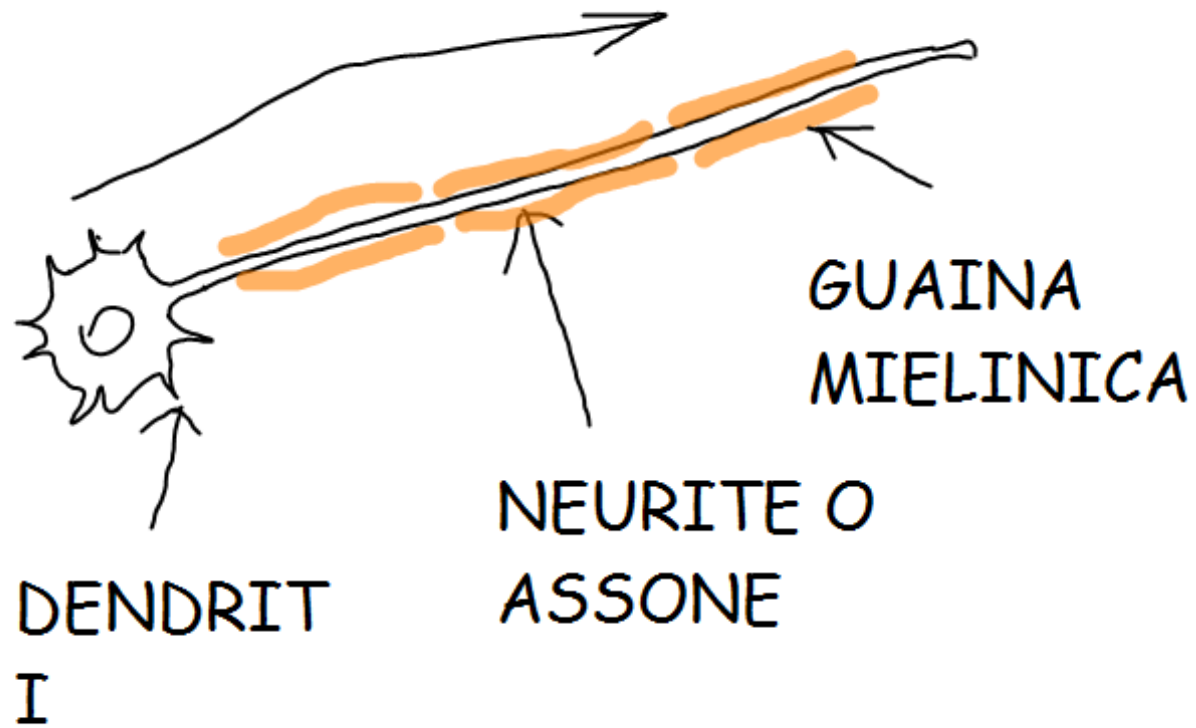
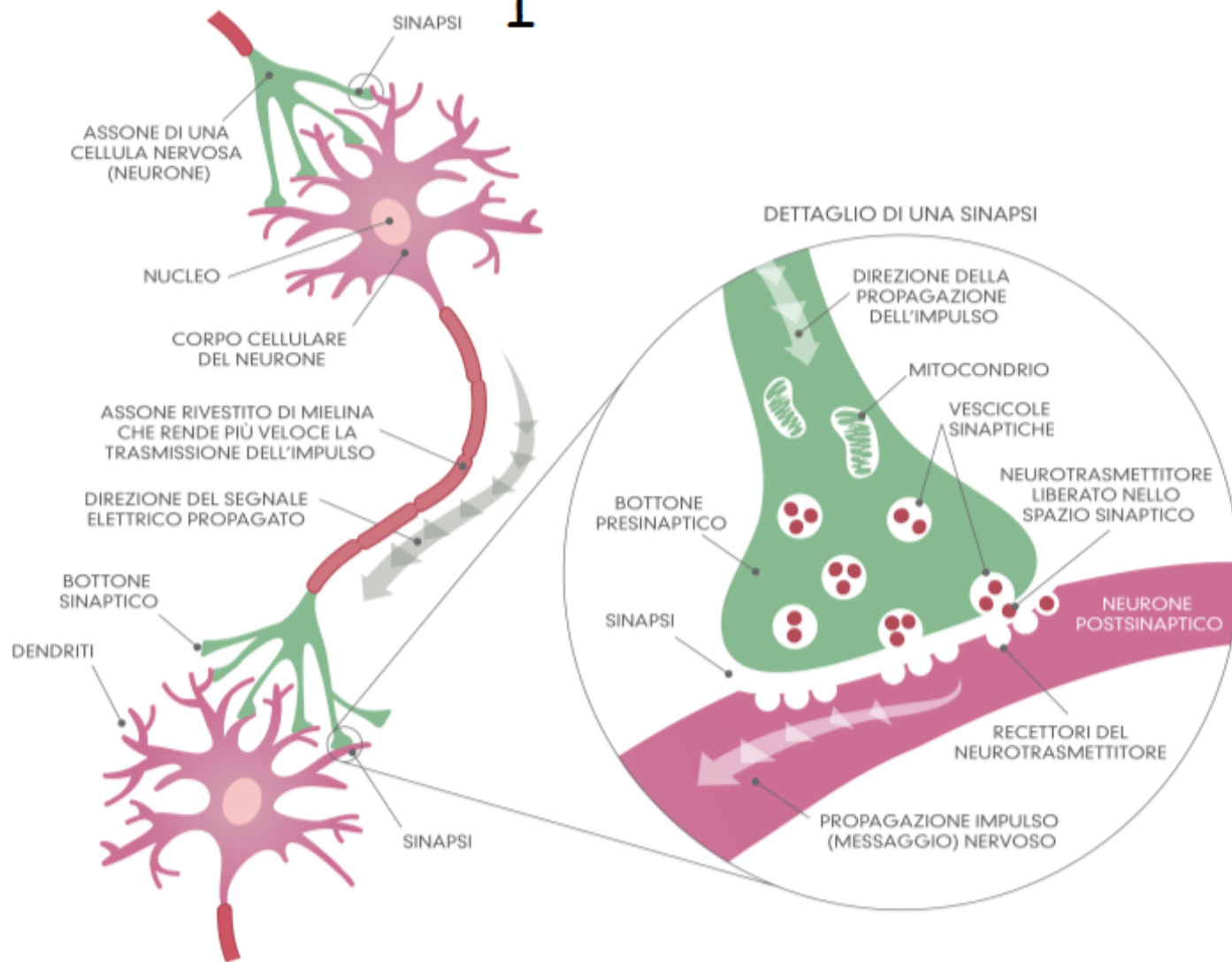


