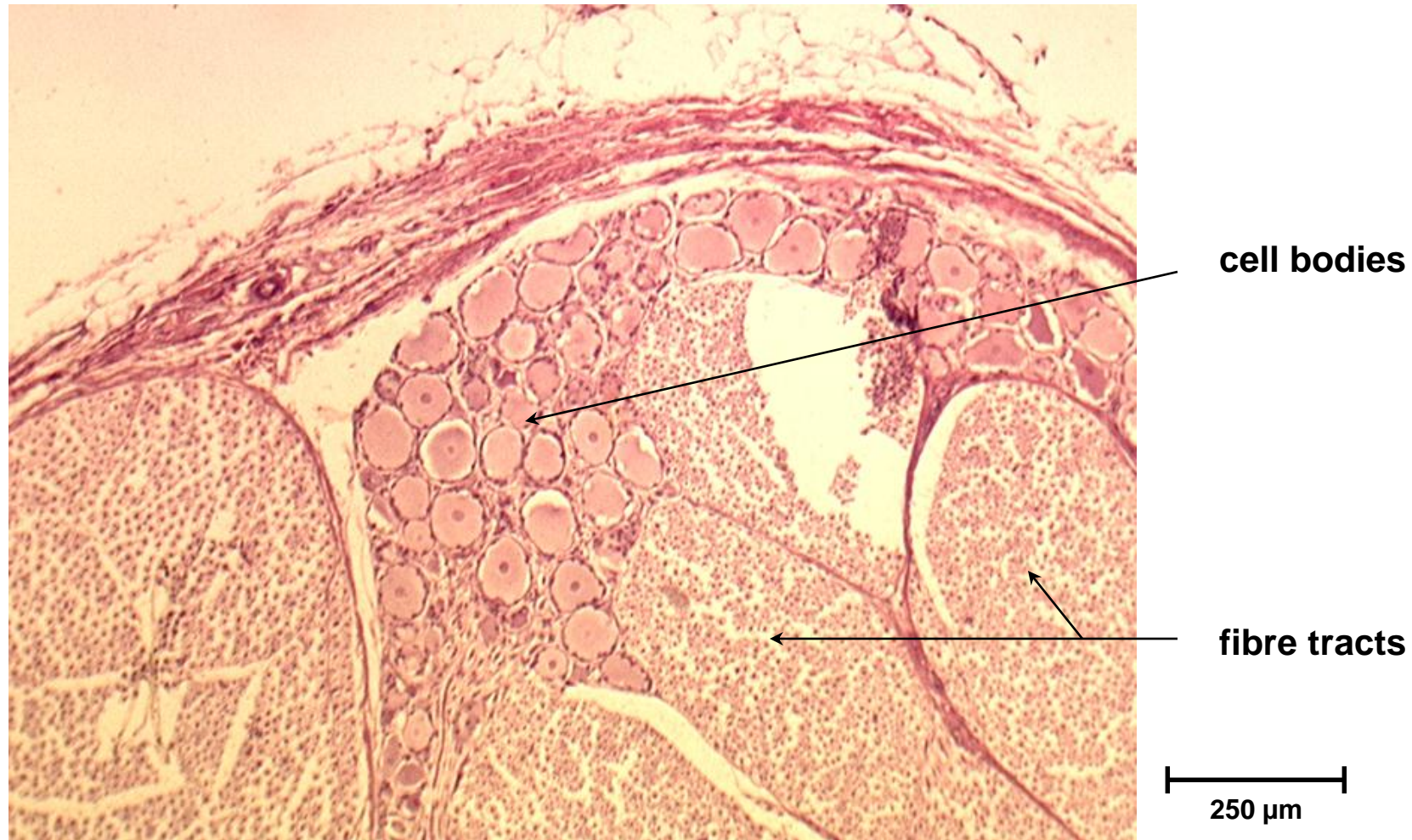


Neurons in dorsal root ganglion

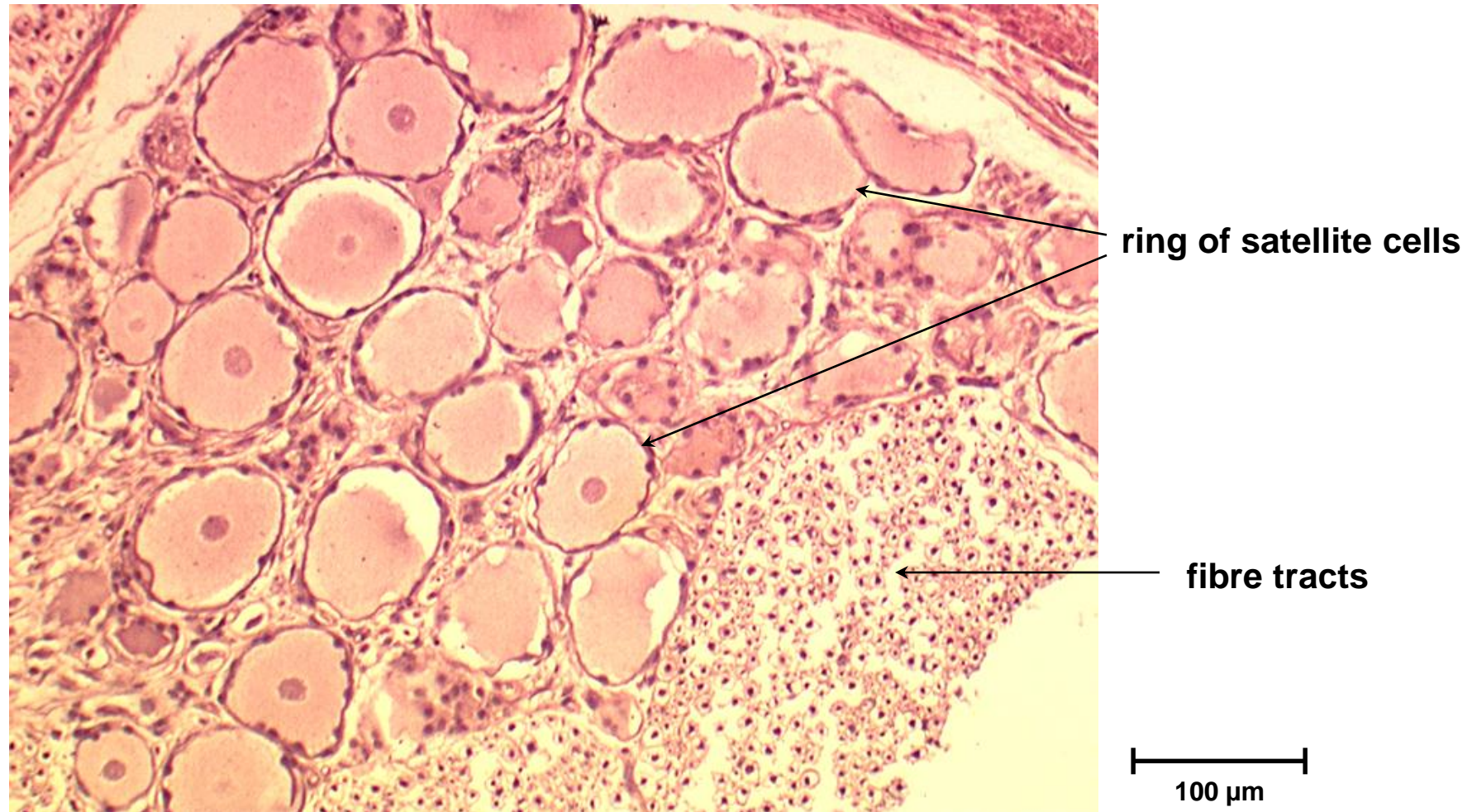
In the dorsal root ganglion the cell bodies are grouped as below.

