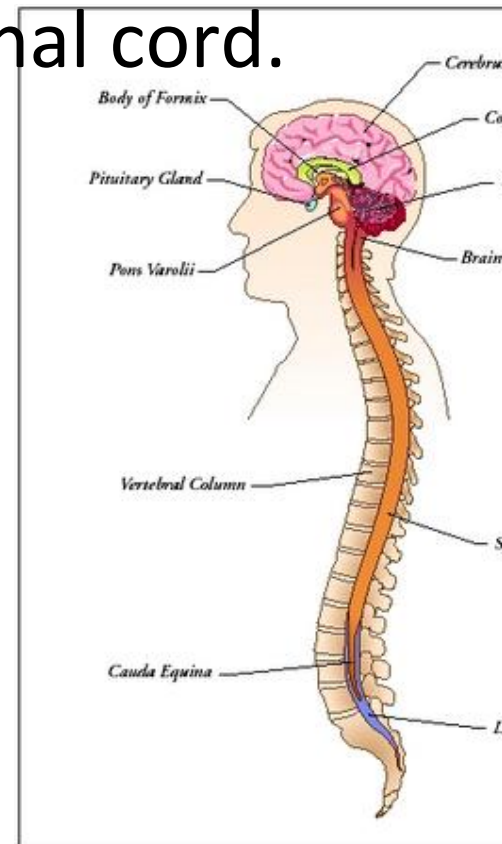


Parts of the Nervous System



Central Nervous System

- Consists of the brain and spinal cord.
- Protected by the skeleton. Skull protects the brain and vertebrae protect the spinal cord.



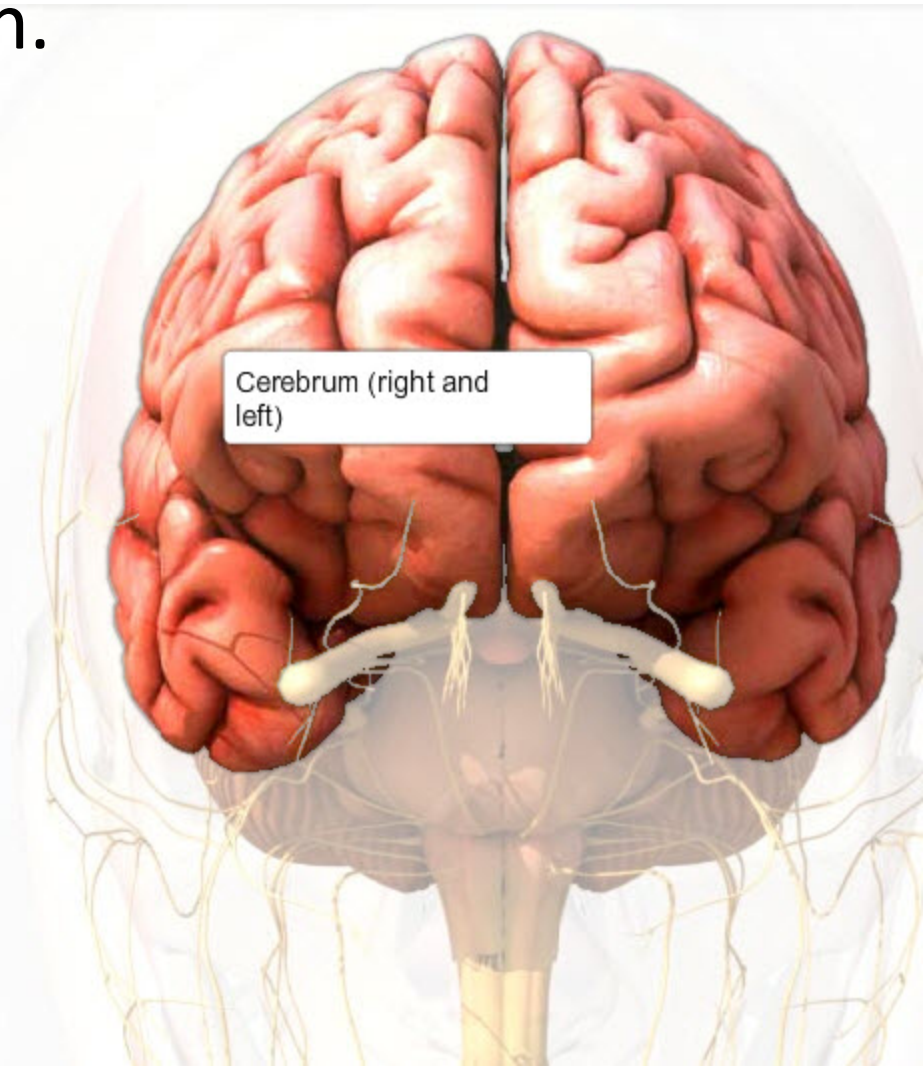
Brain

- Coordinates almost all voluntary and involuntary activities of your body.
- Contains about 100 billion neurons.



