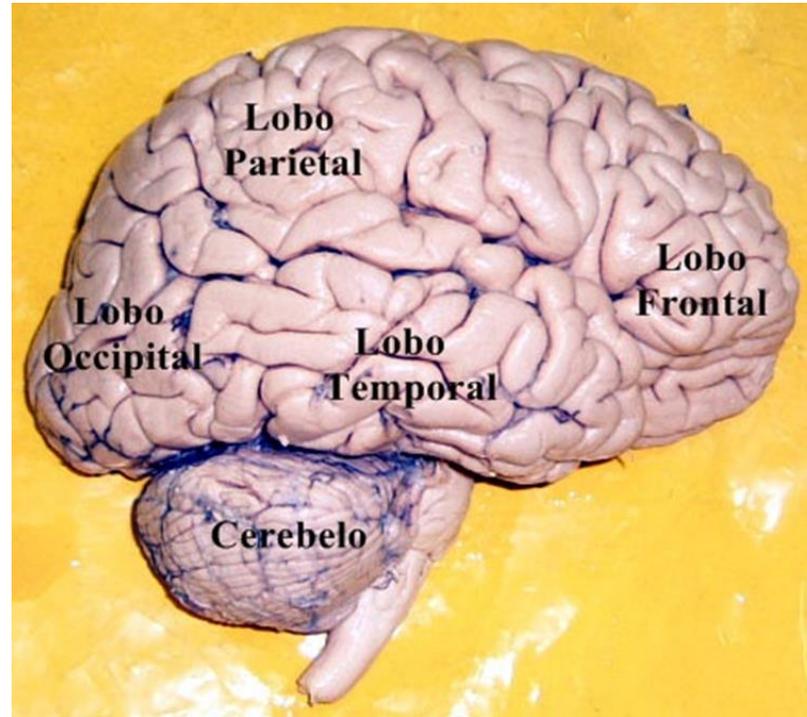
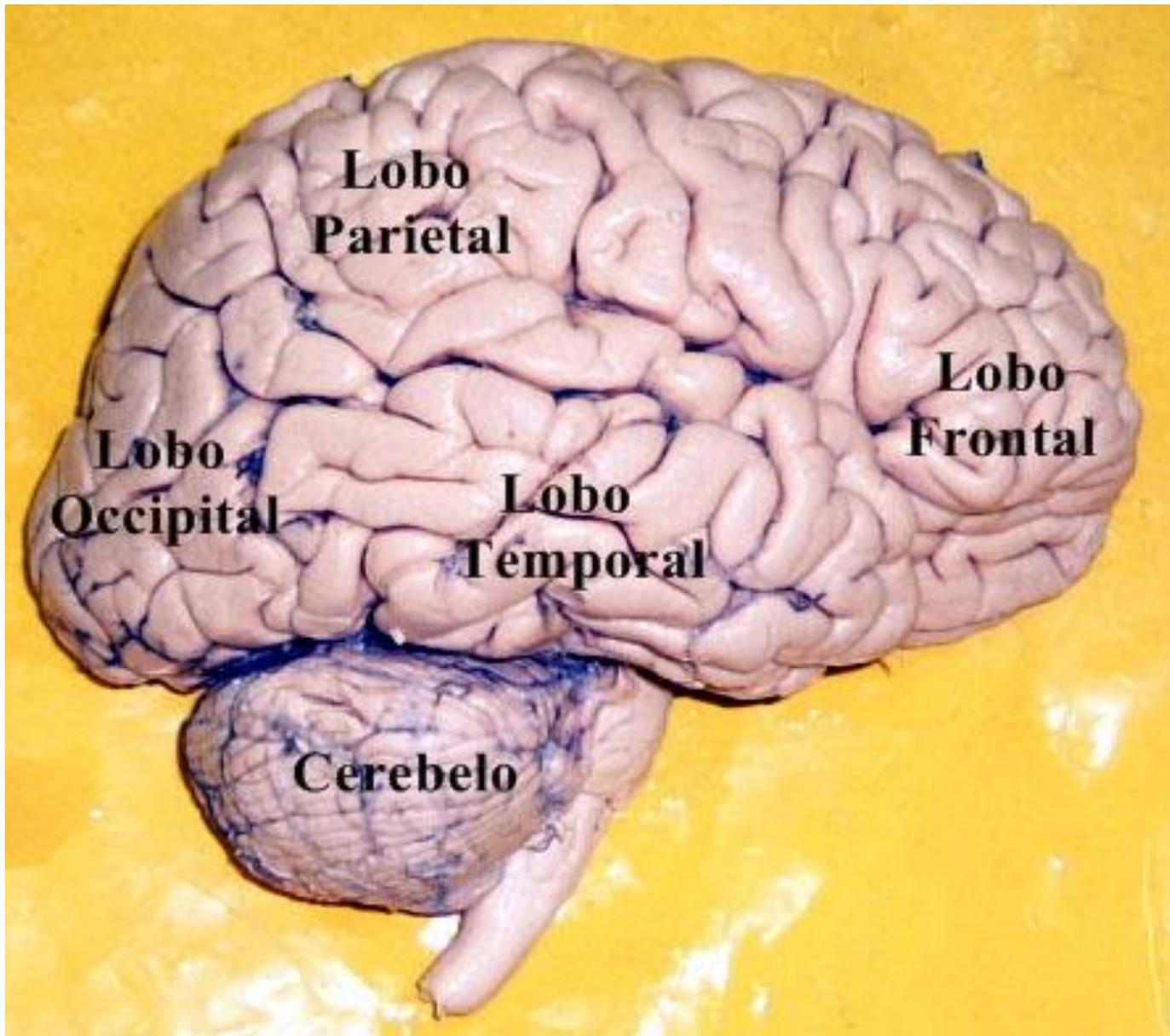


Tecido nervoso



Prof. Dr. Ricardo Santos Simões
Prof. Me. Leandro Sabará de Mattos



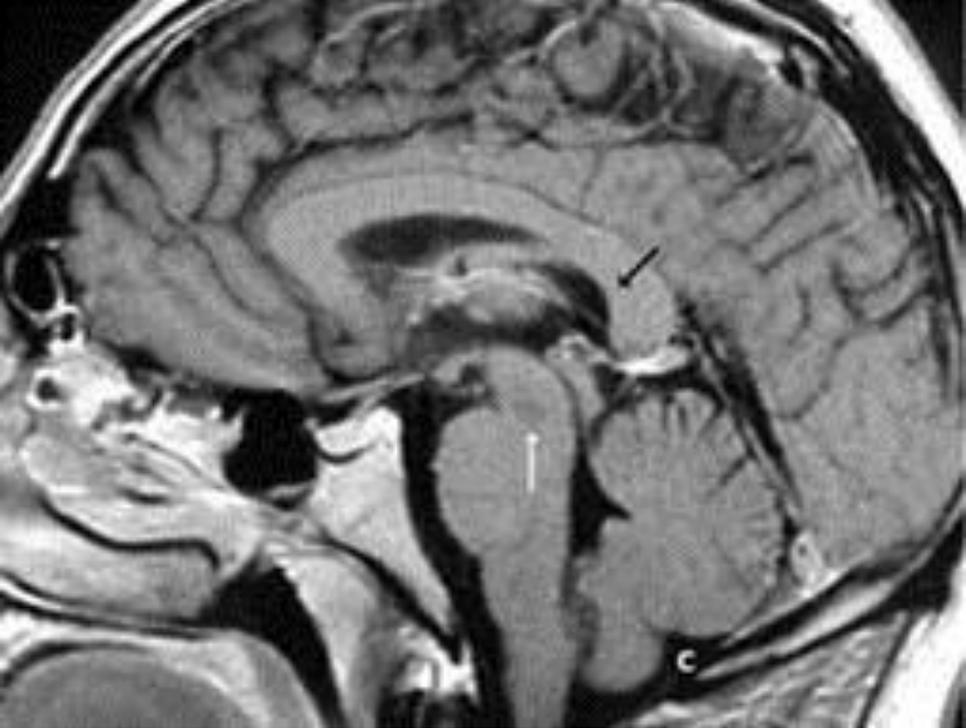
**Lobo
Parietal**

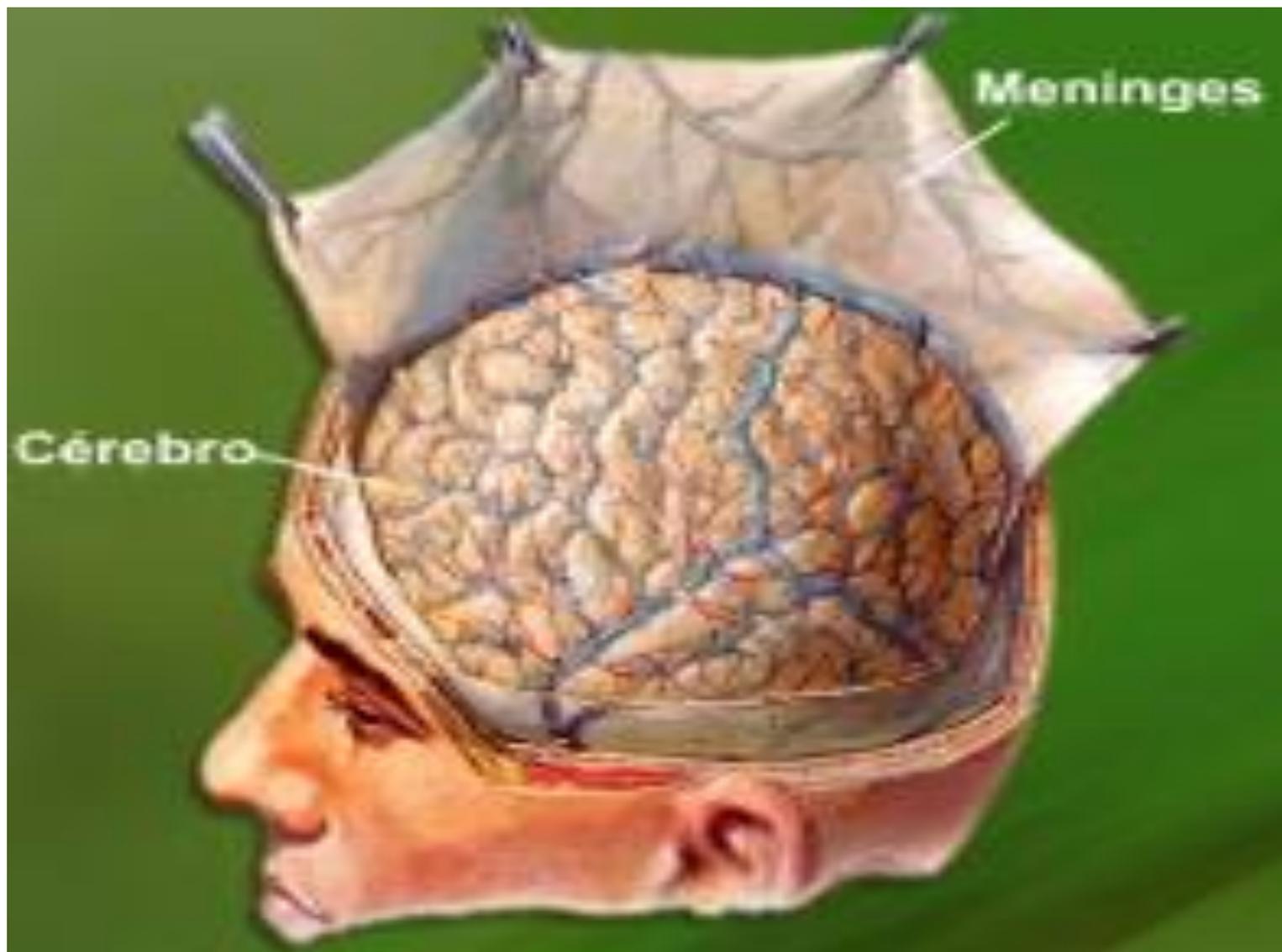
**Lobo
Frontal**

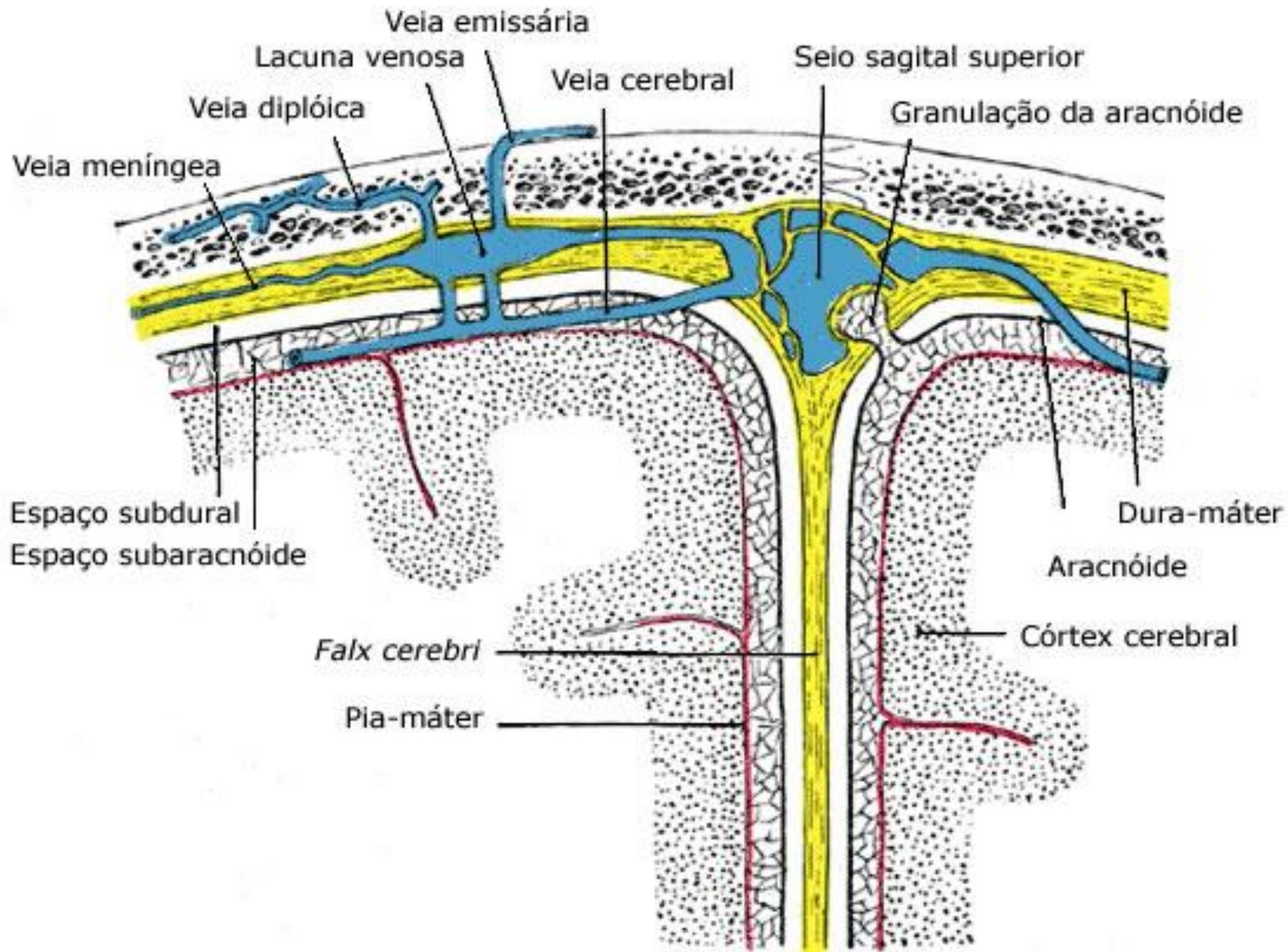
**Lobo
Temporal**

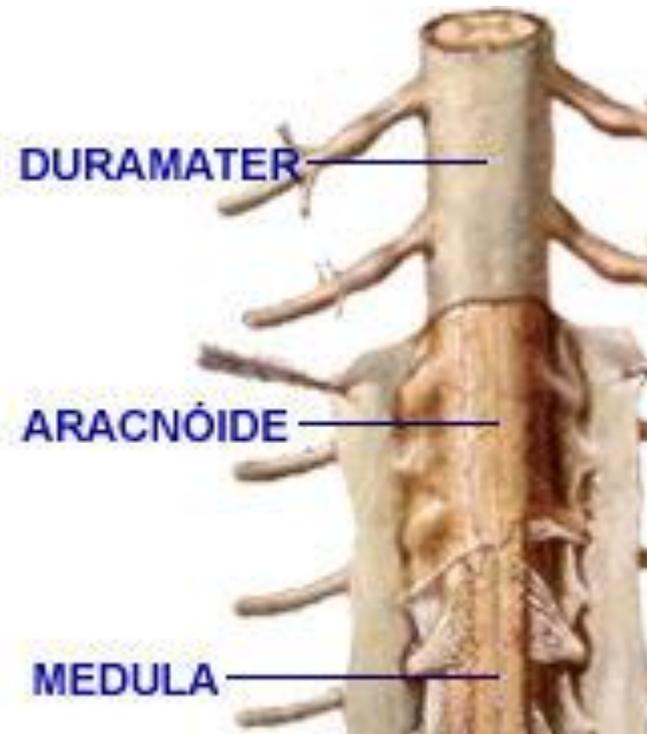
**Lobo
Occipital**

Cerebelo



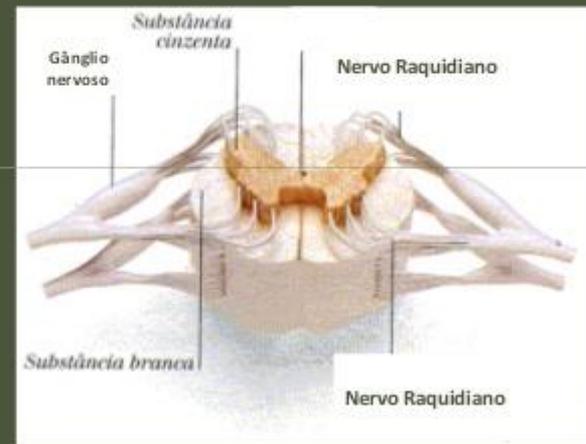






SNP / Gânglios

- Pequenos agregados dos corpos celulares das células nervosas (neurónios) situados fora do sistema nervoso central.