The fibres run in distinct tracts.



Neurons in dorsal root ganglion

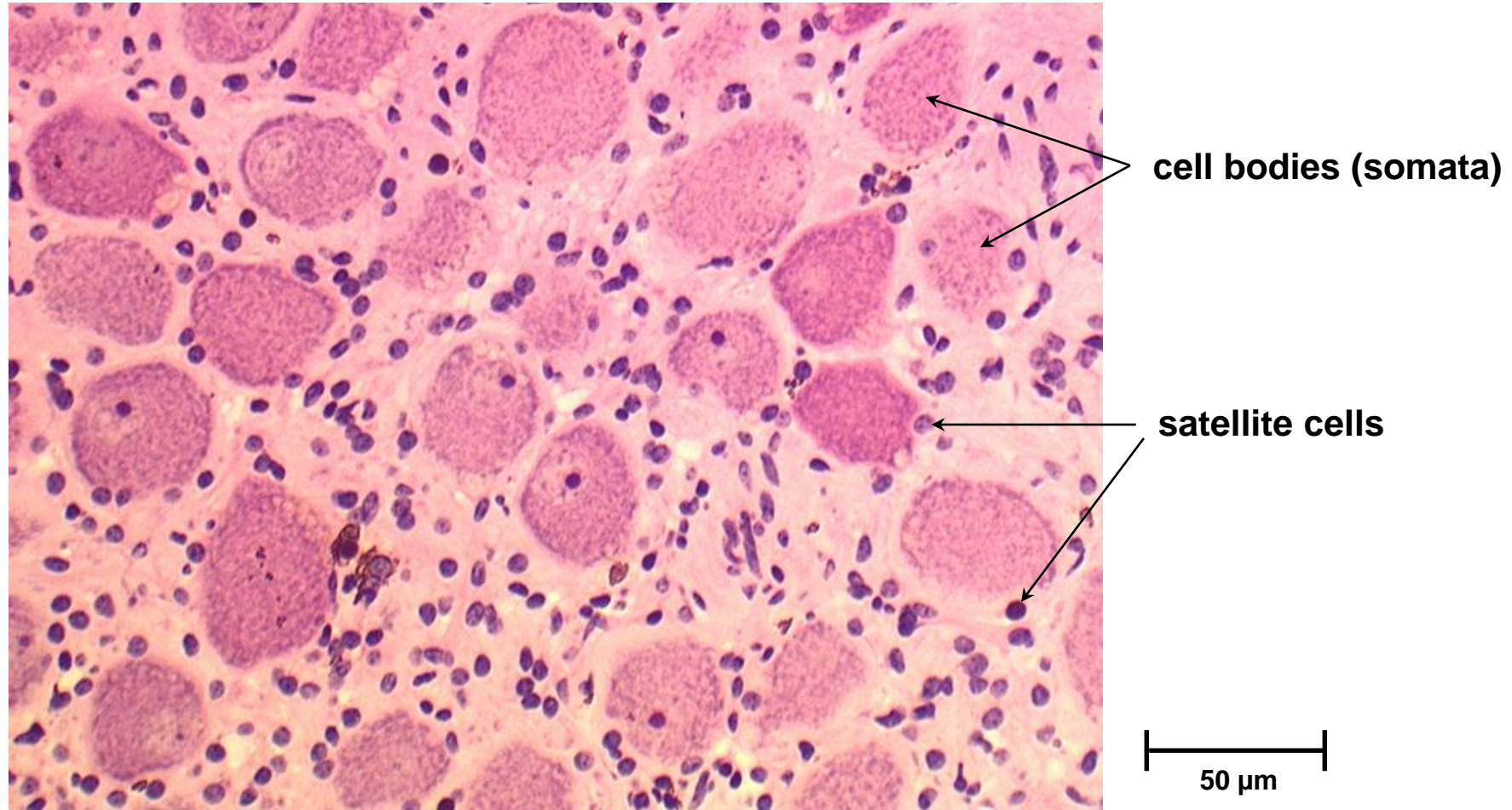
The cell bodies are distinct, surrounded by a single layer of satellite cells.



Neurons in autonomic ganglion

Cell bodies and fibre tracts mixed together.

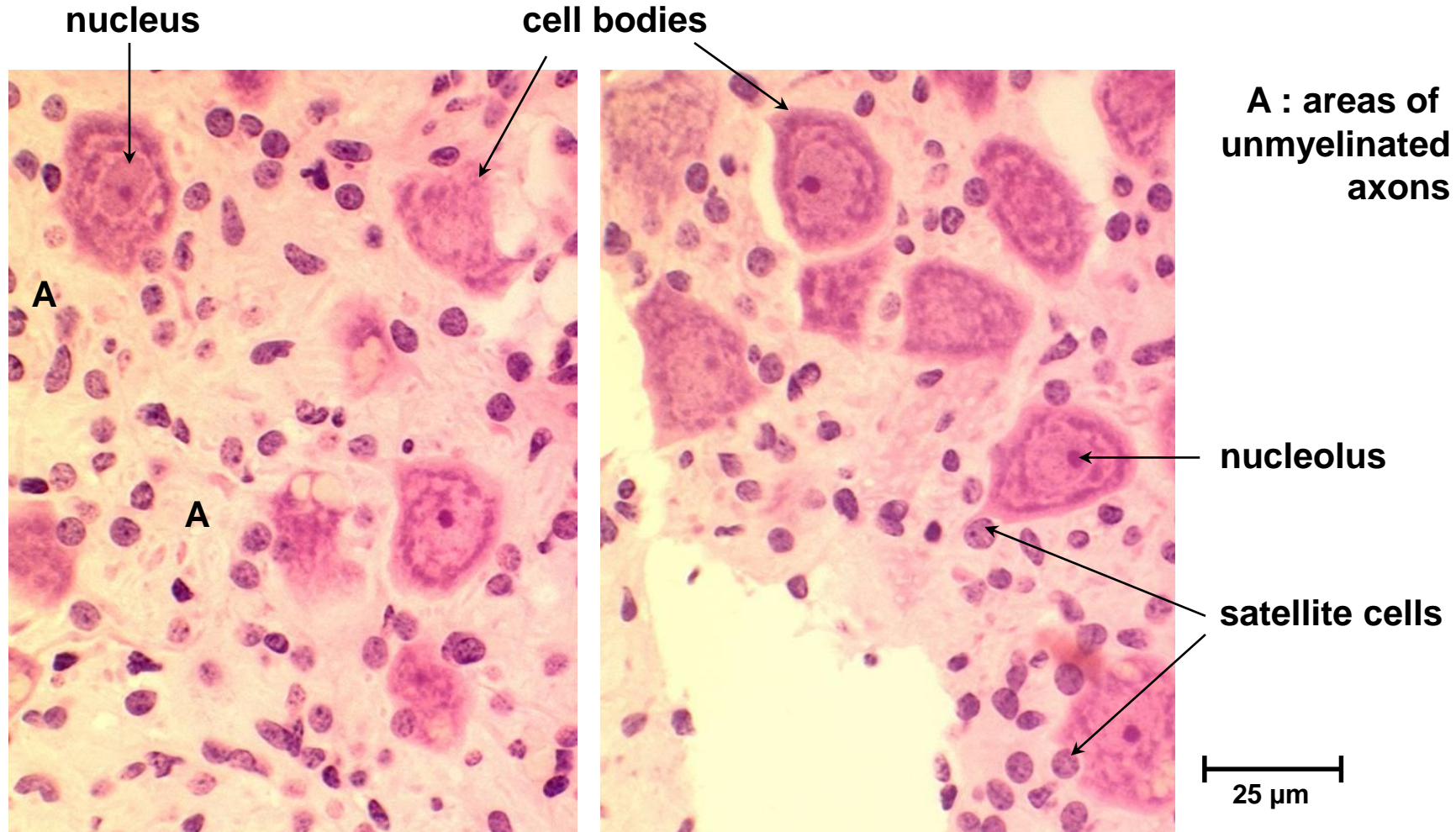
Thicker cut sections are needed to be able to see dendrites and axons.



