

Chapter Opener

Axon terminal synapsing with neuron

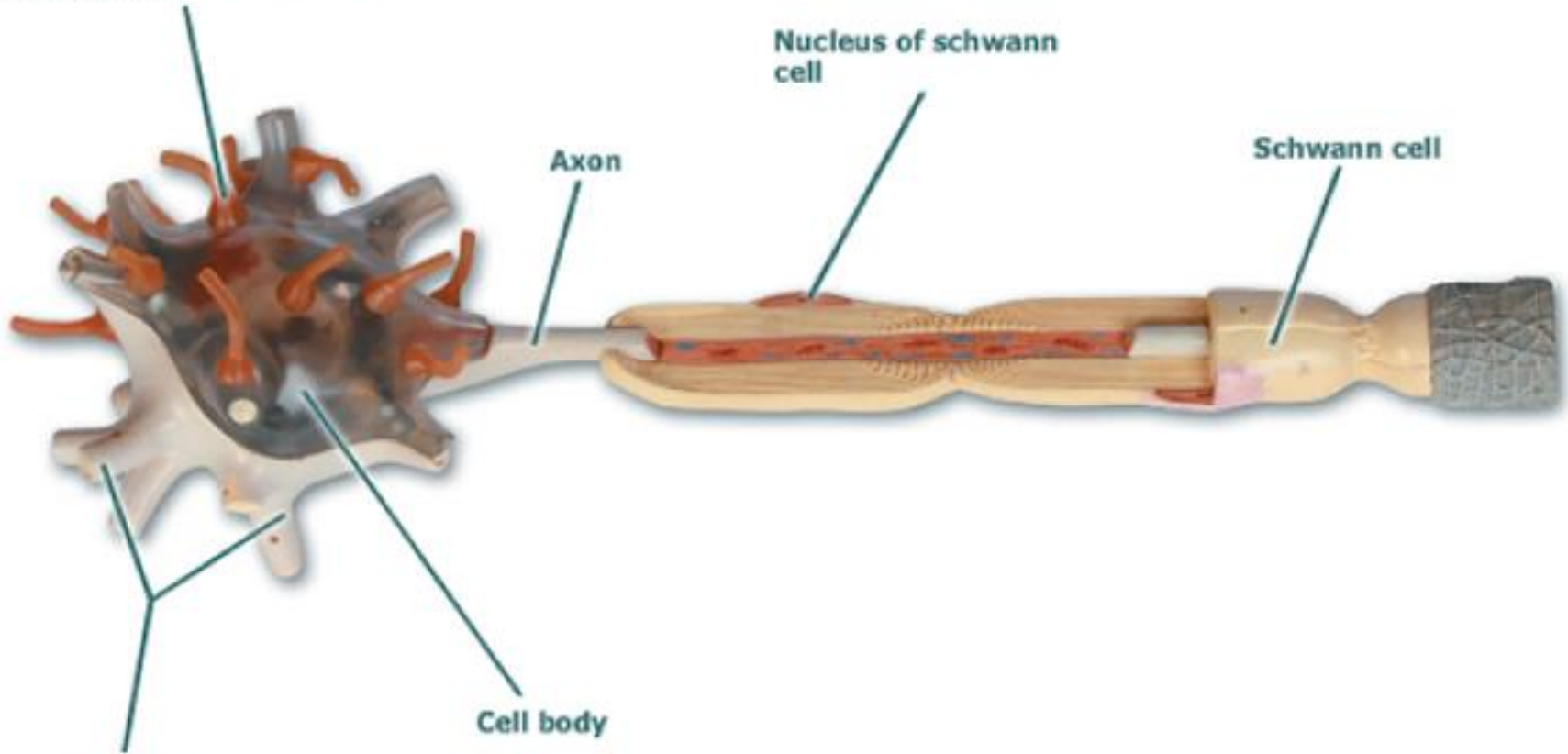
Nucleus of schwann cell

Schwann cell

Axon

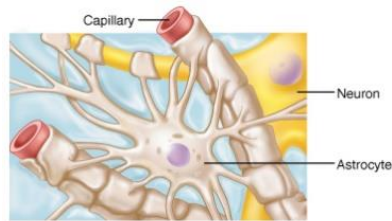
Cell body

Dendrites

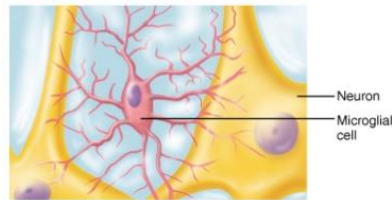


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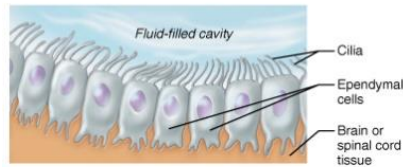
Figure 15.1 Neuroglia



