

synapse in the spinal cord. In patients who have damage to the spinal cord above the level of the reflex there is no influence from the brain that normally inhibits or modulates this reflex. Clenching the teeth and pulling the hands apart tend to remove inhibition from the reflex, thus producing a larger response. Spinal injured patients have enourmous responses until some compensation occurs.

Chapter 8.

11. Non-Visual Reaction Time.

Repeat the visual reaction time test with the ruler and note where the ruler is grasped as it falls. Then put a blindfold on the student and repeat the test. This time allow the ruler to touch one finger. As the ruler is allowed to drop, the student will feel the ruler move against the finger and will grasp it. This will normally be performed more quickly, especially with practice. This is because sensory information travels along a shorter pathway and hence there is less synaptic delay. This is an example of the effect of sensation on the initiation of movement as well as an example of reaction time and synaptic delays.

Chapter 9.

This is a summary chapter and so no specific activities are appropriate. The activities above can be reviewed.