Neurons in autonomic ganglion

Satellite cells only partly surround the neuron.

Unmyelinated fibres are interspersed with the somata.



Neurons in dorsal root ganglion

Neurons in autonomic ganglion

Identify the differences between these two ganglia; shape of cells, satellite cells, relationship between cells and fibre tracts.

Dorsal root ganglion.

Pseudo-unipolar cells.

**Satellite cells form complete covering.
(amphicytes)**

Cells and fibre tracts in separate regions.

Nucleus centrally placed.

Autonomic ganglion.

Multipolar cells.

**Satellite cell layer incomplete.
(amphicytes)**

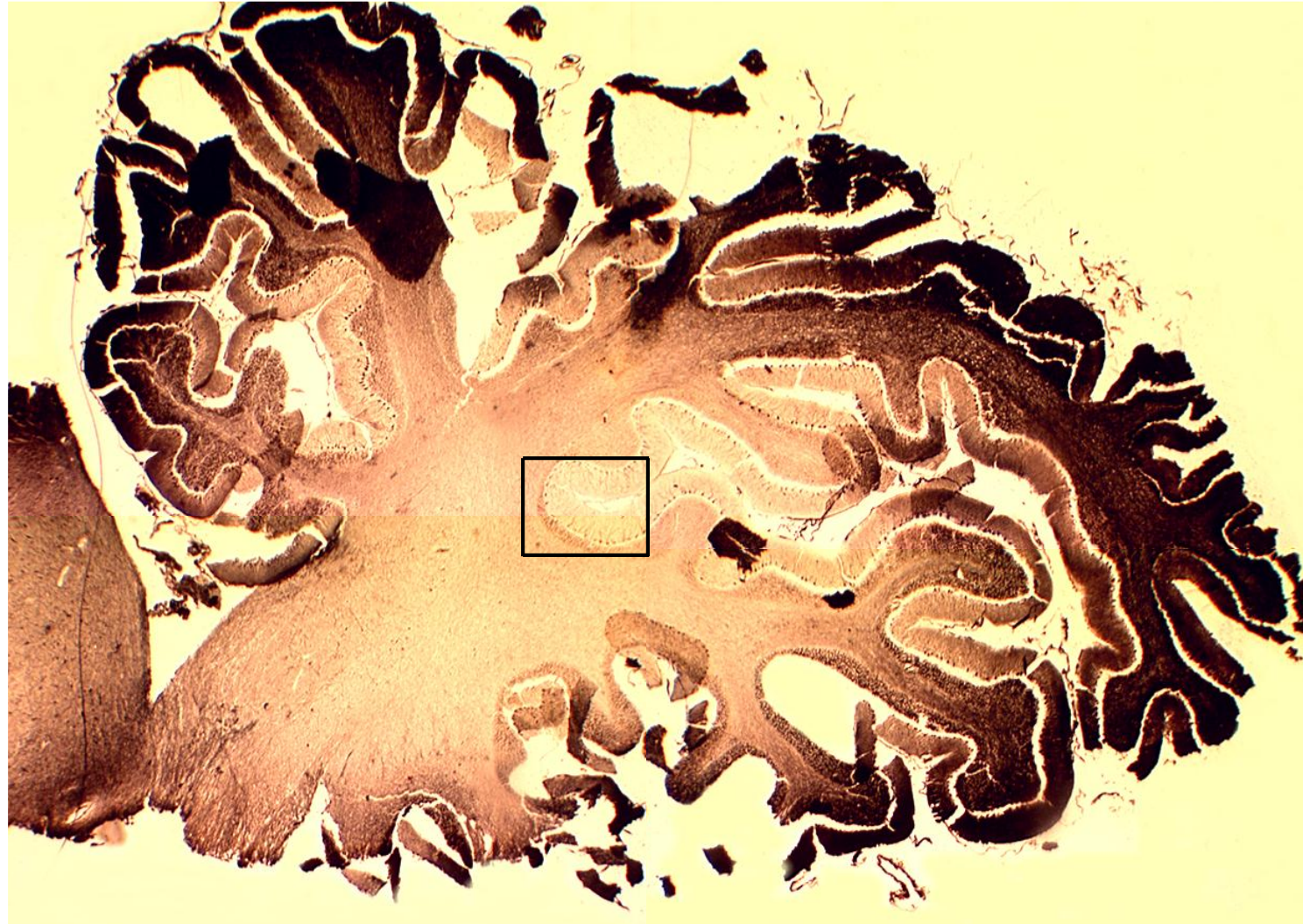
Cells and fibre tracts interspersed.

Nucleus usually off centre.

Sections of Brain tissue

Sections of brain Cerebellum

Low magnification view of slide. In the indicated areas Purkinje cells can be identified and are seen at higher magnification in the next picture.

