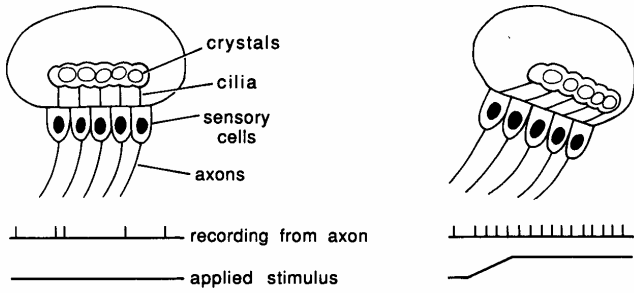


A. STATOCYST - MACULA



B. CANAL - CRISTA

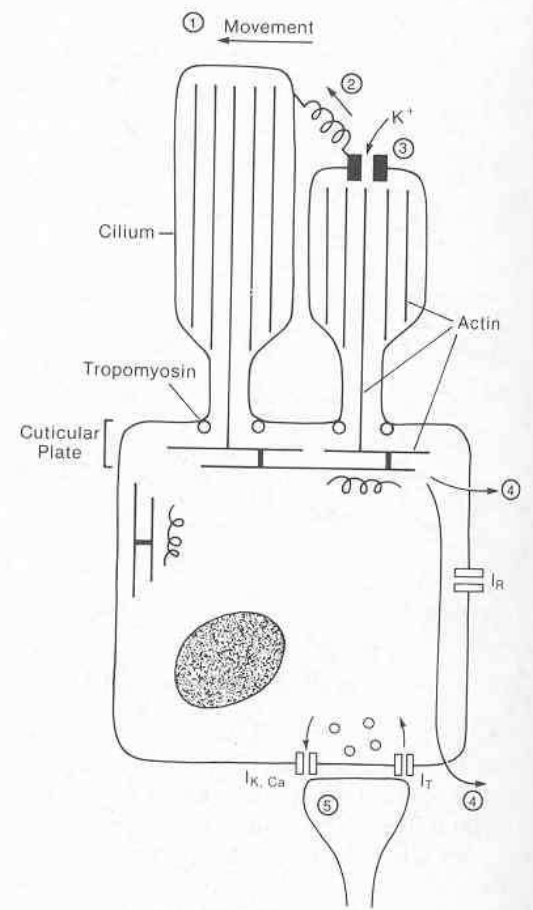
