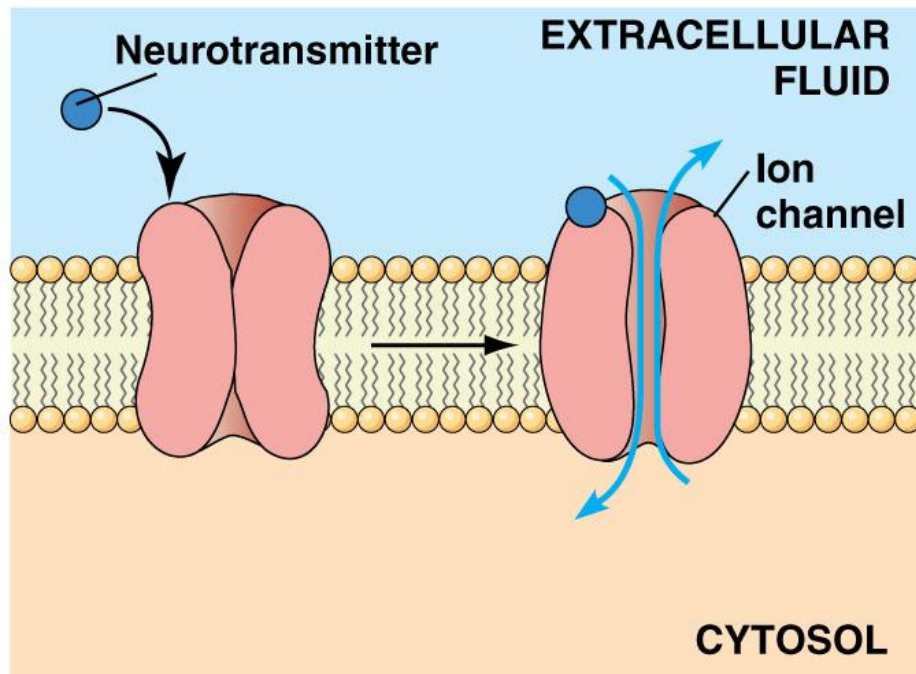


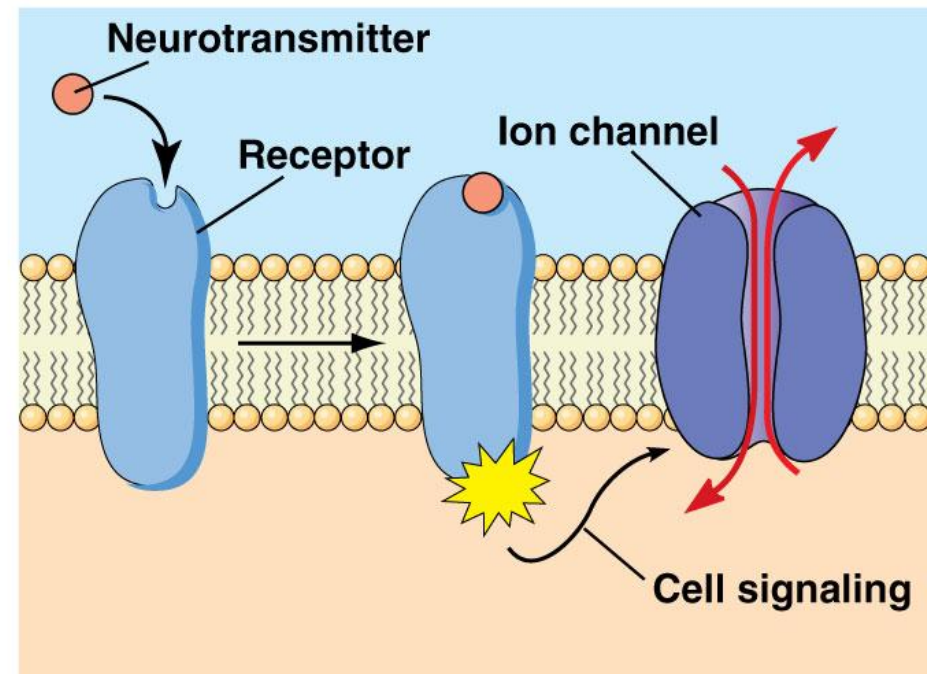
Curs 4

Fiziologia analizatorilor

Transmiterea sinaptică rapidă și transmiterea sinaptică lentă

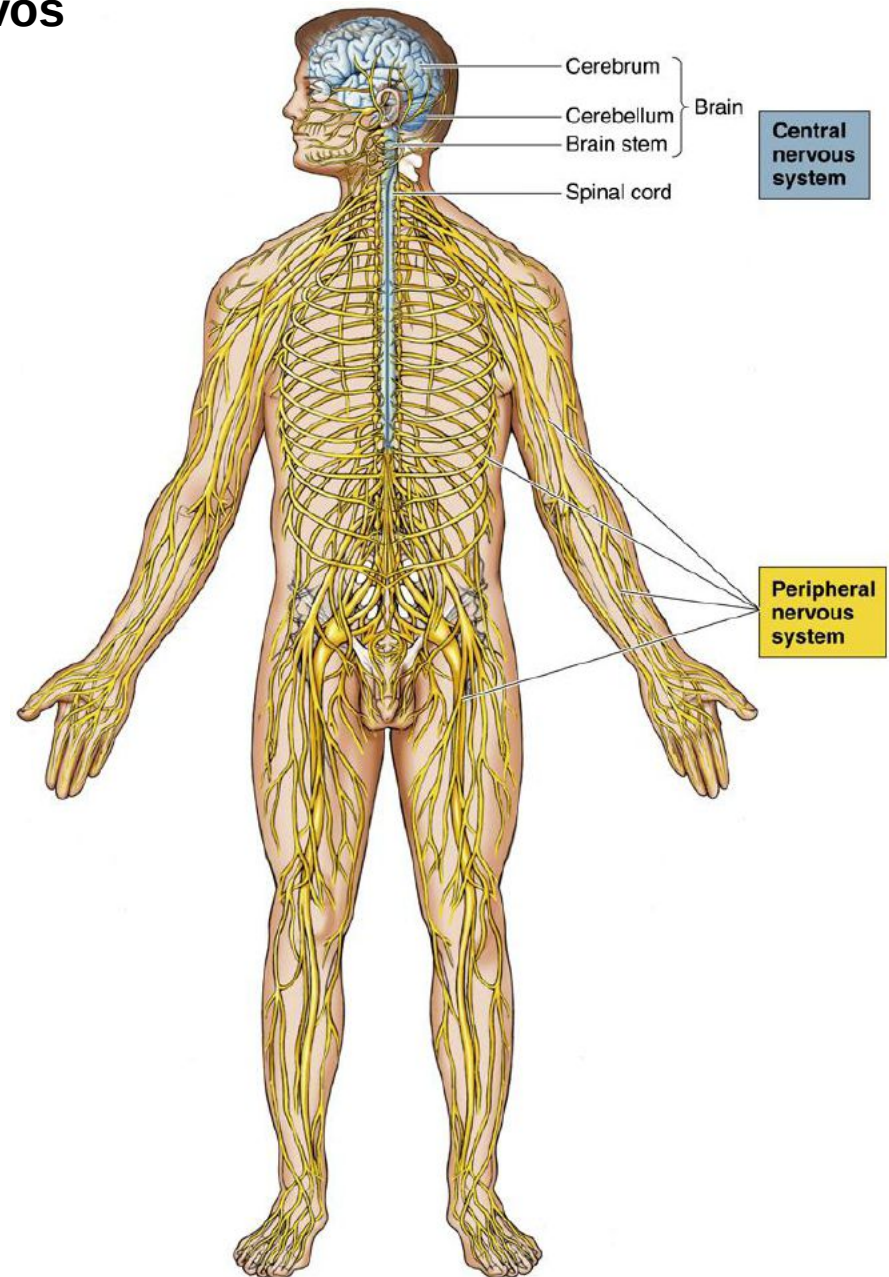


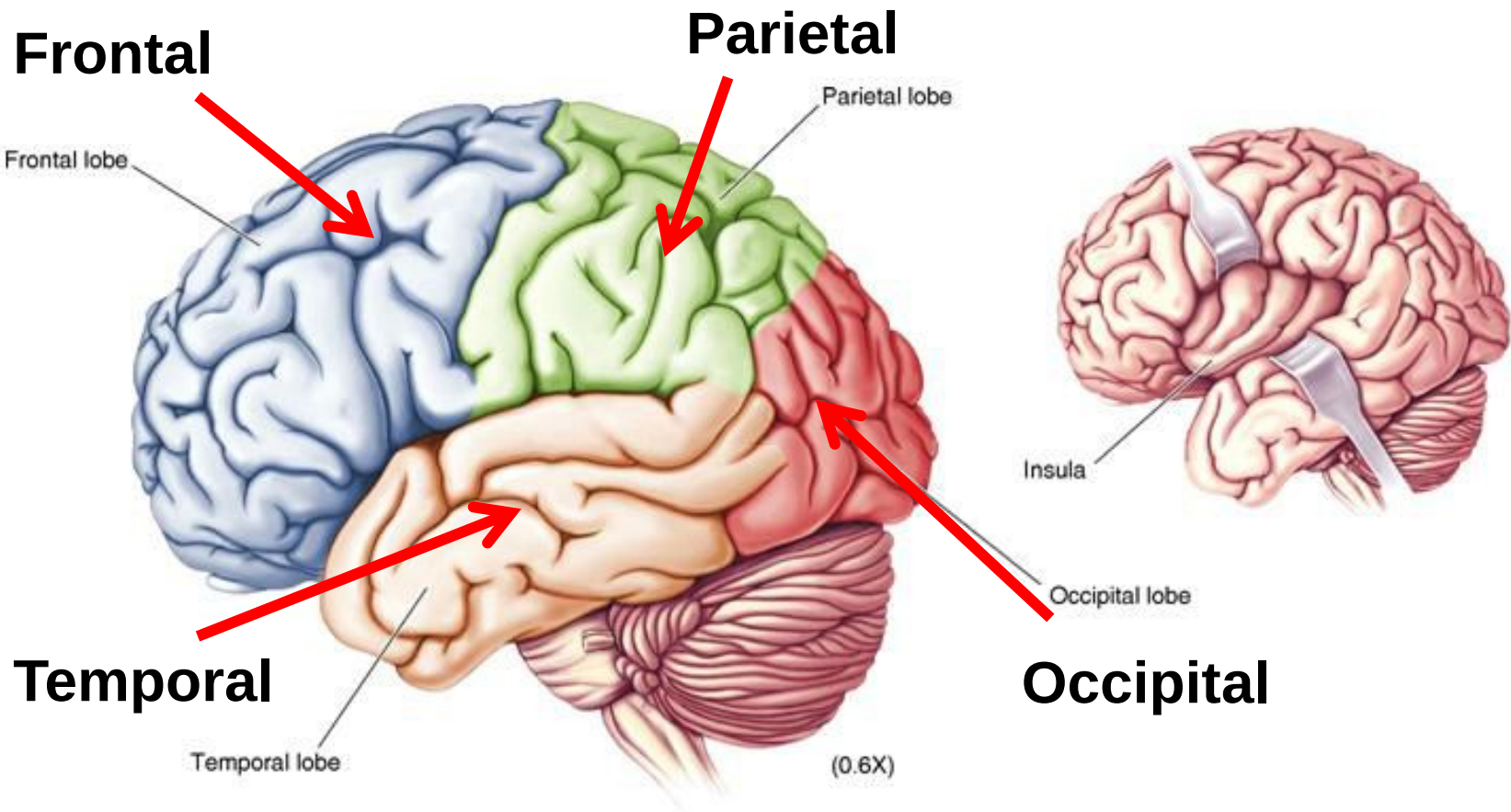
(a) Direct neurotransmitter action (ionotropic receptor)

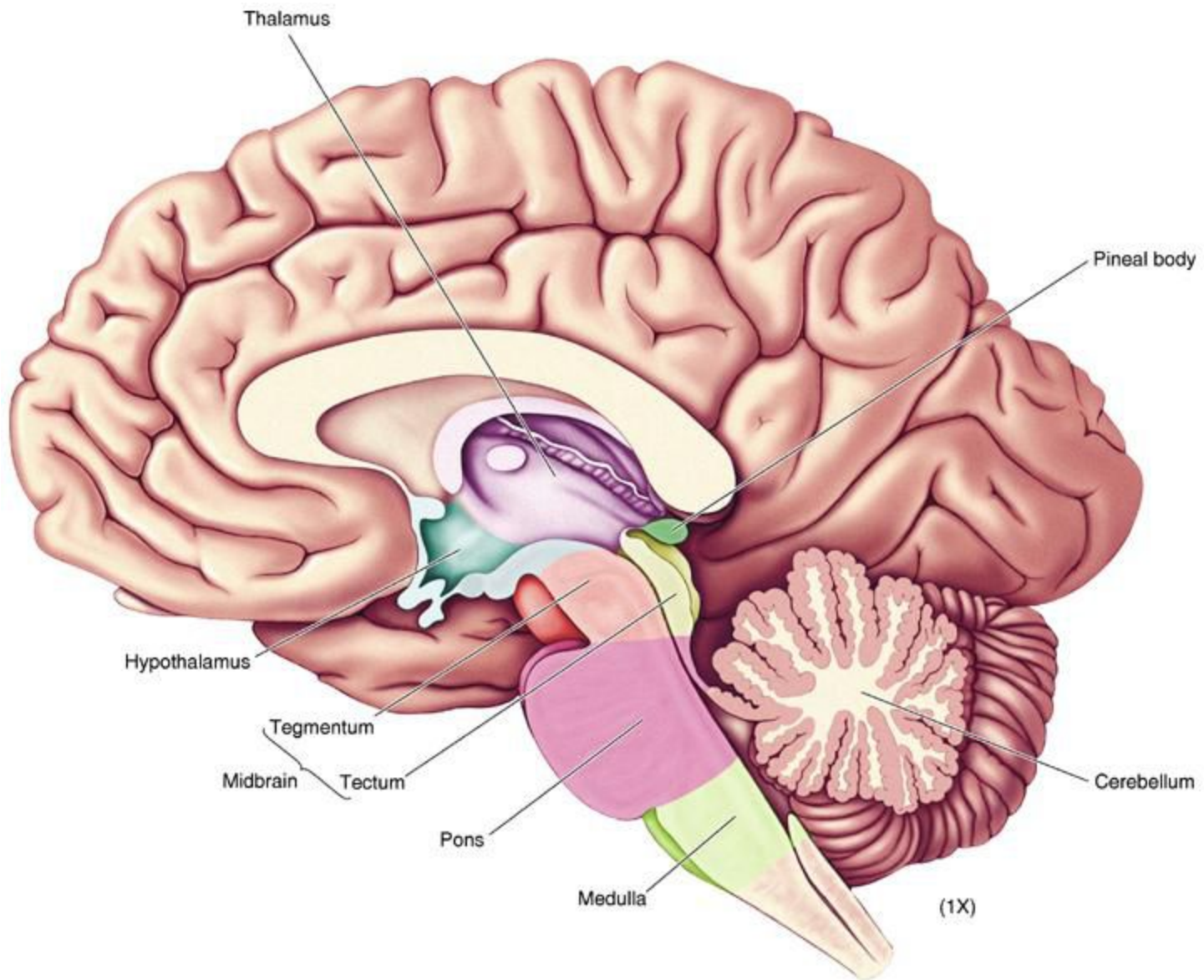


(b) Indirect neurotransmitter action (metabotropic receptor)

Introducere in anatomia sistemului nervos







This anatomical diagram illustrates the circulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) within the human brain and spinal cord. The brain is shown in a sagittal section, revealing the cerebral cortex, ventricles, and the spinal cord. Red arrows indicate the flow of CSF, which is produced in the lateral ventricles and flows through the ventricular system, including the third and fourth ventricles, and into the spinal cord. The diagram highlights the pathways of CSF through the ventricles and the spinal cord, showing the flow from the lateral ventricles through the third and fourth ventricles, and into the spinal cord. The diagram also shows the flow of CSF from the spinal cord back into the ventricular system, completing the cycle.

This anatomical diagram illustrates the circulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) within the human brain and spinal cord. The brain is shown in a sagittal section, revealing the cerebral cortex, ventricles, and the spinal cord. Red arrows indicate the flow of CSF, which is produced in the lateral ventricles and flows through the ventricular system, including the third and fourth ventricles, and into the spinal cord. The diagram highlights the pathways of CSF through the ventricles and the spinal cord, showing the flow from the lateral ventricles through the third and fourth ventricles, and into the spinal cord. The diagram also shows the flow of CSF from the spinal cord back into the ventricular system, completing the cycle.

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This anatomical diagram illustrates the circulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) within the human brain and spinal cord. The brain is shown in a sagittal section, revealing the cerebral cortex, ventricles, and the spinal cord. Red arrows indicate the flow of CSF, which is produced in the lateral ventricles and circulates through the ventricular system and the subarachnoid space. The flow is depicted as a continuous loop, starting from the lateral ventricles, moving through the third and fourth ventricles, and then circulating around the brain and down the spinal cord before returning to the ventricles.

