

4th International Conference on

Central Nervous System Disorders & Therapeutics

November 12-13, 2018 | Edinburgh, Scotland

Neural coordination

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Neural coordination is a link between body organs and brain. Our nervous system plays important role in neural coordination. Nervous system has two parts e.g. central nervous system and peripheral nervous system. Central nervous system in all vertebrates is dorsal and hollow while in case of invertebrates, it is ventral. Central nervous system is further divided into brain and spinal cord. In brain there are two hemispheres. Right cerebral hemisphere controls and monitors the left side of human body and left cerebral hemisphere controls the right side of body. Both these hemispheres are linked by a band of axons called corpus callosum. It is responsible for transmitting neural messages between two hemispheres. Spinal cord controls most of the reflex movements of the body e.g. withdraw of hand when it touches to something hot or painful. It also provides a pathway for the conduction of nerve impulses. Nerve impulse travels from receptors to CNS and then to effectors. The final response is given by effectors. Effectors include glands and muscles. After CNS, the next one is peripheral nervous system that is a link between CNS and other body organs. It comprises of nerves and ganglia. Ganglia are a cluster of nerve cells or a group of nerve bodies and are being divided into autonomic and somatic nervous system. Somatic nervous system is associated with sensory organs while autonomic nervous system is associated with internal organs and glands. Autonomic nervous system is further divided into sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions. Both these divisions work in emergency situation. All these components of nervous system thus help in neural coordination in this way.

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