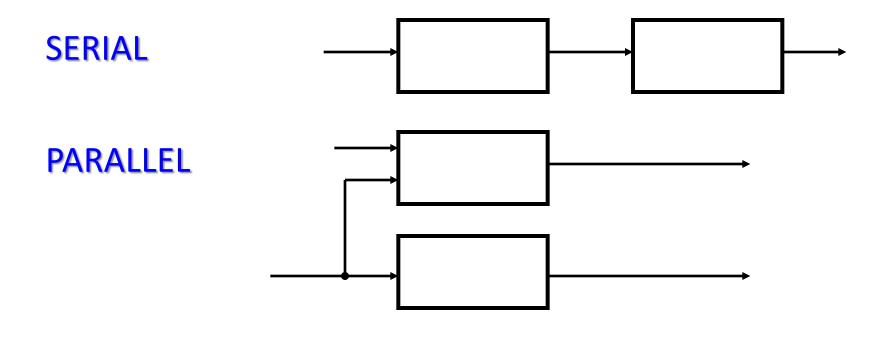
REGULATION

Control of living systems.

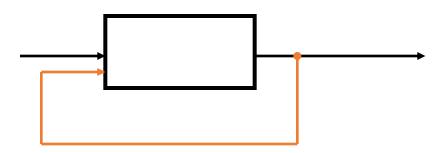
Living systems – open systems; their existence depends on flow of energy and substances between organism and environment in both directions.

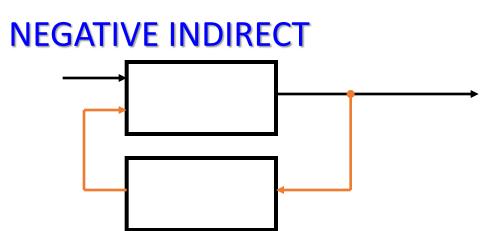
Appears at all levels of the system (from cell – to the whole organism).

BASIC TYPES OF FEEDBACK



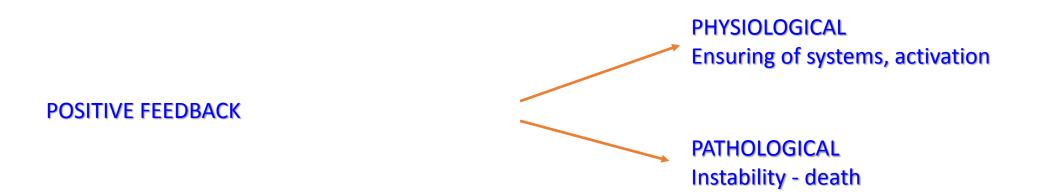
NEGATIVE DIRECT





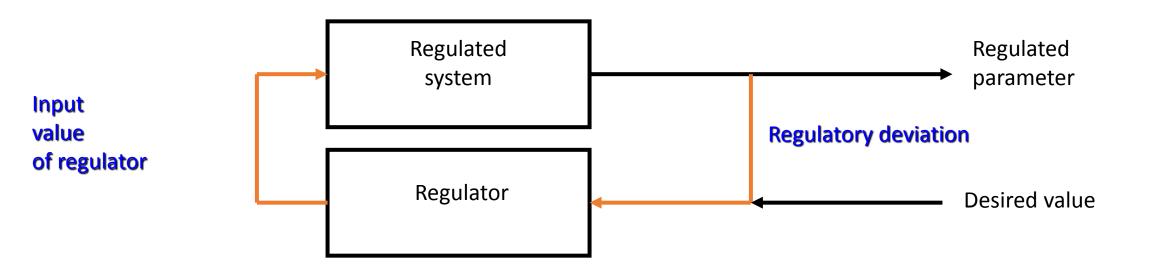


Deviation oscillates or continuously increases.



NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

- plays a role in regulations
- compensates the difference of regulated parameter
- minimizes the difference between real values of regulated parameter and so-called desired value



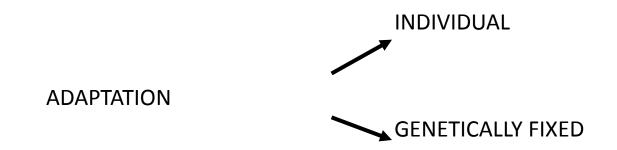
POSITIVE FEEDBACK

- No regulatory effect
- It does not compensate the deviation, but amplifies it

REACTION (REGULATION): direct, immediate response of organism on environmental changes

ADAPTATION = a complex of biochemical, functional and structural changes in organism caused by long-lasting and repeated environmental changes

REACTION (sec, min) vs. **ADAPTATION** (min, hours, days)



MECHANISMS OF ADAPTATION

= processes which lead to new, functionally better parameters.