Neocortexul

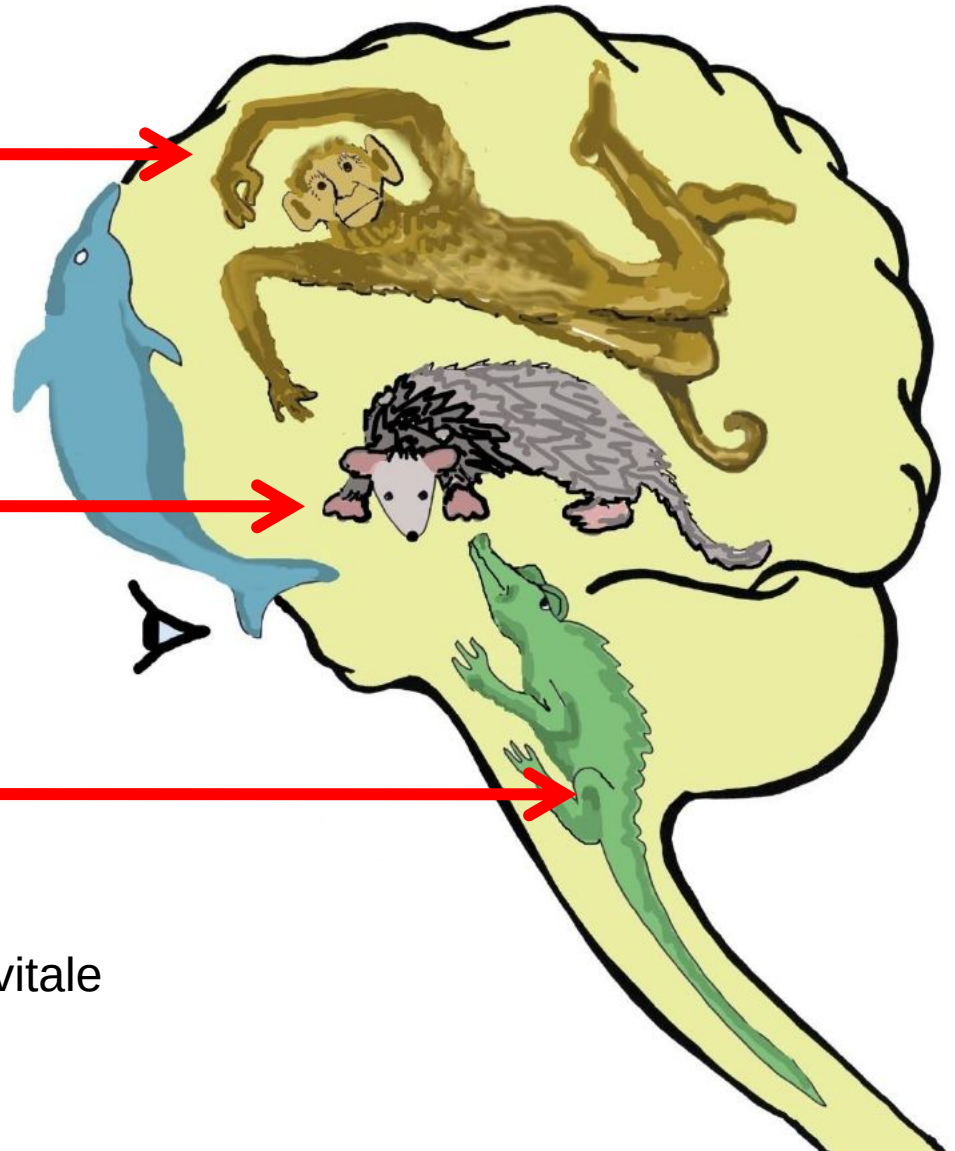
- functii superioare cognitive
- limbaj
- ratiune
- planificare

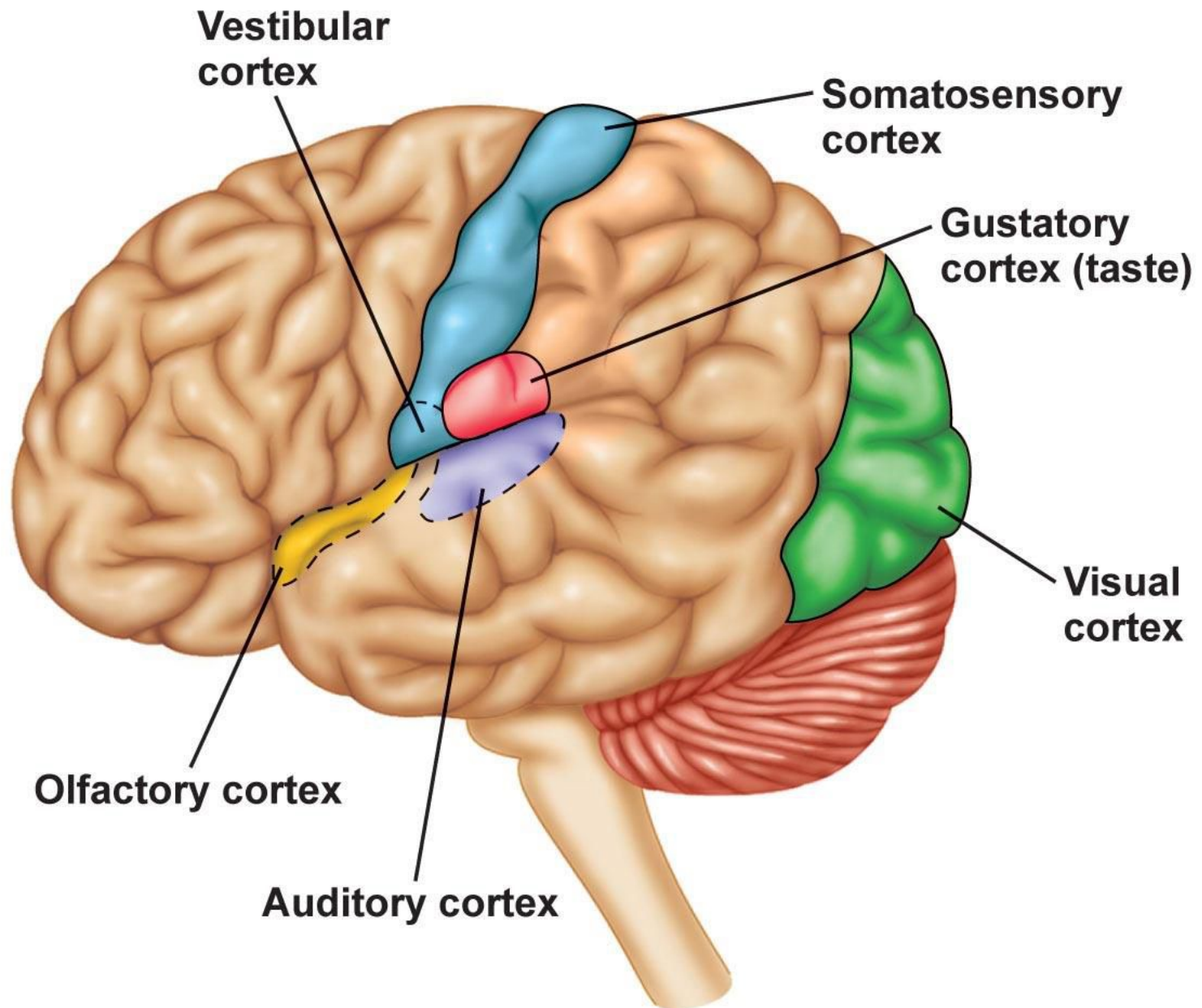
Creier mamalian

- sistemul limbic
- generarea si procesarea emotiilor
- comportament motivat homeostatic

Creier reptilian

- trunchiul cerebral
- reflexe
- controlul involuntar al functiilor vitale





**Central
Nervous
System**

Cortex

**Third-order
neuron**

Thalamus

**Second-order
neuron**

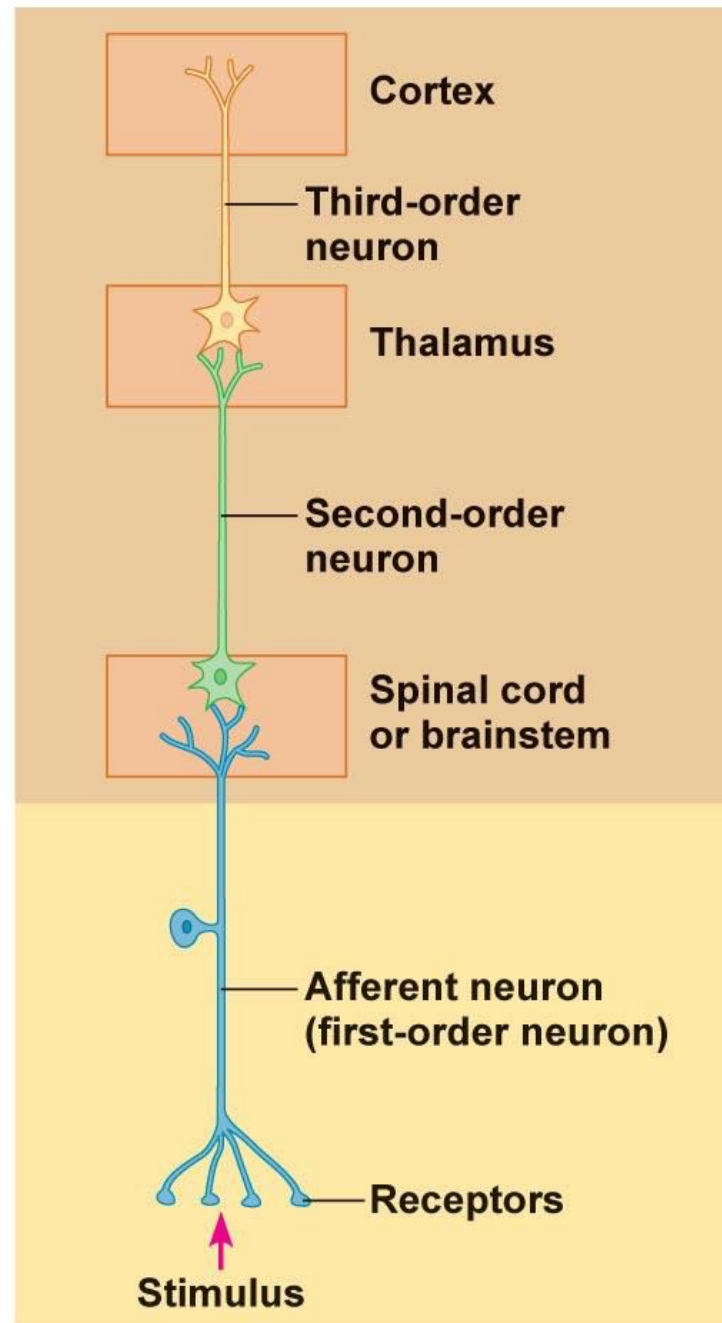
**Spinal cord
or brainstem**

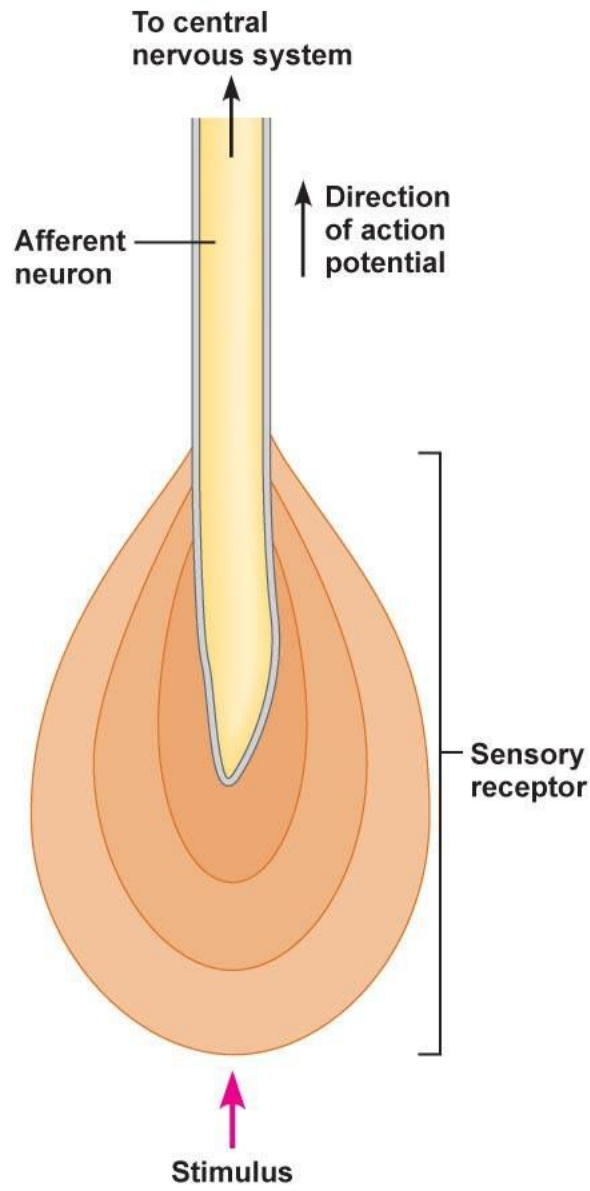
**Peripheral
Nervous
System**

**Afferent neuron
(first-order neuron)**

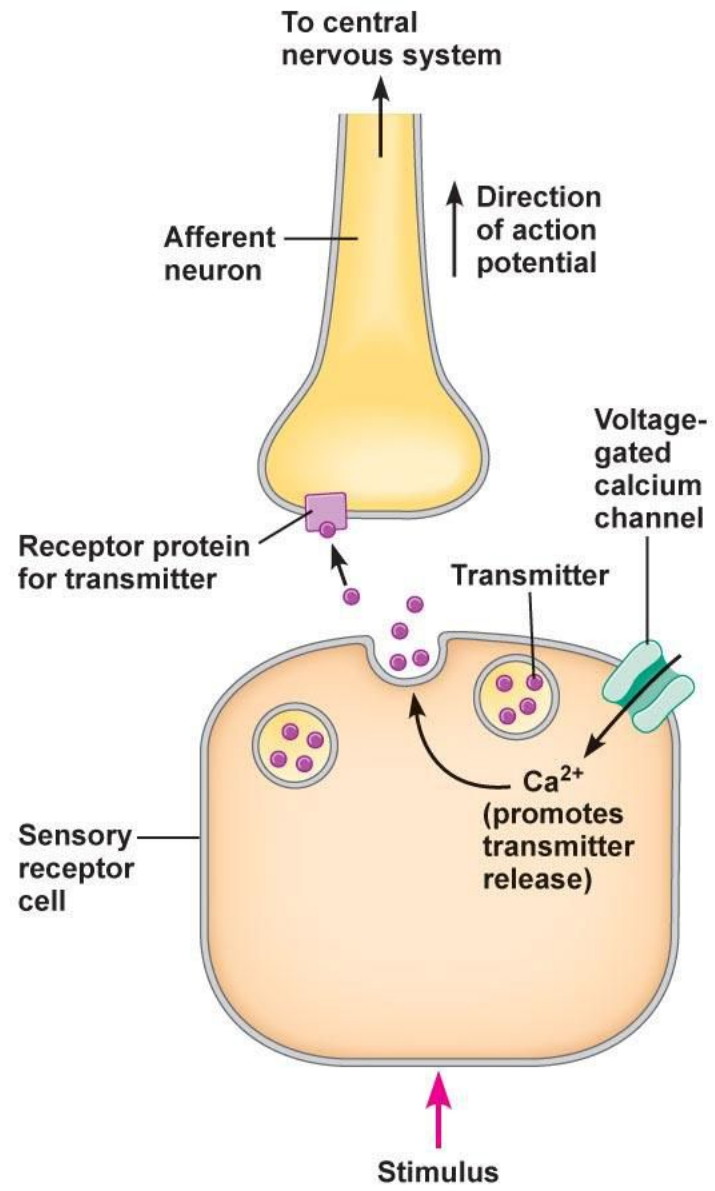
Receptors

Stimulus





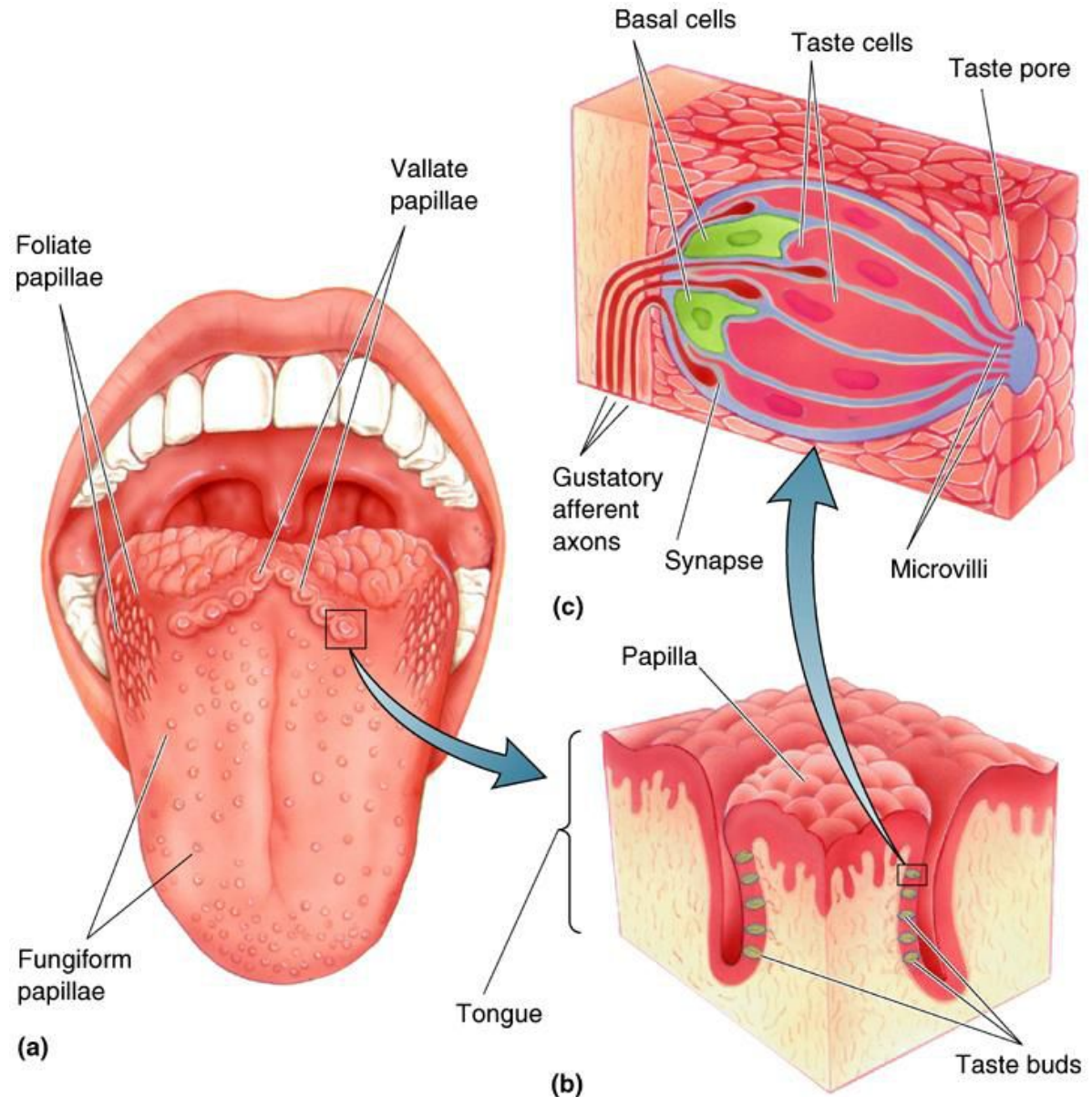
(a)

