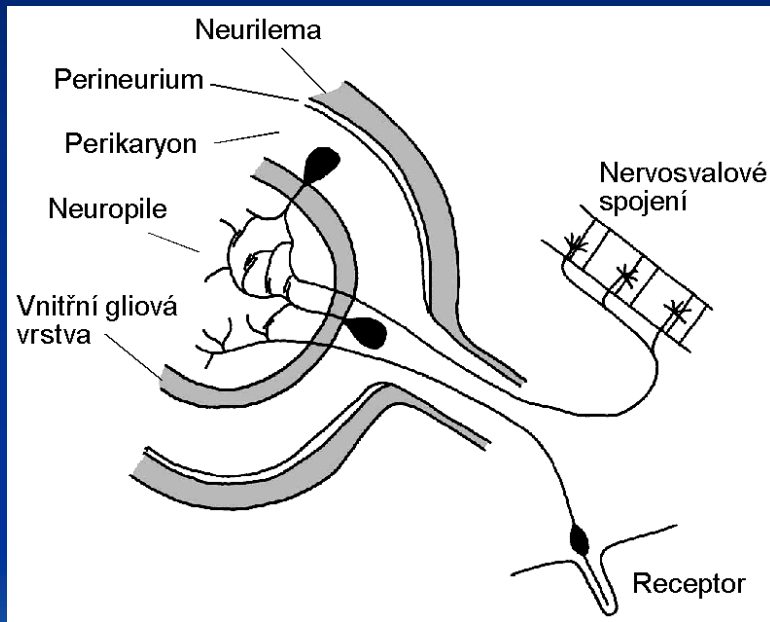


Figure 10.5 The organization of an arthropod nervous system



Figure 10.5 The organization of an arthropod nervous system (a) The CNS, which is shown here in a dorsal view, consists of a chain of segmental ganglia linked by connectives. (b) A ganglion, shown in a cross section, consists of the linked ganglia joined by connectives. (c) A ganglion, shown in a cross section, consists of the linked ganglia joined by connectives. (d) A ganglion, shown in a cross section, consists of the linked ganglia joined by connectives.

THE VERTEBRATE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM Vertebrate CNS is contrast to those of arthropods. It consists of a single column of neural tissue and synaptic areas intermingled with a system of vertebrate central nervous system (Figure 10.6). It is

Obratlovci

Hmyz

Figure 10.6 The organization of a vertebrate nervous system

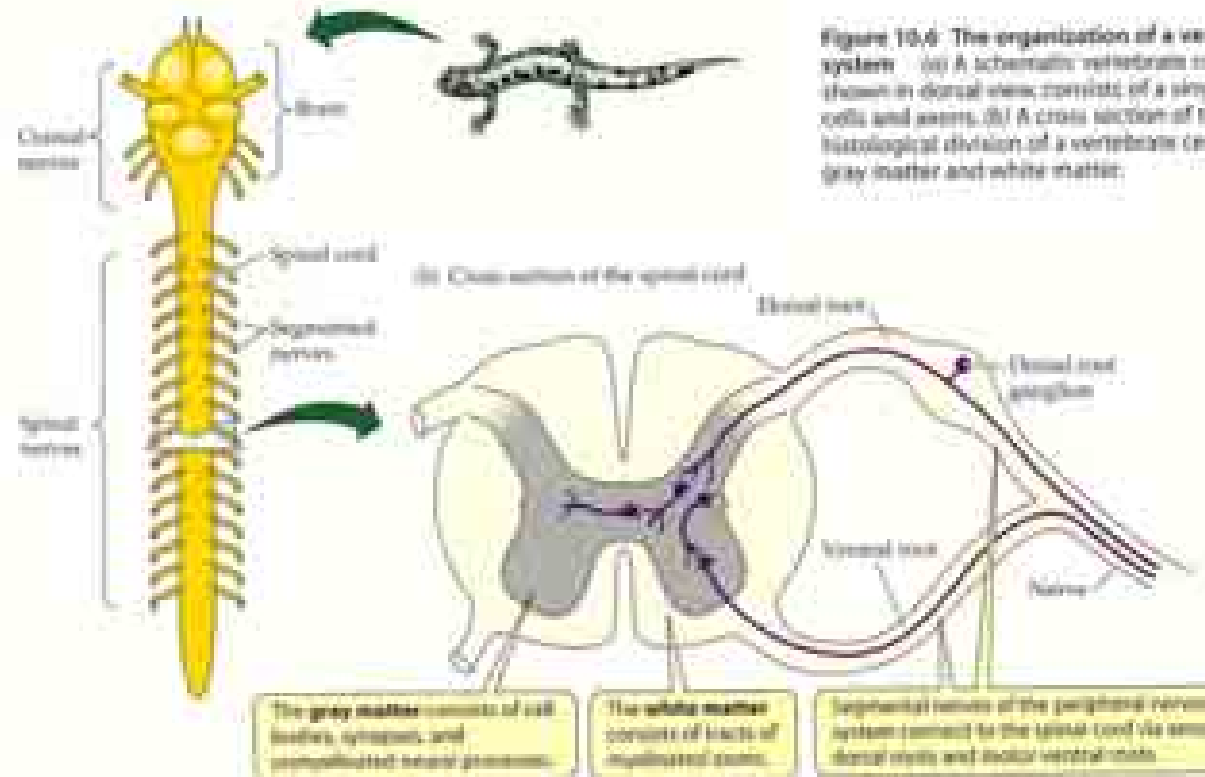
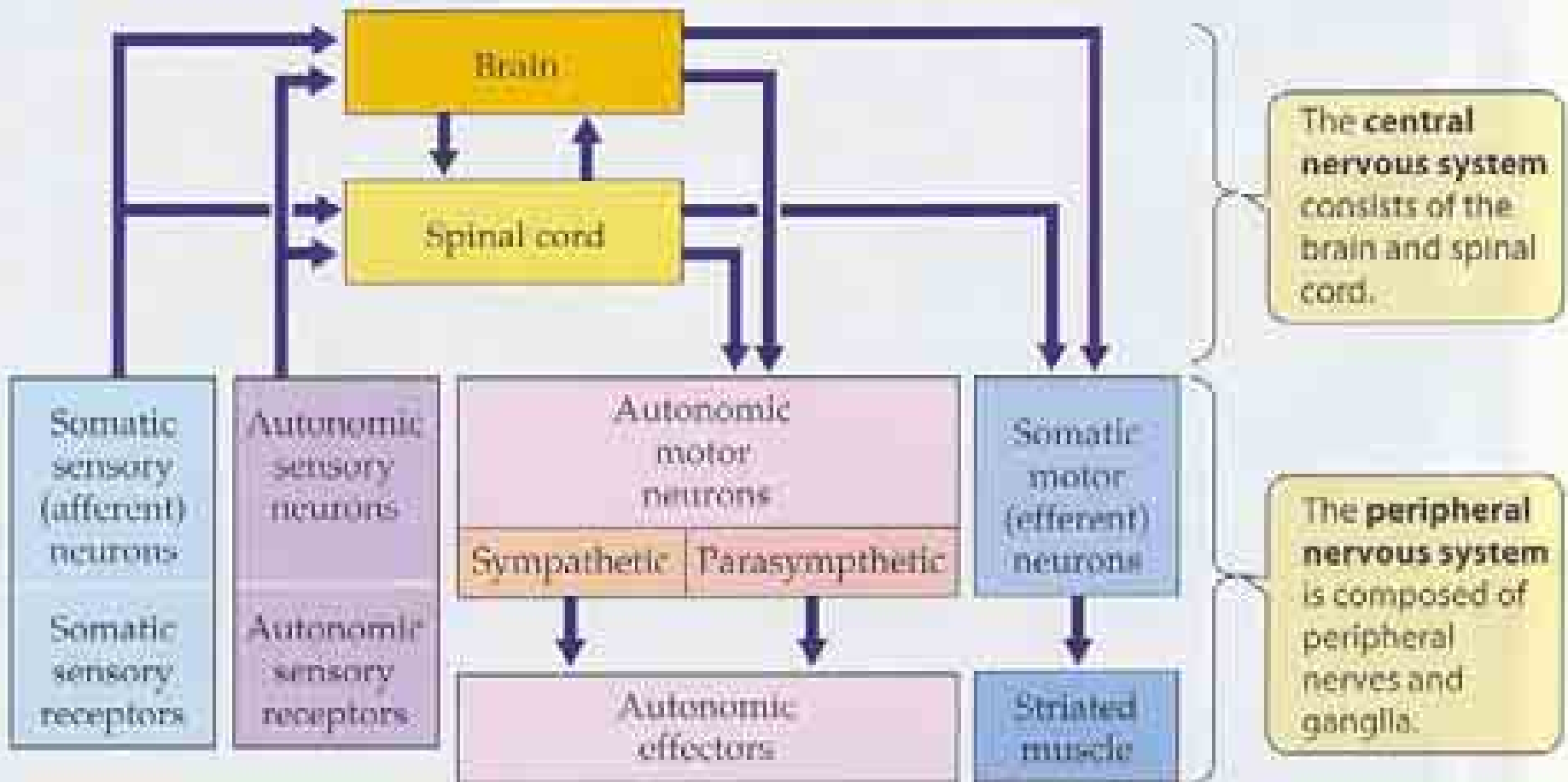
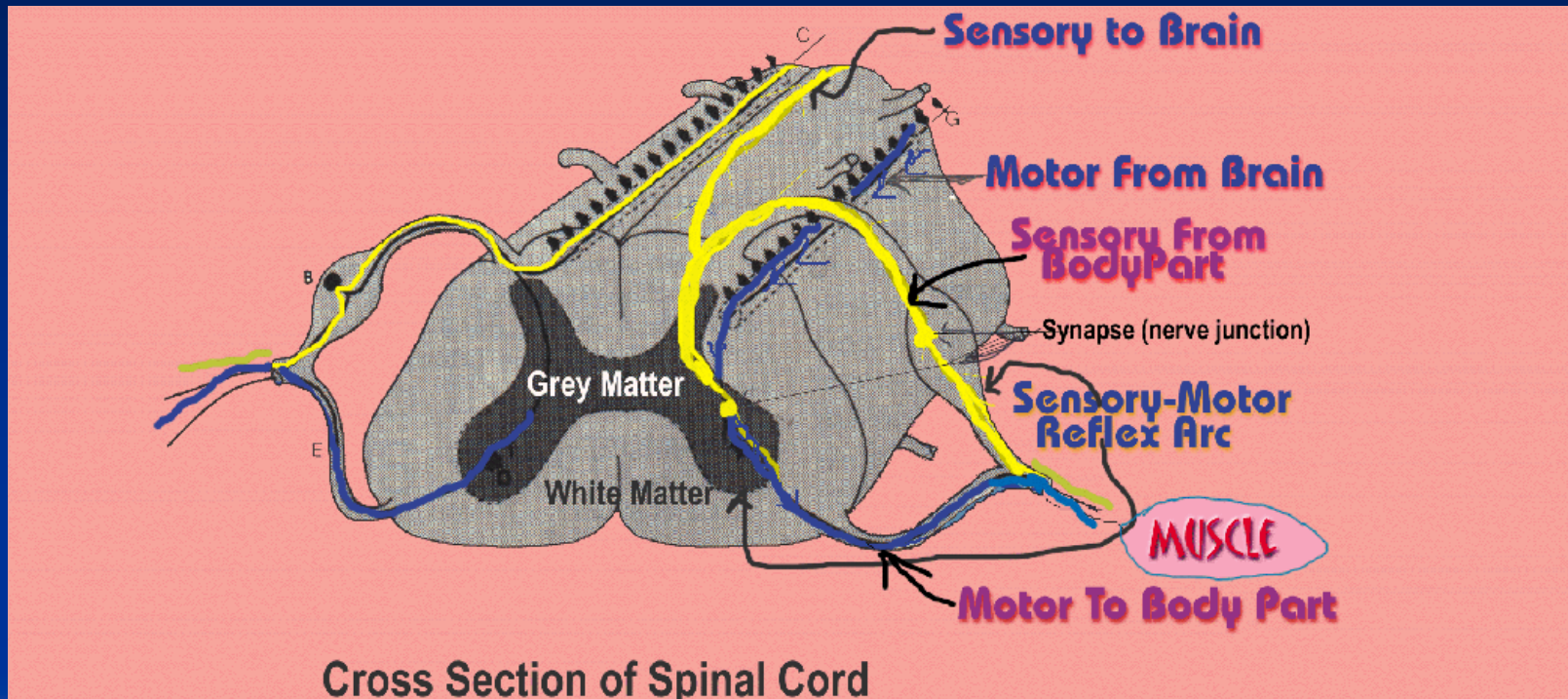


Figure 10.6 The organization of a vertebrate nervous system (a) A schematic vertebrate central nervous system, shown in dorsal view, consists of a single column of neural tissue and synaptic areas intermingled with a system of vertebrate central nervous system (Figure 10.6). It is