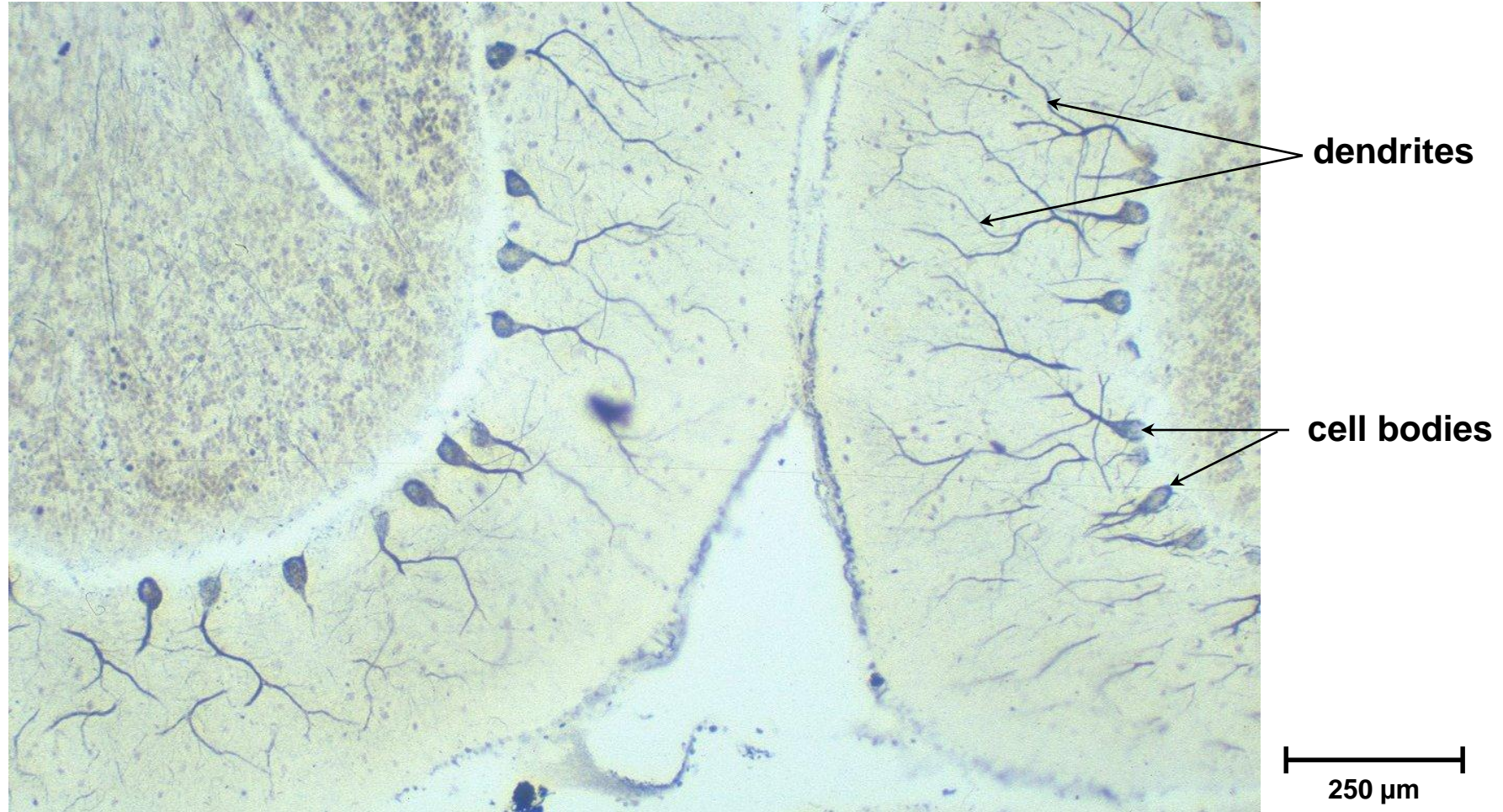


1.0 mm

Sections of brain

Cerebellum

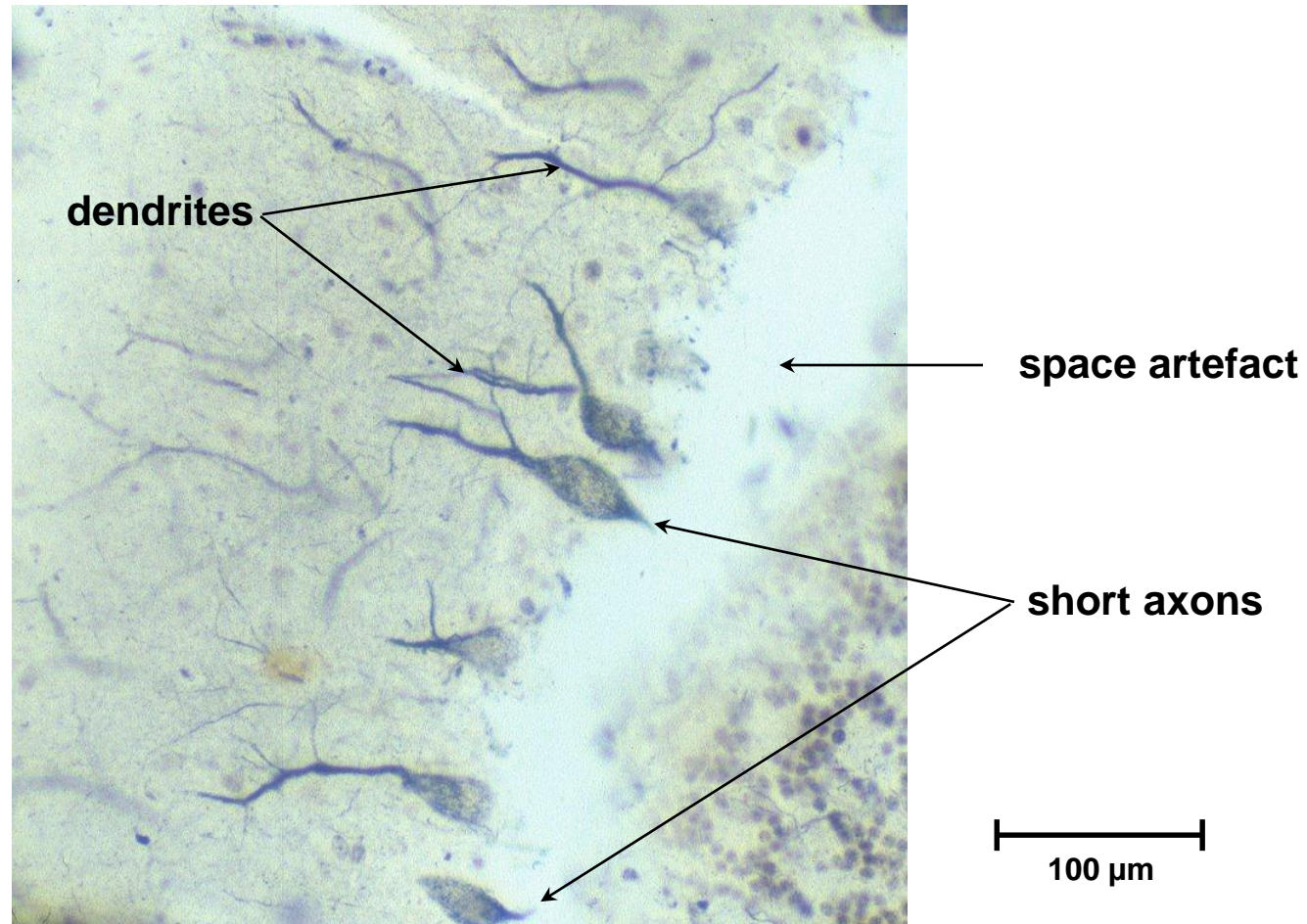
Purkinje cells : These cells have a very short axon but a massive dendritic tree.



Sections of brain Cerebellum

The short axons are visible in this picture.