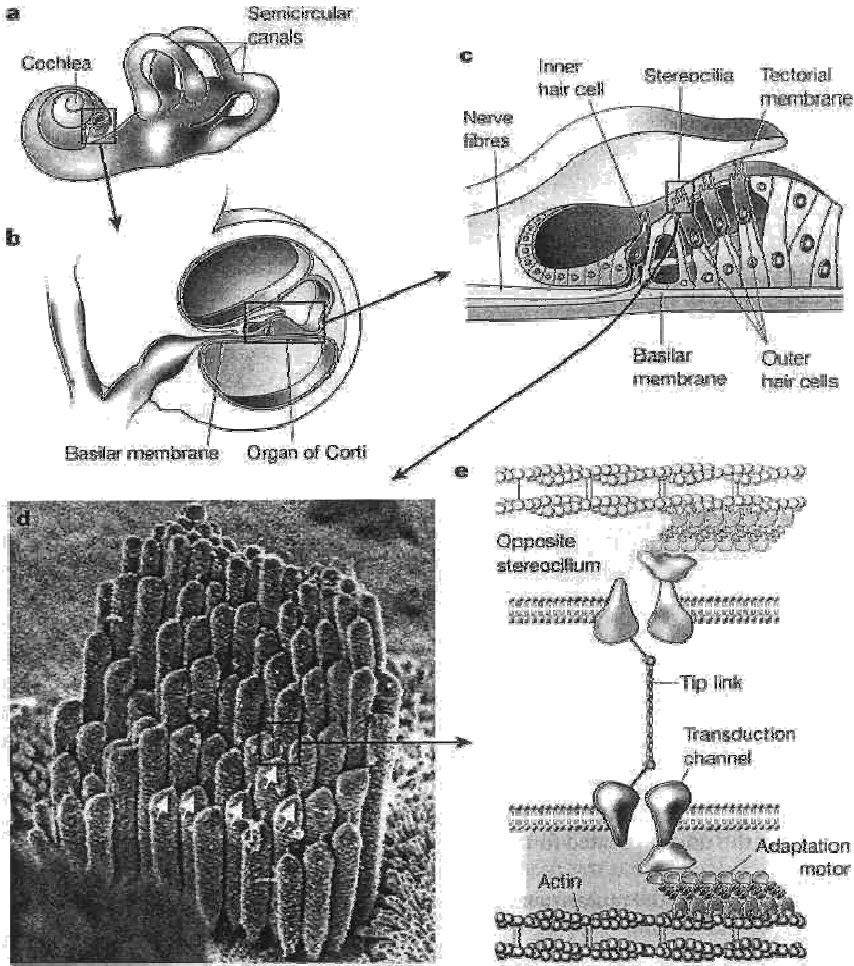
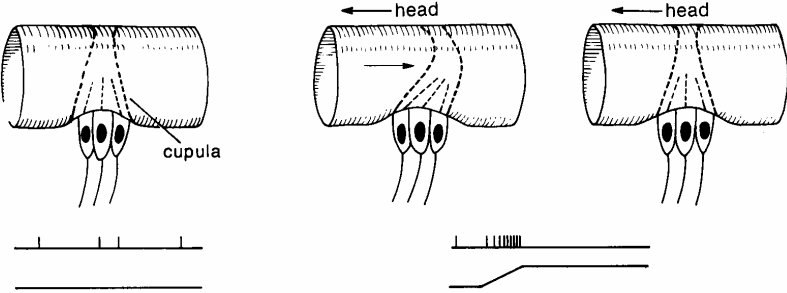
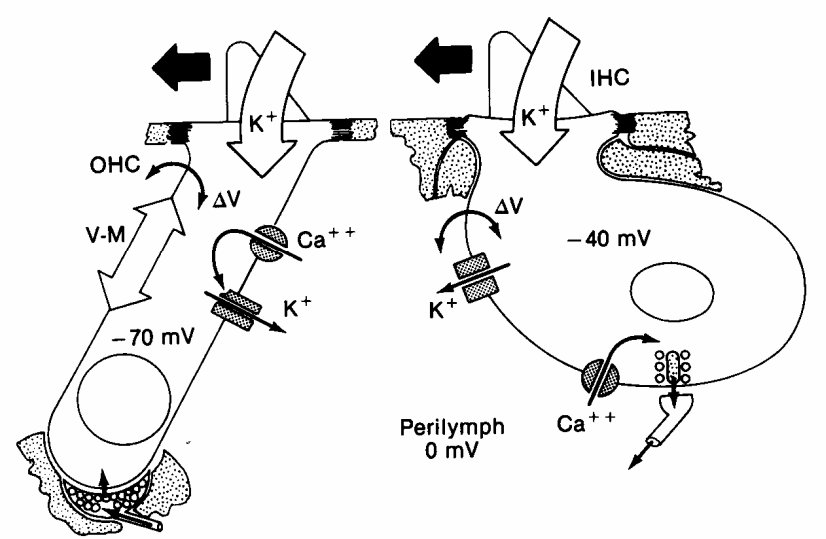
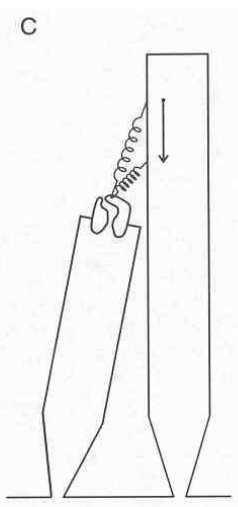
