Anatomy and Physiology

Protective Structures of the Brain and Spinal Cord Neurotransmitters

The <u>meninges</u> are <u>three</u> layers of connective tissue that surround the brain and spinal cord.

They are known as:

- Dura mater
- Arachnoid mater
- Pia mater

Layer	Location	Description
Dura mater	*Outermost layer	*thickest and
		toughest of the three
		meninges
		*has two layers –
		outermost fused to
		the skull
Arachnoid mater	*Middle layer	*loosely attached to
		pia mater by network
		of strong fibers
		*subarachnoid space
		contains
		cerebrospinal fluid
		(CSF)
Pia mater		*lays directly on
	*attached to nervous	brain tissue
	tissue of brain and	*holds blood vessels
	spinal cord	that supply nutrients
		and O ₂ to brain &
		spinal cord

Neurotransmitters: chemicals with a specified purpose that provide communication between pre-synaptic neuron & post-synaptic neuron

Neurotransmitter	Function
Epinephrine	*FIGHT/FLIGHT hormone *Increase in BP, heart rate
Dopamine	*body's natural pain killer * "happy center"
Substance P	*associated with transmission of pain impulses & nausea *vomiting center in brainstem contains high volume of Substance P
GABA (Gama-aminobutyric acid)	*inhibitory neurotransmitter *often found in anti- anxiety/anti-convulsive medications
Cholecystokinin	*stimulates release of enzymes from the pancreas & causes gallbladder to release bile (stimulates digestion)

Serotonin	*sets body clock *helps induce sleep
Endorphins	*related to dopamine release *elicits "Runner's High"
Norepinephrine	*similar in function to epinephrine *stimulates increases in BP, heart rate
Glutamate	*plays important role in learning & memory *helps neurons grow connections between other neurons
Acetylcholine	*Released at neuromuscular junction *provides communication between nerve & muscle