PHYSIOLOGY

Aims of the study of physiology

PHYSIOLOGY

PHYSIOLOGY – science about functions (dynamics)•General•Special•Comparative•Evolutional•Appliedmedical

flow of substrates, energies and information

Functions are studied at 5 levels: molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, organism

MEMBRANE, BODY ORGANISATION, COMPARTMENTS

COMPARTMENTALISATION OF BODY FLUIDS

Evans blue, ¹³¹J

Inulin, manitol, sacharose Extracellular fluid incl. plasma

Antipyrin, D_2O

Total volume of fluids

Distribution volume

 $V_{\rm D}$ = (amount of given compound – amount of excreted compound) : plasm.conc.

PASSIVE TRANSPORT MECHANISMS

DIFUSION

OSMOSIS

FILTRATION		
REGU	LATED TRANSPORTS	
FACILITATED DIFUSI	ON	
COTRANSPORT		
SYMPORT ANTIPORT		

IONIC CHANNELS

GATING:

- Voltage-gated channels
- Ligand-gated channels
- Mechanically-gated channels

Spontaneously inactivated channels – refracterity of the membrane.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CELLS

MECHANICAL CONNECTION

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

HUMORAL CONNECTIONS (REGULATION)

NERVOUS CONNECTIONS (REGULATION)

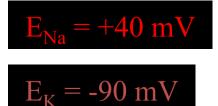
Integration of humoral and nervous regulations in organism:

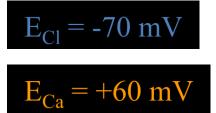
- synapse
- hypothalamus-hypophysis
- adrenal medulla

NERVE, MUSCLE

EQUILIBRIUM POTENTIAL

Calculated according to Nernst equation. Difference between equilibrium potential for certain ion and actual membrane potential represents the driving force for this ion.





RESTING MEMBRANE POTENTIAL IS A CONDITION OF EXCITABILITY AND DEPENDS ON HIGH RESTING MEMBRANE CONDUCTIVITY FOR POTASSIUM

ACTION POTENTIAL IS A PROPAGATED ELECTRICAL SIGNAL GENERATED BY FAST SODIUM CURRENT INTO THE CELL

ELECTROCHEMICAL GRADIENT – concentration gradient and electrical gradient.

Action potential is a unit of information. Coding of information (using action potentials) is by frequency changes, NOT by amplitude (it is triggered according the law "All or nothing"). It is spread without decrement.