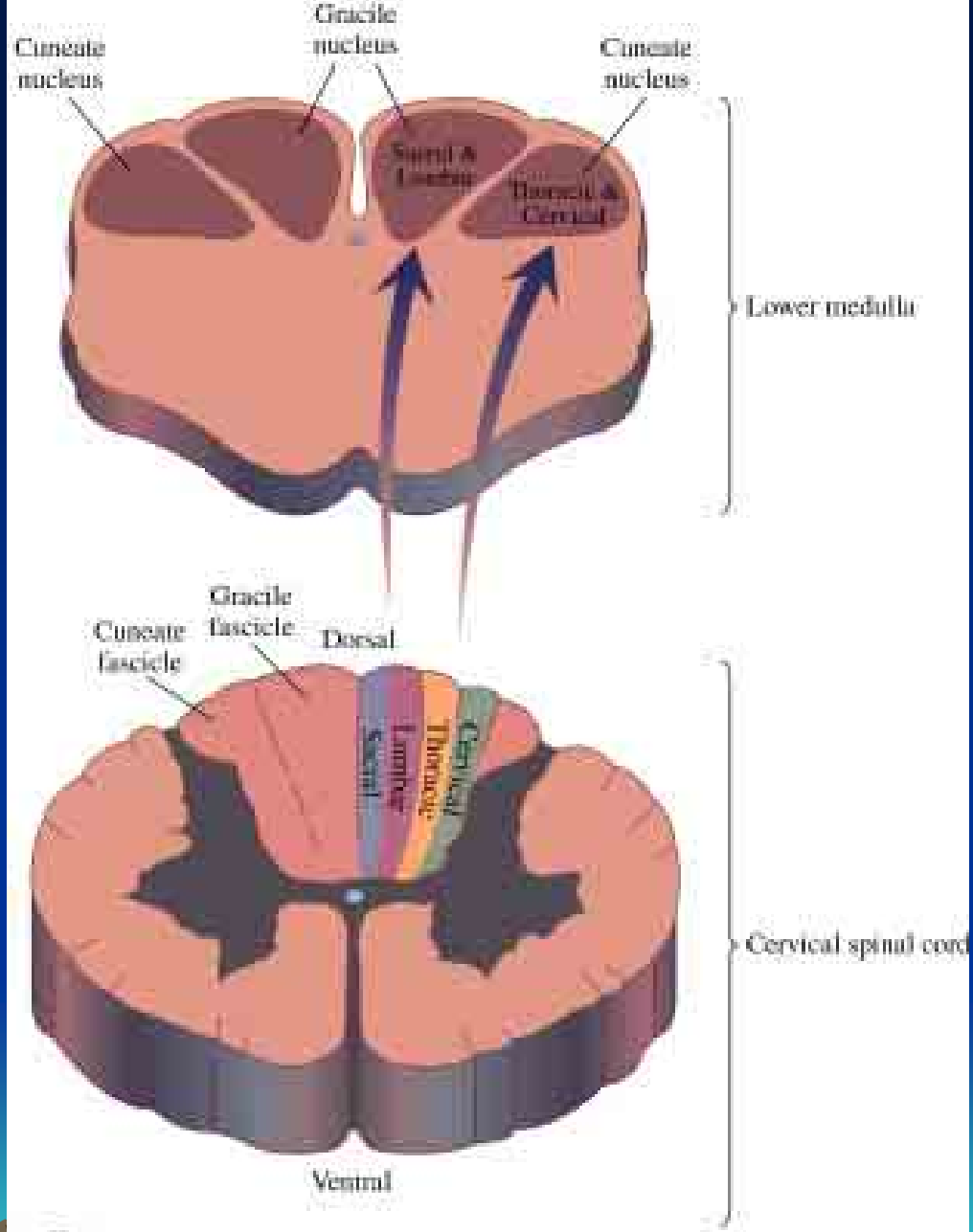
Členění nervového systému

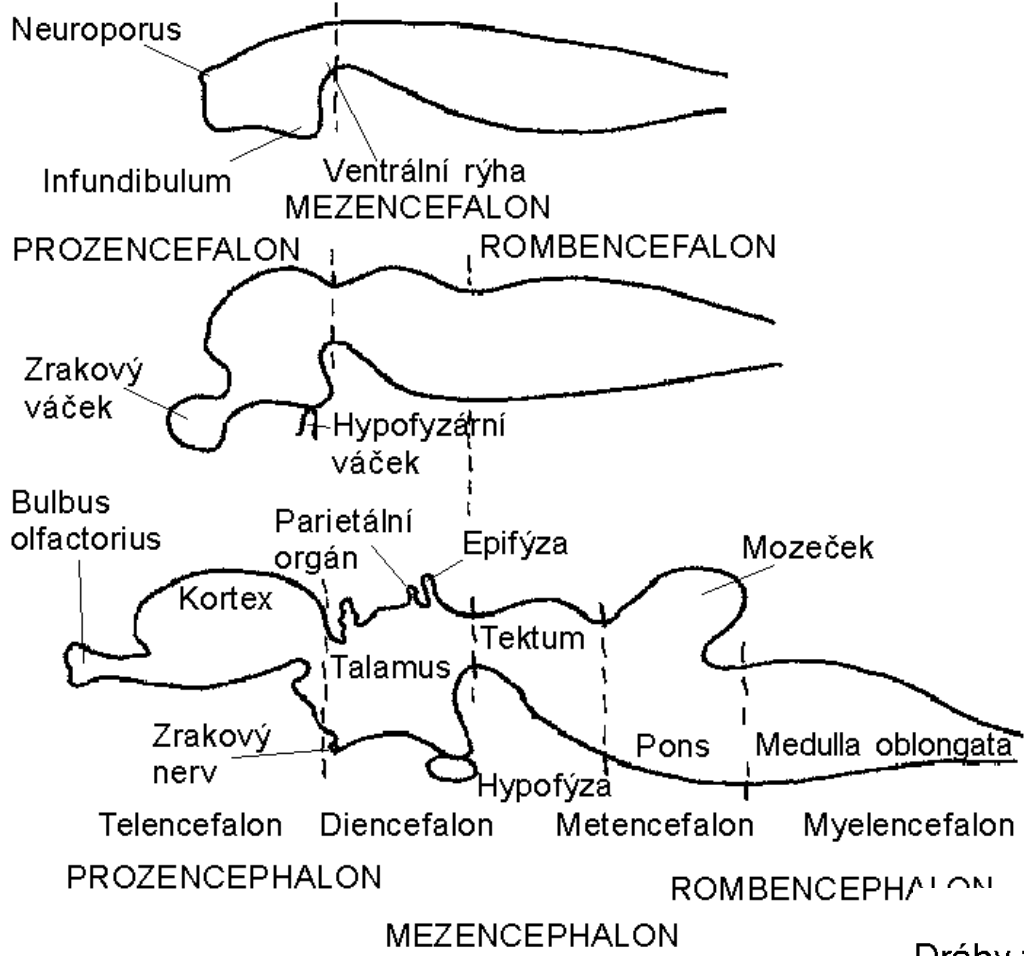


Mícha

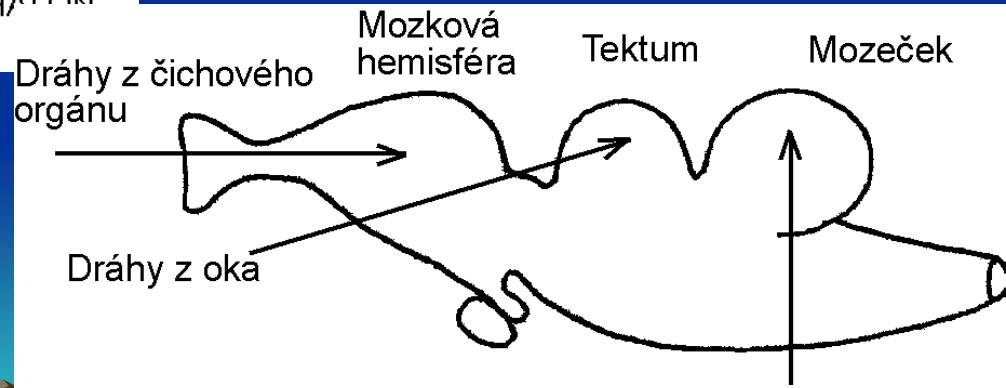


Somatotopie

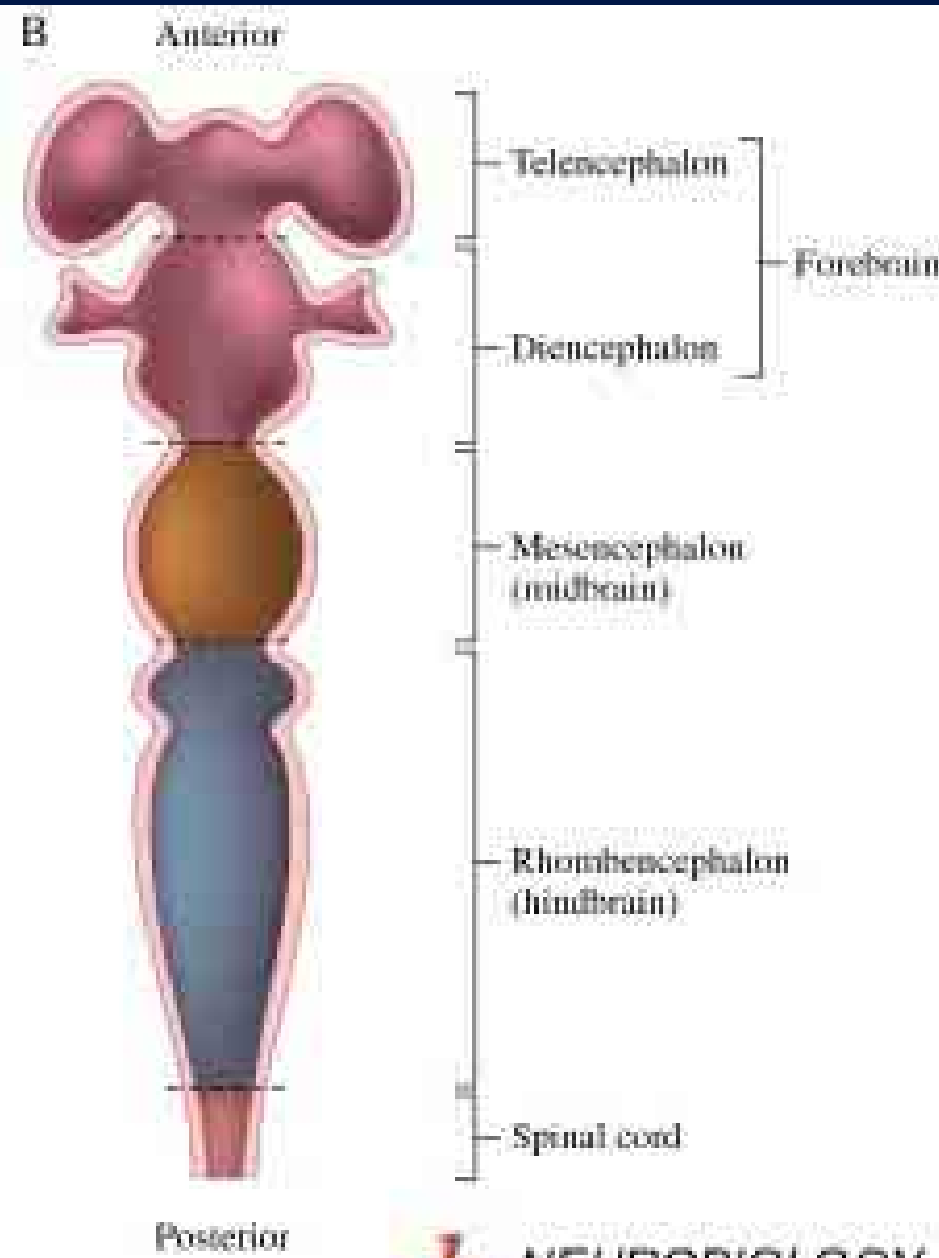
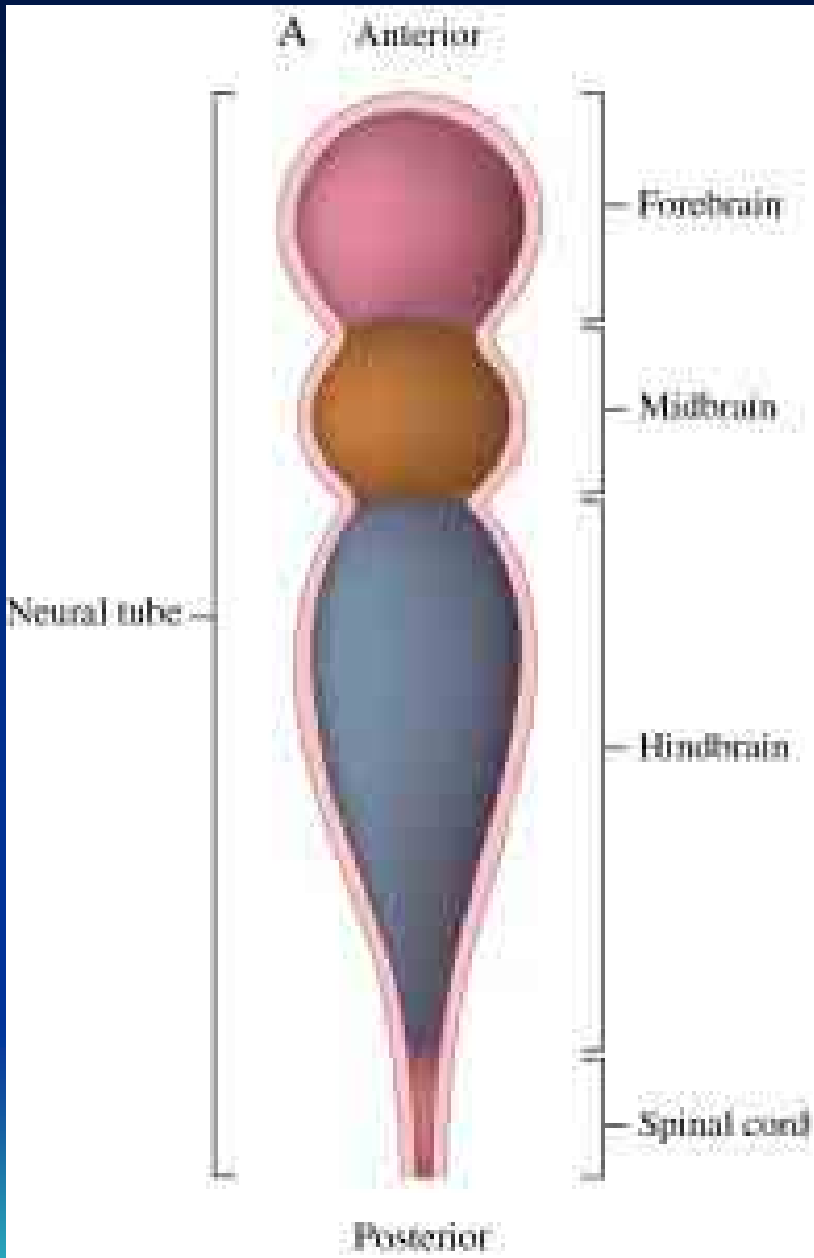


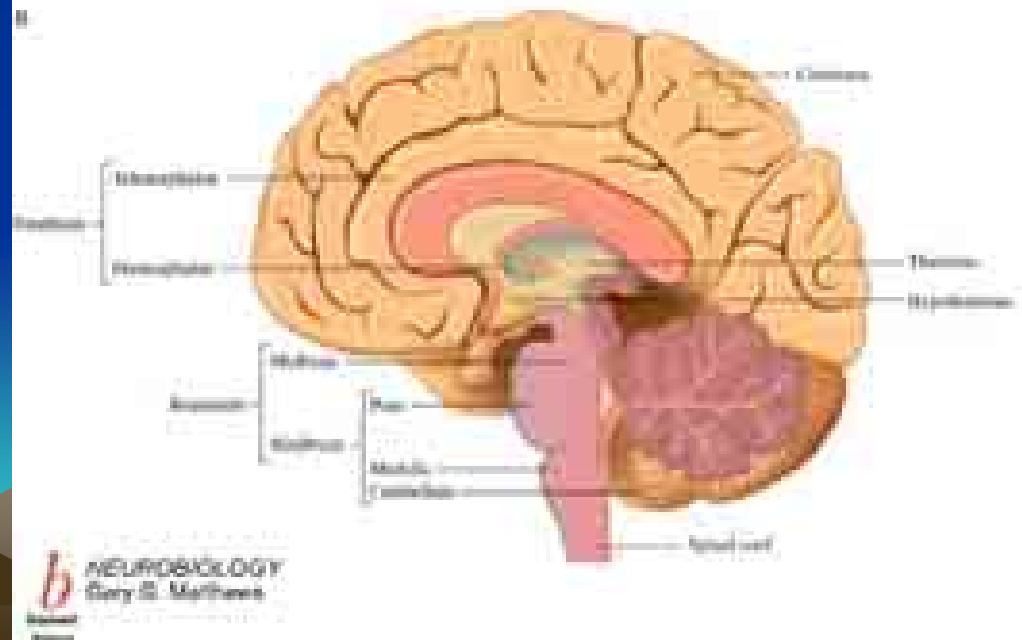
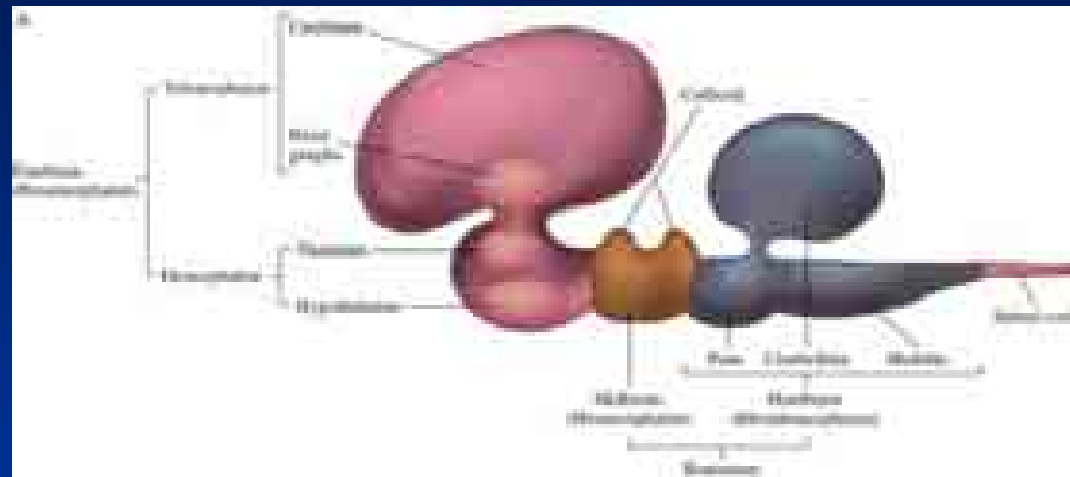
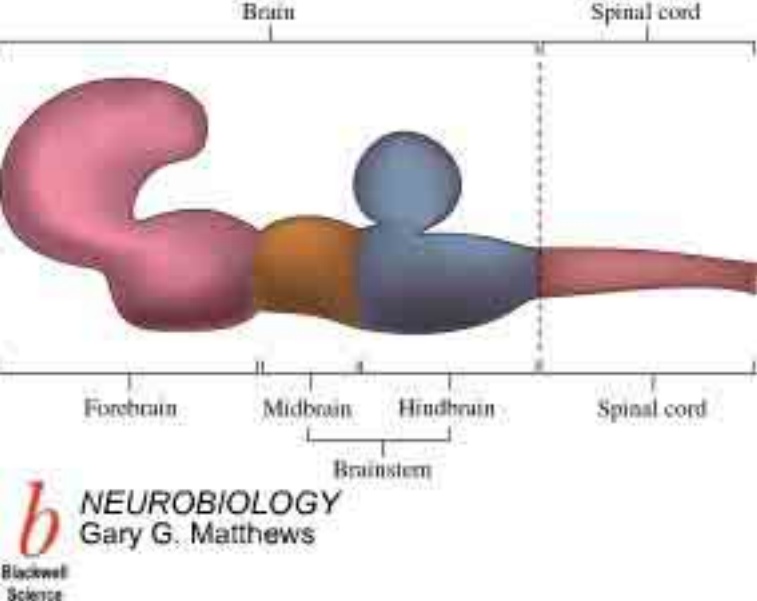