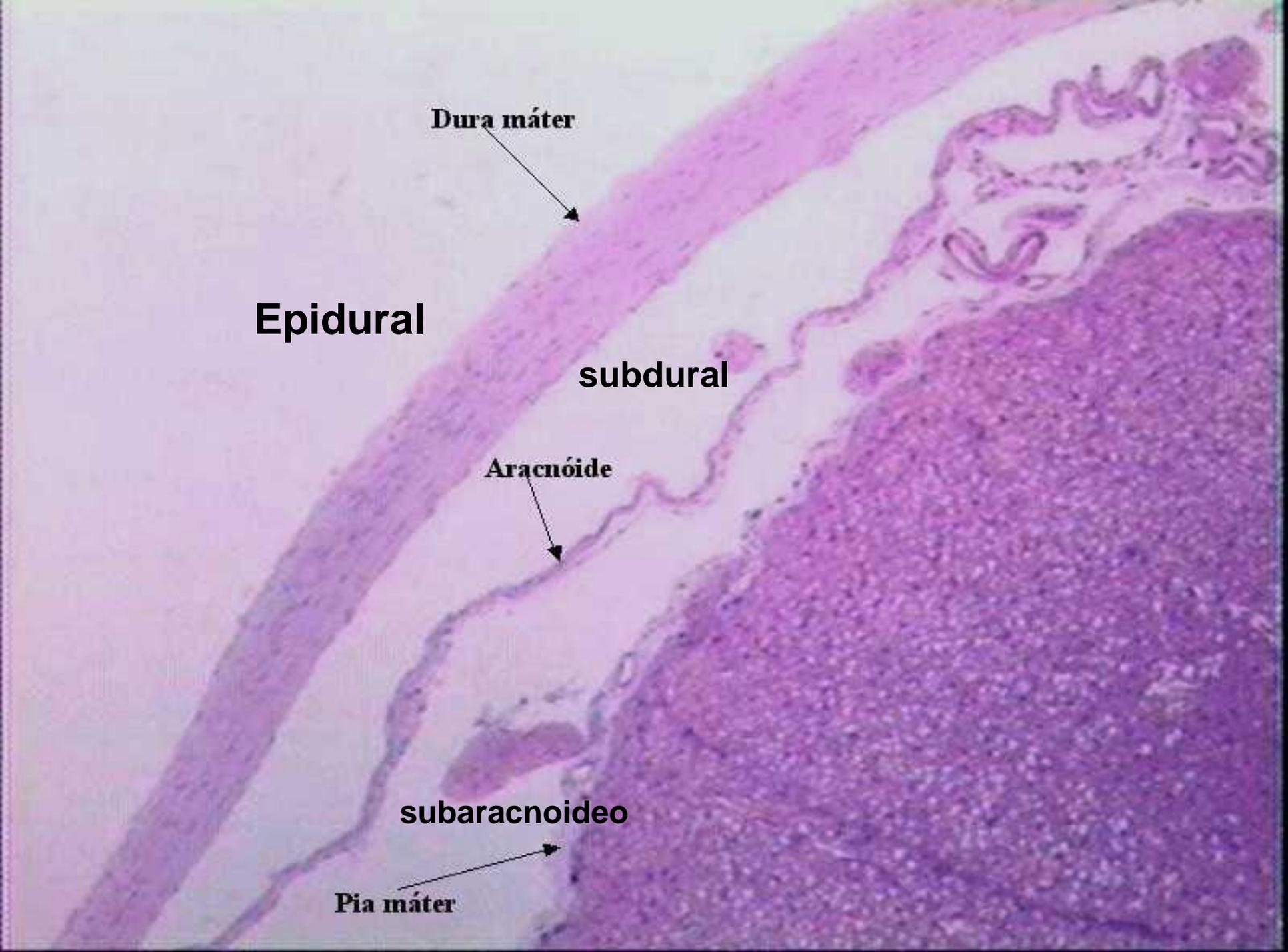


Espaços das meninges

Espaço epidural (extradural) : localizado entre a duramater e o periósteo (anestesia raquidiana)

Espaço subdural: Espaço virtual entre a duramater e a aracnóide

Espaço subaracnoideo: Entre a aracnóide e a piamater



Dura máter

Epidural

subdural

Aracnoide

subaracnoideo

Pia máter

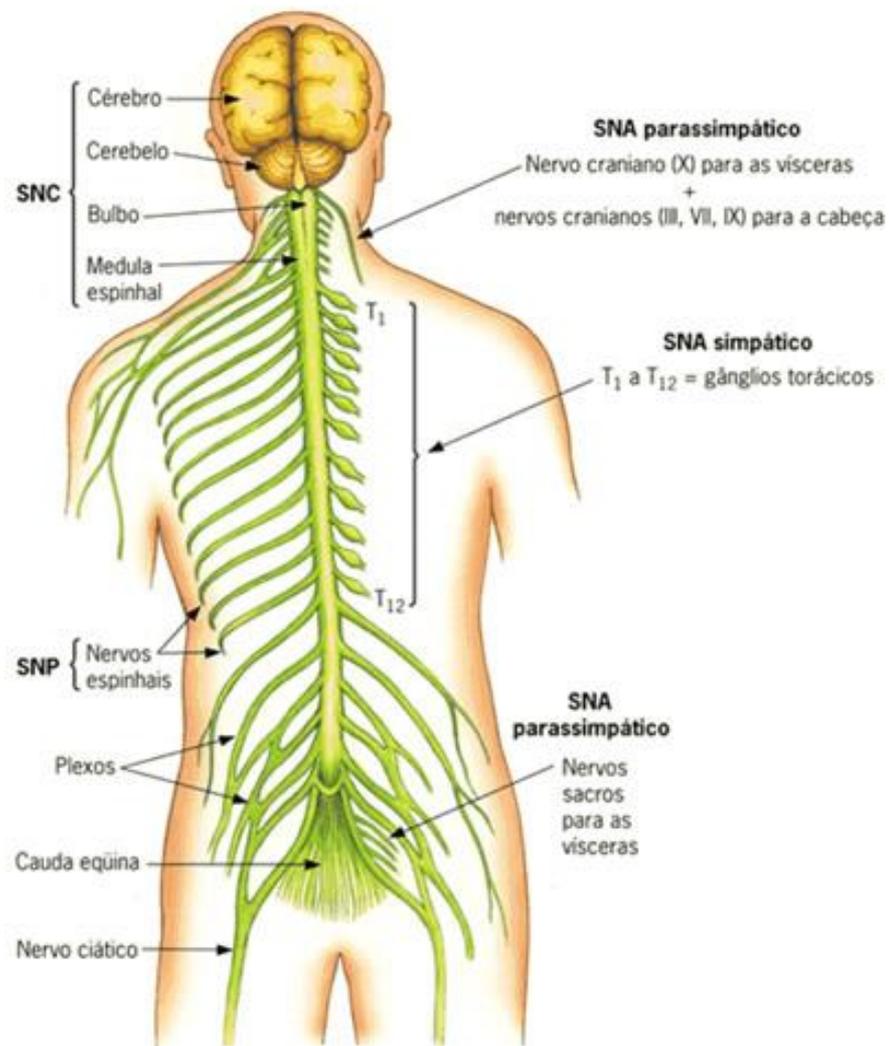
Sistema nervoso central (SNC) - encéfalo e medula espinhal

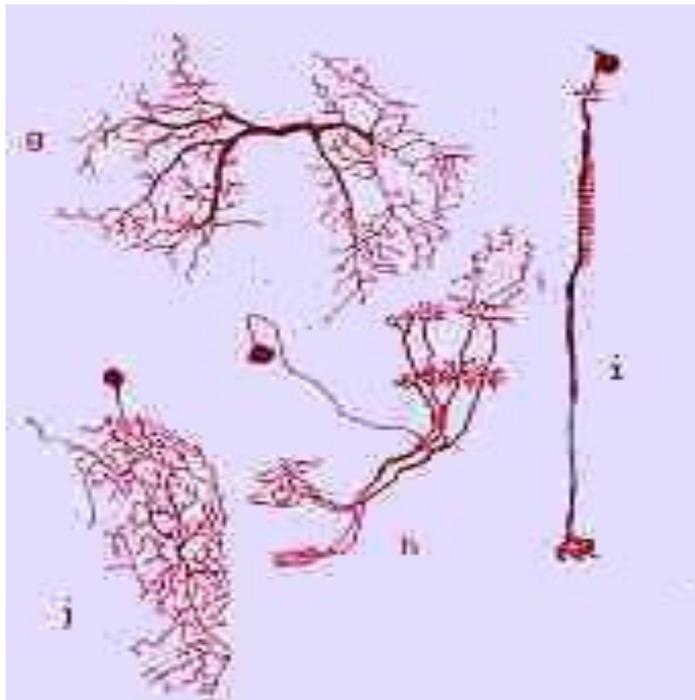
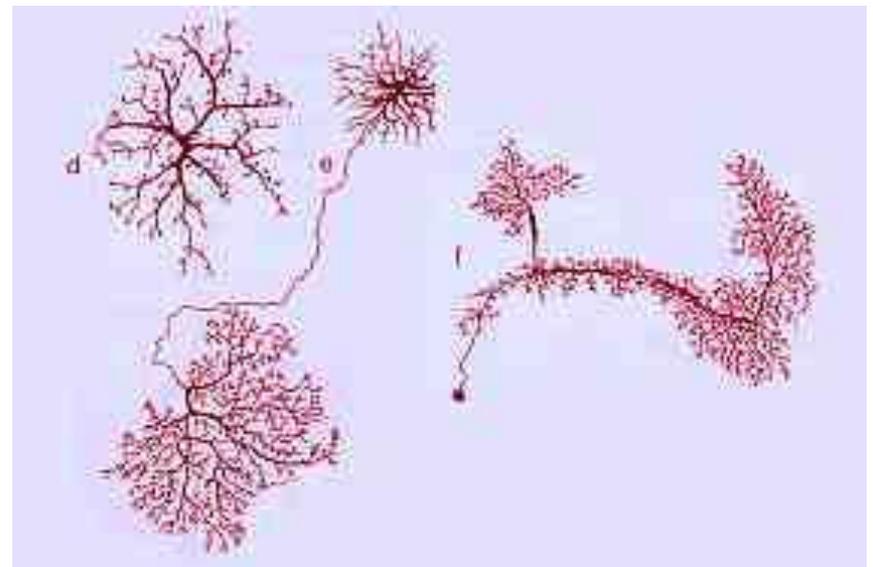
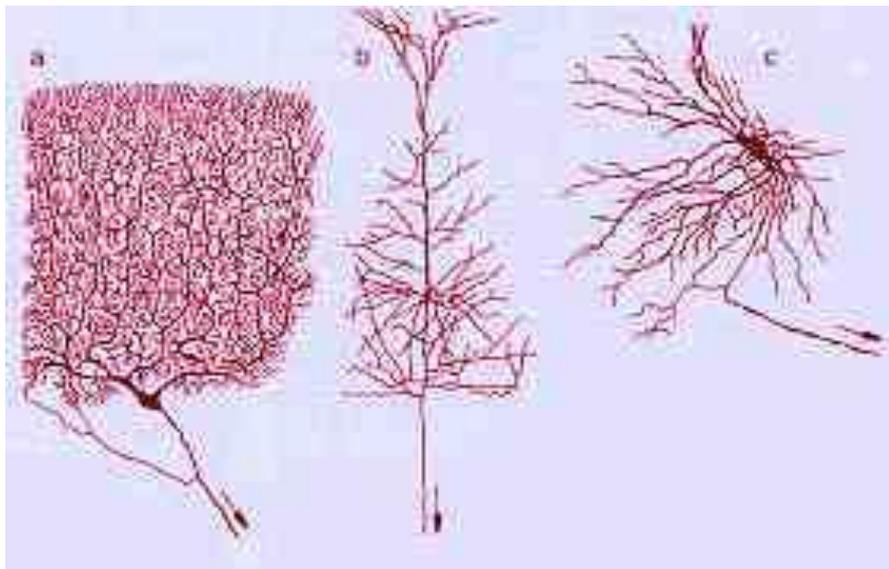
Sistema nervoso periférico (SNP) – gânglios e nervos

Elementos constituintes do tecido Nervoso

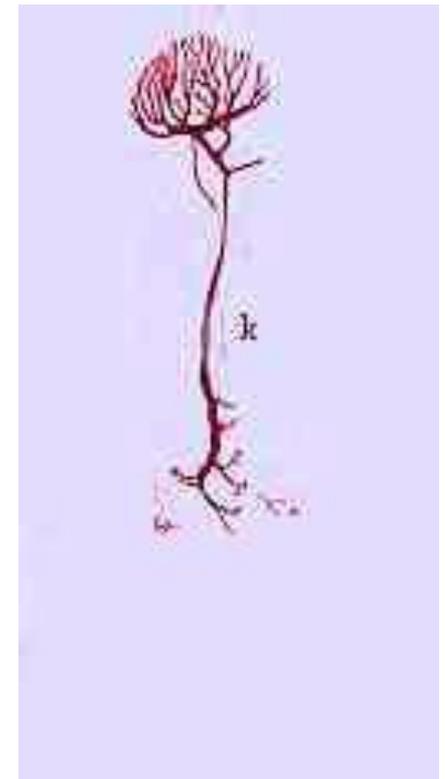
Células (SNC) - Neurônios e células da neuroglia (Glia)

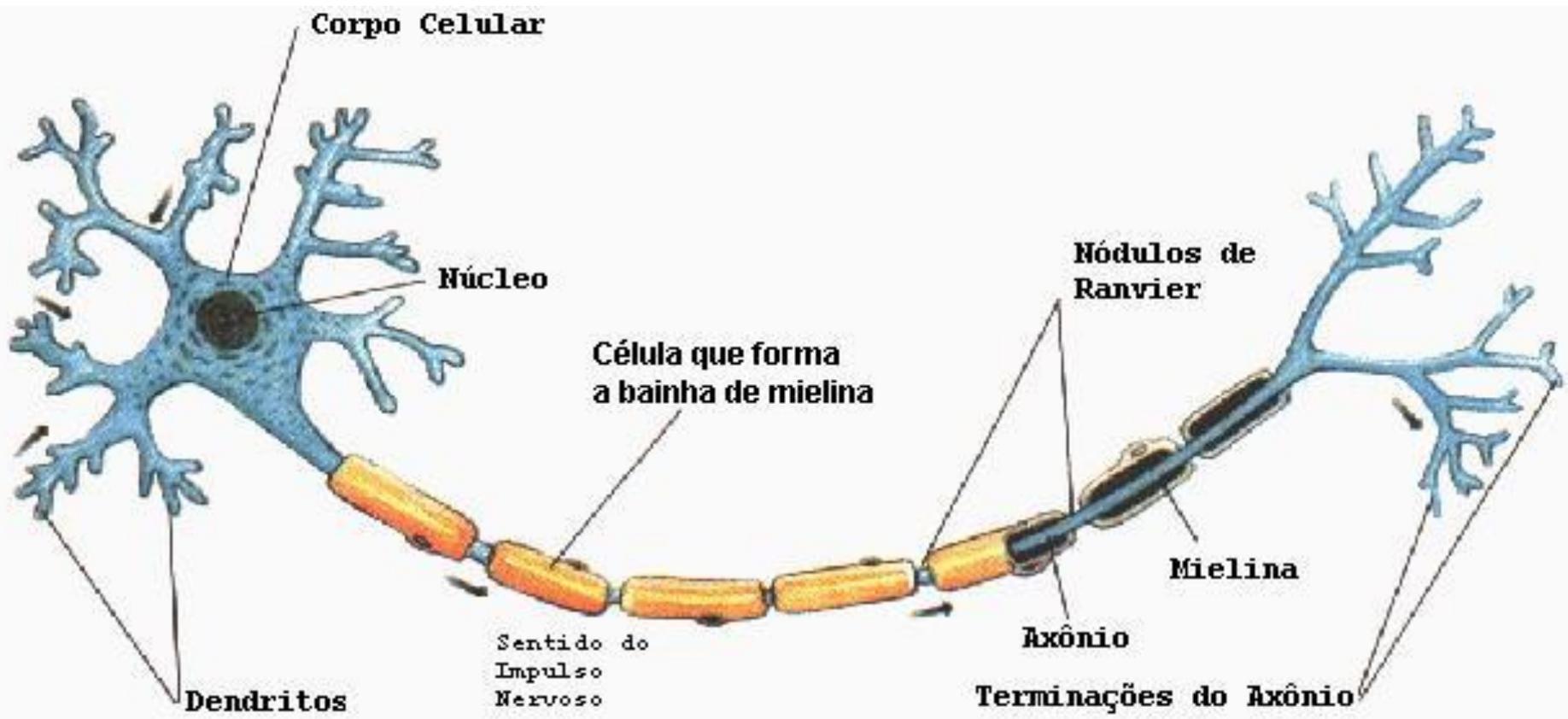
Células (SNP) - Neurônios e células satélites (gânglios nervosos), Schwann e colágeno (nervos)

