



The Auditory System ^[1]

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The auditory system is a body system that is responsible for the sense of hearing. It is divided into two subsystems- the peripheral auditory system (outer ear, middle ear and inner ear) and the central auditory system (from the cochlear nucleus up to the primary auditory cortex).

Peripheral Auditory System

Outer Ear

The pinna are the parts of the outer ear that appear as folds of cartilage. They surround the ear canal and function as sound wave reflectors and attenuators when the waves hit them. The pinna helps the brain identify the direction from where the sounds originated. From the pinna, the sound waves enter a tube-like structure called auditory canal. This canal serves as a sound amplifier. The sound waves travel through the canal and reach the tympanic membrane (eardrum), the canal's end.

Middle Ear

As the sound waves hit the eardrum, the sensory information goes into an air-filled cavity through lever-teletype bones called ossicles. The three ossicles include the hammer (malleus), anvil (incus), and stirrup (stapes). These delicate bones convert the sound vibrations made when the sound waves hit the ear \drum into sound vibrations of higher pressure. These transformed vibrations (still in wave form) enter the oval window.

Inner Ear

Beyond the oval window is the inner ear. This segment of the ear is filled with liquid rather than air, that is why there is a need of conversion of low pressure sound vibrations to higher pressure ones in the middle ear. The main structure in the inner ear is called the cochlea, where the sensory info in wave form is transformed into the neural form. The cochlear duct contains the organ of Corti. This organ is comprised of inner hair cells that turn the vibrations into electric neural signals. Each hair innervates many auditory nerve fibers, and these fibers form the auditory nerve. The auditory nerve (for hearing) combines with the vestibular nerve (for balance), forming cranial nerve VIII or the vestibulocochlear nerve.

Central Auditory System

Once the sound waves are turned into neural signals, they travel through cranial nerve VIII, reaching different anatomical structures where the neural information is further processed. The cochlear nucleus is the first site of neural processing, followed by the superior olivary complex located in the pons, and then processed in the inferior colliculus at the midbrain. The neural information ends up at the relay center of the brain, called the thalamus. The info is then passed to the primary auditory cortex of the brain, situated in the temporal lobe.

Primary Auditory Cortex

The primary auditory cortex receives auditory information from the thalamus. The left posterior superior temporal gyrus is responsible for the perception of sound, and in the primary auditory cortex is the region where the attributes of sound (pitch, rhythm, frequency, etc.) are processed.

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