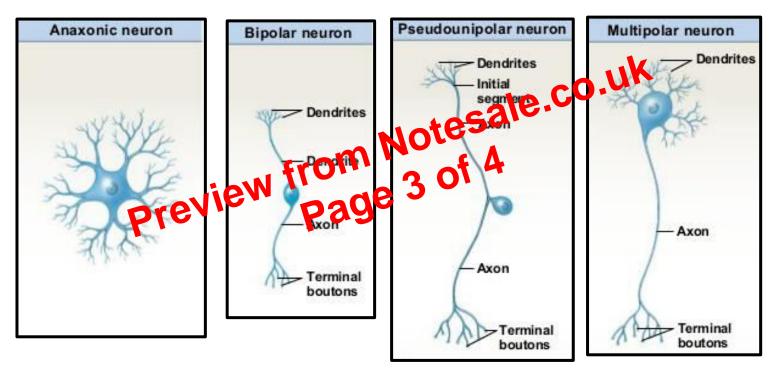
- They include:
 - Breakdown products from neurotransmitters
 - Organelles to be degraded
 - Signal molecules
 - Some viruses
- o Neurones can be structurally classified into 4 groups:
 - Anaxomic
 - These have more than 2 processes occurring
 - The axons cannot be distinguished from the dendrites
 - These are in the brain and special sense organs
 - Bipolar
 - These neurones have 2 processes separated by a cell body
 - These are found in special sense organs such as the eyes
 - Pseudounipolar
 - These have a single process with the cell body situated to one side
 - These are found in sensory organs
 - Multipolar
 - These have more than 2 processes whereby there is one axon and multiple dendrites
 - These comprise 99% of all neurones in the CNS



- Neurones can be classified due to their function:
 - Afferent
 - These transmit impulses from the sensory receptors to the CNS
 - Almost all are pseudounipolar
 - Somatic sensory neurones monitor external conditions
 - Visceral sensory neurones monitor internal conditions
 - Efferent
 - These transmit impulses from the CNS to the effectors
 - Most are multipolar
 - Somatic motor neurones control skeletal muscle movements in conscious movements and reflexes
 - Autonomic motor neurones control smooth and cardiac muscle as well as glands and adipose tissue