SISTEMA NERVOSO
CENTRALE
SISTEMA NERVOSO
PERIFERICO
SISTEMA NERVOSO
AUTONOMO

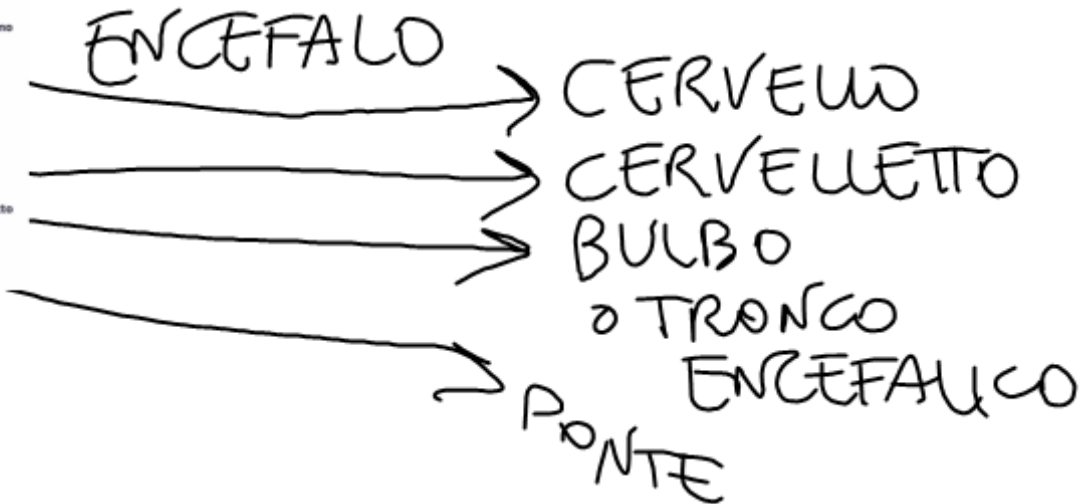
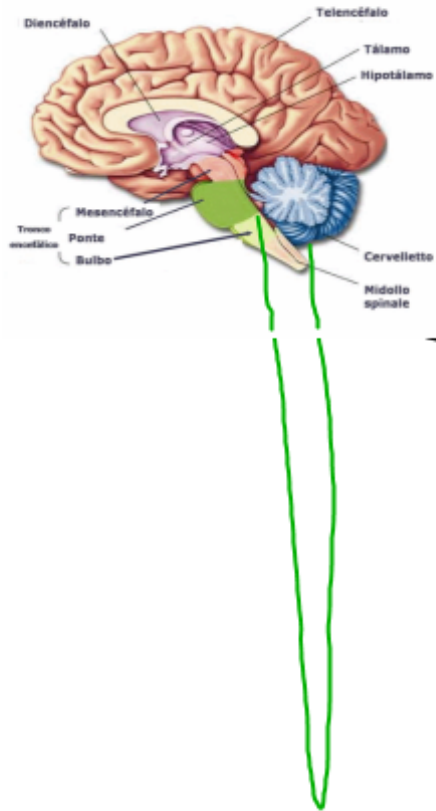


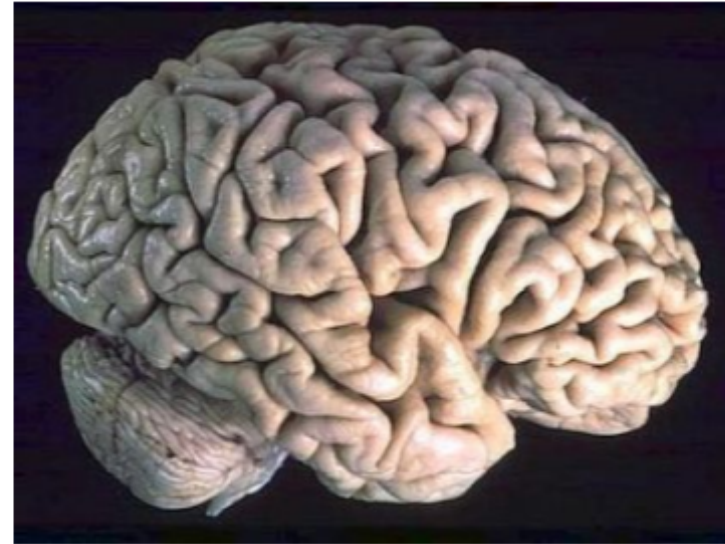
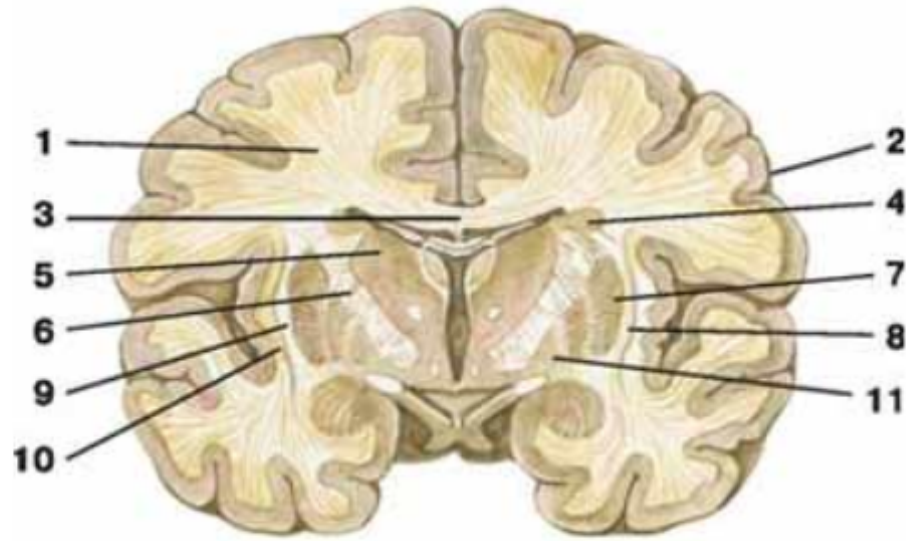
SINAPS