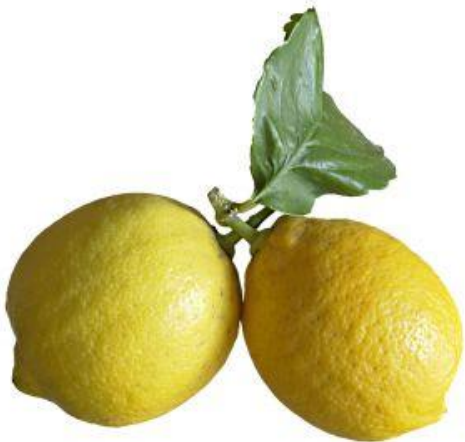


(b)

Papile, muguri și celule receptoare gustative

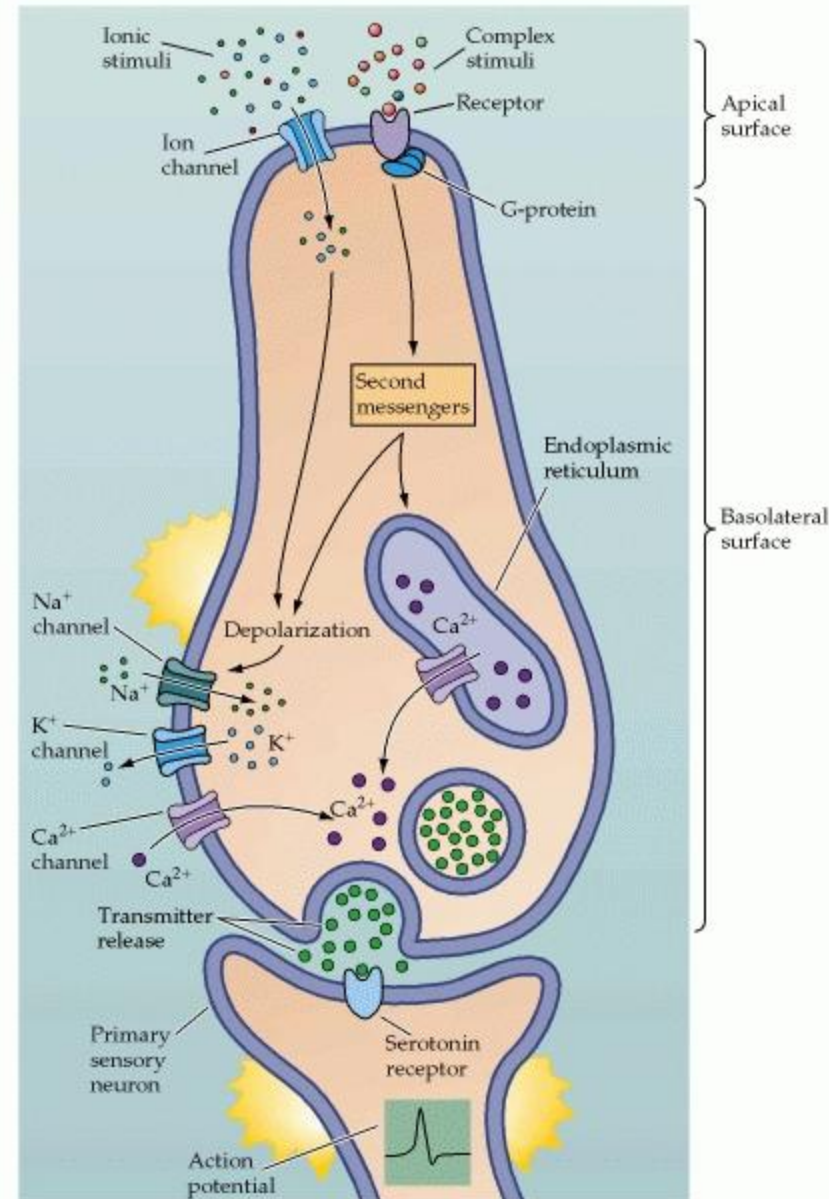
-celulele receptoare cu rol în gustare sunt celule epiteliale modificate localizate în **mugurii gustativi** (50-150 celule) ai **papilelor gustative** (1-câteva sute de muguri) din limbă – au o porțiune **apicală** (implicată în detecția stimulilor) și o porțiune **latero-bazală**, unde se eliberează neuromediatorii la sinapsa cu neuronii gustativi de ordinul 2





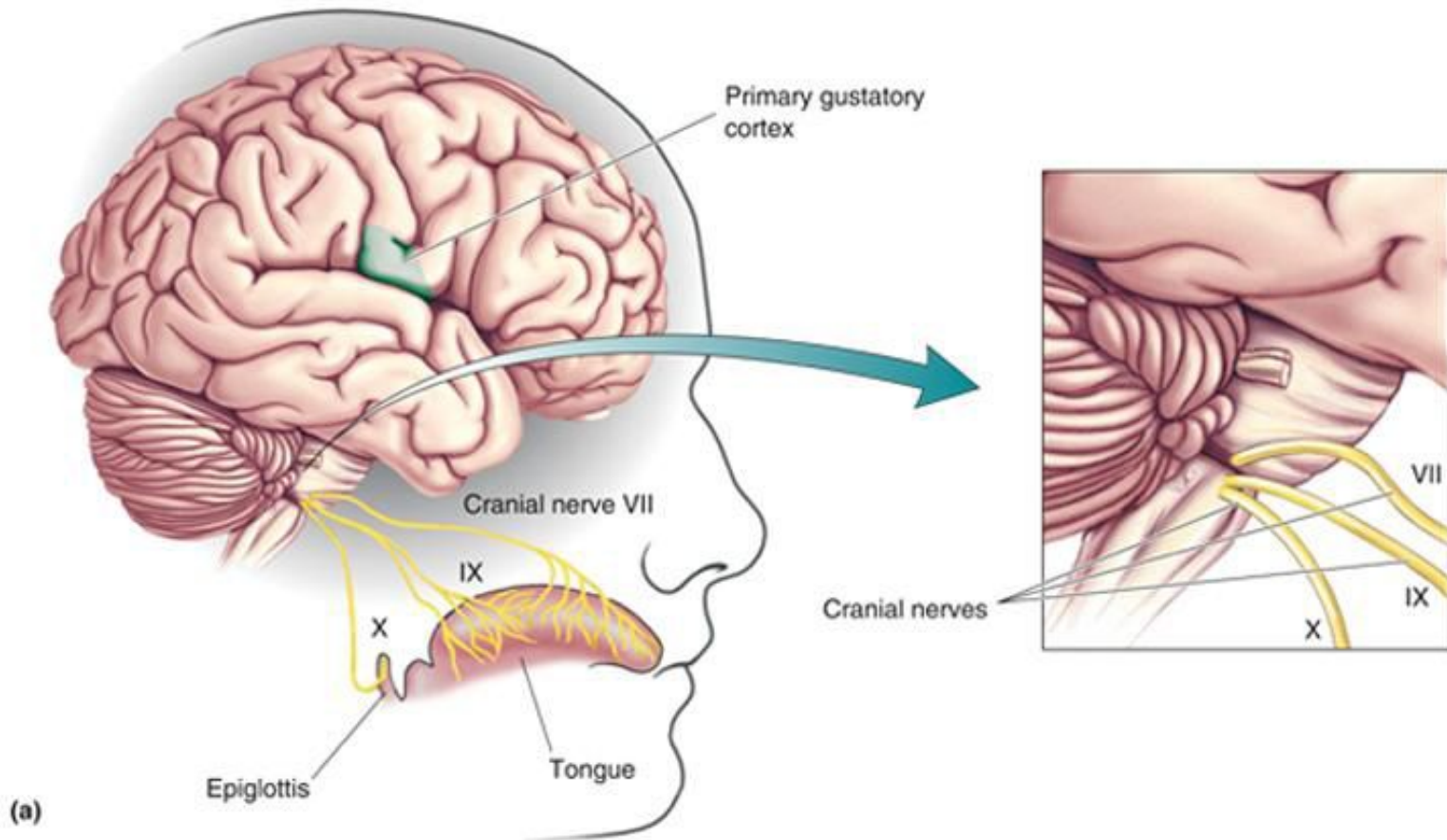
Traducerea stimulilor gustativi

- în regiunea apicală sunt situați receptorii membranari care detectează stimulii gustativi
- aceștia pot fi canale ionice (gustul sărat, gustul acru) sau receptori cuplați cu proteine G (gustul dulce, amar și umami)
- în regiunea latero-bazală se găsesc canale de Na^+ , K^+ și Ca^{2+} implicate în inițierea potențialului de receptor și în influxul de Ca^{2+} care induce exocitoza veziculelor încărcate cu neuromediatorii



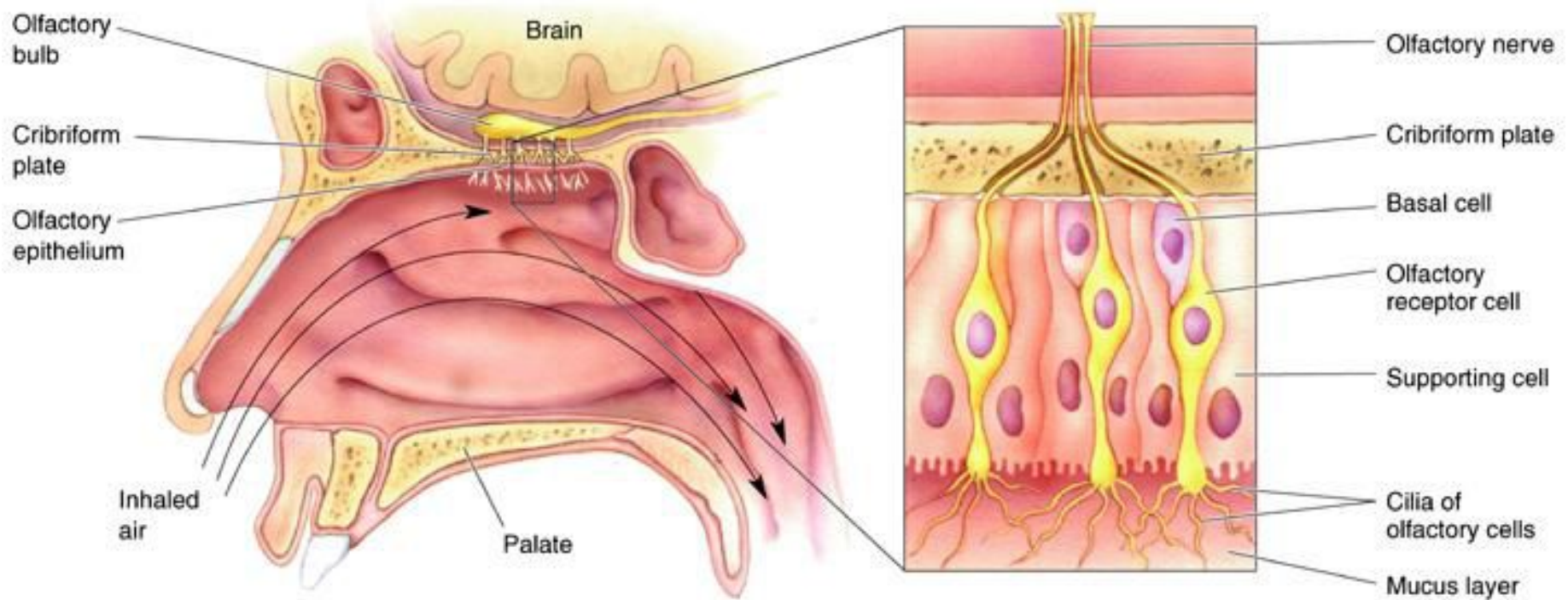
Căile gustative centrale

-nervii cranieni VII (facial), IX (glossofaringial) și X (vag) – axonii gustativi fac sinapse cu neuroni de ordinul 2 din trunchi (nucleul solitar din *medulla oblongata*)



Anatomia analizatorului olfactiv

-suprafața epiteliului olfactiv: om – 10 cm², câine – 170 cm²

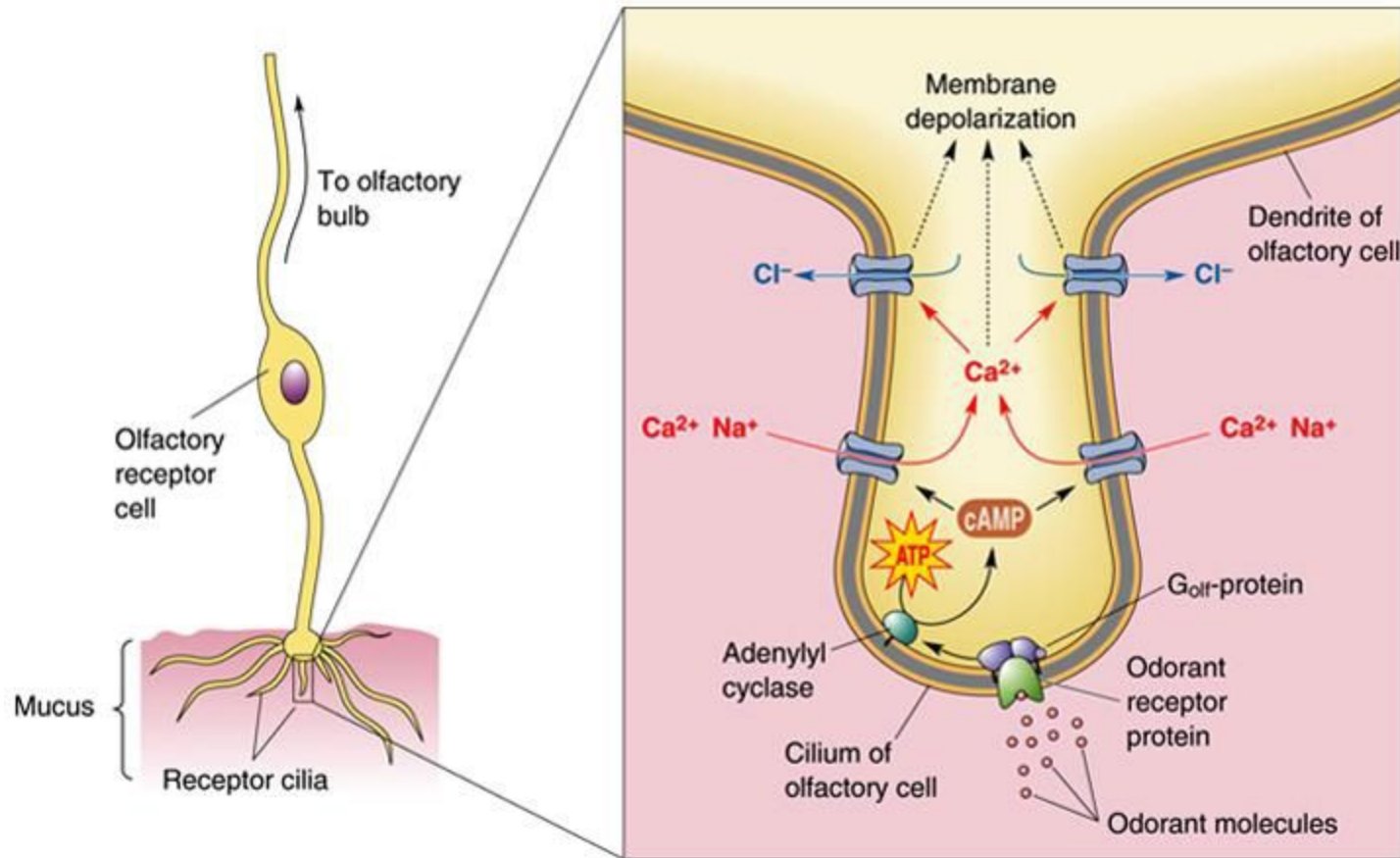


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-receptorii olfactivi sunt neuroni bipolari localizați în epiteliul olfactiv care căptușește cavitatea nazală

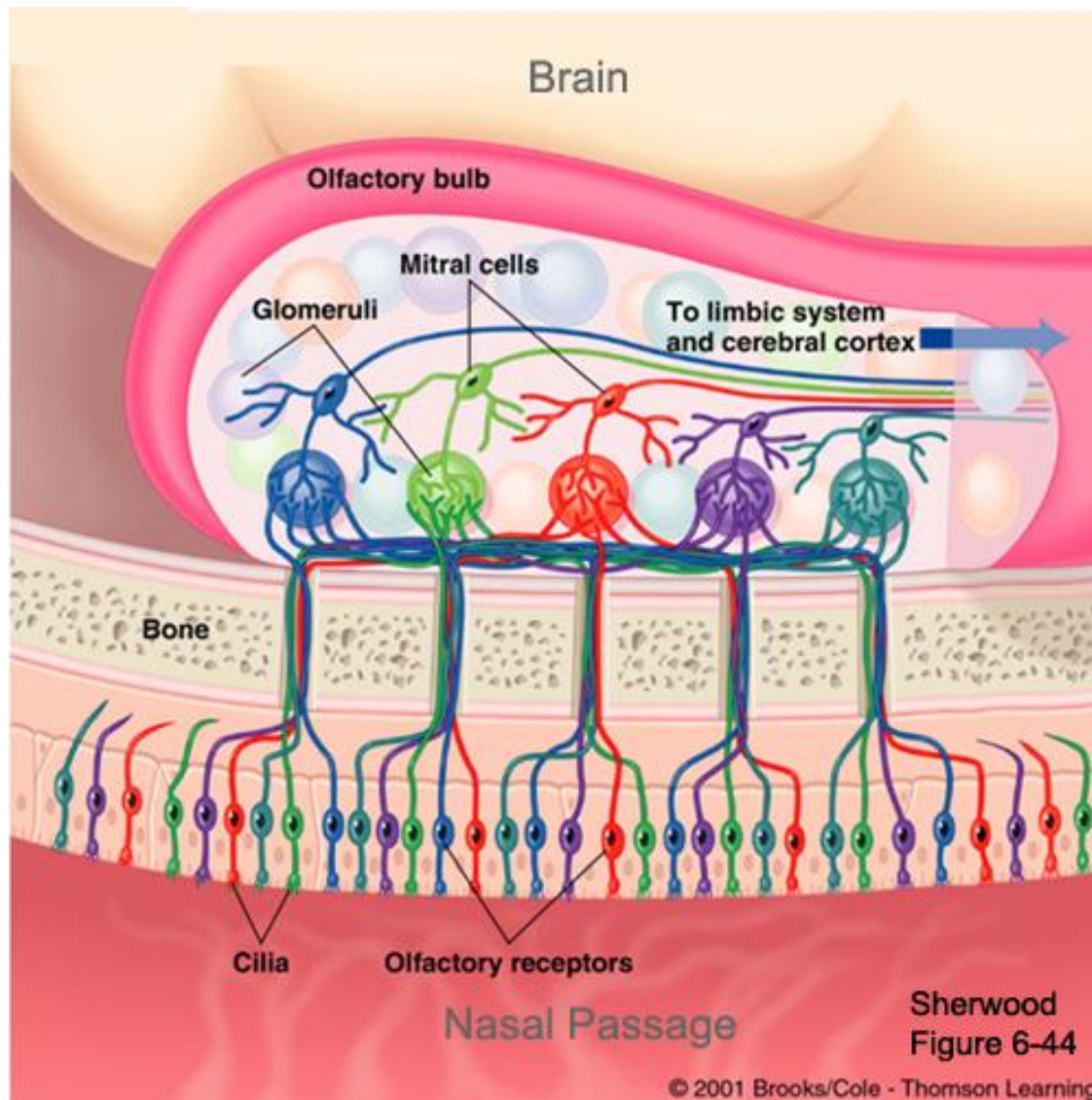
Traducerea stimulilor olfactivi

-detectia stimulilor olfactivi (molecule odorante) se face de către receptori cuplați cu proteine G localizați în membrana cililor olfactivi