Vývoj mozku a zpracování vstupů



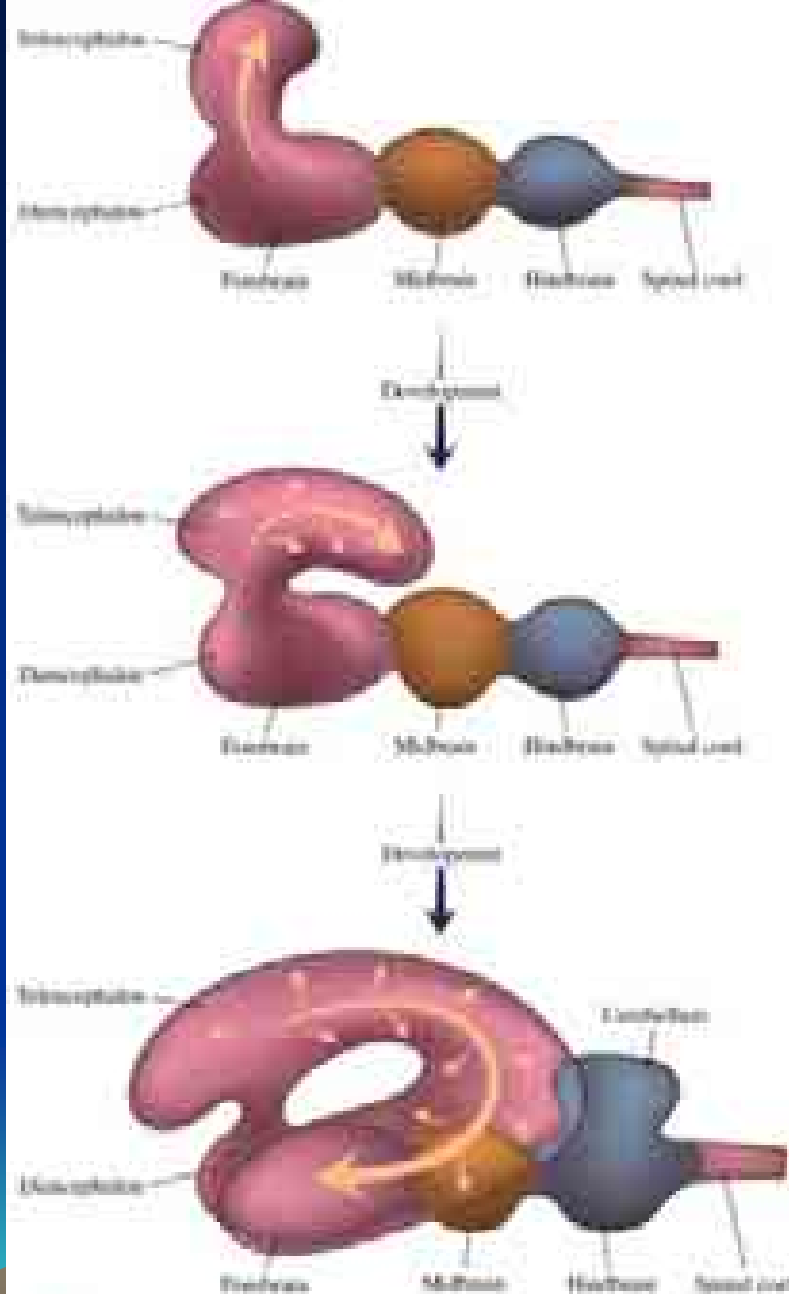
Dráhy ze statokinetického čidla a orgánu postranní čáry



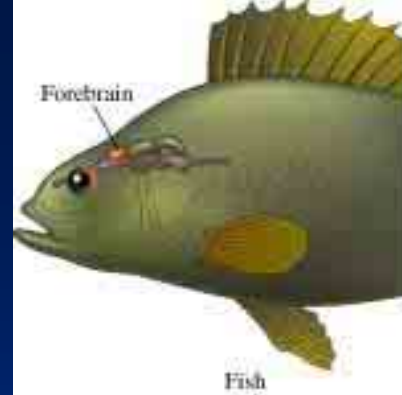


Vývoj v kraniální a dorzální oblasti

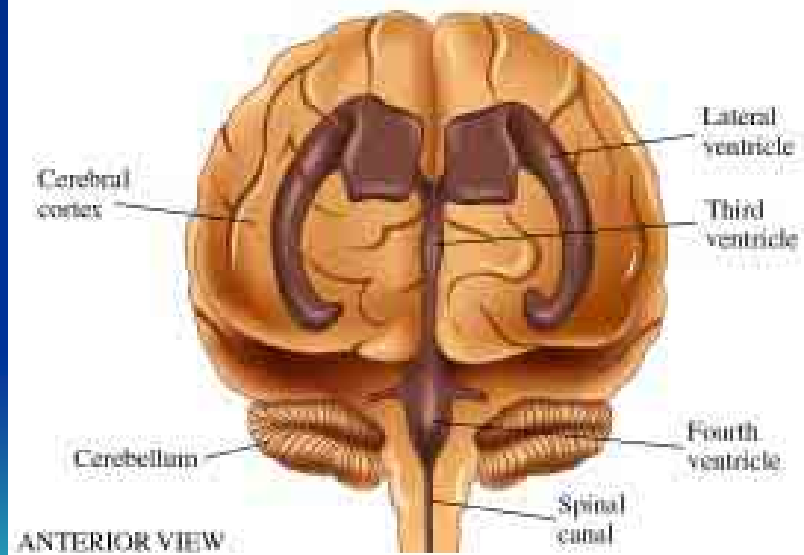
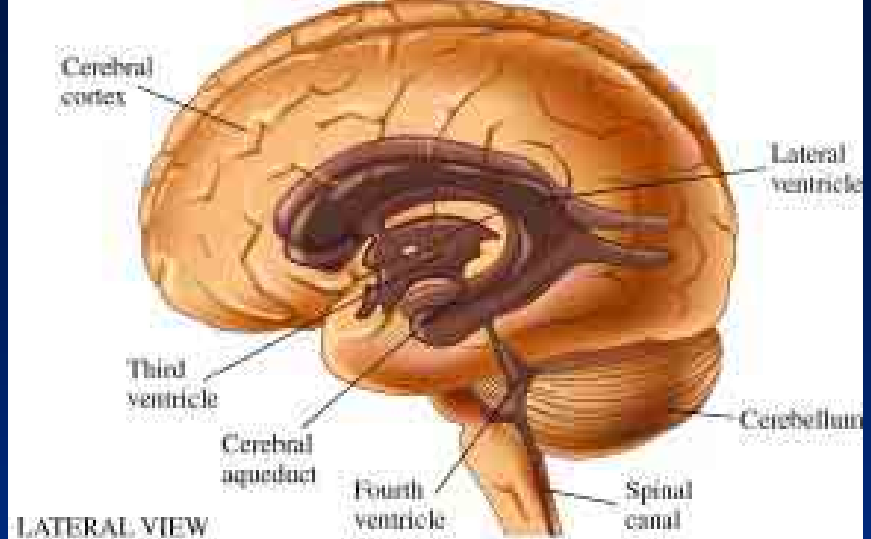
Dominance telencefala zejména neokortexu

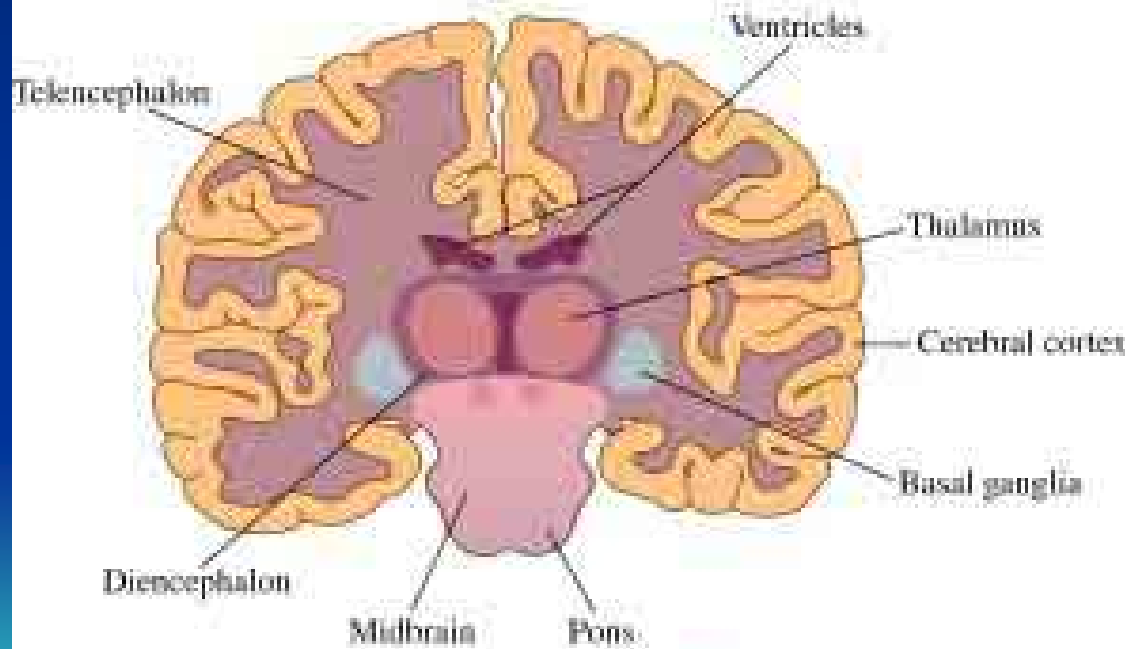
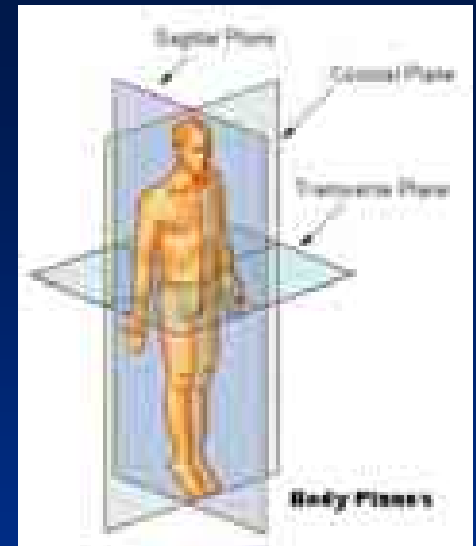
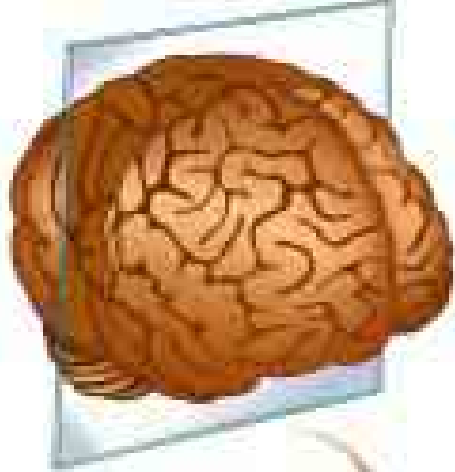