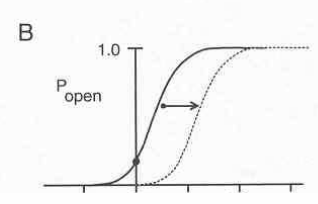
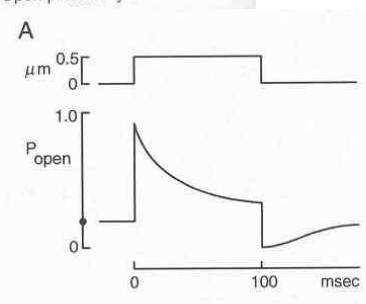
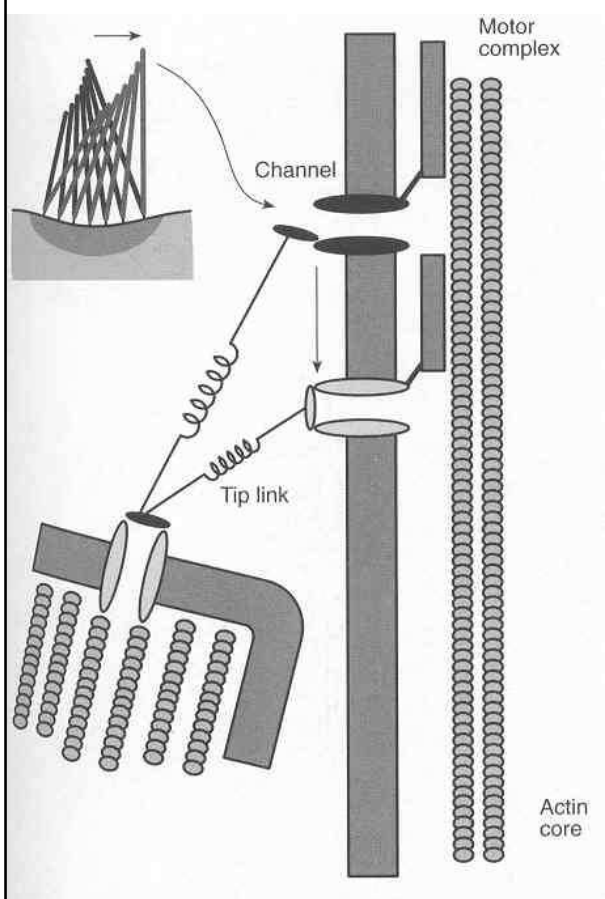
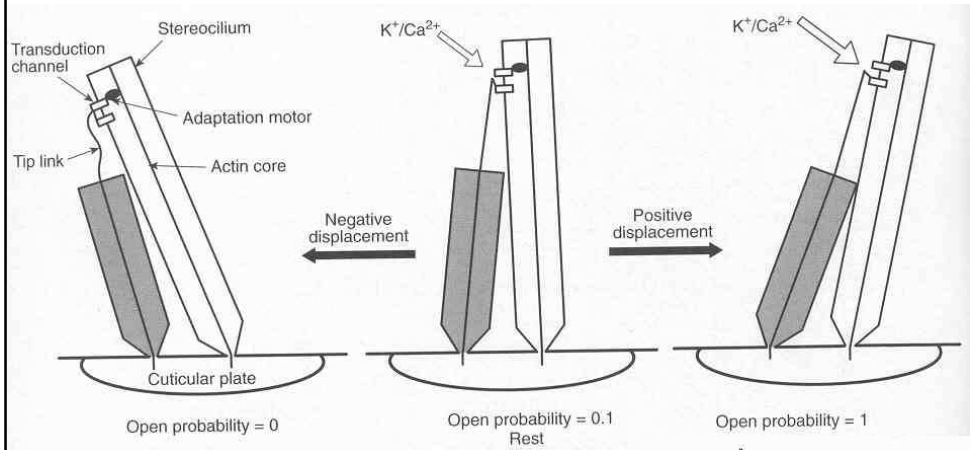
