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Structure ad Working of Nervous System

The endocrine system is a complex communication network between the nervous system and key vital functions such as reproduction, resistance, metabolism, and behavior. The living organism's nervous system is represented by a communication network that ensures its connection to the outside world and its processes. “The elementary component is a neuron cell, which has processes (axons and dendrites) that transmit information electronically and chemically” (Allen, Nicola and David181). The multicellular nervous system is qualitatively different from similar training in the simplest. The latter, the entire communication system, is located in the metabolism of a single cell. Shellfish "learn" from various processes occurring inside or outside due to changes in the composition of the protoplasm and the activity of some other structures. Multicellular living beings have a system built from functional units, each with its metabolic process.

Without myelin, nerve impulses are not transmitted properly, which over time leads to a gradual disruption of such vital functions like the ability to walk, hold objects, and even see. It seems obvious to most people that all complex mental activity is provided exclusively by nerve cells that conduct impulses, condition emotions and allow one to interact with the outside world successfully. However, the correct functioning of neurons would not be possible without a very important cell formation - neuroglia. Glial cells form a specific microenvironment for neurons, providing the conditions for the generation and transmission of nerve impulses.

According to Klingseisen and David (2018), explains the process and functioning of nervous system. Their study showed that the development of the nervous system requires physical support to help cells migrate . The circulatory system serves as such a “substrate” in mammals. It turns out that the role of blood vessels is not limited to the transport of gases and nutrients. Recent observations prove that it is the circulatory network that contributes to the normal development of the brain and spinal cord (Klingseisen and David 21).

Work cited

Allen, Nicola J., and David A. Lyons. "Glia as architects of central nervous system formation

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