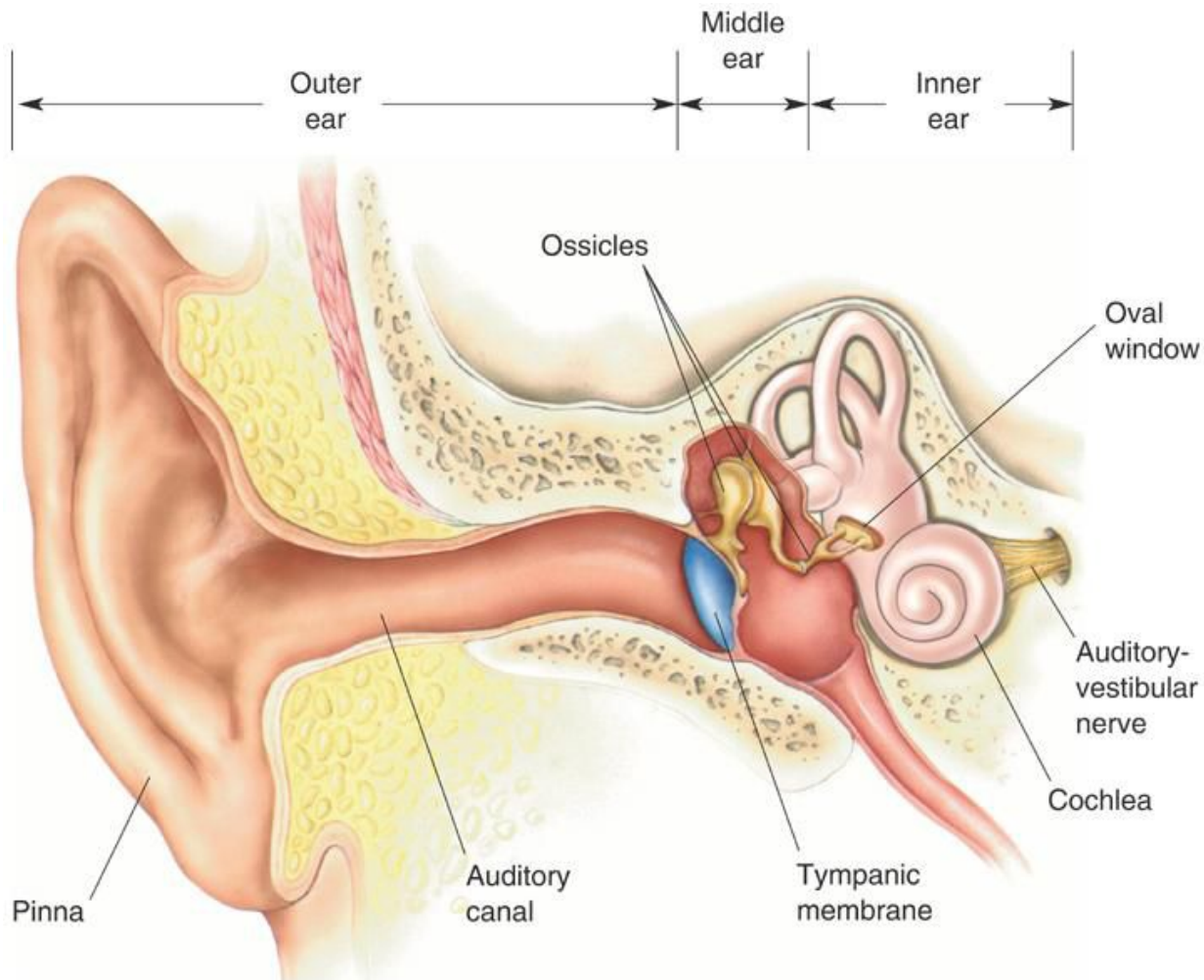
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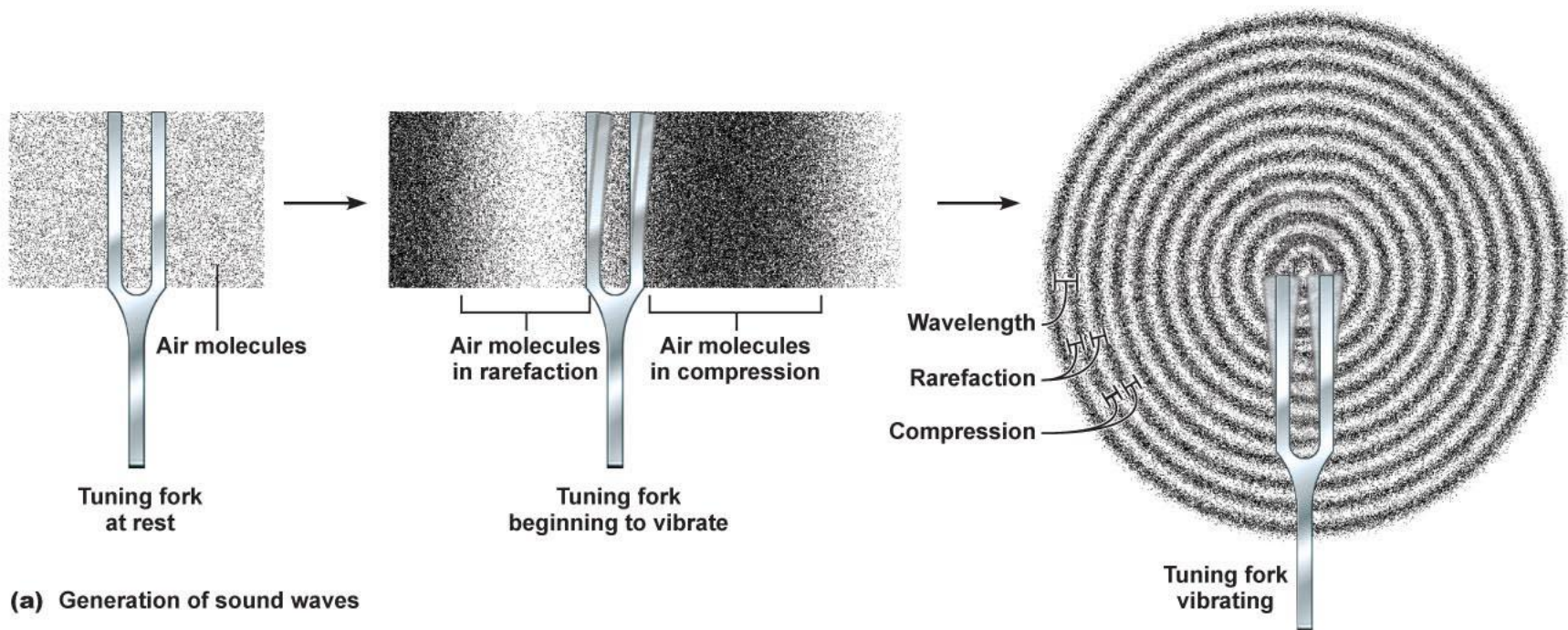
-receptori → proteine G → adenilat ciclaza → AMPc → activarea canalelor cationice → influx de Na⁺ și Ca⁺ → depolarizare → potențiale de acțiune



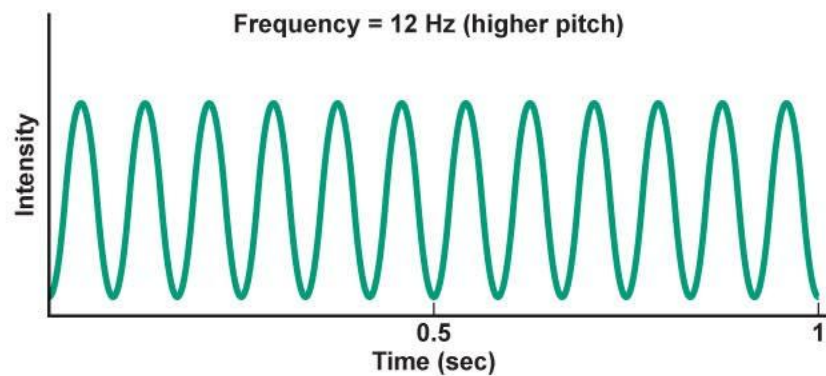
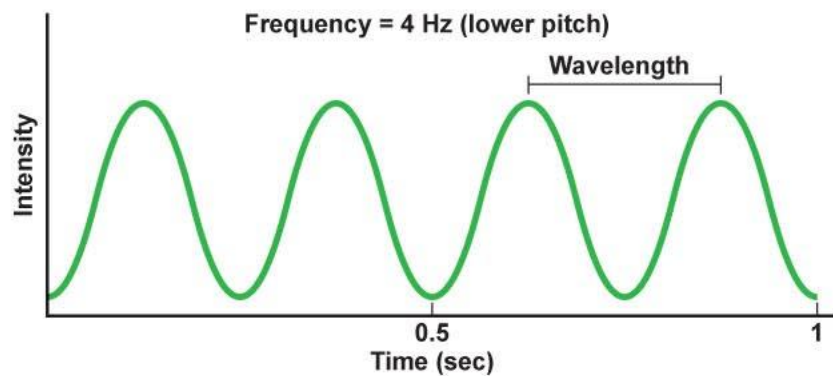
-toti neuronii olfactivi primari care exprimă același receptor proiectează către același glomerul; la nivelul glomerulilor apare prima cartografiere a modului de activare a neuronilor olfactivi primari

Anatomia analizatorului auditiv



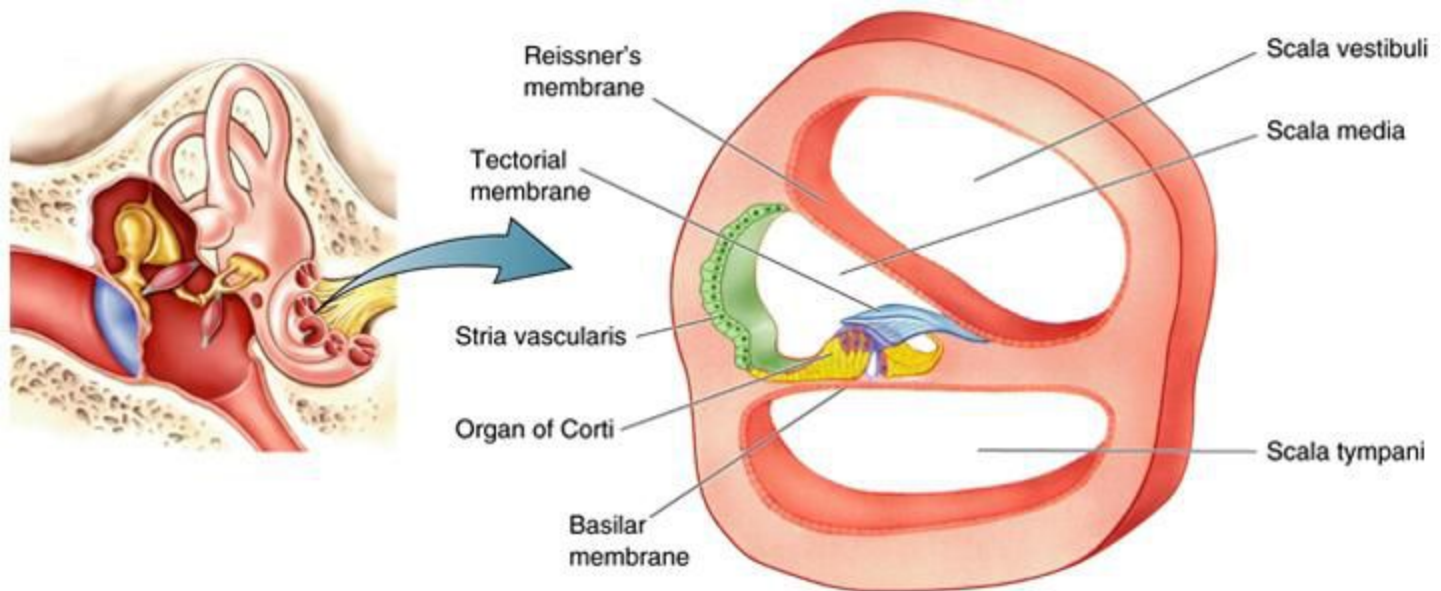


(a) Generation of sound waves

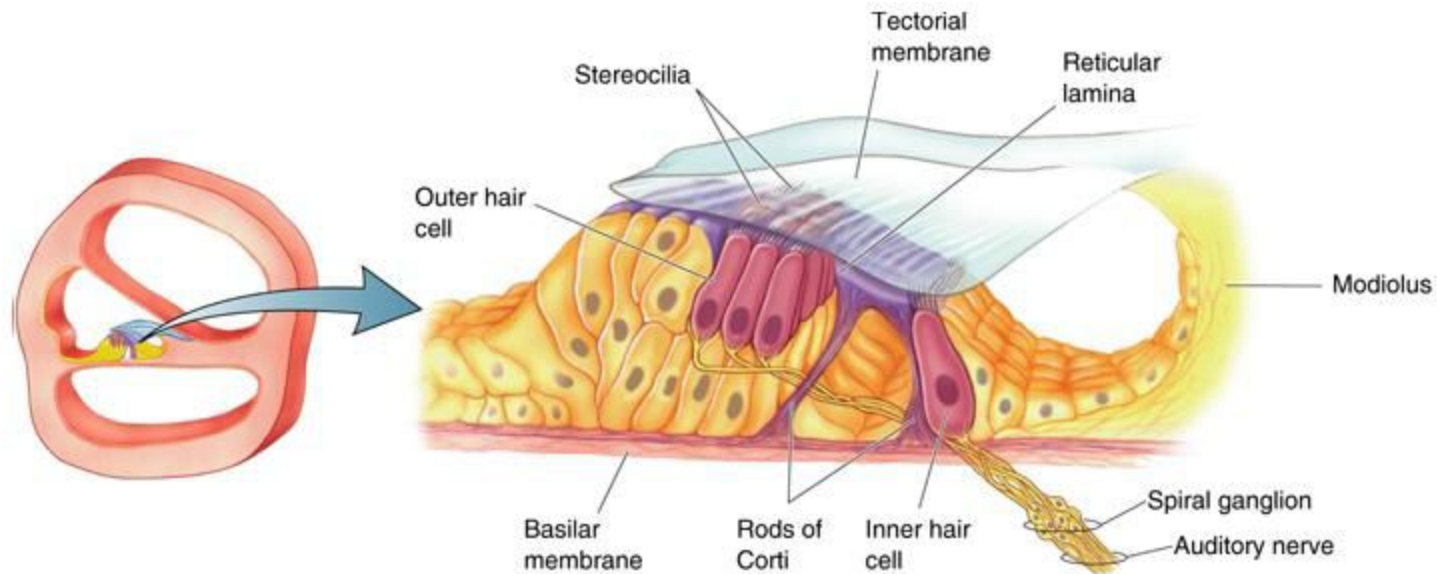


(b) Properties of sound waves

Cohleea și organul lui Corti



Organul lui Corti

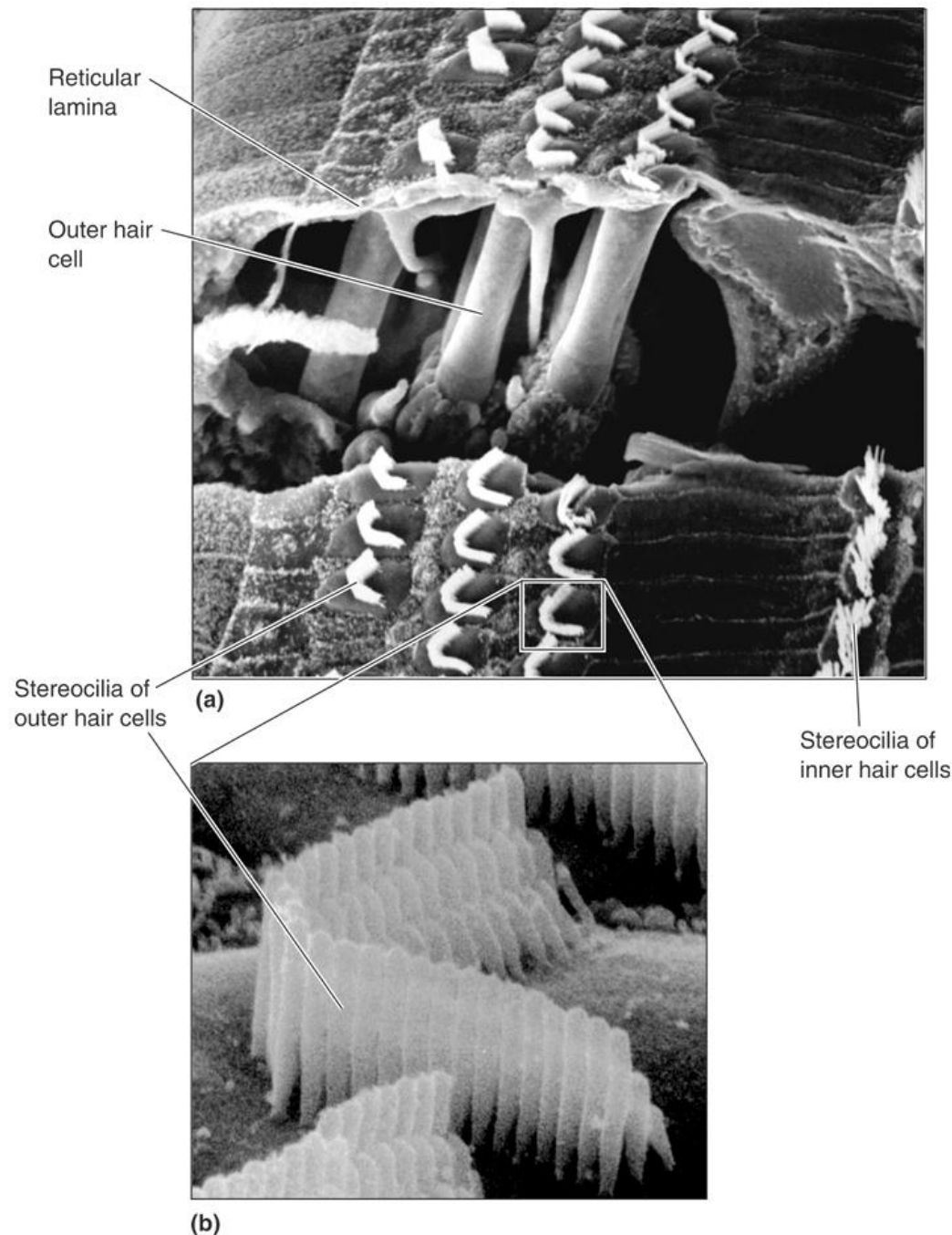


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- organul lui Corti este situat pe membrana bazilară în Scala media
- un rând de celule ciliate interne și trei rânduri de celule ciliate externe
- celulele ciliate interne participă la detecția stimulilor mecano-acustici; cele externe sunt implicate în amplificarea sunetului