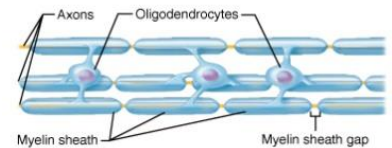
(a) Astrocytes are the most abundant CNS neuroglia.



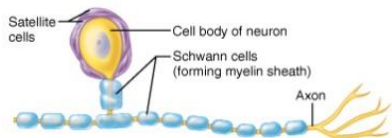
(b) Microglial cells are defensive cells in the CNS.



(c) Ependymal cells line cerebrospinal fluid-filled cavities.

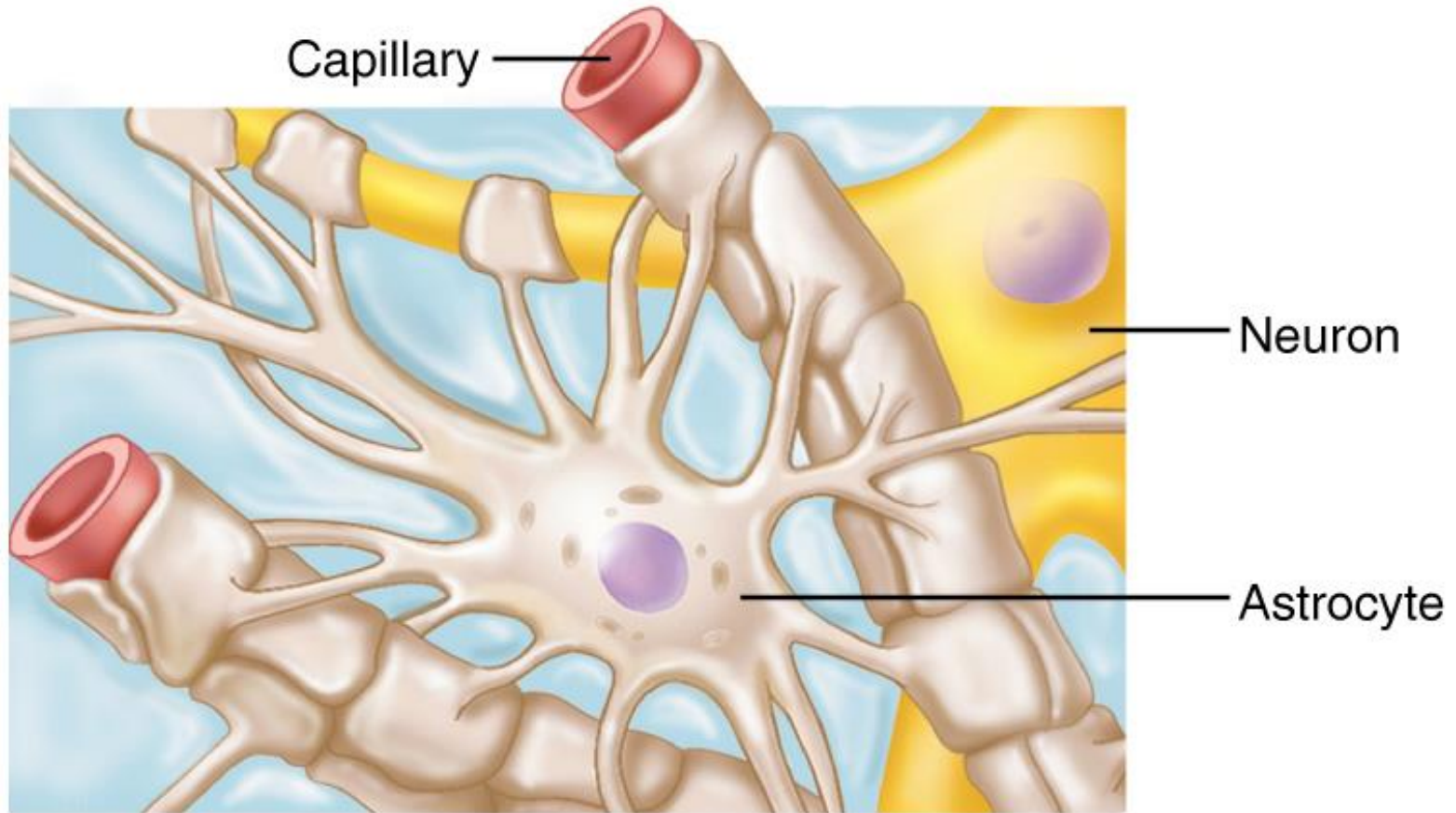


(d) Oligodendrocytes have processes that form myelin sheaths around CNS nerve fibers.



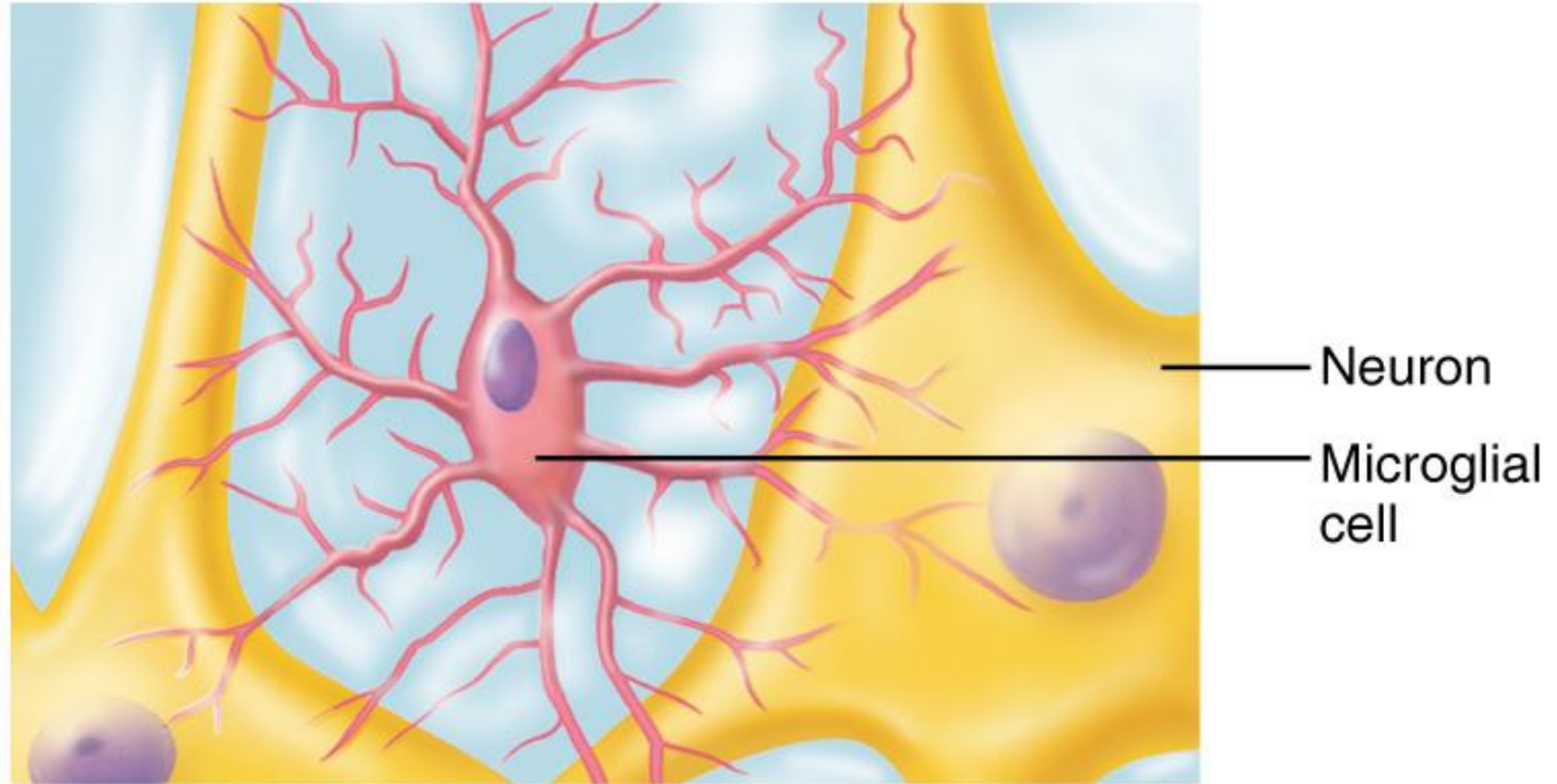
(e) Satellite cells and Schwann cells (which form myelin) surround neurons in the PNS.

