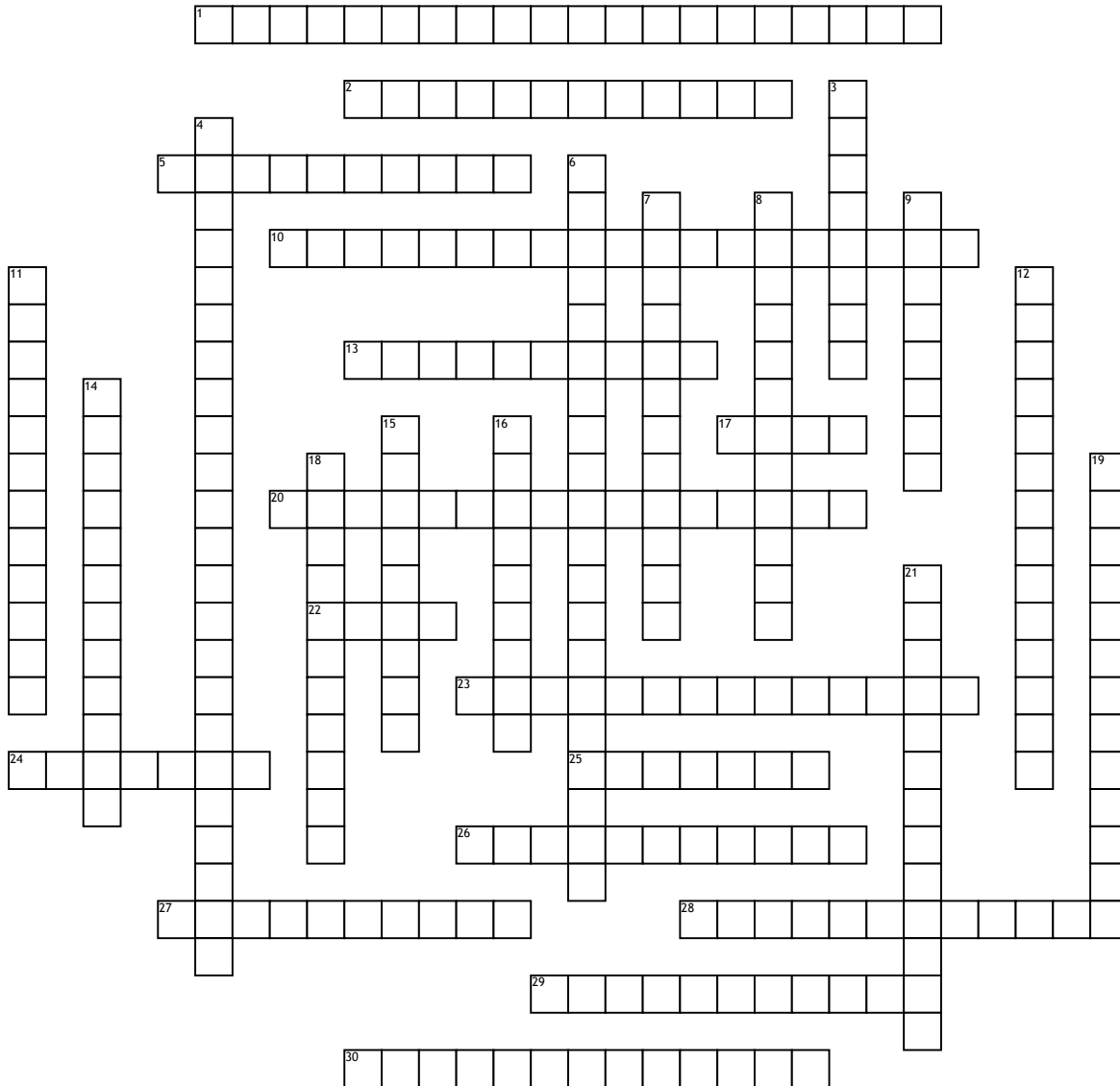


neuroanatomy



Across

1. receptors that innervate muscles and skin
2. : processing of incoming sensory information- visual attention, touch perception, integration of the senses
5. Regulate balance & coordination Accuracy, intensity and timing of movement
10. physiological divisions
13. Inferior frontal gyrus in the dominant hemisphere. Lesion results in non-fluent speech, difficulty with motor production of words. Motor aphasia
17. sensation: muscle and joint position sense, deep ms pain, vibration sense
20. primary sensory area
22. away; makes contact with other neurons and extends for long distances
23. afferent-carry sensory information towards CNS
24. communication site between neurons

25. sensation: vision, smell, taste, hearing and equilibrium
26. sensation: touch, pain, temperature and 2 point discrimination
27. a portion of skin, supplied by a specific spinal nerve root
28. auditory discrimination, speech comprehension, Hearing memory, categorization of objects- mechanism of speech production and thinking that precedes speech
29. Voluntary control of motor activities, personality, problem solving, planning, sequencing, Initiative, judgment, abstract reasoning, creativity, socially appropriate behavior
30. Primary visual cortex

Down

3. skeletal musculature supplied by motor axons in a specific spinal root
4. cranial & spinal nerves outside the CNS (everything else)
6. brain and spinal cord
7. Primary Sensory Area

8. efferent- carry motor action signal from CNS to muscles
9. sensation: autonomic afferent fibers conveying hunger, nausea, visceral pain
11. motor outflow tracts
12. Connects right and left side of brain
14. in-between
15. sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions
16. towards the cell body and grows as we learn things
18. sensory fibers from cutaneous and deep structures
19. processing and interpreting visual stimuli, visual perception (judging distance, seeing in 3 dimensions), mapping visual world to create visual memory. Information cross-over
21. posterior 3rd of superior temporal gyrus. Lesion results in fluent non-grammatical speech, with poor auditory comprehension. Sensory aphasia