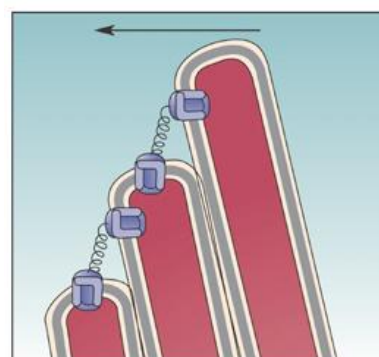
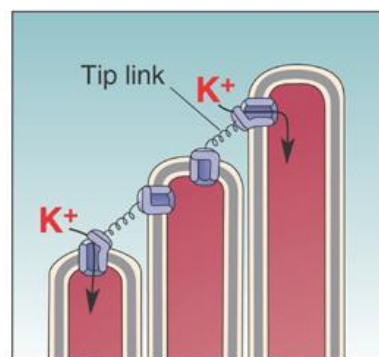
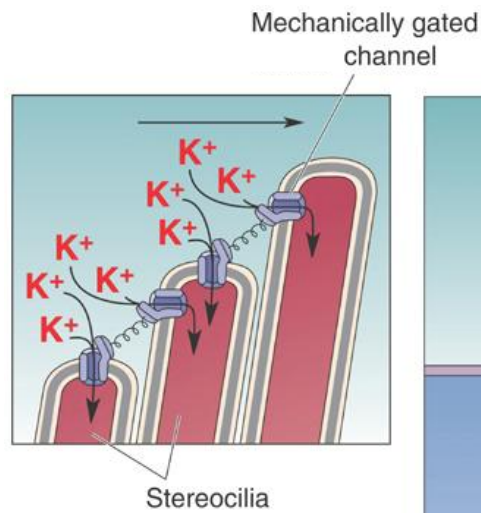
Celulele ciliate ale organului lui Corti

- cca. 15-20000 de celule ciliate externe (3 rânduri) și 3500 celule ciliate interne (un singur rând)
- realizează traducerea mecano-electrică
- fiecare posedă cca. 100 de stereocili

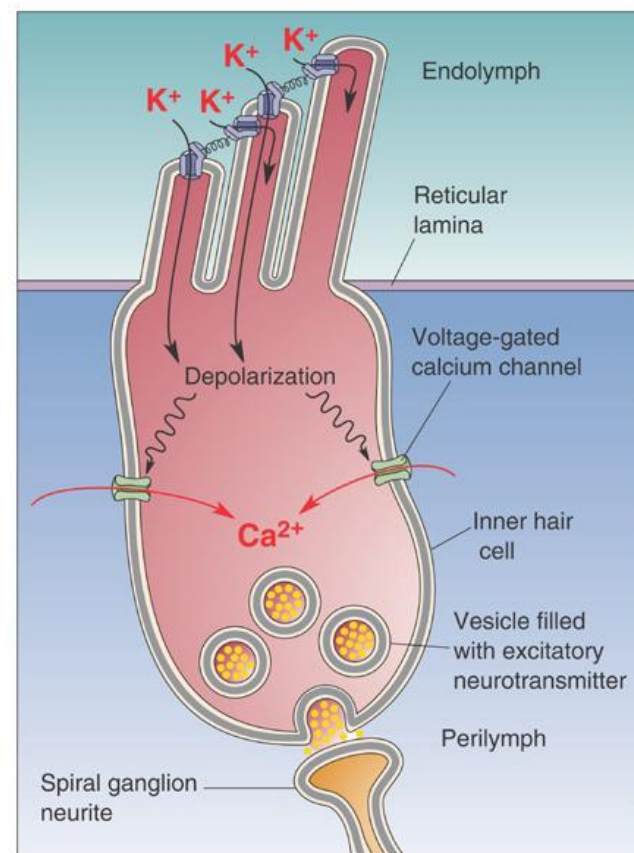


Traducerea mecano-electrică

- înclinarea cililor într-o direcție duce la tensionarea unor filamente proteice (tip-link) care leagă doi cili învecinați
- în urma înclinării cililor se produce deschiderea canalelor mecano-senzitive; prin aceste canale are loc un influx de K^+ și se produce depolarizarea celulei, deschiderea canalelor de calciu dependente de voltaj, influx de calciu și exocitoza veziculelor încărcate cu glutamat la sinapsa cu terminațiile neuronilor auditivi de ordinul 2

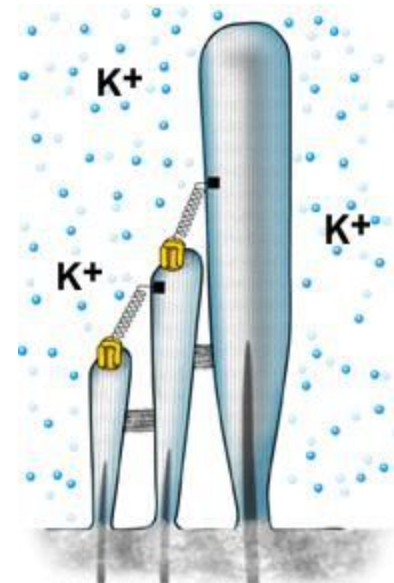
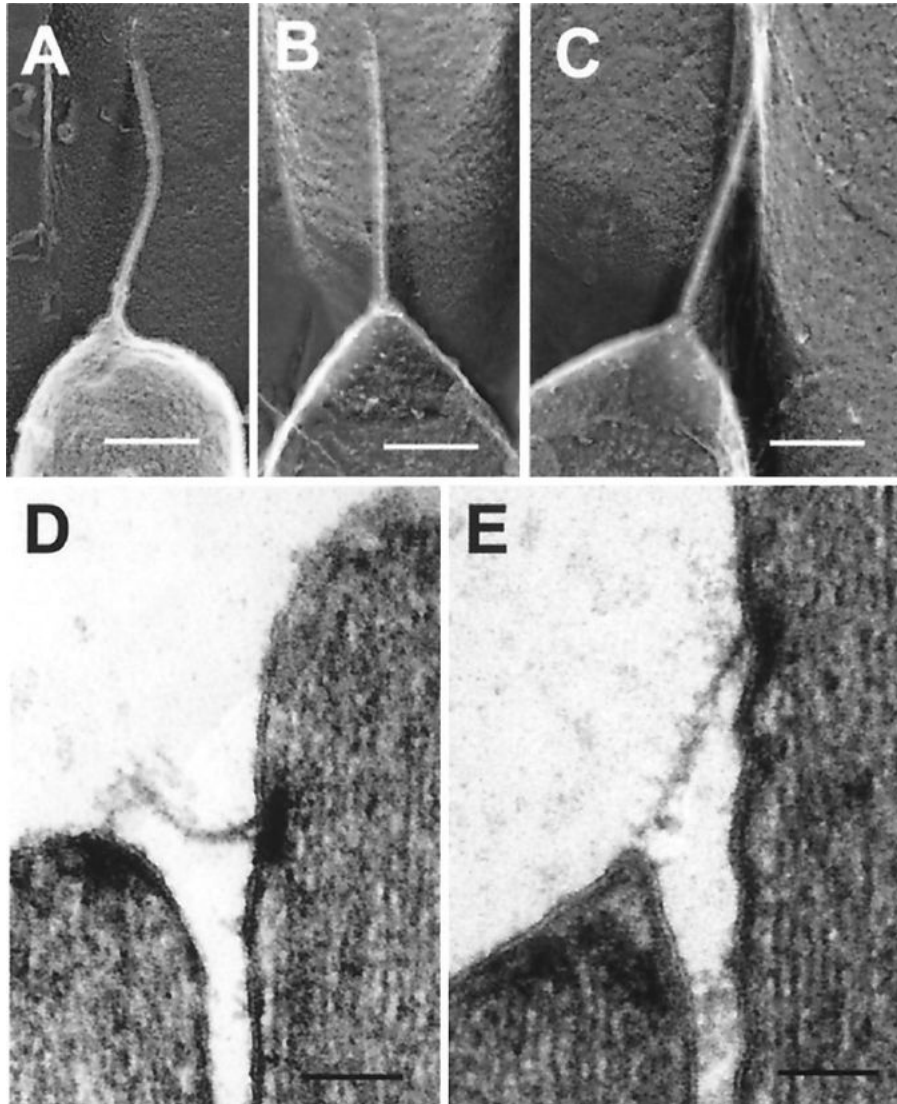


(a)



(b)

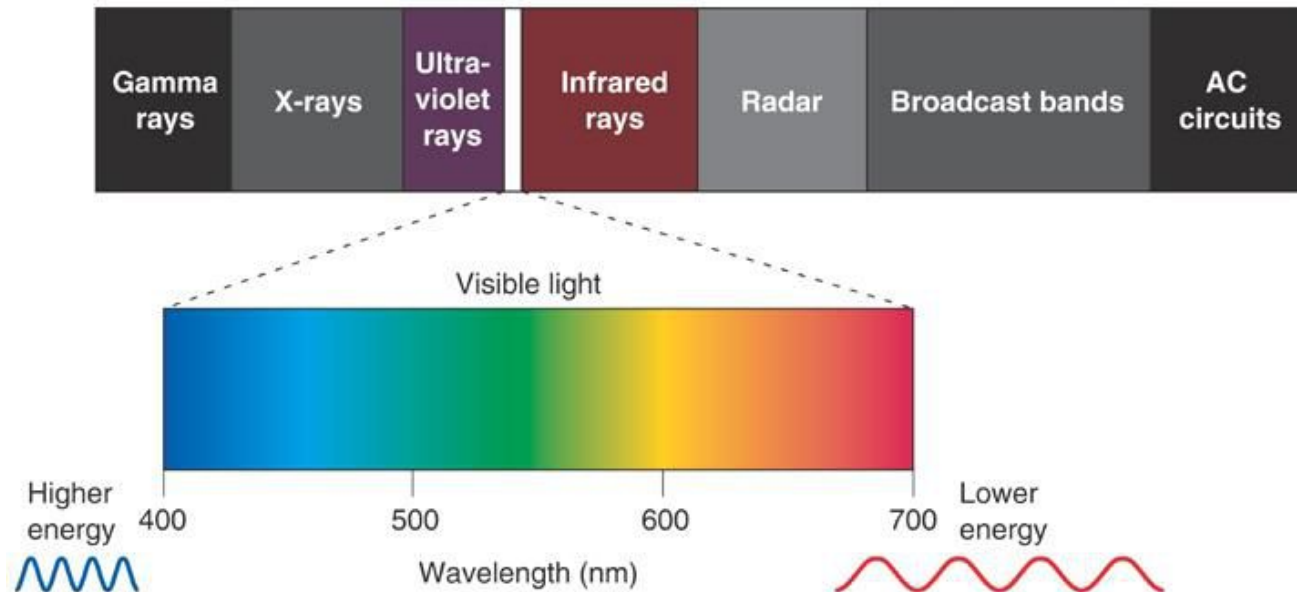
Filamente proteice (tip links) leaga varfurile cililor invecinati



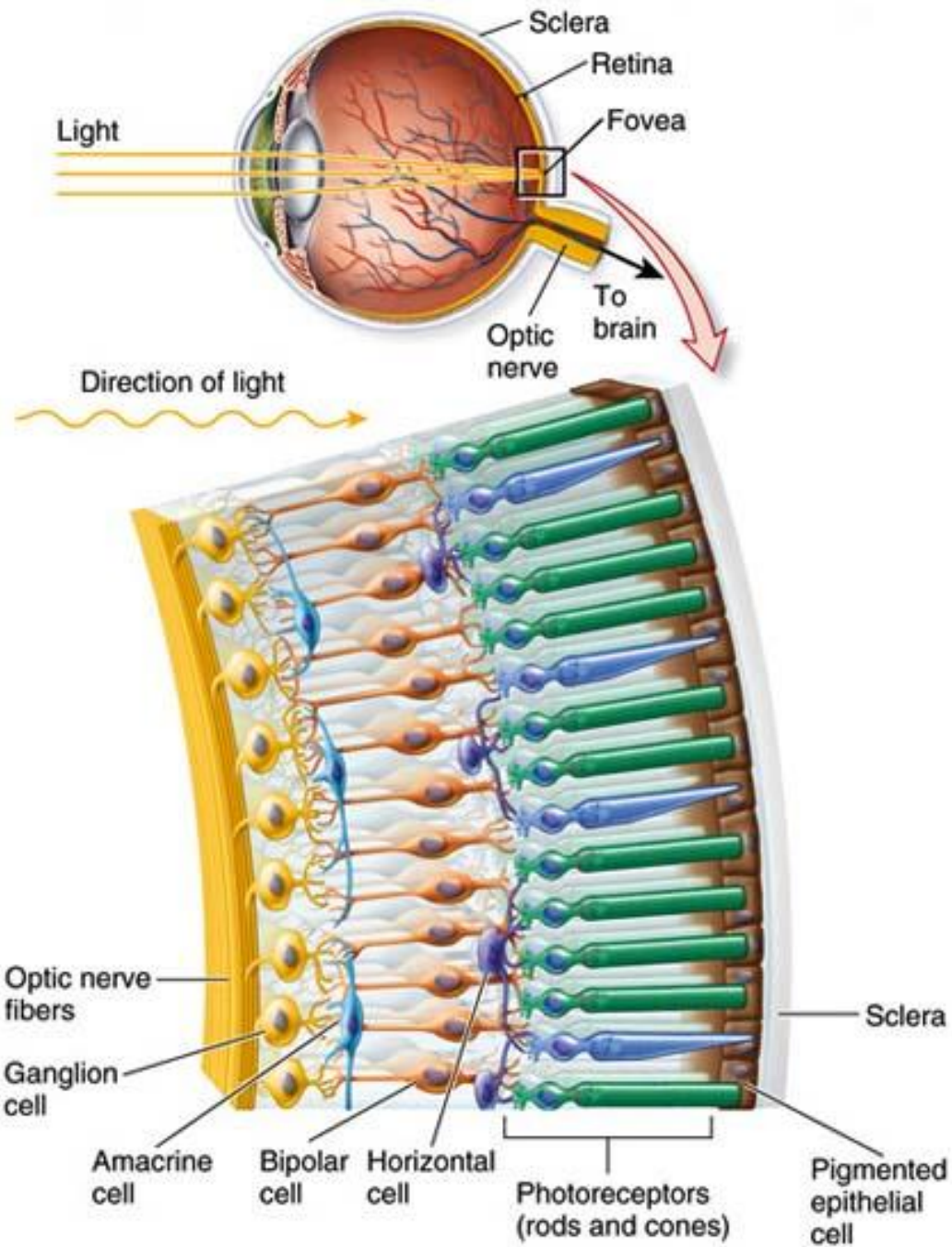
Stimulii vizuali – radiația electromagnetică



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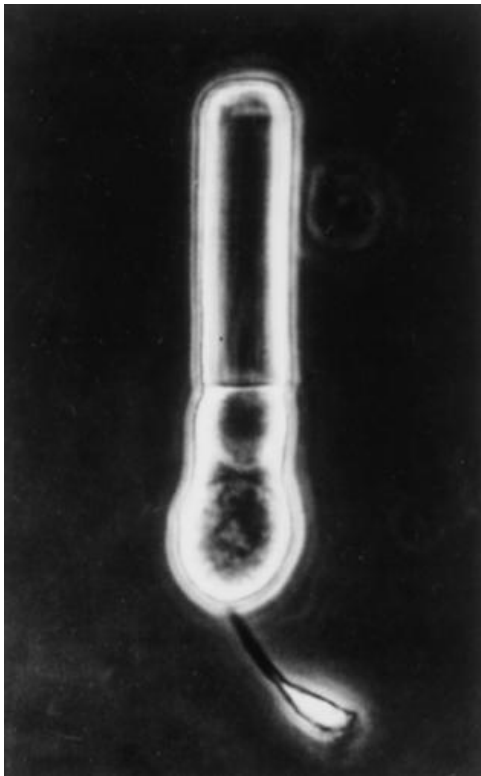


