Across

4. EPILEPSY—Brain disorder causing recurring seizures (convulsions); causes include illnesses, brain injury, abnormal brain development, or unknown etiology

6. SPINALCord—Continuation of the brain located within the vertebral canal, protected by the vertebral column; composed of gray matter (made up of neurons) & white matter (composed of nerve cells)

7. PARASYMPATHETIC—Autonomic nervous system sometimes referred to as the “rest & digest” system

8. LIMBICSYSTEM—Found in the cerebrum composed of the thalamus, hypothalamus, amygdala, & hippocampus
13. **HUNTINGTONDISEASE**—Inherited nerve disorder affecting the brain; most common symptoms are dementia & difficulty controlling movements (chorea)

15. **PINEAL**—Gland located in the Third Ventricle; secretes hormones including melatonin that regulates the sleep-wake cycle of the body

16. **SYMPATHETIC**—Activation of this autonomic nervous system results in “fight or flight” response causing the release of norepinephrine, adrenaline, & cortisol

17. **THIRTYONE**—Number (pair) of spinal nerves

21. **ANEURYSM**—Swelling/bulging of a weak area in the wall of a cerebral artery; most common location is at the Circle of Willis

22. **PARIETAL**—Lobe of the brain for interpretation of language & words, spatial & visual perception

25. **CEREBRALVENTRICLES**—Hollow-filled cavities (2 Lateral, 1 Third, 1 Fourth) found in the brain & brainstem, filled with CSF

28. **MENINGES**—Protective covering of the brain & spinal cord composed of 3 layers: dura mater, arachnoid mater, & pia mater

29. **PERIPHERAL**—Division of Nervous System primarily composed of spinal nerves, cranial nerves, & autonomic nervous system

31. **MENINGITIS**—Inflammation of the lining surrounding the brain & spinal cord, usually due to an infection

33. **STROKE**—Brain infarction; due to sudden interruption of the blood flow & oxygen to an area of the brain (by a blood clot or bleeding)

35. **OCCIPITAL**—Lobe of the brain for visual processing (color, light & movement)

38. **CHOROIDPLEXUS**—Ribbon-like structure located in the ventricles, responsible for producing CSF

39. **PARKINSONSDISEASE**—“Paralysis agitans”; progressive disorder of the nervous system affecting movement; s/s include rigidity, changes in speech & gait, tremor (most obvious sign)

40. **BRAINSTEM**—Made up of 3 parts: midbrain, medulla oblongata, & pons; connects the cerebrum to the spinal cord; contains centers for autonomic functions- i.e. breathing, BP, HR, digestion

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**Down**

1. **ALZHEIMERSDISEASE**—Irreversible, progressive disease slowly destroying memory & other important mental functions

2. **BRAIN**—Bilaterally symmetric, soft gelatious structure composed of cerebrum (cerebral cortex), cerebellum, & brainstem

3. **BASALGANGLIA**—Collection of 5 nuclei (caudate nucleus, putamen, globus pallidus, subthalamic nuclei, & substancia nigra) located on either side of the brain; controls cognition, movement coordination, & voluntary movement

5. **INTRACEREBRALHEMORRHAGE**—Bleeding occurs within the brain; traumatic or non-traumatic causes

9. **DURAMATER**—“Pachymeninx”; outermost, toughest & most fibrous layer of the meninges

10. **ENCEPHALITIS**—Inflammation of the brain tissue, usually from an infection

11. **TWELVE**—Number (pair) of cranial nerves

12. **CEREBROSPINALFLUID**—Clear, colorless fluid produced by the choroid plexus inside the ventricles that flows within & around the brain & spinal cord to cushion from injury

14. **EPIDURALHEMATOMA**—Bleeding between the dura & skull

18. **HYDROCEPHALUS**—“Water in the brain”; abnormal increase in the amount of CSF in the brain

19. **TEMPORAL**—Lobe of the brain contains the "Wernicke's Area" (understanding language); also for memory & hearing

20. **HIPPOCAMPUSS**—Horseshoe-shaped structure located within the temporal lobe responsible for consolidating new memories, emotional responses, & spatial orientation

23. **CIRCLEOFWILLIS**—“Cerebral arterial circle”; anastomotic system of arteries in the cerebral area located at the inferior side of the brain

24. **DEMENTIA**—Loss of intellectual function & social skills severe enough to interfere with the person's daily life

26. **CENTRAL**—Division of Nervous System primarily composed of brain & spinal cord

27. **CEREBRALEDEMA**—Swelling of the brain tissue due to injury or electrolyte imbalance
30. **CORPUSCALLOSUM**—Thick band of nerve connecting both sides of the cerebral hemispheres
32. **NEURON**—Nerve cell; serves as the chemical communication in the brain, conduct impulses & responds to stimuli
34. **PITUITARY**—"Master gland"; located at the base of the skull (sella tursica) which secretes hormones that regulate other endocrine glands of the body
36. **ABSCESS**—Inflammation & collection of pus, immune cells & other material in the brain, usually due to a bacterial or fungal infection
37. **FRONTAL**—Lobe of the brain contains the "Broca's Area"; responsible for problem solving, judgement, emotion, speech, personality & behavior, emotions