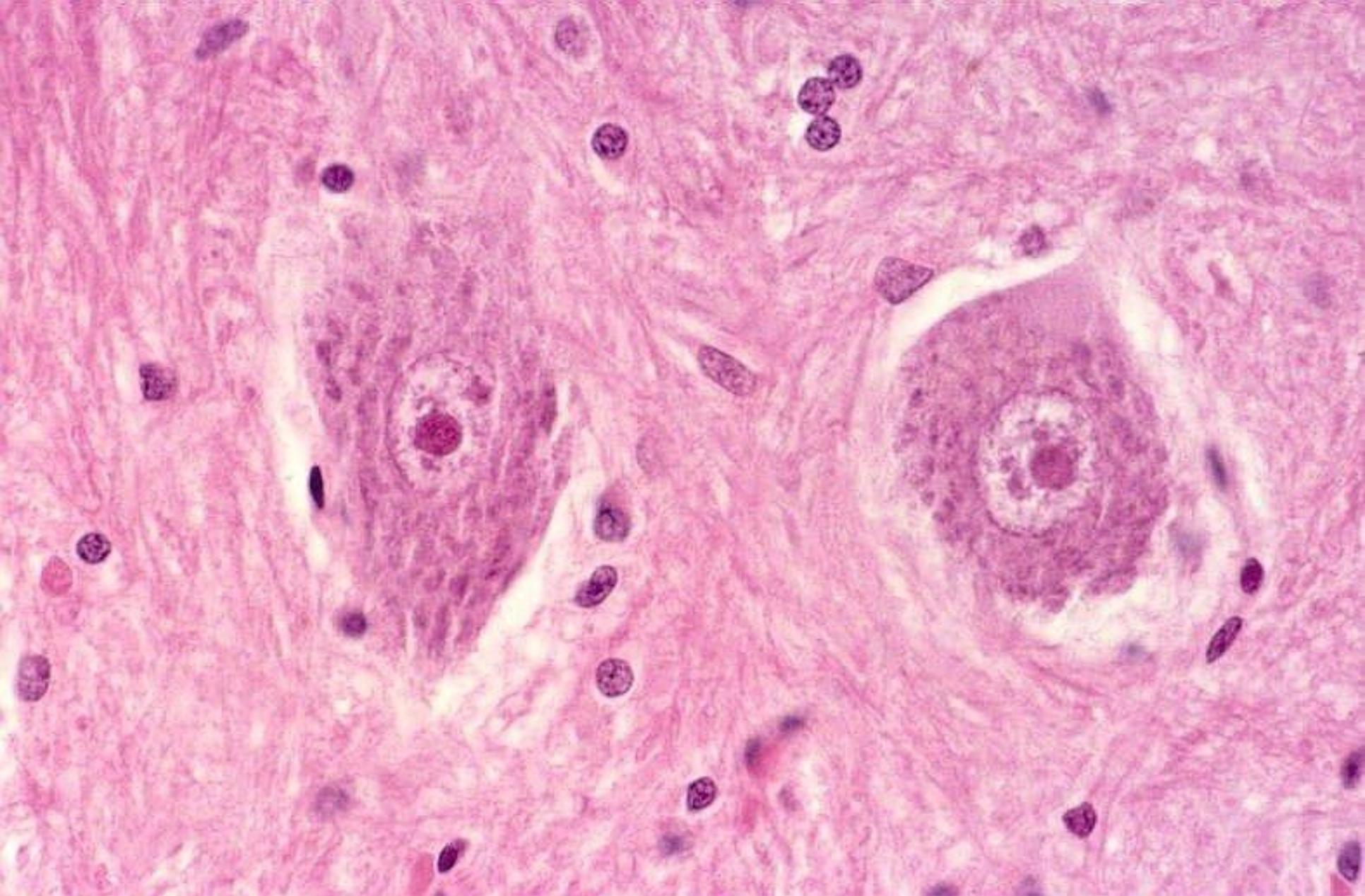




Forma dos neurônios

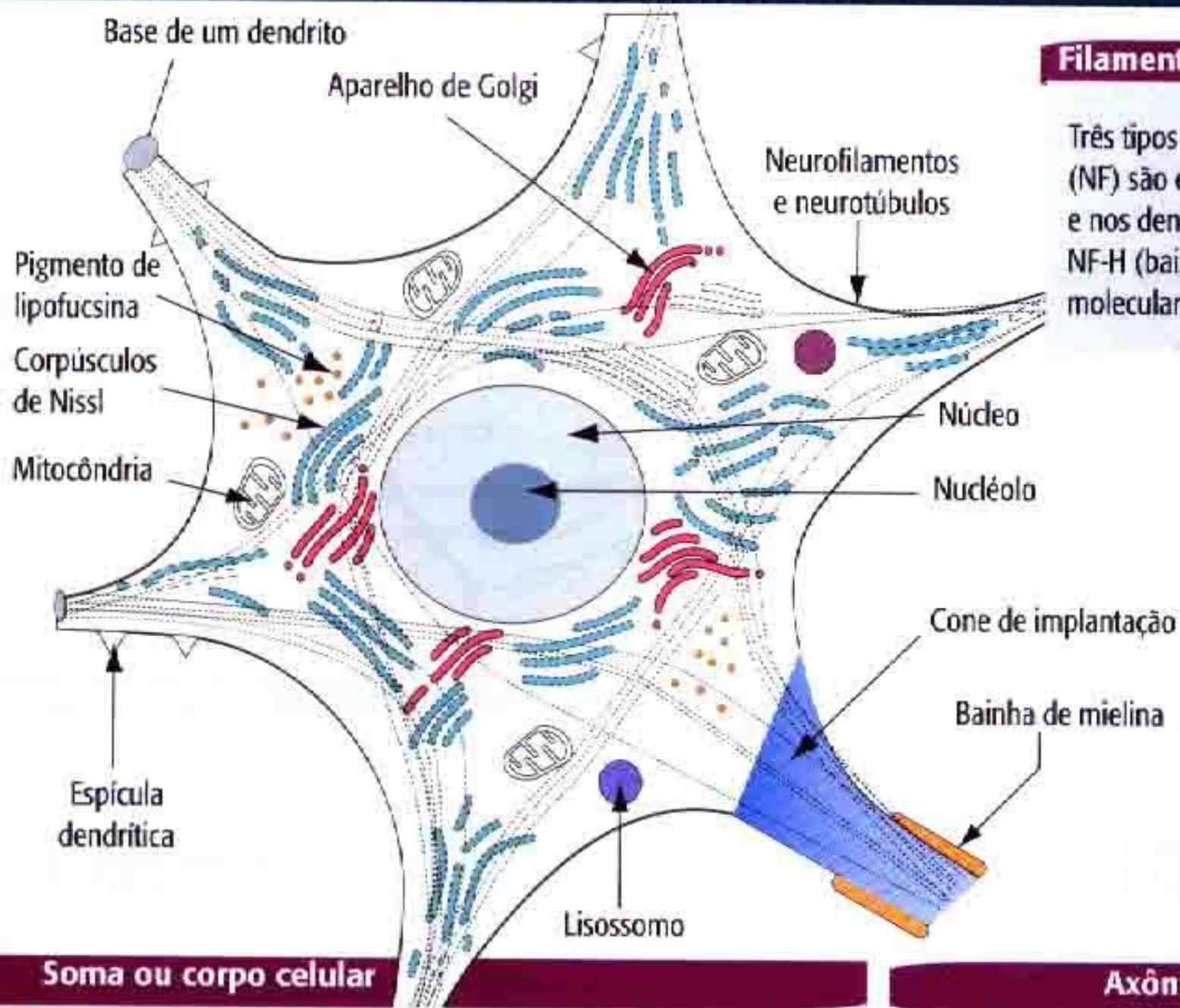






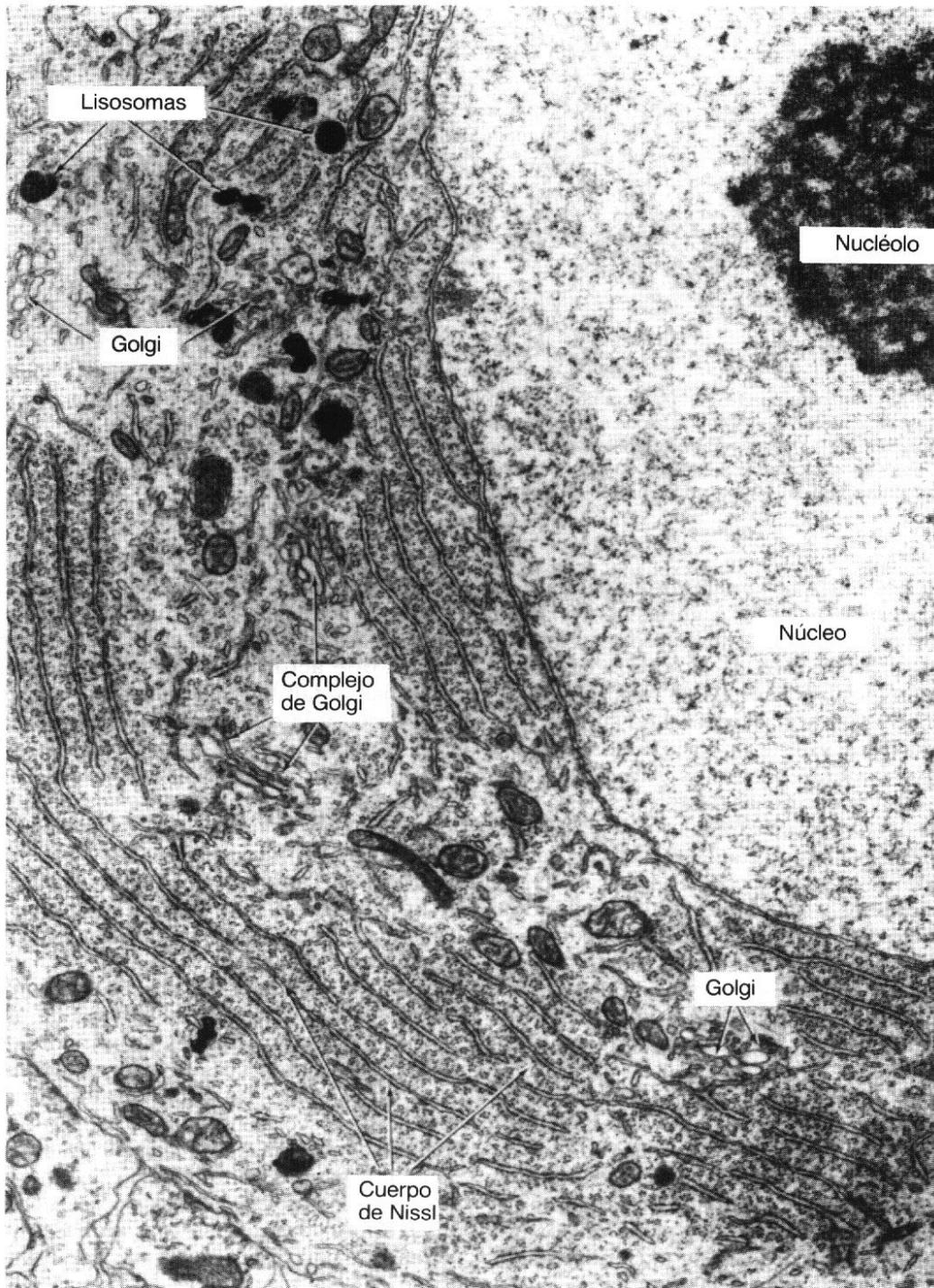
Neurônio (corpo ou pericário)

Componentes do neurônio

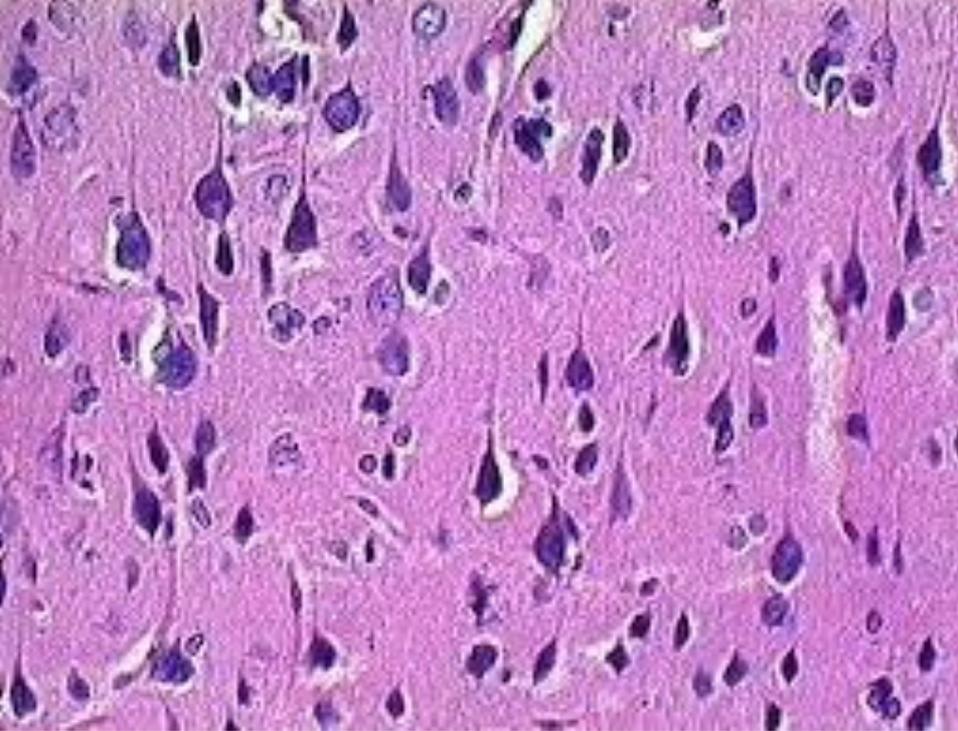


Filamentos intermediários

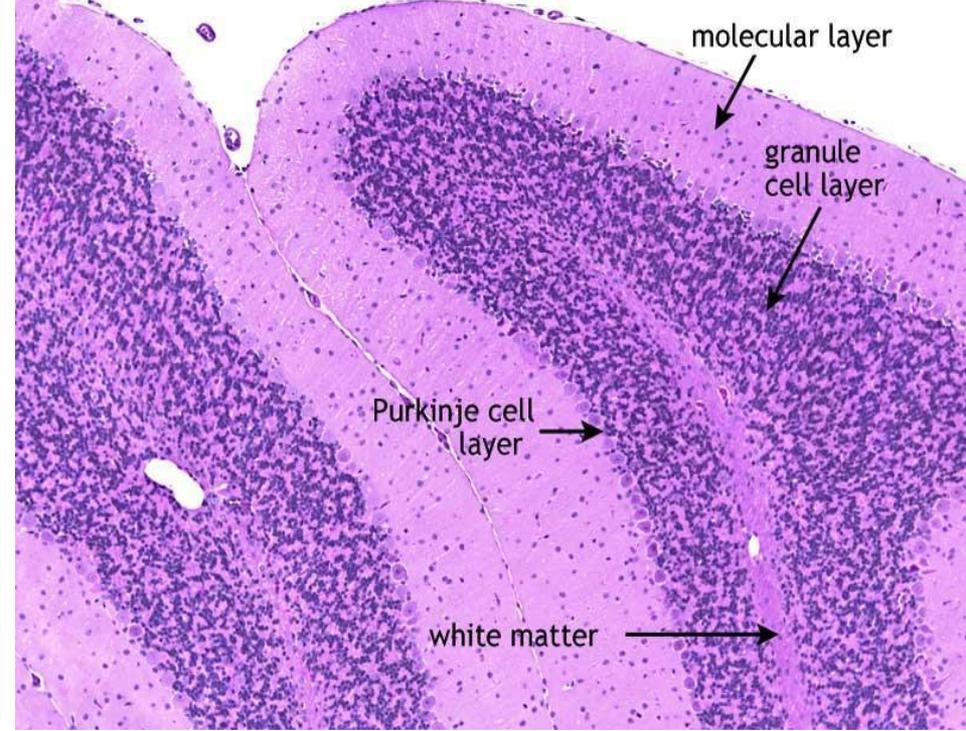
Três tipos de neurofilamentos (NF) são encontrados no axônio e nos dendritos: NF-L, NF-M e NF-H (baixo, médio e alto peso molecular, respectivamente).