Brain tissue is difficult to fix well. Shrinkage and space artefacts are often encountered.



Sections of brain

Cerebrum

Low magnification view of slide. In the indicated areas Pyramidal cells can be identified and are seen at higher magnifications in the next pictures.

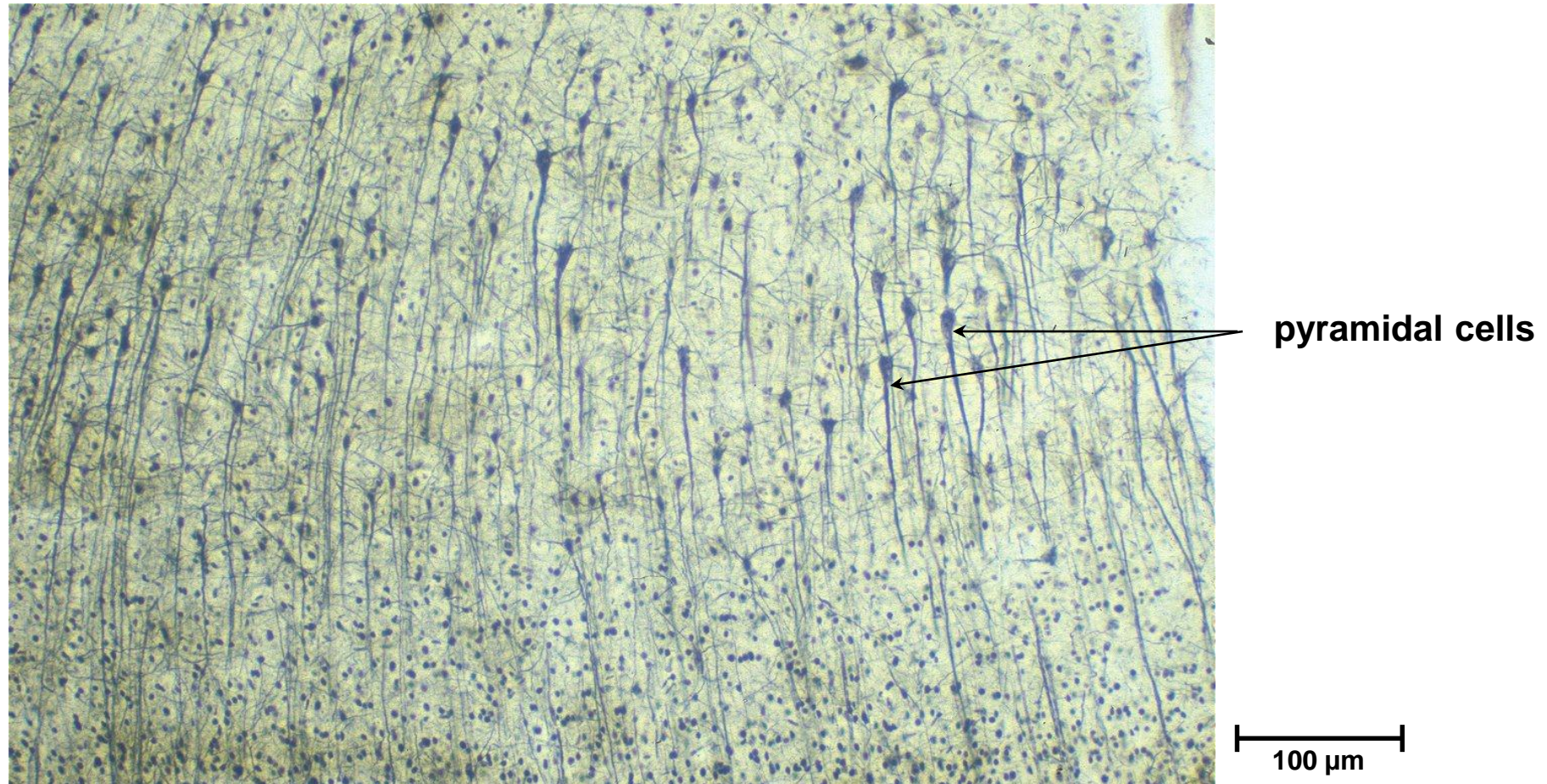


1.0 mm

Sections of brain

Cerebrum

Higher magnification view of slide. The Pyramidal cells can be identified and are seen again at even higher magnification in the next picture.

