Note: The cnidarian one has no polarity. Note the differences in the structures, e.g. which one is unipolar, which is bipolar etc!

Neuron classification is based on structure;

## Structural classes of neurons

Multipolar

- Many dendrites
- One axon

Bipolar

- One dendrite (may have branches)
- One axon

Unipolar

- Single process extending from cell body
- > May split to form afferent and efferent branches

## Glial cells- the 'other' cells of the nervous system

-More abundant than neurons

чаке up and release neurotransmitters -Support the functioning of neurons e.g both structure in and metabolically Functions of Glial cells: 1. To surround a contract of the structure in the st

- Jee,3 of
- 2. 1 to by Nutrients and oxy e to b
- 3. To insulate one neuron from another,
- 4. To destroy pathogens and remove dead neurons

## Tripartite brain

- Classed as a tripartite structure
- See what each section develops into
- Major divisions of the brain:
  - 1. Cerebrum (consists of paired cerebral hemispheres)
  - 2. Thalamus and hypothalamus
  - 3. Midbrain (tectum)
  - 4. Pons and cerebellum
  - 5. Medulla
  - 6. Spinal cord
- Corpus callosum allows left and right side of brain to communicate
- Cerebellum regulates motor control
- Thalamus integrates signals
- Hypothalamus regulates endocrine tissue
- Pons involved in several things e.g. respiration, hearing, swallowing
- Medulla oblongata regulates respiration etc.