Dominance telencefala zejména neokortexu

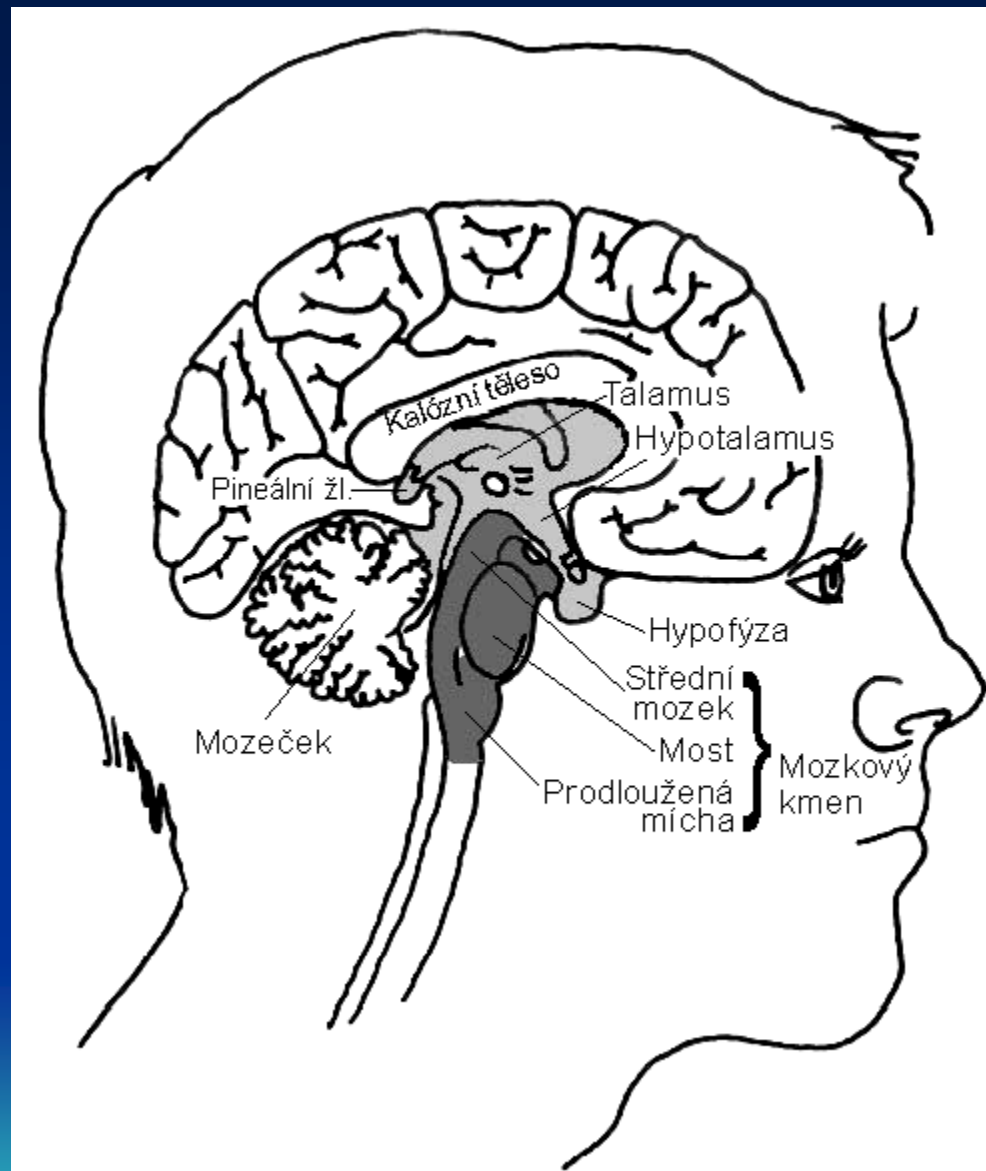


Mozkové komory

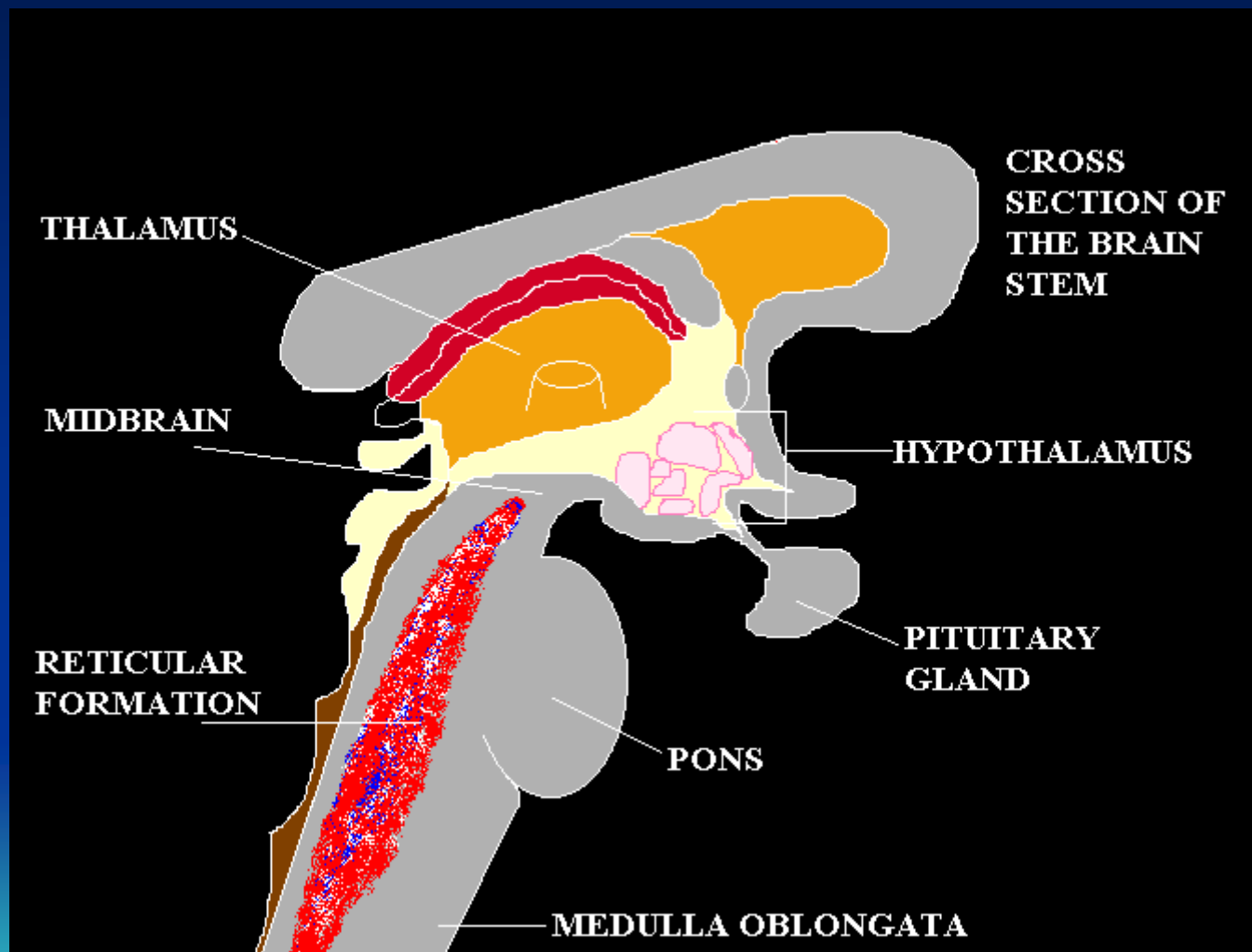




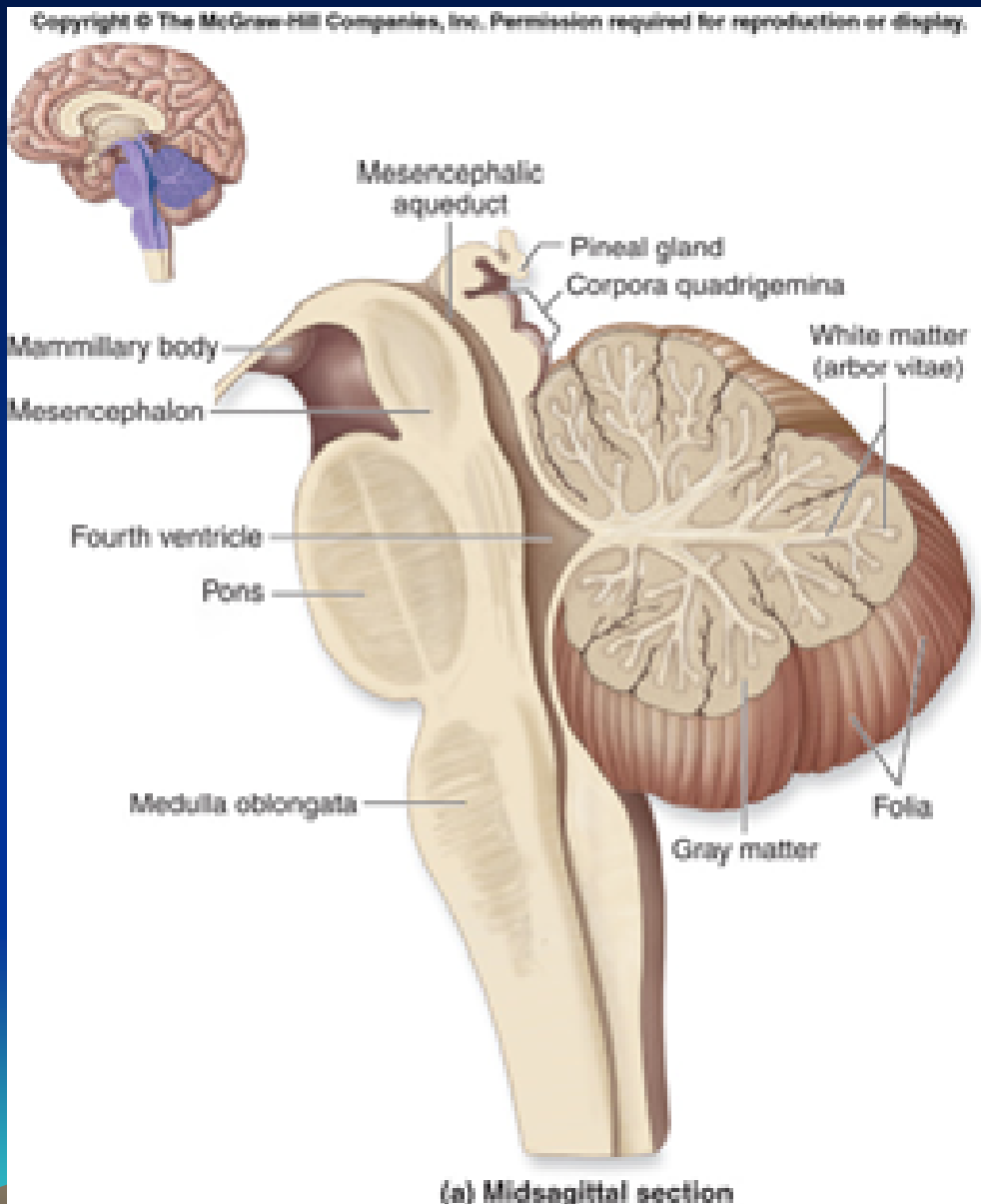
Mozkový kmen



Mozkový kmen – prodloužená mícha

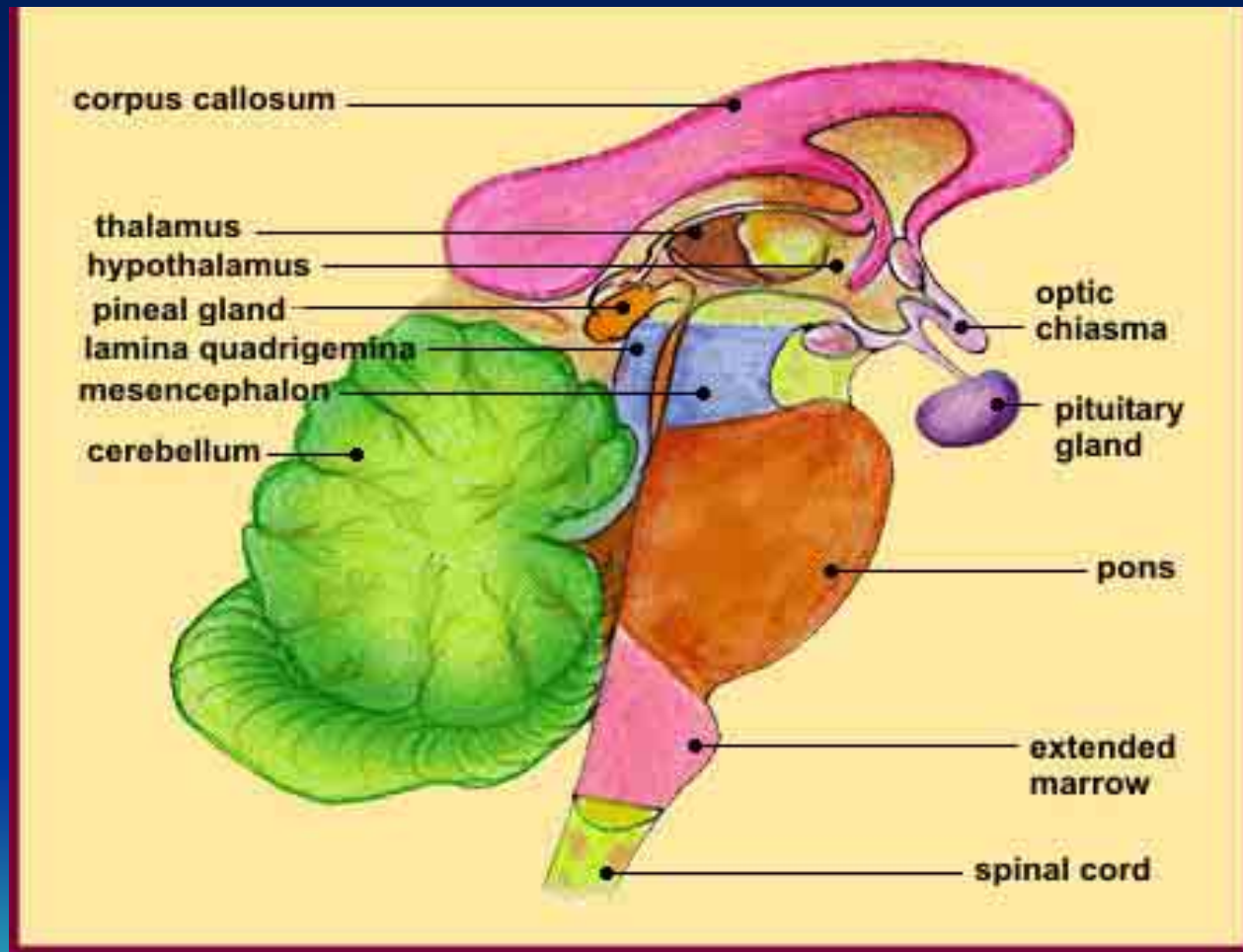


Mozeček a střední mozek

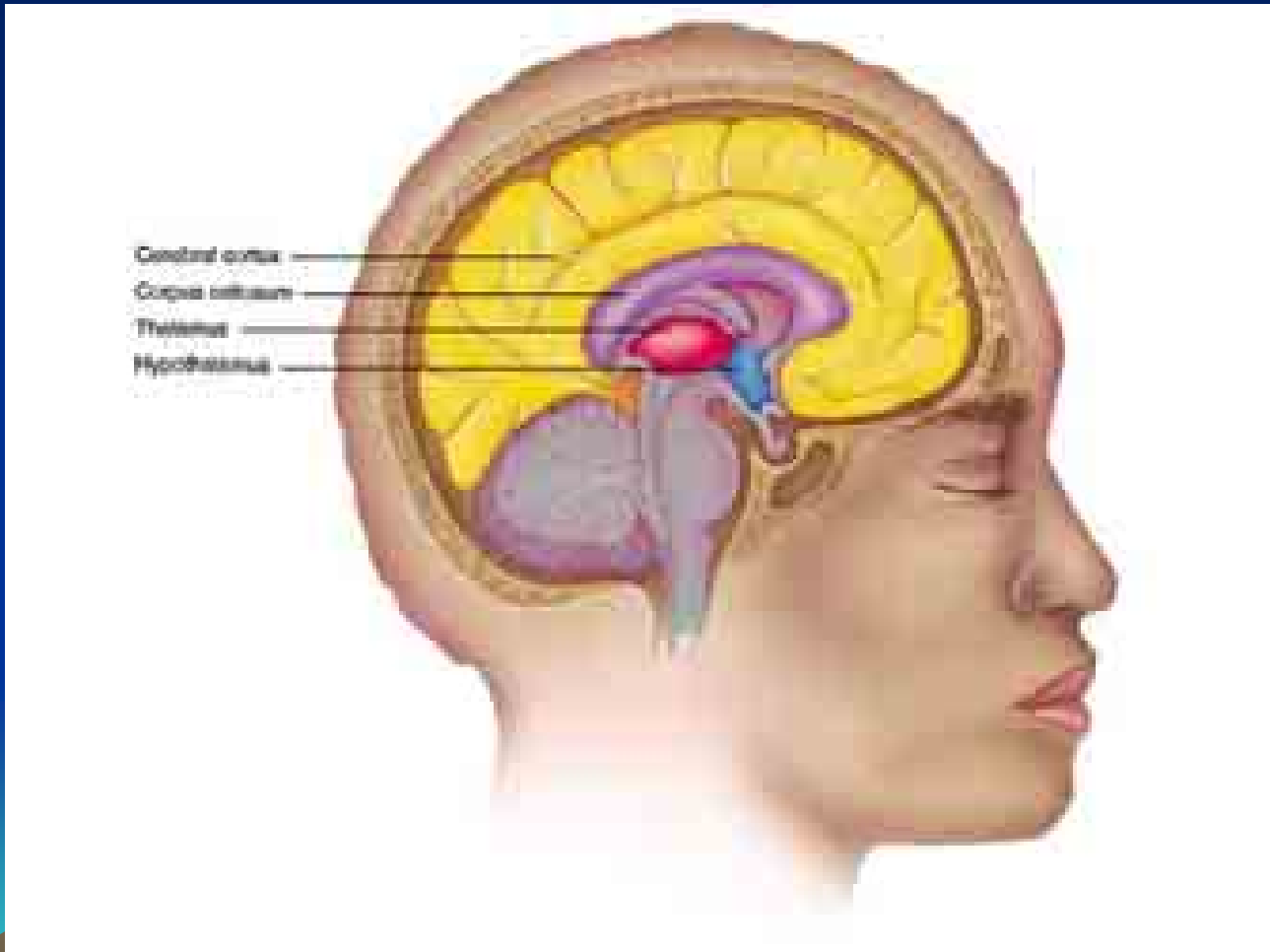


Střední mozek

