

Fun with Nerves

Glial cell	Action potential	Myelin
Schwann cell	Astrocytes	Motor
Axon	Type C	Ganglion
Depolarizes	Circuit	Synaptic

1. The tight-junctioned epithelial cells that surround blood vessels are supported by _____, to create the blood-brain barrier.
2. A nerve fires when its membrane _____ due to a massive influx of sodium ions.
3. The “all or none” aspect of the _____ means that the axon either fires... or it doesn't.
4. Multiple neurons can operate together in a _____.
5. _____ neurons are slow. This type of neuron gives rise to slow-onset, dull, intense pain, for example.
6. Faster nerve pathways are insulated with _____, enabling them to create salutatory, rather than continuous, conduction.
7. A group of cell bodies is called a nucleus in the CNS and a _____ in the PNS.
8. An ependymal cell is a type of _____, not a neuron.
9. The dendrites of a neuron process and integrate incoming information to decide whether or not to send an action potential away from the cell body via the _____.
10. The cell body of a _____ surrounds the myelin sheath to create a tube called a neurolemma. The neurolemma helps re-grow the myelin sheath if it is damaged. (In the PNS only, of course.)
11. The final efferent act of most neurons is to release neurotransmitters into a _____ cleft in order to send an inhibitory or excitatory message to another neuron.
12. Both autonomic and somatic nervous systems include sensory and _____ divisions of neurons.