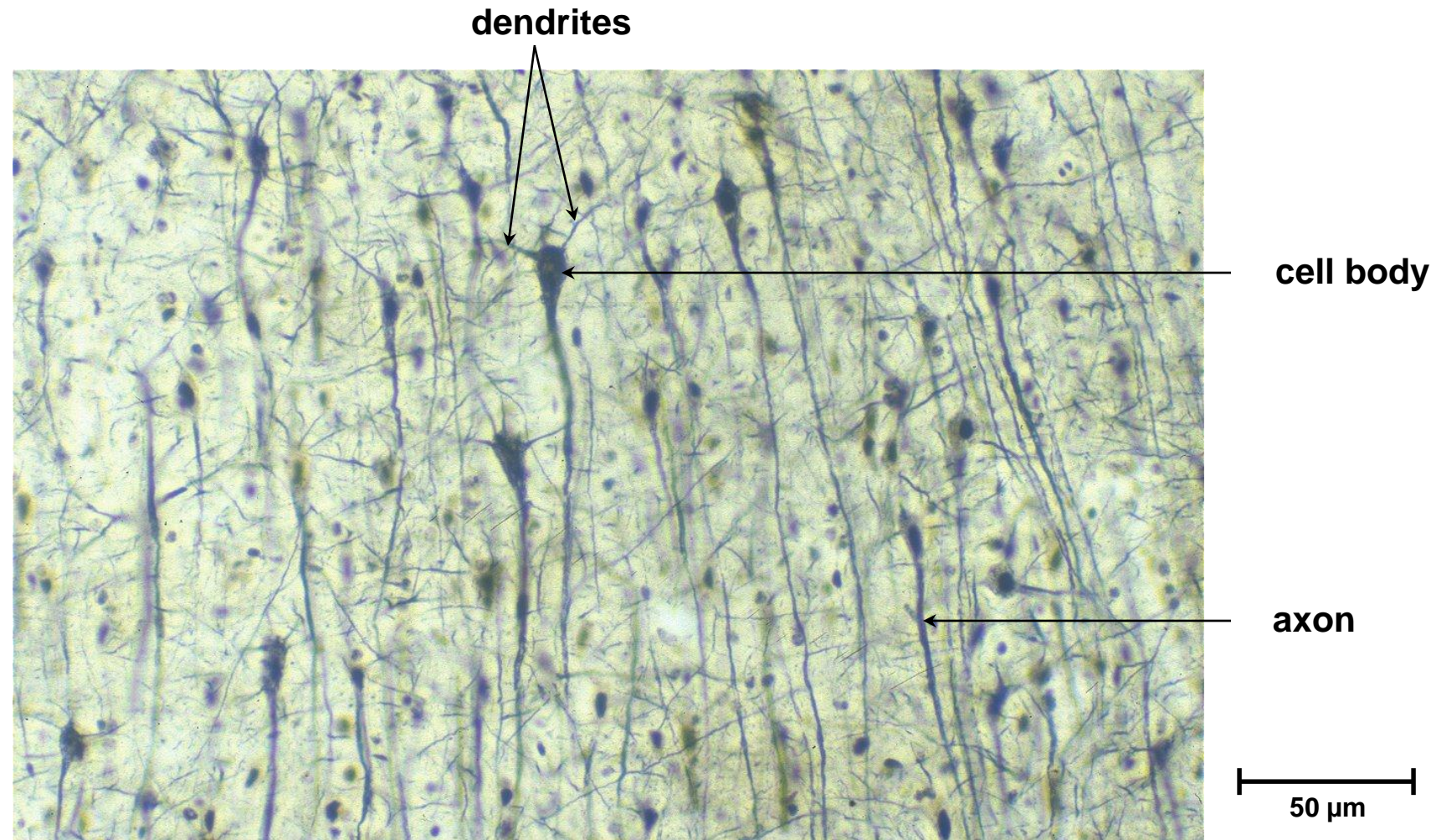


Sections of brain

Cerebrum

High magnification view of slide.

Pyramidal cells have a long axon and a shorter dendritic tree.



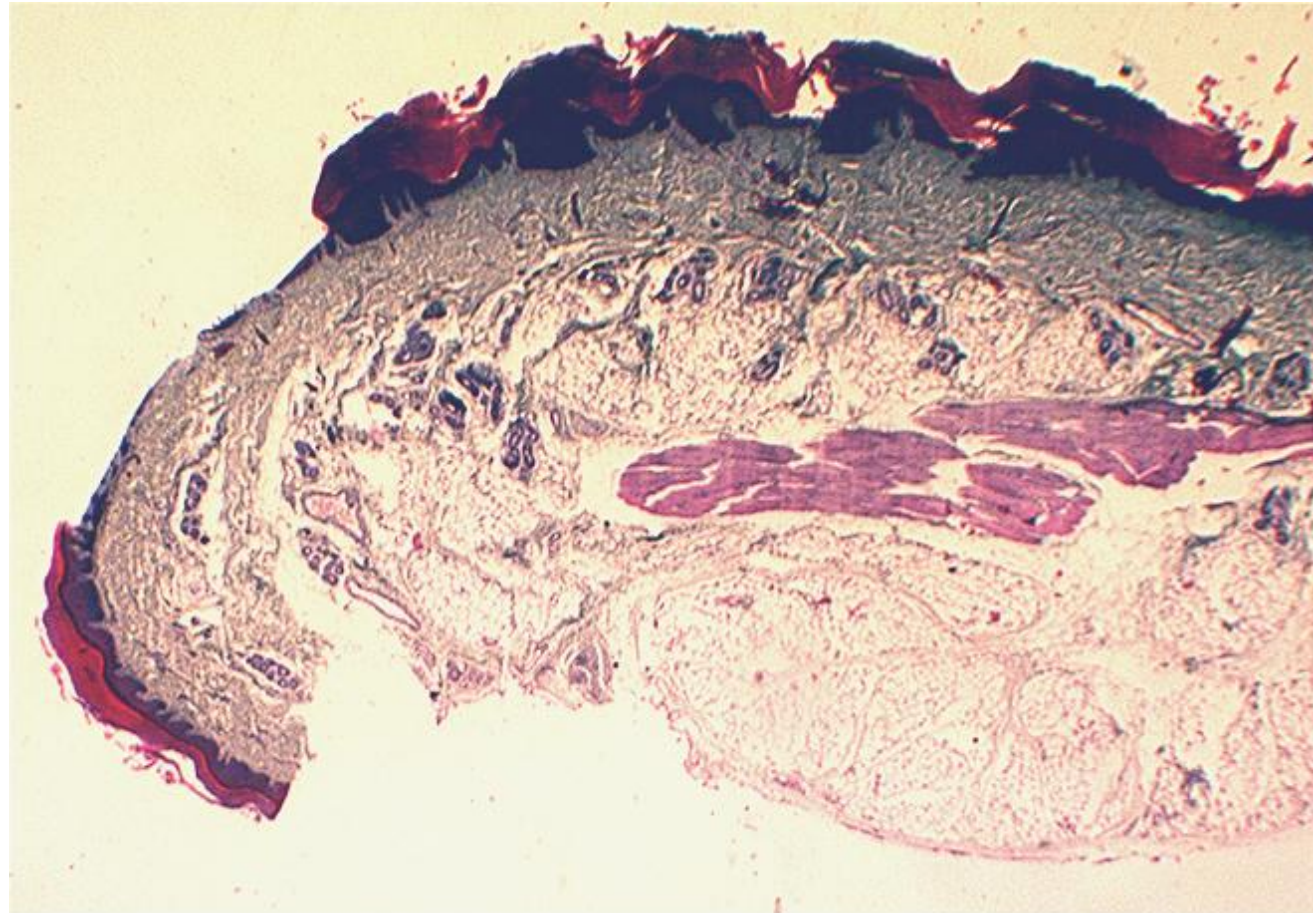
Sensory Receptors in Skin

SKIN to observe Sensory Receptors

digital skin of

monkey

Most of the sensory nerve fibres in the skin have free, uncapsulated endings and are concerned with detecting temperature, pain etc .