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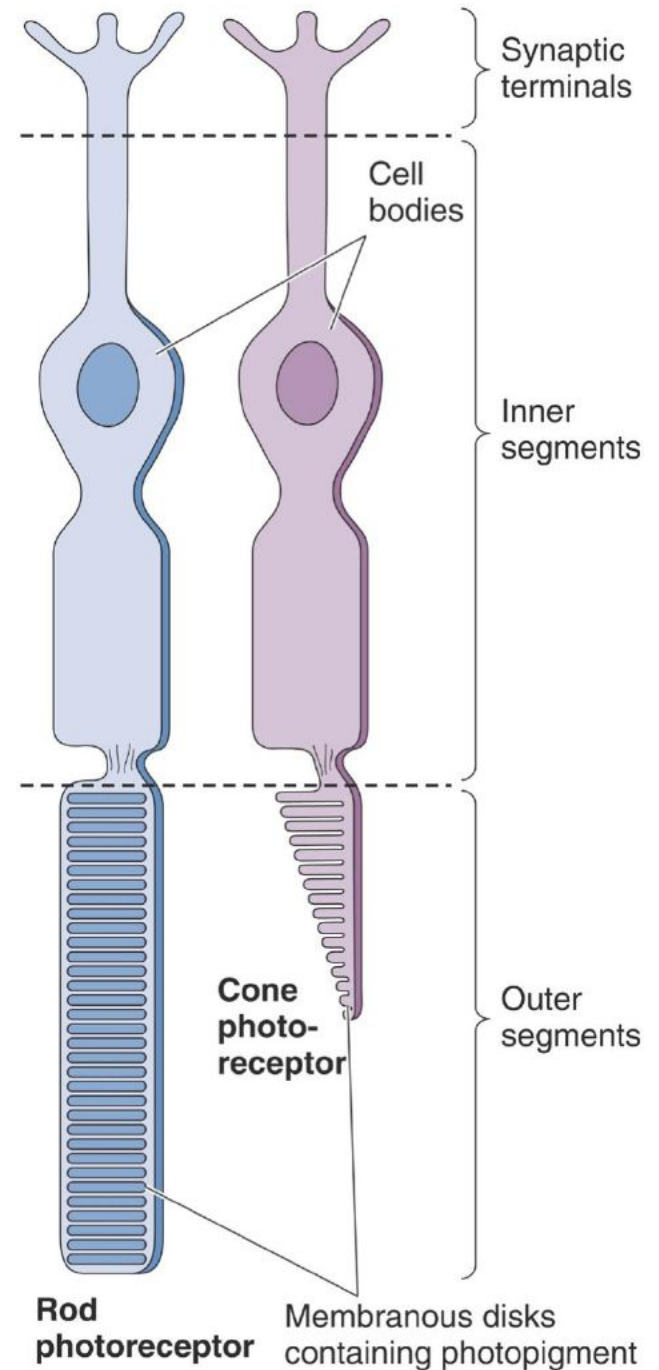


Fotoreceptorii retinieni

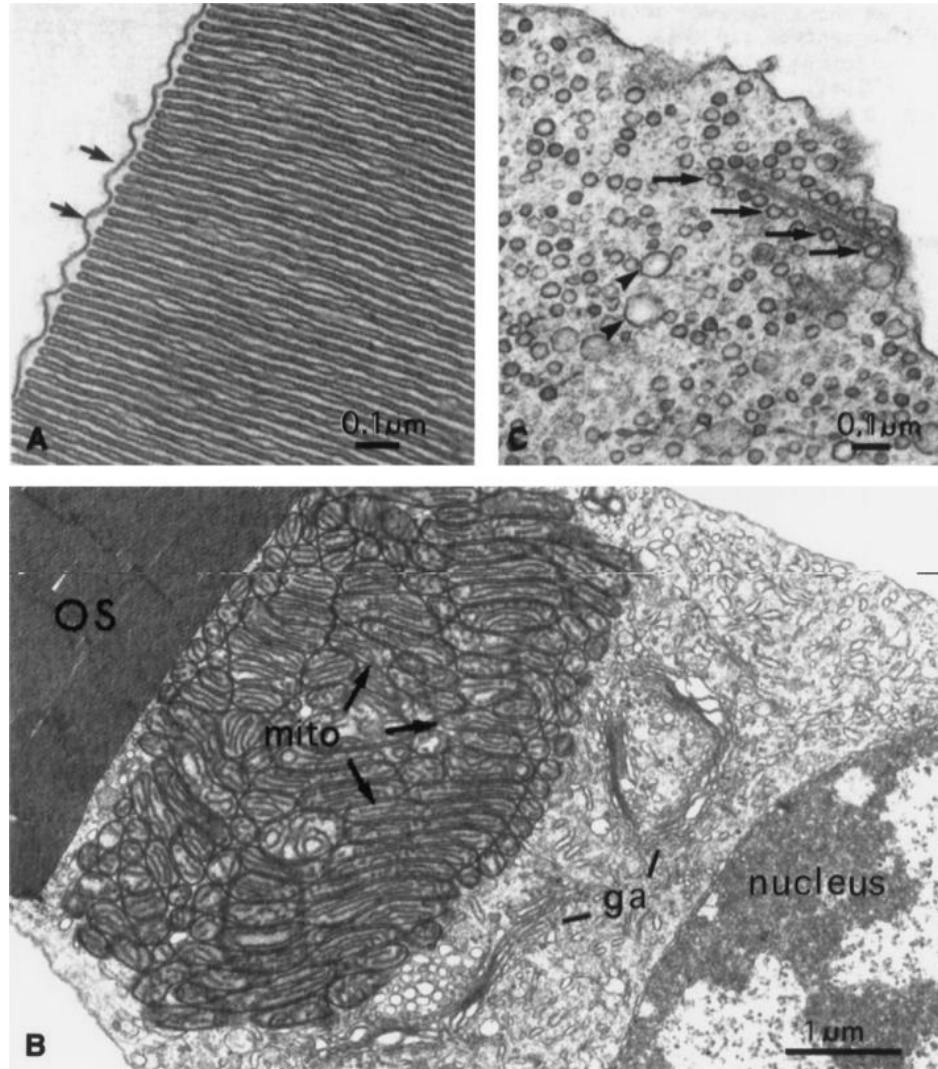
Celulă cu bastonaș



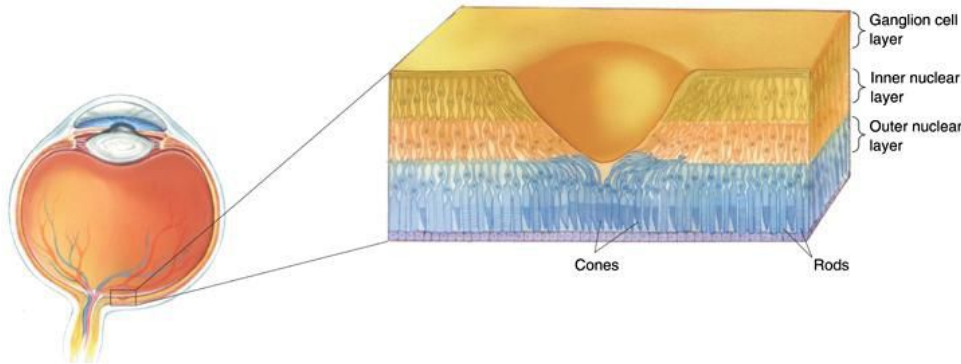
Celulă cu con



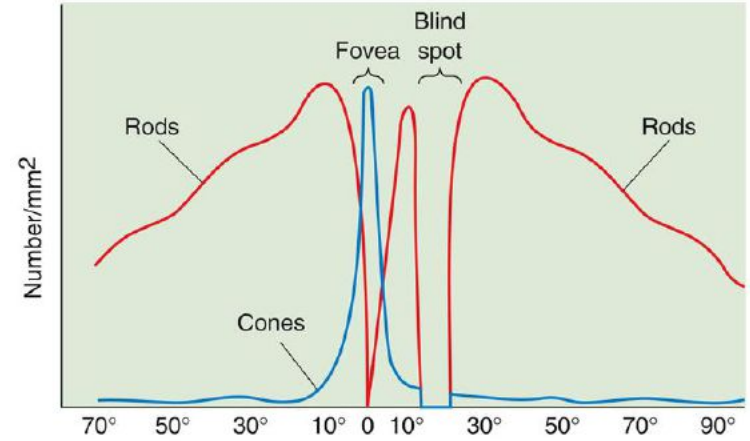
Structura fotoreceptorilor



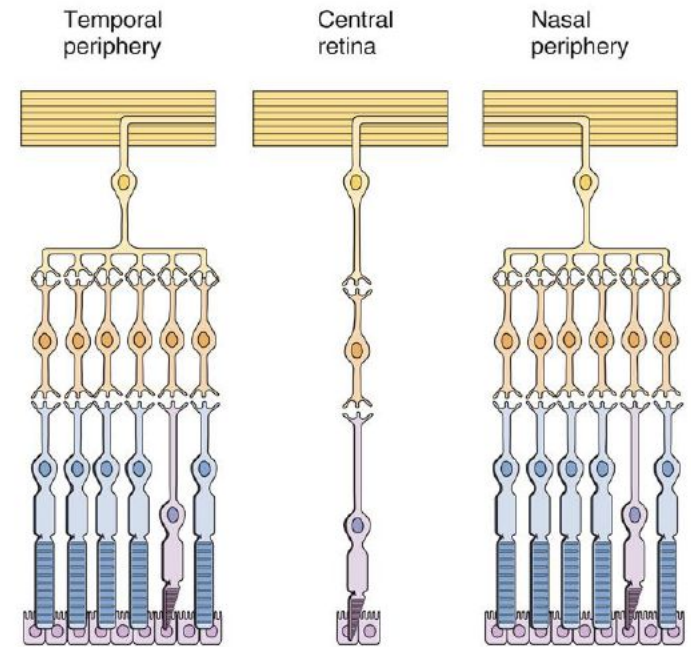
Diferențe locale în structura retinei



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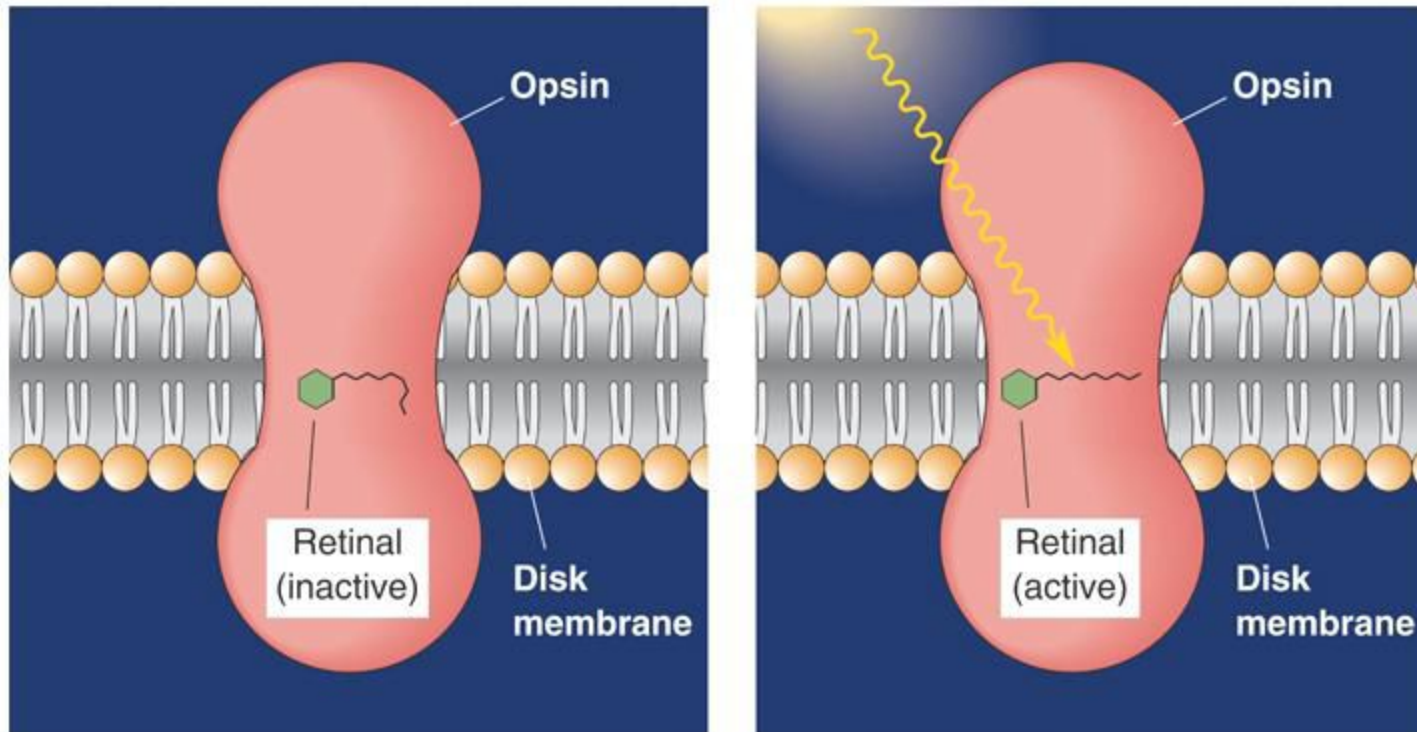
(a) ← Distance across retina →



(b) Peripheral retina Central retina Peripheral retina

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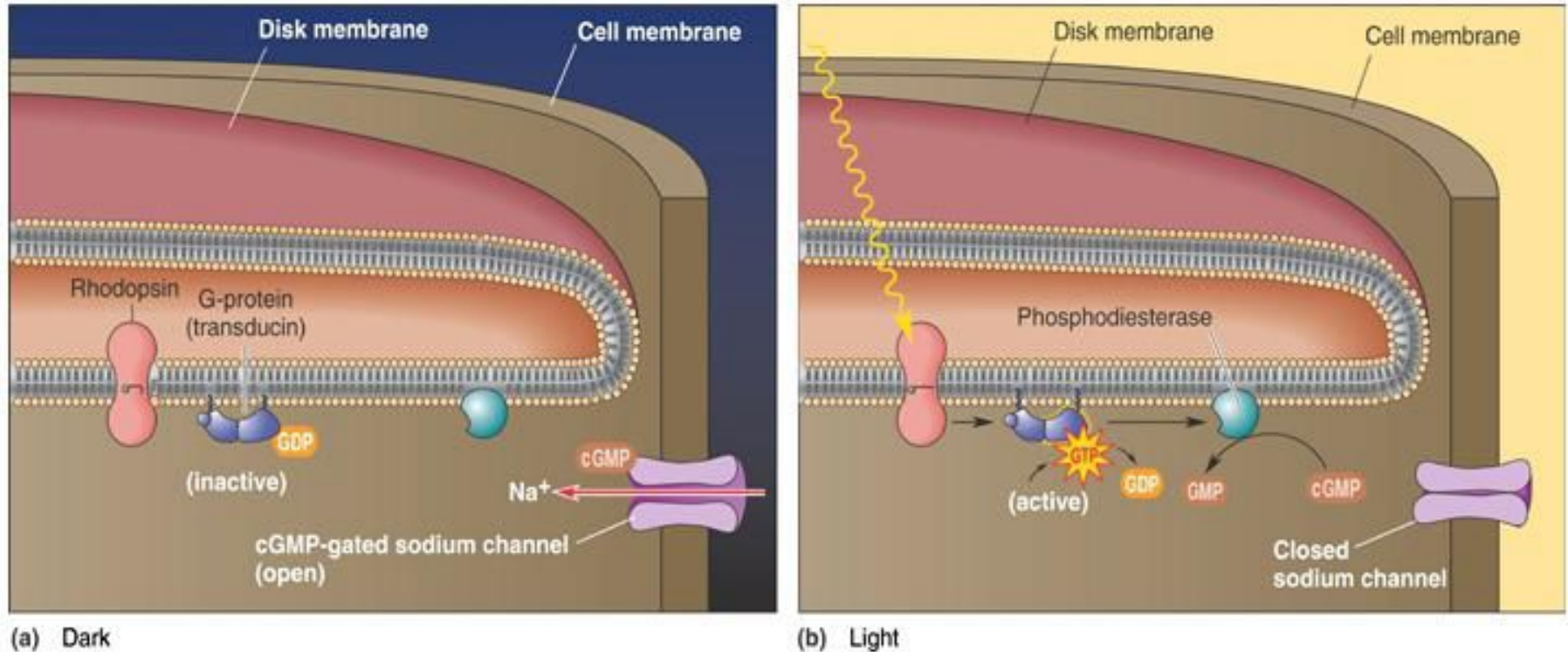
Traducerea stimulilor vizuali



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- rodopsina este formată dintr-o parte proteică (opsina) și o parte prostetică (retinalul)
- iluminarea induce fotoizomerizarea retinalului de la *11-cis* la *all trans* – ceea ce duce la apariția unei transformări conformaționale a întregii molecule de rodopsină – activarea acesteia (starea metarodopsina II)

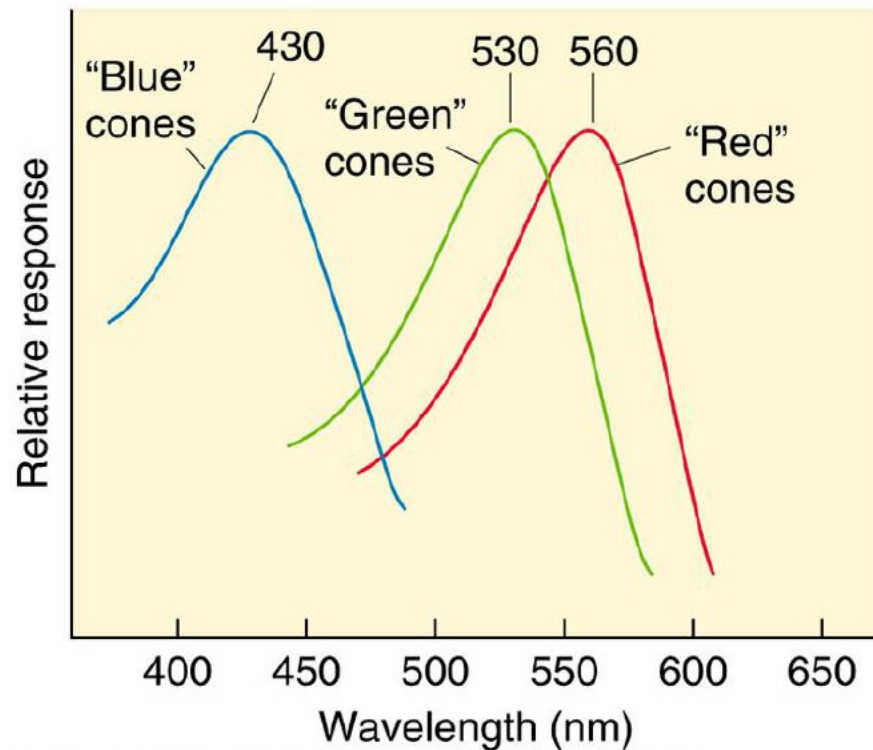
Traducerea stimulilor vizuali



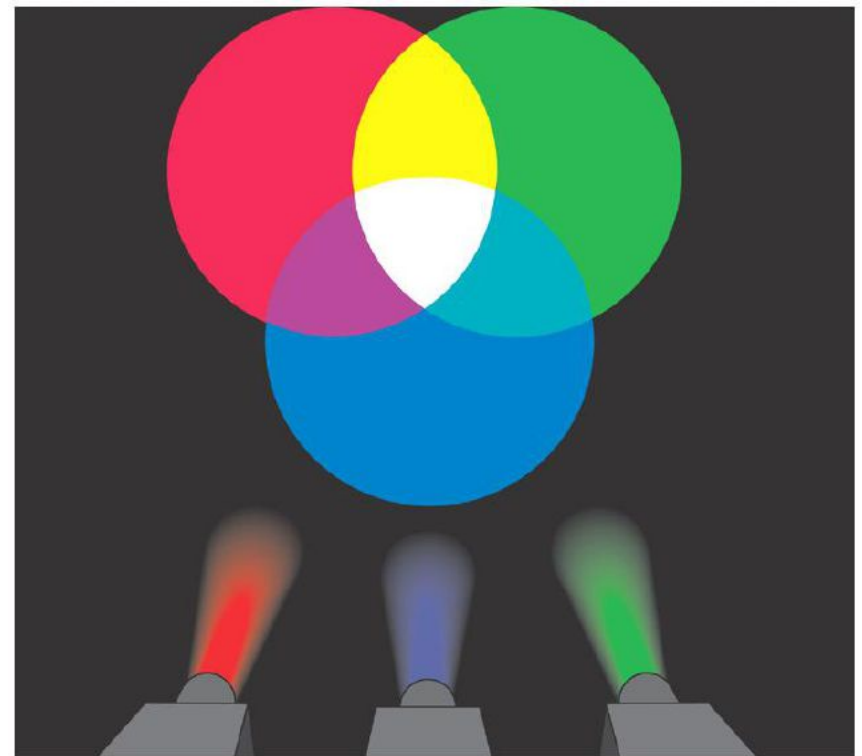
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- iluminare → activarea rodopsinei (metarodopsina II) → activarea transducinei (proteina G) → activarea fosfodiesterazei (PDE) → hidroliza GMPc la GMP → scăderea concentrației de GMPc → închiderea canalelor cationice sensibile la nucleotide ciclice → hiperpolarizare → scăderea cantității de neuromediator (glutamat) eliberat la sinapsele cu celulele bipolare

