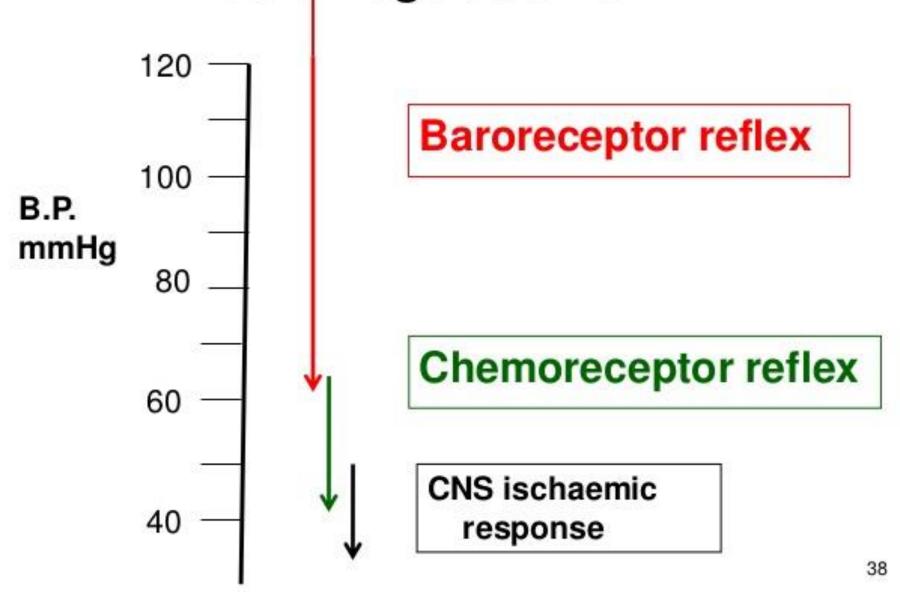
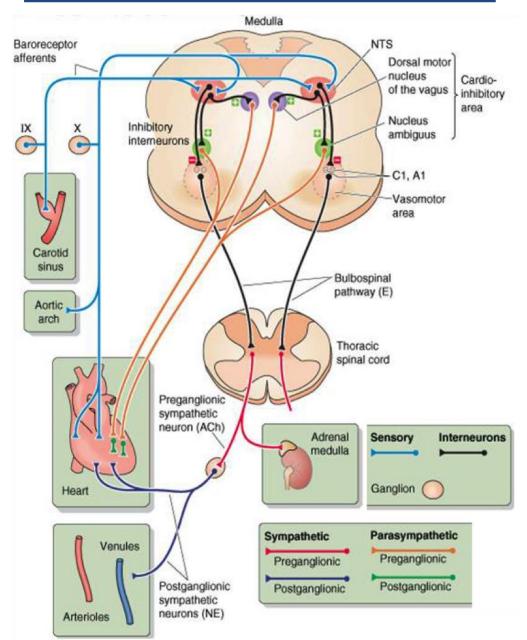
Regulation of BP

Dr. Katek

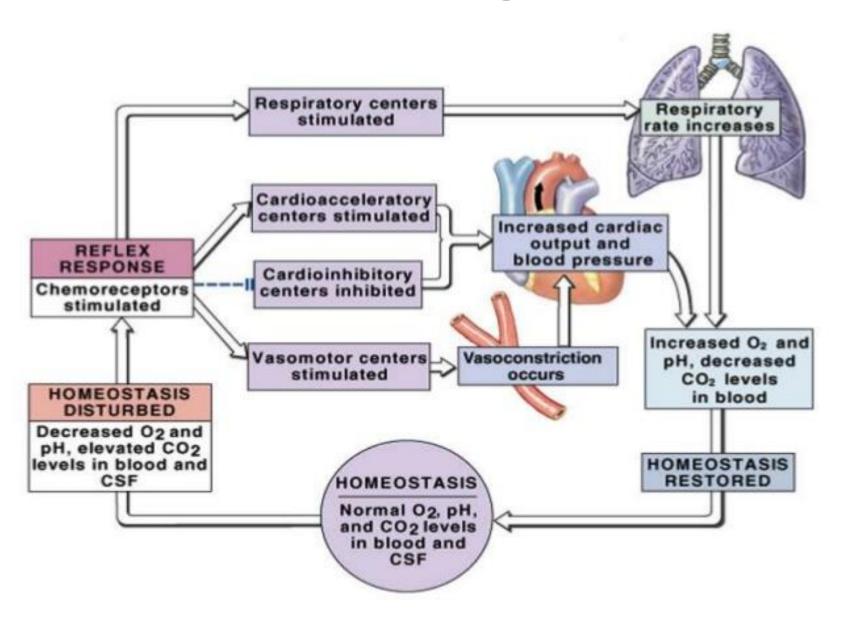
Neural regulation of B.P.