Pericáριο (Corpo celular)

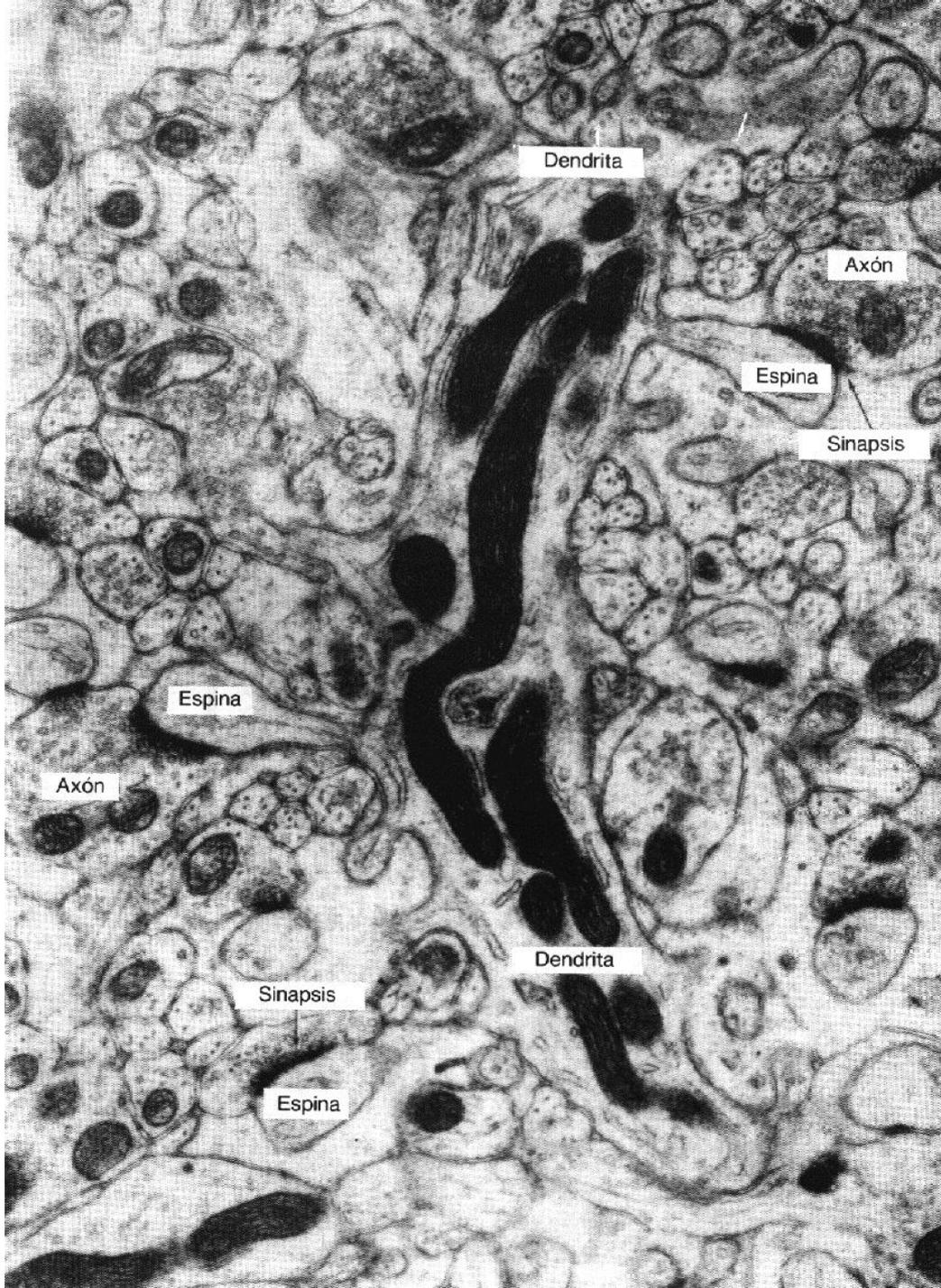


Cérebro



Cerebello

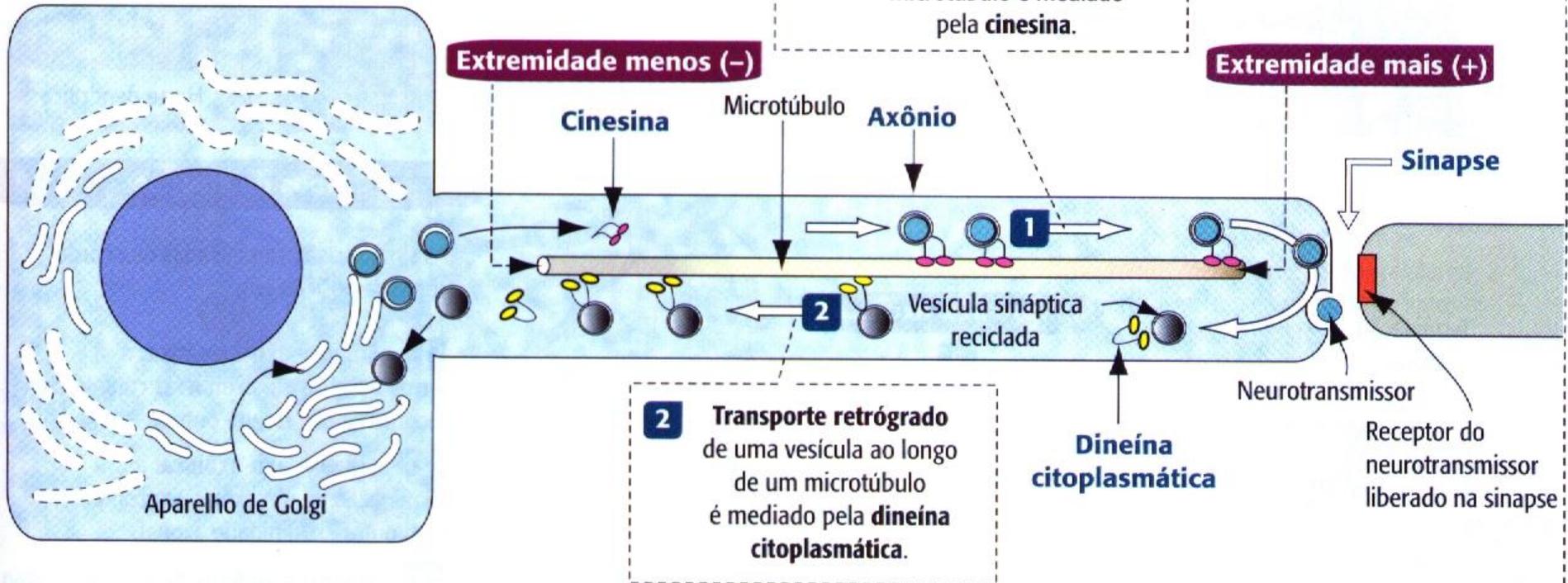




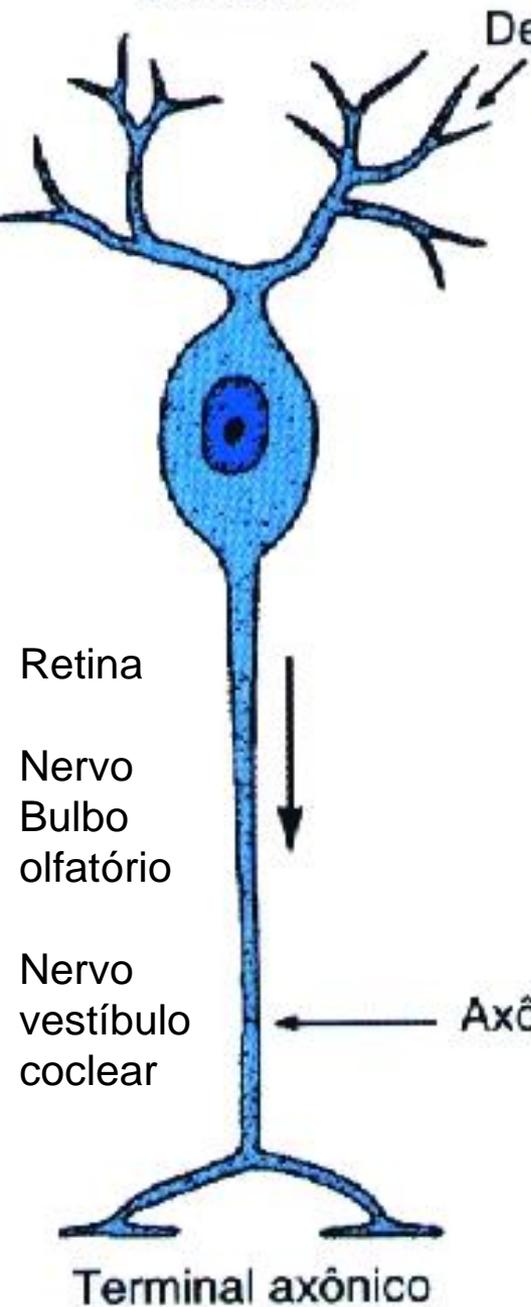
Dendritos

Transporte axonal

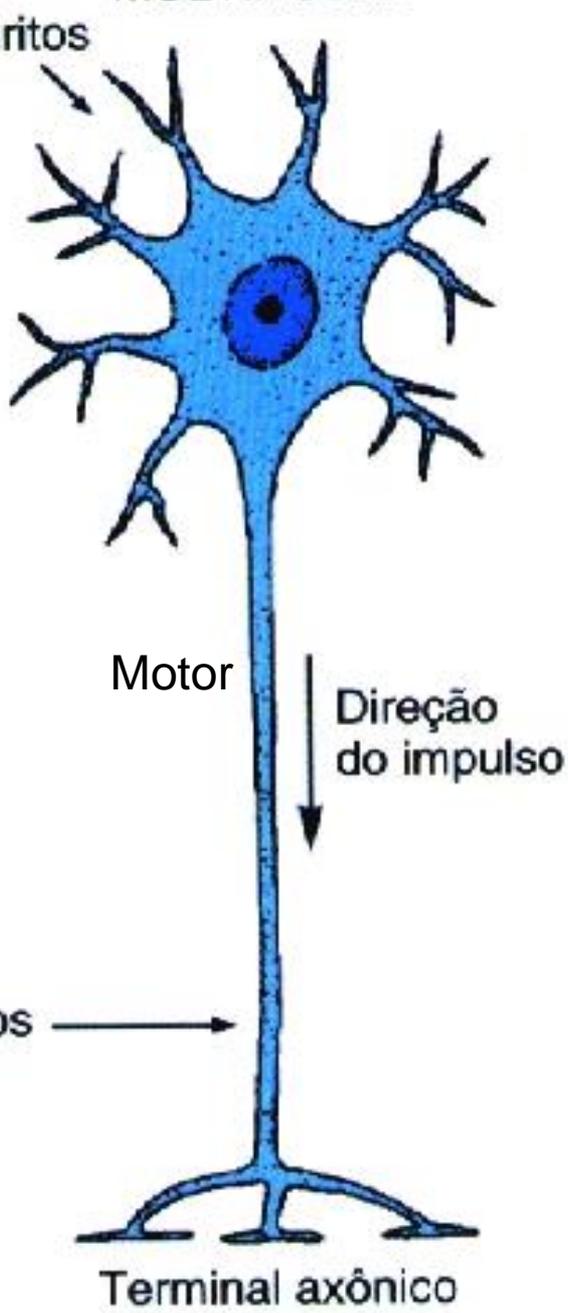
Neurônio



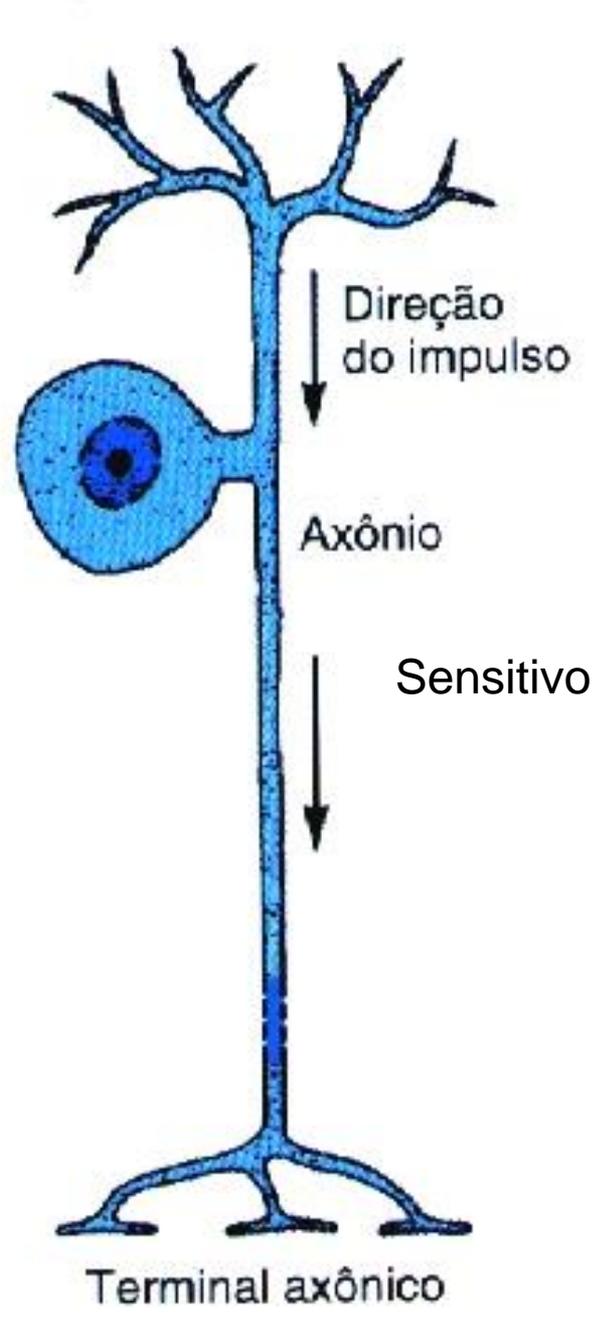
BIPOLAR



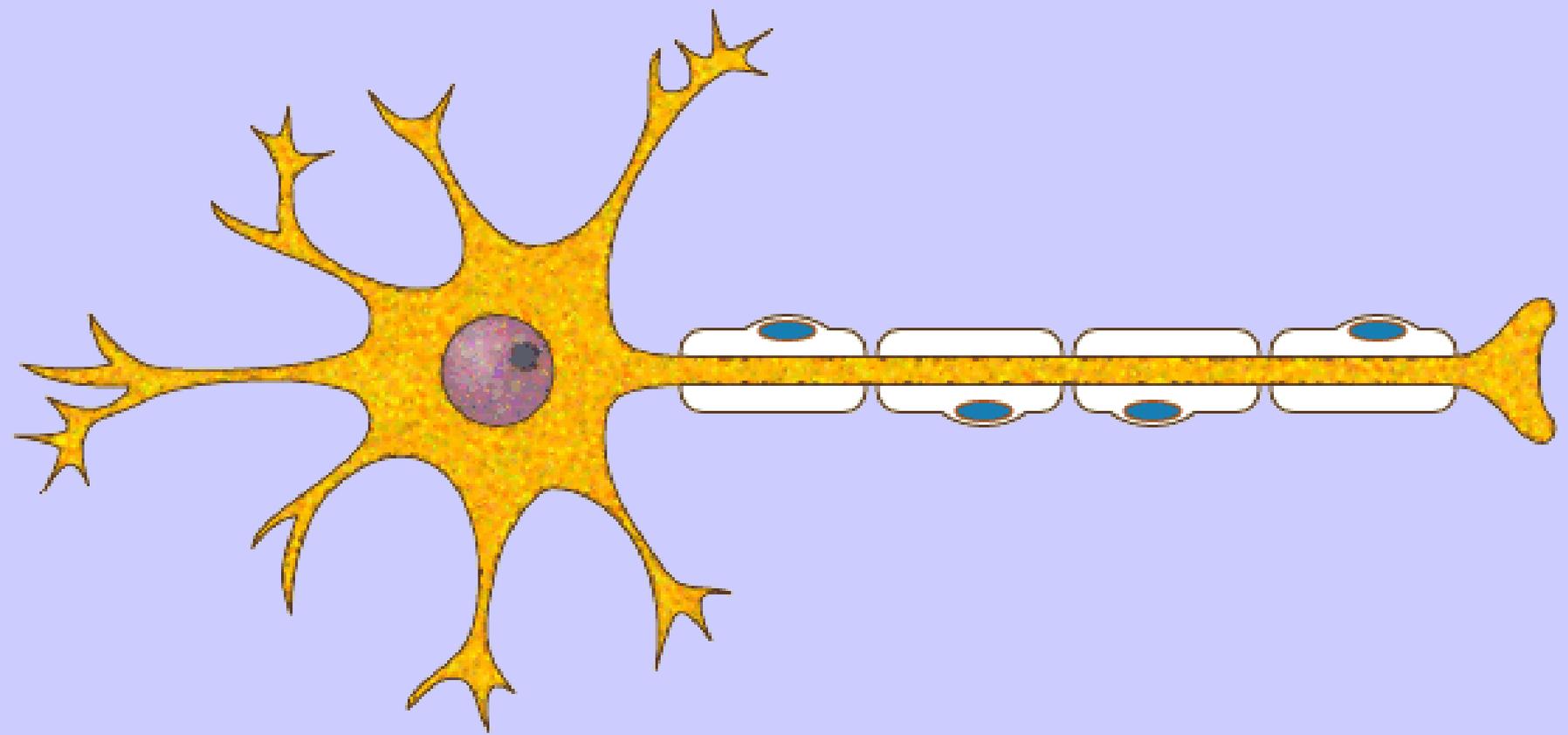
MULTIPOLAR



PSEUDO-UNIPOLAR

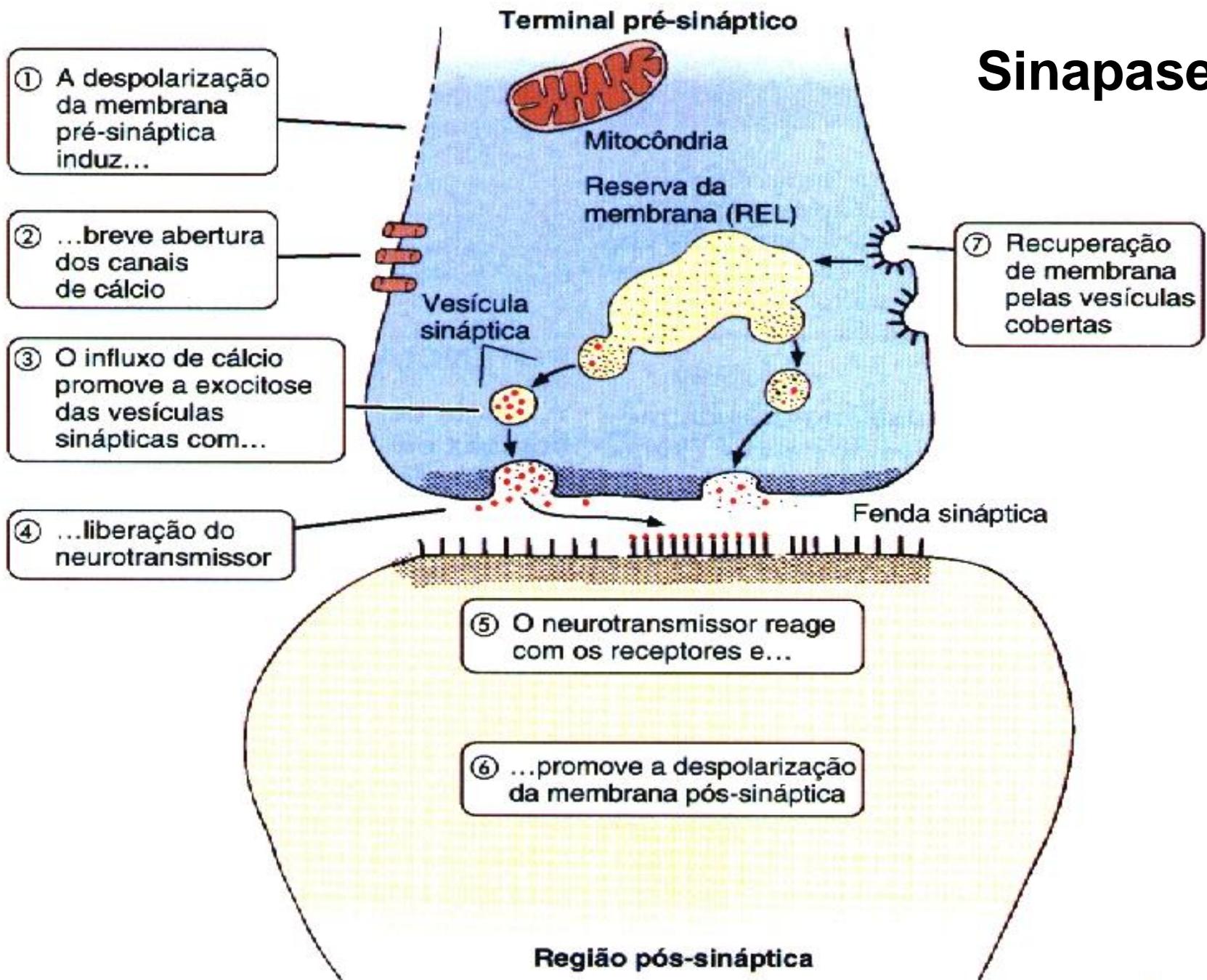


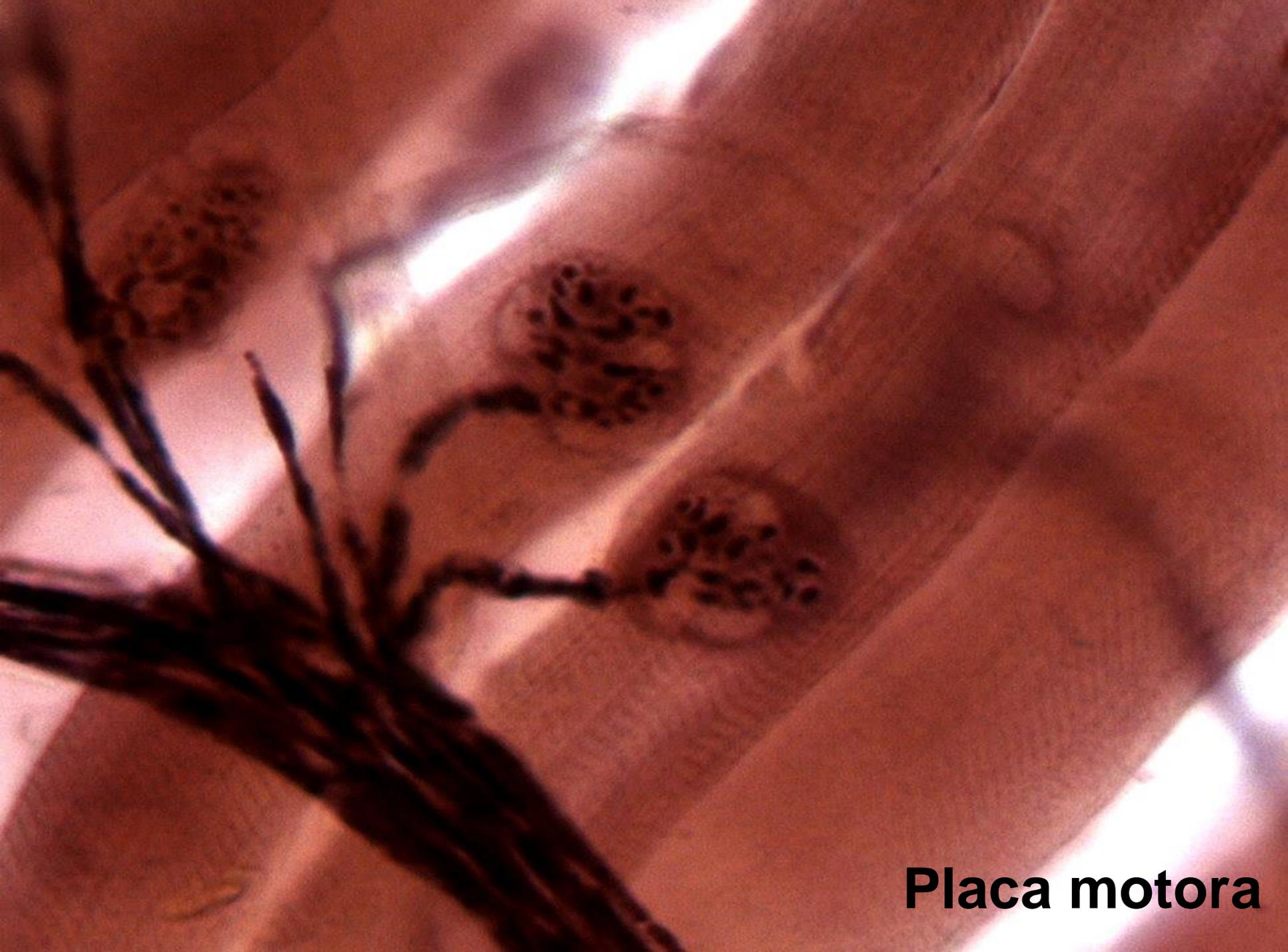
Axônios



**Neurônio com bainha de mielina
no axônio**

Sinapase



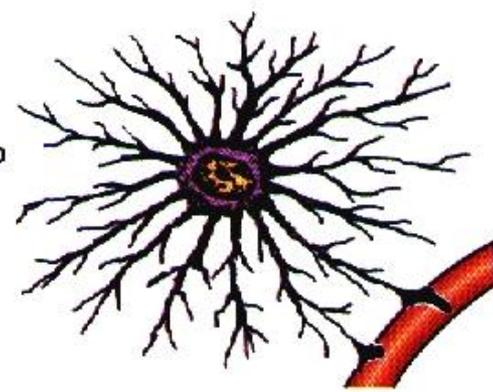


Placa motora

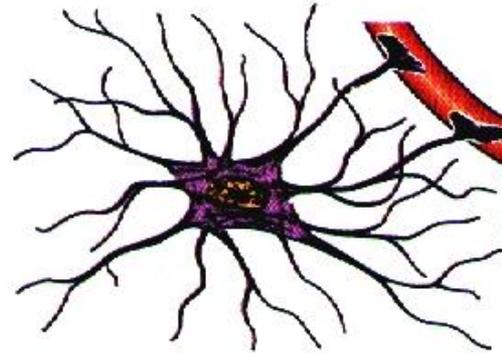
Células da neuroglia

Glia

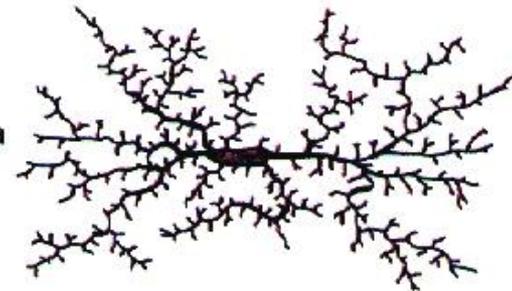
Astrócito protoplasmático



