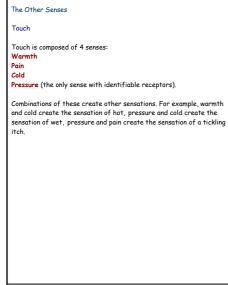
## 6\_Other Senses.notebook



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#### Pain

Pain is your body's way of letting you know that there is trouble. There is specific type of stimulus that triggers pain and there areno specific receptors for pain.

Phantom Limb Sensations occur when pain is felt in a nonexistent limb. Even though the leg is not present, the receptor neurons previously connected to them are still there and will fire, resulting in pain sensations.

#### Why do we feel pain?

Although there is no one theory Gate-Control Theory states that the spinal cord has "gates" that open or close to transmit pain impulsesSmall nerve fiber activity opens the gates and we feel pain whilelarge nerve fibers close the gates turning off pain. Hence, one way to treat pain is to stimulate "gate-closing" activity such as when you rub a sore shoulder or put ice on a bruised knee.

Pain is a physical and psychological sensation. Distraction methods, such as La maze, where attention is focused elsewhere, can ease the pain that one feels. Other treatments that may affect gate-control includeacupuncture, electrical stimulation, and exercise.

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#### Taste

Taste is a Chemical Sense composed of 4 basic senses Sweet, Sour, Salty, and Bitter

Taste receptors or taste buds (found not only on the tongue but also at the back of mouth) regenerate every 1 or 2 weeks, but age, smoking, and alcohol will lower your number of taste buds and reduce your taste sensitivity.

Sensory Interaction is when one sense affects another sense. For example, tastir apples and potatoes seem the same if we cannot see it or smell it (blindfolded wit) nose plugged). Generally, one must be able to smell their food as well as taste it ir to distinguish its flavor.

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### Smell

Smell or  $\mbox{Olfaction}$  is also a  $\mbox{chemical sense}$  that directly transmits information from the nose to the temporal lobe .

**\*\*Important note** : It is the only sense that does not first relay impulses to the thalamus. Instead, information is sent from the receptors to the olfactory nerve that directs this information to the olfactory bulb at the front base of the brain. It is then forwarded to the smell cortex in the temporal lobe as well as other brain regions, especially the limbic system involved in memory and emotion.

Olfactory receptors recognize odors individually and therefore there are many different receptors to detect the thousands of odors that we come in contact with.

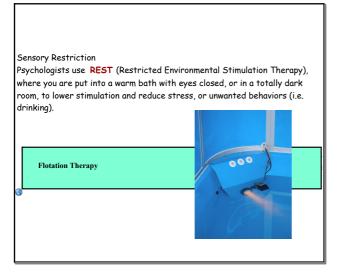
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Body Position and Movement

Kinesthesis is our sense of body position and movement using motion sensors the muscles, tendons and joints.

withular sacs in the inner ear in order to monitor head position in related and therefore is very important for our sense of balance .

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