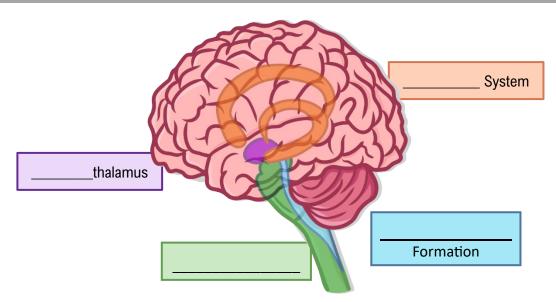
TOPIC: CONTROL OF THE ANS

Review of Relevant Brain Anatomy

• Recall the following brain structures:

Structure	Function
Hypothalamus	 of autonomic functions (ex: heart rate, blood pressure, arousal, digestion). Anterior hypothalamus – directs parasympathetic activity. Posterior hypothalamus – directs activity.
Brainstem	Relay center for communication between brain and body. Contains that control autonomic functions.
Reticular Formation	A functional system - regulates skeletal and visceral muscle activity. Has influence on autonomic functions.
Limbic System	Processing and interpretation of stimuli; located in the cerebrum.



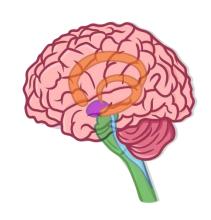
EXAMPLE: A lesion on the anterior hypothalamus would have the *most* effect on the ______ division of the autonomic nervous system.

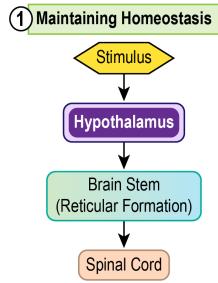
- a) Sympathetic.
- b) Parasympathetic.
- c) Somatic.
- d) Involuntary.

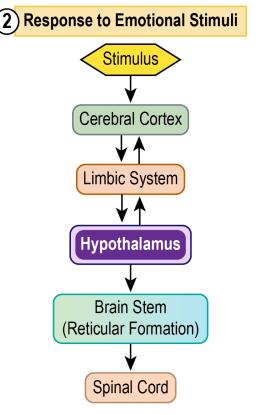
TOPIC: CONTROL OF THE ANS

Levels of Control in the ANS

- The **hypothalamus** is the _____ integration center of the ANS.
- The ANS primarily operates in _____ ways:
 - 1. Maintaining ______.
 - 2. Responding to emotionally _____ or stressful events.
- These two functions involve *slightly* different pathways:







EXAMPLE: The ______ acts as an integration center between areas of the brain that govern emotion and regions of the brain that control visceral functions.

a) Hippocampus.

c) Hypothalamus.

b) Reticular formation.

d) Limbic system.

PRACTICE: Which of the following brain regions is NOT involved in maintaining routine, homeostatic activity?

a) The hypothalamus.

c) The brainstem.

b) The reticular formation.

d) The prefrontal cortex.