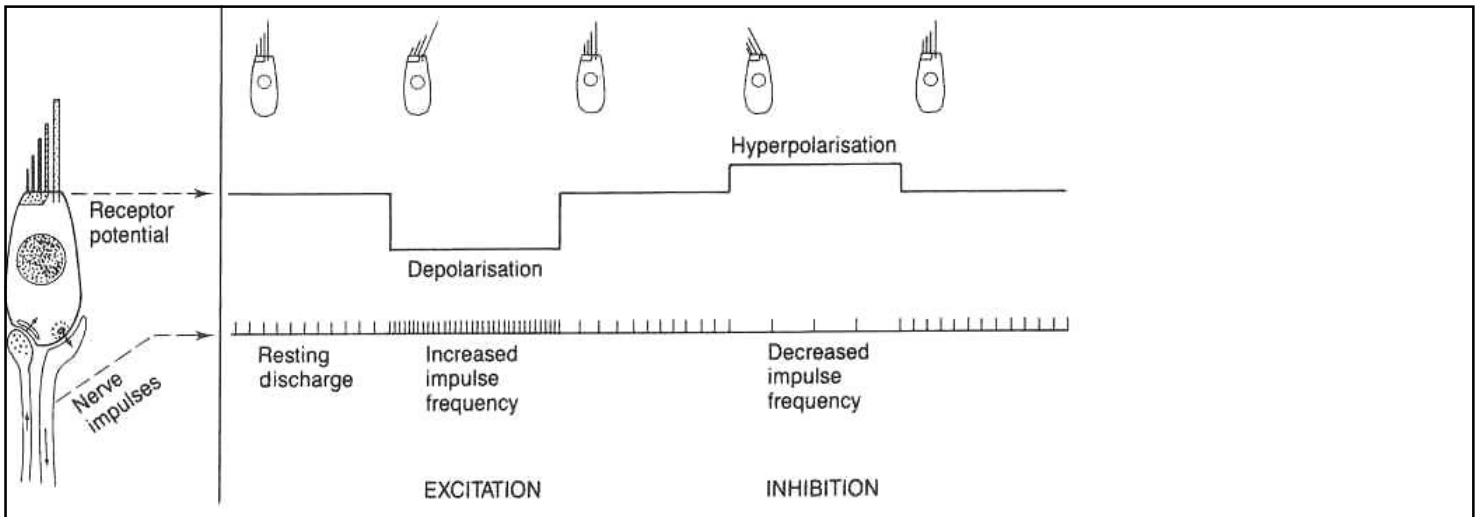
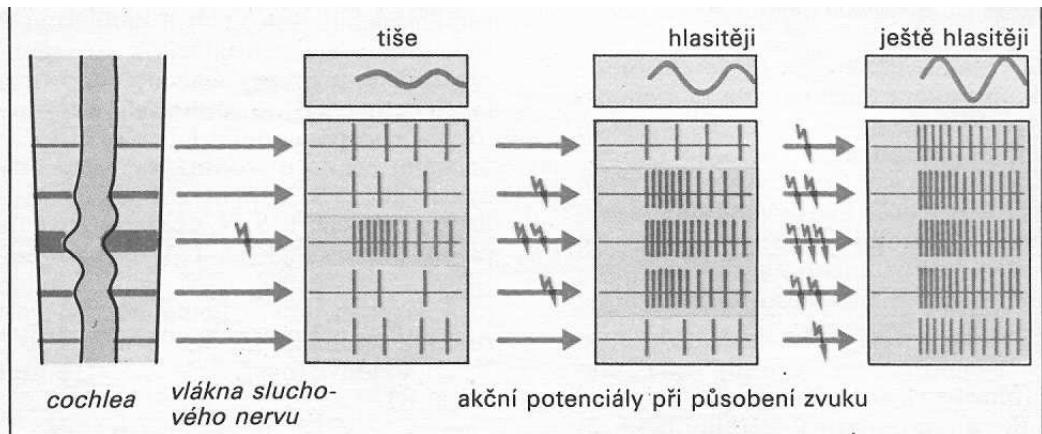
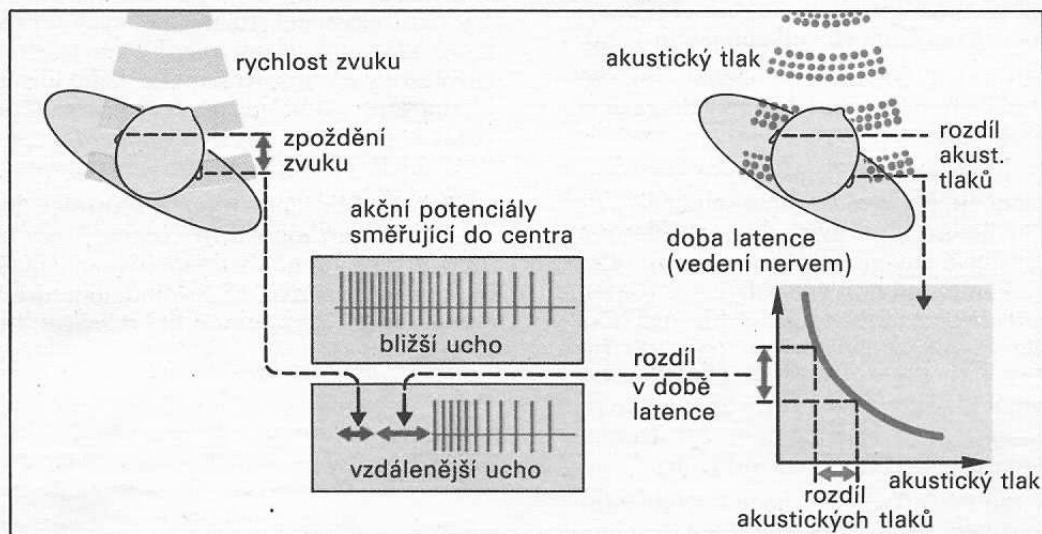