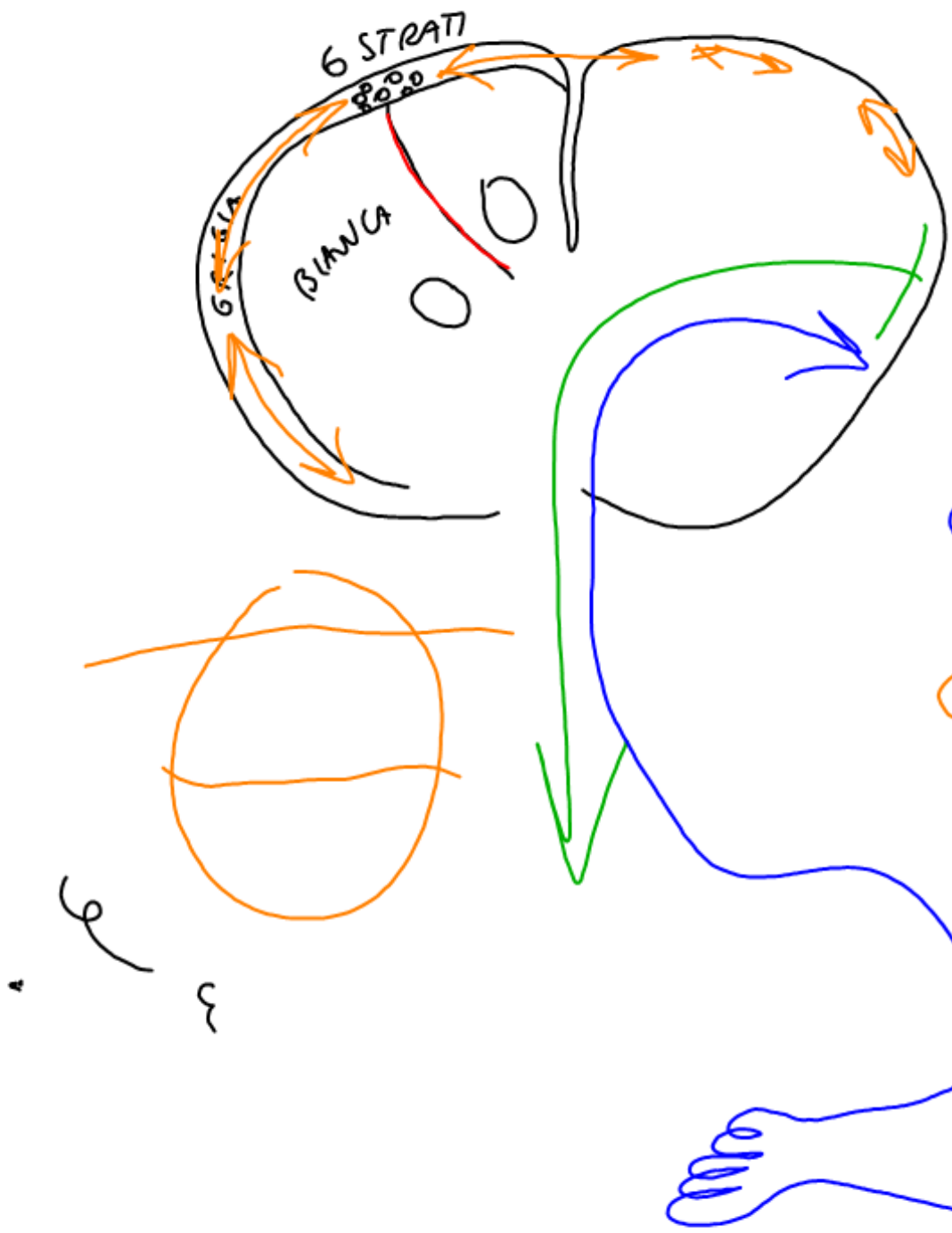
I



SISTEMA NERVOSO CENTRALE







FUNZIONI

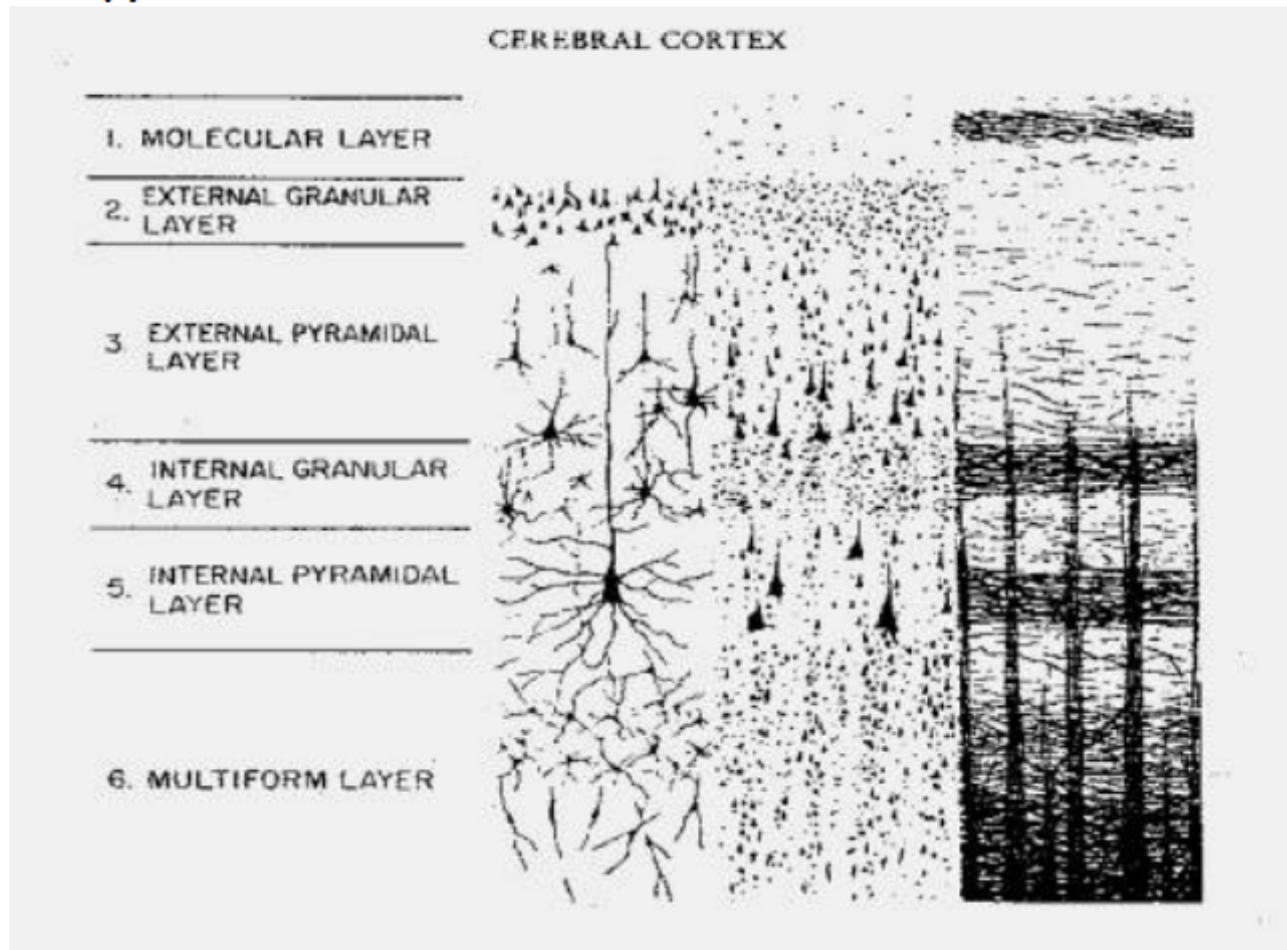
MOTORIA
(MUOVERE) ^{CERV} → PERIF.