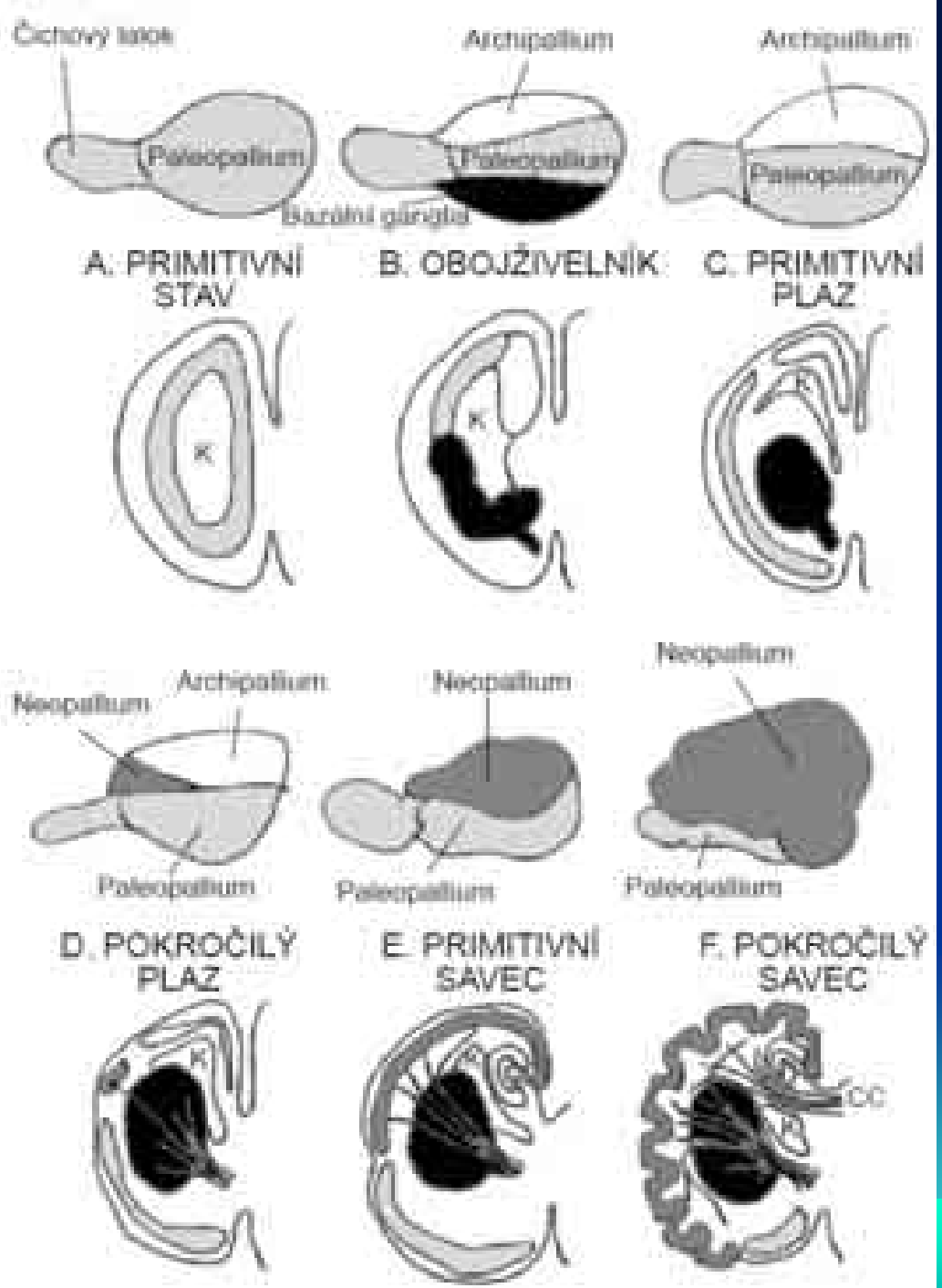
Mezimozek



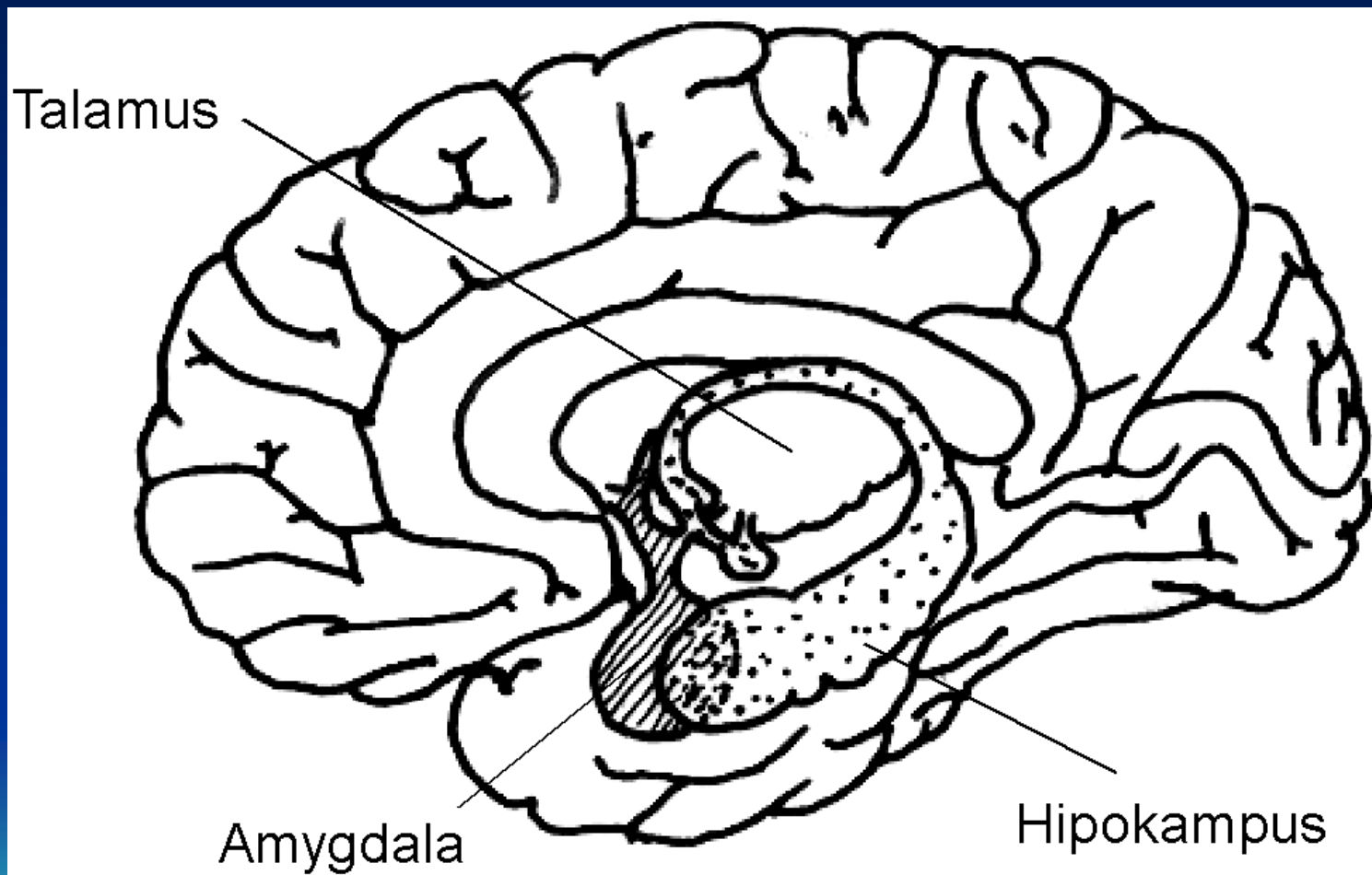
Koncový mozek - telencefalon



Vývoj kůry telencefala



Limbecký systém



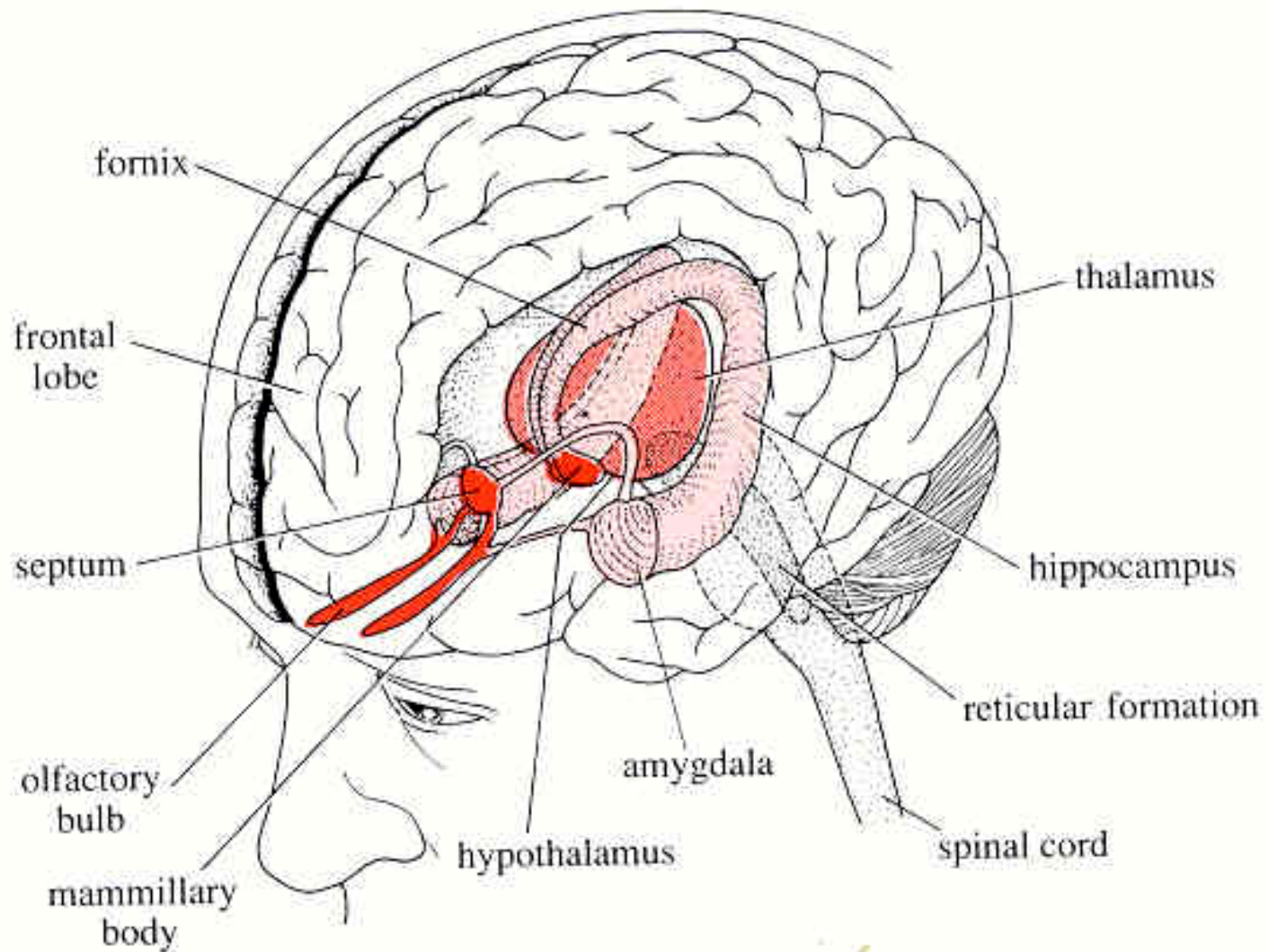
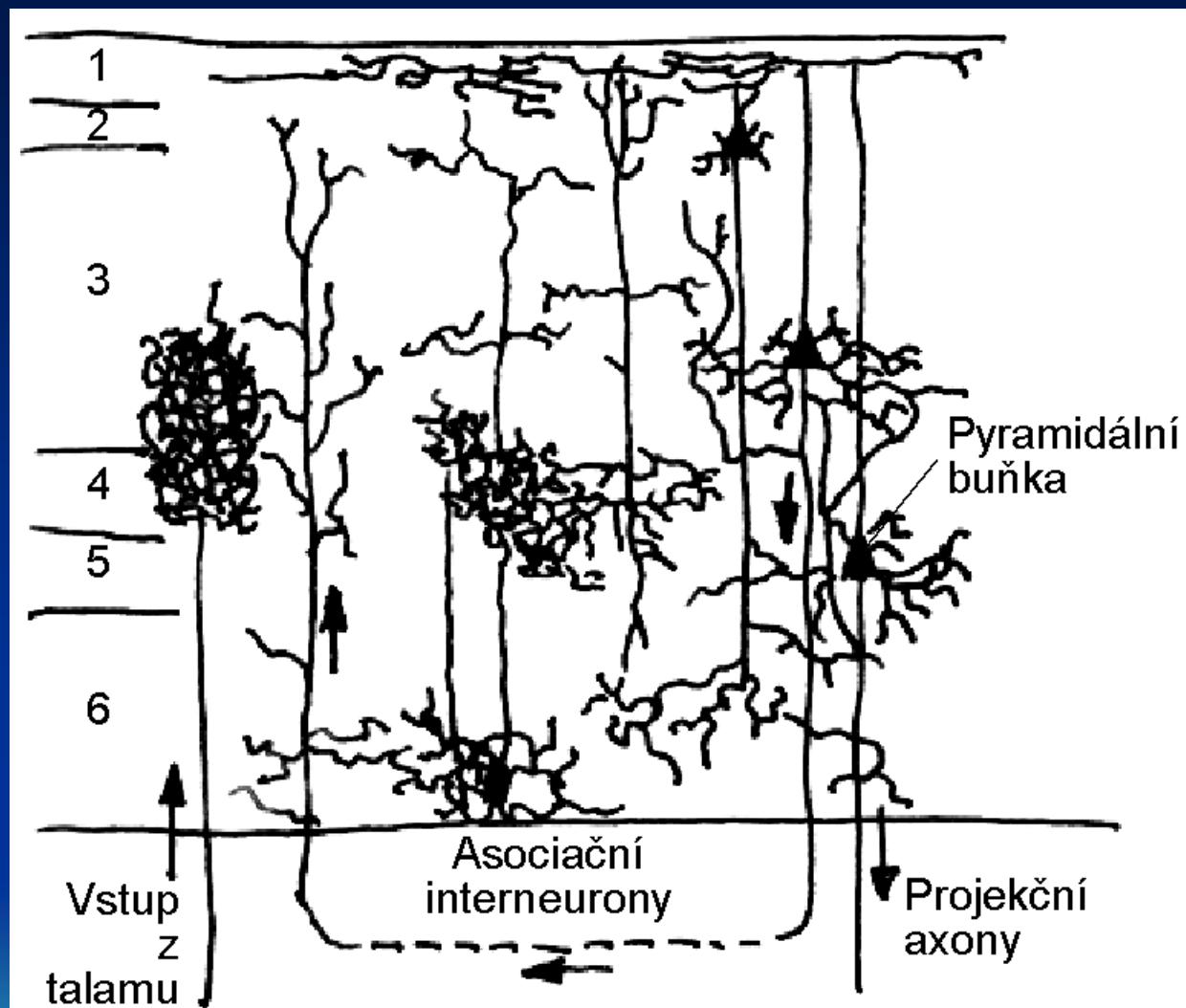
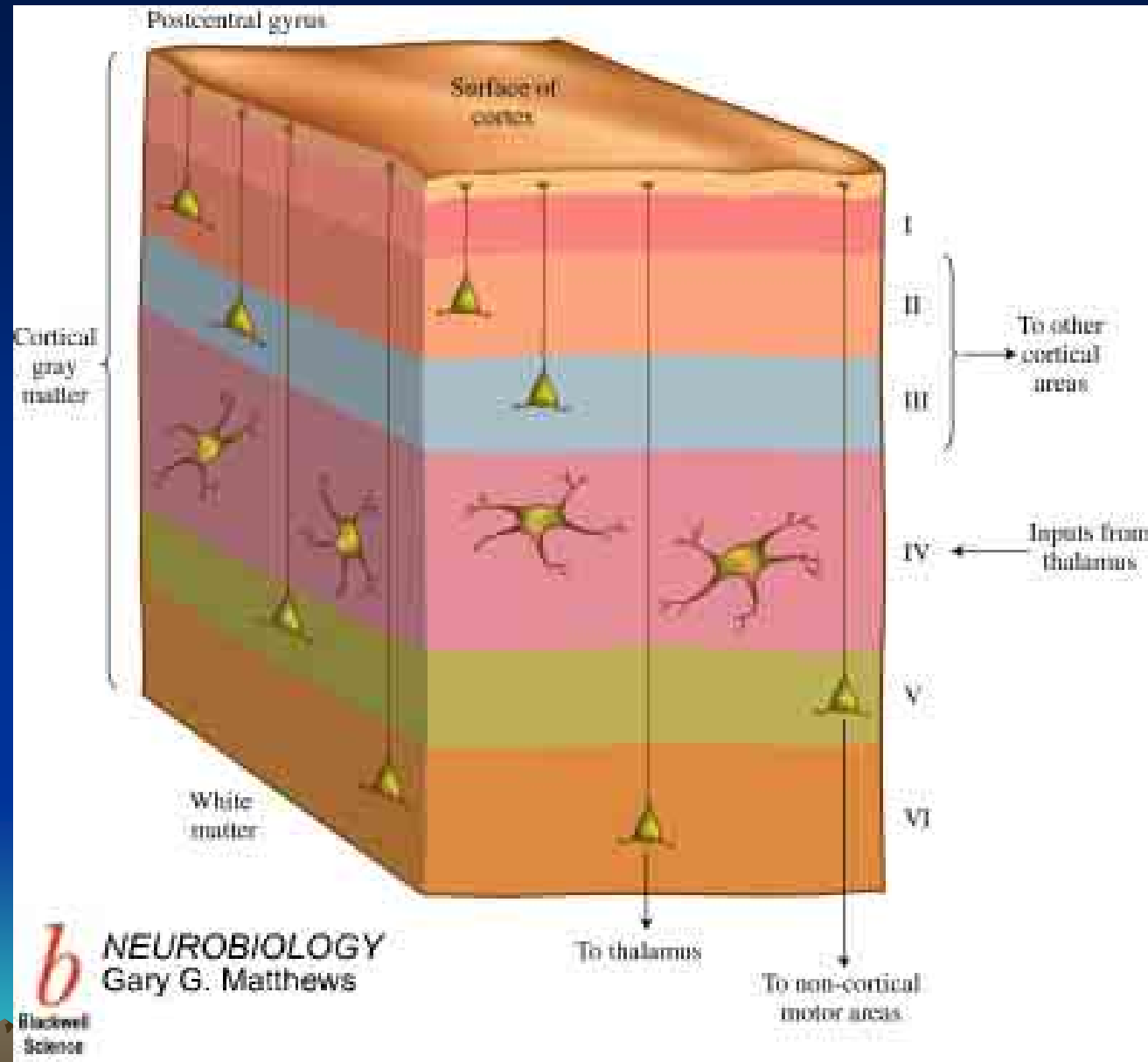


Figure 10.1 The limbic system (the main limbic system structures are shown in red).

