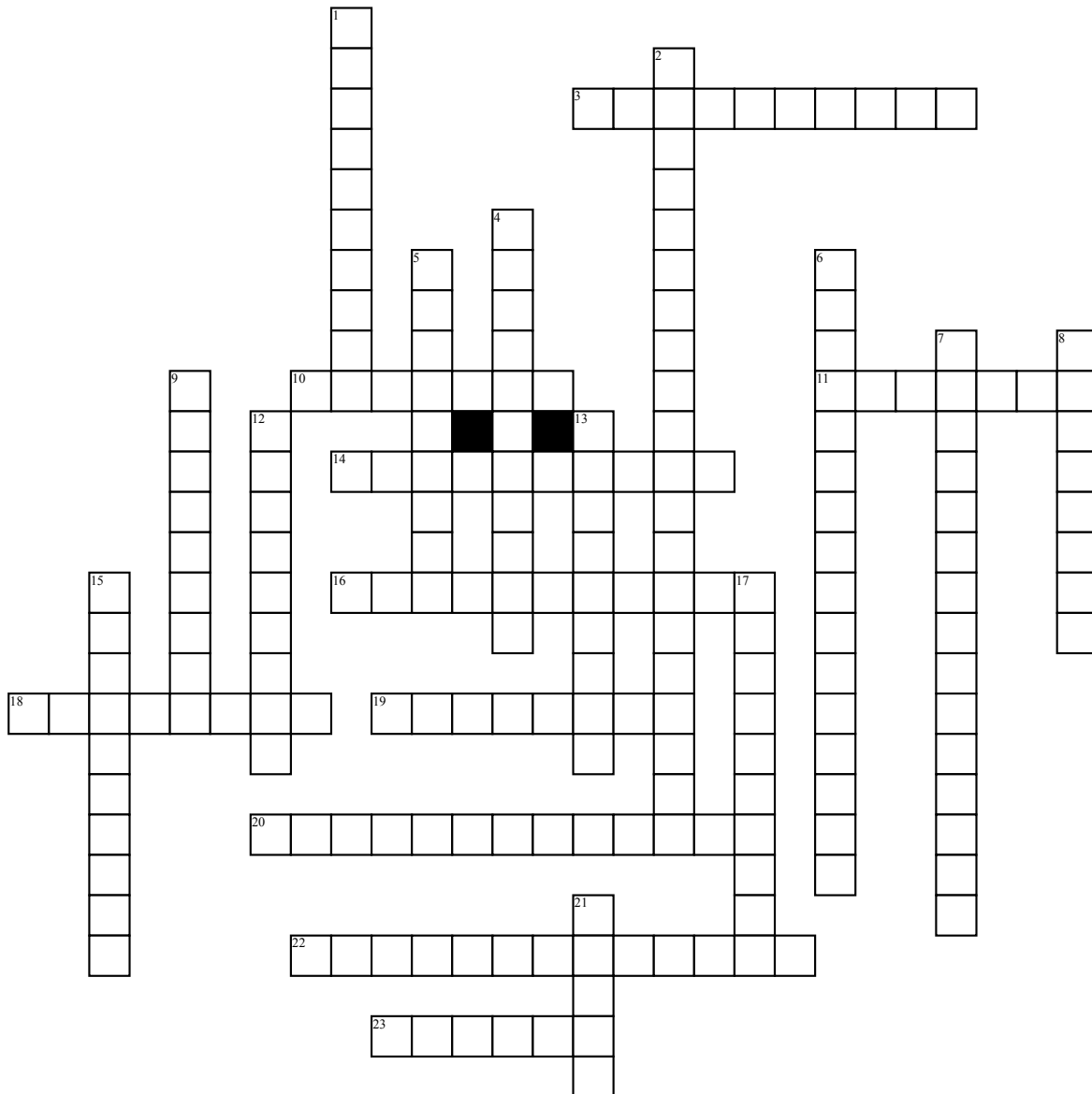


Ret & Digest



Across

- 3. A1 and B1 are what type of Beta receptors?
- 10. When muscarinic receptors bind to ACh they _____ the cardiac muscle.
- 11. Point of close contact between two neurons where impulses are transferred.
- 14. What cholinergic receptor targets sweat glands?
- 16. Both Parasympathetic and Sympathetic Nervous System work together to maintain _____.
- 18. What does the first “D” in SLUDD stand for?
- 19. In general the _____ hypothalamic region direct parasympathetic functions.
- 20. Key phrase to remember?
- 22. Which neurotransmitter is released from the brain during the synapse?

23. In this system the preganglionic fibers are _____ than the postganglionic fibers.

Down

- 1. What does the second “D” in SLUDD stand for?
- 2. Ach is quickly destroyed (hydrolyzed) by _____.
- 4. What does the “L” in SLUDD stand for?
- 5. Parasympathetic division springs from the _____ and the sacral region of the spinal cord.
- 6. What cranial nerve is responsible for salivation in the Parasympathetic system?
- 7. When an emergency is over the _____ division restores heart rate and air way diameter to “resting” levels.
- 8. Blood flow _____ to the intestines.

- 9. The effects this system has on the lungs is to _____ bronchioles.
- 12. What does the “U” in SLUDD stand for?
- 13. When Ach binds to _____ receptors the effect is always stimulatory.
- 15. In this system the _____ cranial nerve restricts pupils.
- 17. What does the “S” in SLUDD stand for?
- 21. Parasympathetic division is _____ lived and is highly localized control over its effectors.