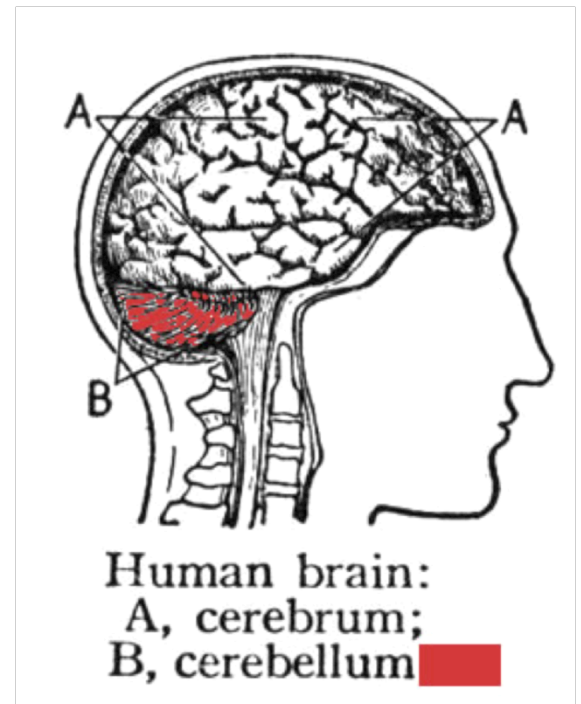
Cerebrum

- Largest part of the brain.
- Control center of your thoughts and voluntary actions.
- Has two halves or hemispheres.
- In most people, the left side is for language and logical thinking and the right side for creativity.



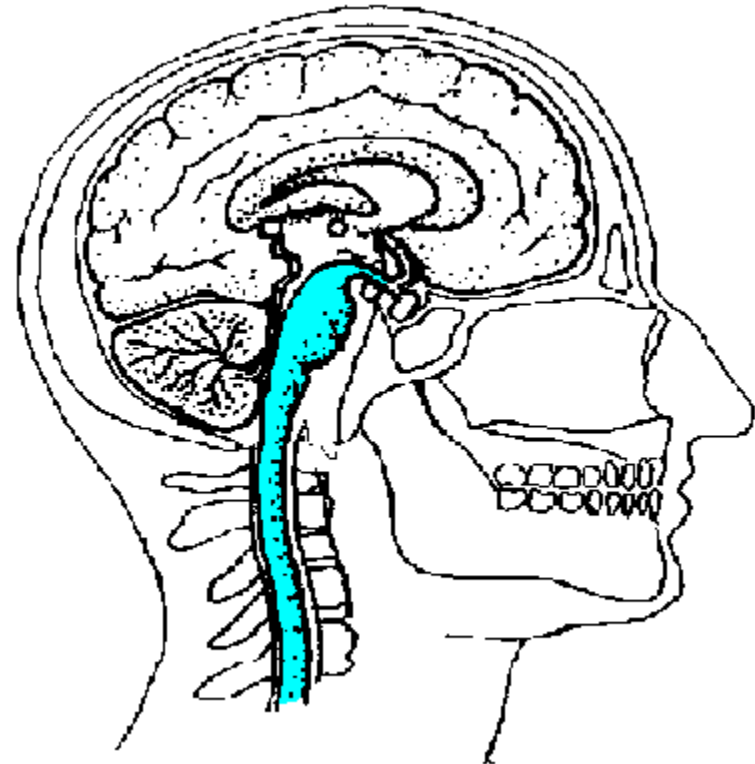
Cerebellum

- Information from the sense organs are interpreted here.
- Helps with balance and coordination.



