

Brain

Your brain is like the your body; it serves as a supervisor to the organ head of s. Your brain does things like analyzing information, creating your thoughts and feelings, controlling motion, and regulating important automatic operations such as breathing, heart rate, sleep, and body temperature. Your brain also holds memories and lets learning, reasoning, and decision-making flow.

Cranial Nerves

The cranial nerves are 12 pairs of nerves that pop up directly from your brain. The cranial nerves transport information linking the brain and parts of the head and neck, and some organs inside. These nerves operate body functions like facial movement, eye movement, swallowing, and a few others.

Spinal Cord

Your spinal cord is a long tube tube-shaped structure attaching the brain to the rest of the body. Your spinal cord transports signals linking the brain and the peripheral nerves, and it controls speedy reflex actions, automatic

Spinal Nerves

There are 31 pairs of nerves in the spinal nerves that branch off the spinal cord. They ship sensory info from your body to your nervous system and motor commands from your brain and spinal cord to your muscles. These nerves allow voluntary motion and physical sensation all over your body.

Ganglia

The ganglia are clusters of nerve cell bodies that are found outside of the brain and spinal cord. They function as check stations where nerve signals are processed and redirected. Ganglia are mainly vital in running automatic operations like heart rate, digestion, and gland activity.

Peripheral Nerves

The peripheral nerves are small nerves that branch out from the cranial and spinal nerves all over your body. The peripheral nerves attach your brain and spinal cord to muscles, skin, and organs. These nerves let communication flow between the central nervous system and the remaining parts of the body.

