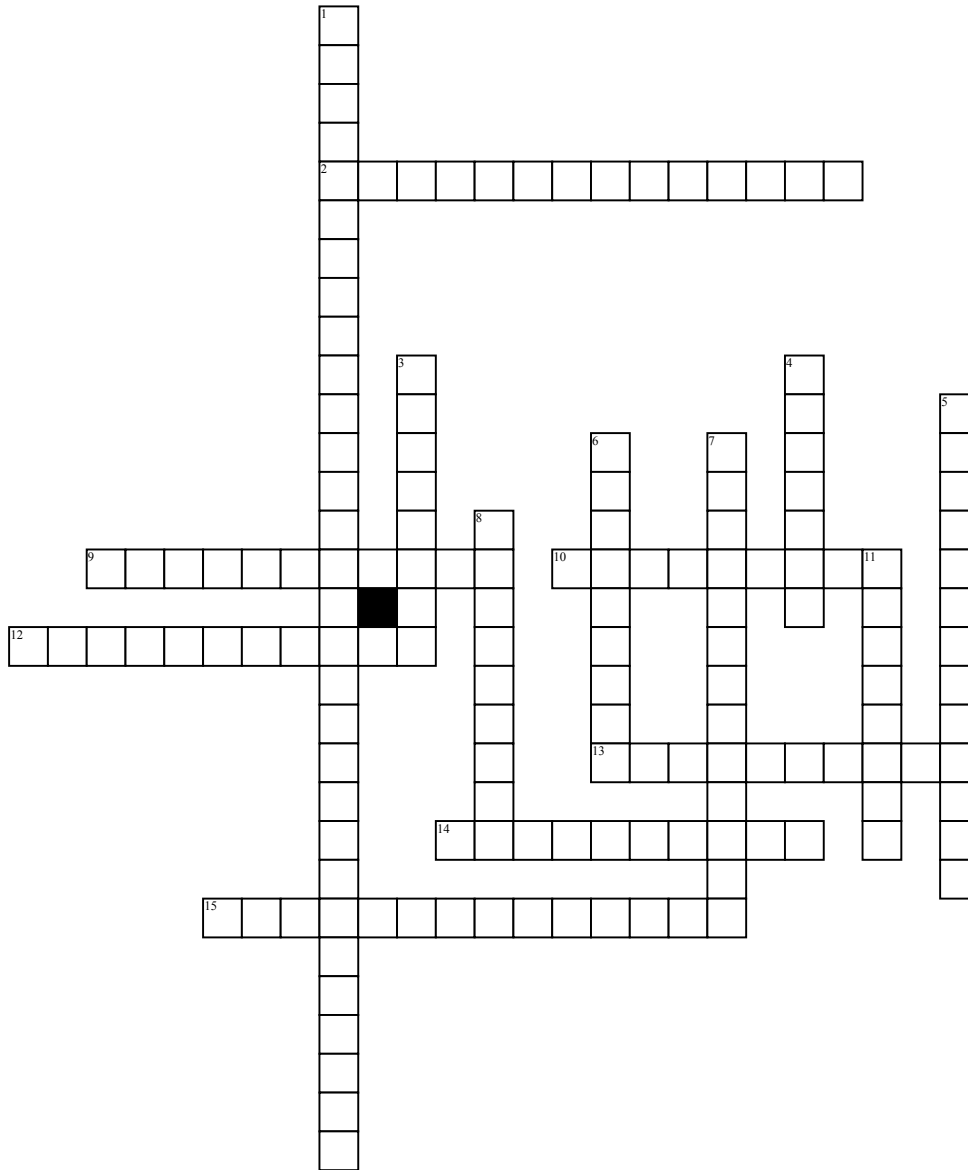


# Brain Terminology Choice #2



**Across**

2. the outer layer of neural tissue of the cerebrum of the brain in humans and other mammals. it is separated into two cortices, by the longitudinal fissure that divides the cerebrum into the left and right cerebral hemispheres.
9. a volatile liquid, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N, is a central nervous system stimulant that releases noradrenaline neurotransmitter and activates cellular activities.
10. a hormone derived from serotonin that is produced by the pineal gland at the base of the brain. Ingested as a chemical, it induces drowsiness (sleep). lowers blood pressure by avery constriction, and is contra indicated for asthma.
12. (adrenaline) is a hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla and is released into the bloodstream in response to physical or mental stress. It is a vasoconstrictor that increases heart rate and blood pressure.
13. a group of peptide hormones that bind to opiate receptors and are found mainly in the brain. Endorphins reduce the sensation of pain and affect emotions.
14. a chemical or drug that binds to receptors in the brain and prevents an agonist from having a reaction. For instance, naltrexone and naloxone examples that block full agonist opioids.

15. a hormone and neurotransmitter secreted by the adrenal medulla and the nerve endings of the sympathetic nervous system to cause vasoconstriction and increase heart rate.

**Down**

1. a network of neurons located in the brain stem that project anteriorly to the hypothalamus to mediate behavior, as well as both posteriorly to the thalamus and directly to the cortex for the activation of awake, desynchronized cortical EEG patterns.
3. a neurotransmitter that inhibits the transmission of nerve impulses-in the substantia nigra, basal ganglia, and corpus striatum of the brain. It is controlled by the enzyme Monamine Oxidase (MAO-B) that inhibits its production.
4. an alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>04</sub>, is an analgesic that induces euphoria.
5. part of an animal that coordinates its actions and sensory information by transmitting signals to and from different parts of the body. the nervous system detects environmental changes that impact the body, then works in tandem with the endocrine system to respond to such events.
6. an alkaloid that stimulates the nervous system and is used for allergies and asthma.

7. released at the synaptic ends of nerve fibers in the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems and results in transmission of nerve impulses that contract or dilate muscles. it also increases stomach peristalsis, urinary tract contractions and voluntary voiding pressure on the bladder.

8. a neurotransmitter arising from emotional stimuli of the limbs system. It is an organic compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O, formed from tryptophan and found in animal and human tissue, especially the brain, blood serum, and gastric mucous membranes. It is active in vasoconstriction, stimulation of the smooth muscles, transmission of impulses between nerve cells, and regulation of cyclic body processes. Low levels are associated with depression that seems to be relieved by Prozac type chemicals that act as serotonin uptake blockers.

11. inhibits MAO and hence raises level of dopamine with euphoric results. Low levels of dopamine are associated with Parkinson's Disease.