There are a hundred billion neurons in the human brain, all of which are in use.

Sensory circuits (sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste) bring information to the nervous system, whereas motor circuits send information to muscles and glands.

Proper nervous system function involves coordinated action of neurons in many brain regions.

Each neuron communicates with many other neurons to form circuits and share information.

Synapses are chemical or electrical junctions that allow electrical signals to pass from neurons to other cells.

Action potentials are electrical signals carried along neurons.

Electrical signals in muscles cause contraction and movement.

Changes in the amount of activity at a synapse can enhance or reduce its function.

Communication between neurons is strengthened or weakened by an individual's activities, such as exercise, stress, and drug use.

The brain is organized to recognize sensations, initiate behaviors, and store and access memories that can last a lifetime.

Neuroscience research has formed the basis for significant progress in treating a large number of disorders.

Action potentials are electrical signals carried along neurons.

The brain is the body's most complex organ.

Sensory stimuli are converted to electrical signals.

Motor circuits send information to muscles and glands.

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