1.0 mm

SKIN to observe Sensory Receptors

digital skin of

monkey

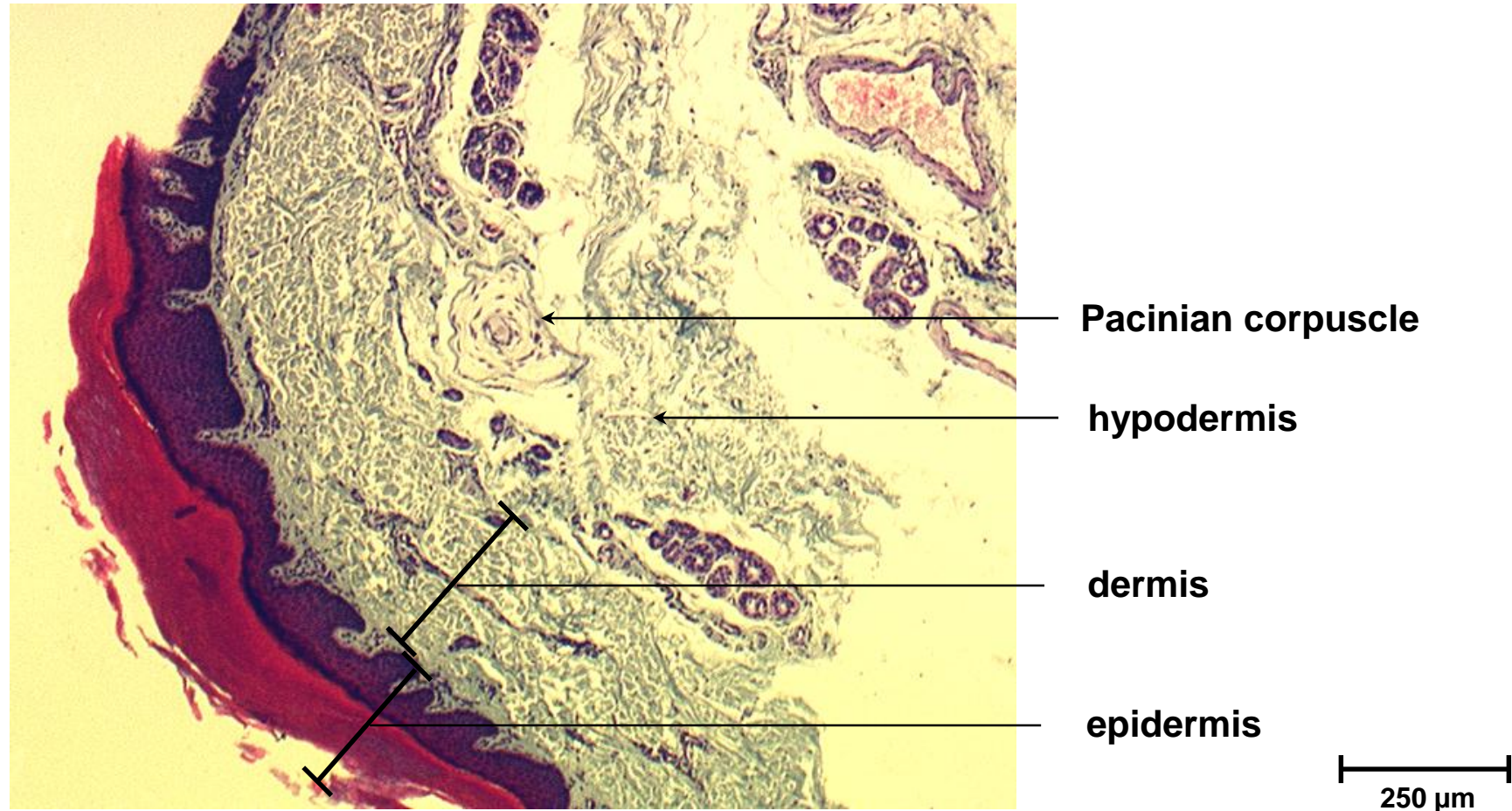
Pacinian corpuscles are found in the hypodermis.



1.0 mm

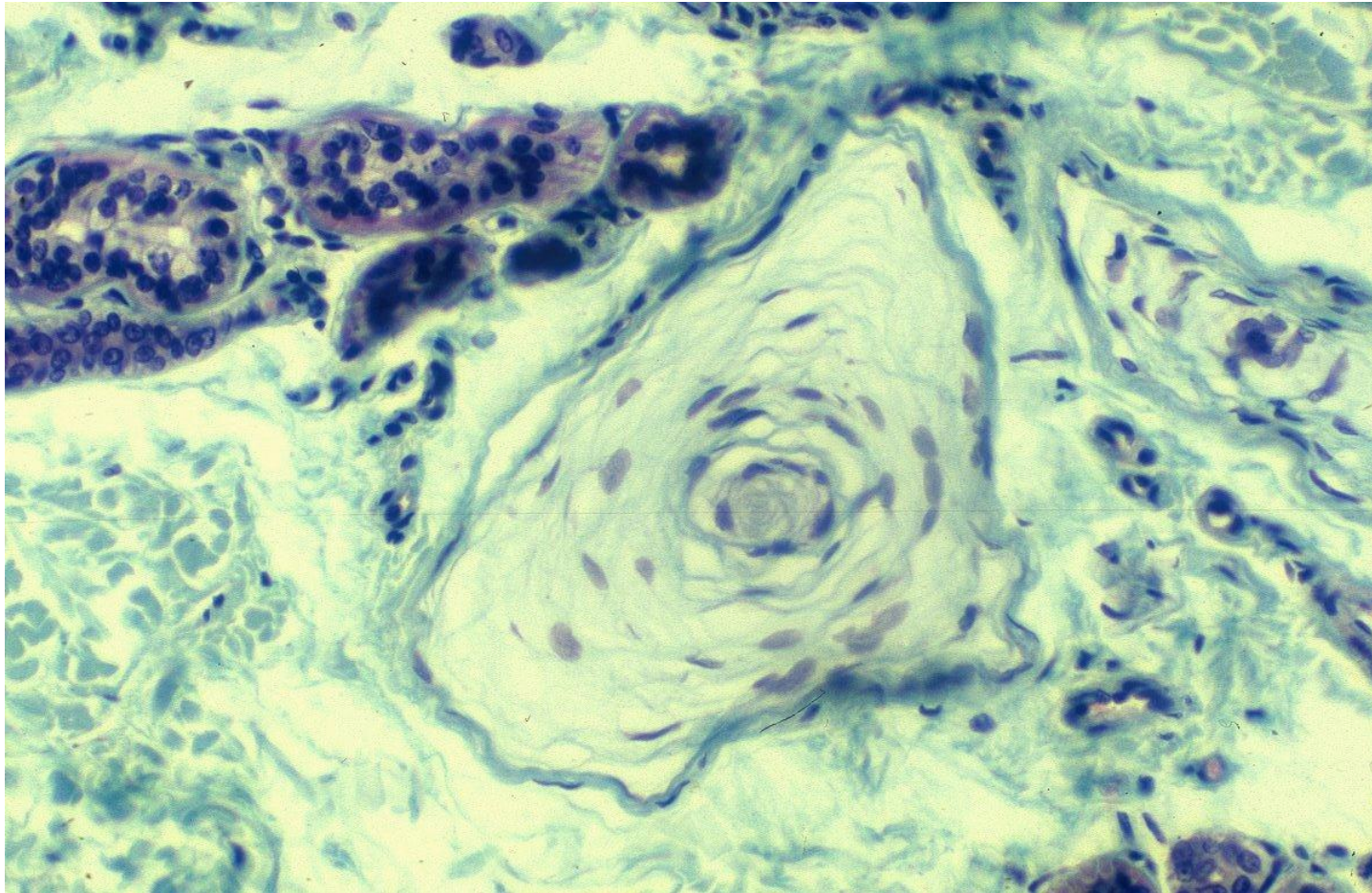
Skin to observe Sensory Receptors

Pacinian corpuscle.



Skin to observe Sensory Receptors

Pacinian corpuscle.



