Chapter 14-Peripheral Nerves

Across
1. a process whereby electronic monitoring of a normally automatic bodily function is used to train someone to acquire voluntary control of that function.
2. is the anterior division of a spinal nerve.
8. an area of the skin supplied by nerves from a single spinal root.
13. web of nerves in the lumbar region of the body which forms part of the larger lumbosacral plexus.
17. the one of the two roots of a spinal nerve that passes anteriorly from the spinal cord separating the anterior and lateral funiculi and that consists of motor fibers.
18. the dorsal part of each somite in a vertebrate embryo, giving rise to the skeletal musculature.
19. synapses within the sympathetic ganglia, preganglionic sympathetic neurons release acetylcholine, a chemical messenger that binds and activates nicotinic acetylcholine receptors on postganglionic neurons.
20. calms down the CNS after sympathetic division.

Down
3. motor neuron that forms a synapse with one or more preganglionic motor neurons, is located outside the central nervous system and has its unmyelinated axon ending in smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, or a gland.
4. a site on a cell that, upon interaction with epinephrine or norepinephrine, controls vasoconstriction, intestinal relaxation, pupil dilation, and other physiological processes.
5. is damage to or disease affecting nerves, which may impair sensation, movement, gland or organ function, or other aspects of health, depending on the type of nerve affected.
6. any of a class of drugs that prevent the stimulation of the adrenergic receptors responsible for increased cardiac action. Beta blockers are used to control heart rhythm, treat angina, and reduce high blood pressure.
7. known as the blink reflex, is an involuntary blinking of the eyelids elicited by stimulation of the cornea.
8. of, relating to, resembling, producing, or mediating the parasympathetic nervous system.
9. neurological systems that receive afferent input from sensory receptors outside the brain and spinal cord and that control voluntary movement, gland or organ function, or other aspects of health.
10. known as the emergency system, it regulates the body’s unconscious actions.
11. sympathetic ganglia which lie between the paravertebral ganglia and the target organ.
12. neurotransmitters released by neuron terminal of a neuron
13. paired with visceral nerves carrying fibers of the autonomic nervous system
14. carries nerve impulses back and forth between the central nervous system, which is the brain and the spinal cord, and the skeletal muscles, skin, and sensory organs.
15. the posterior division of a spinal nerve.