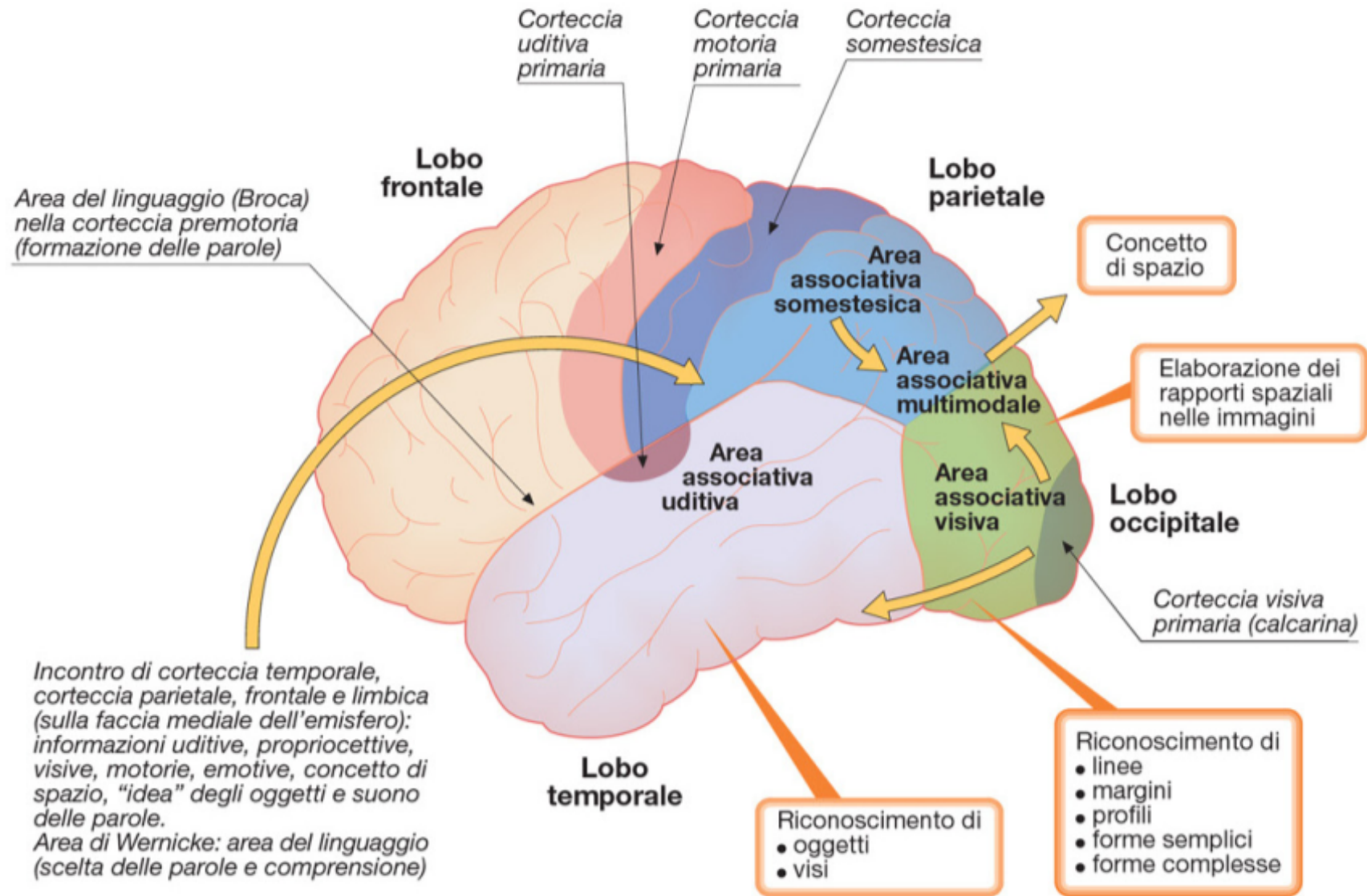
SENSITIVA
(RICEVERE) ^{PERIF.} → ^{CERV}

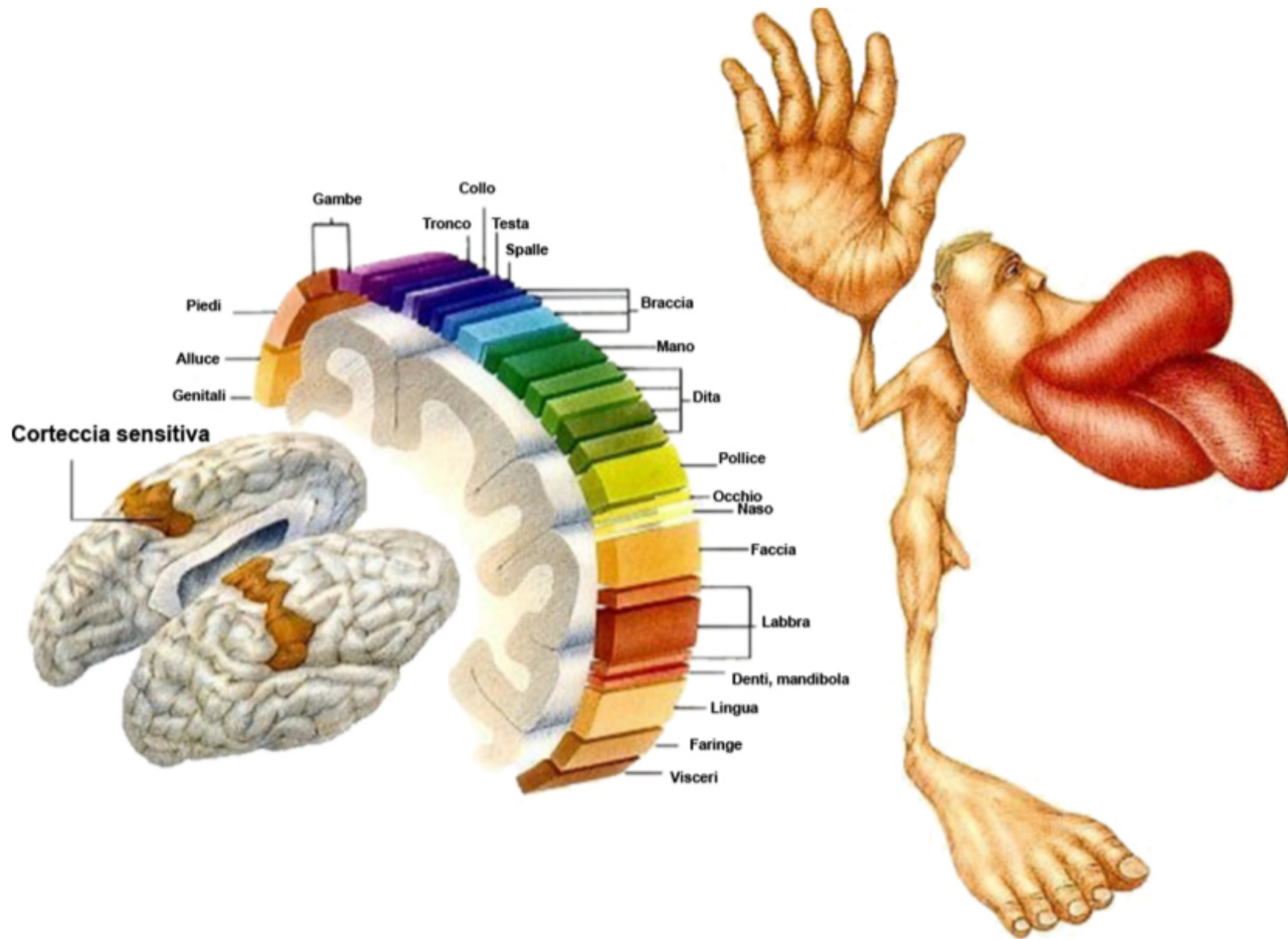
ASSOCIATIVA
(ELABORARE)