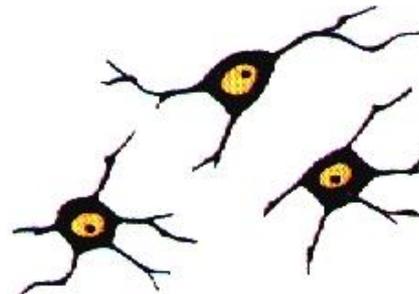
Astrócito fibroso



Microglia



Oligodendrócitos

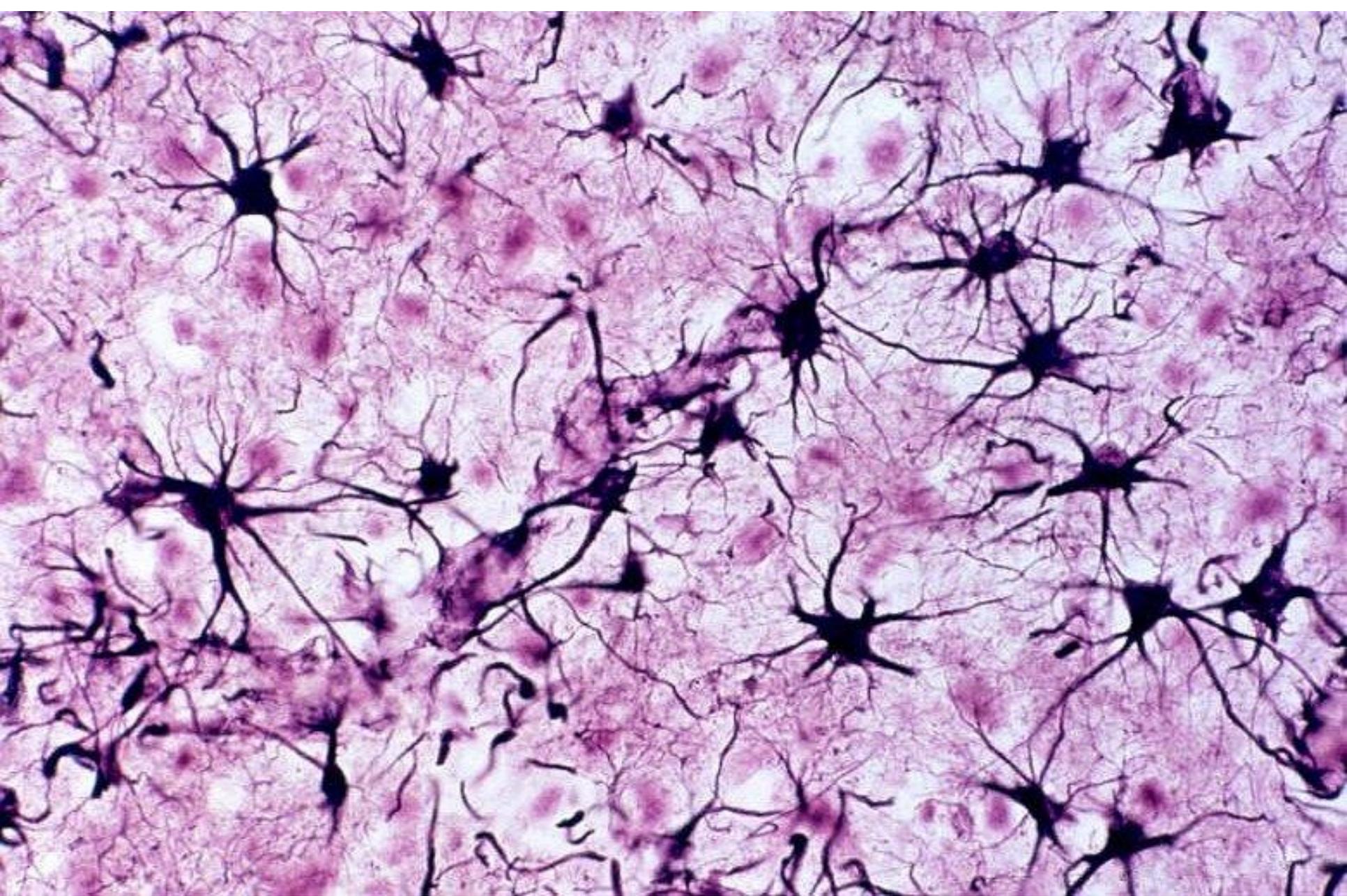


Astrócito

Durante o desenvolvimento, os astrócitos são responsáveis pelo suporte físico e pela orientação da migração dos neurônios até o seu destino final dentro do SNC.

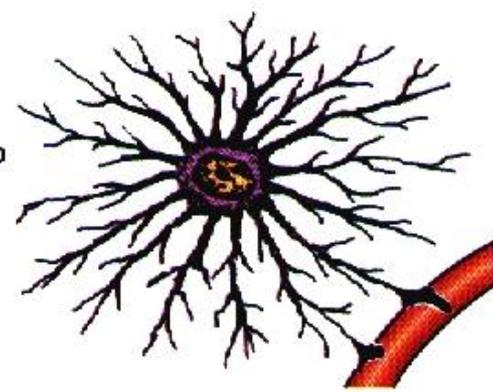
São também responsáveis pelo suporte mecânico dos oligodendrócitos, durante a mielinização, e pela produção de fatores neurotróficos, necessários para o crescimento e para o metabolismo energético dos neurônios.

Servem ainda como a maior fonte de produção de proteínas da matriz extracelular e de moléculas de adesão, importantes para o desenvolvimento e a manutenção do SNC.

