






TOPIC: PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Function of the Parasympathetic Nervous System

- Promotes restoration and _____ of energy.
- Examples of parasympathetic effects:

Structure		Effect of Parasympathetic Nervous System
Cardiac Muscle		_____creases heart rate.
Bronchioles in the Lungs		Constricts bronchioles.
Gastrointestinal Tract		Increases activity.
Smooth Muscle of Urinary Sphincters		_____ of smooth muscle, allowing for urination.
Pupil		Pupil is constricted.

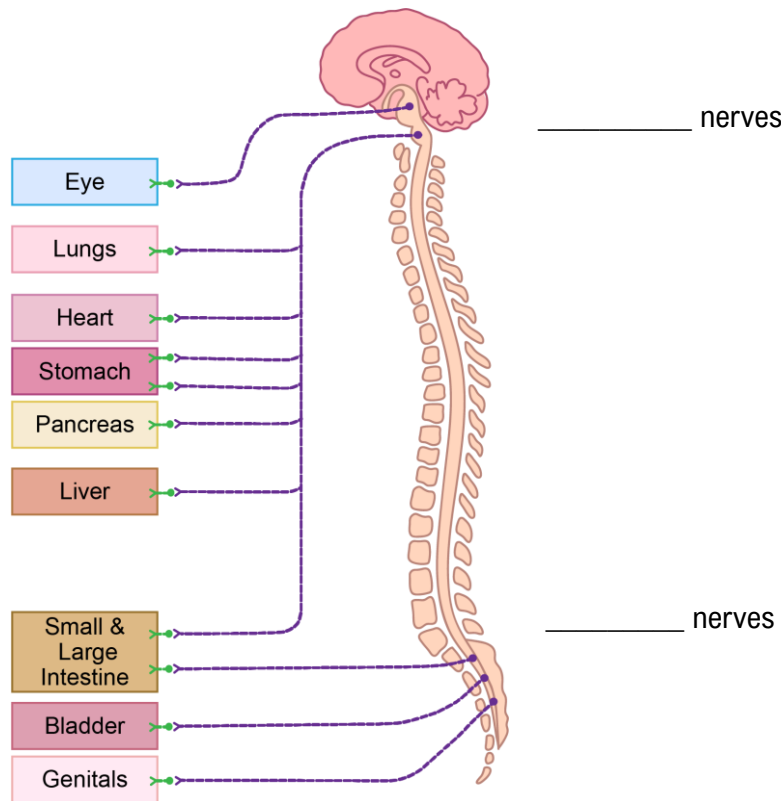
EXAMPLE: Below is a list of autonomic effects. Determine which are the result of the sympathetic division and which are the result of the parasympathetic division.

- Increases activity in gastrointestinal tract: _____
- Vasodilation in skeletal muscles: _____
- Dilates pupils: _____
- Constricts bronchioles: _____
- Dilates bronchioles: _____
- Decreases heart rate: _____

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Structure of the Parasympathetic Nervous System

- Fibers arise in _____ and sacral region (*craniosacral division*).
 - _____ nerve (CN X) provides about 90% of parasympathetic innervation.
- Most preganglionic fibers synapse in ganglia _____ their respective target organ.
- **Terminal Ganglia:** Location where preganglionic fibers can _____ with postganglionic fibers.
 - Close to target organs.
- Preganglionic fibers are _____.
- Postganglionic fibers are _____.



EXAMPLE: After getting in a car accident, Gordon's sacral nerves are severely damaged. Which of the following bodily functions do you think will be affected by this injury?

- Saliva production.
- Blood pressure.
- Urinary bladder function.
- Adrenaline production.

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PRACTICE: In the parasympathetic nervous system, preganglionic fibers are _____ and postganglionic fibers are _____.

- a) Short; long.
- b) Short; short.
- c) Long; short.
- d) Long; long.