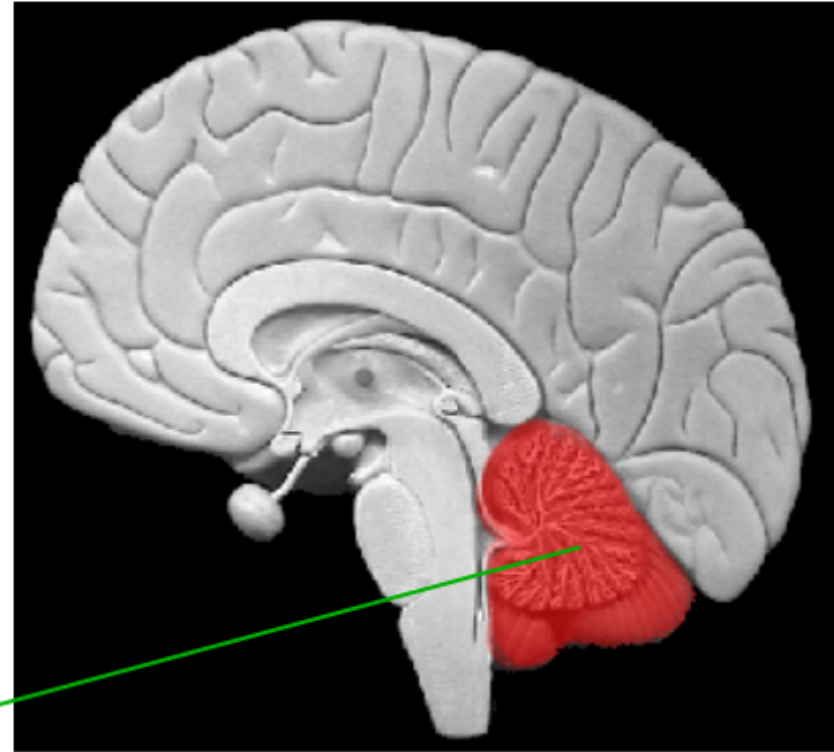
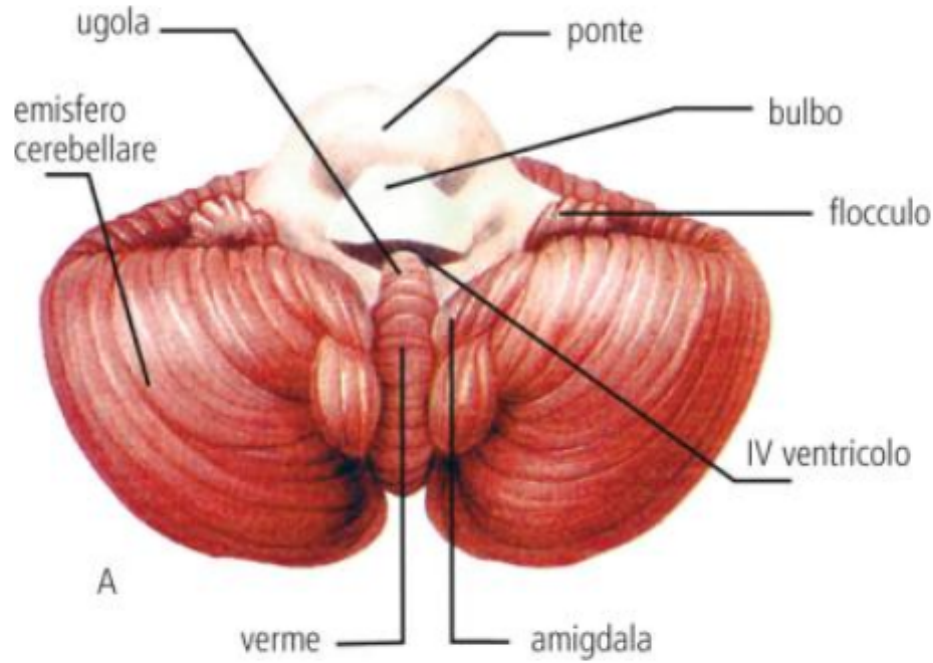
(

