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## **QUESTION.**

### **DISCUSS THE SOMATOSENSORY PATHWAYS.**

The somatosensory system is composed of the neurons that makes sensing touch, temperature, and position in space possible. The somatosensory pathway will typically consist of three neurons: primary, secondary, and tertiary.

1. In the periphery, the primary neuron is the sensory receptor that detects sensory stimuli like touch or temperature. The cell body of the primary neuron is housed in the dorsal root ganglion of a spinal nerve or, if sensation is in the head or neck, the ganglia of the trigeminal or cranial nerves.
2. The secondary neuron acts as a relay and is located in either the spinal cord or the brainstem. This neuron's ascending axons will cross, or decussate, to the opposite side of the spinal cord or brainstem and travel up the spinal cord to the brain, where most will terminate in either the thalamus or the cerebellum.
3. Tertiary neurons have cells bodies in the thalamus and project to the post-central gyrus of the parietal lobe, forming a sensory homunculus in case of touch. Regarding posture, the tertiary neuron is located in the cerebellum.

### **PROCESSING.**

The primary somatosensory area of the human cortex is located in the postcentral gyrus of the parietal lobe. The postcentral gyrus is the location of the primary somatosensory area, the area of the cortex dedicated to the processing of touch information. At this location there is a map of sensory space referred to as a sensory homunculus. A cortical homunculus is the brain's physical representation of the human body; it is a neurological map of the anatomical divisions of the body. The surface area of cortex dedicated to a body part correlates with the amount of somatosensory input from that area. For example, there is a large area of cortex devoted to sensation in the hands, while the back requires a much smaller area. Somatosensory information involved with proprioception and posture is processed in the cerebellum.

### **FUNCTIONS.**

The somatosensory system functions in the body's periphery, spinal cord, and the brain.

- **Periphery;** Sensory receptors (i.e., thermoreceptors, mechanoreceptors, etc.) detect the various stimuli.

- **Spinal Cord;** Afferent pathways in the spinal cord serve to pass information from the periphery and the rest of the body to the brain.

- **Brain;** The postcentral gyrus contains Brodmann areas (BA) 3a, 3b, 1, and 2 that make up the somatosensory cortex. BA3a is involved with the sense of relative position of neighbouring body parts and the amount of effort being used during movement. BA3b is responsible for distributing somatosensory information to BA1 and shape and size information to BA2.

Somatosensory function is the ability to interpret bodily sensation. Sensation takes a number of forms, including touch, pressure, vibration, temperature, itch, tickle, and pain.

### **NUMBER OF SENSORY PATHWAYS.**

The dorsal column system (sometimes referred to as the dorsal column-medial lemniscus) and the spinothalamic tract are two major pathways that bring sensory information to the brain. The sensory pathways in each of these systems are composed of three successive neurons.

### **MAJOR NOTES.**

- The somatosensory system consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary neurons.

- Sensory receptors housed in the dorsal root ganglia project to secondary neurons of the spinal cord that decussate and project to the thalamus or cerebellum.

- Tertiary neurons project to the postcentral gyrus of the parietal lobe, forming a sensory homunculus.

- A sensory homunculus maps sub-regions of the cortical postcentral gyrus to certain parts of the body.

### **MEANING OF SOME MAJOR WORDS USED.**

**Decussate;** Where nerve fibers obliquely cross from one lateral part of the body to the other.

**Postcentral gyrus;** A prominent structure in the parietal lobe of the human brain and an important landmark that is the location of the primary somatosensory cortex, the main sensory receptive area for the sense of touch.

**Organization;** The quality of being constituted of parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation; to systematize.

**Thalamus;** Either of two large, ovoid structures of gray matter within the fore-brain that relay sensory impulses to the cerebral cortex.

