

Cajal

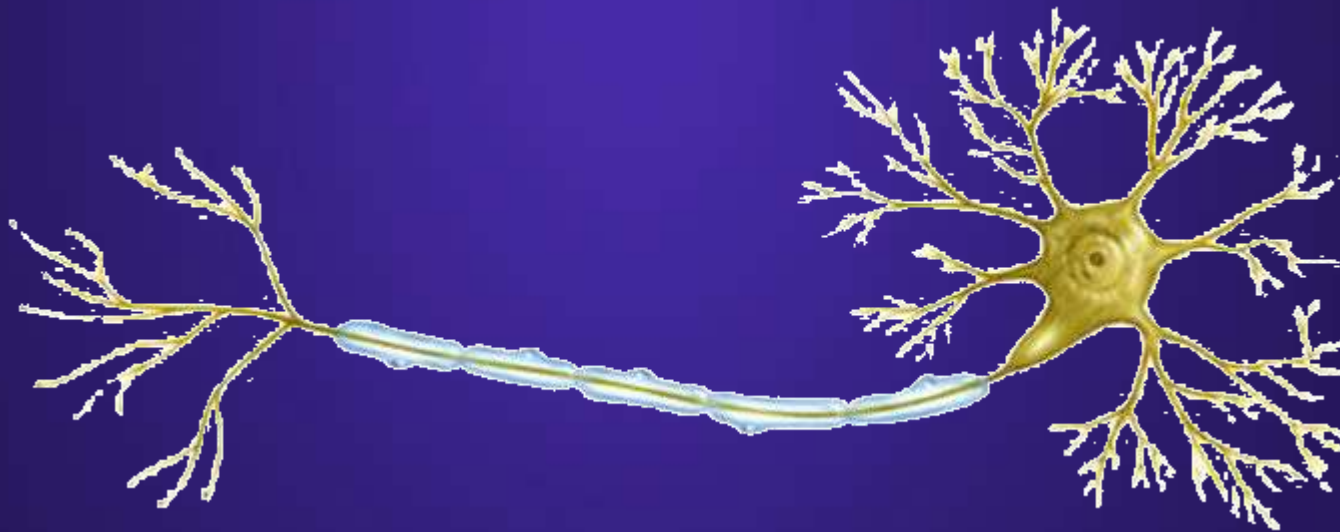
III



TEJIDOS ANIMALES



Tejido nervioso



TEJIDO NERVIOSO

TEJIDO NERVIOSO

FUNCIÓN ■ Recepción y conducción de estímulos.

SUS CÉLULAS ■ Son de dos tipos principalmente.

NEURONA

Unidad funcional que transforma los estímulos recibidos en impulsos nerviosos que transmite a otra neurona o a un órgano efector.

NEUROGLÍA

Variedad de células no nerviosas que desempeñan funciones metabólicas, de soporte y protección de las neuronas.

TRANSMISIÓN DEL IMPULSO

Dendritas



Cuerpo neuronal
o soma



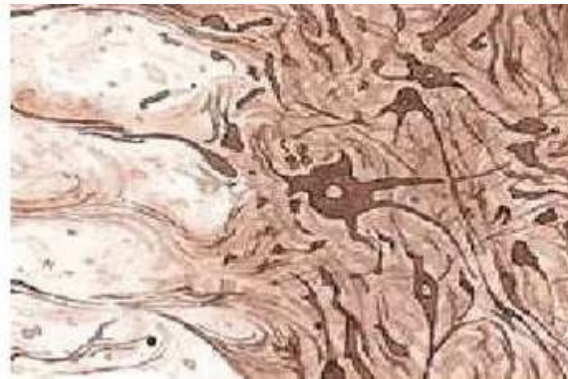
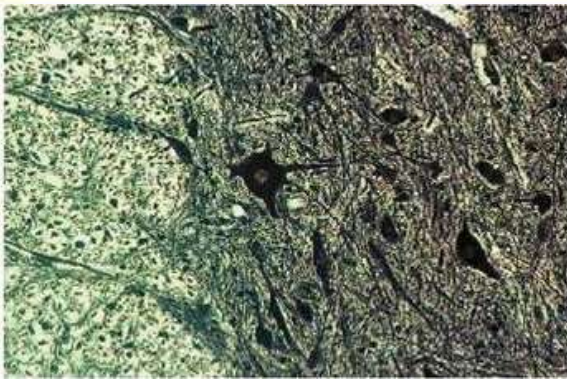
Axón



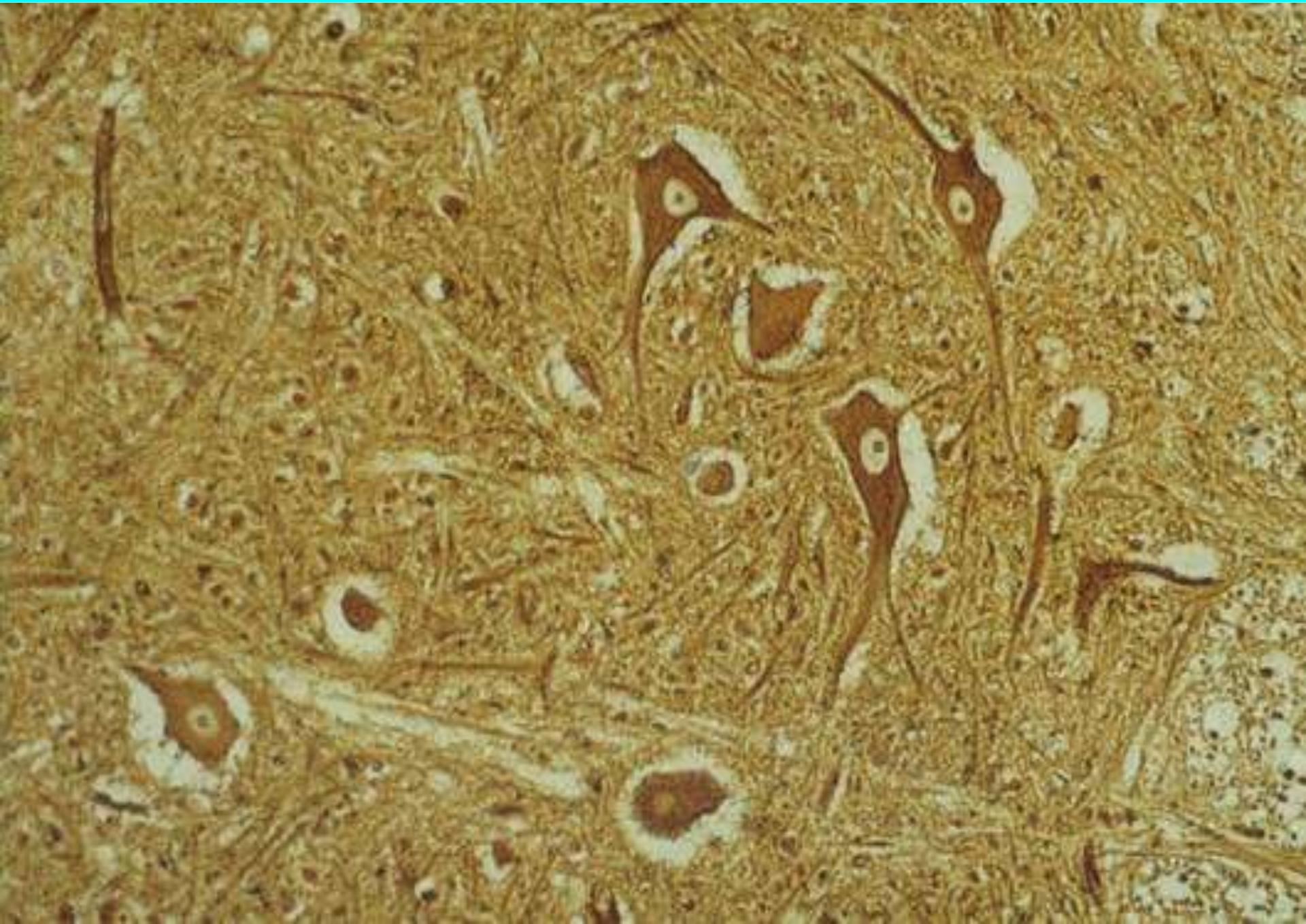
Órgano efector



Neurona vista al microscopio óptico (X 625).

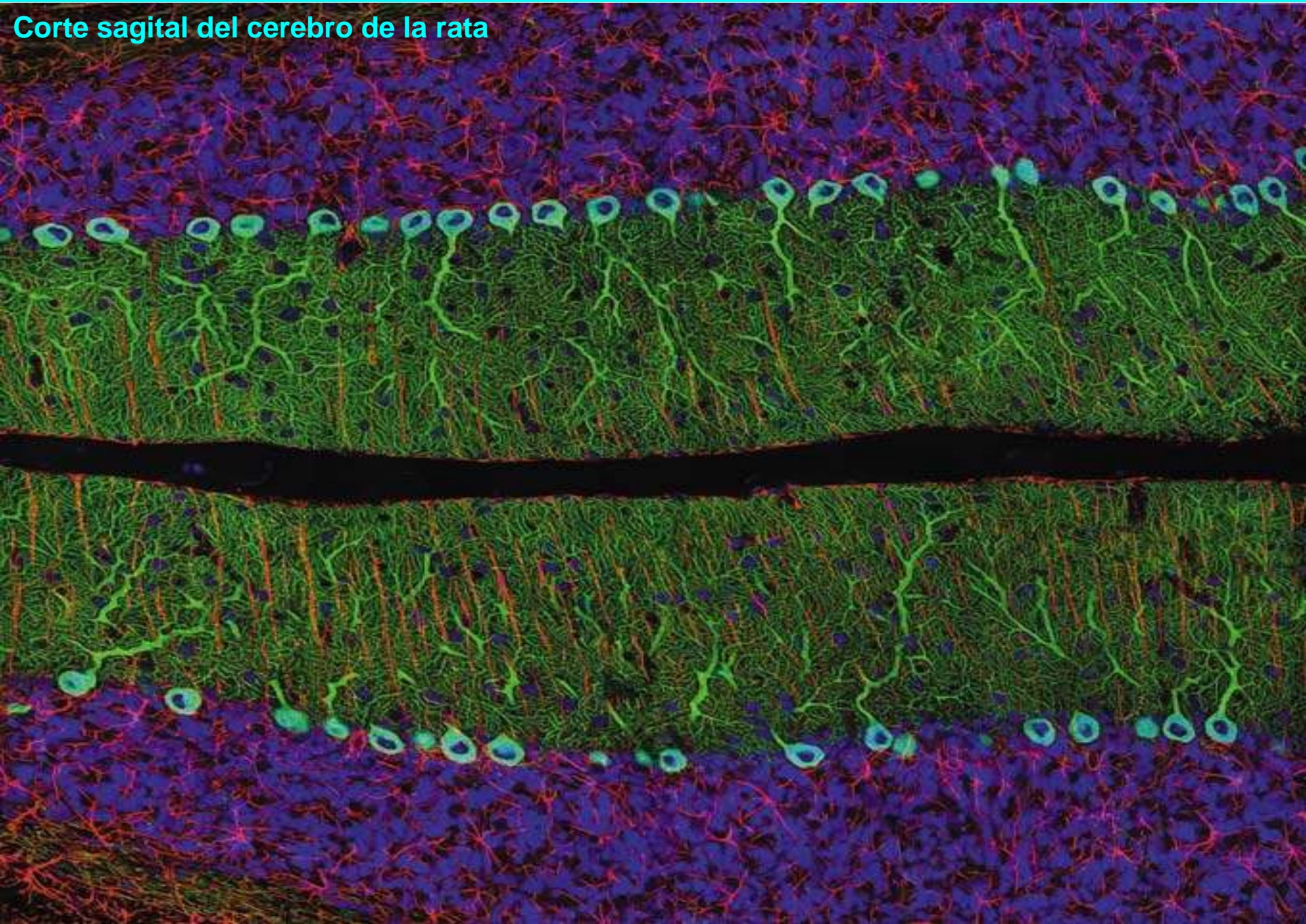


TEJIDO NERVIOSO



TEJIDO NERVIOSO

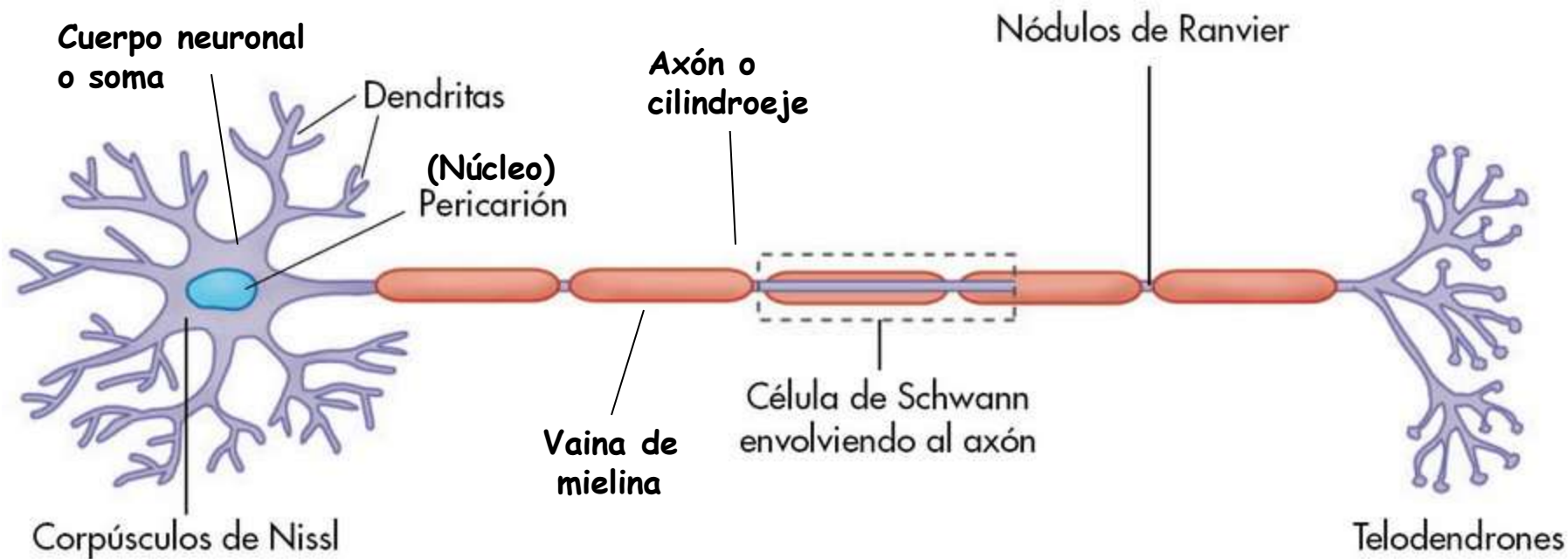
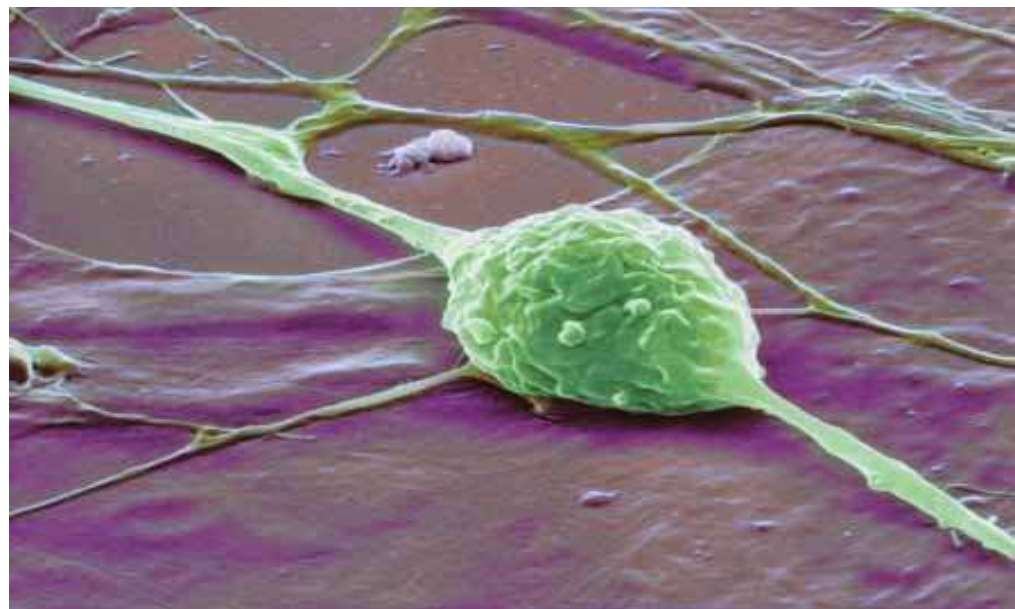
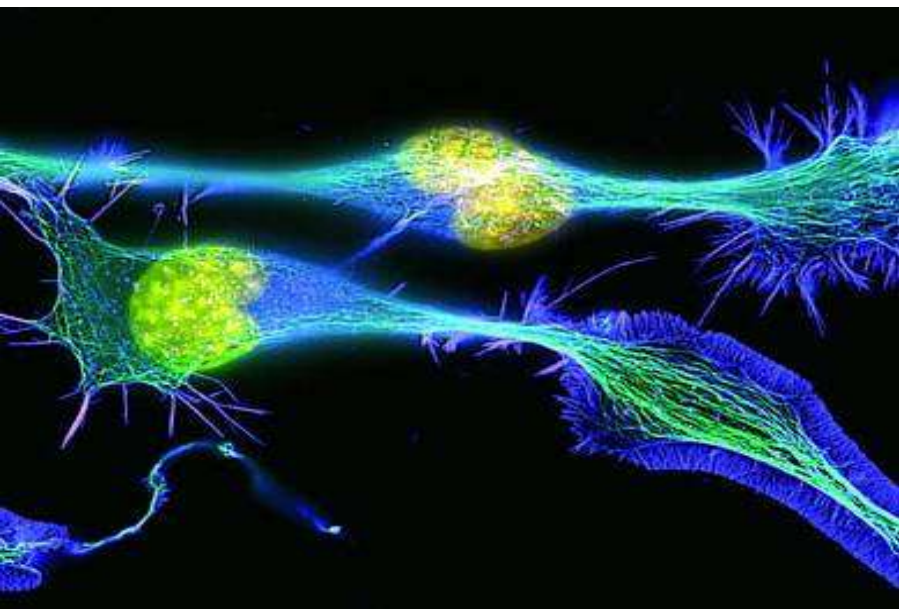
Corte sagital del cerebro de la rata