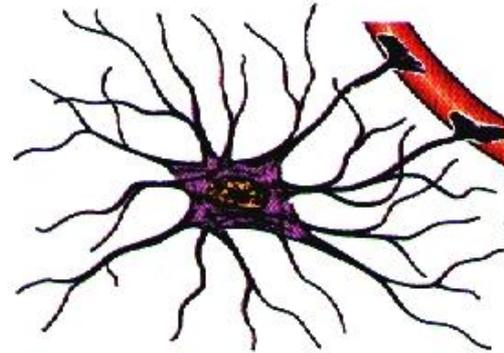


Astrócitos

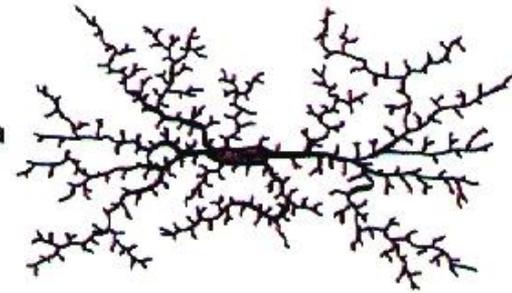
Astrócito protoplasmático



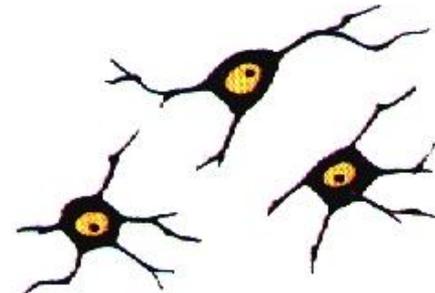
Astrócito fibroso



Microglia

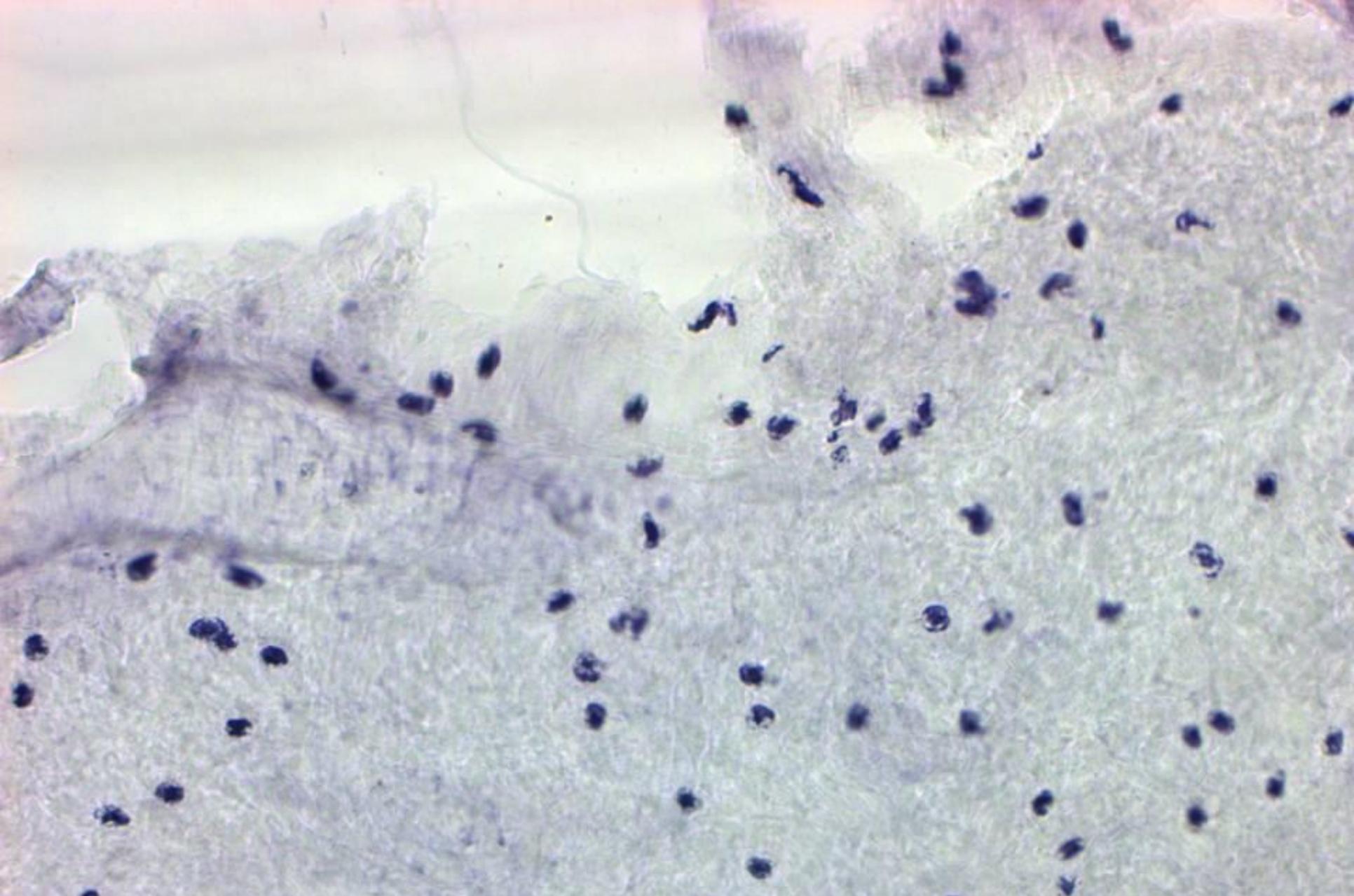


Oligodendrócitos



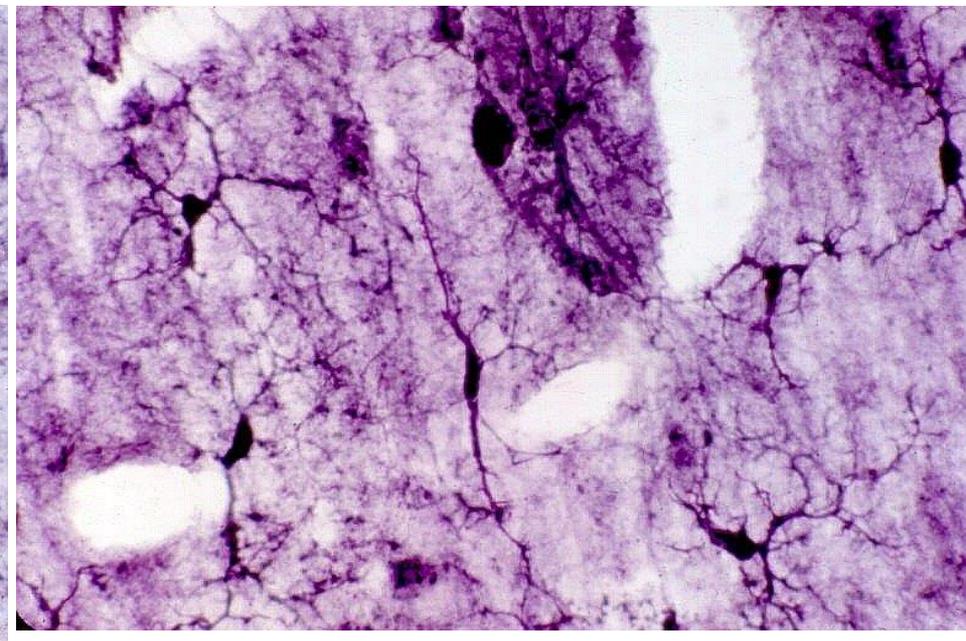
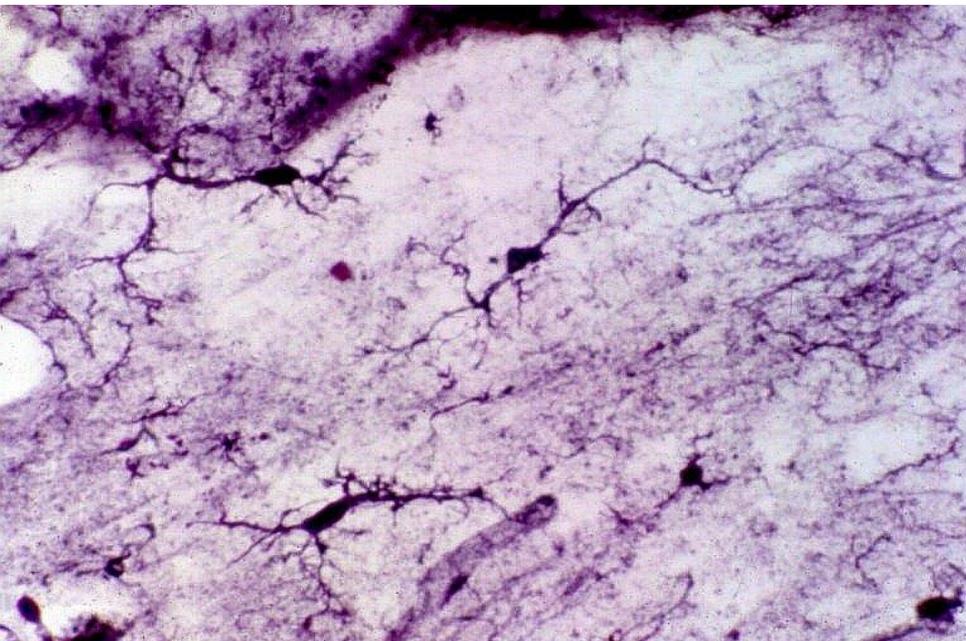
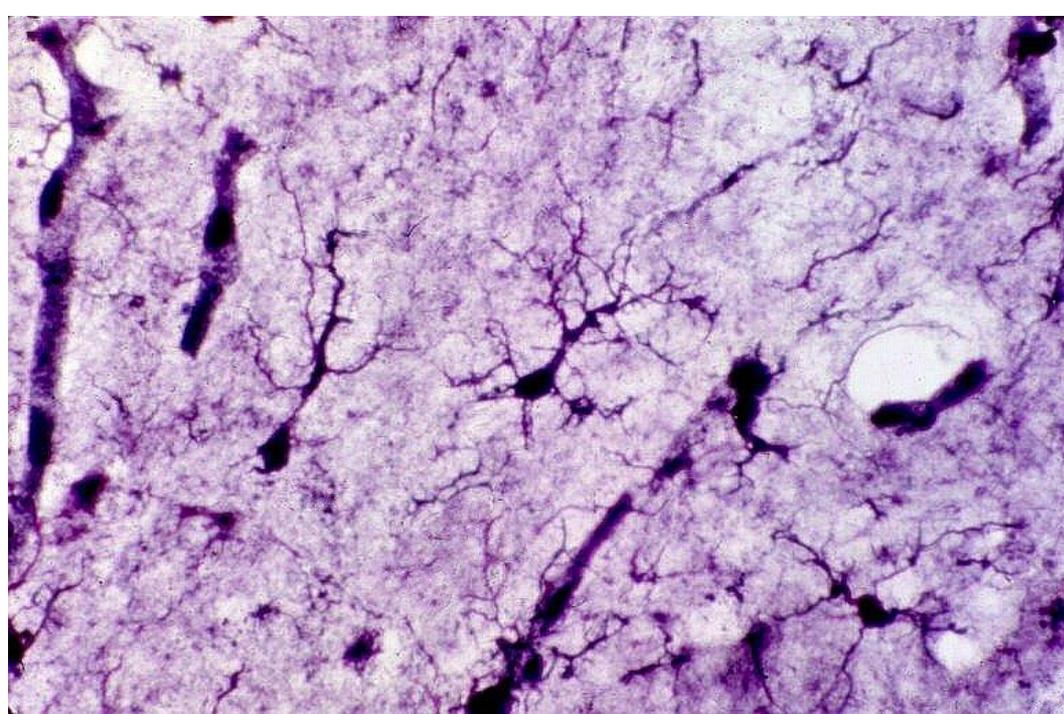
Células da neuroglia

Glia



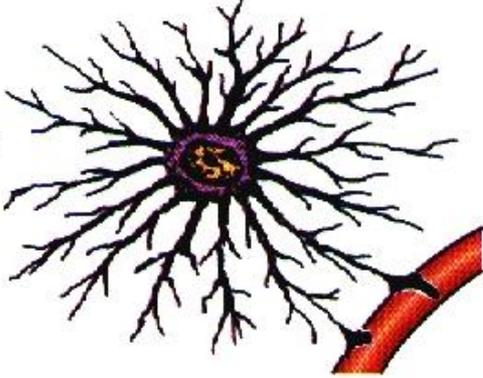
A MICROGLIA ESTÁ ENVOLVIDA EM REAÇÕES INFLAMATÓRIAS NO SN