Figure 15.1a Neuroglia



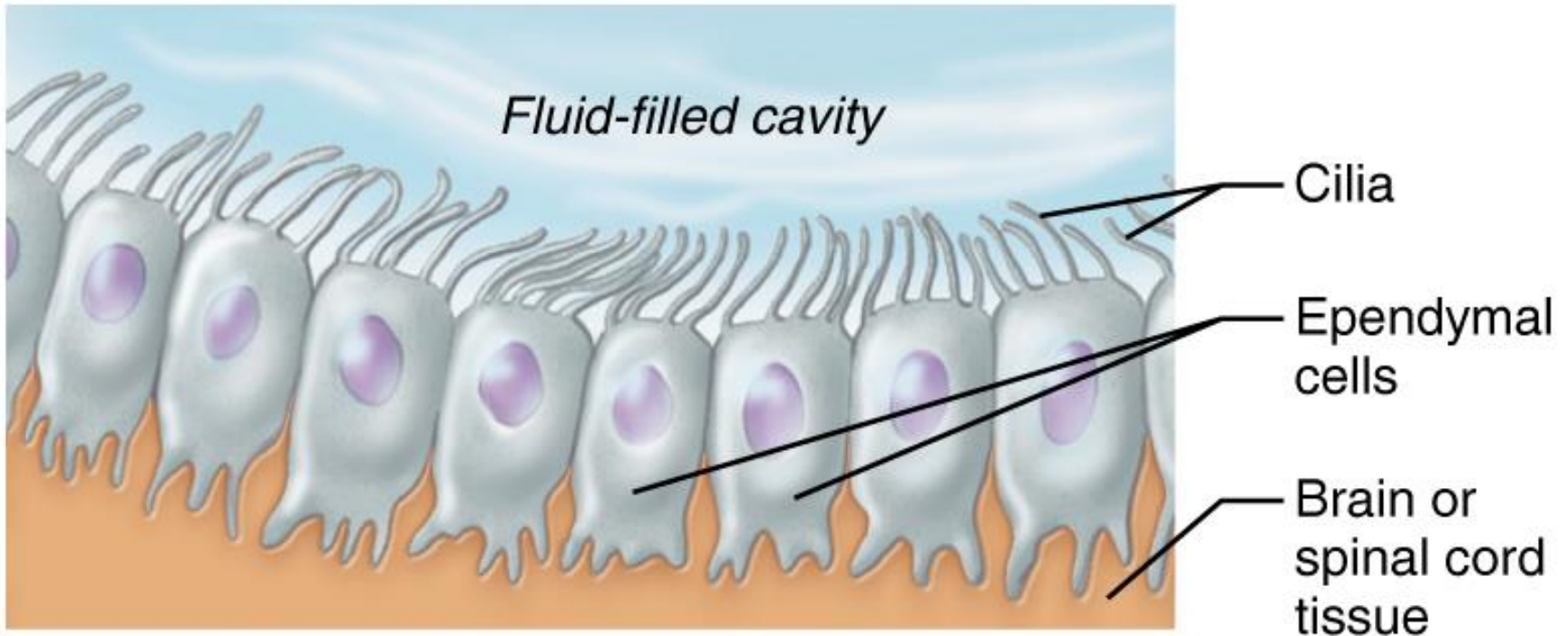
(a) Astrocytes are the most abundant CNS neuroglia.

