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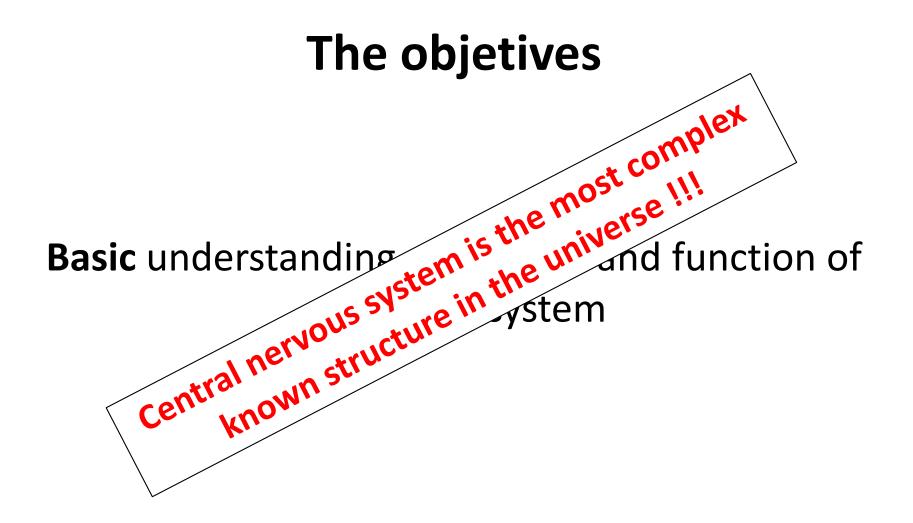
Introduction to neuroscience The regulatory role of nervous system

Contact

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The objetives

Basic understanding of the role and function of nervous system



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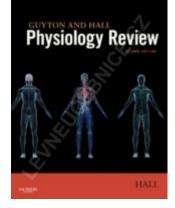
http://vignette4.wikia.nocookie.net/uncyclopedia/images/2/2 a/Albert_Einstein_terrified.jpg/revision/latest?cb=2009102720 4038