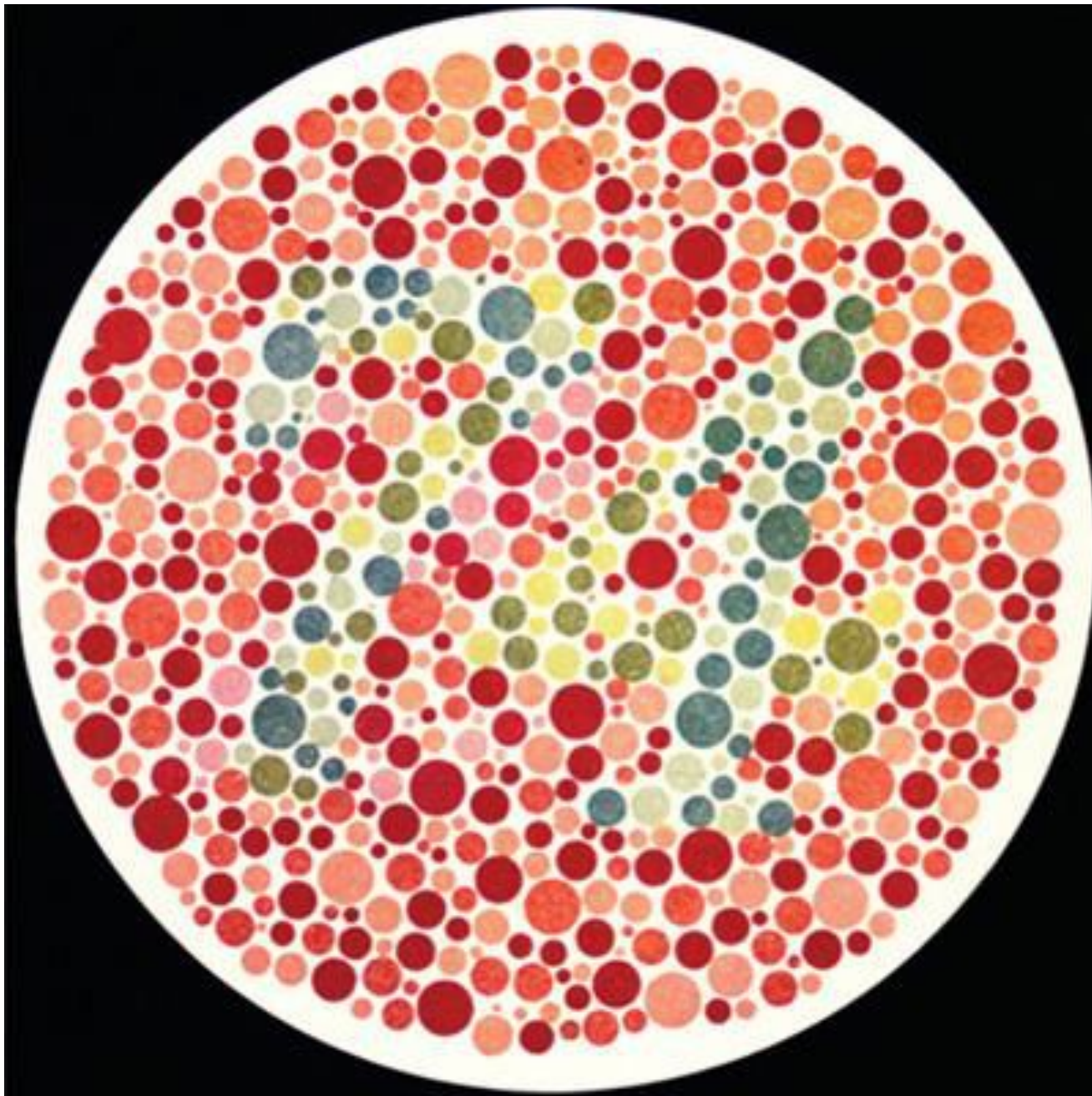
Vederea colorată – trei tipuri de fotoreceptori cu con – trei ftopigmenți

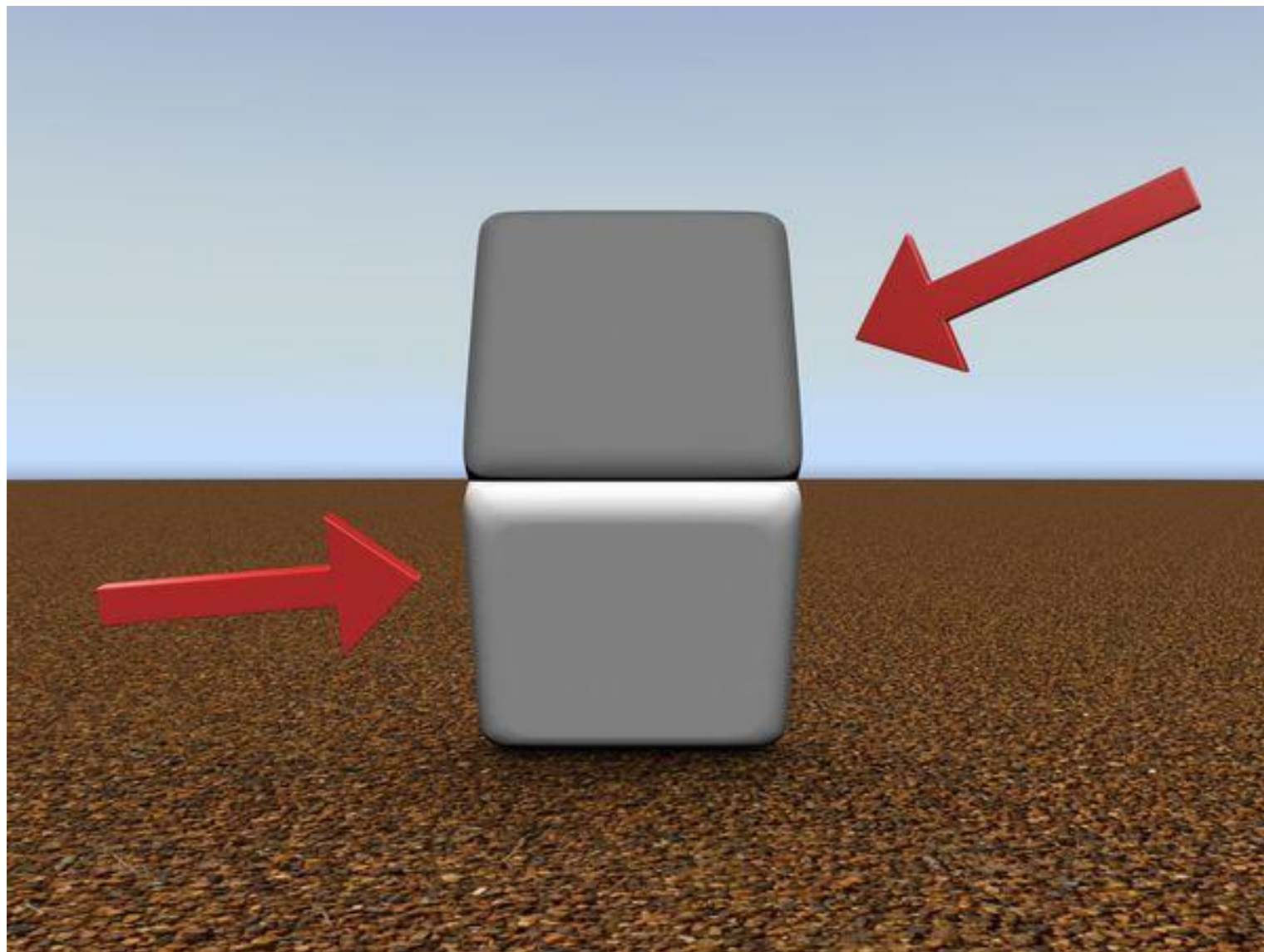


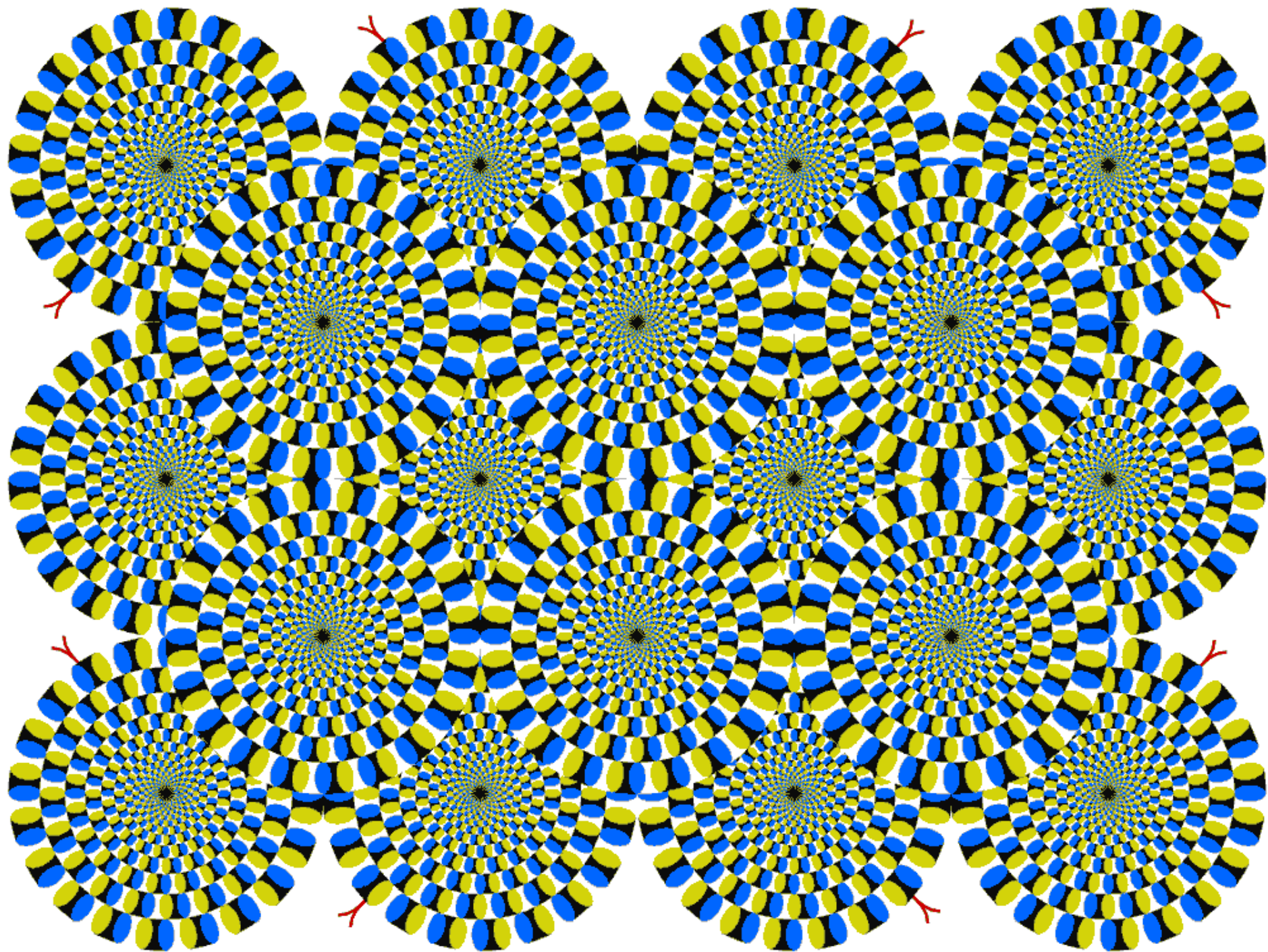
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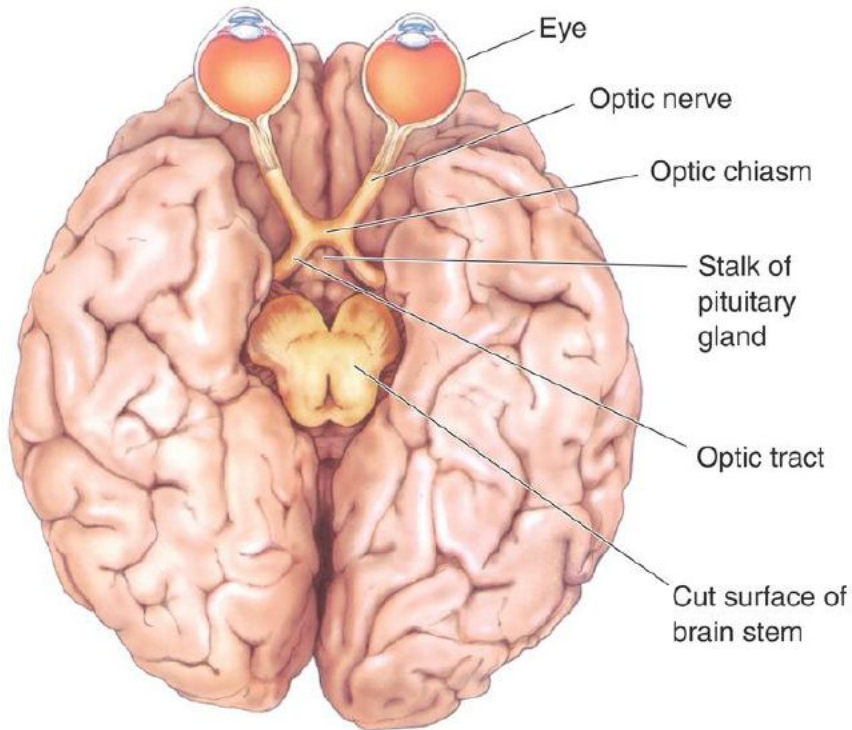
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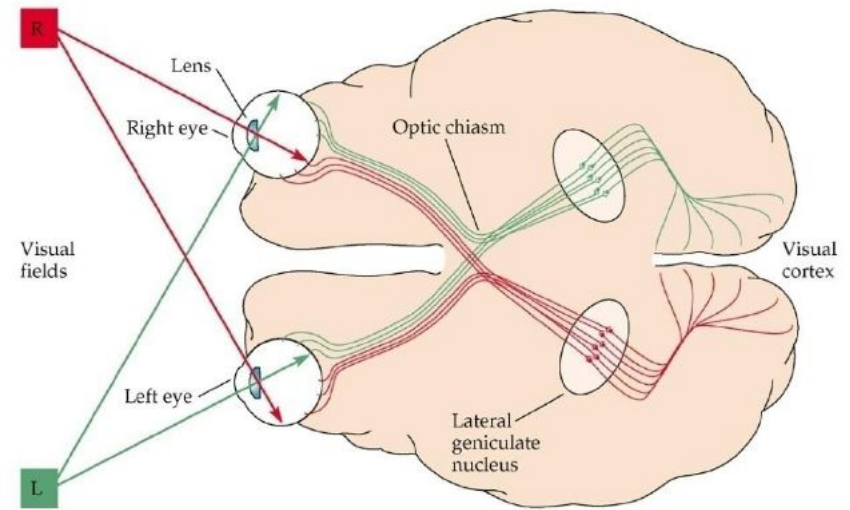