Micróglia

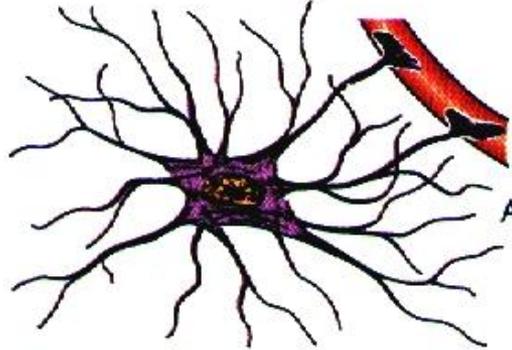


Células da glia

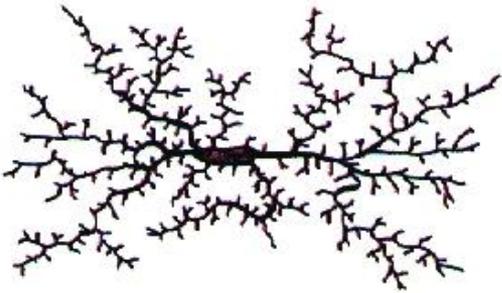
Astrócito protoplasmático



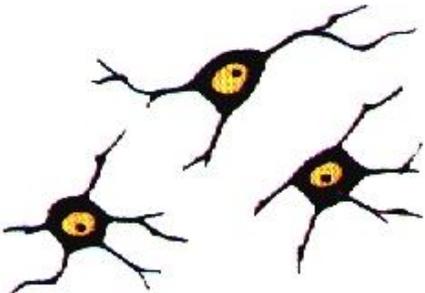
Astrócito fibroso



Microglia



Oligodendrócitos



OS OLIGODENDRÓCITOS FORMAM A BAINHA DE MIELINA

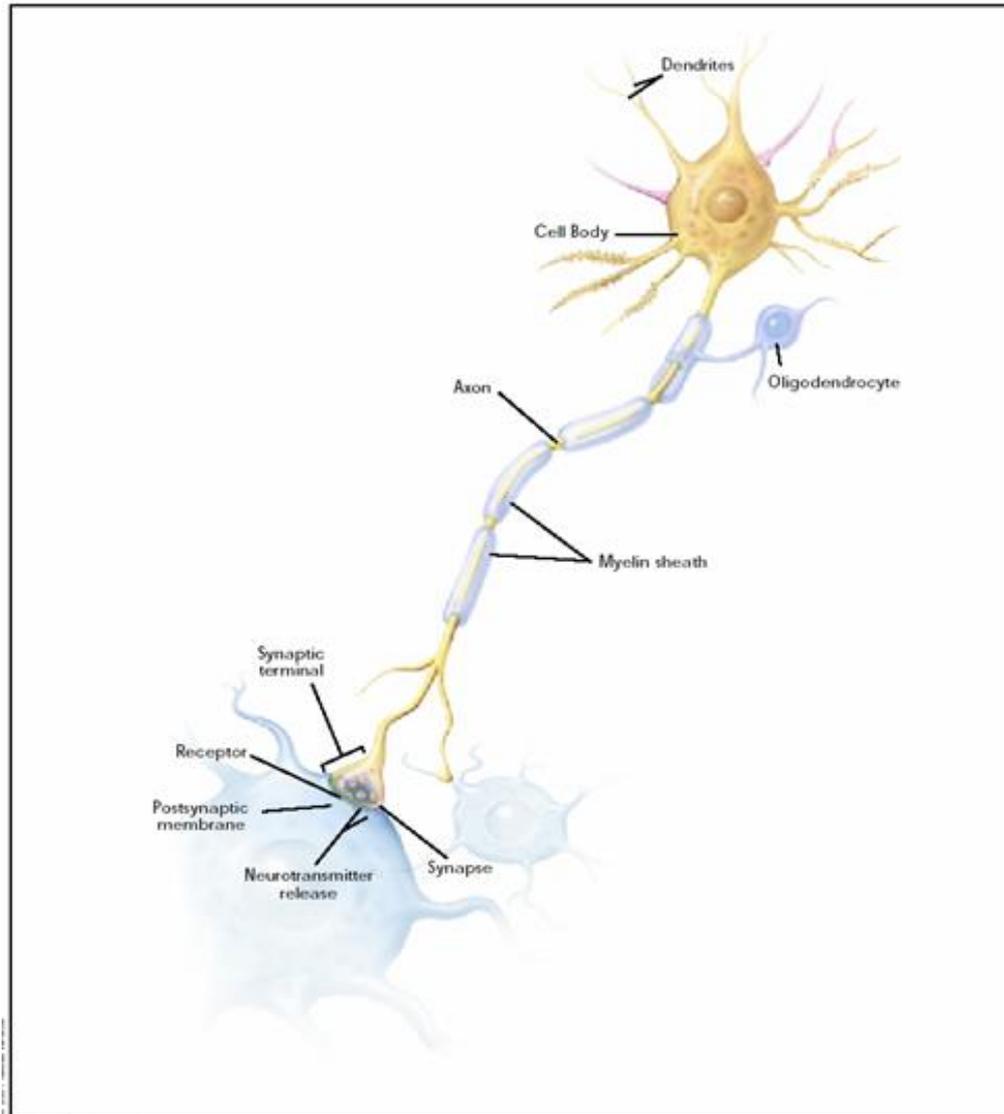
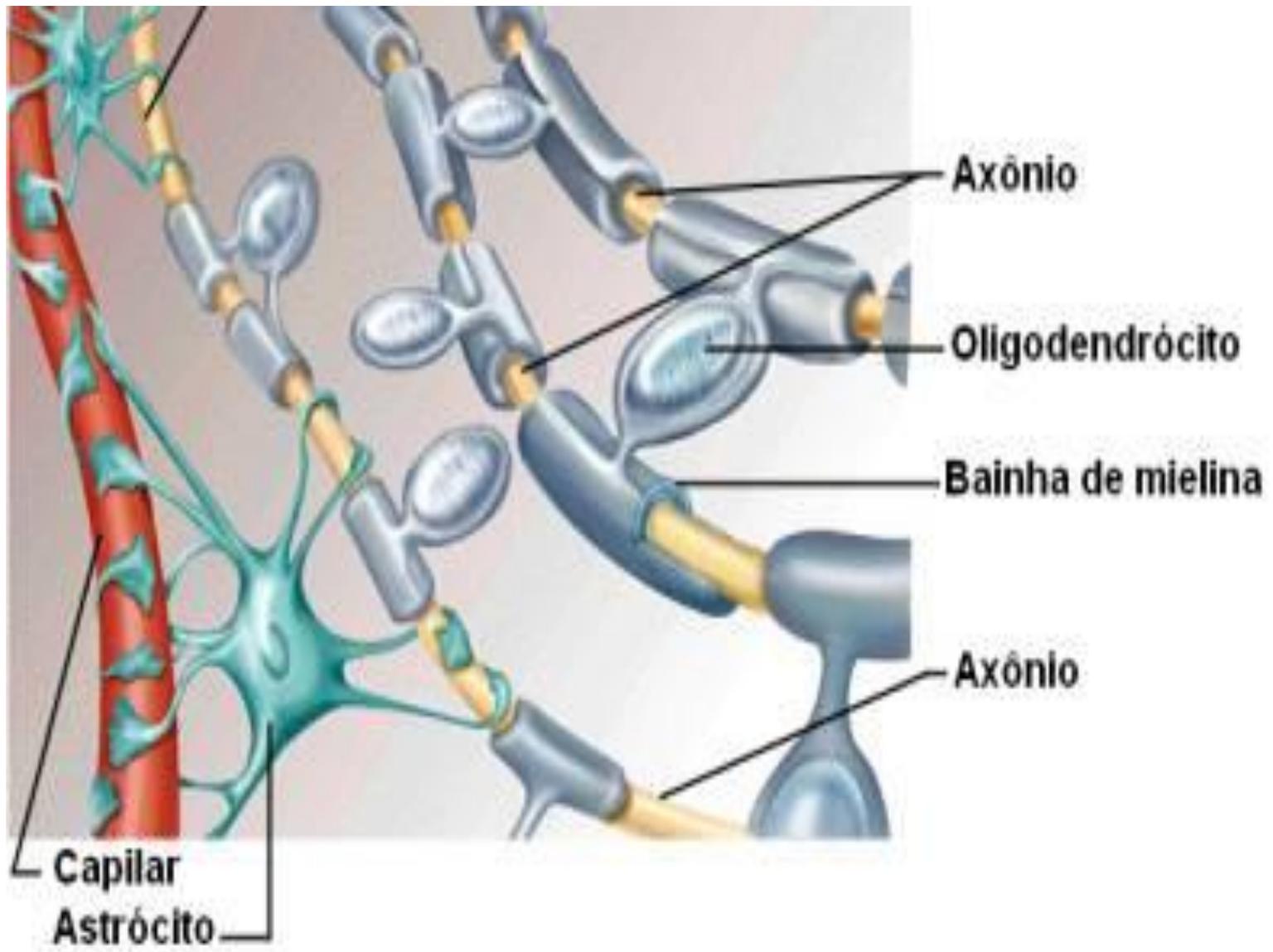
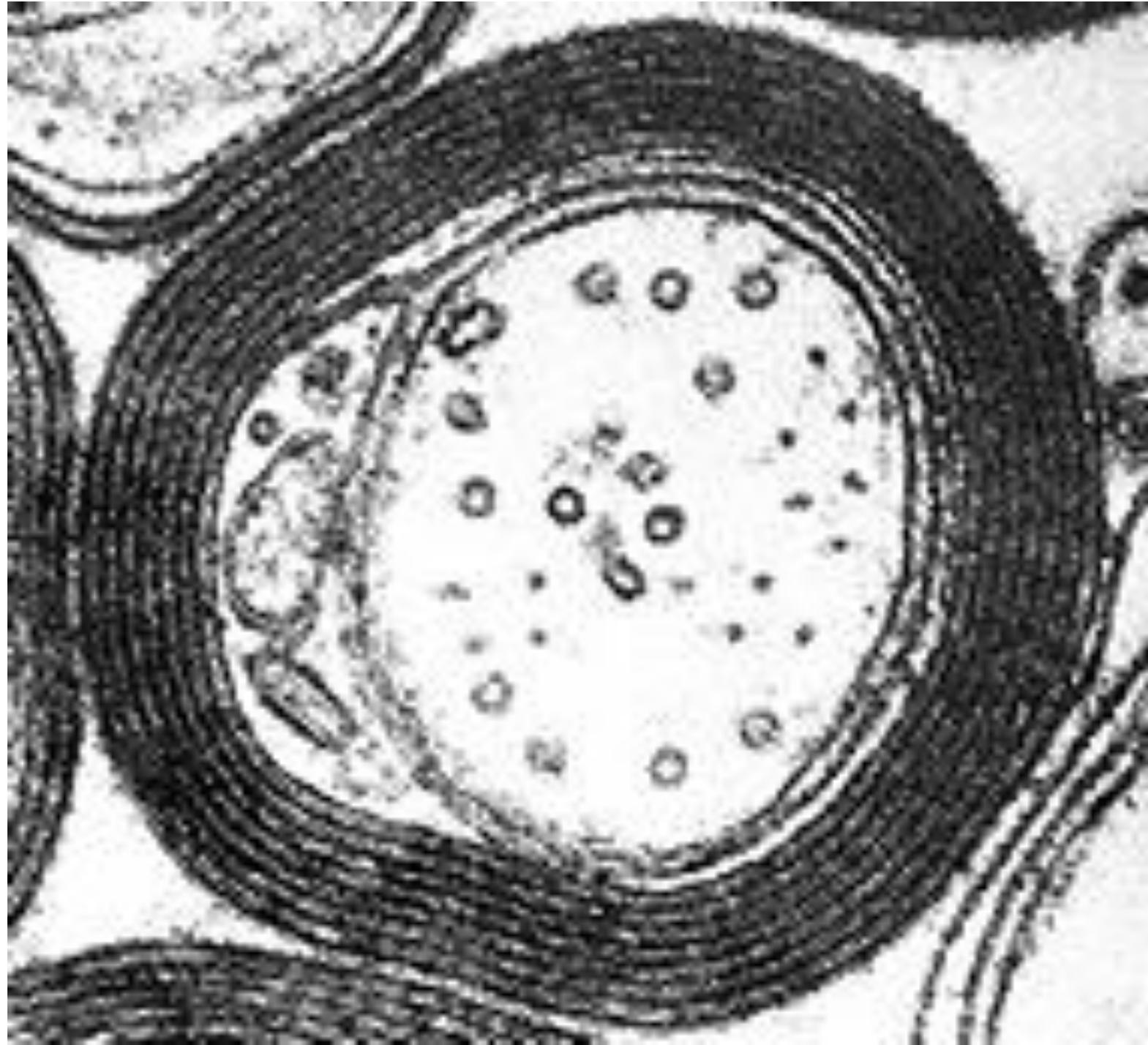
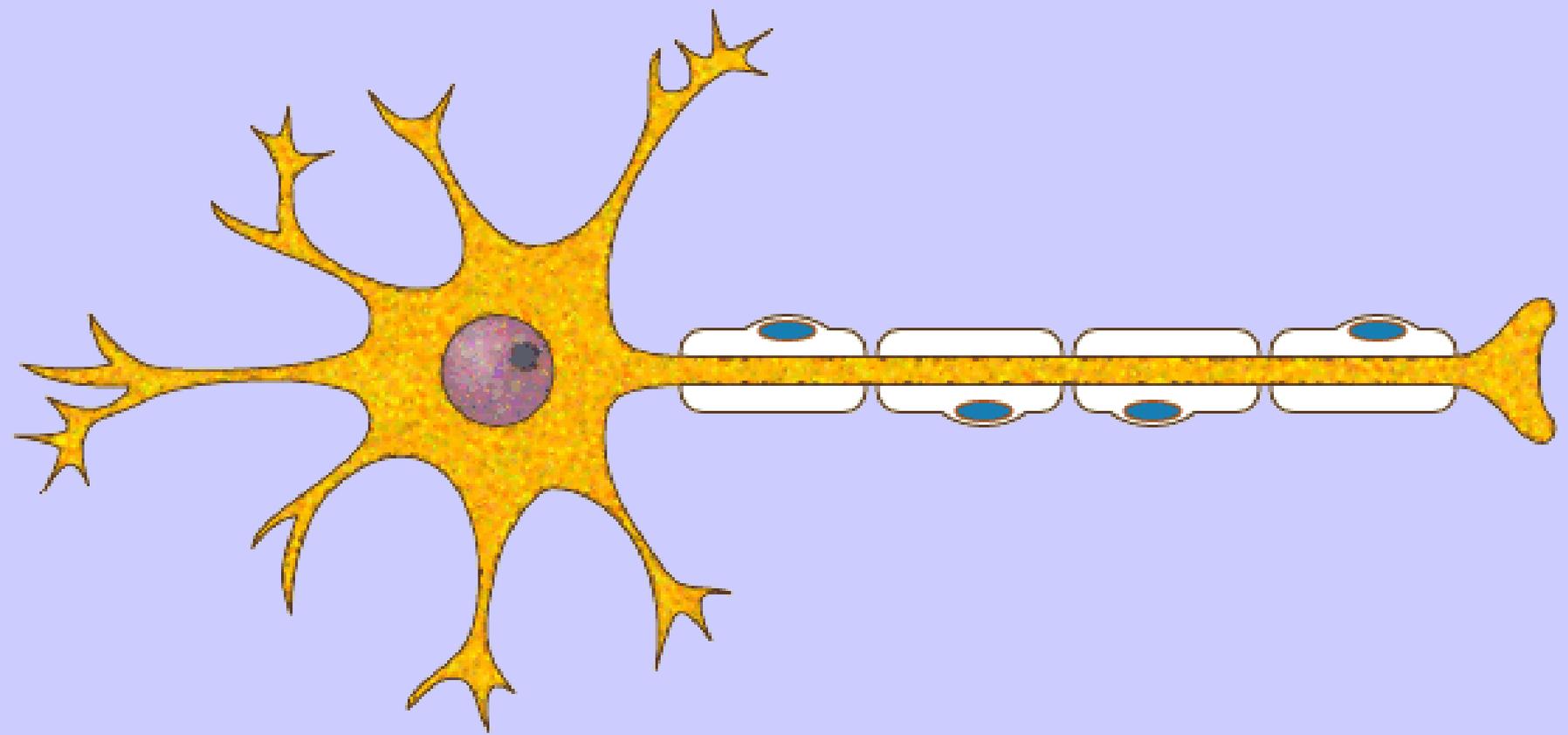


Figure 8.1. The Neuron.

When sufficient neurotransmitters cross synapses and bind receptors on the neuronal cell body and dendrites, the neuron sends an electrical signal down its axon to synaptic terminals, which in turn release neurotransmitters into the synapse that affects the following neuron. The brain neurons that die in Parkinson's Disease release the transmitter dopamine. Oligodendrocytes supply the axon with an insulating myelin sheath.

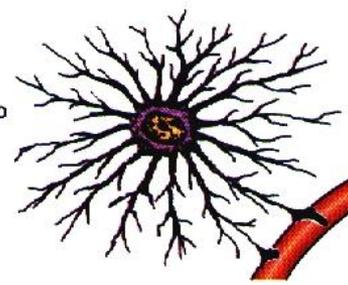




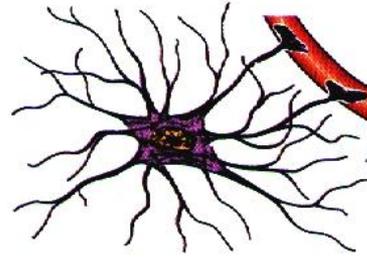


Células da glia

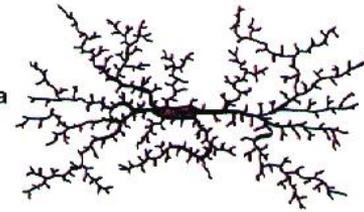
Astrócito protoplasmático



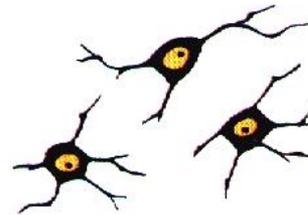
Astrócito fibroso



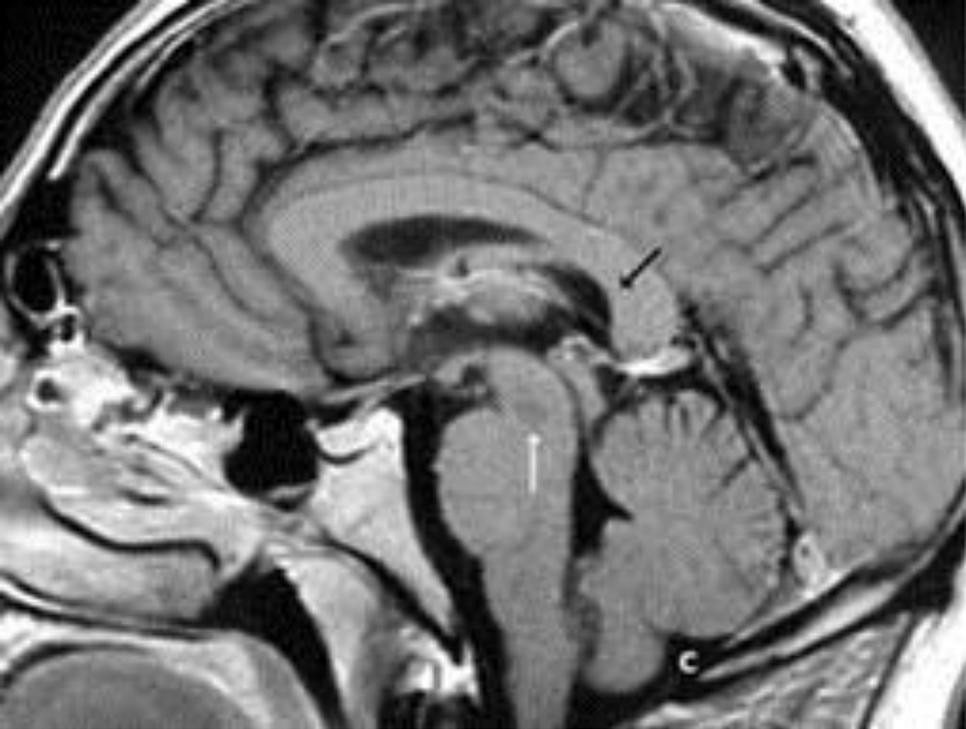
Microglia



Oligodendrócitos



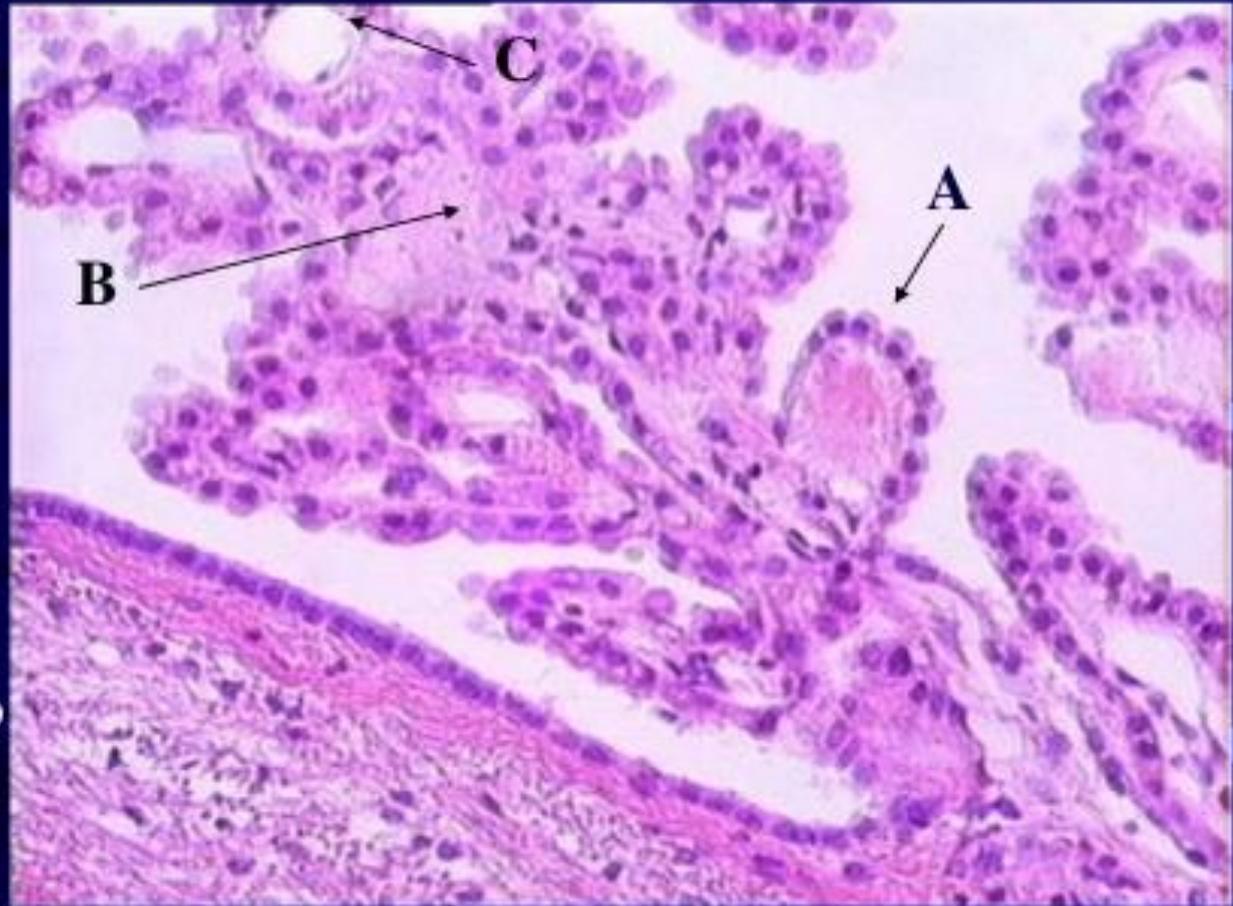
Ependimárias



**Células
ependimárias e
plexo coróide**

PLEXO CORÓIDE

- Composto por vilos, cada um com tecido conectivo coberto por uma simples camada de epitélio cuboidal.
- O líquido é formado por um ultrafiltrado dos capilares no centro de cada vilo, sendo processado pelo epitélio coroideo, e secretado por difusão nos ventrículos laterais