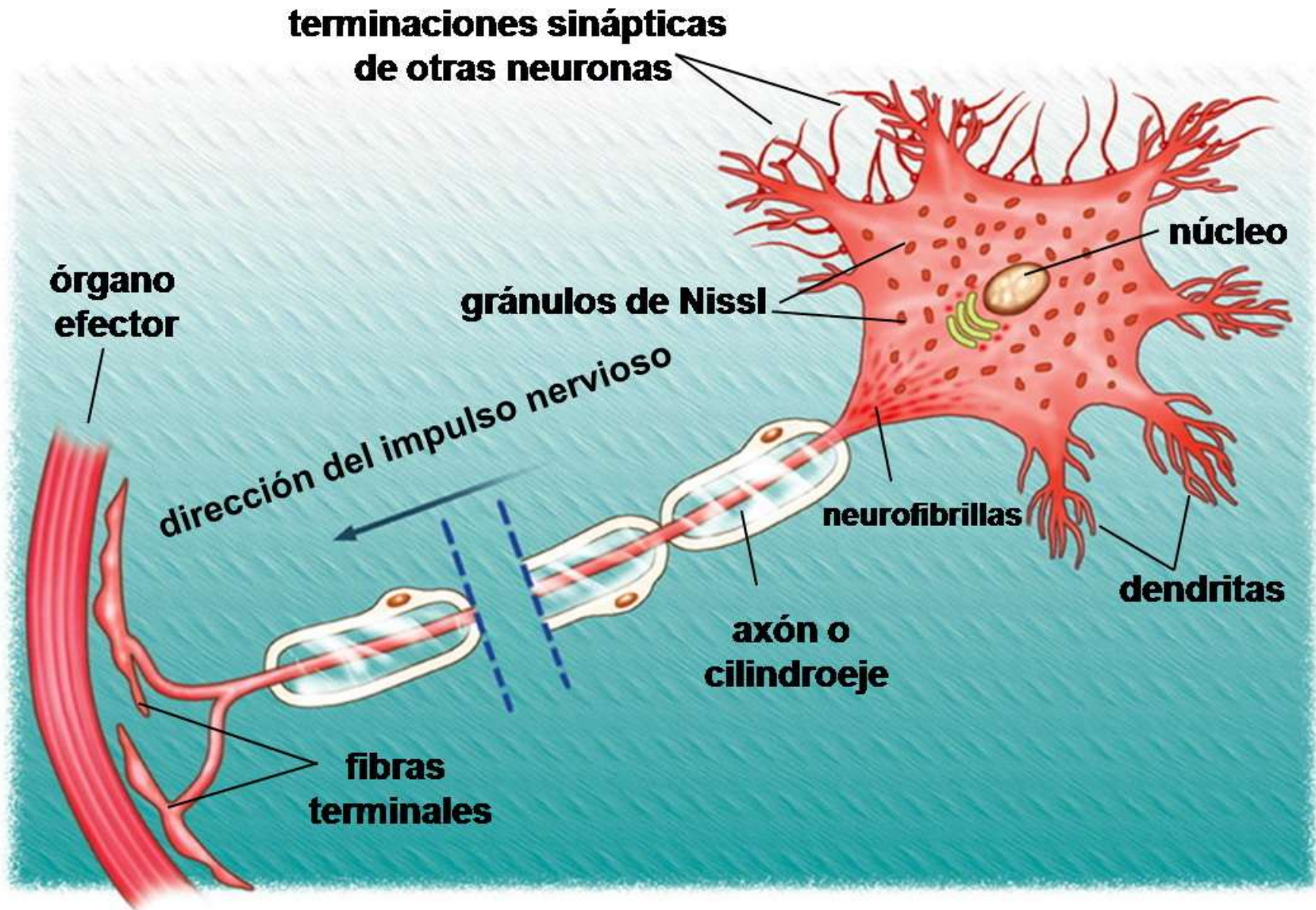
LAS NEURONAS



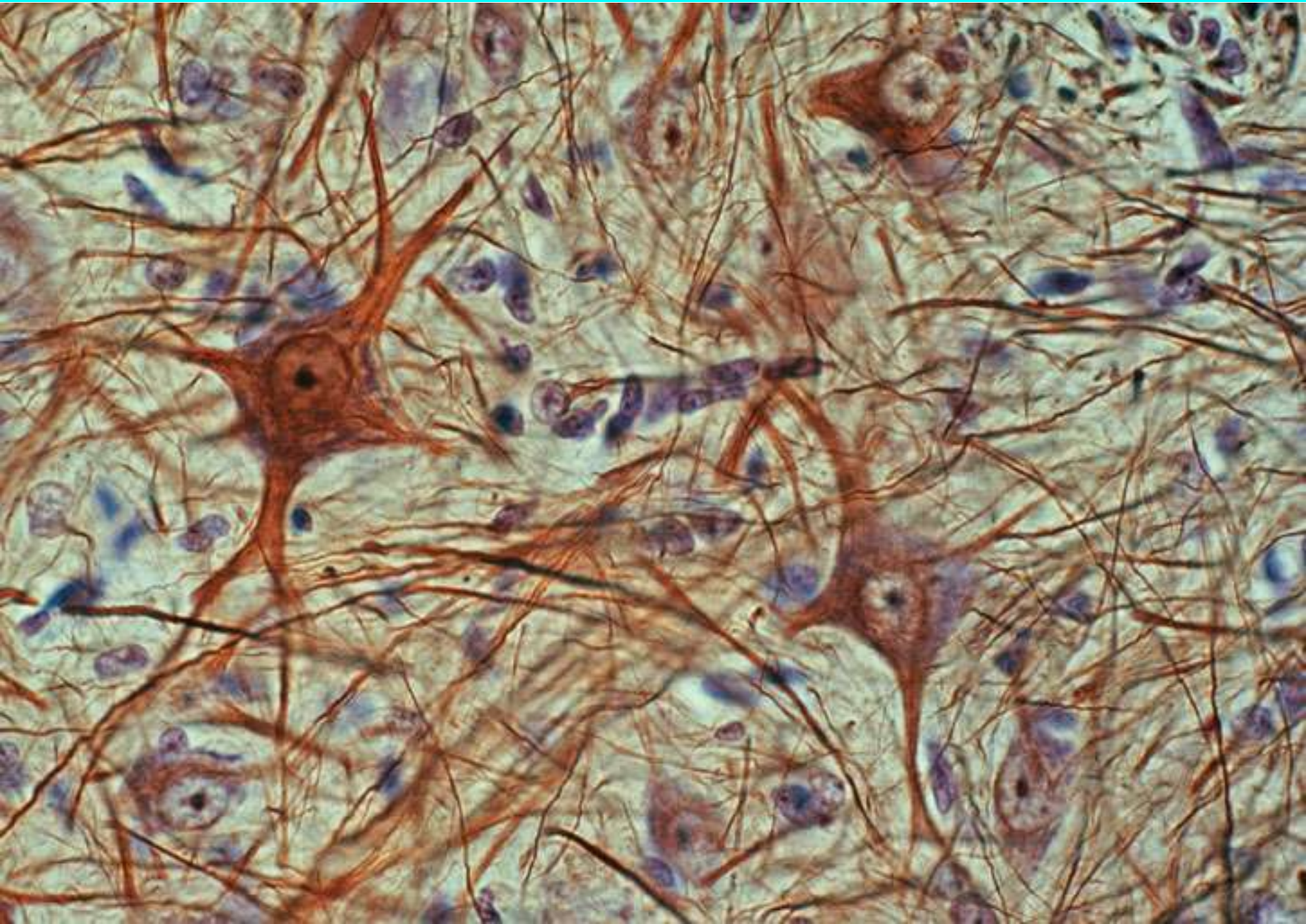
LAS NEURONAS



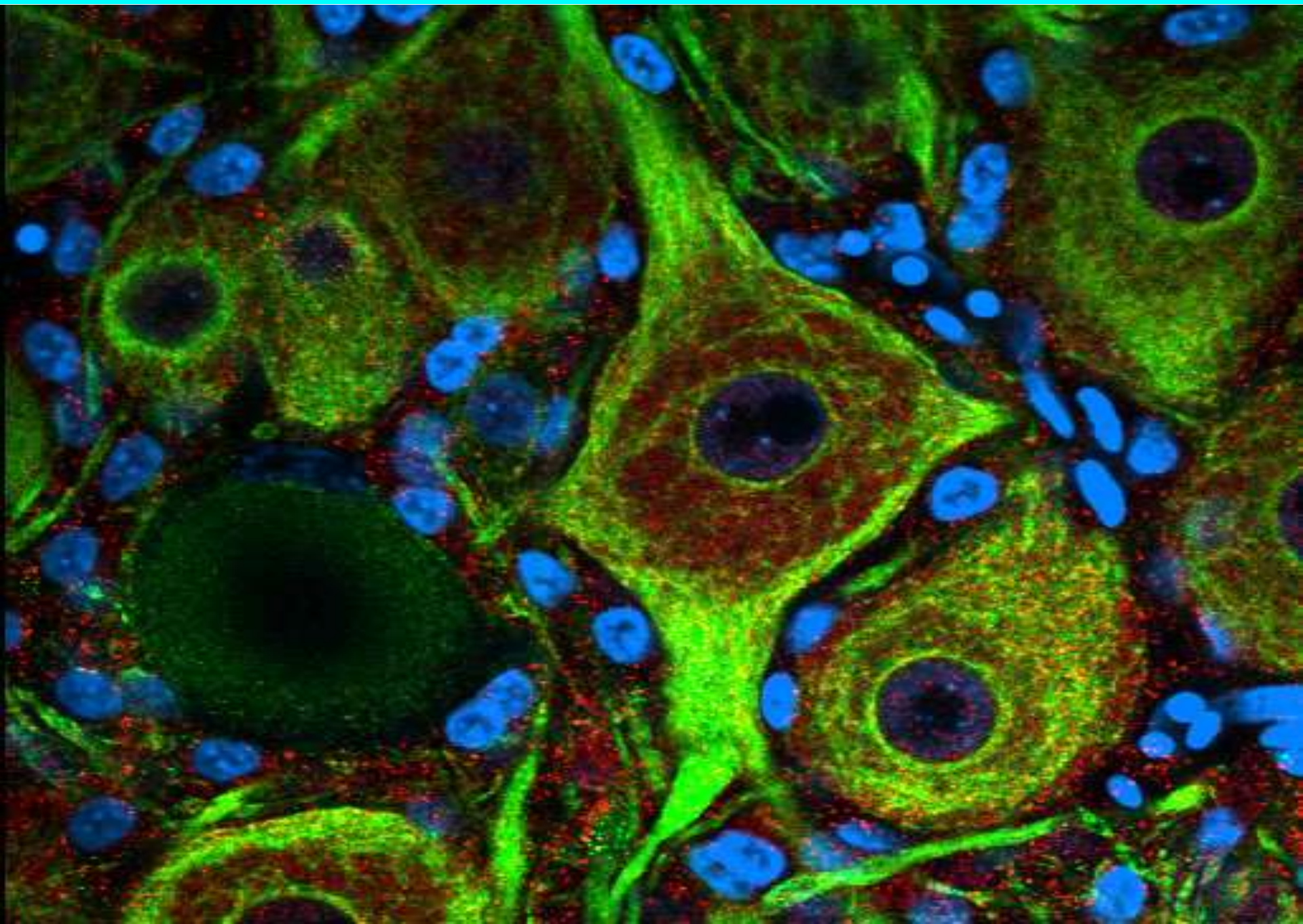
LAS NEURONAS



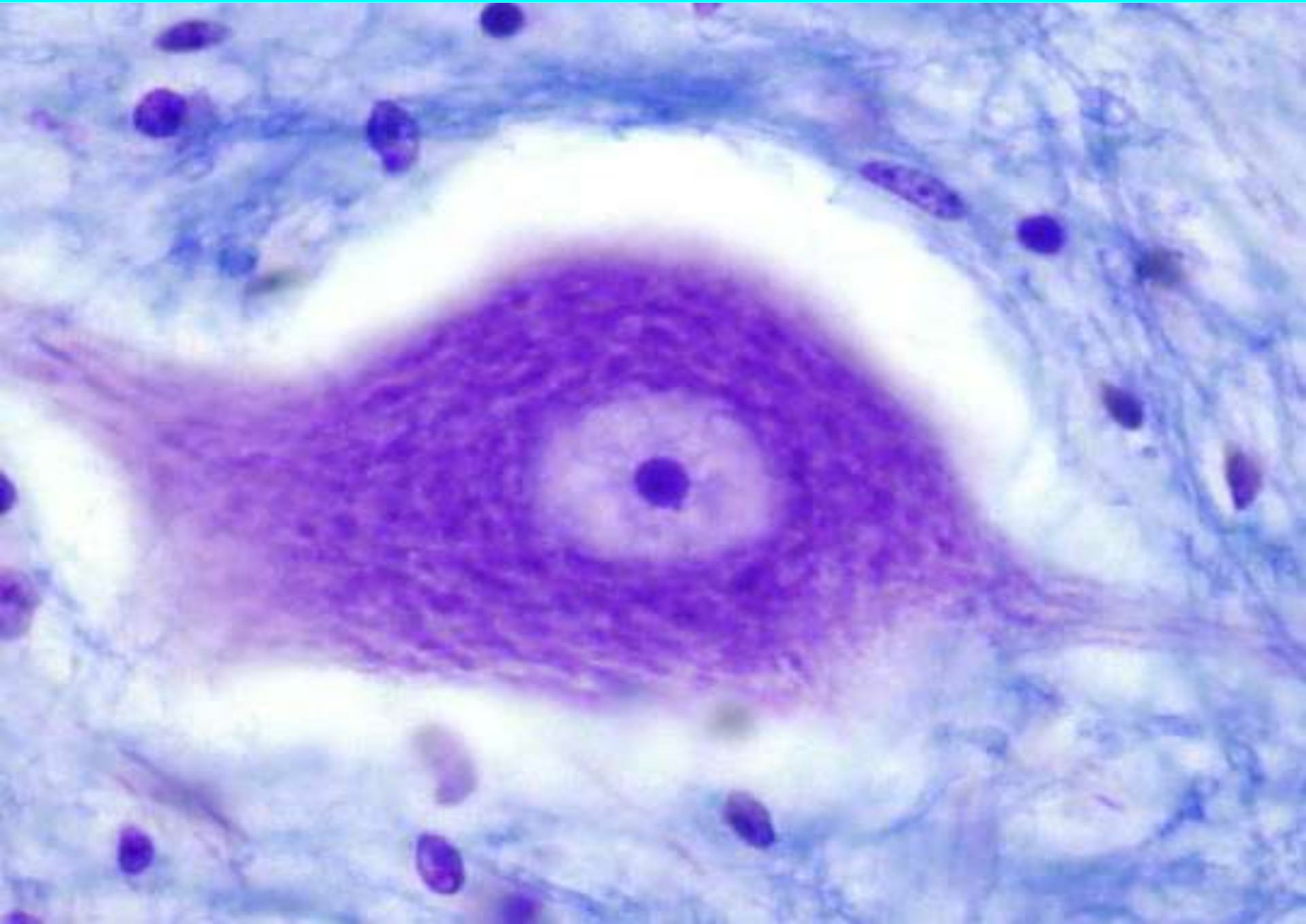
NEURONS



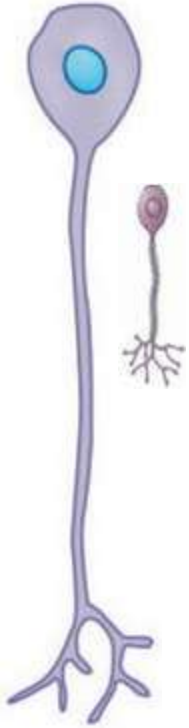
CUERPOS NEURONALES



GRÁNULOS DE NISSL



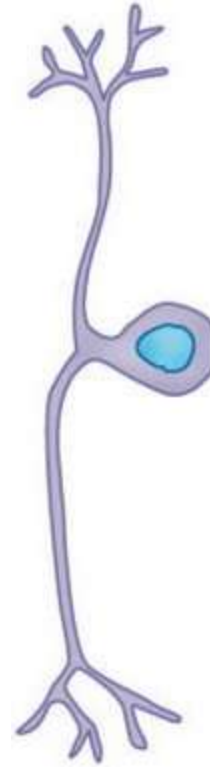
TIPOS DE NEURONAS SEGÚN EL N° DE TERMINACIONES