Literature

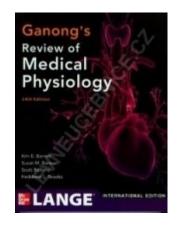
• Ganong's Review of Medical Physiology

• Guyton - Physiology Review

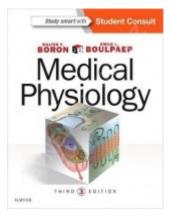
• Boron - Medical Physiology



https://www.levneucebni ce.cz/p/guyton-and-hallphysiology-review/

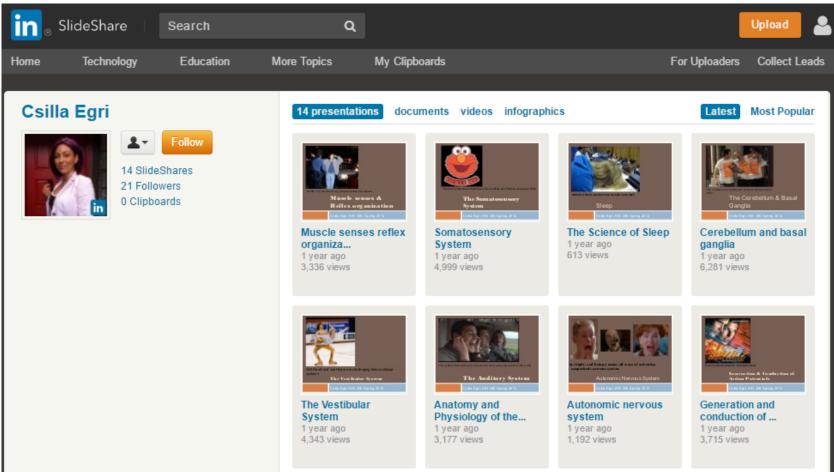




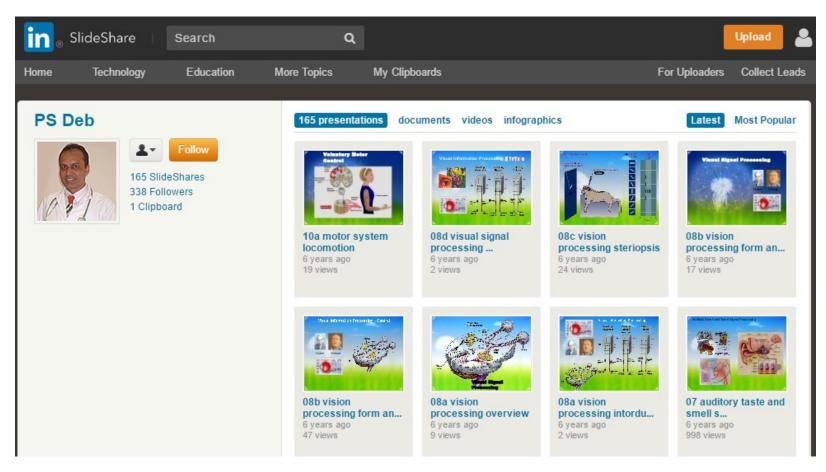


https://www.levneucebnice.cz/p/medicalphysiology-3rd-ed//

- SlideShare
- http://www.slideshare.net/CsillaEgri/presentations



- SlideShare
- http://www.slideshare.net/drpsdeb/presentations



- Neuroscience Online
- http://neuroscience.uth.tmc.edu/toc.htm

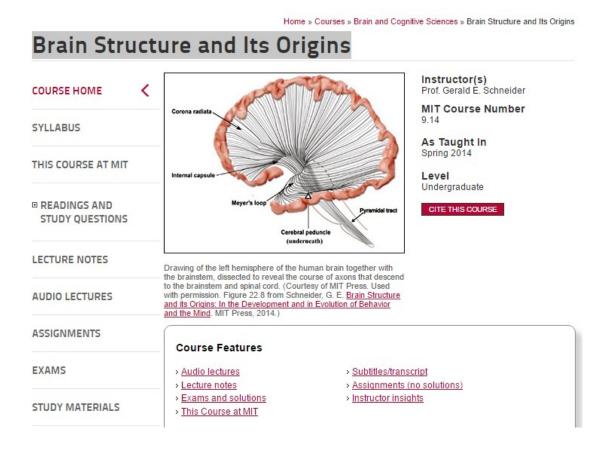
N.	An Open-Access educational resource provided by the Department of Neurobiology and Anatomy at The University of Texas Medical School at Houston					
Home	Site Preface	Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology	Sensory Systems	Motor Systems	Homeostasis and Higher Brain Functions	Contact Us
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Section 1: Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology

- Introduction to Neurons and Neural Networks, John H. Byrne, Ph.D.
- Chapter 1: Resting Potentials & Action Potentials, John H. Byrne, Ph.D.
- Chapter 2: Ionic Mechanisms of Action Potentials, John H. Byrne, Ph.D.
- Chapter 3: Propagation of Action Potentials, John H. Byrne, Ph.D.
- Chapter 4: Synaptic Transmission at the Skeletal Neuromuscular Junction, John H. Byrne, Ph.D.
- Chapter 5: Mechanisms of Neurotransmitter Release, John H. Byrne, Ph.D.
- Chapter 6: Synaptic Transmission in the Central Nervous System, John H. Byrne, Ph.D.
- Chapter 7: Synaptic Plasticity, John H. Byrne, Ph.D.
- Chapter 8: Organization of Cell Types, Jack C. Waymire, Ph.D.
- Chapter 9: Synapse Formation/Survival/Elimination, Andrew J. Bean, Ph.D.
- Chapter 10: Transport and the Molecular Mechanism of Secretion, Jack C. Waymire, Ph.D.
- Chapter 11: Acetylcholine Neurotransmission, Jack C. Waymire, Ph.D.

