

# The brain

Psychology



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Brain and Neurology Brain and Neurology Brain Size and Consciousness: The assertion regarding human brain to be more conscious when the size of brain is relatively larger can be arbitrary. This can be well-understood in the context of mammals. Considerably, elephants have larger brains and monkeys have smaller sized brains but this does not state that monkeys are less conscious than elephants. Similarly, humans in the early ages had relatively larger brains than in the present time. This does not affect the consciousness of humans but rather the intellect and capability of gaining more knowledge. In case, the humans are more likely to gain their brain sizes, they will end up in having increased capability of becoming knowledgeable but it does not have to do anything with the consciousness (Liljenström & Århem, 2007).

## 2. Schizophrenia's Desirable Attributes:

It has been noted that the psychologists have considered schizophrenia as a diseases which can be deadly enough to take the person's ability to function normally. But there are some of the traits of schizophrenia that are considered desirable (Liljenström & Århem, 2007). Notably, a schizophrenic patient longs to see what others can't see and hear what others can't hear. Human artistic abilities and insights are majorly because of the depression that they undergo. Herein depression must be considered as a disease as per psychologists. In similar ways, on head injury, schizophrenia opens a way to the artistic abilities of humans where they stress on thought-process (Carlson, 2010).

## 3. Glia functions for Axon, Soma, dendrite

Neurons are made up of different cells which are mostly common. Among different common cells include axon, soma and dendrite. Glia is a brain cell  
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which is describes glue that digests the dead neurons. It should be noted that the functions of the glia include manufacturing of the myelin for neurons. The axon, soma and dendrite are all shared with a gluing agent by glia that makes them cells creating myelin for the neurons (Carlson, 2010).

#### 4. The difference between Neurotransmitters and Sodium Ions:

The great distinction which makes it easier for us to understand the difference between the neurotransmitters and sodium ions is the way these would travel in the brain. Sodium ions travel outside the membrane. These are travelled in a concentrated manner which makes its functions to be synthetic. On the other hand, neurotransmitters travel in the minute gap of cells. These cells are not concentrated and are more likely to react with the protein in the membrane (Carlson, 2010).

#### 5. Drugs as Poison:

The great physician Paracelsus died with an augmented start to the era when physiologists claimed drugs to be poisonous for humans. It was being noted that the effects of drugs can be helpful till the time it is able to create stabilizing effect. The drugs can poison a person on the synaptic level when depolarization of the membrane. It should be noted that the calcium ions are more likely to affect the body of a person on its synaptic region. The quality of the ions in the drug is capable to make damage to the person (Carlson, 2010).

#### References List

Carlson, N. (2010). *Foundations of Behavioral Neuroscience*. New York: Pearson Education.

Liljenström, H., & Århem, P. (2007). *Consciousness Transitions: Phylogenetic, Ontogenetic, and Physiological Aspects*. New York: Elsevier.

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