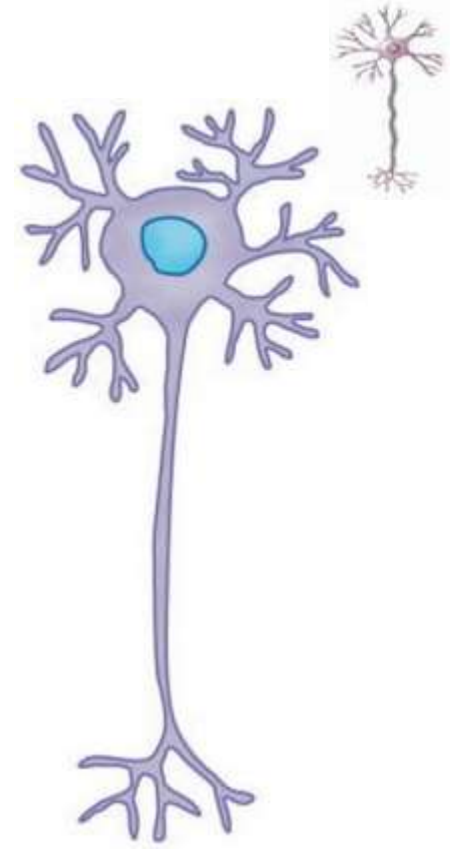
Monopolar



Bipolar

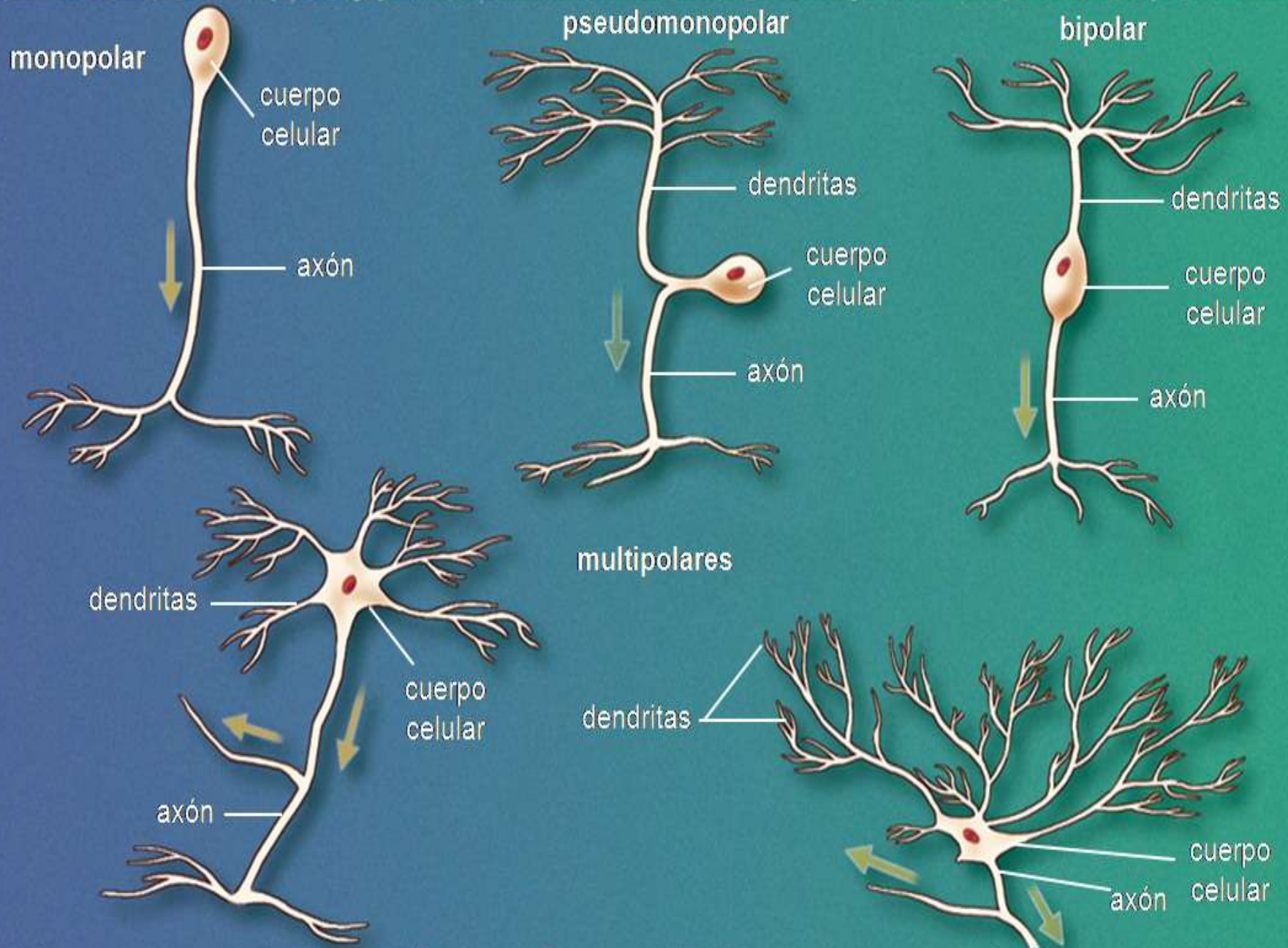


Pseudomonopolar

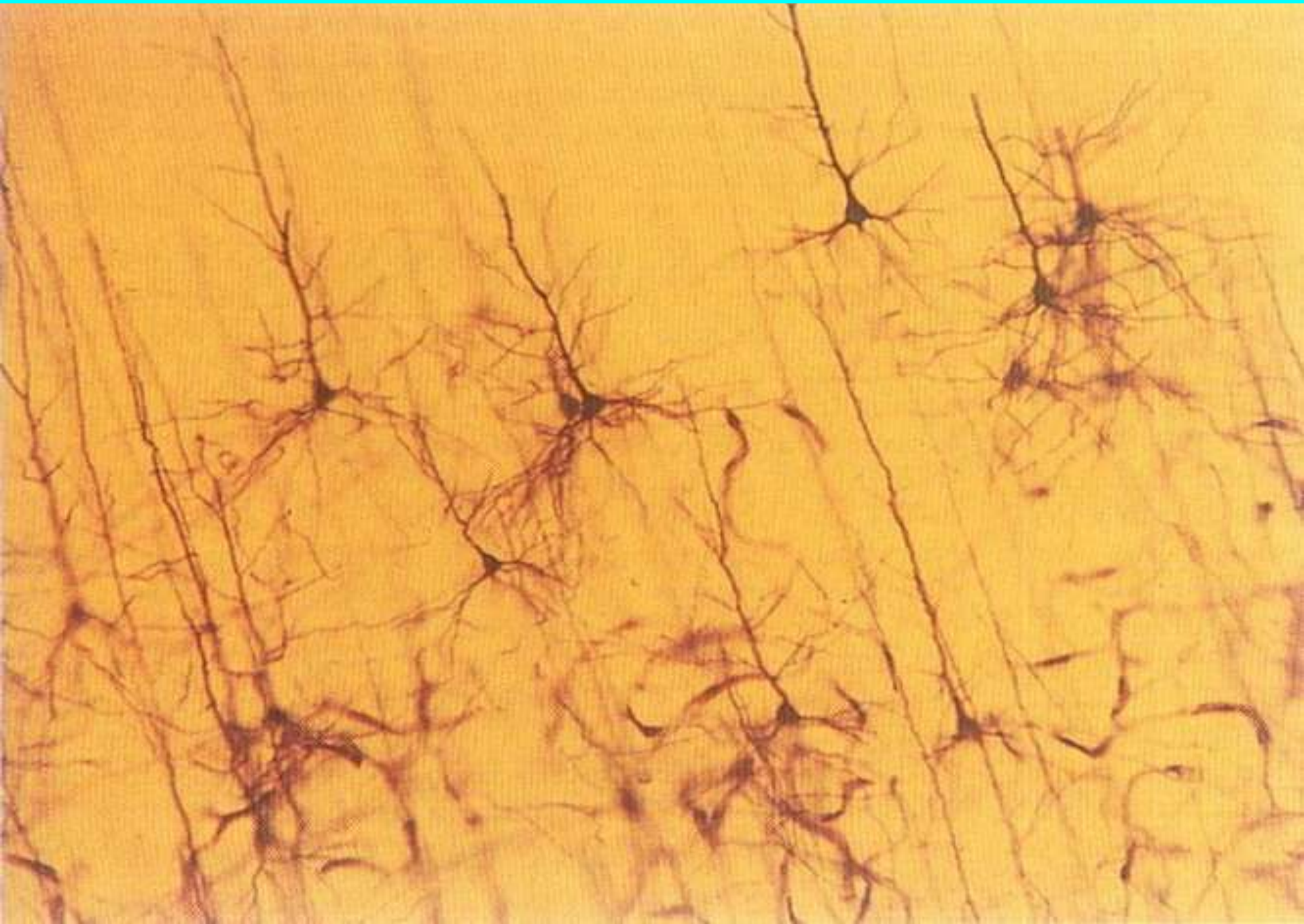


Multipolar

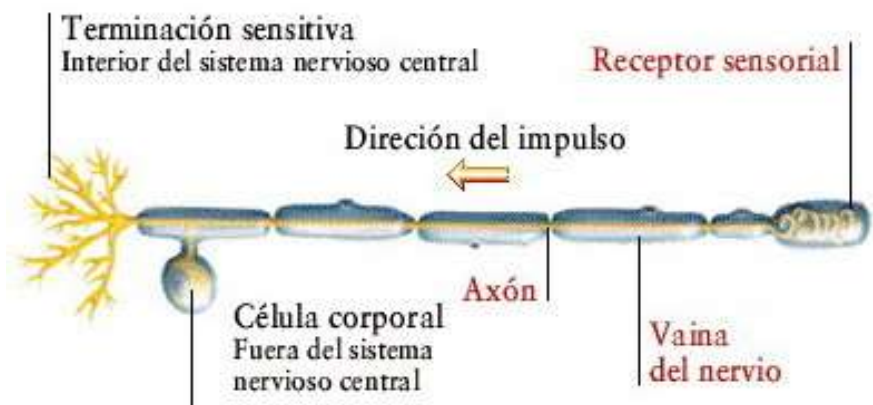
TIPOS DE NEURONAS SEGÚN EL N° DE TERMINACIONES



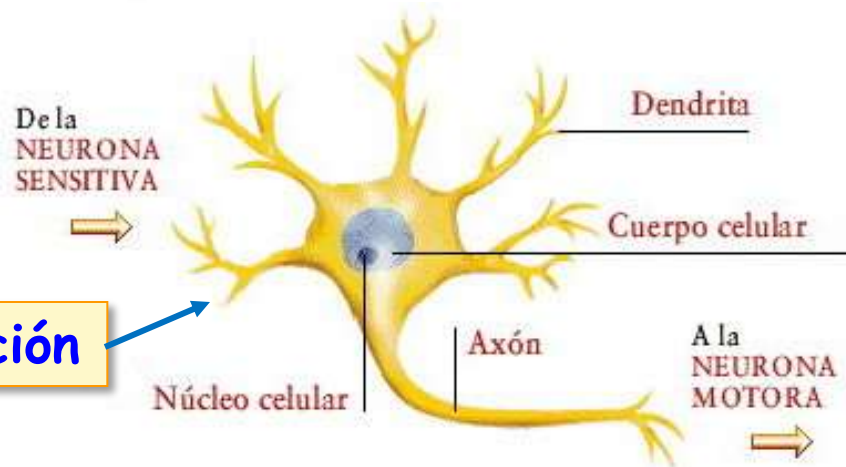
NEURONAS MULTIPOLARES



TIPOS DE NEURONAS SEGÚN SU FUNCIÓN



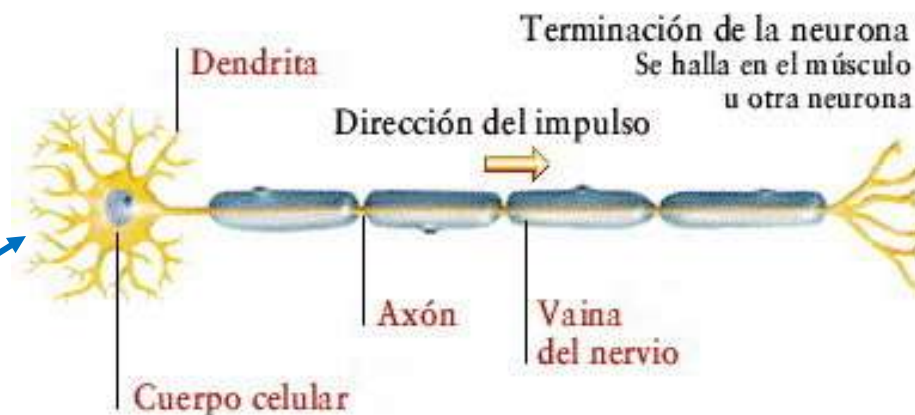
Neurona sensitiva
(vías sensitivas o aferentes)



Neurona de asociación



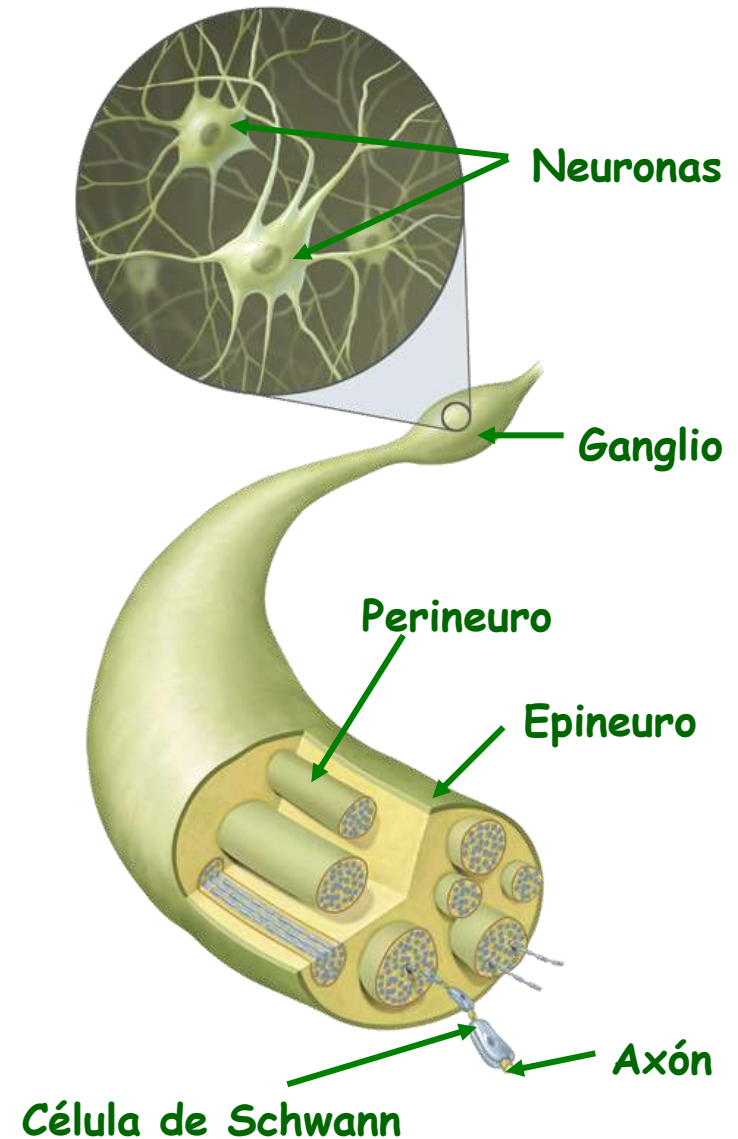
Neurona motora
(vías motoras o eferentes)



LOS NERVIOS

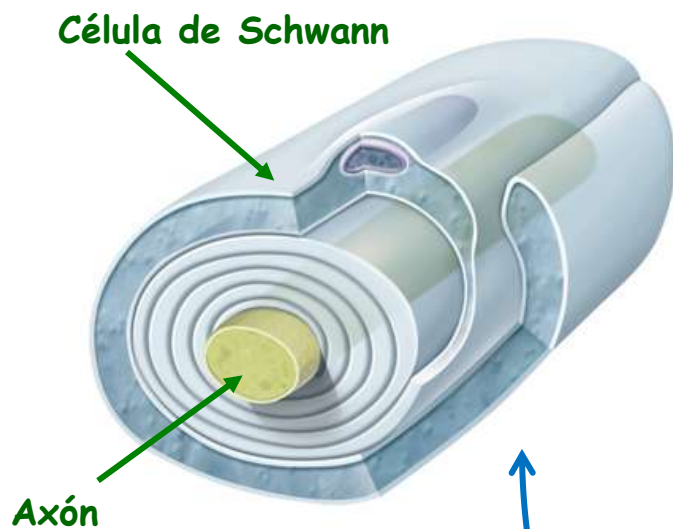
NERVIOS Y GANGLIOS

Los acúmulos de *cuerpos neuronales* forman los **glanglios nerviosos**, y la agrupación de *axones* forma los **nervios**.