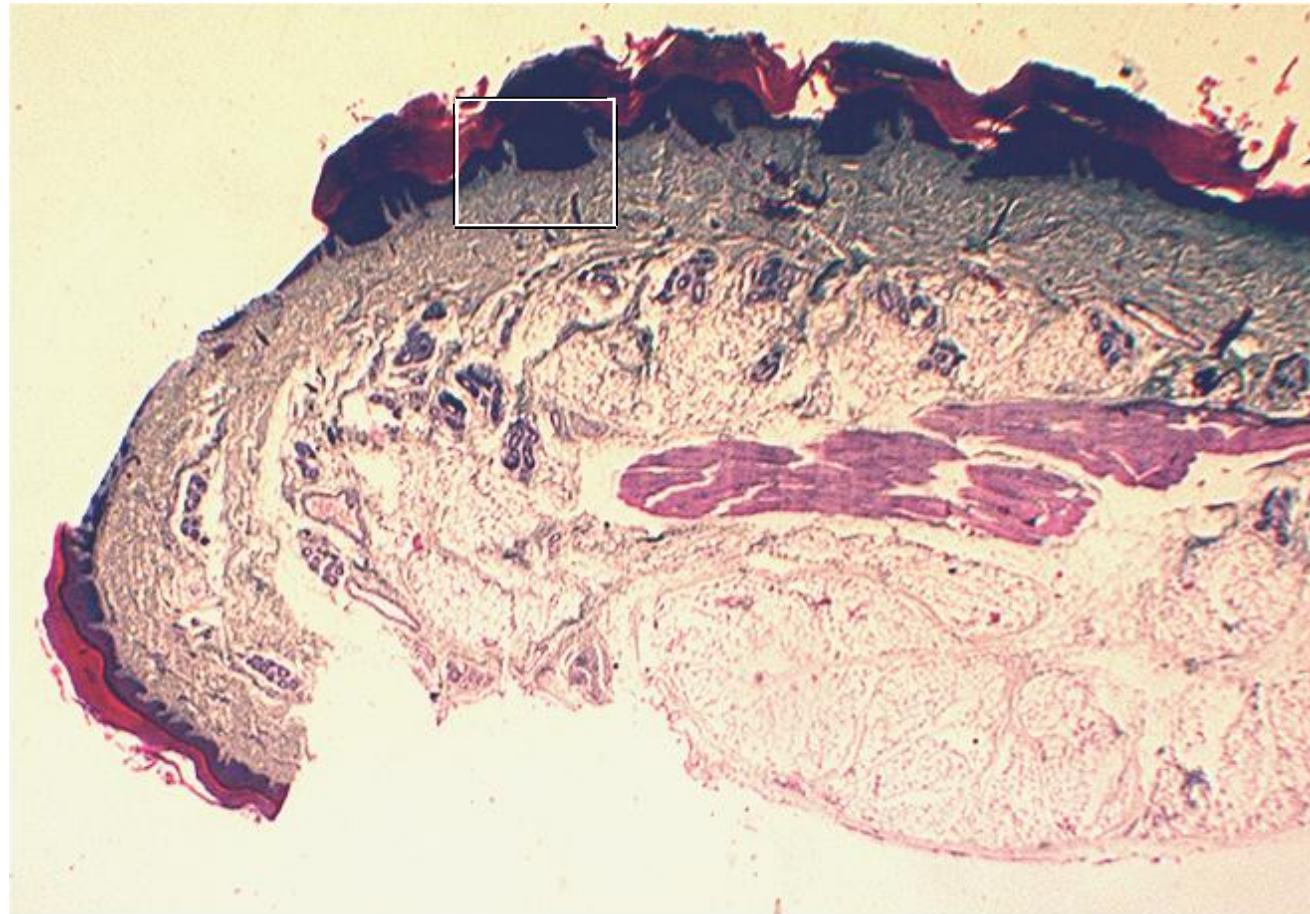
50 μ m

SKIN to observe Sensory Receptors

digital skin of

monkey

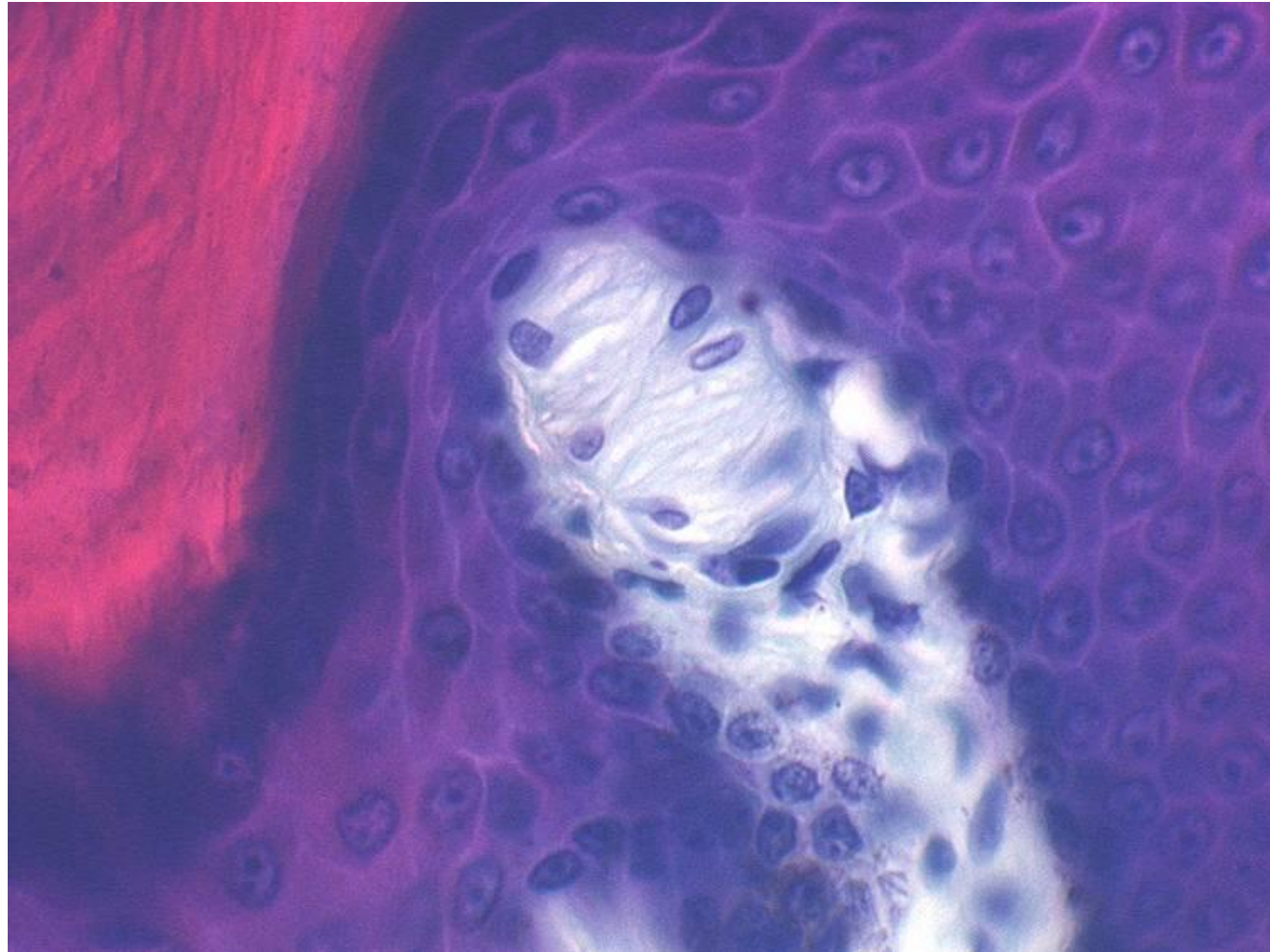
Meissner's corpuscles are found in the dermal papillae



1.0 mm

Skin to observe **Sensory Receptors**

Meissner's corpuscle.



25 μm