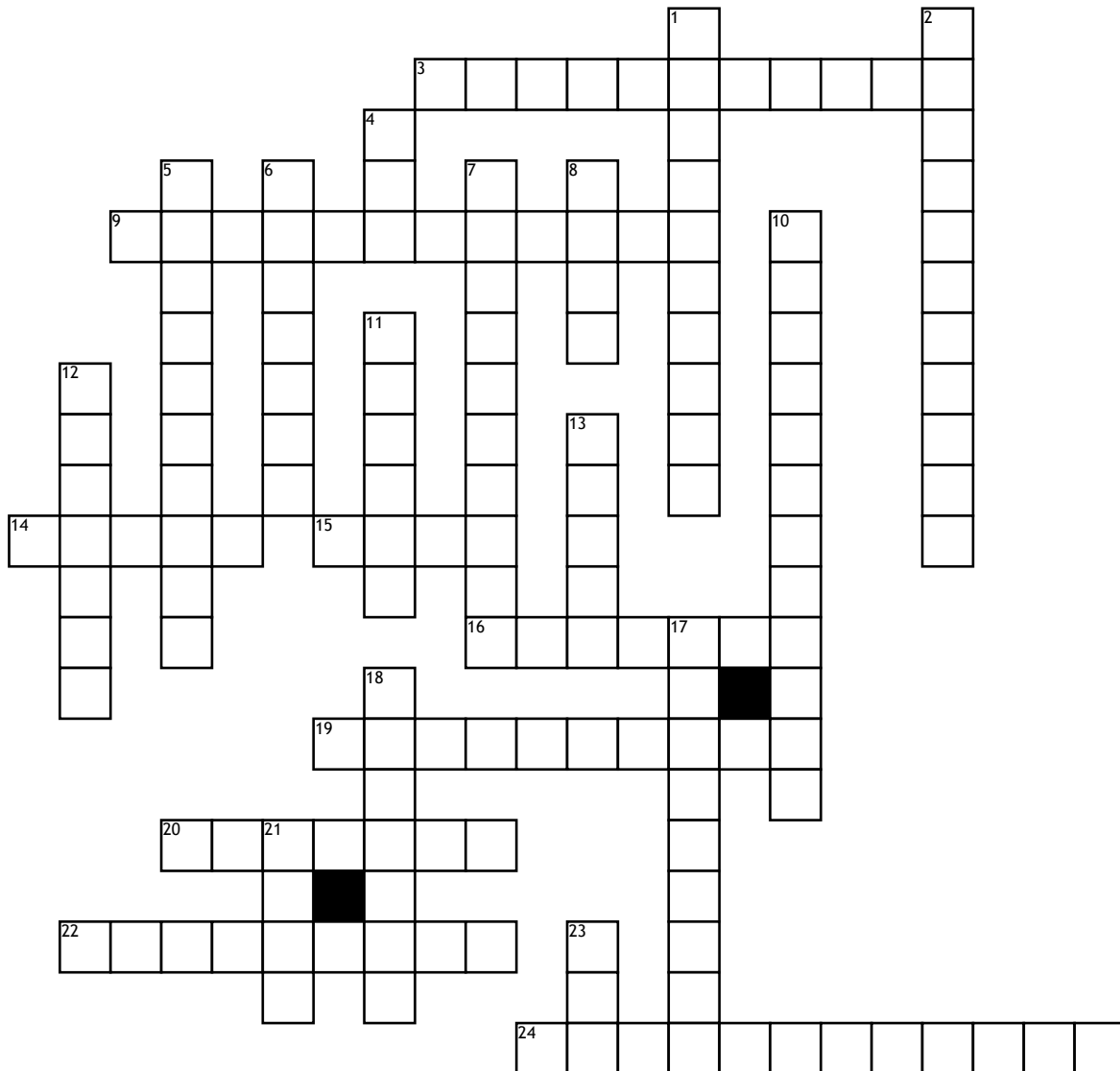


Motor systems - CNS yr 1



Across

- 3. What receptors in the paw detect the stimuli
- 9. UMNs can synapse with LMNs or what? Synapsing with these allows for more generalised movement
- 14. One LMN, associated skeletal muscle fibres and NMJs form what unit
- 15. This is a function of LMNs and means the muscle is resistant to stretch
- 16. In a patellar reflex which receptors are stimulated by hitting th patellar
- 19. LMNs have their cell bodies in the CNS but their axons in the ___ nervous system
- 20. Which relfexes do not need UMNs
- 22. UMNs are required for ___ movement of skeletal muscle
- 24. In the withdrawal reflex the afferent nerve excites what in the dorsal horn

Down

- 1. In the withdrawal reflex what happens to the nerves that allows the opposite limb to bear the additional weight
- 2. Which part of the cortex is involved in voluntary motor planning based on inputs, sensory system and memories of previous events
- 4. A muscle can always contract if the ___ is functioning
- 5. Most UMNs are ___ to their LMNs
- 6. Which nerve transports the APs to the lumbar intumescence in a patellar reflex
- 7. Which main muscle contracts in a patellar reflex
- 8. The withdrawal reflex is ___synaptic
- 10. LMNs prevent atrophy by constant ___ depolarisations

- 11. In the withdrawal reflex the LMN is stimulated to the ___ muscles
- 12. LMNs are responsible for Reflexes, ___ and Tone
- 13. what cortex exchanges info with the association cortex, basal nuclei, thalamus, cerebellum, brain stem and spinal tracts to influence movement
- 17. Upper Motor Neurones initiate, modify and ___ LMN activity
- 18. UMNs supplying extensory muscles travel in which funiculi?
- 21. A patellar relfex is ___synaptic
- 23. Which motor neurone damage causes reduced coordination, exaggerated reflexes but normal tone and strength