

Lecture Exam 2 Objectives

Performance Objectives

Upon completion of this unit the student should be able to achieve the following performance objectives:

Utilize a vocabulary containing the following terms:

chemoreceptor	gigantism	myxedema
cretinism	goiter	photoreceptor
Cushing's syndrome	hydrocephalus	prostaglandins (PG)
diabetes insipidus	hypercalcemia	receptors
diabetes mellitus	hyperglycemia	second messenger
diuresis	hypocalcemia	serotonin
dopamine	hypoglycemia	steroids
endorphins	luteinization	target organ/cell
enkephalins	multiple sclerosis	

1. Describe the functions of the nervous system.
2. Subdivide the components of the nervous system, structurally and functionally, into the: central nervous system (CNS), peripheral nervous system (PNS), the autonomic nervous system (ANS) and somatic nervous system (SNS).
3. Describe the types of neuroglial cells found in the PNS and CNS.
4. Identify the dendrites, axon and cell body of neuron and state their functions.
5. Describe the neurons and classify them using the following terms: afferent, efferent, sensory, motor, multipolar, bipolar and unipolar.
6. Describe the function of neurilemma in nerve cell regeneration.
7. Explain the generation and maintenance of the resting membrane potential.
8. Discuss the step-by-step mechanism of nerve impulse transmission represented by changes in voltage and ion distribution.
9. Discuss the structural and functional components of two and three-neuron reflex arcs.
10. List and describe the components of a synapse and its function. Define presynaptic neuron and postsynaptic cell.
11. Describe the mechanism of a conduction of an action potential across a synapse. Differentiate the effects of excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters.
12. Identify and locate the layers of the meninges and the spaces associated with the meninges.
13. Describe the origin, composition, circulation and functions of the cerebrospinal fluid.
14. Discuss the location and structure of the spinal cord.
15. List the functions of the ascending and descending pathways in the spinal cord, using examples.
16. Describe the function of the medulla, pons, thalamus, hypothalamus, cerebellum and cerebrum.
17. Describe the surface of the cerebrum with respect to structure, composition, and function
18. Discuss the structure and functions of the cerebellum related to the control of skeletal muscles.
19. Discuss the role of neurotransmitters of the CNS.
20. Identify the cranial nerves.
21. Explain the structure of the spinal nerves.

22. Describe the structure and function of the divisions of the autonomic nervous system including the length of the preganglionic and postganglionic neuron, location of ganglion, neurotransmitters, and effectors.
23. Compare the functions of adrenergic and cholinergic fibers.
24. Describe the layers of the eye and their functions.
25. Describe the location and functions of lens, ciliary body, iris, humors, fovea centralis, macula lutea, optic disc and optic nerve.
26. Describe the structure of the nervous tissue of the eye.
27. Compare the function and location of the rods and cones in the retina.
26. Describe the process of image formation in the eye.
28. State the function of Vitamin A and its relation to nightblindness.
29. Identify common eye disorders including: myopia, presbyopia, cataract and glaucoma.
30. List and discuss the functions of the major anatomical components in the outer, middle and inner ear.
31. Trace a sound wave through the ear naming all structures involved and the energy transformations that occur.
32. Describe the location, organization and function of the semicircular canal and vestibular apparatus.
33. State the functions of the endocrine system.
34. Briefly describe the types of hormones and mechanisms of hormone action at the cellular level.
35. Locate of the following primary endocrine glands: pituitary (hypophysis), pineal body (gland), thyroid, parathyroid, thymus, adrenal, pancreas, ovary and testes.
36. Describe the hormones produced by each primary endocrine gland as to function, action and target.
37. Describe the subdivisions of the pituitary gland.
38. Explain the relationship between the hypothalamus and the anterior (adenohypophysis) and posterior (neurohypophysis) lobe of the pituitary.
39. Describe how hormone secretions are regulated by negative and positive feedback control mechanisms.
40. Name the element which is essential for thyroid hormone production.
41. Identify the hormones and their functions of adrenal cortex layers.
42. Explain the neuroendocrine function of the adrenal medulla.
43. Discuss the pancreas as both an endocrine and exocrine structure.
44. Give the endocrine function of the placenta.
45. List the body organs from which androgens and estrogens can be obtained.
46. Describe the action of epinephrine on:
(a) heart rate, (b) blood pressure, (c) bronchial diameter (airway resistance), (d) respiratory rate, (e) papillary action, and (f) peristalsis in the digestive system.