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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #14: Sympathetic Nervous System

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Your _____ nervous system is the part of your nervous system that responds to stress.
2. Almost every signal in the sympathetic division has to cross two _____.
3. The first set of neurons travel from the spinal cord to a _____, where they synapse.
4. The neurotransmitter released in sympathetic ganglia by preganglionic fibers is _____.
5. The neurotransmitter released at the effector by postganglionic fibers in the sympathetic system is _____.
6. _____ are chemicals secreted by glands that travel through the bloodstream to affect target organs.
7. The _____ glands release epinephrine and norepinephrine as hormones during stress.
8. Norepinephrine can act as either a _____ or a hormone depending on where it operates in the body.
9. _____ receptors on smooth muscle cause contraction and restrict blood flow when activated by norepinephrine or epinephrine.
10. _____ receptors on smooth muscle cause relaxation and increase blood flow when activated by norepinephrine or epinephrine.
11. The smooth muscle around blood vessels leading to skeletal muscles is rich in _____ receptors.
12. Blood vessels leading to the stomach and intestines contain many _____ receptors, reducing blood flow during stress.
13. Frequent activation of the sympathetic nervous system can contribute to high _____ pressure.
14. The parasympathetic system is sometimes summarized as "rest and _____."
15. In the sympathetic system, acetylcholine acts as a signal booster between the preganglionic and _____ neurons.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #14: Sympathetic Nervous System KEY

1. Your **sympathetic** nervous system is the part of your nervous system that responds to stress.
2. Almost every signal in the sympathetic division has to cross two **synapses**.
3. The first set of neurons travel from the spinal cord to a **ganglion**, where they synapse.
4. The neurotransmitter released in sympathetic ganglia by preganglionic fibers is **acetylcholine**.
5. The neurotransmitter released at the effector by postganglionic fibers in the sympathetic system is **norepinephrine**.
6. **Hormones** are chemicals secreted by glands that travel through the bloodstream to affect target organs.
7. The **adrenal** glands release epinephrine and norepinephrine as hormones during stress.
8. Norepinephrine can act as either a **neurotransmitter** or a hormone depending on where it operates in the body.
9. **Alpha** receptors on smooth muscle cause contraction and restrict blood flow when activated by norepinephrine or epinephrine.
10. **Beta** receptors on smooth muscle cause relaxation and increase blood flow when activated by norepinephrine or epinephrine.
11. The smooth muscle around blood vessels leading to skeletal muscles is rich in **beta** receptors.
12. Blood vessels leading to the stomach and intestines contain many **alpha** receptors, reducing blood flow during stress.
13. Frequent activation of the sympathetic nervous system can contribute to high **blood** pressure.
14. The parasympathetic system is sometimes summarized as "rest and **digest**."
15. In the sympathetic system, acetylcholine acts as a signal booster between the preganglionic and **postganglionic** neurons.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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