CNS-Physiology

Archive

Lecture 2

Visceral Sensation
&
Referred Pain

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CNS-Physiology Lecture 2

1.Transmitters in pain control system include all the following, except?

a. Serotonin.
b. Acetylcholine
c. Enkephalin
d. Endorphins
e. Dynorphin

Answers: b

2.Enkephalin blocks pain transmission by?

a. Blocking the response of pain receptors to painful stimuli
b. Slowing down transmission of pain impulses through synapses in the pain pathway
c. Inhibiting the response of the cerebral cortical somatic sensory area to pain signals
d. Blocking Ca++ channels in the pre-synaptic central terminals of pain sensory fibers
e. Blocking Ca++ channels in the post-synaptic central terminals of pain sensory fibers

Answer: d

3.One of the following is a function of Endorphin?

a. Major excitatory neurotransmitter
b. Motivation
c. Arousal
d. Regulation of attention
e. Act within pain pathways

Answer: e

4.Visceral pain is usually felt?

a. Deeply in the diseased viscera
b. In deep tissues close to the diseased viscera
c. In skin areas that just overlie the diseased viscera
d. In skin areas remote from the diseased viscera
e. In skin area Showing phenomenon of hyperalgesia

Answer: b

5.Enkephalin is released by which of the following?

a. Peri aqueductal gray matter
b. Raphe magnus nucleus
c. Peri ventricular nucleus

Answer: a

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6.Which of the following is the basis for referred pain?

a. Visceral pain signals and pain signals from the skin synapse with separate populations of neurons in the dorsal horn

b. Visceral pain transmission and pain transmission from the skin is received by acommon set of neurons in the thalamus

c. Visceral pain signals are rarely of sufficient magnitude to exceed the threshold of activation of dorsal horn neurons.

d. Some visceral pain signals and pain signals from the skin provide convergent input to a common set of neurons in the dorsal horn

Answer: d