11.4

HIGHER BRAIN FUNCTIONS: THE EEG, SLEEP AND LEARNING

A characteristic of all excitable tissues is that they are capable of generating and propagating signals that involve changes in the electrical charge on the cell membrane. We have described these changes in earlier modules and given them the names of action potentials and local potentials. The neurons of the brain are constantly generating these electrical signals. These electrical signals can be detected by sensitive electrodes strategically placed on the skin of the scalp and recorded on an instrument known as an electroencephalograph.

Electroencephalogram
Sleep
Memory and Learning