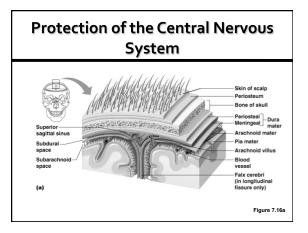


# Protection of the Central Nervous System

- Scalp and skin
- Skull and vertebral column
- Meninges
- Cerebrospinal fluid
- Blood brain barrier

Figure 7.16a

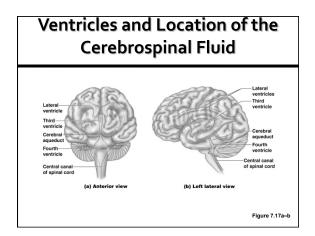


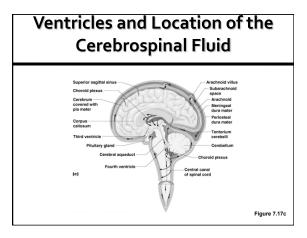
### Meninges

- Dura mater
  - Double-layered external covering
    - Periosteum attached to surface of the skull
    - Meningeal layer outer covering of the brain
  - •Folds inward in several areas

### **Cerebrospinal Fluid**

- Similar to blood plasma composition
- Formed by the choroid plexus
- Forms a watery cushion to protect the brain
- Circulated in arachnoid space, ventricles, and central canal of the spinal cord





#### **Blood Brain Barrier**

- Includes the least permeable capillaries of the body
- Excludes many potentially harmful substances
- Useless against some substances
  - Fats and fat soluble molecules
  - Respiratory gases
  - Alcohol/Nicotine
  - Anesthesia

#### Traumatic Brain Injuries

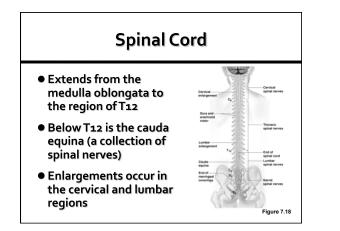
- Concussion
  - Slight brain injury
  - No permanent brain damage
- Contusion
  - Nervous tissue destruction occurs
  - Nervous tissue does not regenerate
- Cerebral edema
  - Swelling from the inflammatory response
  - May compress and kill brain tissue

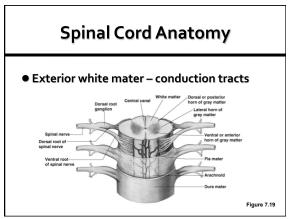
#### Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA)

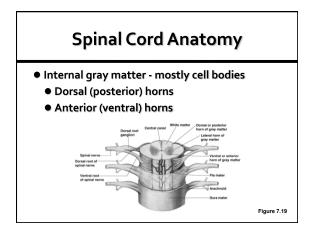
- Commonly called a stroke
- The result of a ruptured blood vessel supplying a region of the brain
- Brain tissue supplied with oxygen from that blood source dies
- Loss of some functions or death may result

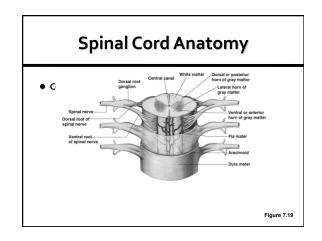
#### **Alzheimer's Disease**

- Progressive degenerative brain disease
- Mostly seen in the elderly, but may begin in middle age
- Structural changes in the brain include abnormal protein deposits and twisted fibers within neurons
- Victims experience memory loss, irritability, confusion and ultimately, hallucinations and death



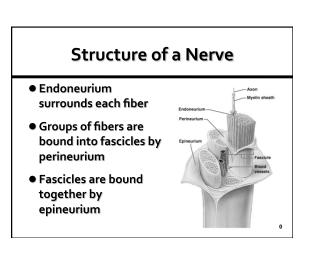






## Spinal Cord Anatomy

- Meninges cover the spinal cord
- Nerves leave at the level of each vertebrae
  - Dorsal root
    - Associated with the dorsal root ganglia – collections of cell bodies outside the central nervous system
  - Ventral root

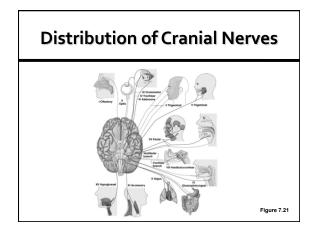




- Mixed nerves both sensory and motor fibers
- Afferent (sensory) nerves carry impulses toward the CNS
- Efferent (motor) nerves carry impulses away from the CNS

#### **Cranial Nerves**

- 12 pairs of nerves that mostly serve the head and neck
- Numbered in order, front to back
- Most are mixed nerves, but three are sensory only



#### **Cranial Nerves**

- I Olfactory nerve sensory for smell
- II Optic nerve sensory for vision
- III Oculomotor nerve motor fibers to eye muscles
- IV Trochlear motor fiber to eye muscles

#### **Cranial Nerves**

- V Trigeminal nerve sensory for the face; motor fibers to chewing muscles
- VI Abducens nerve motor fibers to eye muscles
- VII Facial nerve sensory for taste; motor fibers to the face
- VIII Vestibulocochlear nerve sensory for balance and hearing

### **Cranial Nerves**

- IX Glossopharyngeal nerve sensory for taste; motor fibers to the pharynx
- X Vagus nerves sensory and motor fibers for pharynx, larynx, and viscera
- XI Accessory nerve motor fibers to neck and upper back
- XII Hypoglossal nerve motor fibers to tongue