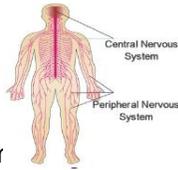


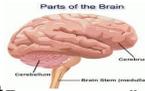
Anatomy and Physiology of Brain

1 What are the two main organs of the central nervous system?



2 This part of the nervous system carries messages to and from the CNS.

3 This body part has billions of neurons and is the control center for the body.

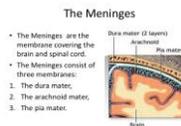


4 This organ carries messages to and from the CNS to the PNS. It is less than two feet long and is protected by the vertebrae.

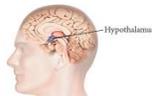
5 What are the bones called that protect the spinal cord?

6 These are chemicals that help to transport the messages between the neurons.

7 These are membranes that cover the brain and the spinal cord.



8 What part of the brain controls hunger?



9 This part of the nervous system controls actions the person has control over.

10 This part of the nervous system controls actions the **person does not usually have control over.**

11 This is the largest part of the brain and the right side controls the left side of the body and vice versa.

12 This part of the brain goes directly into the spinal cord and controls the autonomic nervous system.

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Four Lobes of Cerebrum

14 This part of the cerebrum is responsible for voluntary skeletal muscle movements, conscious thought (problem solving).

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NERVOUS SYSTEM

1 brain and spinal cord

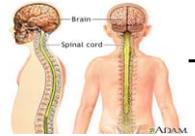
2 peripheral

3 brain

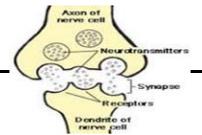
4 spinal cord

5 vertebrae

6 neurotransmitters



7 meninges



8 hypothalamus

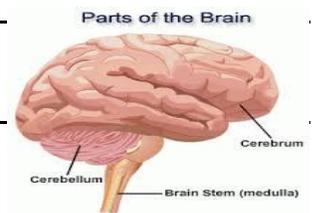
9 somatic

10 autonomic

11 cerebrum

12 brain stem

13 cerebellum

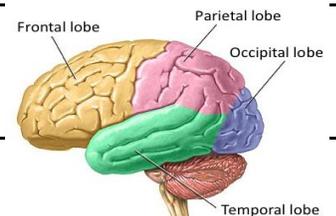


14 a. Frontal Lobe

15 b. Parietal Lobe

16 c. Temporal Lobe

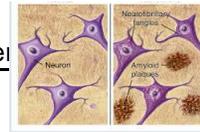
17 d. Occipital Lobe



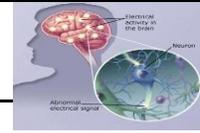
Diseases and Disorders of the Brain

- 18 This disease destroys the neurons and abnormal clumps build up on the neurons.
- 19 This disorder is a constant firing of neurons in the brain. Genetics and traumatic brain injuries can cause the seizures.
- 20 This disease is when the nerve cells produce less dopamine and the cells eventually die. The person trembles and has problems with balance and coordination.
- 21 This disease is when a person's immune system attacks the outer layer (myelin sheath) of the nerves in the brain and the spinal cord.
- 22 Confusion, amnesia, headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, nausea or vomiting, slurred speech, and fatigue are the symptoms of an injury to the head.
- 23 An increase in the size of blood vessels in the head can cause this disorder. These can be caused from tension in the neck, stress, noise, lack of sleep, toxic fumes, alcohol.
- 24 Explain why sleep is necessary for the health of the brain?
- 25 List two examples of how a person can protect his or her brain in everyday life.

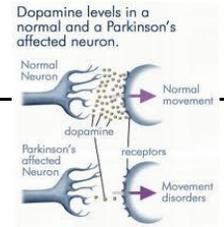
18 Alzheimer



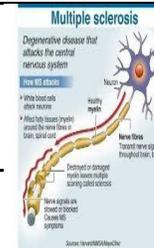
19 Epilepsy



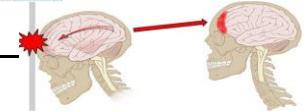
20 Parkinson's



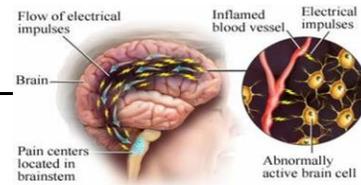
21 Multiple Sclerosis



22 concussion



23 Headache



24 To allow the body to rest and restore its energy levels

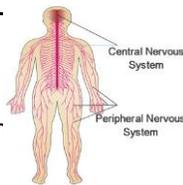
25 a. wear a seatbelt

b. wear a helmet-biking, horse riding, skate boarding

Name: _____ Hr. _____

Anatomy and Physiology of Br: NERVOUS SYSTEM

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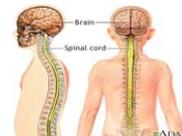
2 _____

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3 _____

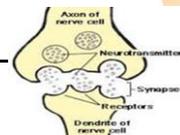
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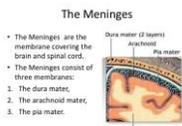
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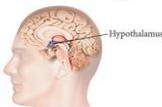
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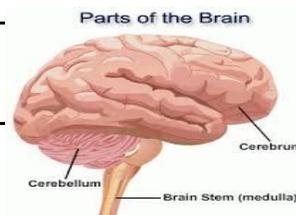
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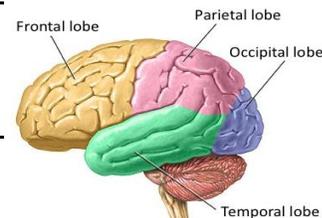
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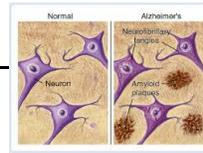
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17 _____ d. _____

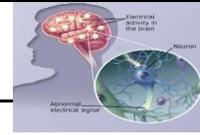
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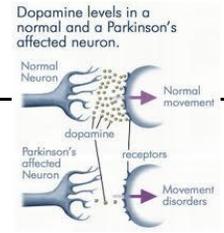
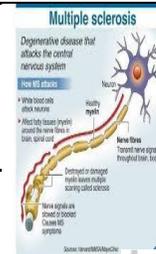
18



19

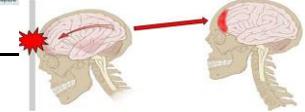


20

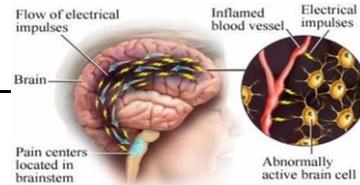


21

22



23



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