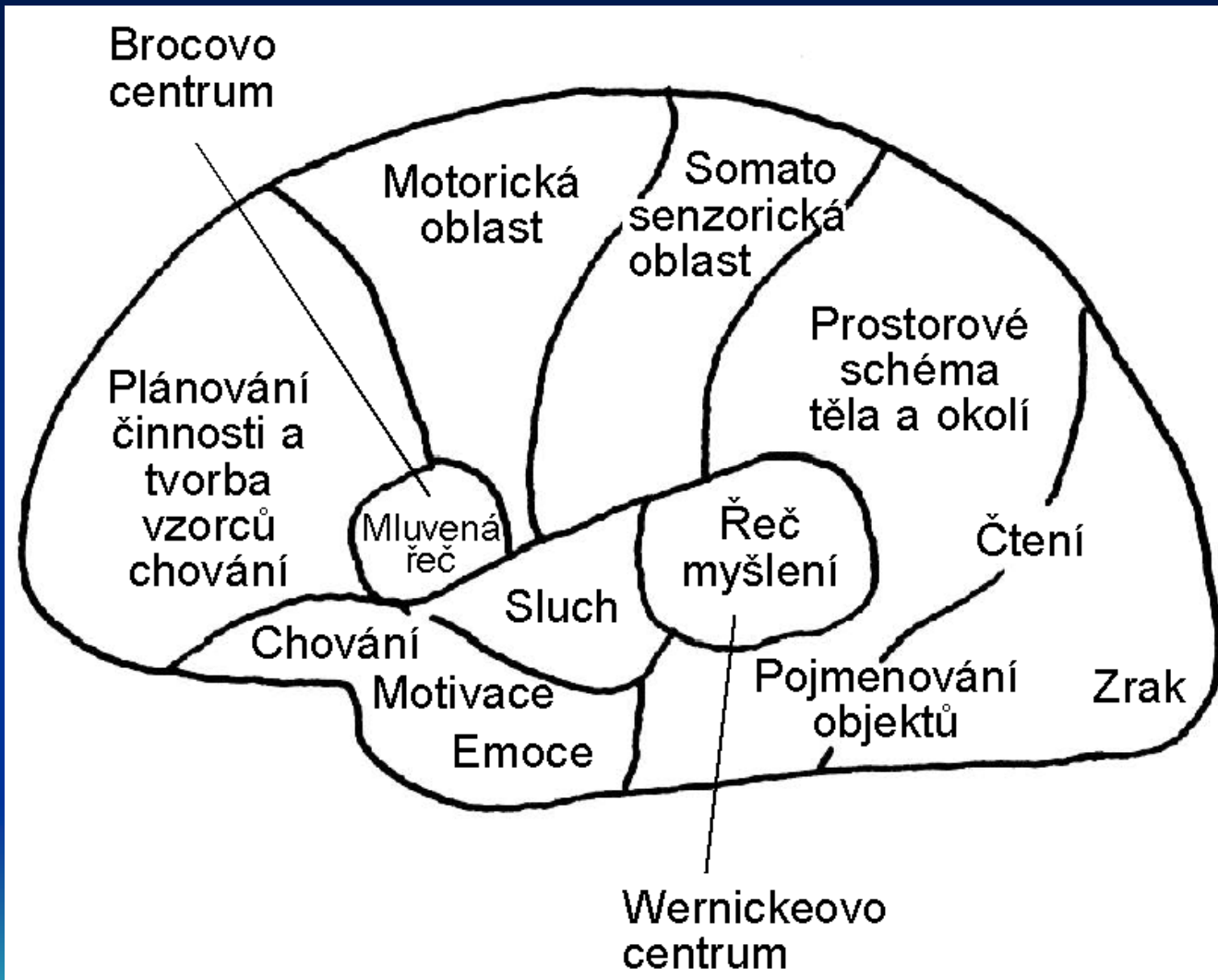
Vertikální členění 6 vrstev šedé kůry

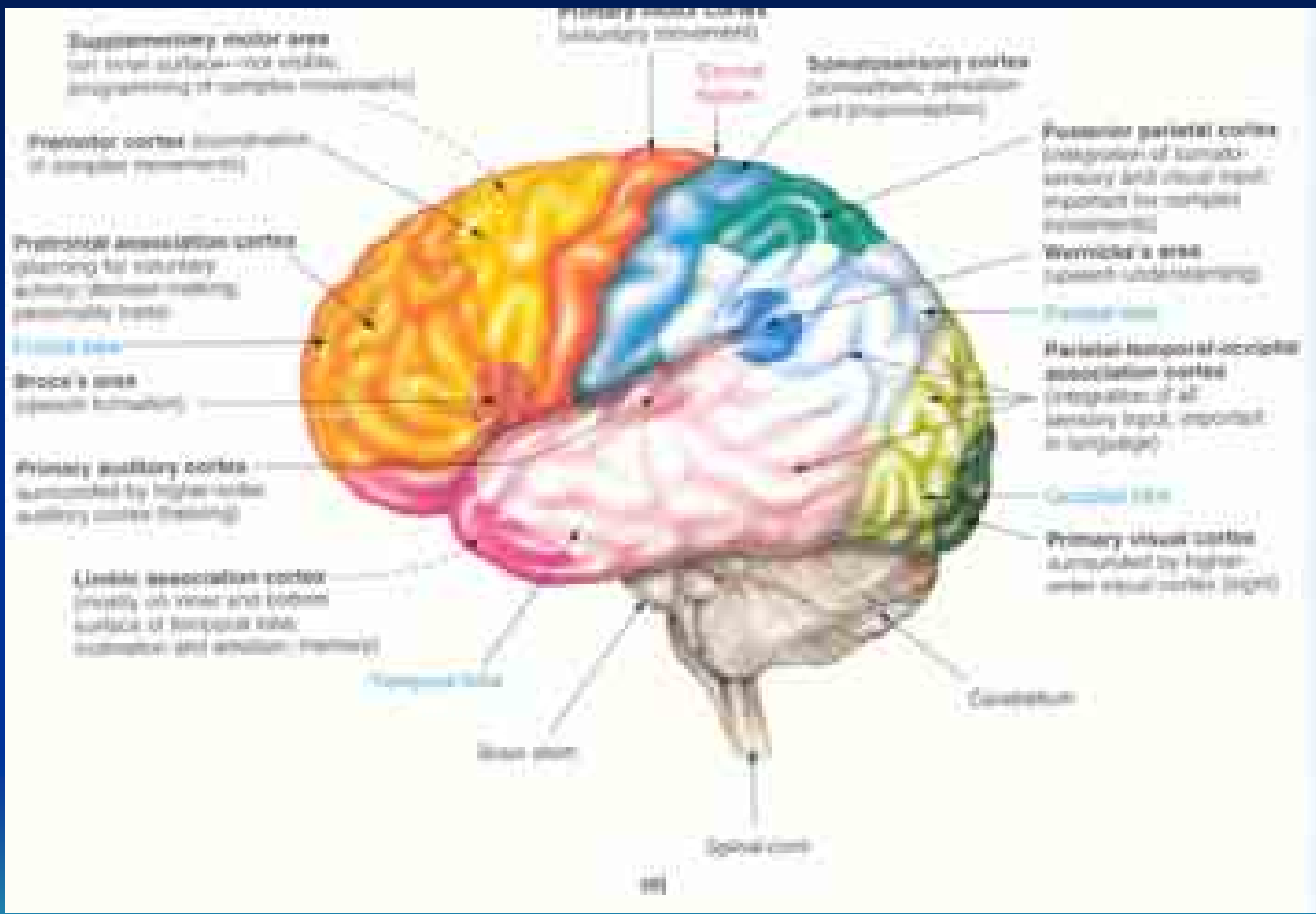


Vertikální členění 6 vrstev šedé kůry



Horizontální členění Cytoarchitektonická mapa



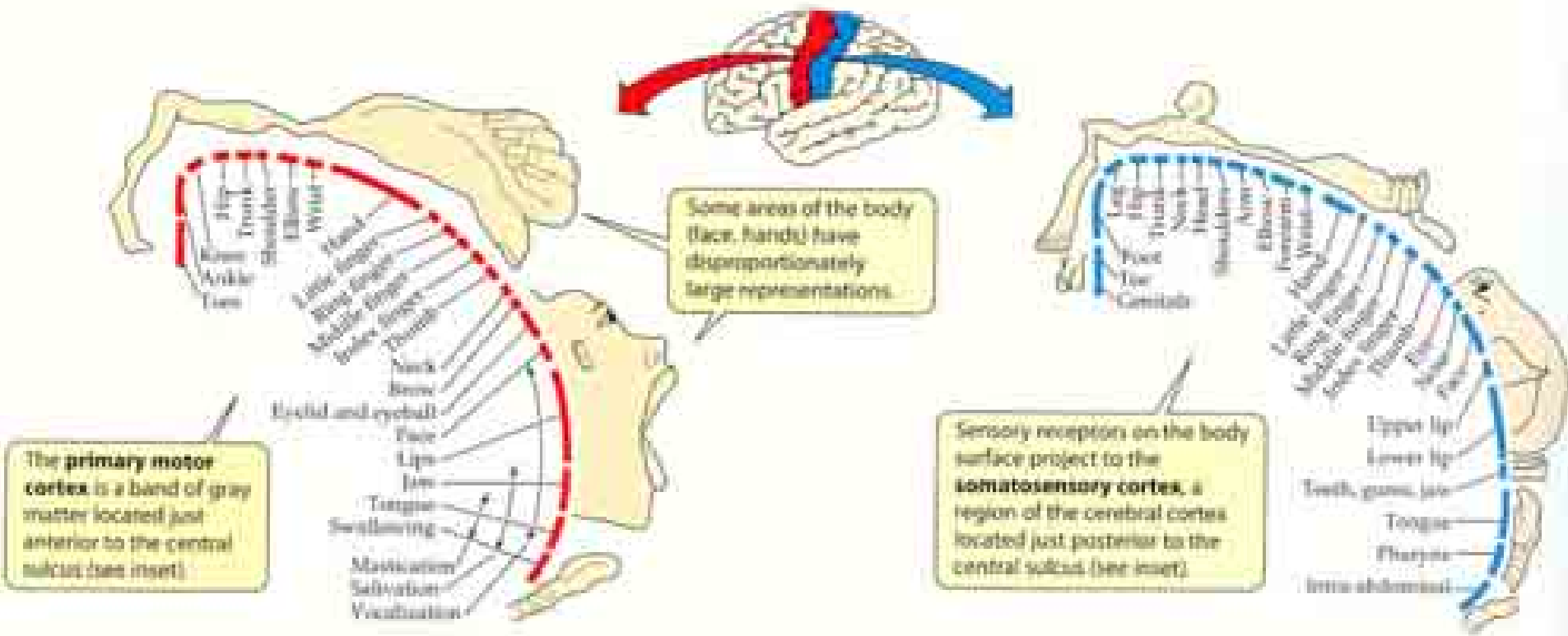


Horizontální členění

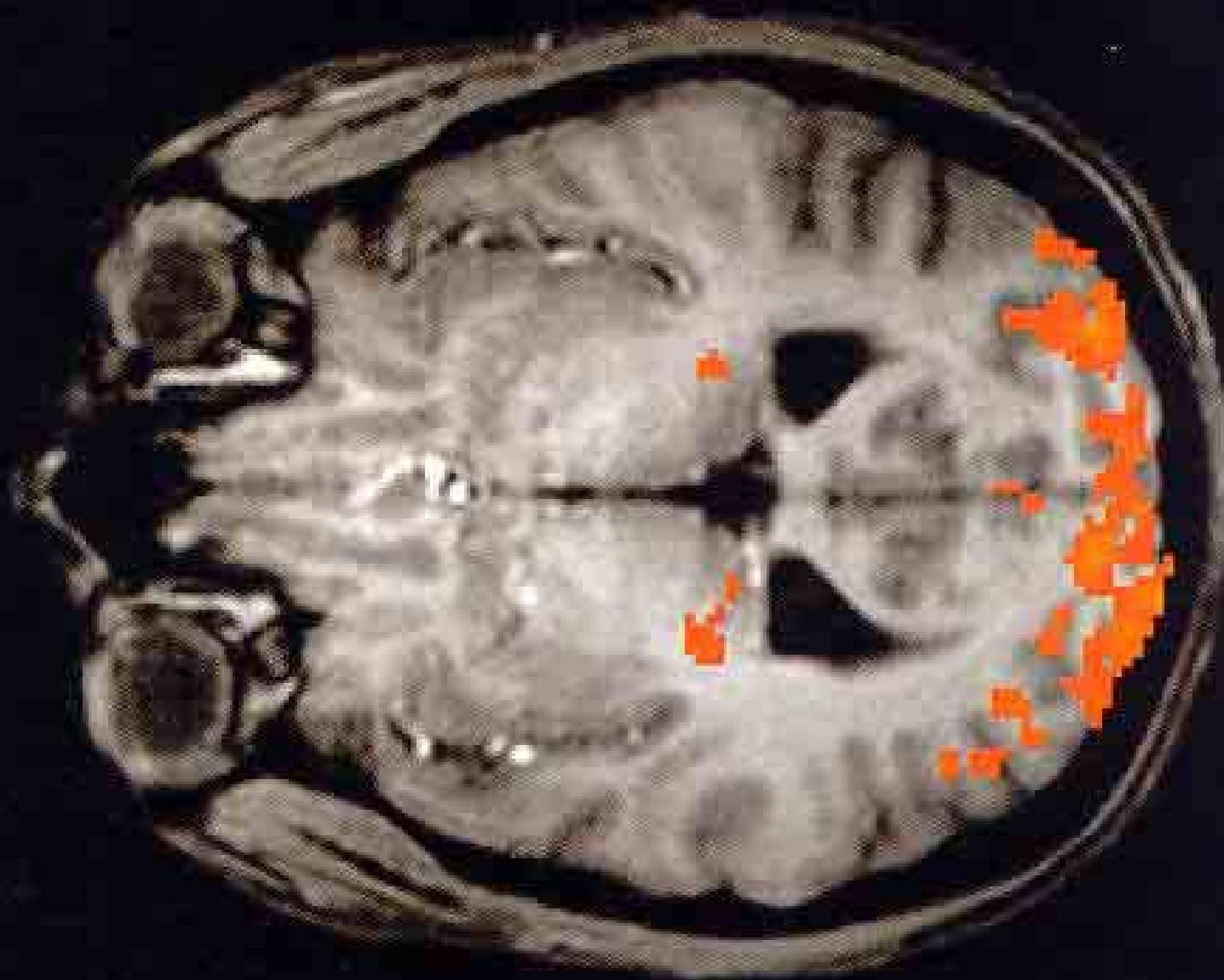
Motorická a sensorická kůra - somatotopie

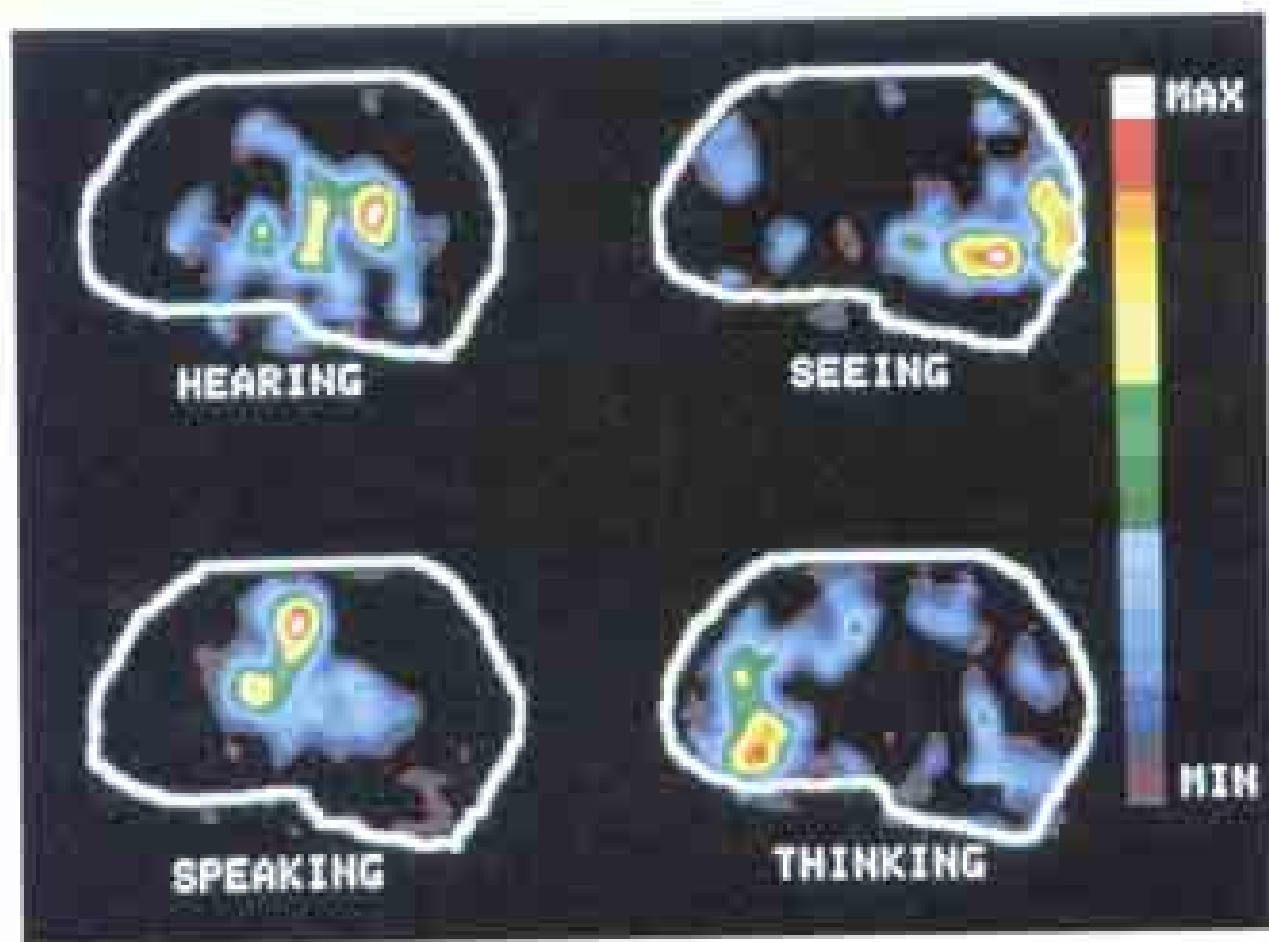
(a) Motor homunculus

(b) Sensory homunculus



Zobrazovací metody: fMRI, TMS, PET, CT





© 2010 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved. Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Benjamin Cummings, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10105.

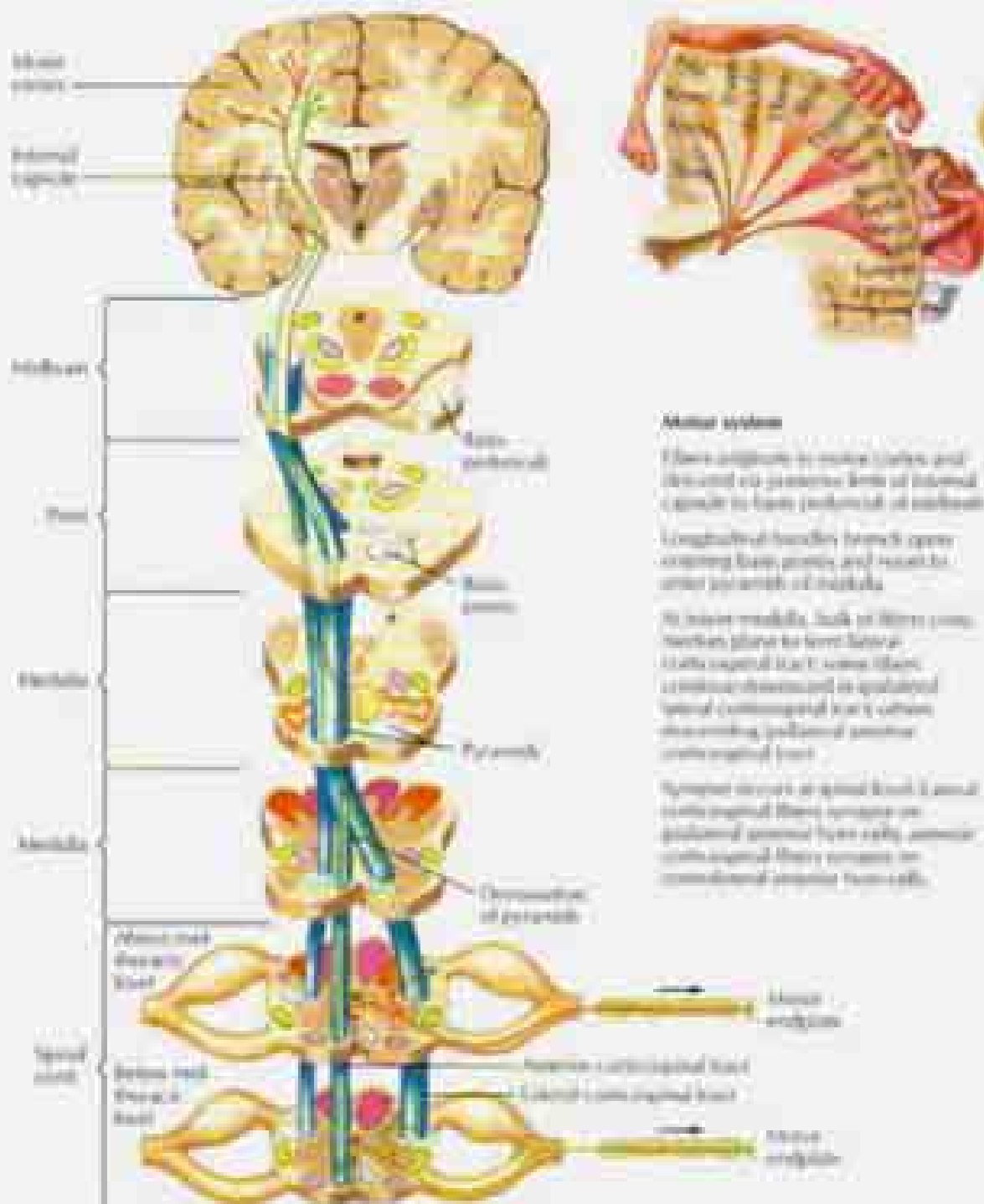
(b)

Figure 5-18 • Functional areas of the human cerebral cortex. (a) Various regions of the cerebral cortex are primarily responsible for various aspects of neural processing, as indicated in this schematic lateral view of the brain. (b) Different areas of the brain “light up” on positron emission tomography (PET) scans as a person performs different tasks. PET scans detect the magnitude of blood flow in various regions of the brain. Because more blood flows into a particular region of the brain when it is more active, neuroscientists can use PET scans to “take pictures” of the brain at work on various tasks.