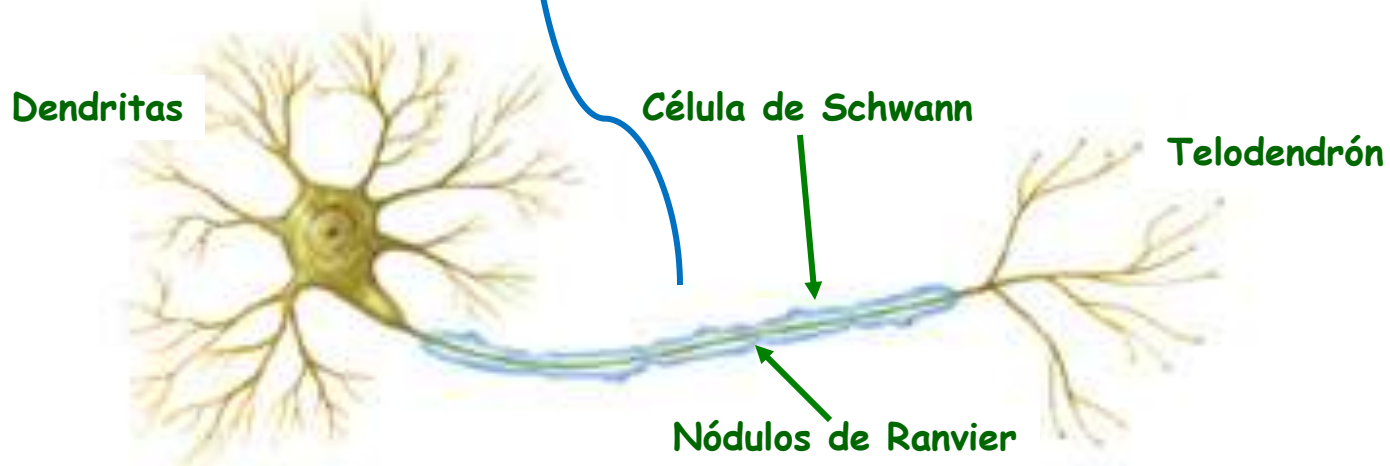
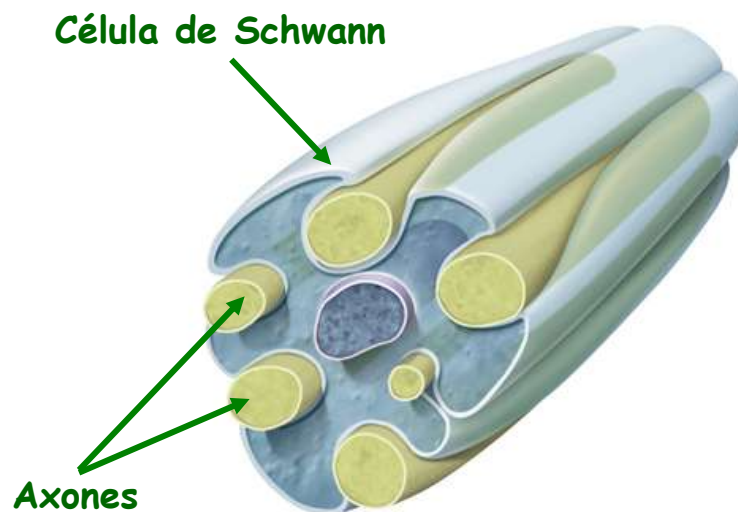


FIBRAS MIELÍNICAS Y AMIELÍNICAS

Fibras mielínicas



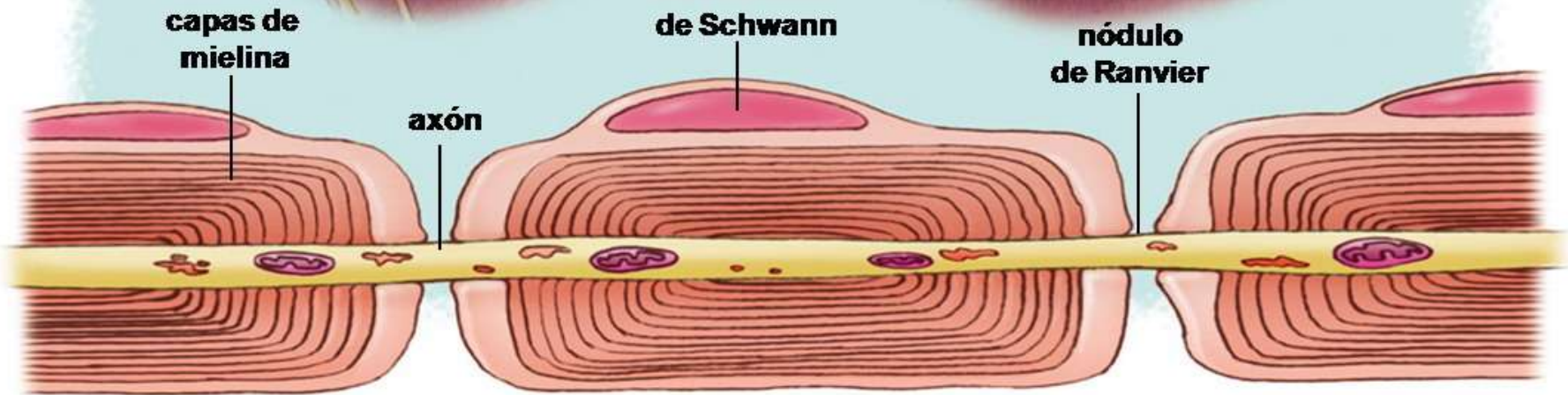
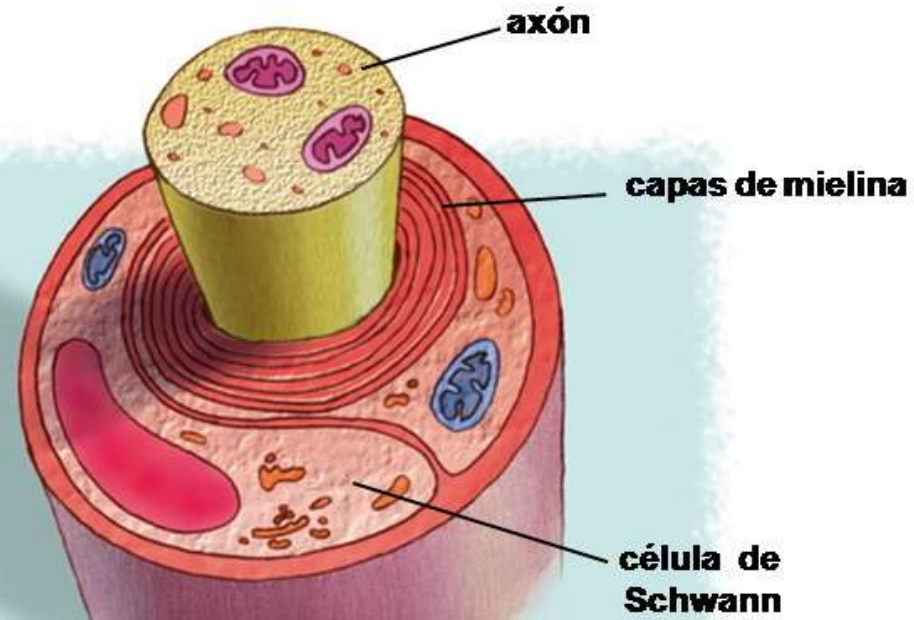
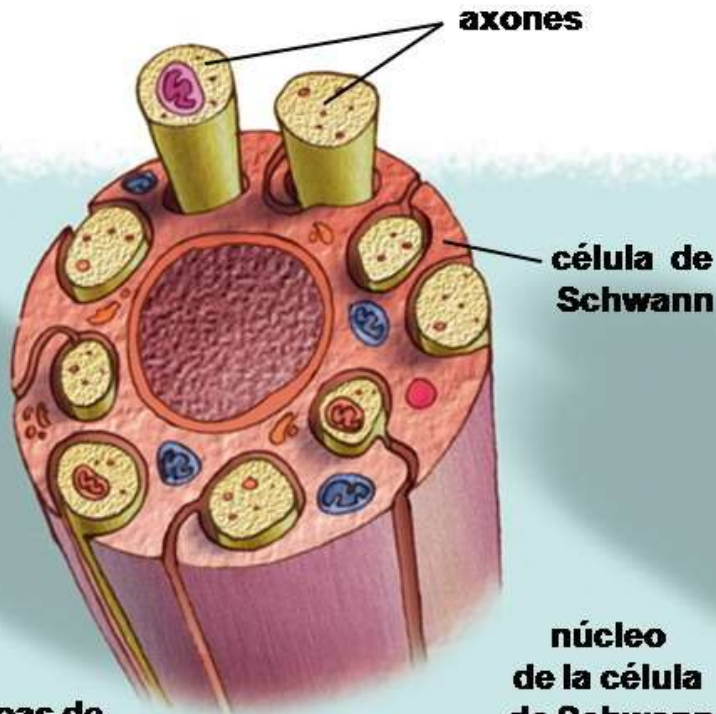
Fibras amielínicas



