

- One main dendrite and one axon
- Retina, inner ear, olfactory area of the brain

3. UNIPOLAR NEURONS

- Dendrites and one axon fused together
- Pseudounipolar neurons
- Sensory receptors

4. PURKINJE CELLS

- Cerebellum

5. PYRAMIDAL CELLS

- Cerebral cortex
- Pyramid-shaped

B. FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

1. SENSORY NEURONS

- Afferent neurons
- Sensory receptors
- Unipolar structure

2. MOTOR NEURONS

- Efferent neurons
- Muscles and glands
- Multipolar structure

3. INTERNEURONS

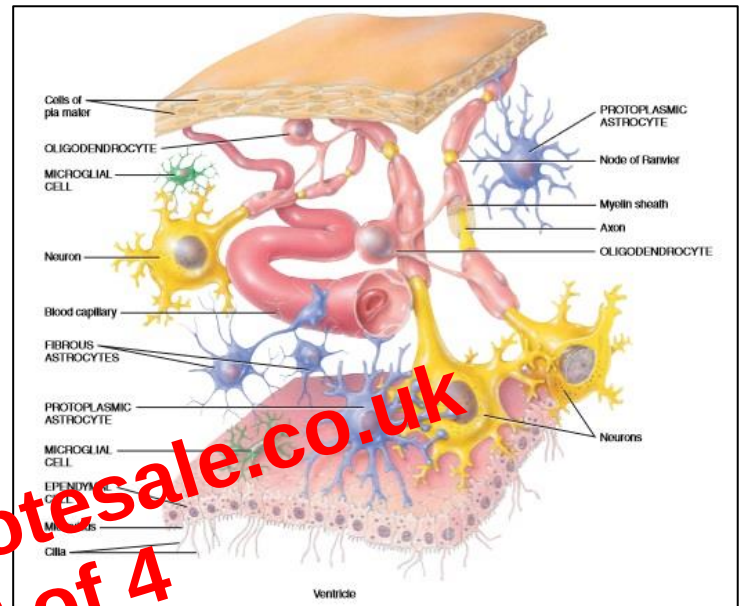
- Association neurons
- Sensory information – motor response
- Multipolar structure

3. MICROGLIAL CELLS/MICROGLIA

- Phagocytes
- Remove cellular debris formed during normal development of the nervous system

4. EPENDYMAL CELLS

- Produce, monitor and assist in the circulation of cerebrospinal fluid



Neuroglia – Central Nervous System

B. NEUROGLIA

- “glia” = glue
- Holds the nervous tissue together
- Smaller cells
- 5 to 25 times more numerous than neurons
- Do not generate or conduct nerve impulses
- support, nourish and protect neurons
- maintains the interstitial fluid that bathes the neurons

Classifications Of Neuroglia

A. CNS

1. ASTROCYTES

- Largest and most numerous

2. OLIGODENDROCYTES

- Smaller and fewer processes than astrocytes

B. PNS

1. SCHWANN CELLS

- Encircle PNS axons
- Participate in axon regeneration

2. SATELLITE CELLS

- Surround the cell bodies of neurons of PNS ganglia
- Regulate the exchange of materials between neuronal cell bodies and interstitial fluid