Soustavy hybnosti:

- Tektoretikulární soustava
- Talamostriátová soustava
- Z neopalia: extrapyramidová, pyramidová





Nervous system

These impulses in motor cortex and directed via posterior limb of internal capsule to lower part of internal capsule to lower part of internal capsule.

Longitudinal bundles branch over crossing base of pyramis and reach to other pyramis of medulla.

In lower medulla, each of these cords breaks down to two cords. One is lateral cord and other is medial cord. These cords descend in spinal cord. Lateral cord is called lateral cord and medial cord is called medial cord.

Spinal cord is divided into 31 segments. These segments are called segments. Each segment is called segment. Each segment is called segment. Each segment is called segment.

Anterior root

Posterior root

Spinal cord

Brain
Midbrain
Pons
Medulla
Cervical region
Thoracic region

Anterior horn

Lateral horn

Posterior horn

Transverse section of pyramis

Anterior root

Posterior root

Spinal cord

Spinal cord

Anterior root

Posterior root

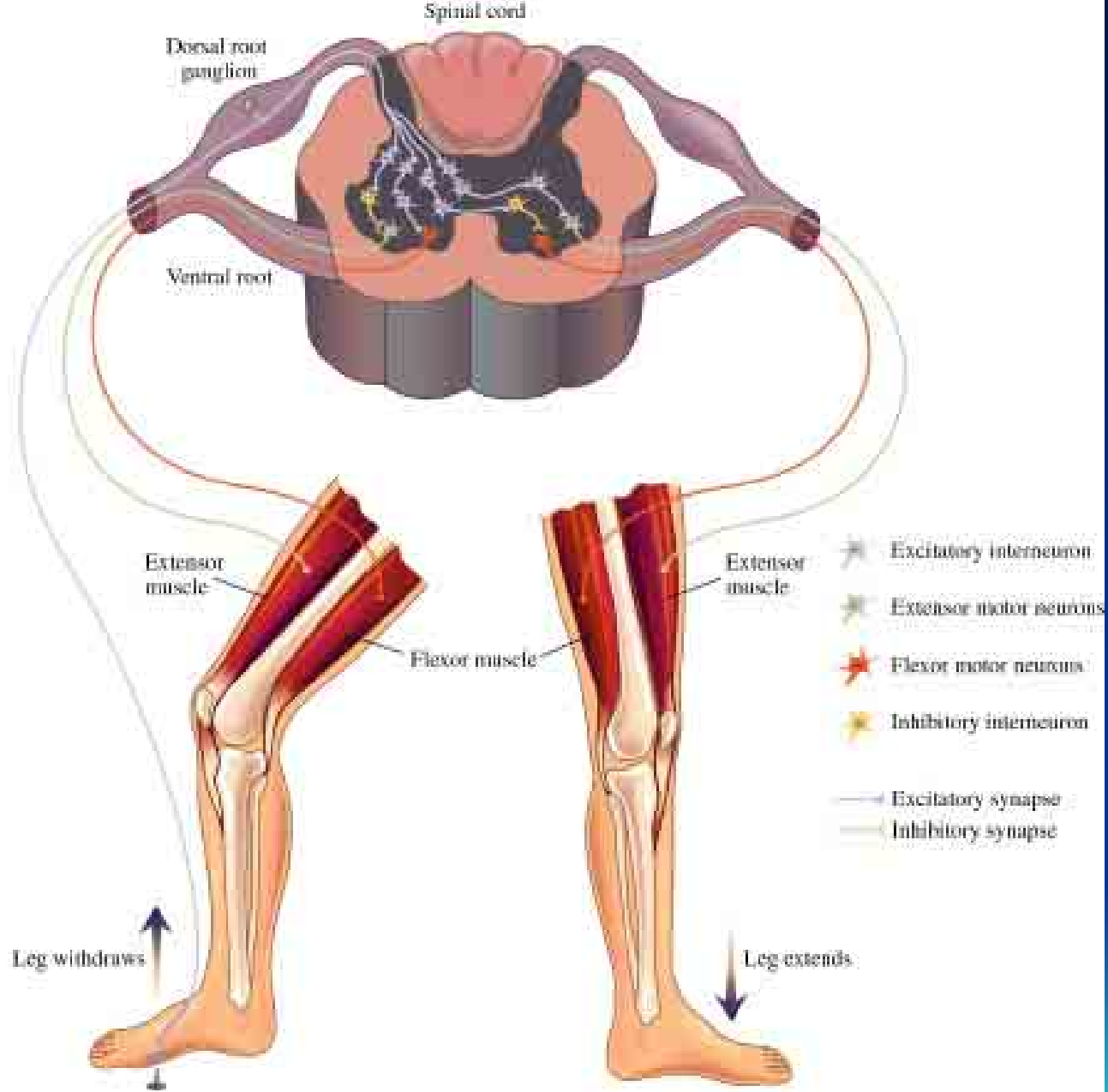
Spinal cord

Spinal cord

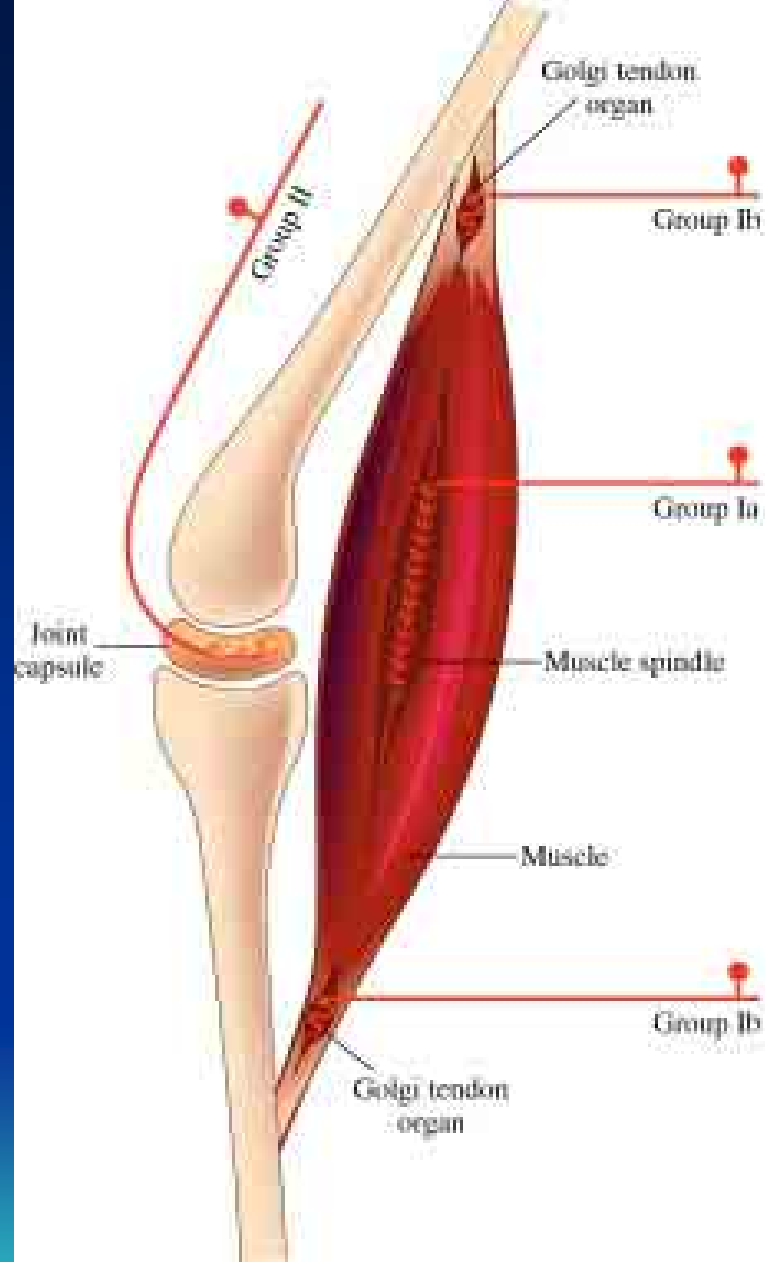
Hierarchie řízení motoriky

- Tonus
- Opěrná motorika
- Cílená motorika





Šlachová tělíska Svalová vřeténka



A. Od ideje pohybu k provedení

1 rozhodnutí

kortikální a subkortikální motivační oblasti

„Já chci míč.“

1a pohnutka k pohybu

„Musím ho chytit.“

1b strategie

slyšení

vidění

asociační mozková kůra

somato-senzorika

2 programování

„To je můj program.“

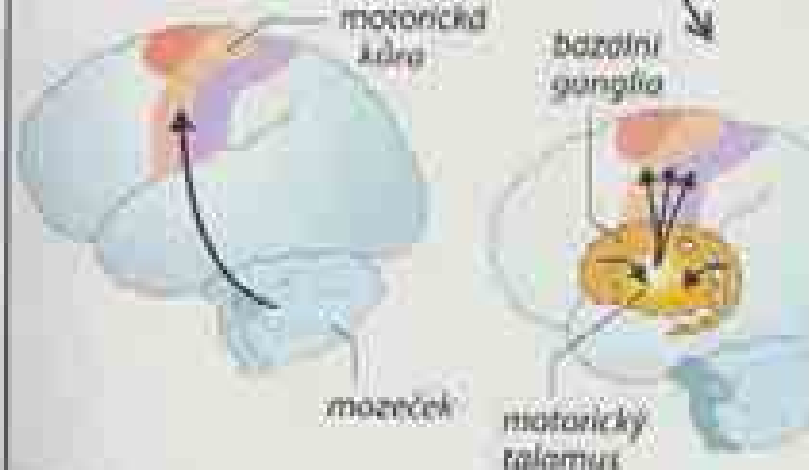
(zúčastněné svaly, časové odpovědi, síla tahu)

bazální ganglia

mozeček

motorická

area 6
area 4



3 příkaz k pohybu

„Nyní ho chyt!“

zpětnovazební signály ze sensorů

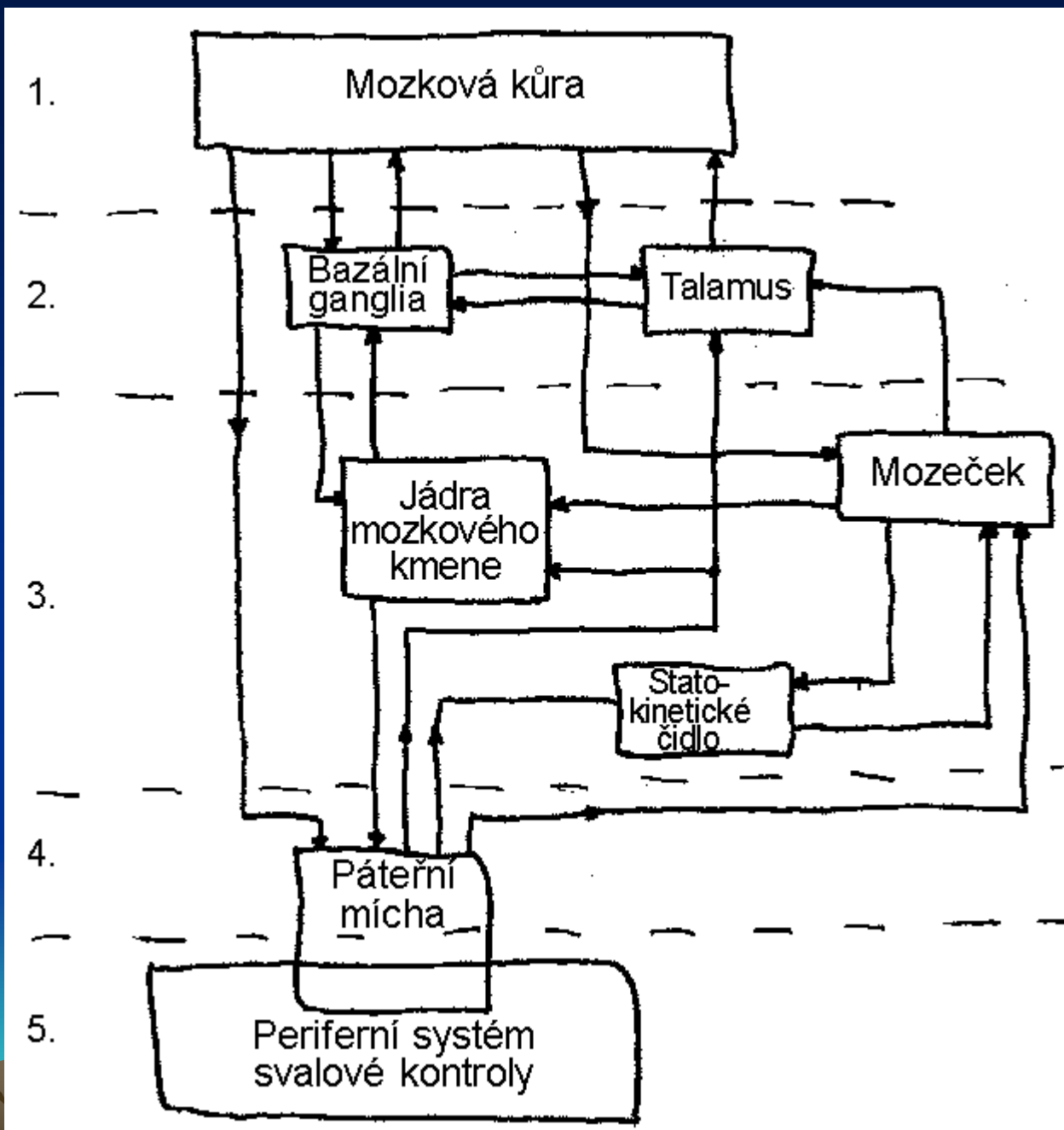
reflexní systém
motoneurony

4 provedení pohybu

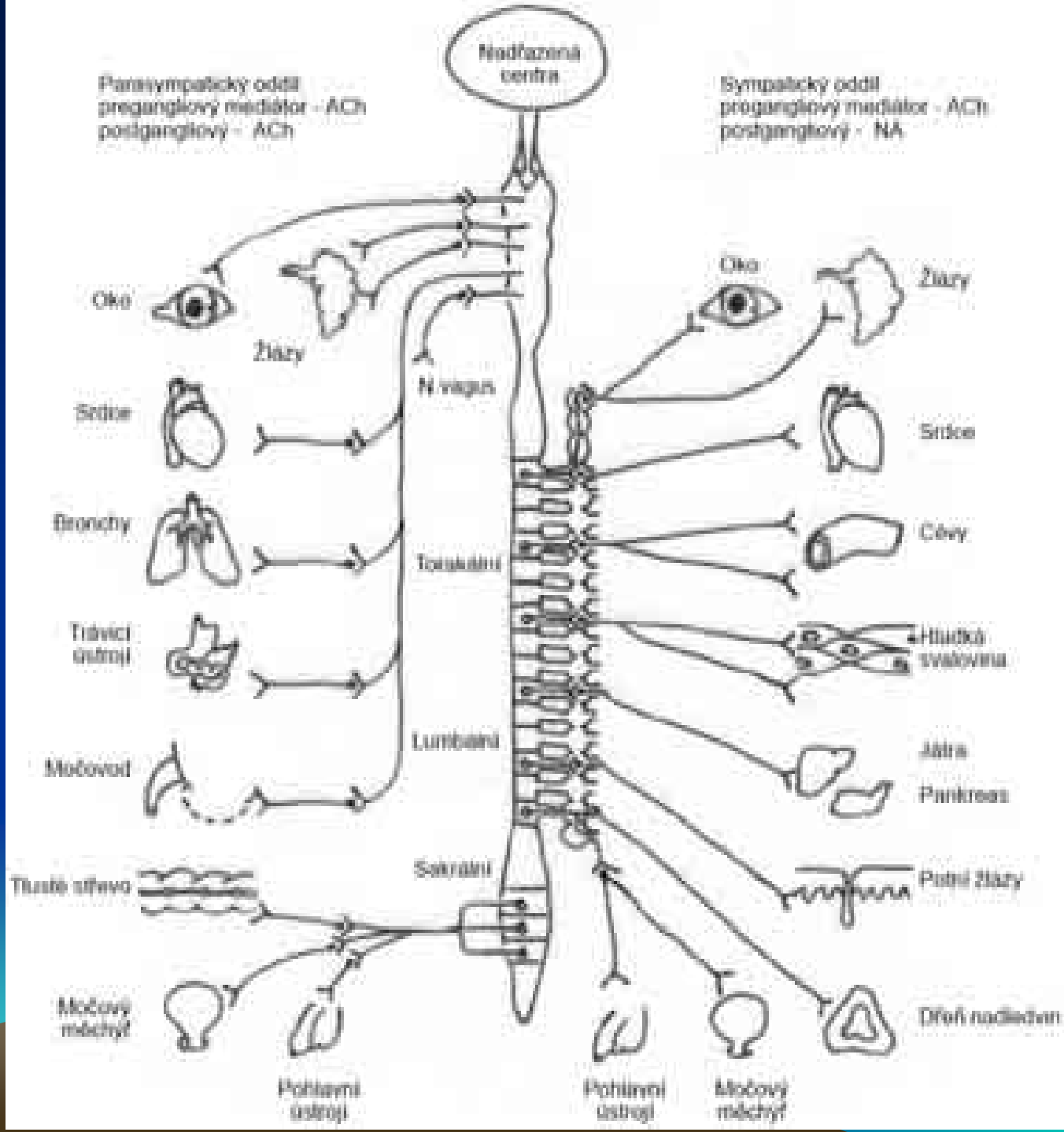


(zdroj: V. H. Brodmann)