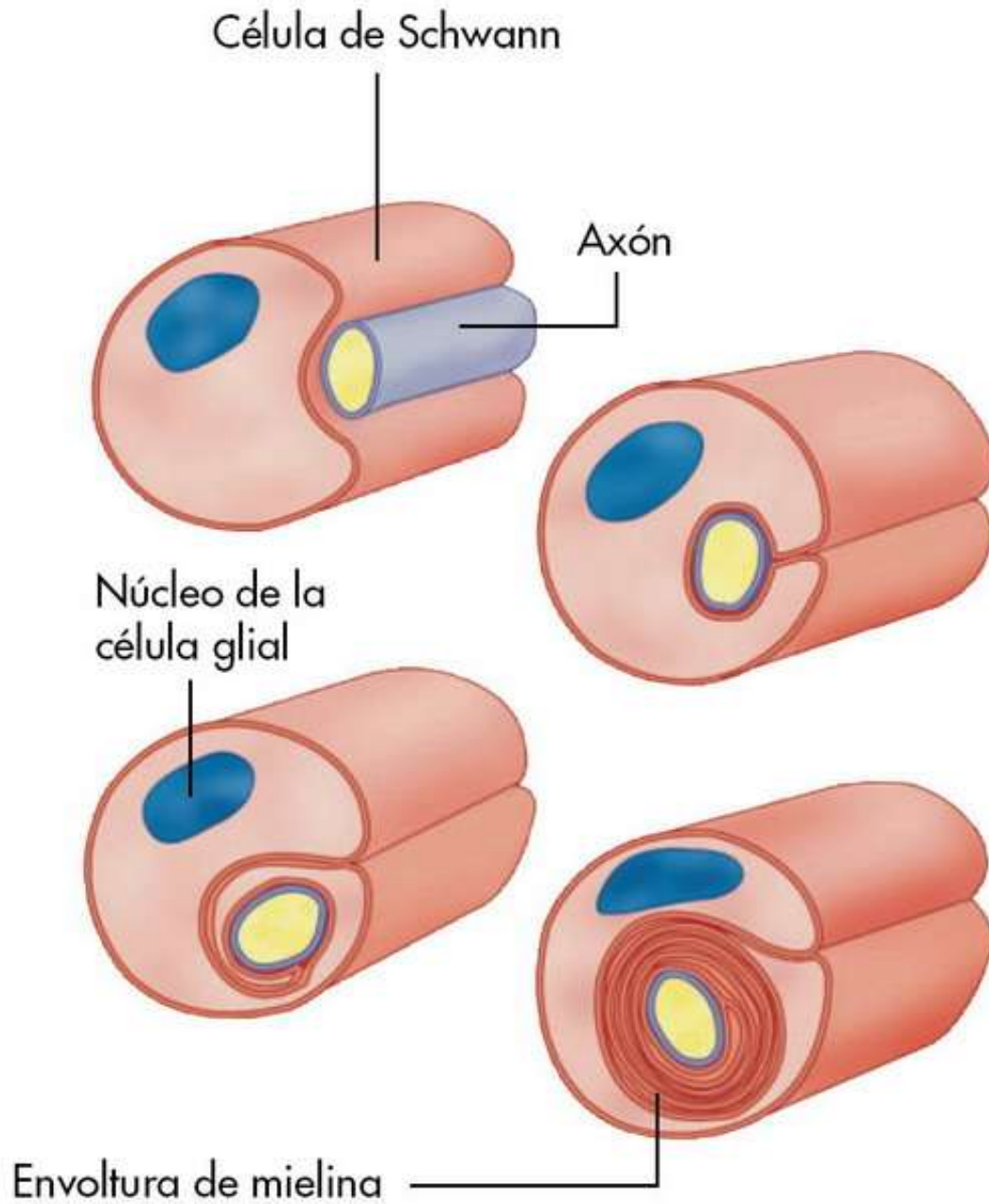
LOS NERVIOS

Fibras amielínicas

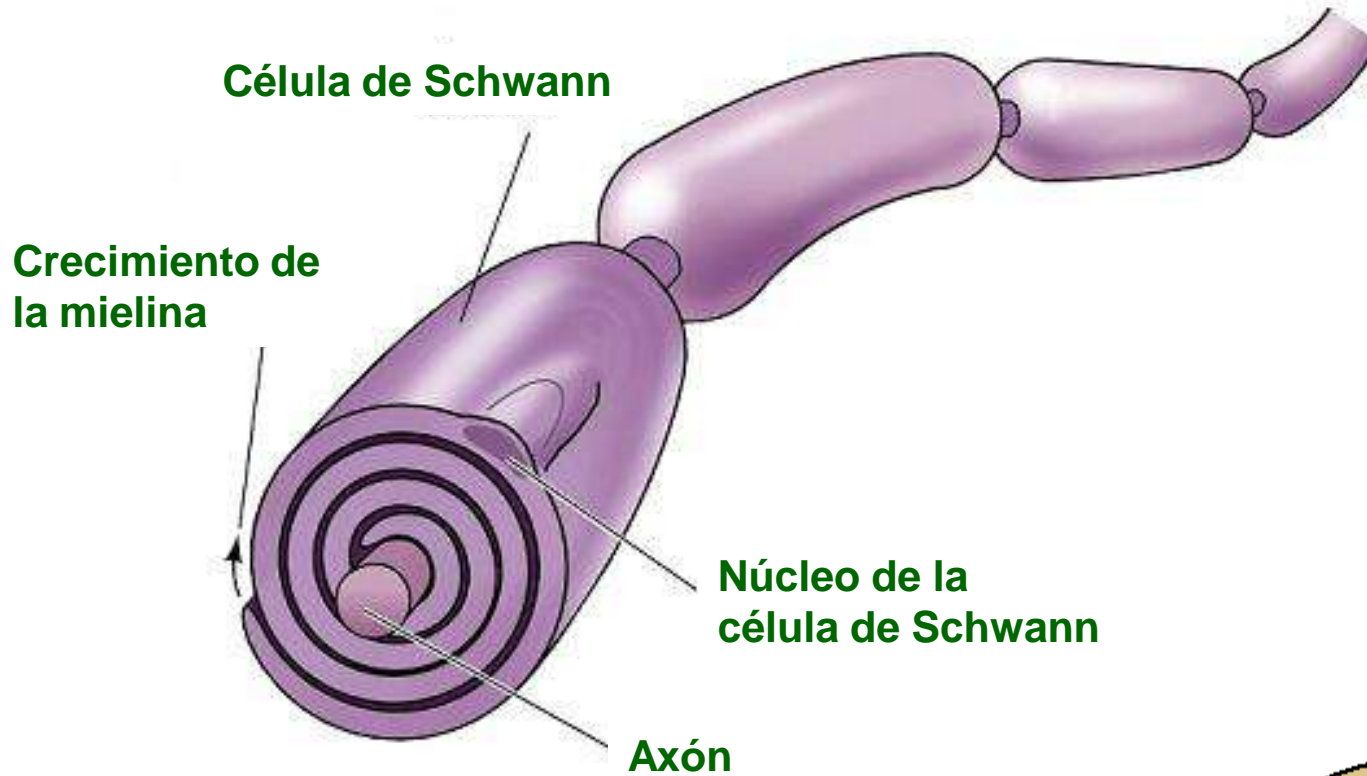
Fibras mielínicas



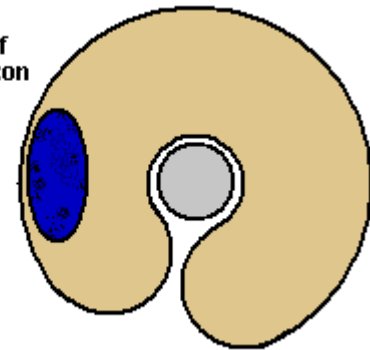
FIBRAS MIELÍNICAS



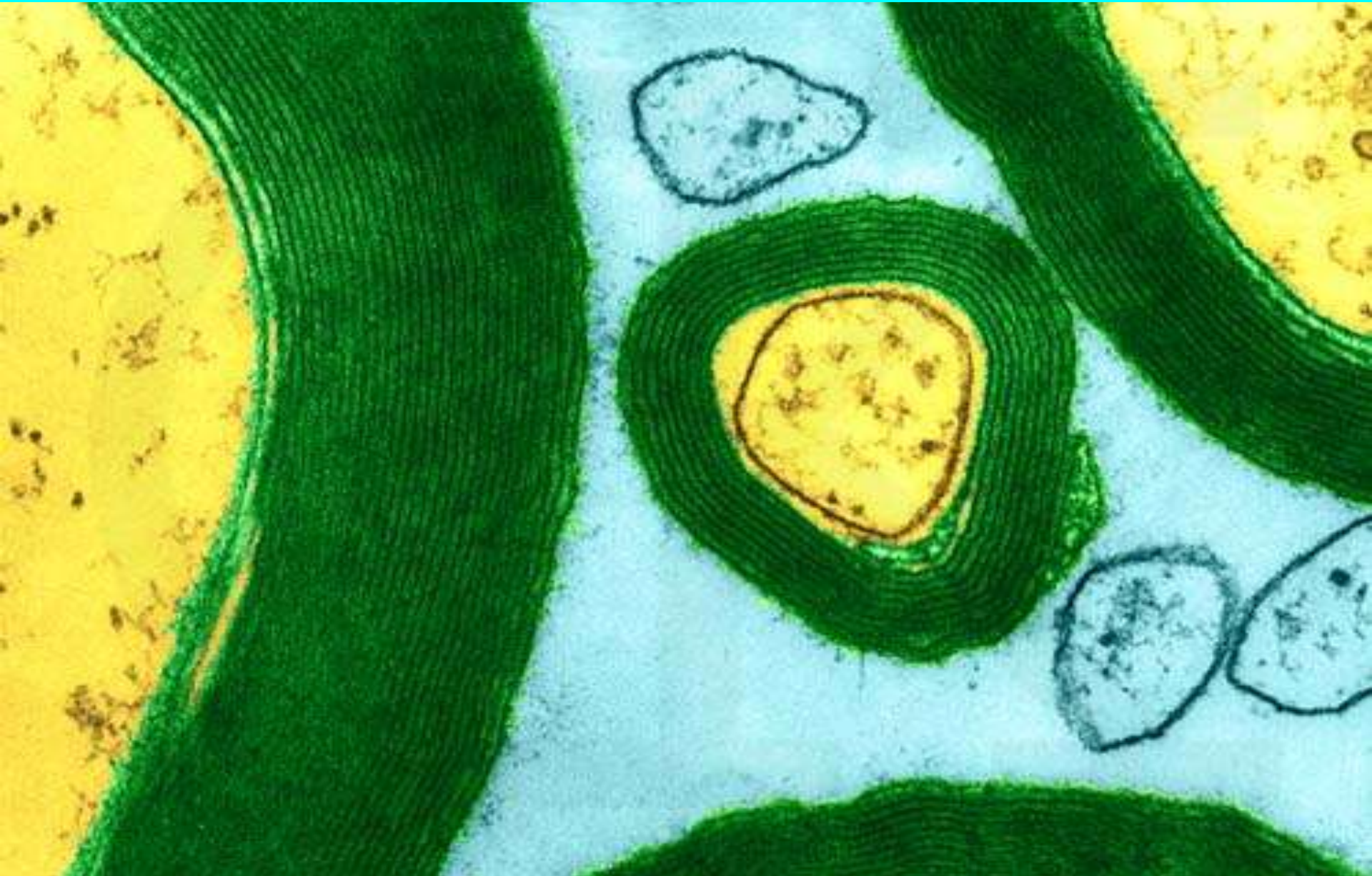
FIBRAS MIELÍNICAS



Myelination of a peripheral axon

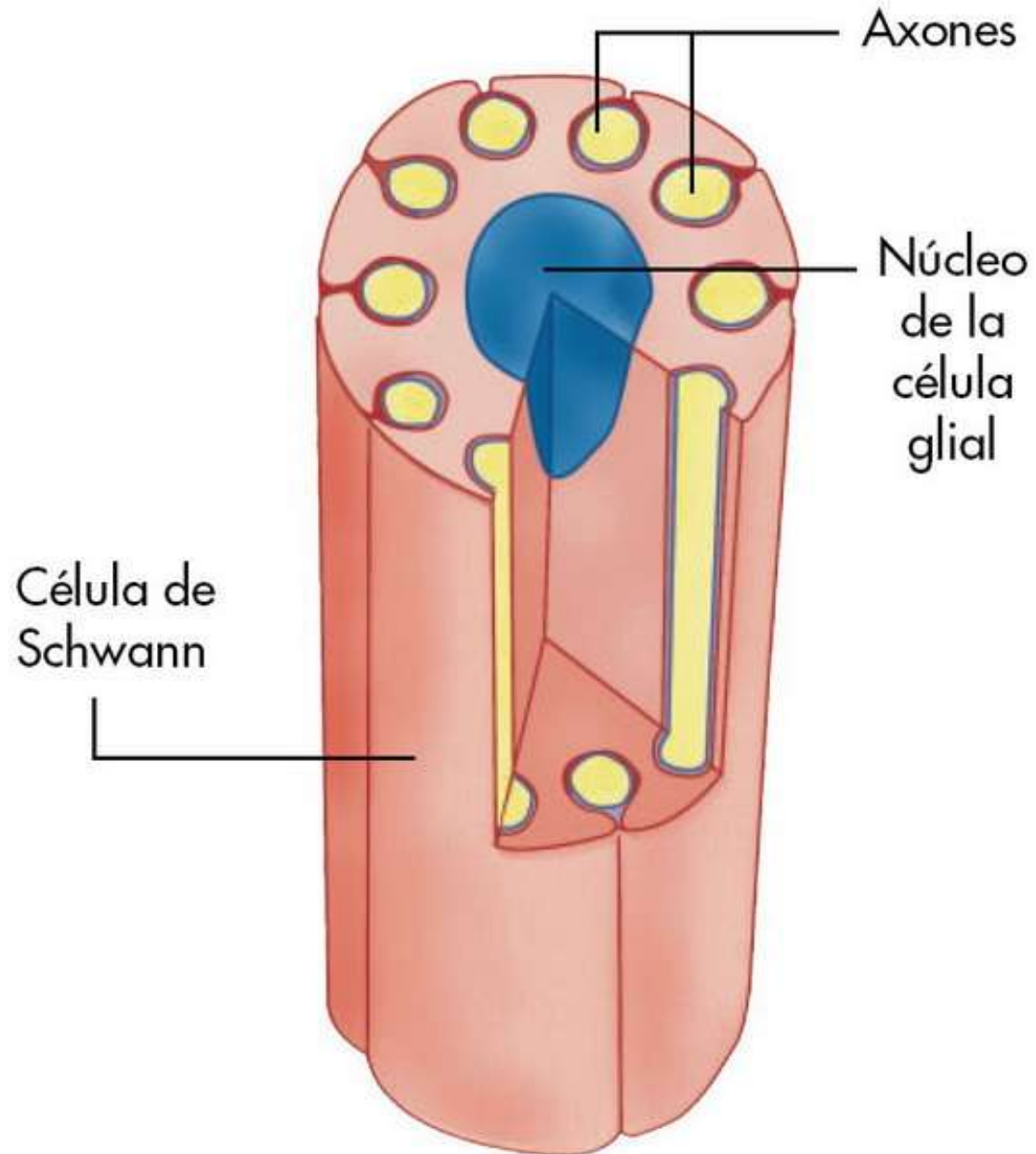


FIBRAS MIELÍNICAS

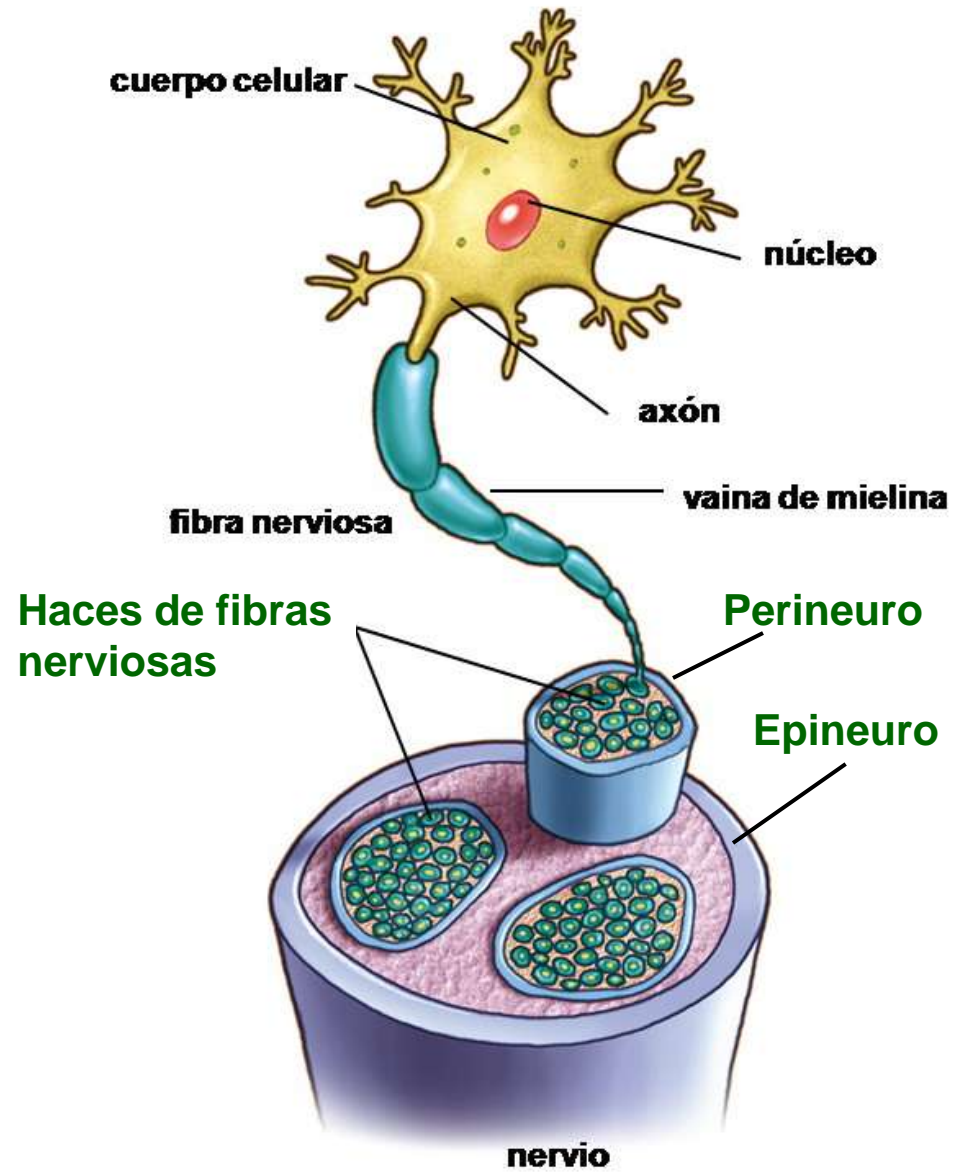
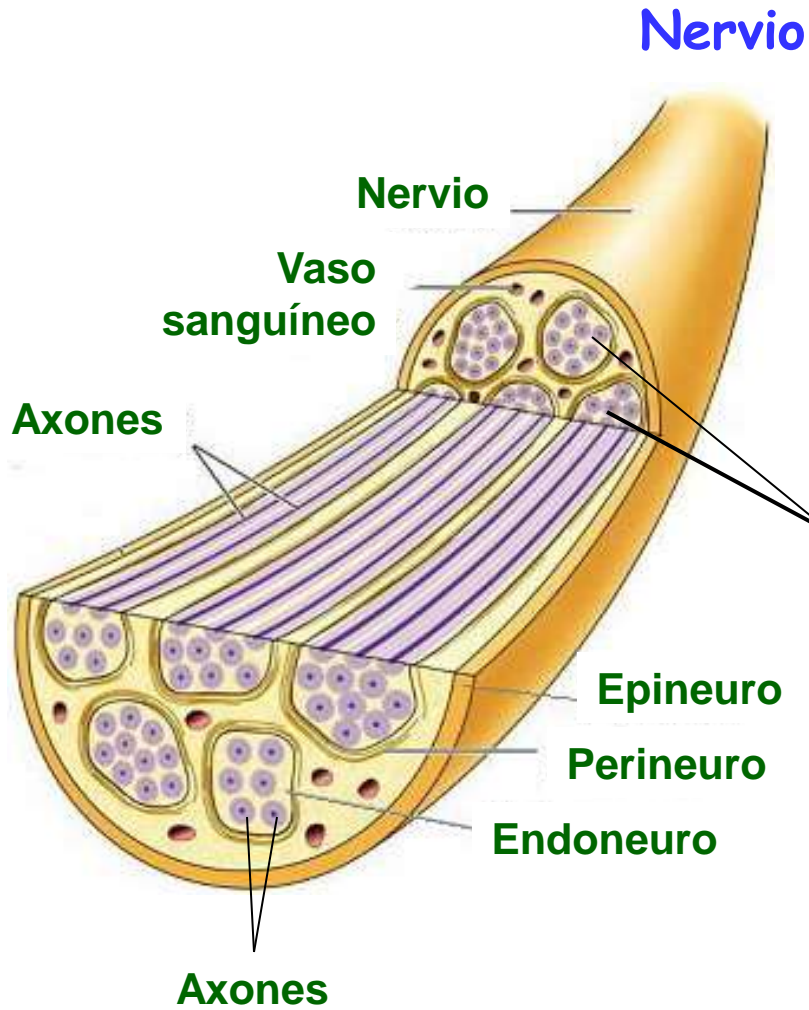


Vainas de mielina en un corte transversal de neuronas, al MET

FIBRAS AMIELÍNICAS



LOS NERVIOS



LOS NERVIOS



CÉLULAS DE LA GLÍA



Astroцитос

Células de la microglía

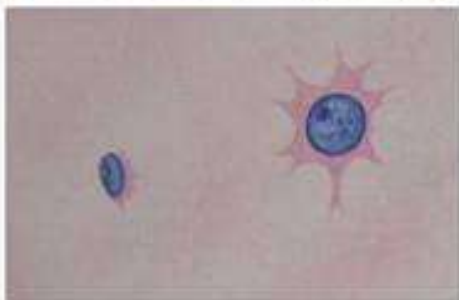
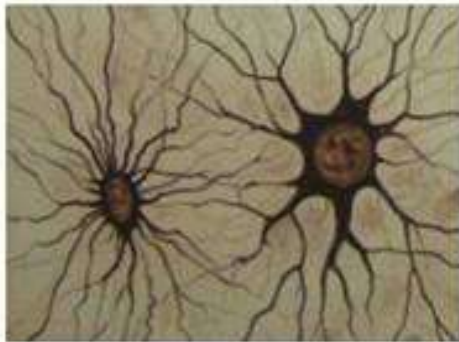
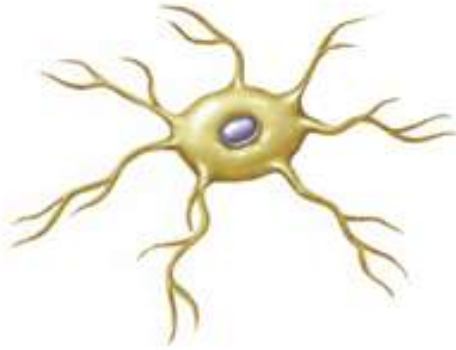
Oligodendrocitos

Células de Schwann

Ependimocitos

CÉLULAS GLIALES O DE LA NEUROGLÍA

Astrocitos



Astrocito Fibroso Astrocito Protoplasmático

Oligodendrocitos



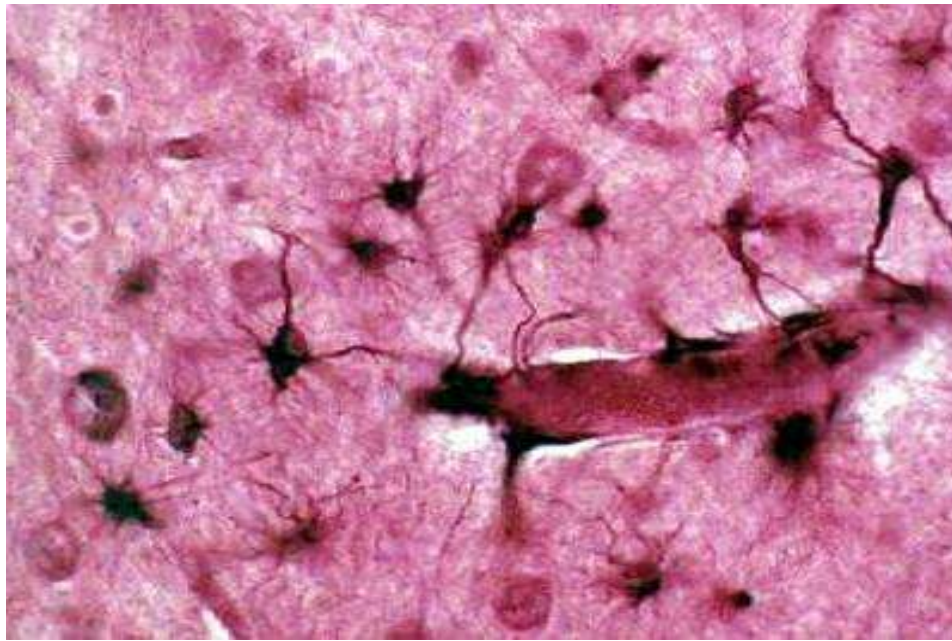
Oligodendrocito

Microglía



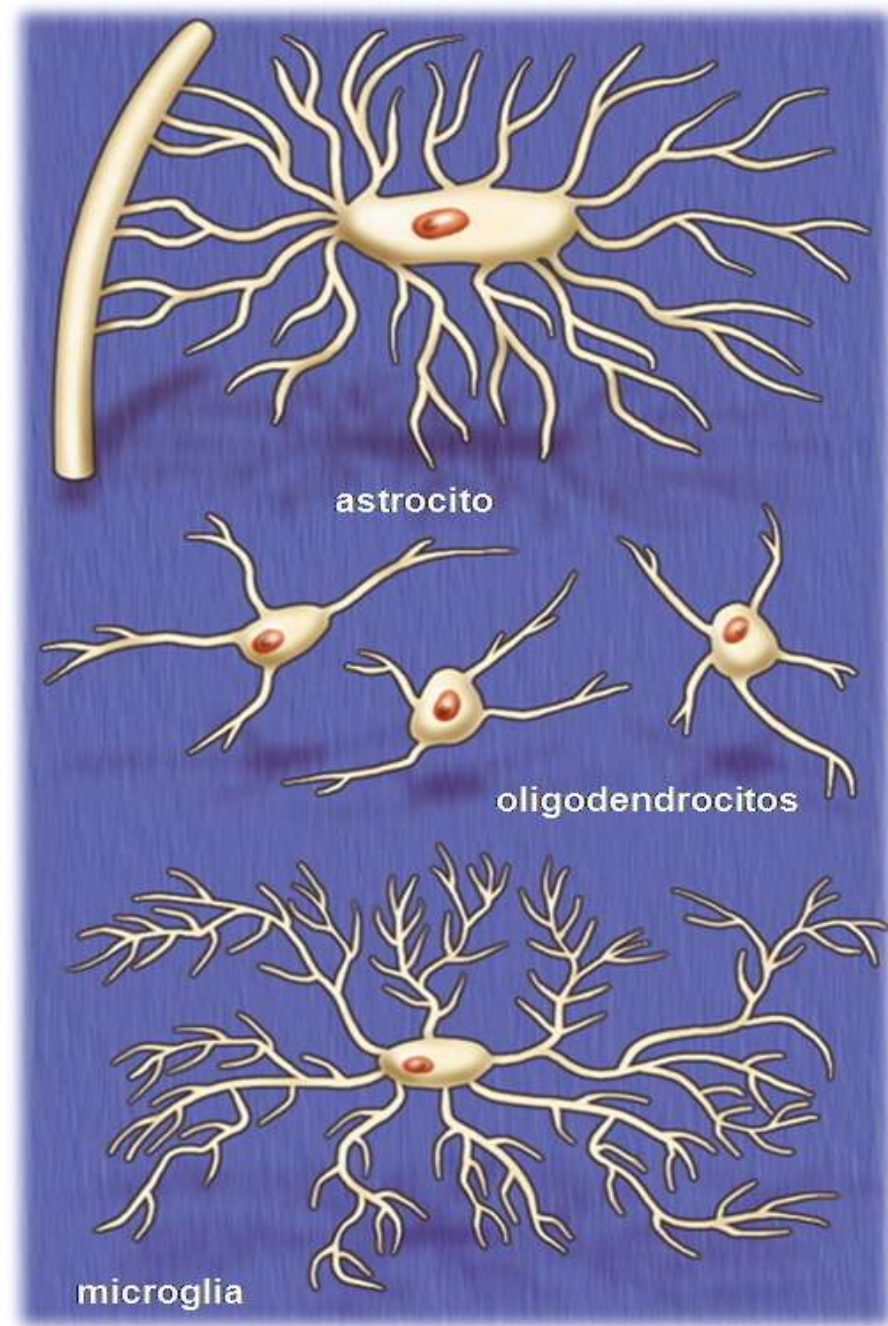
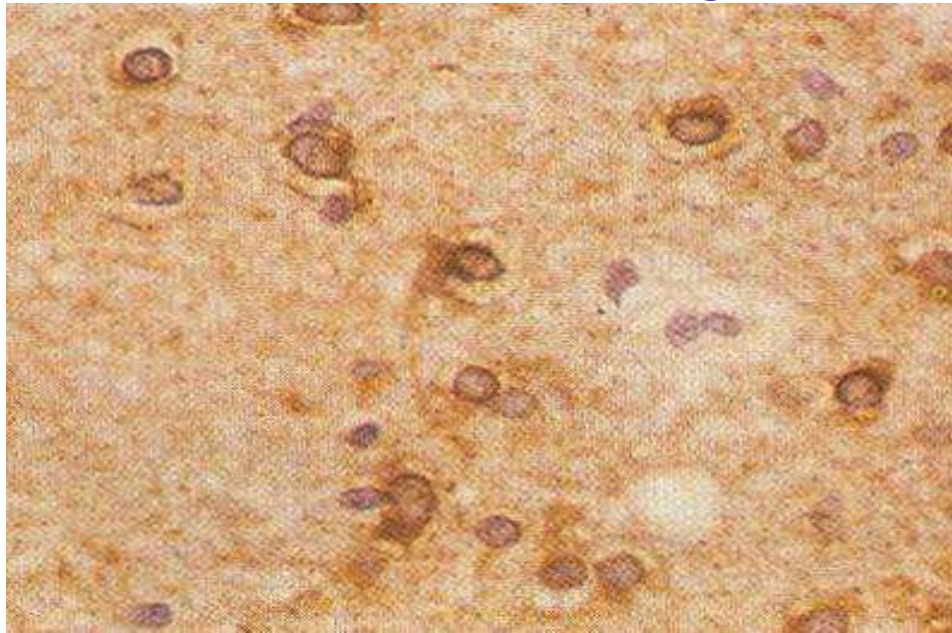
Microglia