6 strati



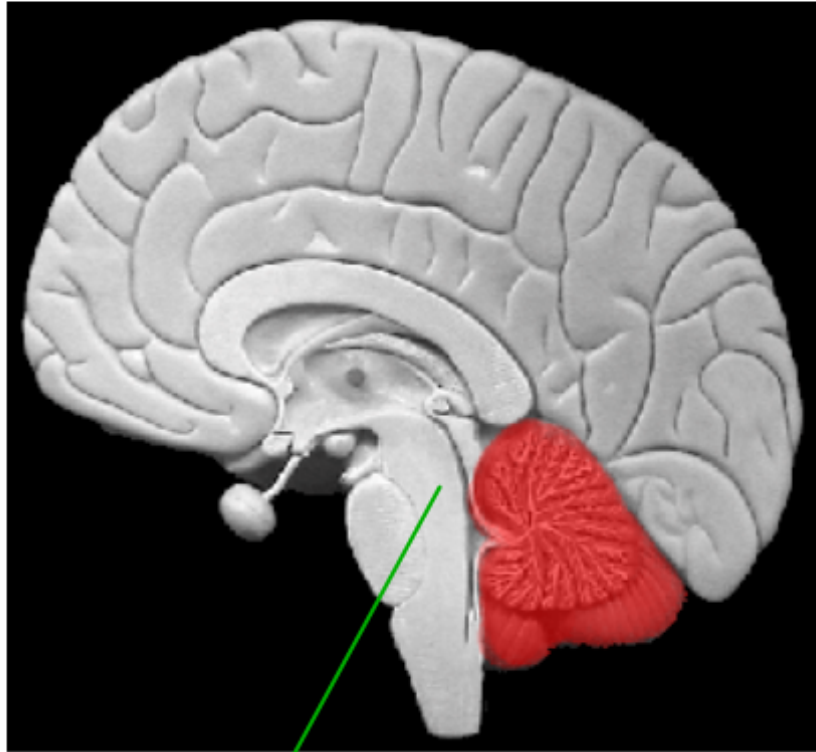






CERVELLETTO

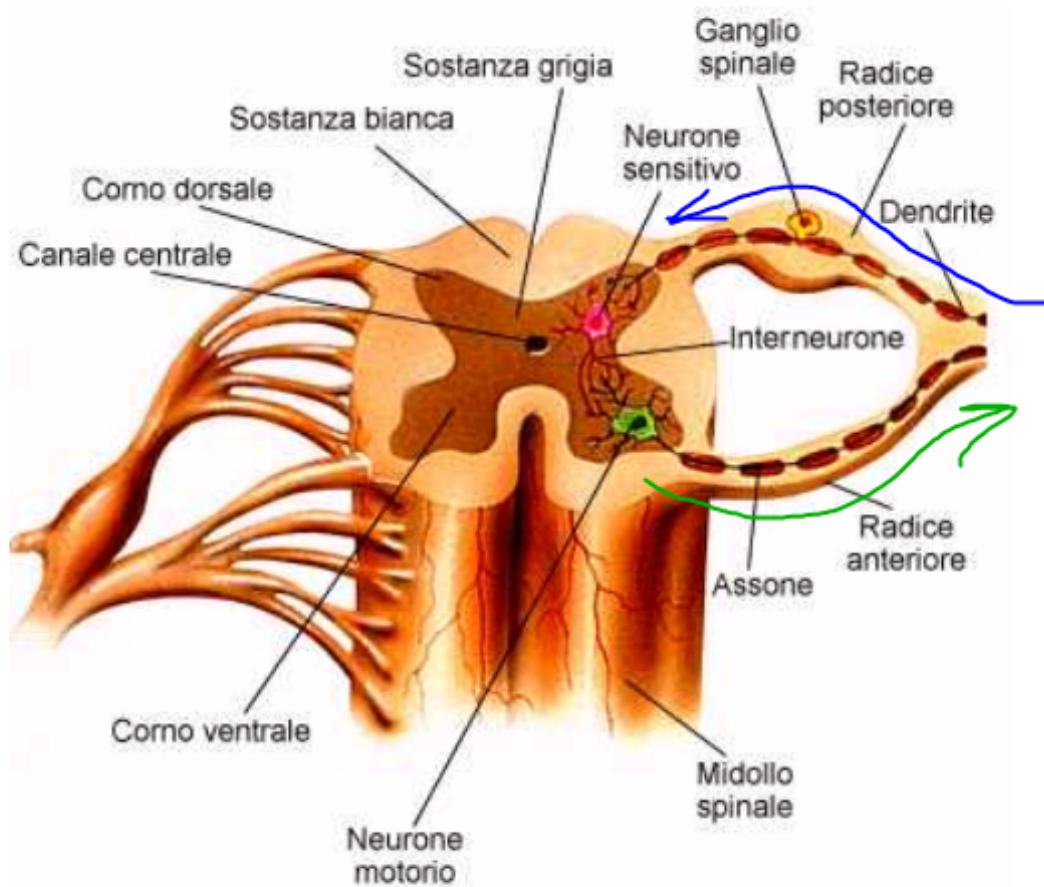
- coordina i movimenti
- fa mantenere l'equilibrio



BULBO o TRONCO ENCEFALICO

- collegamento cervello midollo spinale
- contiene centri del battito cardiaco e del respiro