Aim is to reach new, more advantageous qualities for surviving of the individual or species.

DURATION OF ADAPTATION: Minutes - years

PARAMETER	REST	EXERCISE	INCREASE (x)
Cardiac output (l/min)	5-6	25 (35)	4-5
			Heart reserve
Heart rate	70	210 (250-190)	3
(t/min)		depends on age	Frequency reserve
Stroke volume	75	115	1,5
(ml)			Volume reserve
Systolic BP	120	↑ ?	-
(mmHg)			
Diastolic BP	70	1?	-
(mmHg)			
Pulse BP	50	70-100	1,5-2
(mmHg)			
Mean BP	-	-	small increase
(mmHg)			
Muscle perfusion	2-4	60-120	30
(ml/min/100g)			(10% MV _{max})

PARAMETER	REST	EXERCISE	INCREASE (x)
Minute ventilation (l/min)	6-12	90-120	15-20
Respiratory frequency (d/min)	12-16	40-60	4-5
Tidal volume (ml)	0,5-0,75	2	3-4
Blood flow (l/min)	5,5	20-35	4-6
O₂ intake (ml/min) -V _{O2}	250-300	3000	10-12
Total CO ₂ (ml/min)	200	8000	40
pO ₂ (Torr)	40	25	
O ₂ extraction (%)	+	+	++

PRIMARY FOLLICLE - FSH

Growth acceleration of primary follicle – change into vesicular follicle:

1) estrogens released into follicle stimulate granul. cells

increased number of receptors for **FSH – POSITIVE FEEDBACK** (higher sensitivity for FSH!!!)

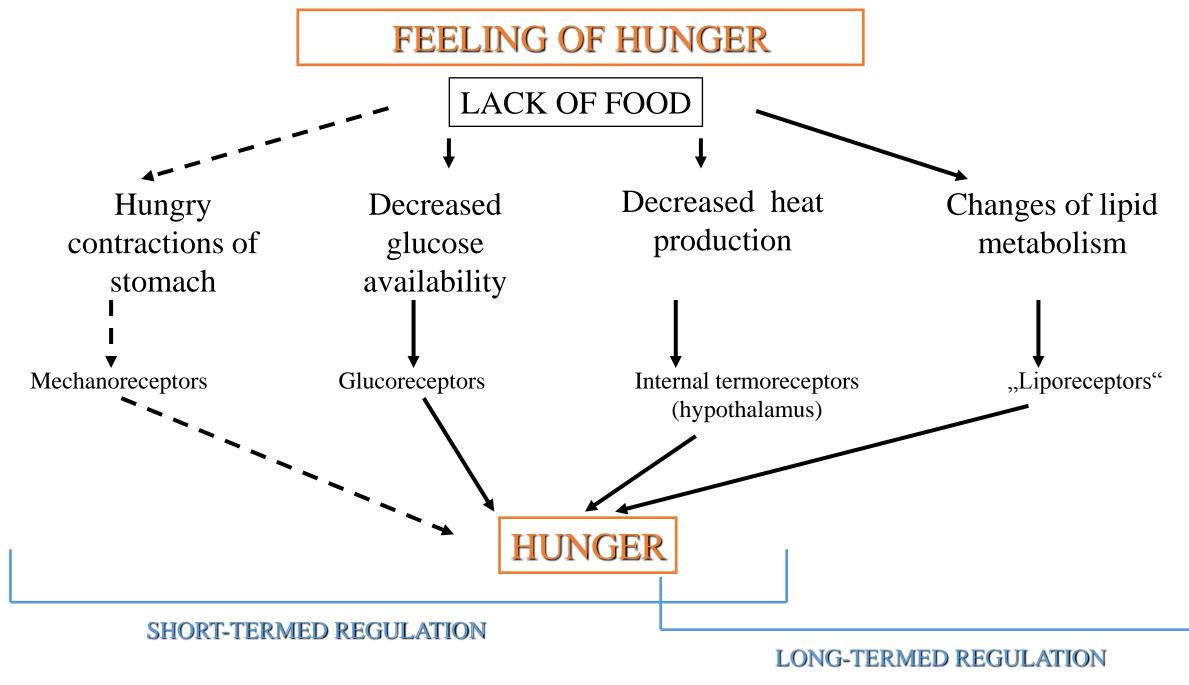
2) Increased number of receptors for LH (estrogens and FSH) – another acceleration of growth due to "higher sensitivity" to LH