CÉLULAS GLIALES O NEUROGLÍA



Astrocitos

Oligodendrocitos

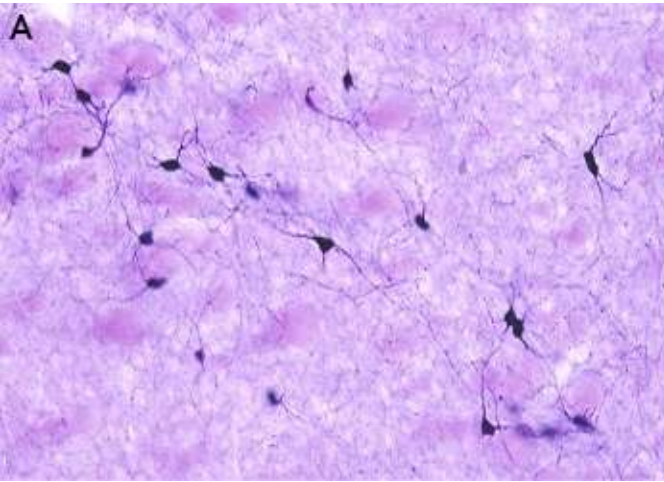


astrocito

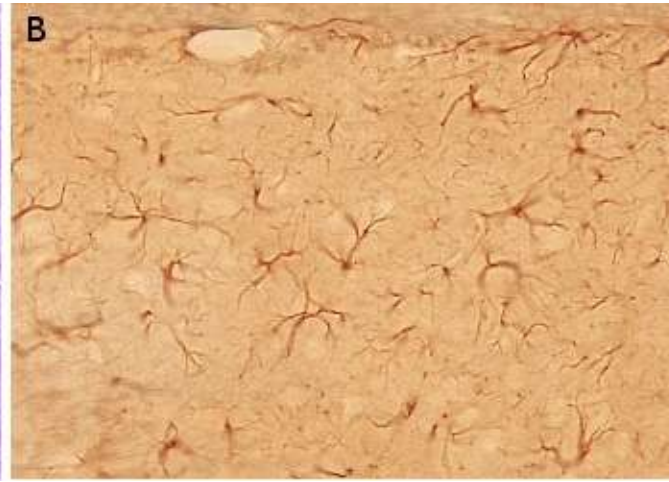
oligodendrocitos

microglia

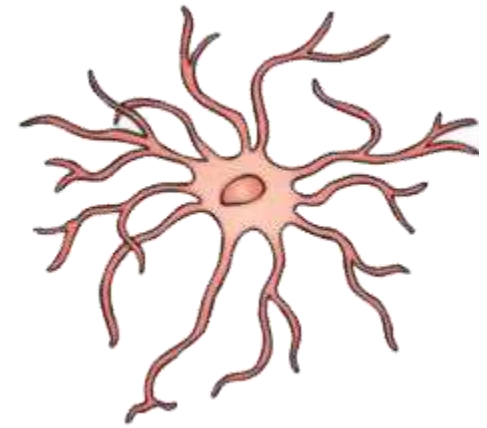
ASTROCITOS



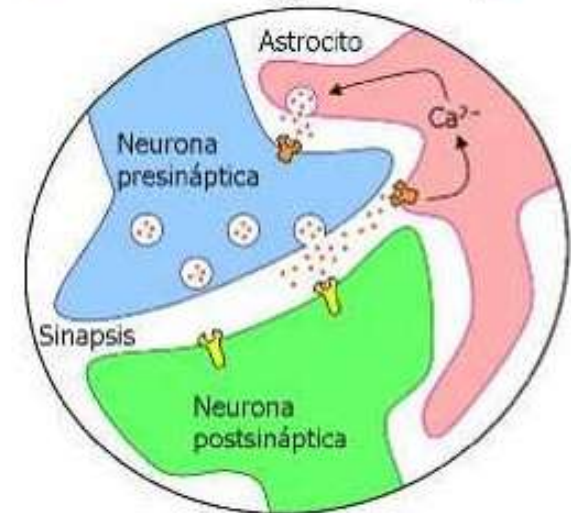
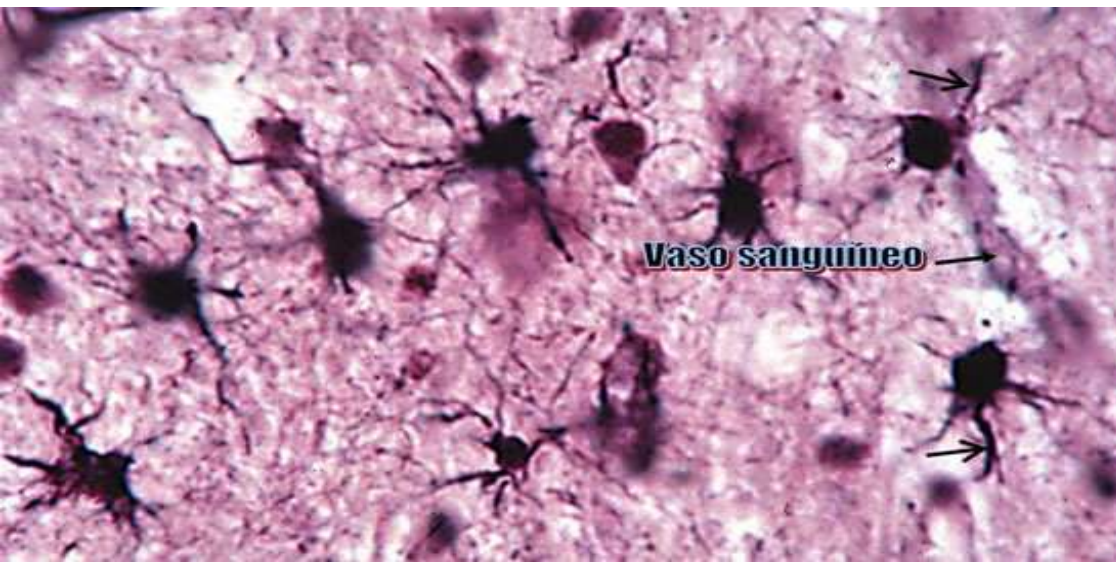
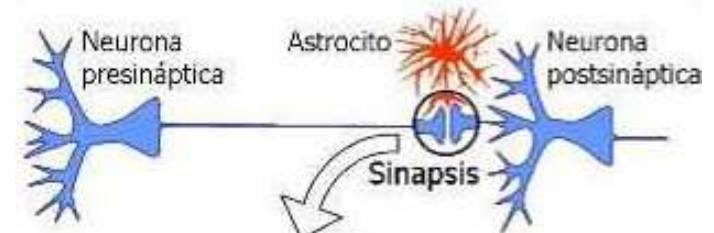
Neuronas



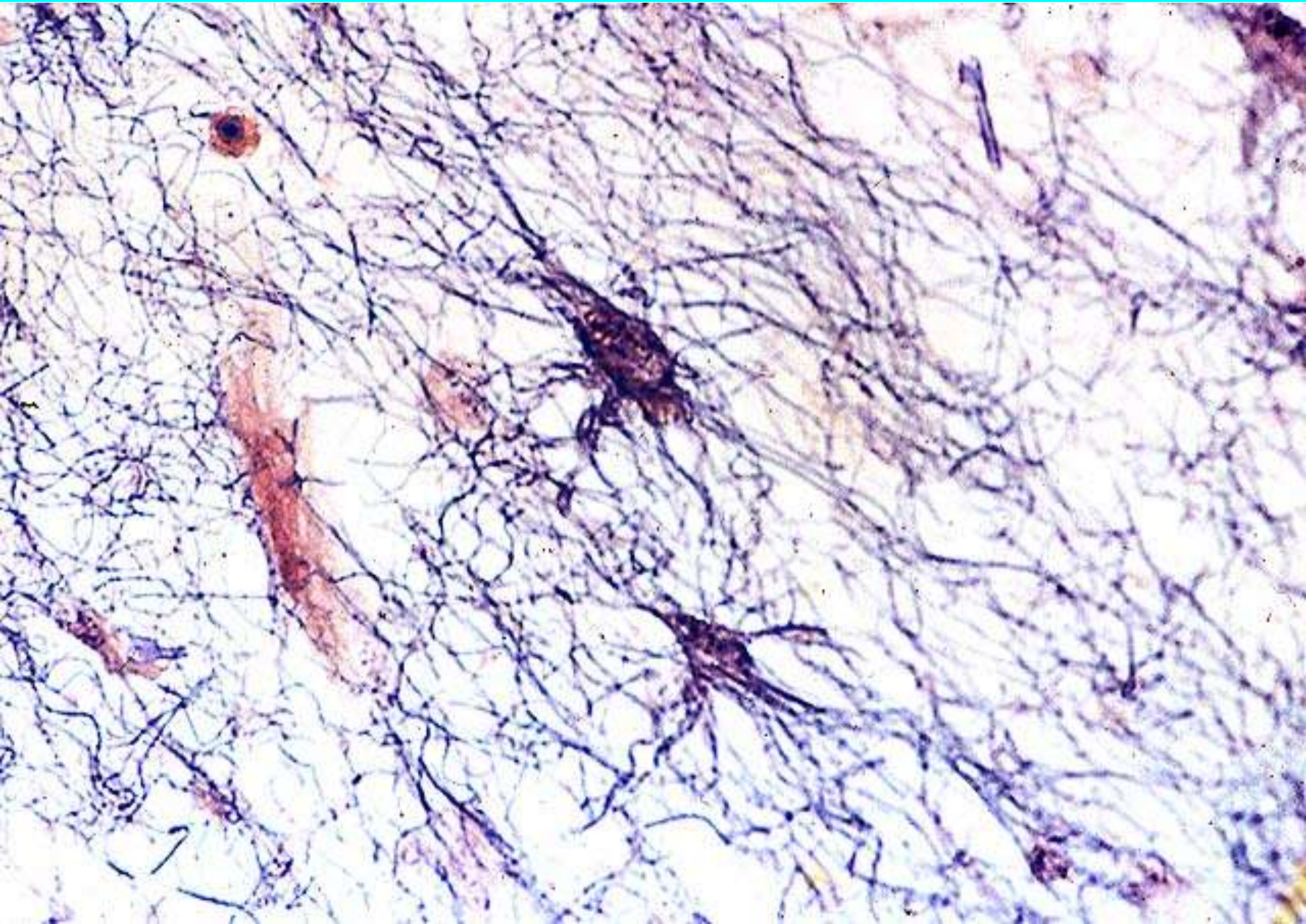
Astrocitos



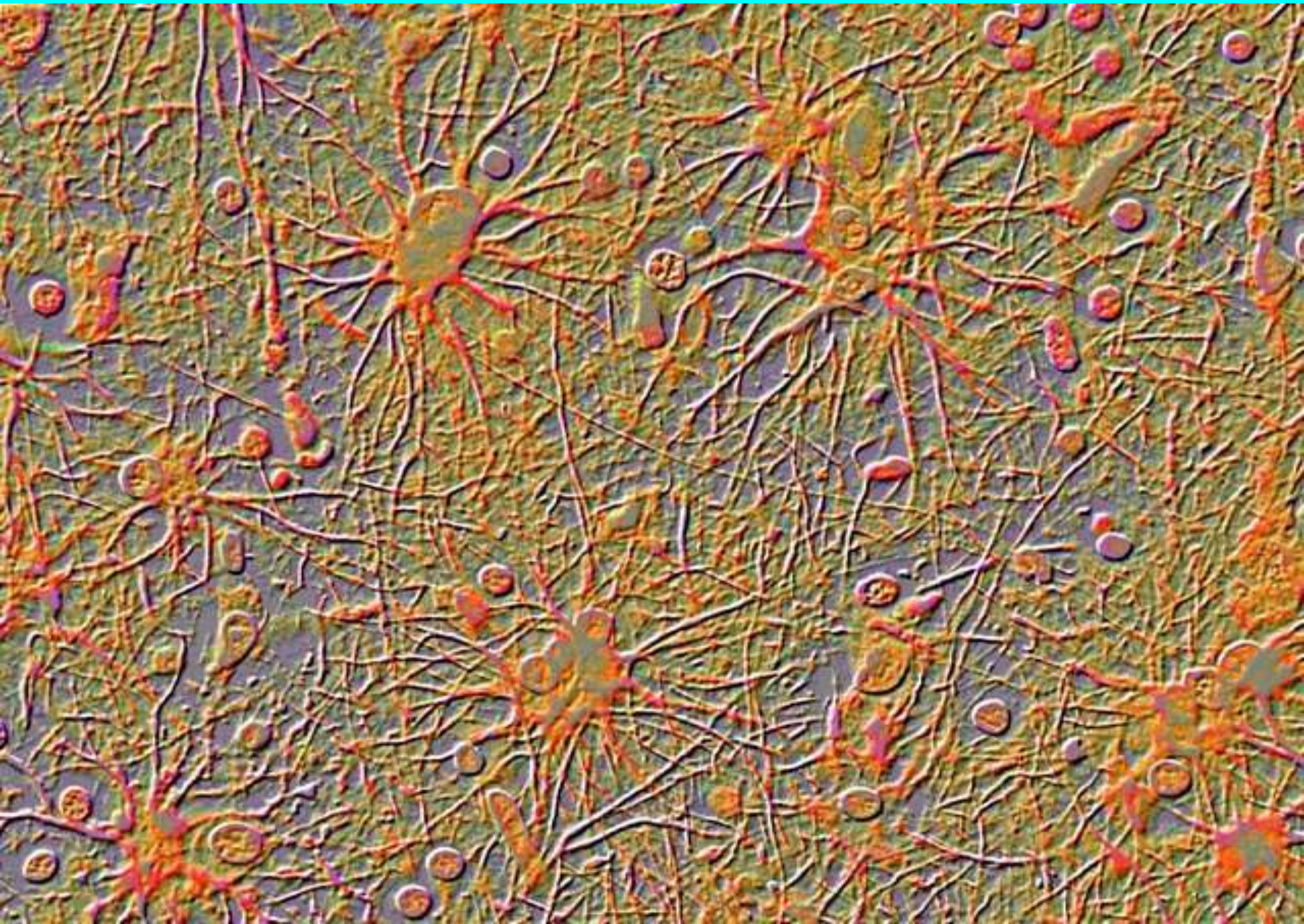
Comunican las neuronas con los vasos sanguíneos. Nutren a las neuronas y las sostienen.



