

Netter's Neuroscience Flash Cards: Adobe Reader DC (two-page view in full screen mode)

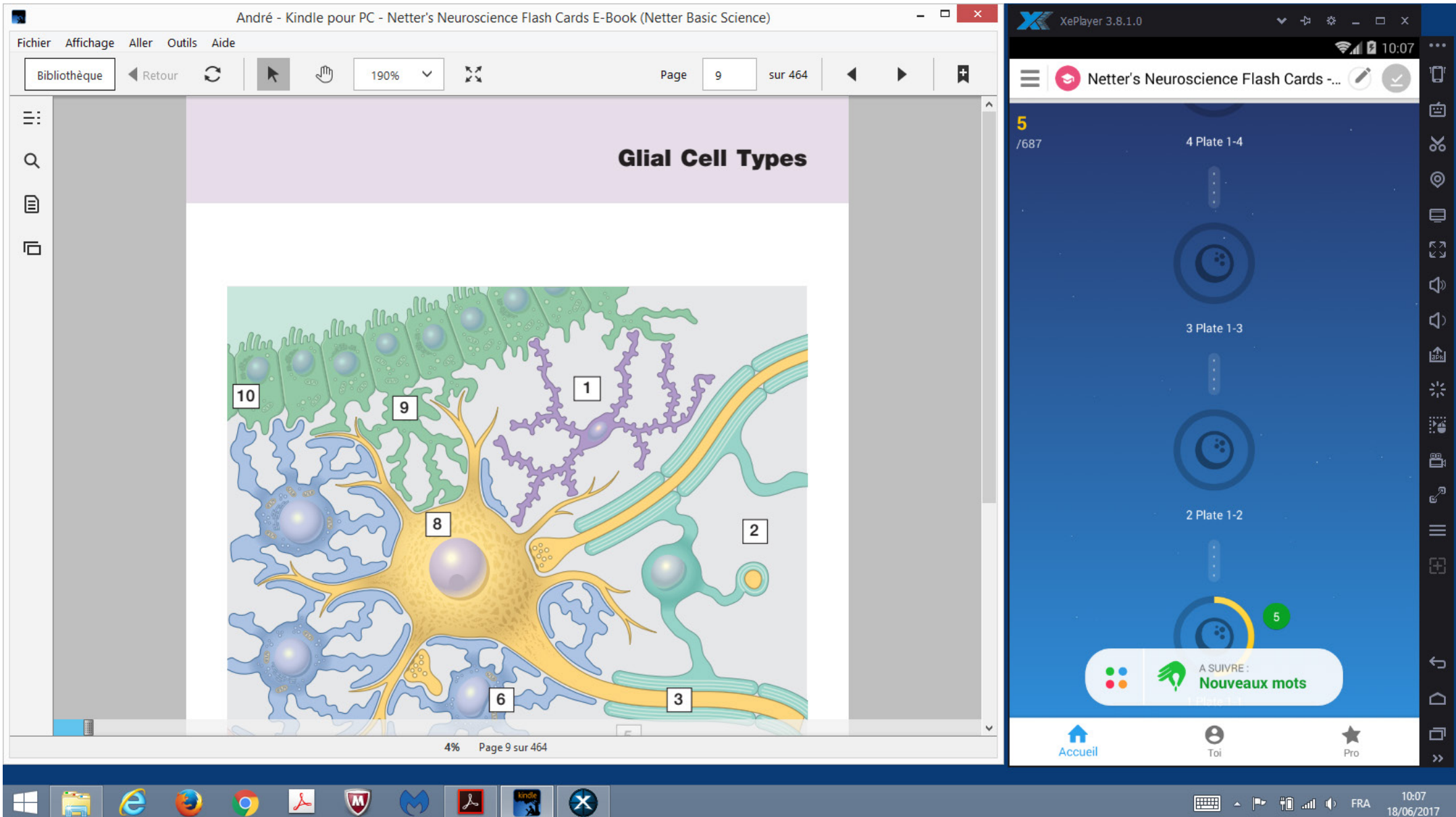
Phase 1: activate *short-term* memory *first*

Glial Cell Types	Glial Cell Types
<p data-bbox="969 1201 1066 1241">J. Perkins MS, MFA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Microglial cell2. Oligodendrocyte3. Axon4. Perivascular pericyte5. Astrocytic foot process6. Astrocyte7. Pia mater cells8. Neuron9. Tanycyte10. Ependymal cell <p data-bbox="1167 699 1883 991">Comment: Glial cells provide the supportive cellular structure and function for neurons. They act as scaffolding between neurons, sequester ions (potassium), insulate synaptic sites, provide trophic and molecular support for neurons (astrocytic functions), provide myelination of axons (oligodendrocyte function), phagocytize debris, participate in inflammatory responses, present antigens, and provide other immunologic and cytokine reactivity (microglial functions). Approximately 10 times more glial cells exist than neurons. Glial cells are the principal cell types that proliferate to form CNS tumors; neurons rarely form tumors.</p>
Overview of the Nervous System 1-3	Overview of the Nervous System See book 1.5

Learn labeled structure names and memorize their locations on the plate

Netter's Neuroscience Flash Cards: Kindle + Memrise Mobile (best combination for e-learning)

Phase 2: activate *long-term* memory *just afterwards*



Kindle: browse through plates (Plate 1-3 displayed here)

Memrise Mobile (XePlayer/Windows): learn using SRS