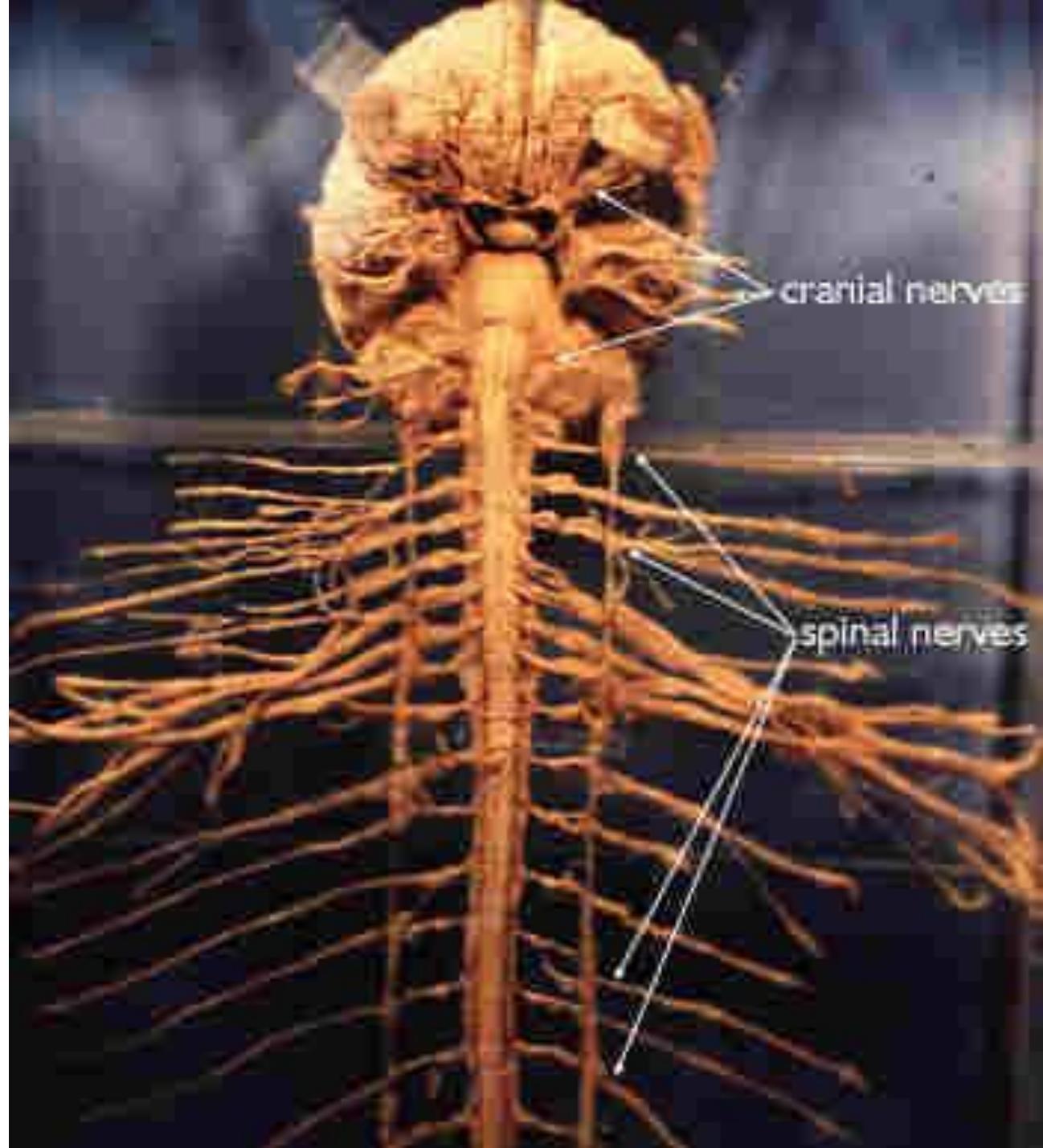


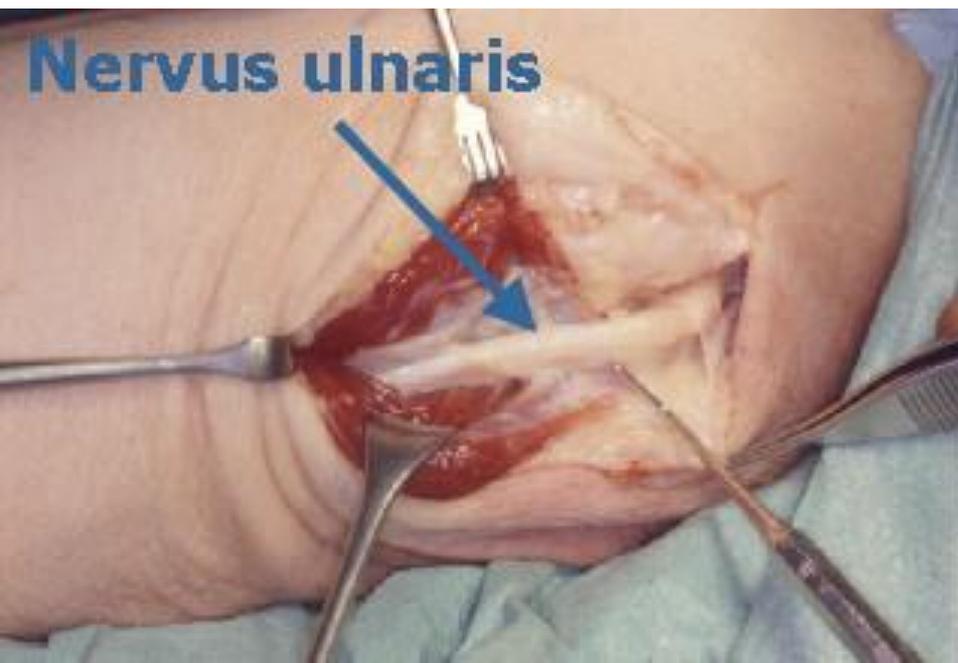
A -epitélio cuboidal

C- capilar

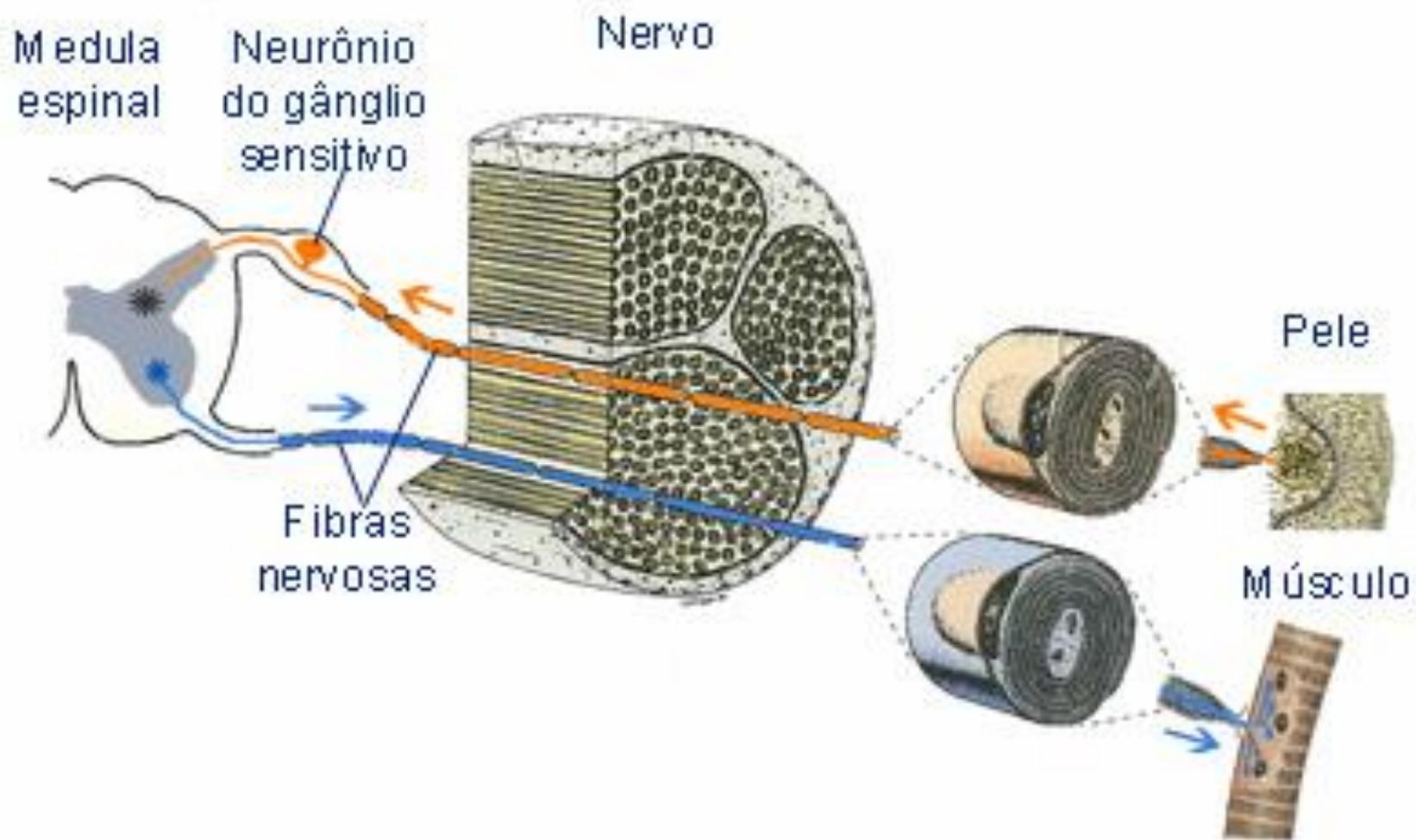
B-estroma conjuntivo

Nervos





Nervus ulnaris





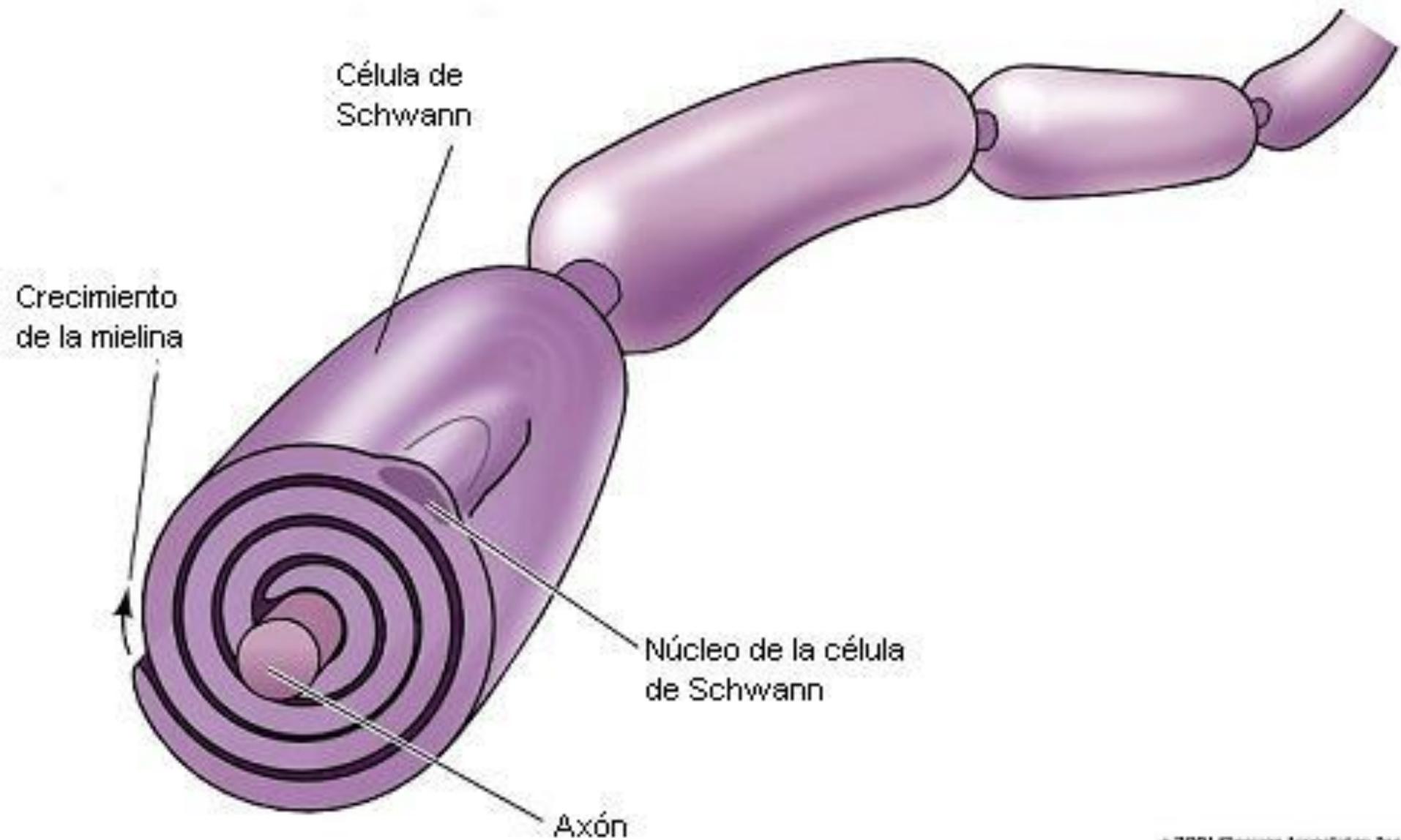
Célula de Schwann

Imagem Negativa da Mielina

Endoneuro

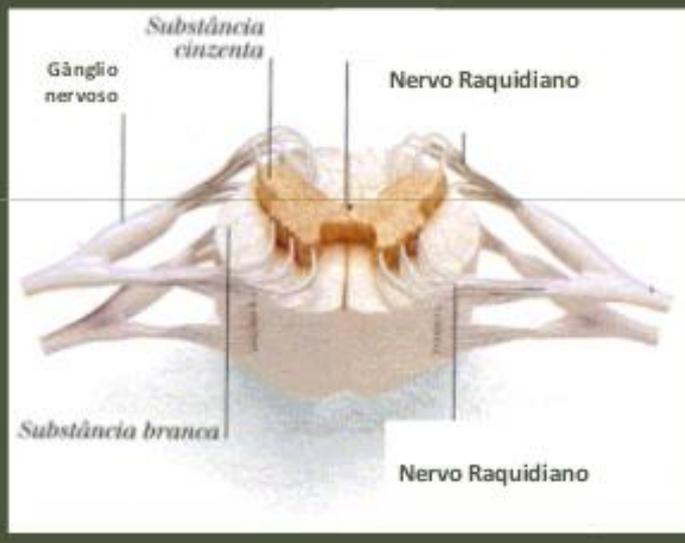
Prolongamento do Neurônio

Perineuro

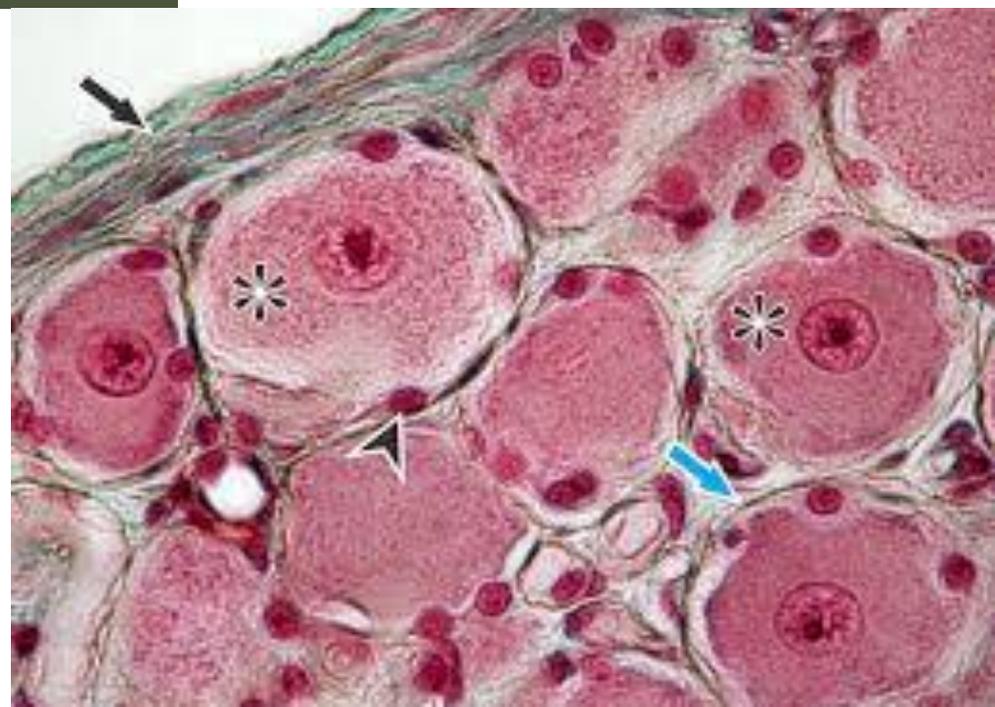


SNP / Gânglios

Pequenos agregados dos corpos celulares das células nervosas (neurônios) situados fora do sistema nervoso central.



- * Neurônios
- ► célula satélite
- → Cápsula do gânglio



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