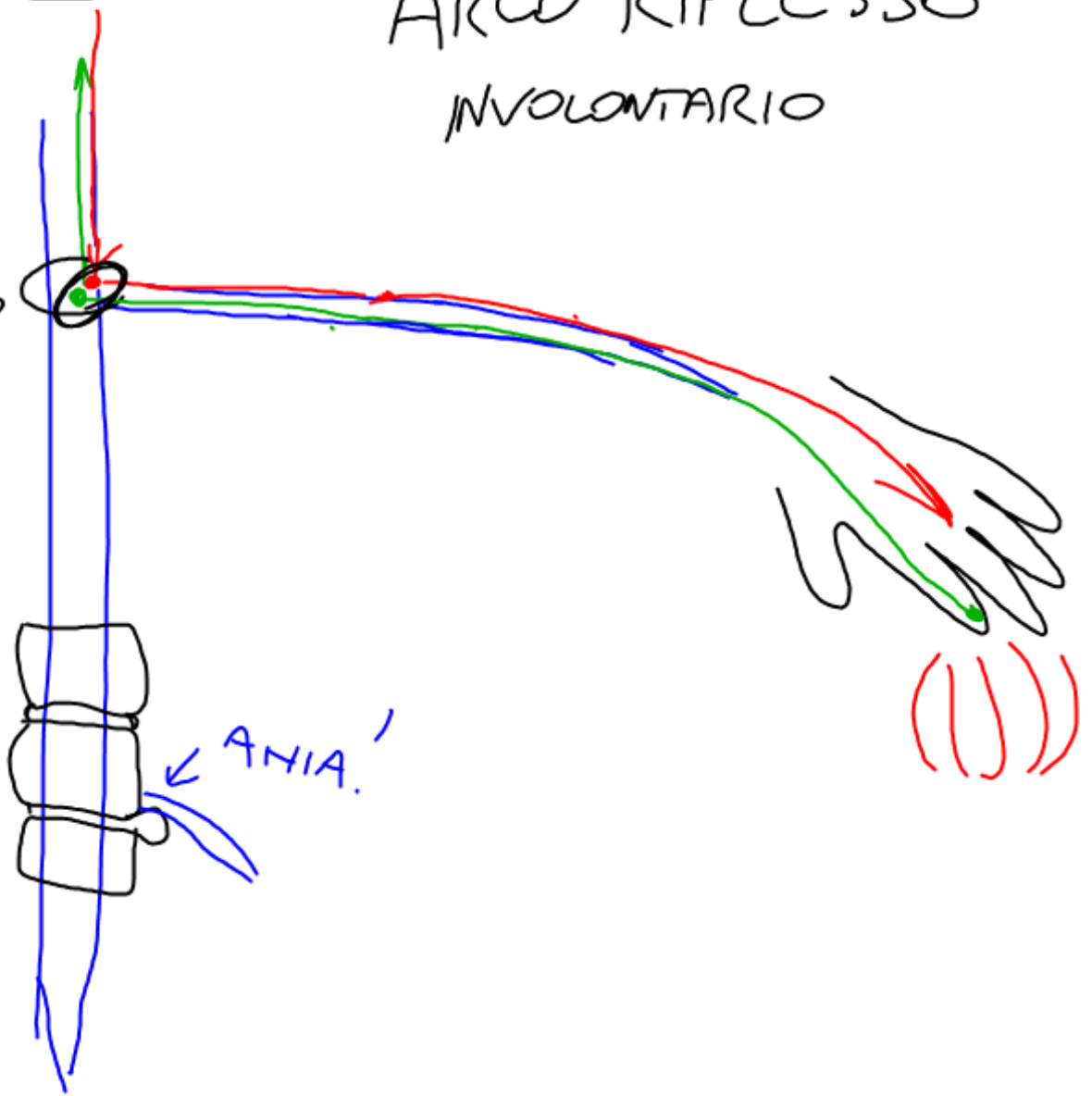
MIDOLLO SPINALE



ARCO RIFLESSO INVOLONTARIO



1 TAPPA →



ANIA.