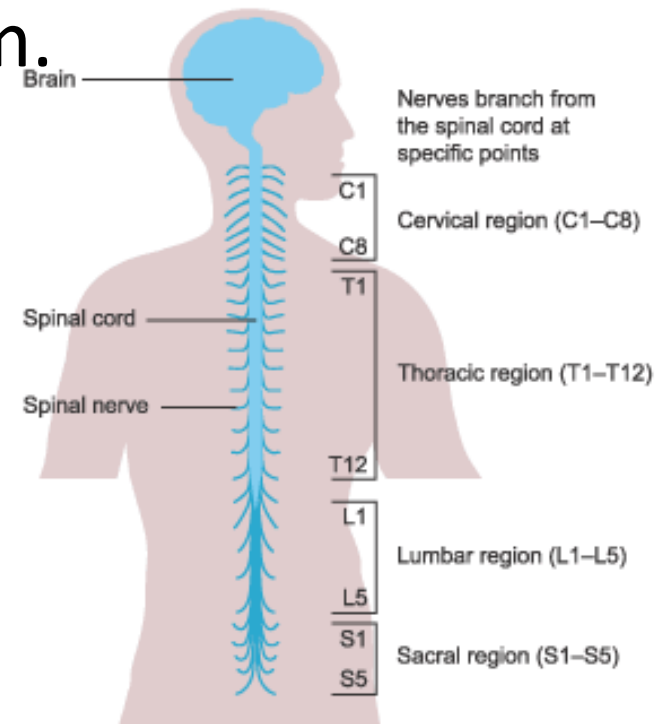
Brain Stem

- Connects the brain to the spinal cord.
- The medulla part of the brain stem controls involuntary muscles such as the heart.



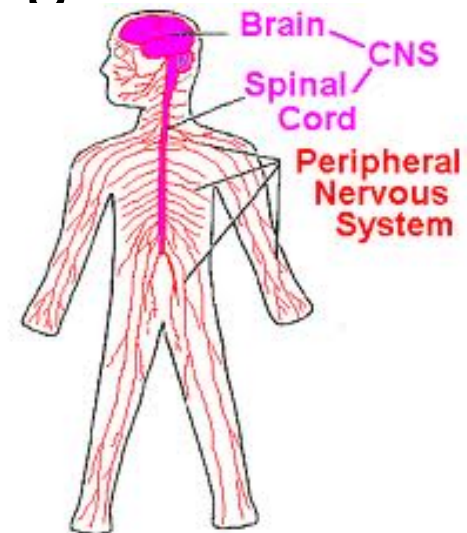
Spinal Cord

- A bundle of nerves that goes from the brain stem down the center of the back.
- The spinal cord connects with nerves outside of the central nervous system.



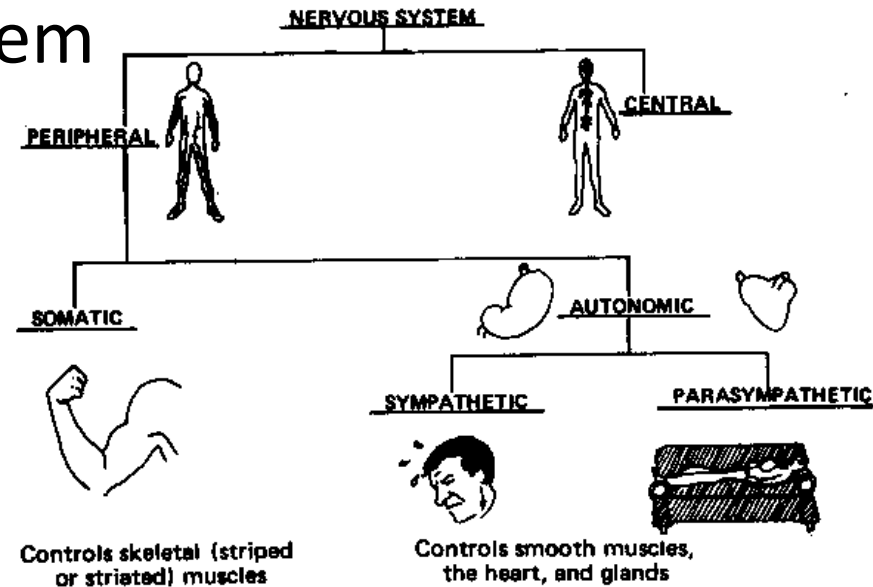
Peripheral Nervous System

- Consists of the nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord.
- Connects the central nervous system to the limbs and organs.
- Not protected by the skeleton leaving it exposed to potential injury.



Parts of the Peripheral Nervous System

- The somatic nervous system controls voluntary aspects of the peripheral nervous system such as arm movement.
- The autonomic nervous system controls involuntary aspects of the peripheral nervous system such as heart beats.



Alzheimer's

- The most common form of dementia.
- A person's brain slowly gets worse over time.
- Usually starts with forgetting things and may get to the point where the person can't take care of themselves.

