Cardiovascular reflex control by afferent fibers from skeletal muscle receptors

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Pages: 623-658. Thermoreceptors Richard Hellow Pages: 659-673. Interaction of Cardiovascular Reflexes in Circulatory Control Francois M. Abboud Pages: 675-753. Arterial Baroreflexes in Humans Giuseppe Mancia, Allyn L. Mark Pages: 755-793. Cardiopulmonary Baroreflexes in Humans Allyn L. Mark, Giuseppe Mancia Pages: 795-813. Peptides and Blood Vessels Philip G. Schmid, Fouad M. Sharabi, M. Ian Phillips Pages: 815-835. Neural and Endocrine Regulation of Circulation in the Fetus and Somatic responses are solely based on skeletal muscle contraction. The autonomic system, however, targets cardiac and smooth muscle, as well as glandular tissue. By this explanation, the visceral sensory fibers from the mediastinal region, where the heart is located, would enter the spinal cord at the same level as the spinal nerves from the axillary and brachial regions. Somatic reflexes involve sensory neurons that connect sensory receptors to the CNS and motor neurons that project back out to the skeletal muscles. The neuron, connected to the smooth muscle, is a postganglionic parasympathetic neuron that can be controlled by a fiber found in the vagus nerve.
the shoulder and arm, so the brain misinterprets the sensations from the mediastinal region as being from the axillary and brachial regions. Somatic reflexes involve sensory neurons that connect sensory receptors to the CNS and motor neurons that project back out to the skeletal muscles. That neuron, connected to the smooth muscle, is a postganglionic parasympathetic neuron that can be controlled by a fiber found in the vagus nerve.