

An editorial on Sense organs

Lina Gomez

Editorial Note

A sense is an individual's physiological ability to produce data for perception. A range of fields, including neuroscience, cognitive psychology (or cognitive science), and psychology of perceiving, study the senses and their function, classification, and concept. Each sensation has its own sensory perceptions or organ in the neurological system. Humans possess a wide range of senses such as capabilities of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch is the capacity through which the brain receives an external stimulation. Heat (thermoception), kinesthetic sense (proprioception), pain (nociception), balance (equilibrioception), and numerous interior stimuli are among the stimuli that can be detected besides those regulated by the traditional senses. In the human species, sense is the main important way of survival. As a result, the science of sensation is found in practically every aspect of nature and human culture, as well as in almost every field of study.

Perception of vision - The ability to perceive the surroundings by analyzing info included in visible light is known as visual perception. Eyesight, sight, or vision is all terms for the perception that results. The vision network refers to the numerous physiologic systems engaged in seeing as a whole, and it is the subject of extensive study in psychology, cognitive science, neuroscience, and molecular biology collectively known as Vision Science.

Perception of Hearing- Audition is the capacity to sense sounds via an organ such as the ear by recognizing vibrations, alterations in the pressure of the surrounding medium over time.

Olfaction- The sense of smell is referred to as olfaction. This sense is transmitted by specialized sensory cells in vertebrates' nasal cavities. Odorant molecules bind to specific places on the olfactory receptors of people, causing olfaction. The presence of smell is detected by these receptors.

Perception of Taste- The sensory perception of food or other materials on the tongue is known as gustation. Taste is the experience generated whenever a component in the mouth chemically combines with taste receptor cells on taste buds. Flavors of food or other things are determined by taste, olfaction, and trigeminal nerve stimulation (which registers texture, pain, and temperature).

Haptic perception- The process of recognizing objects by touch is known as haptic perception. It combines somatosensory awareness of features on the surface of the skin (e.g., edges, curvature, and texture) with range of motion of hand orientation and shape. Touch can be used to quickly and accurately recognize three-dimensional objects.

Consciousness- It is defined as the quality or state of being aware of anything externally or even within itself. Sentience, consciousness, subjectivity, the capacity to perceive or emotion, alertness, a sense of selfhood, and the mind's executive control system has all been defined.

What actually happens in our body when we sense something?

There are many distinct types of cells in our body. Some of these cells aid in the treatment of our several senses, each of which entails a distinct type of perception cell. Photons of light are detected by cells in our eyes, which are tiny, sensitive organs. The varied vibrations of sound waves are sensed by our ears. All of those cells are connected to our brain and nervous system, which sends messages from those specific cells to our brain. They're then transformed into a message. Touching an ice cube may appear to be a straightforward task. Your brain tells you "it's cold," but you don't believe it. It necessitates a large number of specialized cells as well as a large amount of time. To convey impulses to the brain, a complicated transmission mechanism is used. Then, once the major messaging, your brain must decipher what it means. Continuing to provide you the correct picture, a sound, a smell, a taste, or a sensation And it's all occurs at lightning speed!

Lina Gomez

Editorial Note Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Treatment