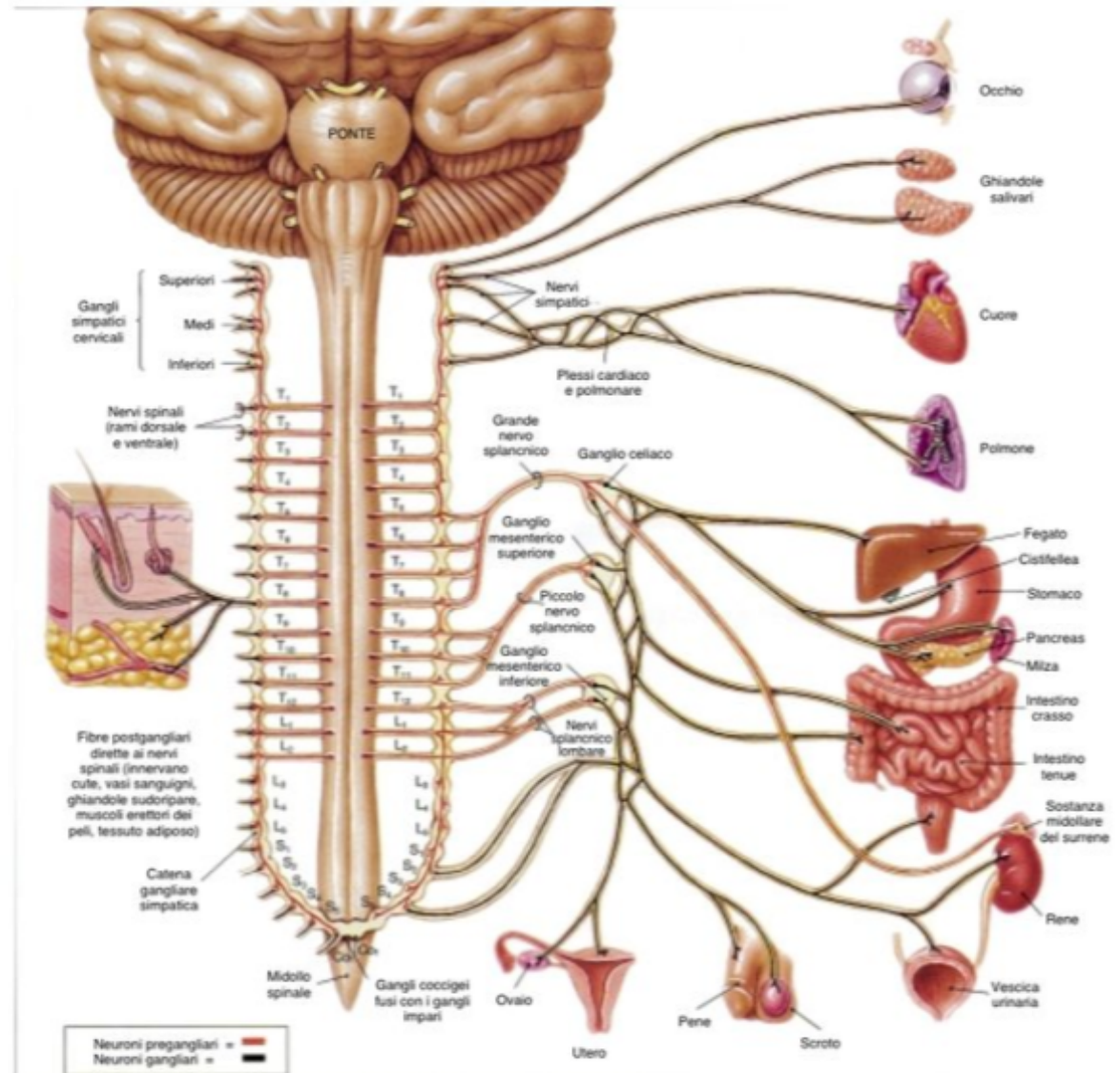
IL SISTEMA NERVOSO AUTONOMO

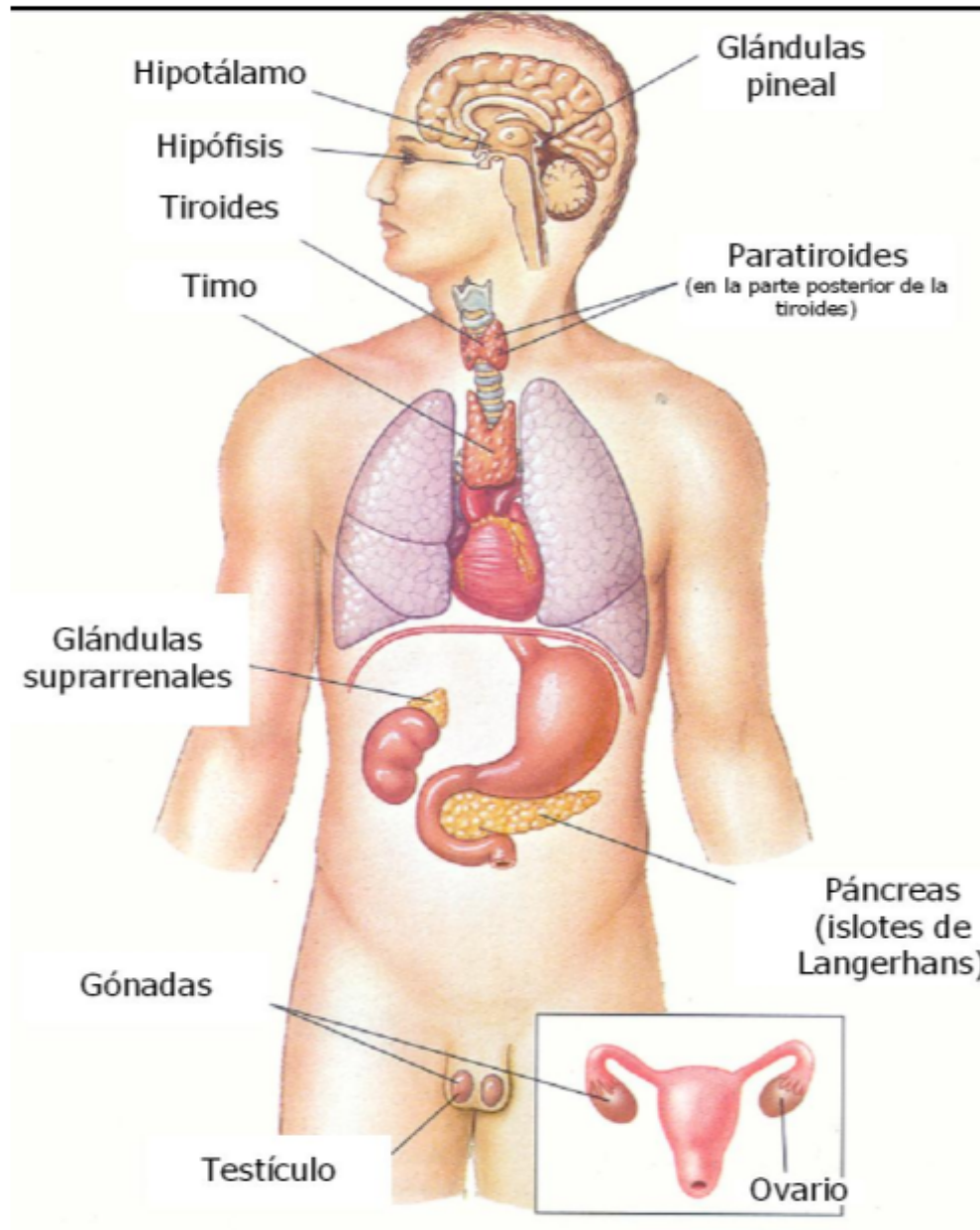
Agisce involontariamente

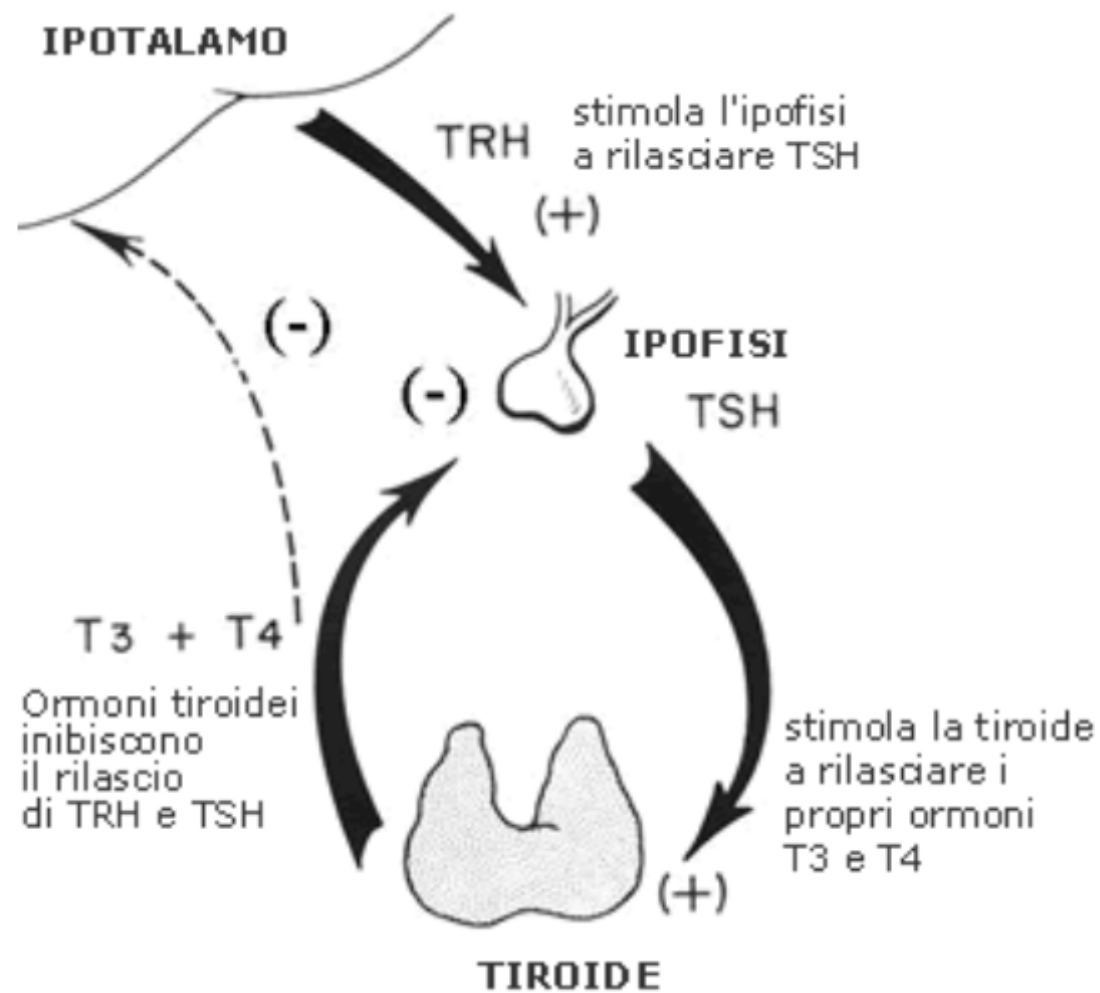
Il sistema nervoso autonomo dirige in pratica le funzioni vegetative del corpo, vale a dire per es. il tono della muscolatura liscia nei vasi sanguigni, nei bronchioli, la peristalsi intestinale, la secrezione di succhi gastrici e digestivi, la sudorazione, la frequenza cardiaca e molto altro ancora.

Esso si suddivide in 2 parti a volte antagoniste, a volte complementari.

Simpatico
Parasimpatico







ORMONI ANTAGONISTI