Căile centrale ale analizatorului vizual



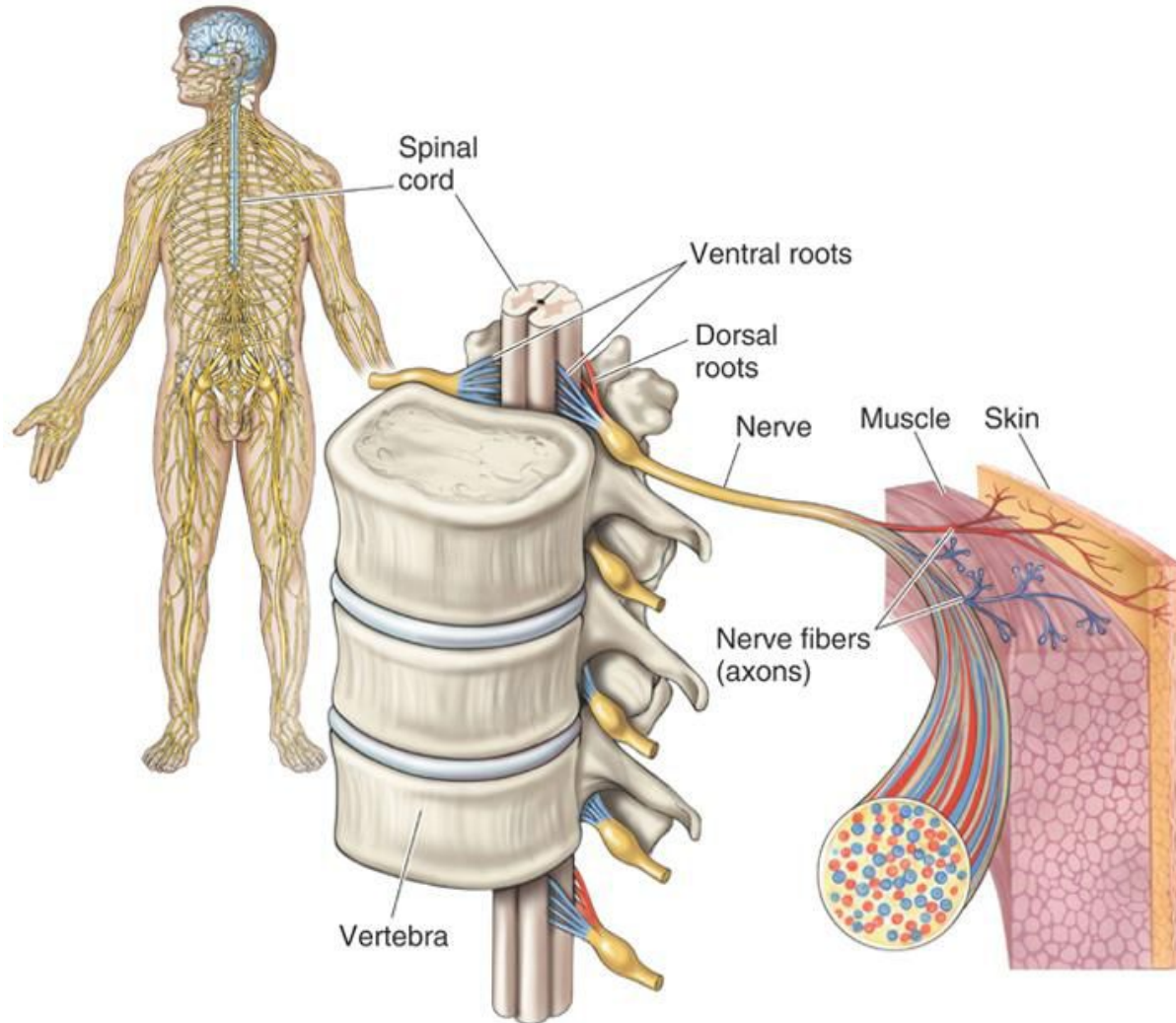
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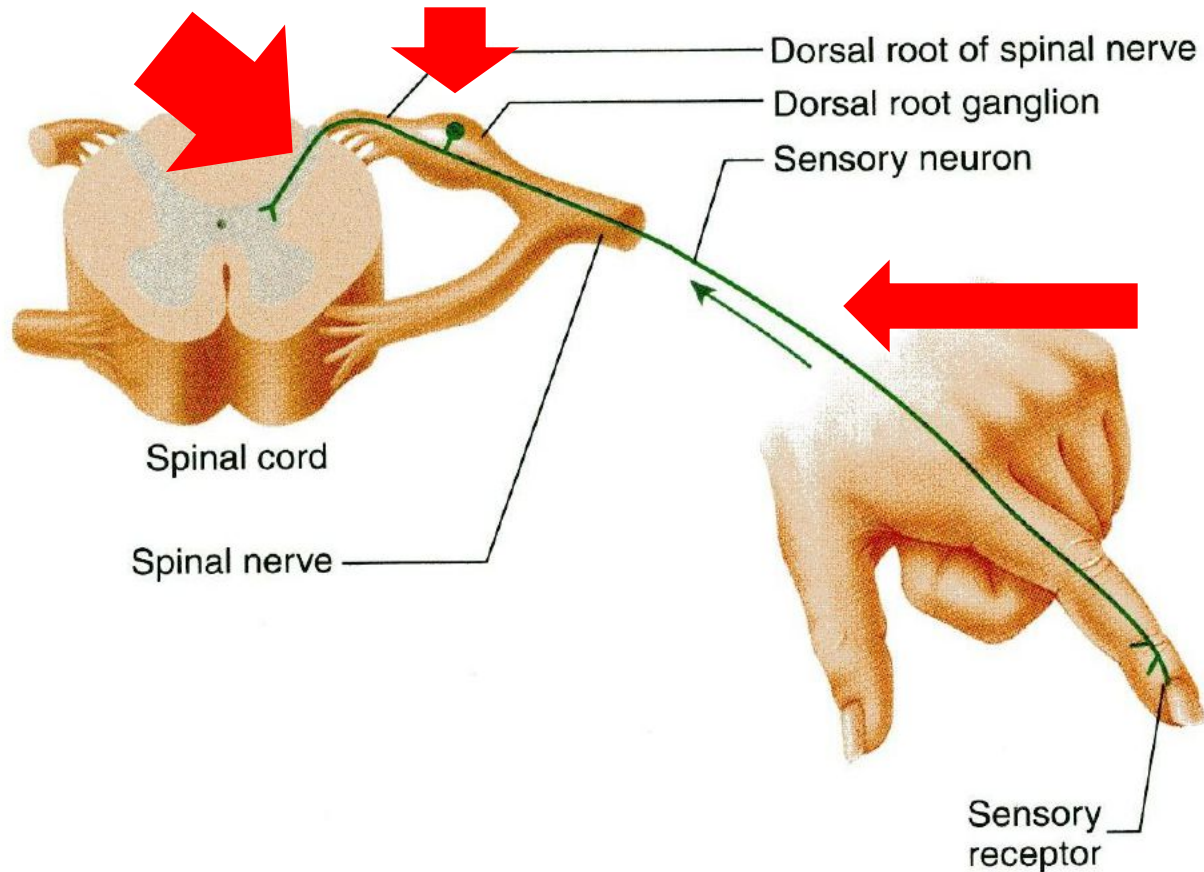
Analizatorul somatic

- receptorii sunt distribuiți pe toată suprafața corpului și la nivelul organelor interne
- recepționează informații legate de stimuli tactili, termici, dureroși (nocicepție) precum și de poziția corpului (propriocepție)



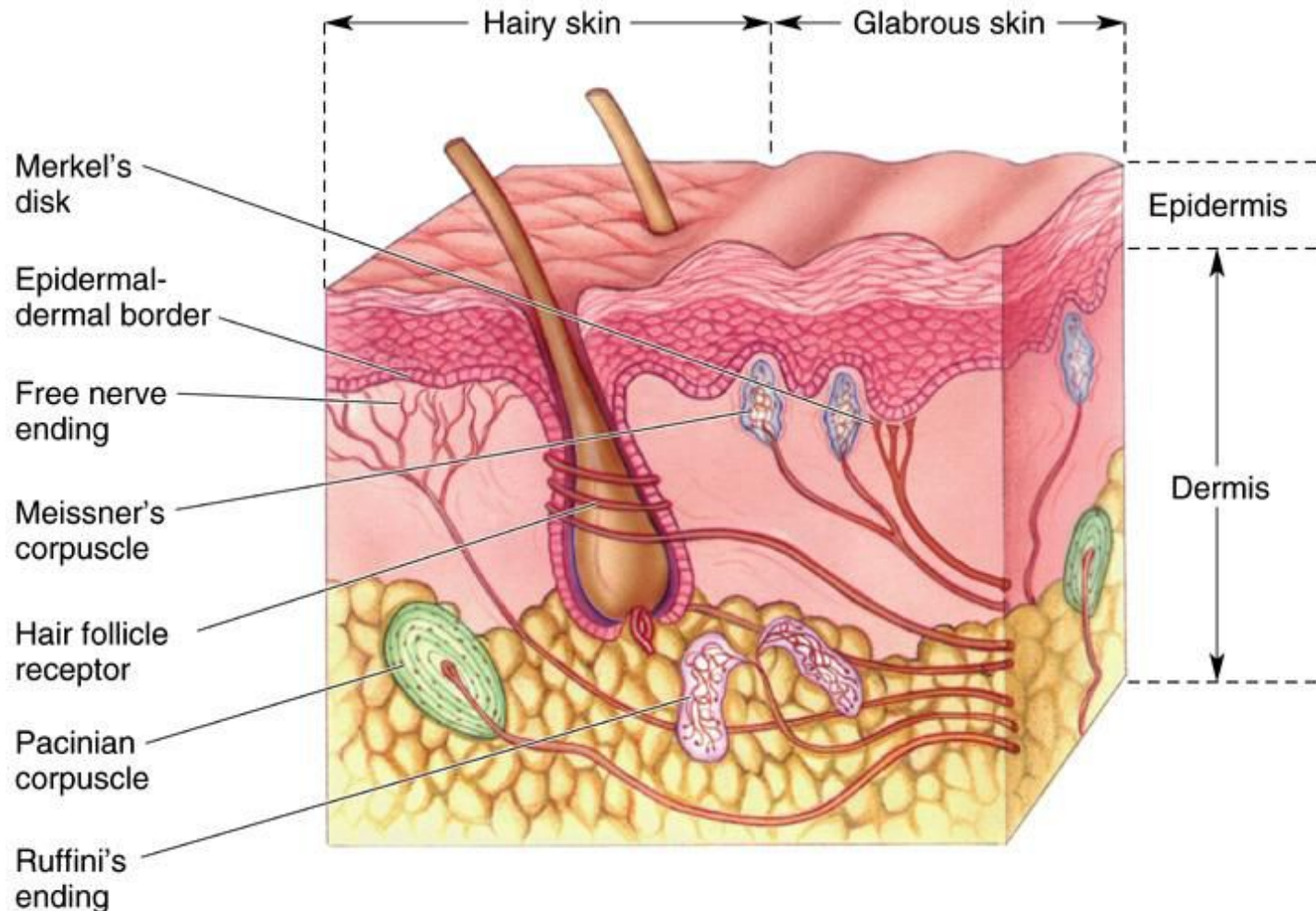
Neuronul aferent primar

- axon periferic – inervează pielea sau organele interne
- corp celular– în ganglionii spinali sau trigeminali
- axon central –cornul dorsal al măduvei

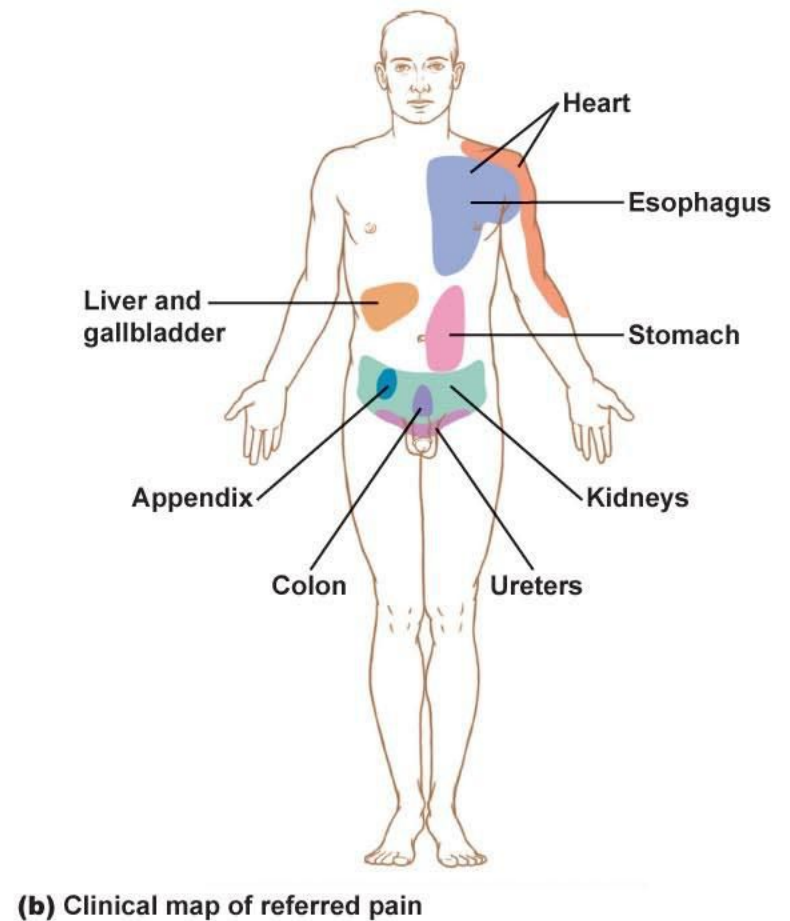
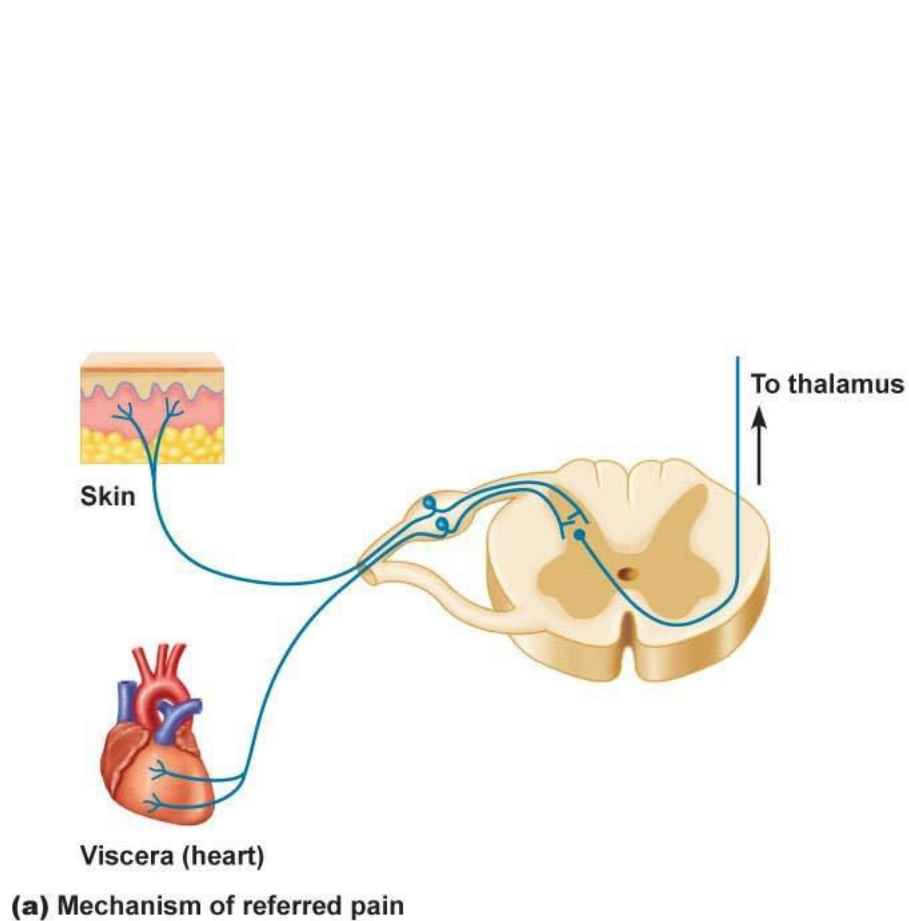


Terminații nervoase cutanate

- mai multe tipuri de mecanoreceptori – Merkel, Meissner, Ruffini, Pacini
- nociceptori și termoreceptori – terminații libere



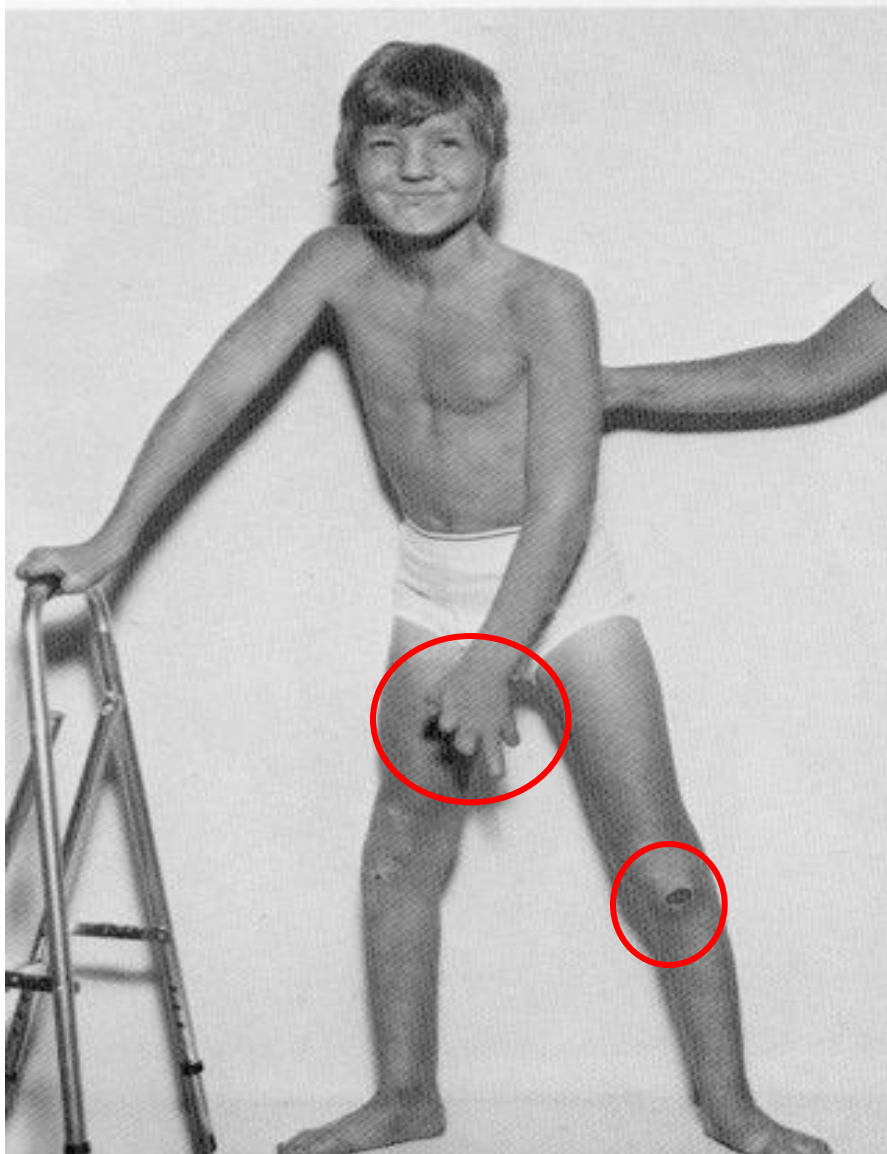
Durerea reflectata



Being pain free is good.... only if you're a James Bond villain



Chronic insensitivity to pain



Pain is essential for survival

Patient (12 ani) with complete genetic insensitivity to pain. Notice missing fingers and knee wounds.

Chronic insensitivity to pain is due to a genetic defect in the trkA receptor for NGF (nerve growth factor)