UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

Fisiologia 2

1718-2-H4101D253-H4101D022M

Aims

The course is based on the systematic presentation of physiological concepts based on the functions of the human body. The mechanism leading to an imbalance of function cannot be appreciated without a deep understanding of the biophysical and physiological basics. Therefore, such mechanisms that ensure the functions at the cellular level, tissues, organs and apparatus and at the integrated level will be introduced. In particular, the course will address the physiology of excitable and nonexcitable cells, nervous system, motor functions and superior nervous functions and respiratory system.

Contents

It is essential that all medical students receive sufficient exposure to the physiological concepts underlying the functions of the human body that
will provide the basis for further studies in pharmacology, pathology, pathophysiology and medical clinics and surgery. Curricular objectives are mainly focused on the normal function of the body, however, the material is presented in a context that prepares students for their role as doctors. Therefore, whenever possible, clinical examples will be used to illustrate physiological baseline principles.

Detailed program

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

Physiology of nerve cell - cell excitability Plasma membrane. Permeability, diffusion, osmosis, active and passive transport across the
membrane. Ion channels. Electrochemical balance and Nernst equation. Resting membrane potential. The Na + / K

+pump. Passive electrical
properties of the membrane. Action Potential: origins, bases and ionic properties. Conduction of the action potential in unmyelinated and
myelinated nerve fibers. Classification of nerve fibers. Elementary interactions between excitable cells. The synapses. General concepts on
the synaptic transmission. The neuromuscular junction. The central synapses. Electrical events in postsynaptic neurons (EPSP and IPSP). Synaptic plasticity, LTP and LTD. Neuronal integration of synaptic inputs: spatial and temporal summation. Neurotransmitters, agonists and antagonists in the CNS. The BFCS, memory and aging. Definition and classification of motor units. Modulation of force output by varying the firing rate and recruitment of motor units. The nervous system - Sensory Systems. Organization and general mechanisms. The sensory receptors: definition and classification of receptors. Signal transduction and coding. Adequate stimulus. Adaptation. Receptive fields: mode, location, intensity, duration. Structure of human sensory system: free nerve endings, the nociceptors and thermoreceptors. Ascending pathways of somatic sensibility: the dorsal column-medial lemniscus system, the anterolateral system (spinothalamic tract). Somatosensory cortex. The pain. Nociceptors: anatomical distribution, mechanisms of activation and sensitization Nociceptors somatic, deep and visceral. Central pathways of pain sensibility. Endogenous antinociceptive systems: spinal mechanisms of modulation and supraspinal descending inhibitory systems. Opioids. Special sense organs. Motor system control: neuronal circuits, reflex responses, voluntary movements and rhythmic activities. Organization of motor system: spinal cord, brainstem and cerebral cortex. Cerebellum and basal ganglia. The medial and lateral systems in motor control. Motor functions of the spinal cord: spinal reflexes, muscle spindle and the stretch reflex, inverse stretch reflex, flexor reflex, the spinal preparation. Motor functions of the brainstem and cortex; supraspinal control of the stretch reflex, posture and its maintenance. Vestibular and neck reflexes. Cortical control of movement. Motor areas of the cortex and their functional role. Cerebellum and basal ganglia: general organization and functional role in motor control. Autonomic nervous system Anatomical and functional organization of the sympathetic and parasympathetic system. Chemical mediators. Organization of the autonomic reflexes. Vegetative functions of the brainstem. Central nervous control of visceral functions.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Lung volumes and partial pressure. Methods for the measurement of pulmonary volumes. Spirometry: static lung volumes. Fowler's method for calculating anatomical dead space. Dilution and plethysmographic method for calculating the residual volume. Dalton's law. Composition of ambient, inspired and alveolar air. Solubility of plasma gases and oxygen binding with hemoglobin. Henry's law. Fick's law for the diffusion of alveolar gases. Concepts of diffusion and perfusion limitation. Diffusive capacity. Diffusion capacity measurement method (DLCO). Physiopathological alterations of DLCO and its subcomponents. Transit time in the pulmonary capillary. Transport of O2 into the blood. Hemoglobin dissociation curve. Fick's principle. Alterations of O2 transport capacity in anemic patient, at high altitude and in physical exercise. Affinity variation of the hemoglobin dissociation curve as a function of physical and physiological parameters. Carbon monoxide toxicity. CO2 transport in the plasma. Bohr effect. Haldane effect. Bicarbonate buffer. Buffer power of hemoglobin. Acid-base balance. Diagram of Davenport. Acidosis and alkalosis, metabolic and respiratory. Ventilation-perfusion ratio. Regional variations of the VA report

Prerequisites

Preliminary required knowledge: Fundamentals of physics, biochemistry,
histology and nervous system and repiratory system anatomy

Teaching form

Lectures, tutorials and seminars

Textbook and teaching resource

KANDELL, SCHWARTZ, JESSEL, Principles of Neural Science, CEA

WEST, Respiratory Physiology, Wolters Kluver

Semester

second semester

Assessment method

Oral examination

Office hours

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