

1	Absolute refractory period	a. Time during which a second stimulus cannot produce an action potential b. Voltage-gated Na ⁺ channels already open or are inactivated	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	WHAT DO THE MENINGES COVER?	THE ENTIRE CNS.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Axons	long thin process, send impulse 1. Originates on axon hillock of soma, initial segment contains trigger zone, with neuro-filaments for transport 2. Axon collaterals - side branches 3. Terminates in many fine filaments or axon terminals with synaptic knobs containing synaptic vesicles
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	WHERE DOES THE SPINAL CORD END?	L2
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Schwann cells	produce myelin sheath around axons of PNS neurons. Schwann cell membrane wraps around the axon many times; nucleus & cytoplasm form outermost layer or neurolemma which provides regeneration tube. Nodes are uncovered areas between Schwann cells.
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	A SKULL FRACTURE MAY LACERATE WHICH ARTERY?	THE MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY, LOCATED IN THE EPIDURAL SPACE. THIS IS A LIFE THREATENING PROBLEM.
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Continuous propagation	Continuous propagation - action potential moves in series of small steps along the unmyelinated axon
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IS COMPRISED OF	PERIPHERAL RECEPTOR ORGANS SPINAL NERVES PERIPHERAL NERVES GANGLIA
<input type="checkbox"/>	9		

<input type="checkbox"/>	10	WHAT ARE THE LAYERS OF THE MENINGES?	DURA ARACHNOID PIA
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Saltatory propagation	action potential jumps from node to node along the myelinated axon, 5-7X faster, uses less ATP energy
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	WHERE IS THE EPIDURAL SPACE?	BETWEEN THE SKULL AND THE DURA MATTER.
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Neurons	converts stimuli into nerve impulses (excitability), limited mitosis
<input type="checkbox"/>	14	WHAT IS THE TENTORIUM CEREBELLI?	A HORIZONTAL REFLECTION OF THE DURA BETWEEN THE OCCIPITAL LOBE OF THE CEREBRUM AND THE CEREBELLUM.
<input type="checkbox"/>	15	Relative refractory period	a. Time during which only a second very strong stimulus produces an action potential b. Voltage-gated Na ⁺ channels are closed but no longer inactivated T0 = resting membrane pot T1 = depolarized T2 = reverse polarity T3 = repolarized T4 = hyperpolarized Red = absolute refractory period (see physiology text) Green = relative refractory period (see physiology text)
<input type="checkbox"/>	16	HOW MUCH DOES THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD WEIGH?	1400 GRAMS MALE BRAIN IS HEAVIER THAN FEMALE.
<input type="checkbox"/>	17	Soma	cell body with typical plasma membrane & cell organelles.
<input type="checkbox"/>	18	WHAT IS THE FALX CEREBELLI?	INCOMPLETELY SEPARATES THE CEREBELLAR HEMISPHERES.
<input type="checkbox"/>	19	Dendrites	highly branched generally short cytoplasmic processes, receive input
<input type="checkbox"/>	20	WHAT ARE THE TWO LAYERS OF THE DURA.	PERIOSTEAL LAYER -ALONG THE SKULL. INNER MENINGEAL LAYER.
		WHERE IS THE SUBARACHNOID SPACE?	SPACE BETWEEN THE ARACHNOID PIA LAYER. CONTAIN CSF, CEREBRAL VESSELS, ARACHNOID GRANULATION.

		SITE OF HEMORRHAGE - ANEURYSM,CIRCLE OF WILLIS.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	42	AUTOMONIC NERVOUS SYSTEM	REGULATION OF VISCERAL FUNCTION. PART OF CNS AND PNS
<input type="checkbox"/>	43	WHERE DO THE 2 MOST COMMON ANEURYSMS IN THE CIRCLE OF WILLIS OCCUR?	ANTERIOR COMMUNICATING ARTERY. POSTERIOR COMMUNICATING ARTERY.
<input type="checkbox"/>	44	WHAT IS LOCATED BETWEEN THE TWO LAYERS OF THE DURA?	VENOUS CHANNELS CALLED SINUSES.
<input type="checkbox"/>	45	Neuroglial cells.	do not generate or conduct impulses; support, nurture & protect neurons, smaller, more numerous, mitotic.
<input type="checkbox"/>	46	WHAT ARE THE PARTS OF THE BASAL GANGLIA?	CAUDATE NUCLEUS GLOBUS PALLIDUS CLAUSTRUM PUTAMEN AMYGLADA
<input type="checkbox"/>	47	WHERE IS THE SUBDURAL SPACE?	SPACE BETWEEN THE DURA AND ARACHNOID. TRAUMA TO THE BRIDGING VEINS CAN CAUSE TRAUMA AND HEMATOMA.
<input type="checkbox"/>	48	WHAT IS THE FUNCTIONAL UNIT OF THE CNS?	NEURON- CELL BODY AXON DENDRITE SYNAPSE- DENDRITE-AFFERRENT AXON-EFFERENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	49	PIA LAYER	THIN AND VASCULAR HUGS THE BRAIN.
<input type="checkbox"/>	50	WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF GOLGI NEURONS IN THE CNS?	GOLGI TYPE I - EXCITATORY GOLGI TYPE II - INHIBITORY
<input type="checkbox"/>	51	HOW MANY PAIRS OF SPINAL NERVES?	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	52	WHAT IS BETWEEN THE CEREBRUM & BRAINSTEM?	DIENCEPHALON AND BASAL GANGLIA.
<input type="checkbox"/>	53	WHAT DO YOU CALL A CHAIN OF COMMUNICATING	PATHWAY

		NEURONS IN THE CNS.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	54	WHAT PROTECTS THE CNS?	SKULL VERTEBRAE MENINGES	