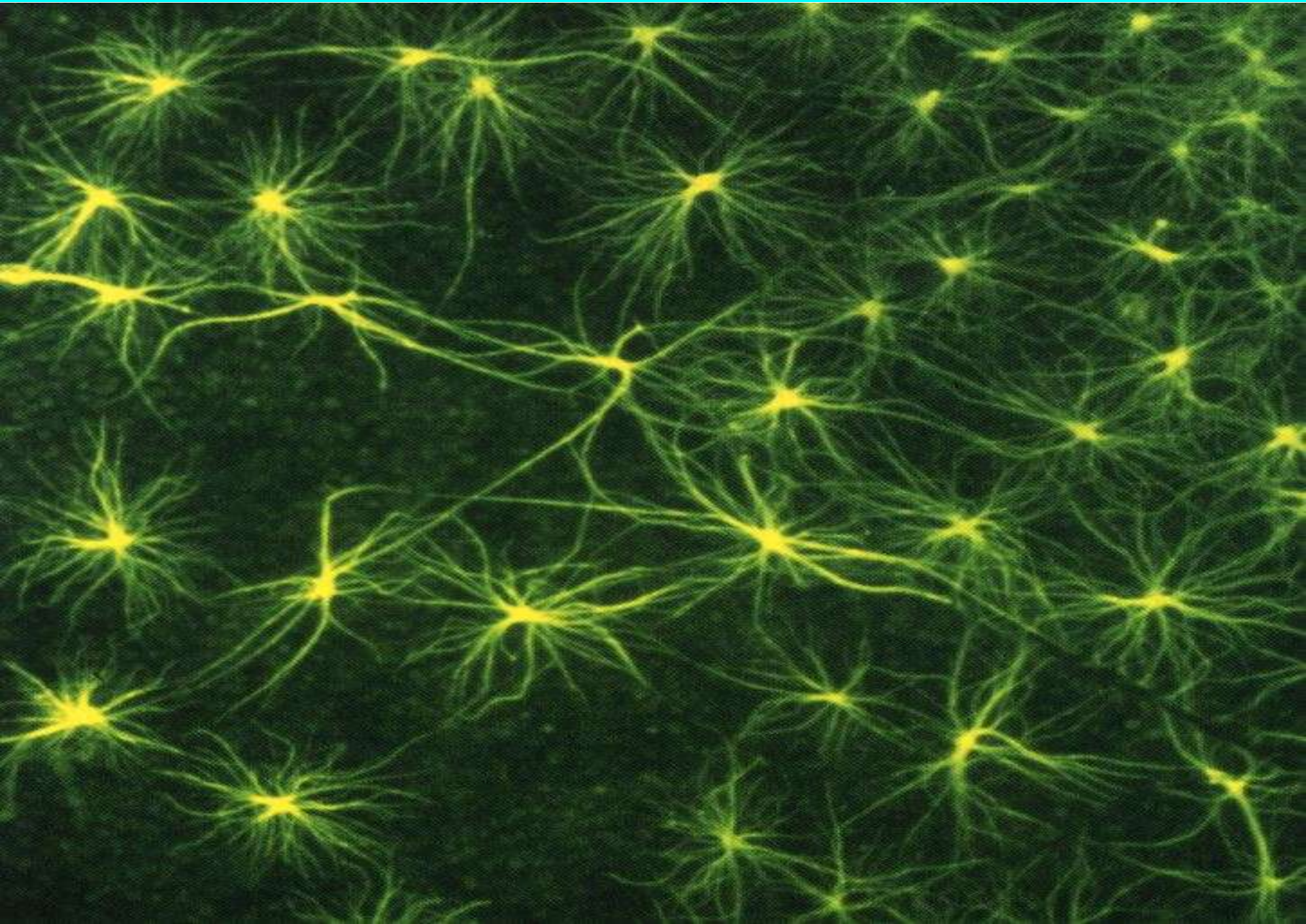
ASTROCITOS



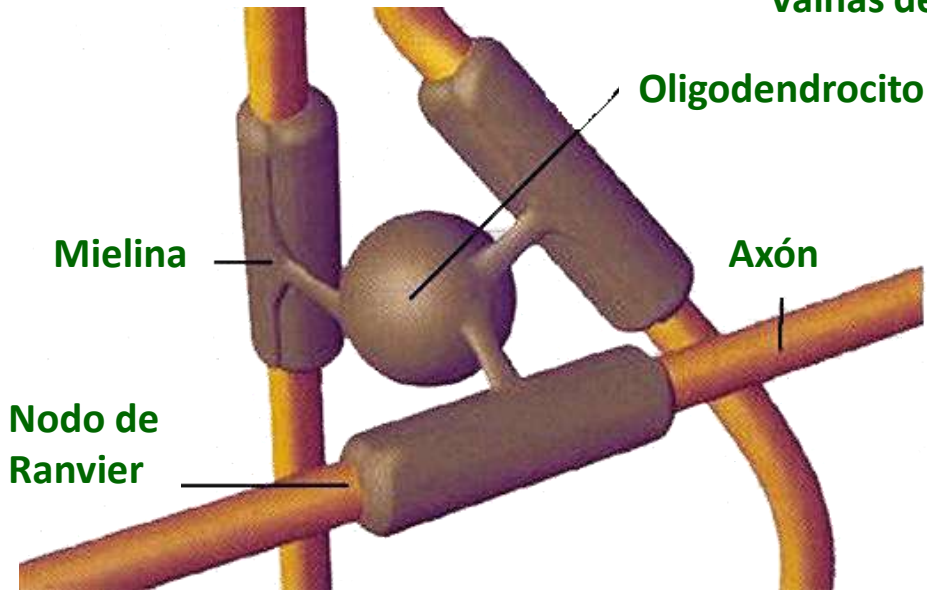
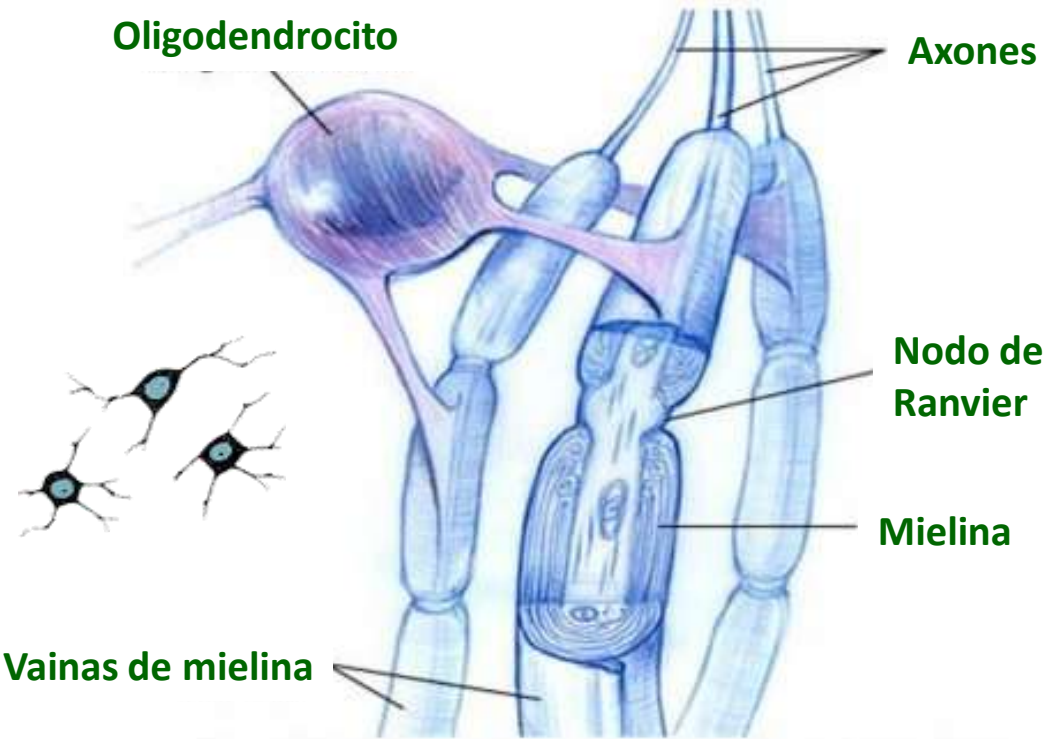
ASTROCITOS



ASTROCITOS



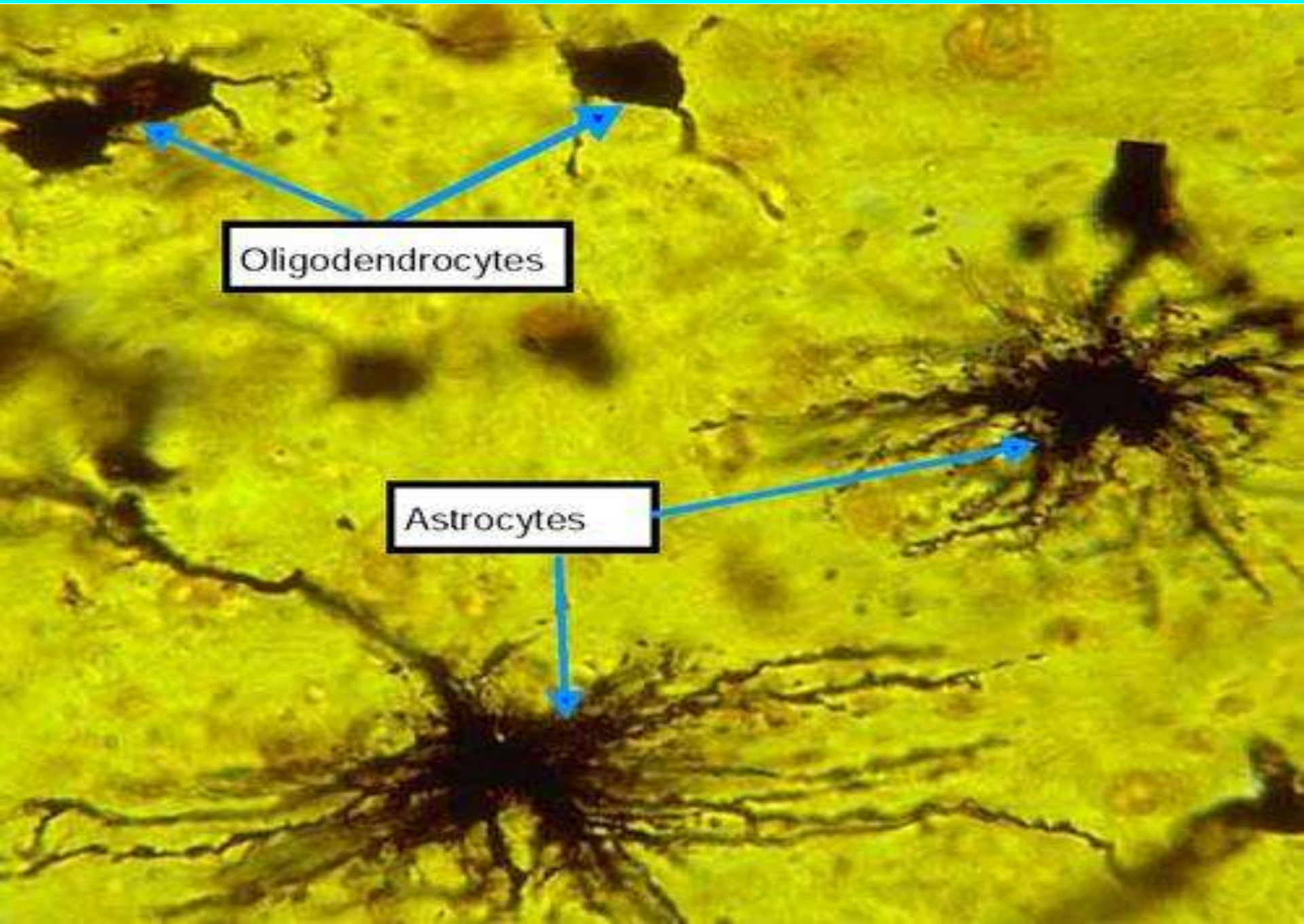
OLIGODENDROCITOS



Recubren de *mielina* los axones de las neuronas del SNC,

Las células de Schwann recubren los axones del SNP (nervios).

