

Perception - ANS Conscious interpretation of stimuli

Perception of pain - ANS Warns of tissue damage; stimuli include extreme pressure and temperature; also include chemicals released from injured tissue

Peripheral Nervous System - ANS All neural structures outside of the brain

Phasic receptors - ANS Quickly adapt to stimuli

Photoreceptors - ANS Respond to light energy

Preceptual detection - ANS Ability to detect a stimulus

Processing at circuit level - ANS Occurs at synapses between 1st and 2nd order neurons; occurs in spinal cord, brain stem, thalamus, and cerebellum

Processing at perceptual level - ANS Occurs in the sensory cortex

Processing occurs at - ANS Receptor level; circuit level; perceptual level

Proprioceptors - ANS Respond to stretch in skeletal muscles, tendons, joints, ligaments and connective tissues of coverings of bones and muscles; inform brain of movement and position

Receptors respond to - ANS Specific stimuli

Referred pain - ANS Visceral pain afferents travel along the same pathway as somatic pain fibers; pain stimuli arising in the viscera are perceived as somatic in origin

Regeneration of nerve fibers - ANS Mature neurons are generally amitotic; if soma is damaged axon regenerates; macrophages remove dead axon/debris; schwann cells form regeneration tube; axons grow through regeneration tube; does NOT occur in CNS

Sensation - ANS Awareness of changes in environment

Sensation and perception - ANS Awareness of stimuli and interpretation; occurs in the brain

Sensation to perception - ANS Survival depends on it

Sensory input - ANS Relayed toward brain and is processed along the way

Sensory receptors - ANS Specialized to respond to changes in environment