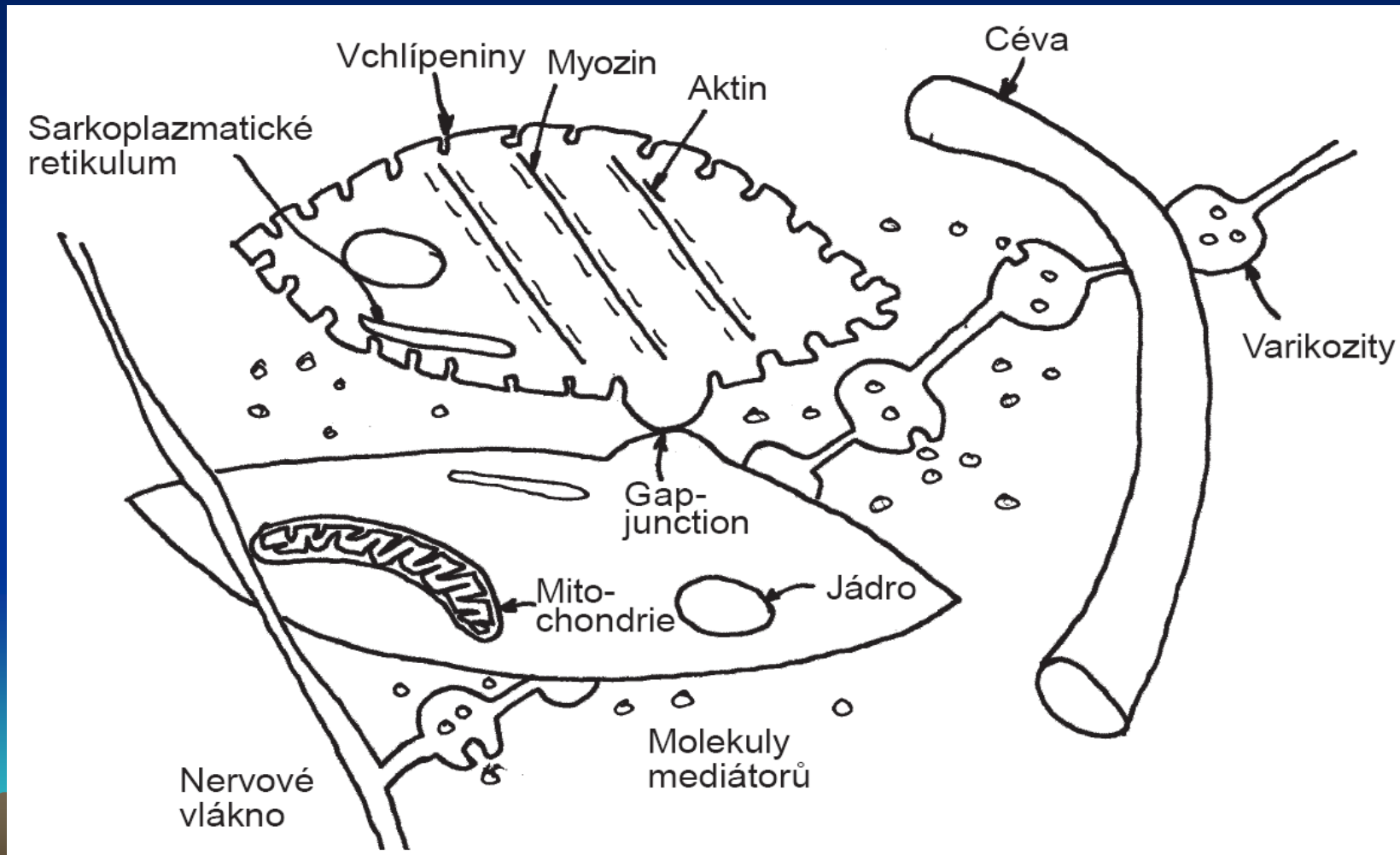
(zdroj: J. H. Brown)



Vegetativní systém



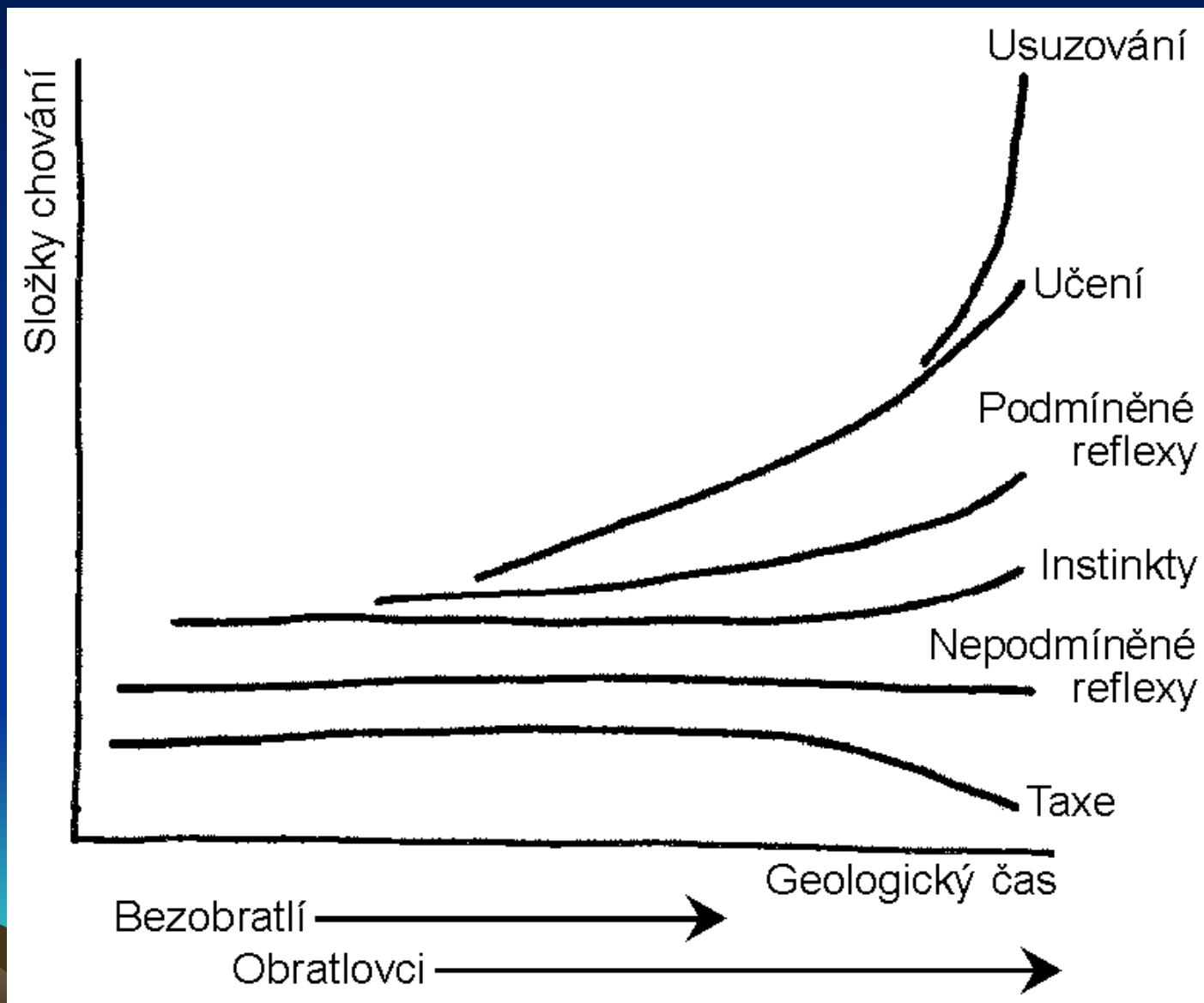
Vegetativní inervace hladkého svalu



Funkční antagonismus

Orgán	Vliv sympatiku	Vliv parasympatiku
1. Orgány s dvojitou inervací:		
Srdce	Zrychlení tepu	Zpomalení tepu
Hladké svaly:		
Trávicí trubice	Snížení hybnosti	Zvýšení hybnosti
Sfinktery trávicí trubice	Stah	Uvolnění
Bronchy	Uvolnění	Stah
Zornice oka:		
m. sphincter pupillae		Stah – zúžení zornice
m. dilatator pupillae	Stah – rozšíření zornice	
2. Orgány inervované hlavně sympatikem:		
Hladké svaly:		
Arterioly kůže a ledvin	Vazokonstrikce	
m. arrectores pilorum	Stah – ježení chlupů	
Žlázy:		
Dřeň nadledvin	Sekrece	
Potní žlázy	Sekrece	
3. Orgány inervované hlavně parasympatikem:		
Hladké svaly:		
Cévy vnějších pohl. org.		Vazodilatace – erekce
m. ciliaris		Stah – akomodace
Žlázy:		
Slinné		Sekrece
Žaludeční		Sekrece
Pankreas		Sekrece

Chování: Vrozené a získané prvky



Chování:

Vrozené => učení => získané prvky



Chování:

Vrozené: Taxe, nepodmíněné reflexy, motorické programy,
instinkty, emoce

Získané: neasociativní, asociativní učení (podmíněné reflexy,
napodobování, hra, vtištění, vhled)



Paměť:

Čas: krátkodobá, střednědobá, dlouhodobá

Typ informace: nedeklarativní, deklarativní



Mechanismus?

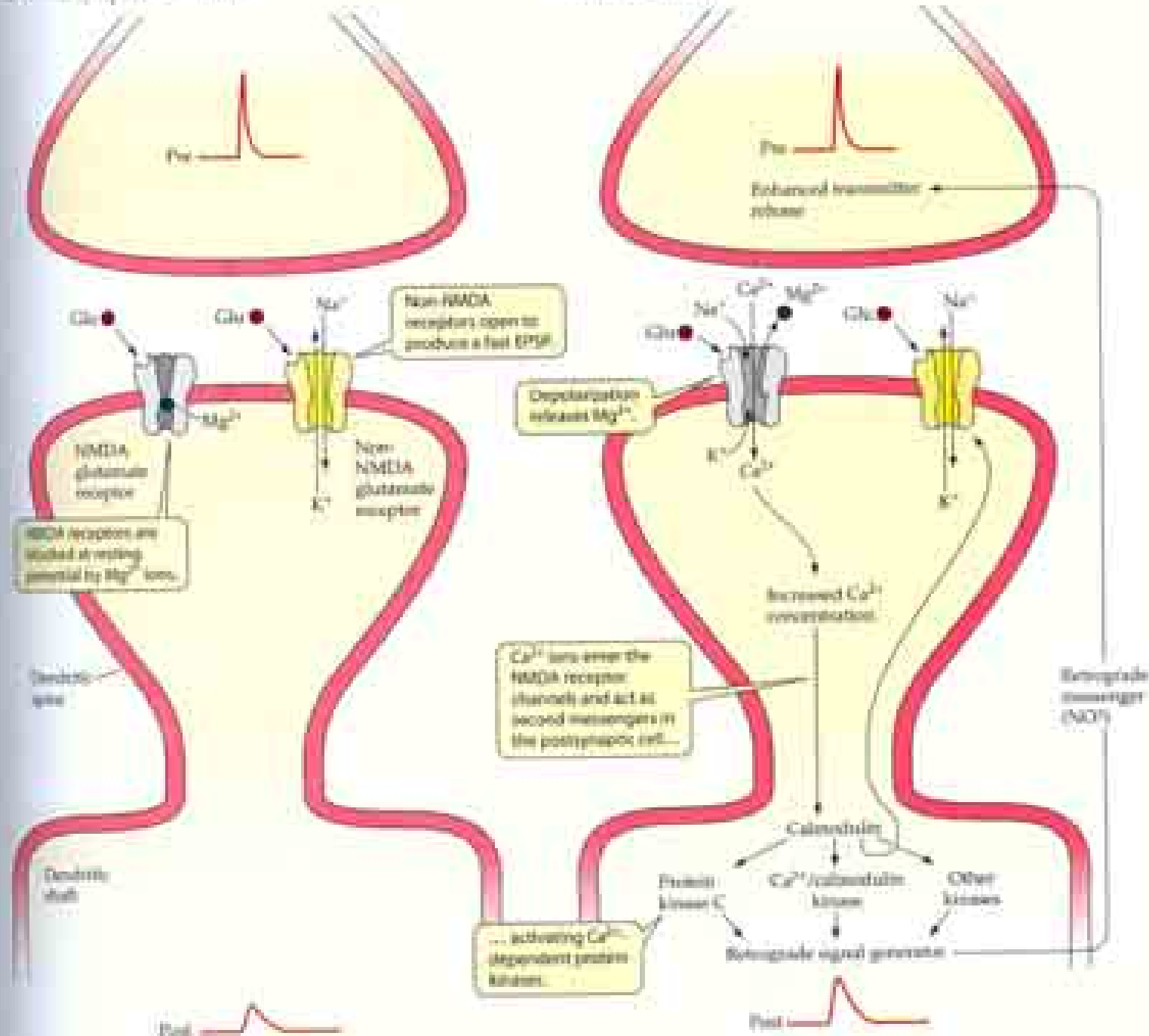
Krátkodobá – změny funkční

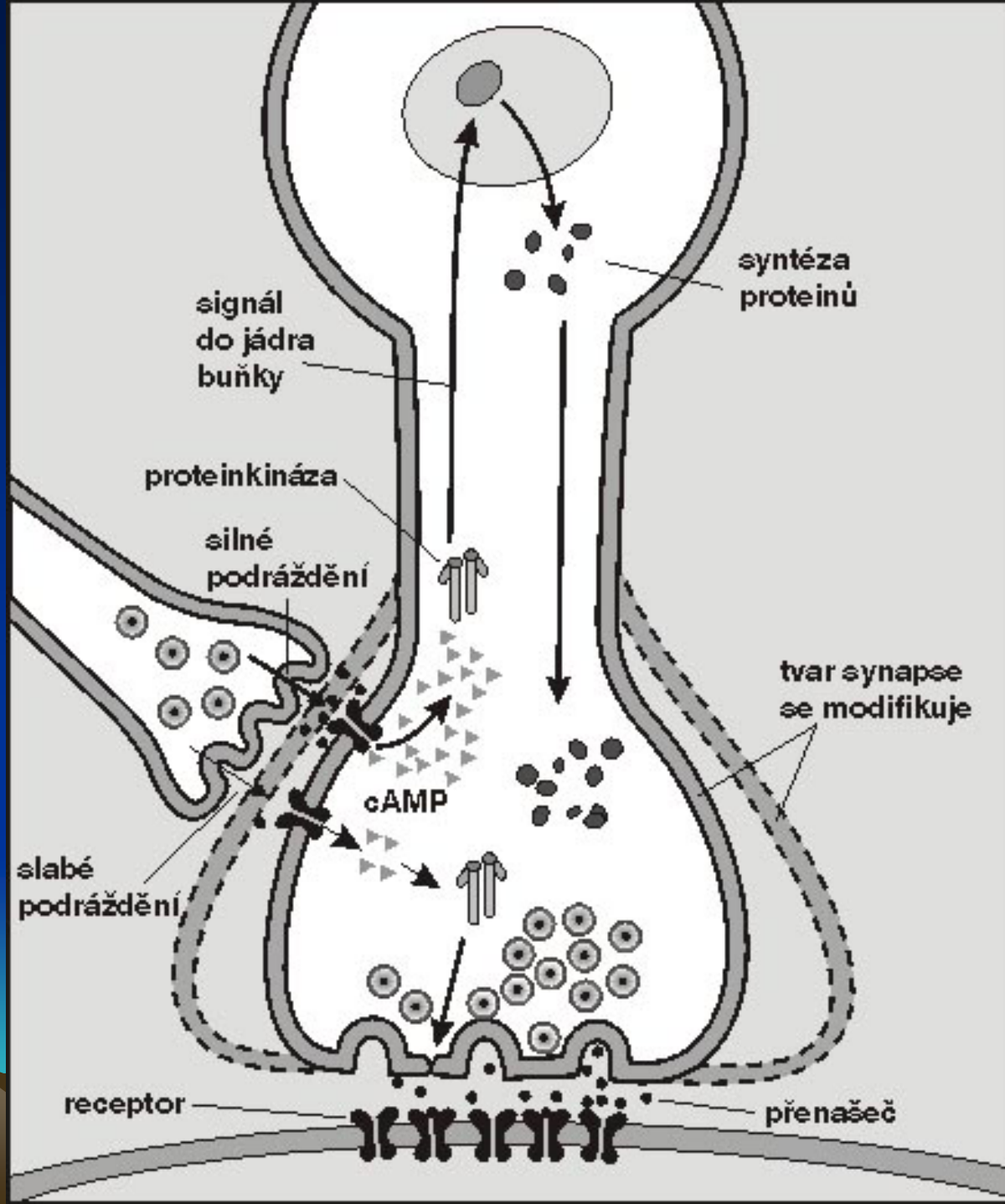
Dlouhodobá – změny morfologické



(a) Normal synaptic transmission

(b) LTP induction





Synaptická plasticita

Dlouhotrvající potenciace - LTP