Figure 15.1b Neuroglia



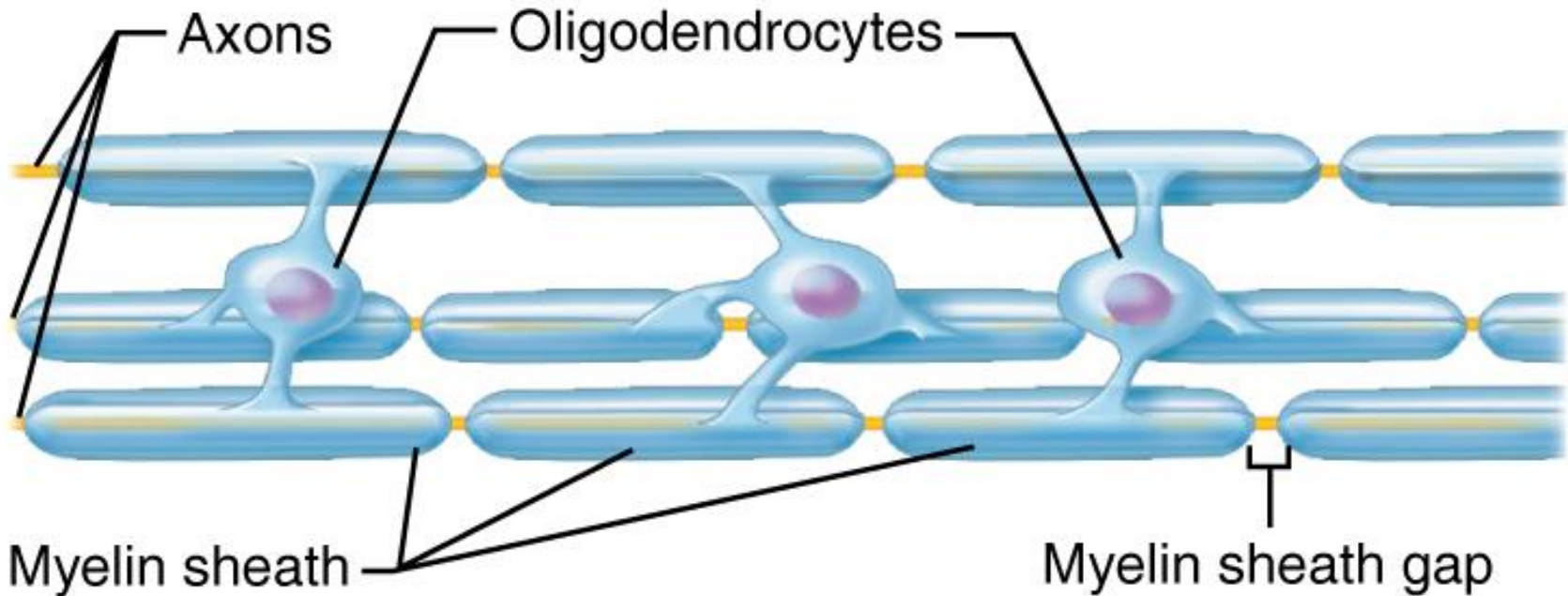
(b) Microglial cells are defensive cells in the CNS.

Figure 15.1c Neuroglia



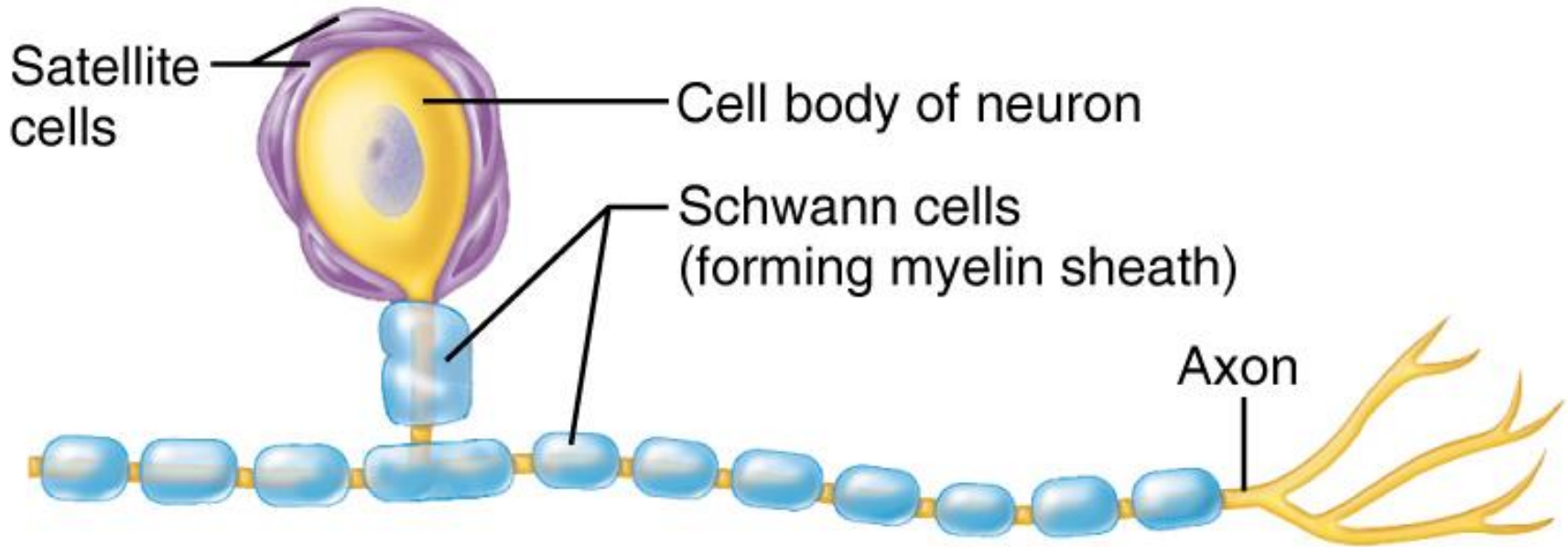
(c) Ependymal cells line cerebrospinal fluid-filled cavities.