Fig.14.8 Mechanism of transduction in the vestibular hair cell. Movement ① in the direction of increasing cilia height stretches thin inter-ciliary strands ②. This causes an increase in membrane conductance to K^+ ③, which moves into the cilium down its concentration gradient (extracellular K^+ concentration is very high in the endolymph). The resulting depolarization spreads into the cell ④, triggering transmitter release at the hair cell synapse onto vestibular nerve sensory terminals ⑤. See text.

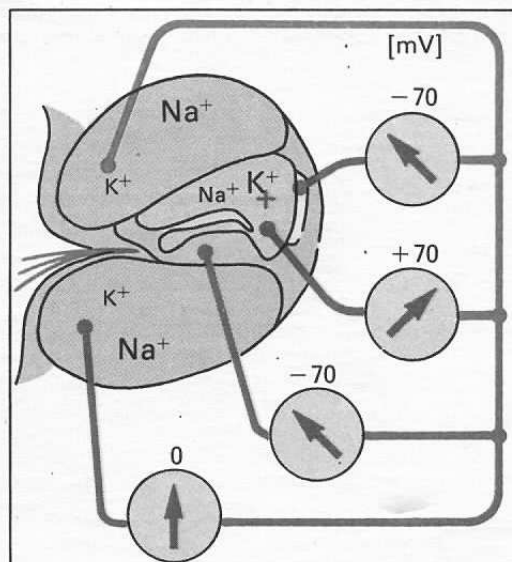




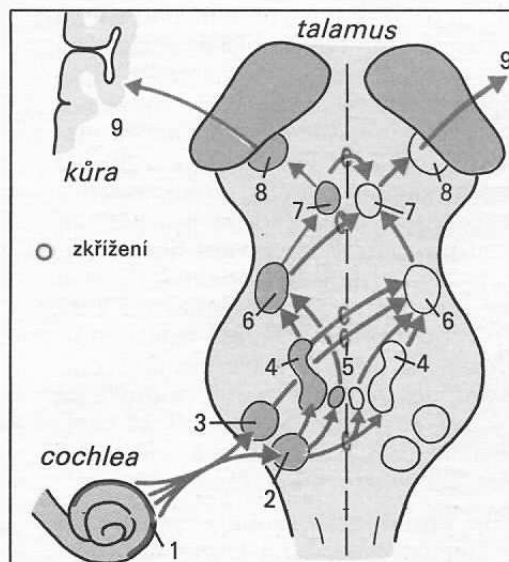
A. „Hlasitá a tichá“ informace ve sluchovém nervu (zvuková frekvence nezměněna)