3) Increased estrogens and LH secretion accelerates growth of theca cells, secretion is increased explosive growth of follicle

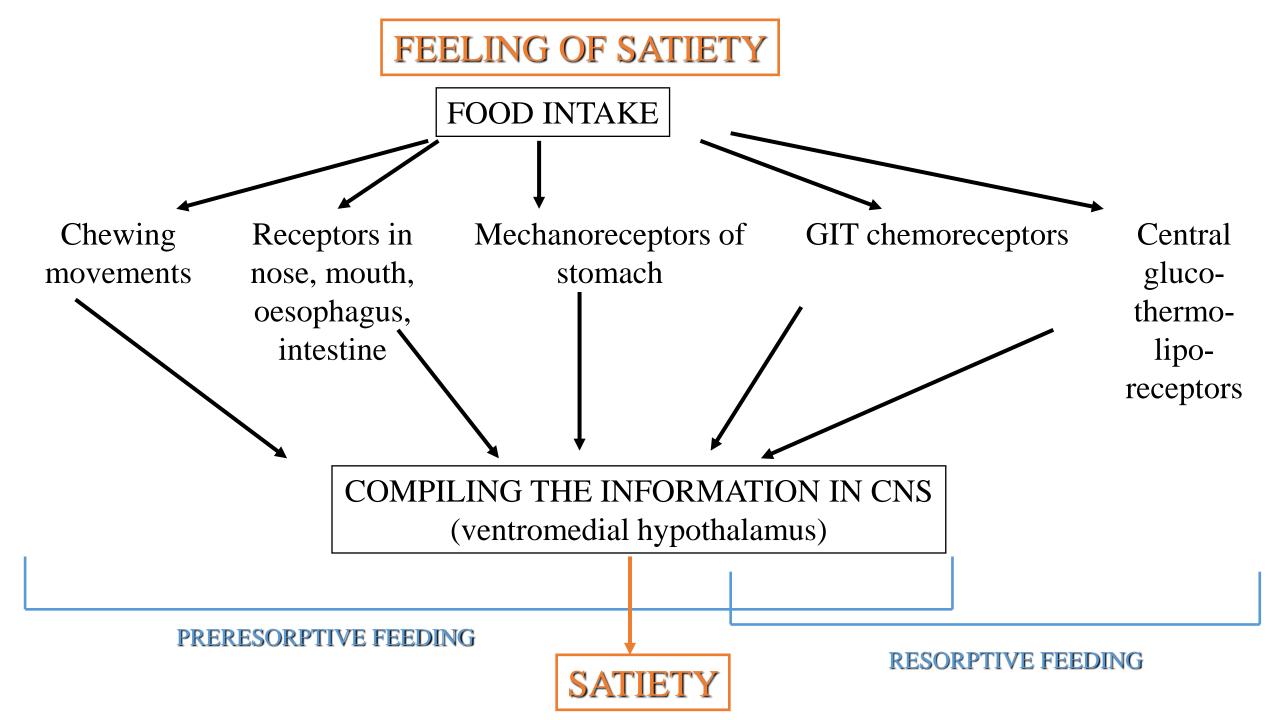
DOMINANT FOLLICLE

- 1. High level of estrogens from the fastest-growing follicle
- 2. Negative feedback on FSH production from adenohypophysis
- 3. Drop in FSH secretion
- 4. "Dominant follicle" continues in growing due to intrinsic positive feedback
- 5. Other follicles grow slowly and subsequently become atretic

MECHANISM OF OVULATION LH PROGESTERON Hyperaemia of follicle **PROTEOLYTIC ENZYMES** (collagenases from theca externa) Secretion of prostaglandins Weakening of follicle wall Transudation of plasma into follicle Degeneration of stigma Swallowing of follicle Rupture of follicle Release of oocyte



Compensation of dietary mistakes



FOOD INTAKE REGULATION

HYPOTHESIS:

- 1. Lipostatic
- 2. H. of intestinal peptides
- 3. Glucostatic
- 4. Thermostatic

