**Anatomy Spring Final Study Guide Answers:**

1. Lacrimal Glands
2. Auricle/Pinna
3. Glaucoma is pressure within eye when aqueous humor is blocked, leads to compression of nerve

Cataracts are from a hardened lens, leads to hazy vision

1. Malleus, Incus and Stapes
2. Nearsightedness-also called Myopia, is when you can only see up close
3. Central Nervous System includes the brain and the spinal cord
4. Reaching the threshold and the influx of Na+ ions
5. Parasympathetic nervous system- rest and digest

Sympathetic nervous system- fight or flight response

1. Motor neurons run from the brain to other place in the body, also called efferent nerves

Sensory neurons run from other places in the body towards the brain, also called afferent nerves

1. Olfactory nerve is for sense of smell
2. White matter in myelinated and located in middle of brain and grey matter is unmyelinated and located on outside of brain
3. Cerebrum controls senses, higher thinking, reasoning

Cerebellum controls balance and coordination

1. Ridges are called gyri and shallow grooves are called sulci and deep grooves are called fissures
2. Dendrites-receive the signal

Cell Body-relays to axon

Axon-sends nerve impulse to axon terminal to go to another neuron

Myelin Sheath-wraps around axon and speeds up impulses

1. Microglial cells-kill bacteria and invaders

Astrocytes-connect blood vessels to neurons

Oligodendrocytes-make the myelin sheath

Schwann cells-located in the myelin sheath

Ependymal cells-make up blood-brain barrier

1. Myelin Sheath
2. Depolarization occurs when an influx of Na+ ions enter the cell making the inside of the cell more positive than the outside of the cell
3. Threshold is the minimum amount of stimulus needed to create an action potential
4. Dura, Arachnoid, Pia
5. Frontal lobe-reasoning and higher thinking

Temporal lobe-hearing and balance

Occipital lobe-sight

Parietal lobe- senses

1. Respiratory system function is gas exchange
2. Fermentation is when oxygen is not present and creates very little ATP
3. Epiglottis
4. Air moves into the lungs because of atmospheric pressure
5. Right lung has 3 lobes, left lung has 2 lobes
6. Peristalsis is the wavelike contractions that propel food down through the alimentary canal
7. Salivary amylase is secreted in the mouth and it breaks down carbohydrates (Starch)
8. The gall bladder stores bile and releases it into small intestine
9. Small intestine finishes digestion and absorbs nutrients from food
10. Plasma membrane of a muscle cell is called the sarcolemma
11. The thick filament contains myosin (A band)
12. Z disc- outside lines representing length of sarcomere

A band-myosin (thick filament)

I band-actin (thin filament)

H zone-space between actin filaments

1. Neuromuscular Junction
2. Z discs get closer together when muscles contract
3. Orbicularis Oculi
4. Gliding allows you to move your jaw forward, movement is protraction
5. The elbow has a hinge joint
6. Lacrimal
7. Femur
8. Spongy bone
9. Resorption-breaking down bone
10. Sternocleidomastoid
11. Trapezius
12. Masseter and Temporalis