B. Prostorové slyšení: zpoždění zvuku a rozdíl latencí

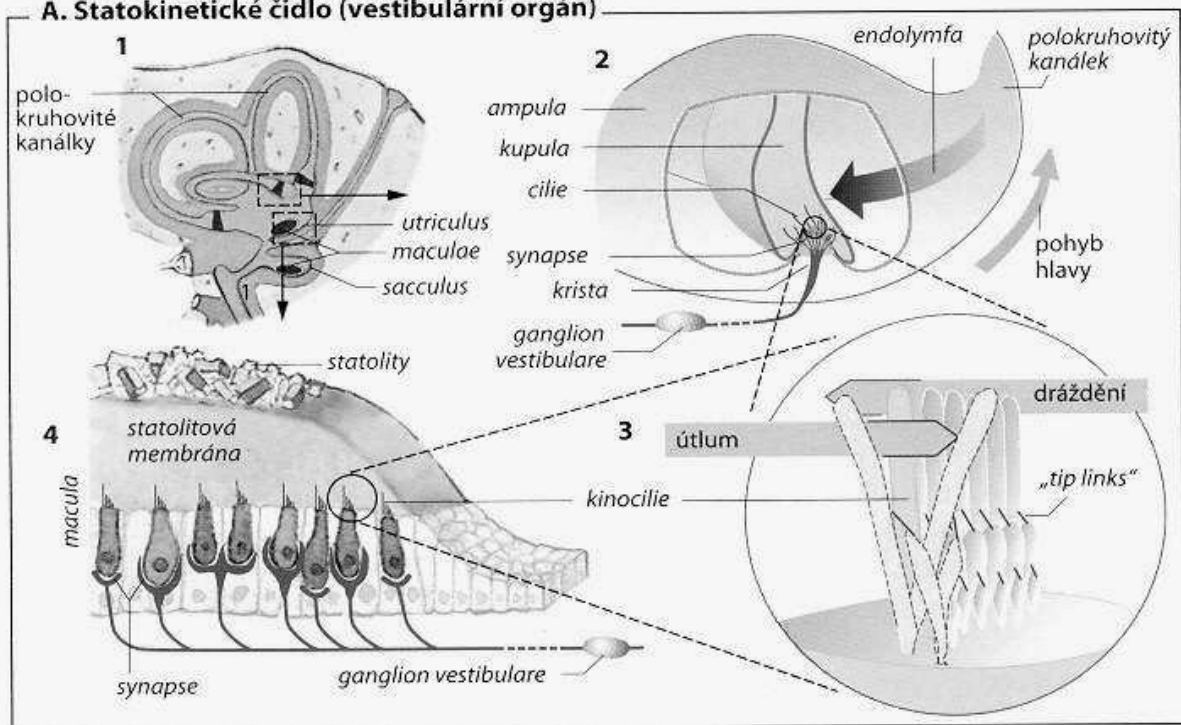


C. Kochleární potenciály a rozložení elektrolytů v oddílech hlemýždě

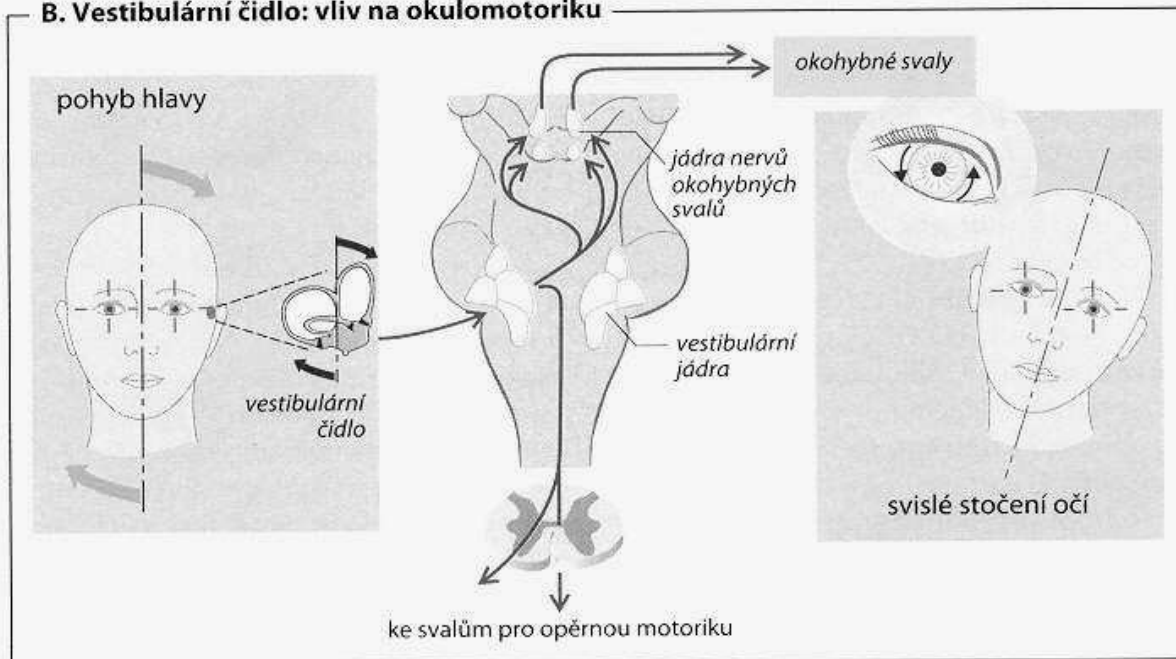


D. Aferentní sluchová dráha

A. Statokinetické čidlo (vestibulární orgán)



B. Vestibulární čidlo: vliv na okulomotoriku



C. Vestibulární čidlo: vliv na opěrnou motoriku

