

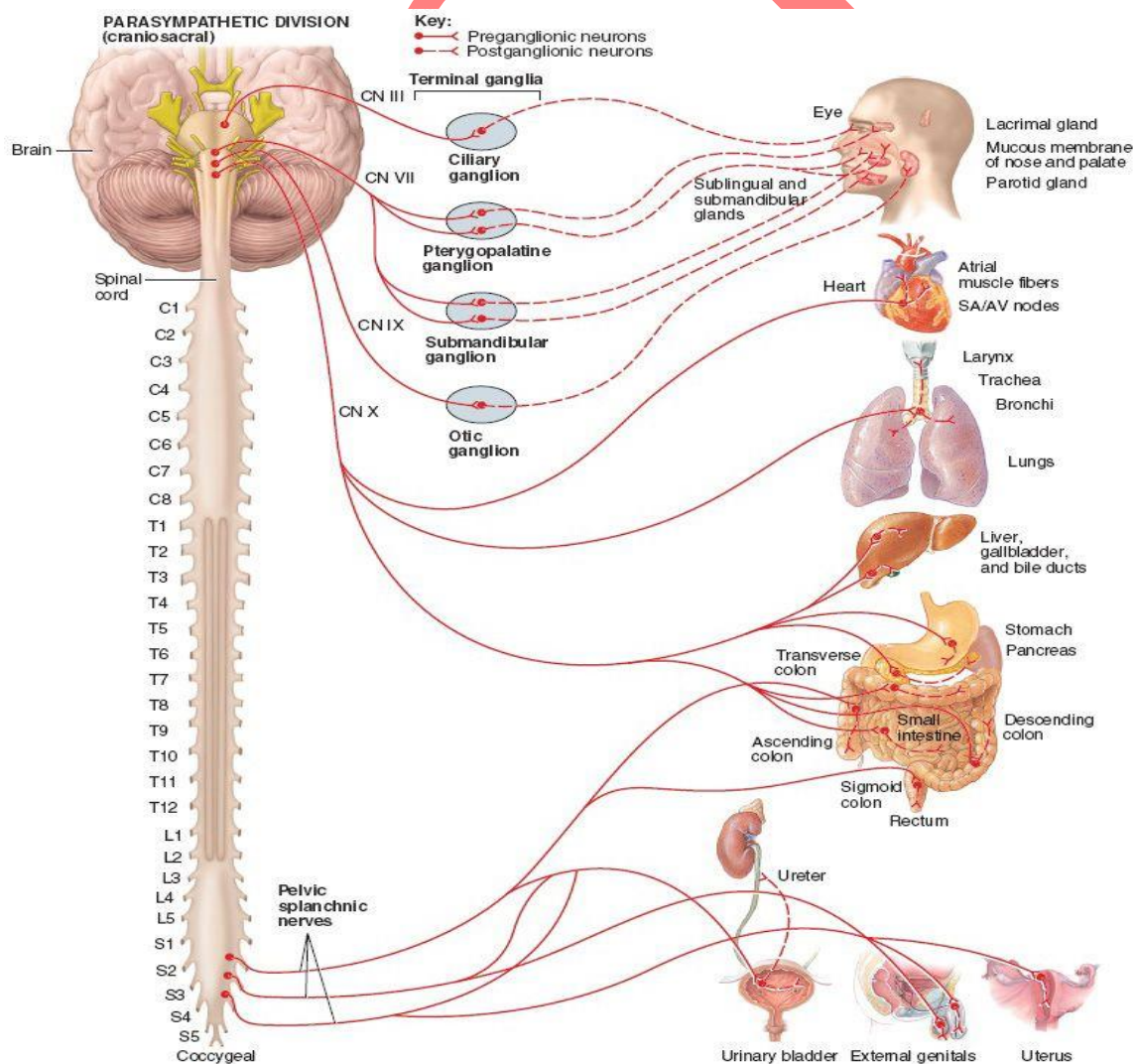
HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY 1(BP101T)

UNIT: 4 PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

CLASS: 3

TOPIC: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF PARA- SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

PARASYMPATHETIC DIVISION: It is called as **craniosacral division**. It contains parasympathetic ganglia. The parasympathetic ganglia are dispersed. The ganglia are near or within the wall of the visceral effectors. The pre-ganglionic nerve fibres are large. The post-ganglionic nerve fibres are shorter. The pre-ganglionic nerve fibres are acetylcholine. Most of the postganglionic nerve fibres



are cholinergic. The targeted receptors are mostly cholinergic. The distribution is limited, particularly to heart, viscera of thorax, abdomen and pelvis.

- **Eyes**: It constricts your pupils to limit how much light enters your eyes. It also makes changes that can help improve your close-up vision, and causes tear production in your eyes.
- **Nose and mouth**: It makes glands in your mouth produce saliva, and glands in your nose produce mucus. This can be helpful with digestion and breathing during times of rest.
- **Lungs**: It tightens airway muscles and ultimately reduces the amount of work your lungs do during times of rest.
- **Heart**: It lowers your heart rate and the pumping force of your heart.
- **Digestive tract**: It increases your rate of digestion and diverts energy to help you digest food. It also tells your pancreas to make and release insulin, helping your body break down sugars into a form your cells can use.
- **Waste removal**: It relaxes the muscles that help you control when you pee (urinate) or poop (defecate).
- **Reproductive system**: It manages some of your body's sexual functions, including feeling aroused (erections in people with a penis and secreting fluids that provide lubrication during sex in people with a vagina).