Figure 15.1d Neuroglia



(d) Oligodendrocytes have processes that form myelin sheaths around CNS nerve fibers.

Figure 15.1e Neuroglia



(e) Satellite cells and Schwann cells (which form myelin) surround neurons in the PNS.

Figure 15.2a Structure of a Typical Motor Neuron

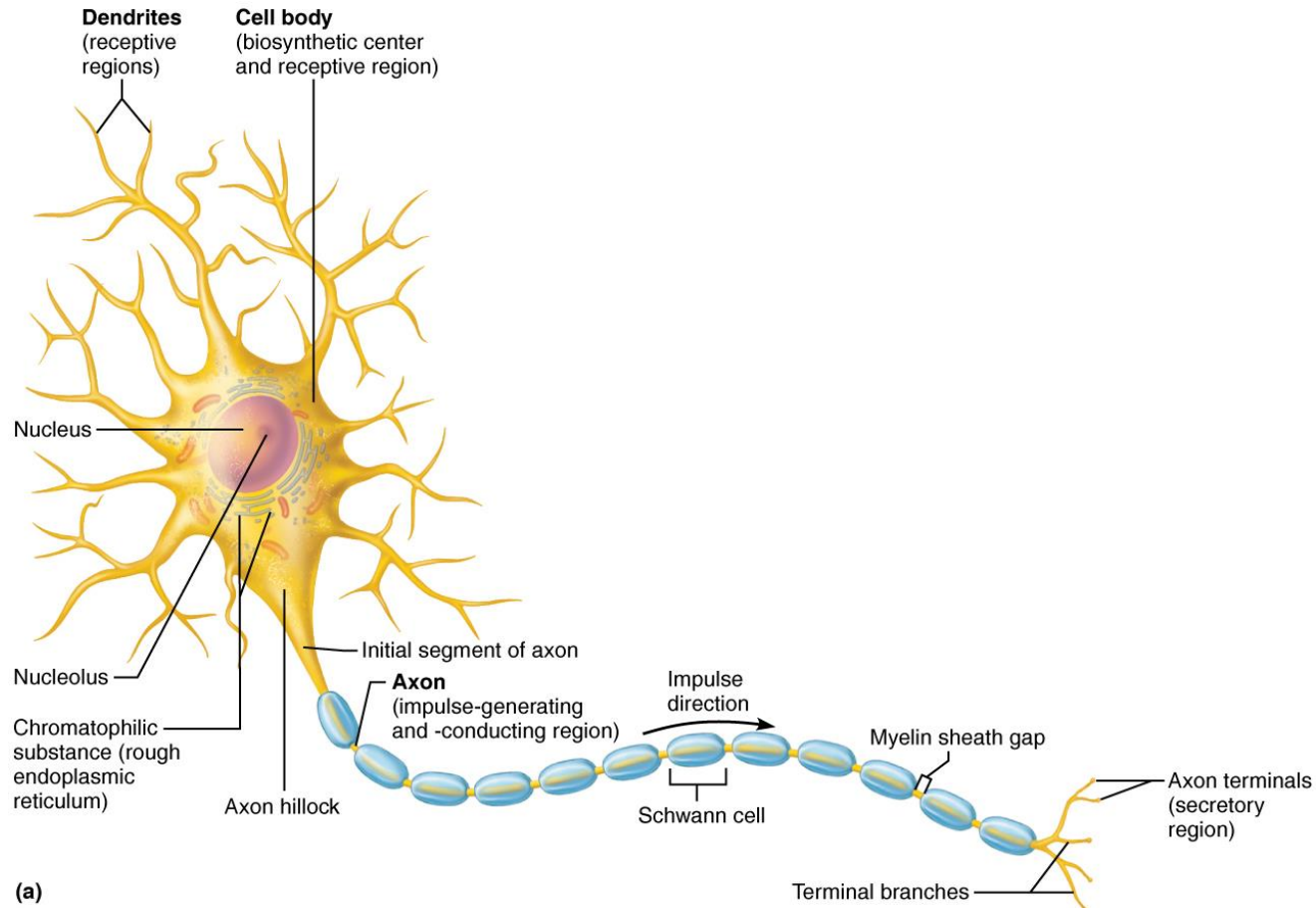
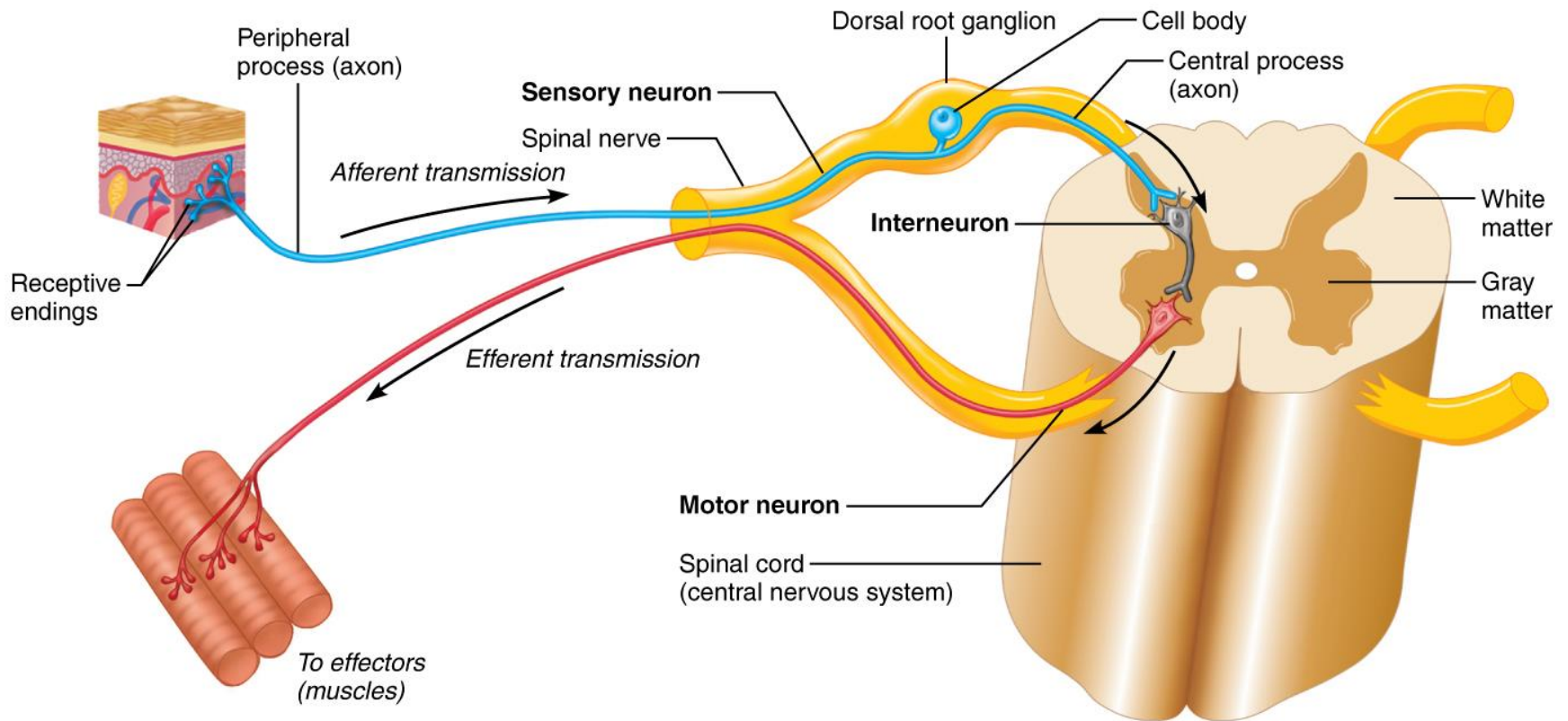