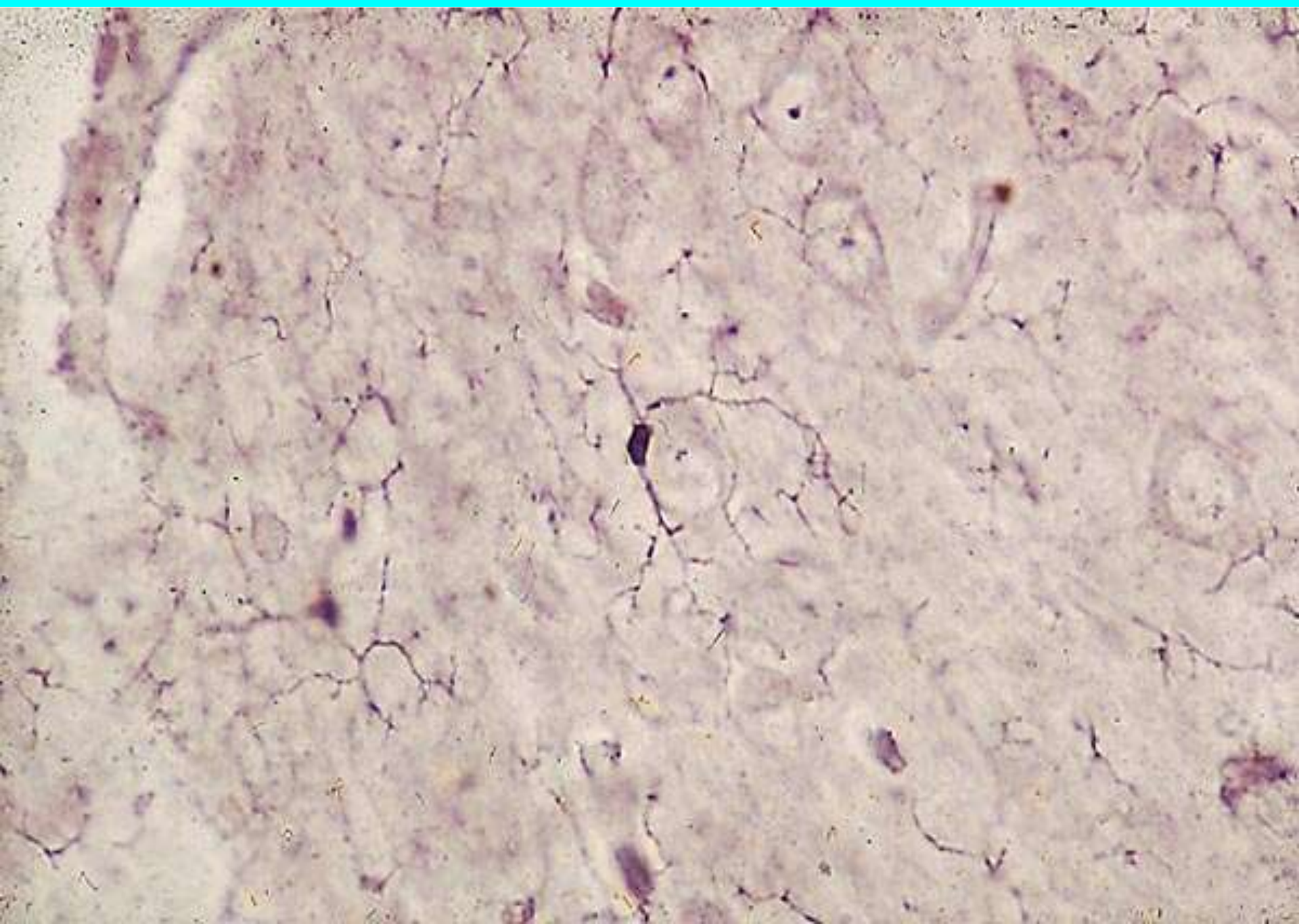
OLIGODENDROCITOS Y ASTROCITOS



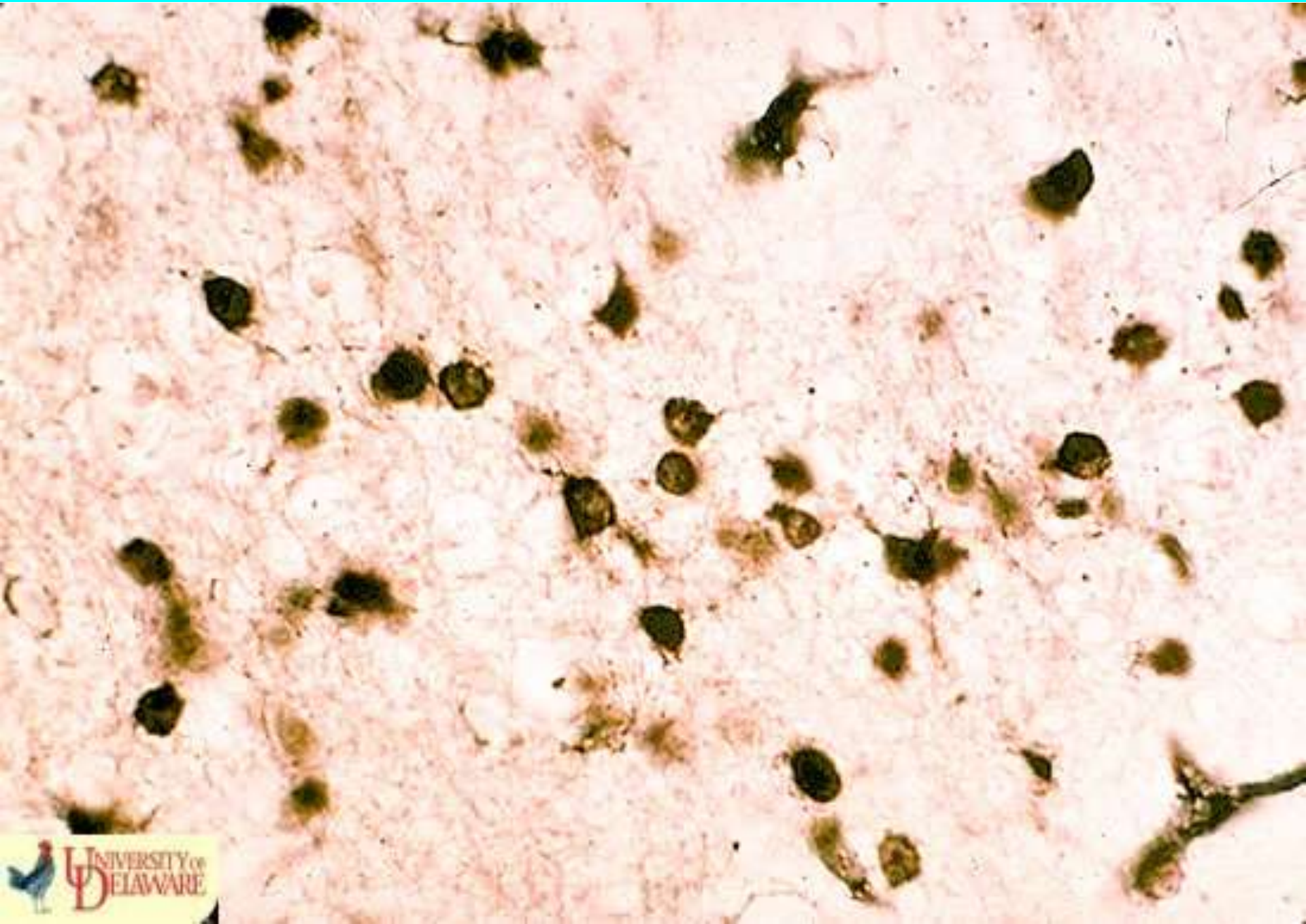
Oligodendrocytes

Astrocytes

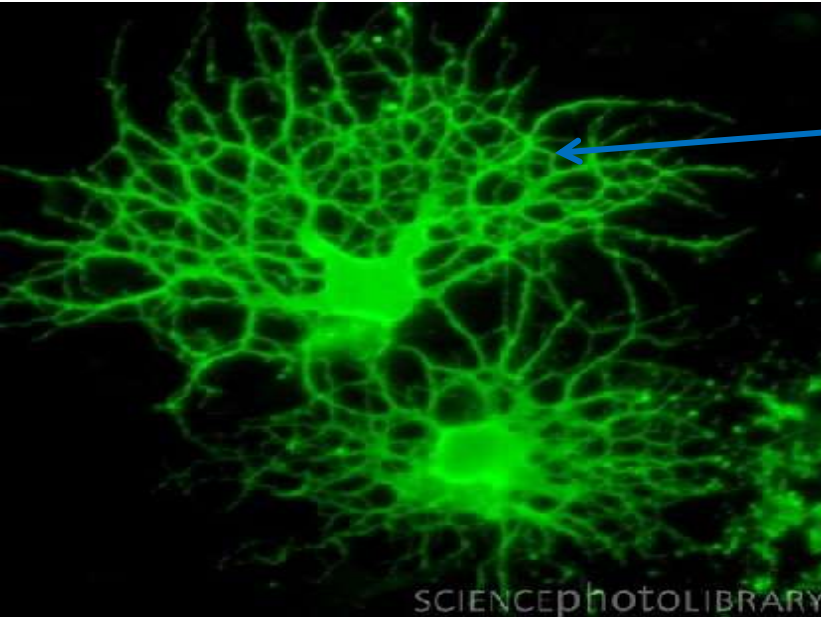
OLIGODENDROCYTOS



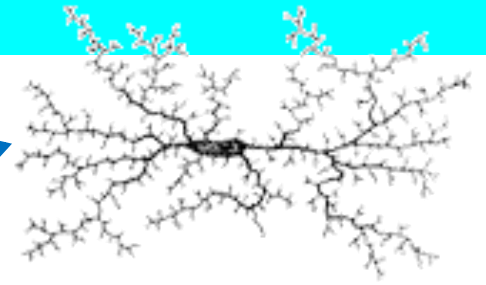
OLIGODENDROCYTES



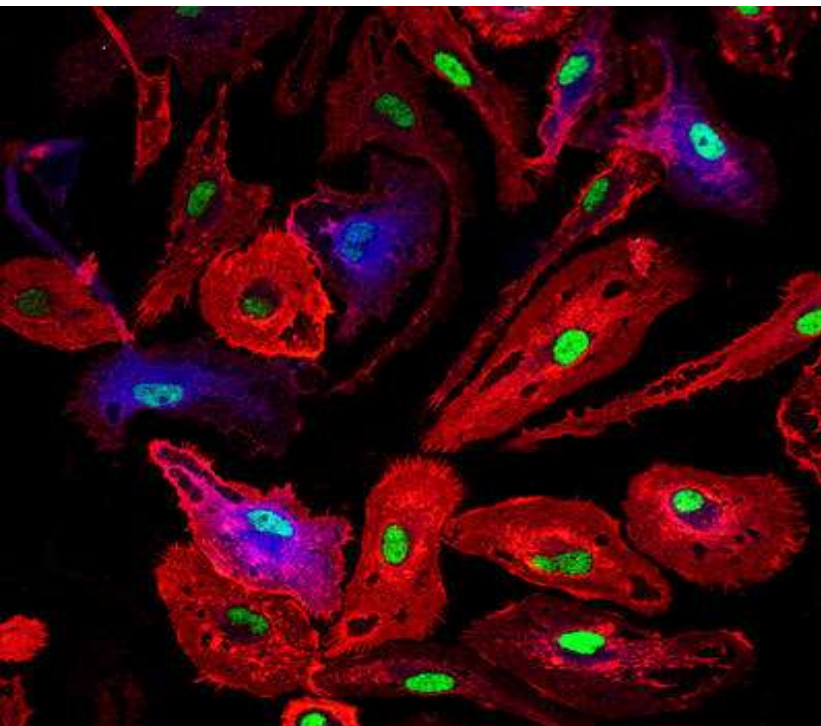
CÉLULAS DE LA MICROGLÍA



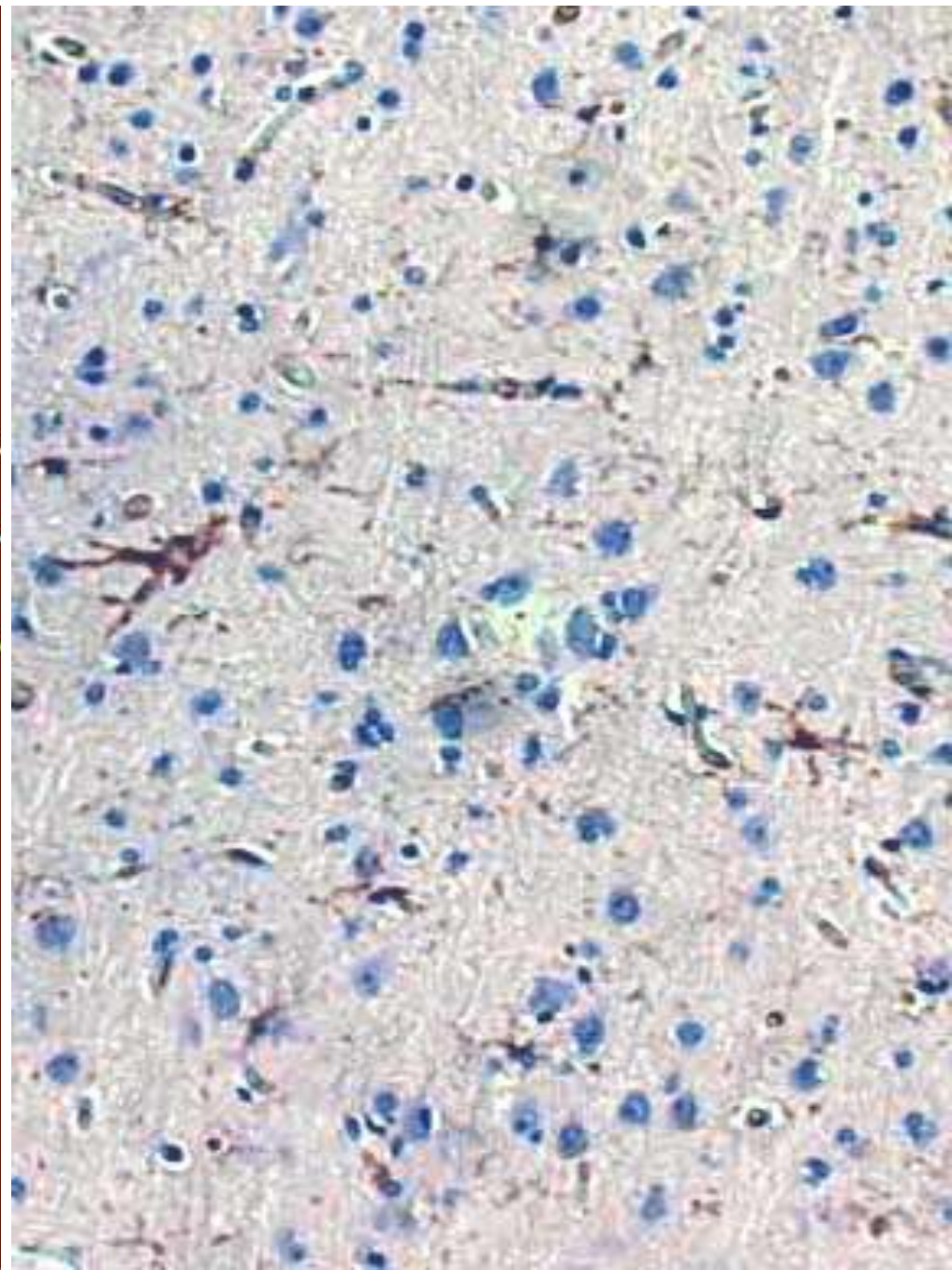
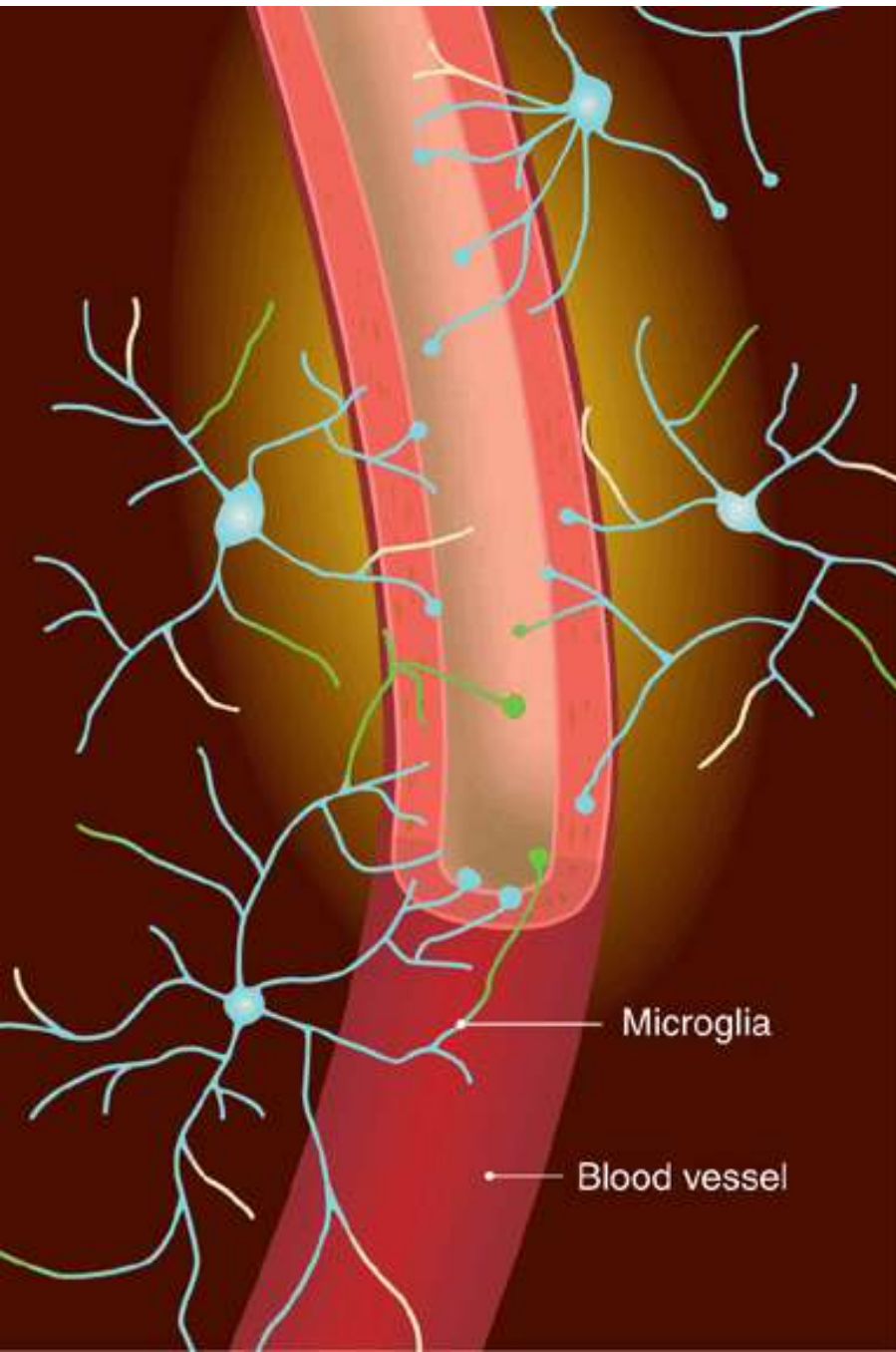
Prolongaciones
espinosas



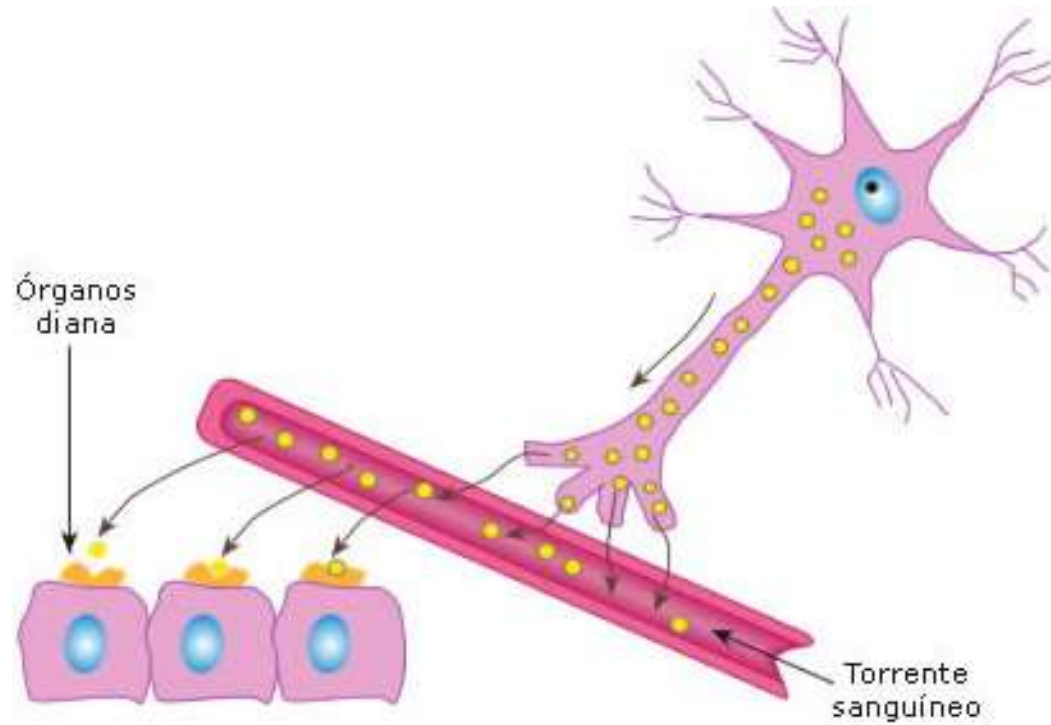
Realizan una función de limpieza y
defensa, *fagocitando* desechos
celulares y microorganismos (SNP).



CÉLULAS DE LA MICROGLÍA



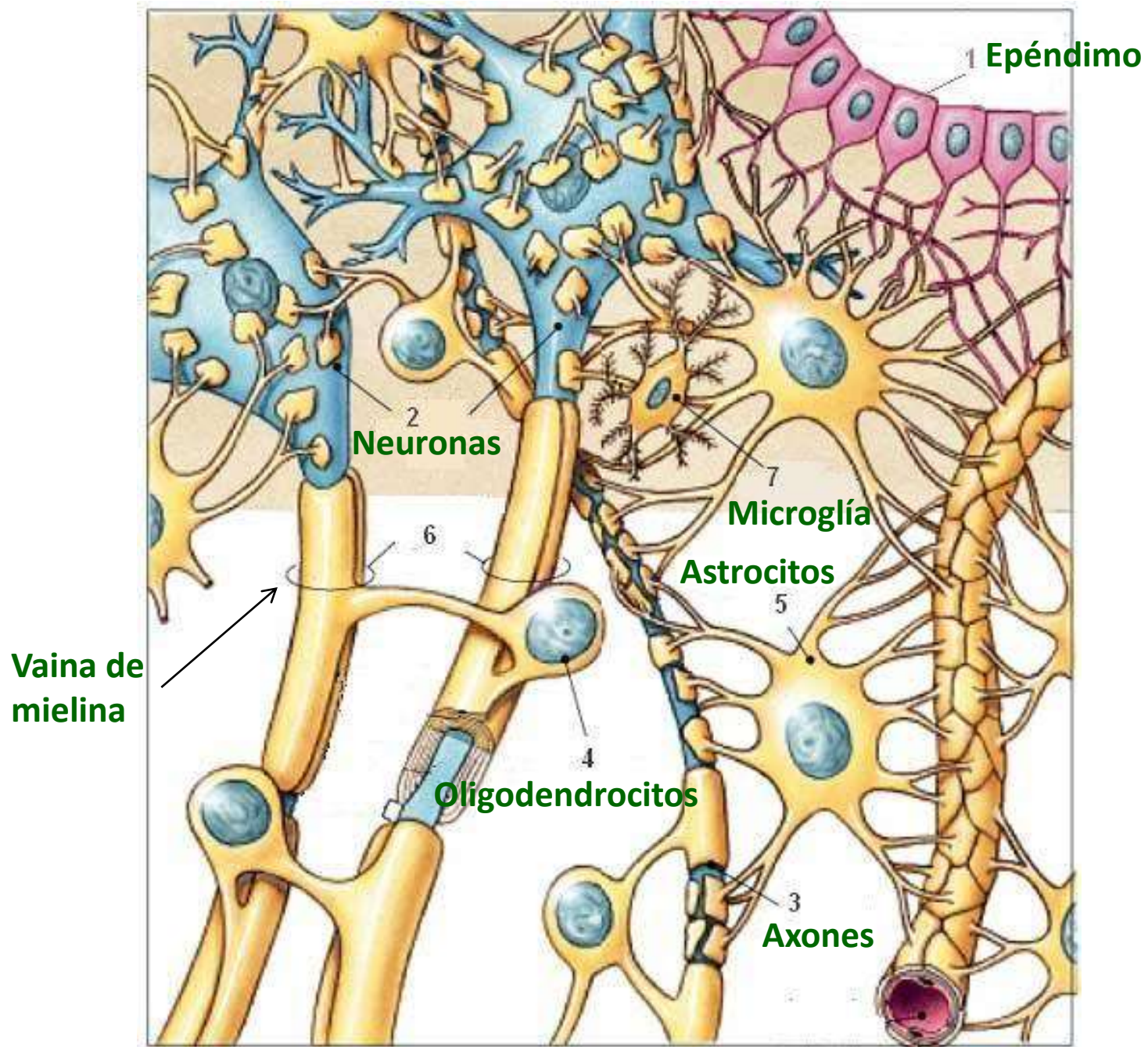
CÉLULAS NERVIOSAS SECRETORAS



EPENDIMOCITOS

Epitelios que tapizan las cavidades del SN

CÉLULAS GLIALES O DE LA NEUROGLÍA





FIN

Z Tejido nervioso

Laus Deo