- MIT Brain Structure and Its Origins
- http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/brain-and-cognitive-sciences/9-14-brain-structure-and-its-origins-spring-2014/#



Evolution is not revolution



 Evolutionary old structures have not been replaced by new ones during evolution, but the old has been kept and the new added

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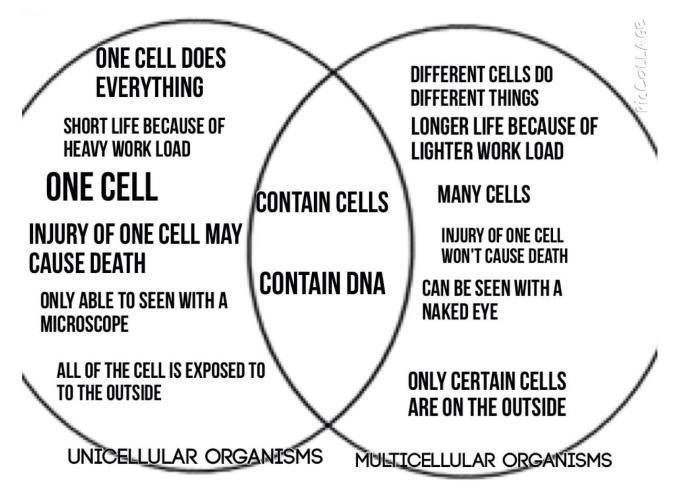
• Evolutionary younger structures were associated with new functions or with the improvement in existing functions

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• Evolutionary younger structures were associated with new functions or with the improvement in existing functions

• It is important to ask what is any particular function good for and how it has been improved in course of evolution

What is nervous system good for?



Main points

Unicellular organism

- One cell has to do everything- lower effectivity
- Total dependence on environment
- High level of stress
- Short life time

Multicellular organism

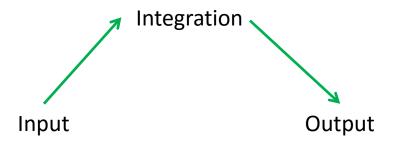
- Functional specialization of particular cells – higher effectivity
- Inner environment homeostasis
- Lower level of stress
- Longer life time

- Essentials for survival of multicellular organism
 - To maintain homeostatis
 - To coordinate bodily functions

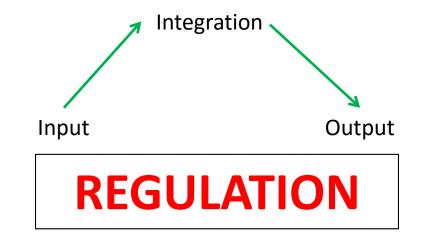
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- Regulation
 - Nervous
 - Humoral

- Regulation
 - Nervous
 - Humoral



http://biology.about.com/od/anatomy/p/Hypothalamus.htm

Central nervous systém control/influence all the types of regulations

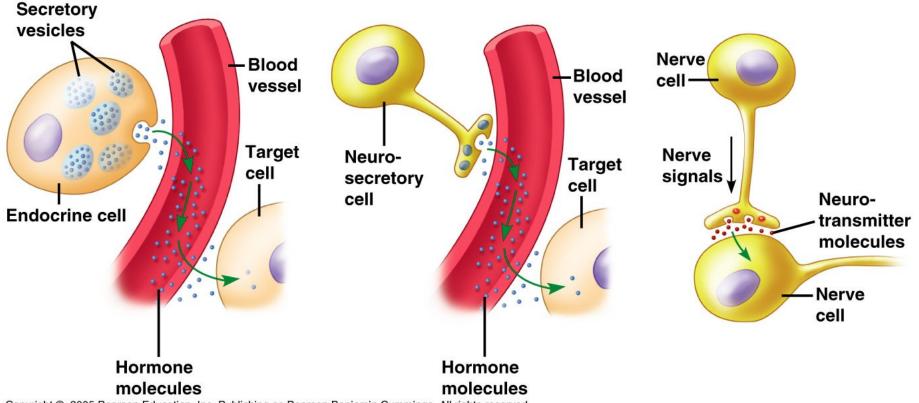
Humoral regulations

- Chemical compounds
- Non-specific channel of conduction (blood stream)
- Target site defined by specific receptor
 - Low energetical demands
 - Slow speed
 - Long duration

Nervous regylations

- Neurtransmitters
- Specific channel of conduction
 - Target site defined by infrastructure
 - High energetical demands
 - Fast speed
 - Short duration

Hormonal and nervous regulations



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