

Let's Celebrate the PNS!

Autonomic	Urinary bladder	Trigeminal nerve
Glossopharyngeal	Dorsal root	Lumbar plexus
Acetylcholine	Adrenal medulla	Dorsal rami
Phrenic nerve	Sympathetic	Parasympathetic
Spinal	Kidneys	Splanchnic nerves

1. The _____ division of the common spinal nerves supply the muscles and skin of the local posterior body.
2. The _____ of the spinal nerve is made up of afferent, sensory fibers.
3. The gag reflex and the monitoring of blood pressure in the carotid arteries are shared by the _____ nerve and the vagus nerve.
4. The _____ secretes norepinephrine and epinephrine directly into the bloodstream thereby prolonging the effects of the _____ nervous system.
5. Referred pain from the _____ can show up on the buttocks and the medial portion of the interior thighs.
6. Referred pain from the _____ can extend from the lateral and inferior ribs down to the lateral portions of the thigh.
7. _____ nervous system ganglia are usually in the target organ and use _____ as a neurotransmitter.
8. The femoral nerve is created by the _____, a intertwining of the ventral rami of _____ nerves.
9. The largest cranial nerve, the _____ collects sensory information from most of the face and jaw and also changes the shape of the lens in the eye.
10. The _____ is developed from the cervical plexus and helps control the diaphragm for breathing.
11. The _____ are preganglionic neurons of the sympathetic nervous system that do not synapse in the paravertebral ganglia, but rather extend out closer to the target organs below the diaphragm.
12. The _____ nervous system consists primarily of reflex pathways.