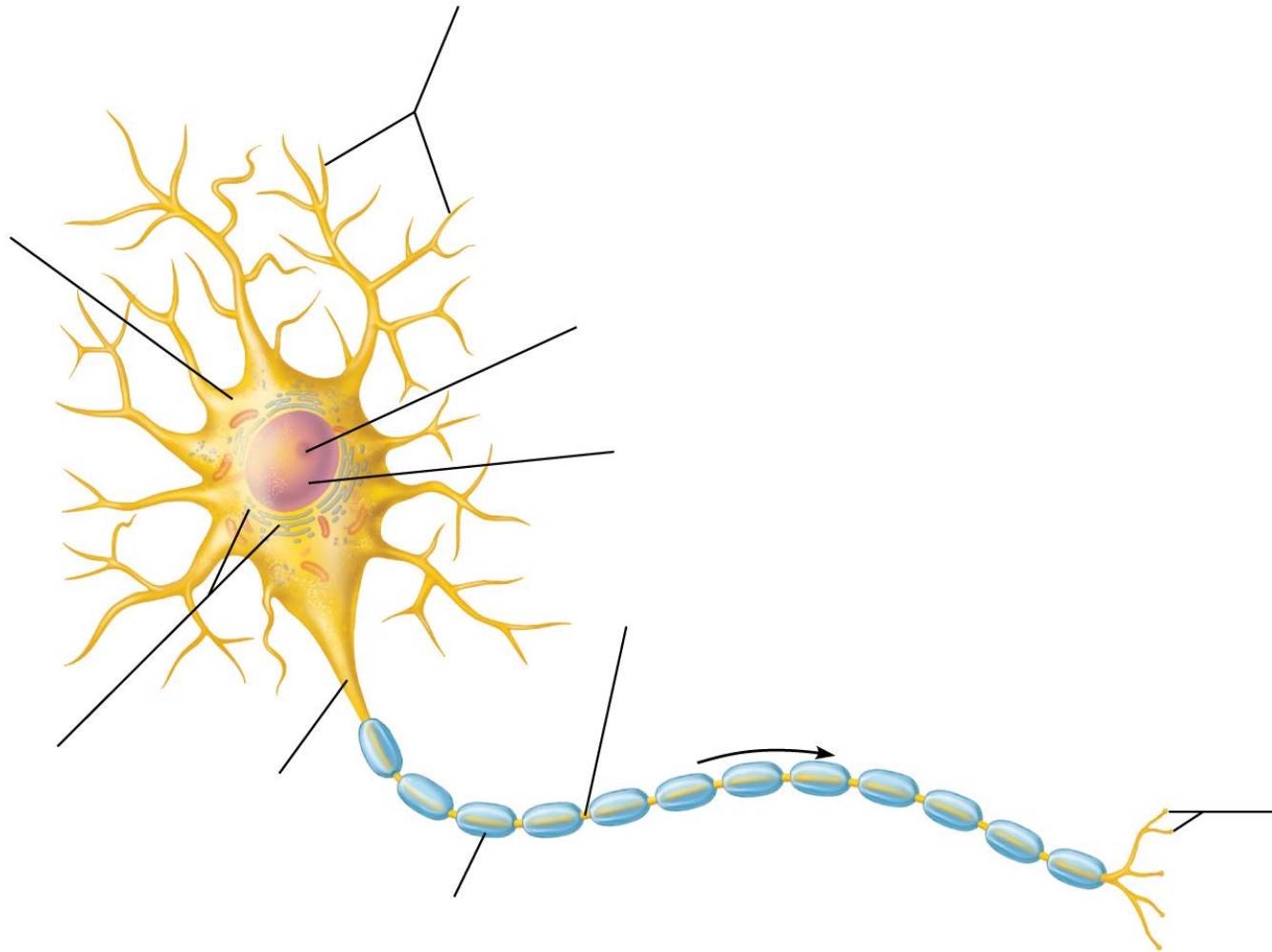


Figure 15.7 Classification of Neurons on the Basis of Function



Review Figure 15.01



Review Figure 15.02

