Connective tissue cells of CNS

Present both in gray and white matter

Number 10 times more than neurons

Multiplication by mitosis

R.M.P. - - 85 to – 90 mV

R.M.P. changes due to mopping up of

neuroglia are a diverse class of cells that
vide -

velopmental, physiological, and metabol
pport for neurons.

y are responsible for maintaining homeosta
trol and immune surveillance in the nervou
tem.

MACROGLIA

MICROGL

Wanderin

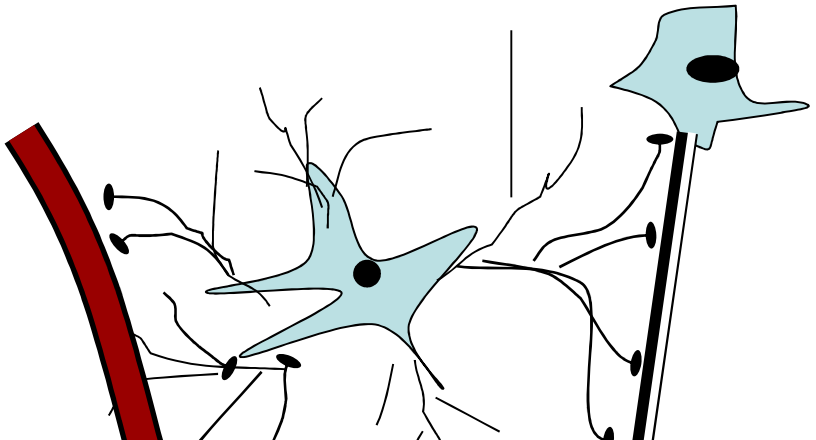
rocytes

Oligodendrocytes

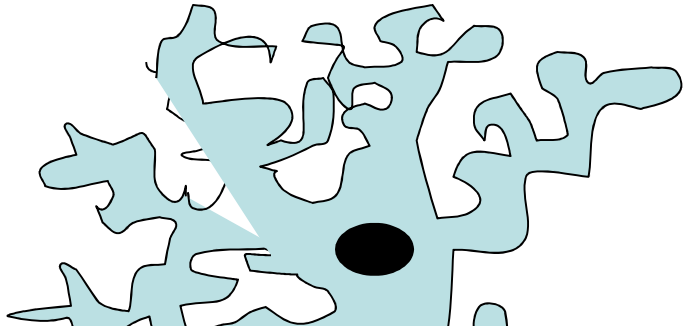
Ependymal cells

-shaped
n end feet

orous Astrocyte
nected with axons)



Protoplasmic Astrocyte
Connected with synapse cel
body, dendrites)



rocytes - i) support

ii) Nutrition – like interstitial fluid

iii) Insulation –

iv) Blood Brain Barrier –

v) Maintain environment of neuron

vi) Repair

vii) Restricts synaptic transmission to

Oligodendrocytes - myelination of nerve

Microglia – phagocytosis – R. E. cells

Ependymal cells –secretion of C. S. F.

and spinal cord) is made up of two basic
s of cells: neurons and glia

ons are information messengers.

signals

cture of neuron – Axon , dendrite and body

sory neurons carry information from the
se organs (such as the eyes and ears) to th
n.

or neurons control voluntary muscle activit
n as speaking and carry messages from
e cells in the brain to the muscles.

he other neurons are called **interneurons**.

e early years of life, the brain forms more th
lion new neural connections every second.

he age of 6, the size of the brain increases
t 90% of its volume in adulthood.

, in our **30s and 40s**, the brain starts to
k, with the shrinkage rate increasing even
e by age 60