Baroreceptor reflex



Chemoreceptor



CNS Ischemic Response

Severe decrease blood flow to brain

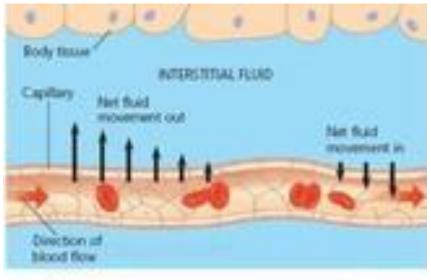
Cerebral hypoxia

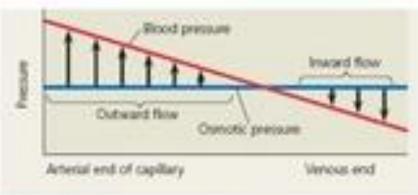
Vasomotor center stimulated – causes powerful vasoconstriction

(INCREASE SYMPATHETIC DISCHARGE – Norepinephrine)

Increase blood pressure & blood flow

Capillary fluid shift mechanism



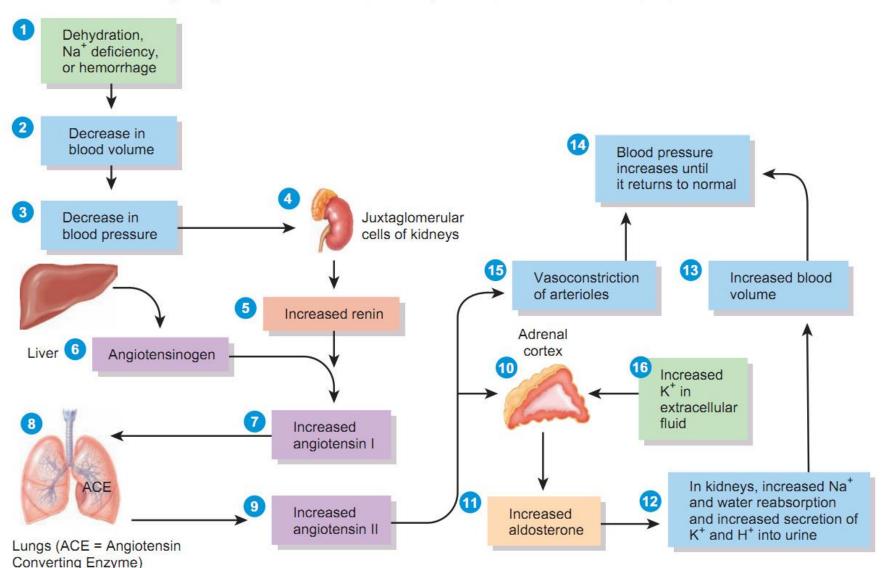


A Figure 42.16 Fluid exchange between capillaries and the interstitial fluid. This diagram shows a hypothetical capillary in which comotic pressure is constant along its length. At the arterial end, where blood pressure exceeds comotic pressure, fluid flows out of the capillary into the interstital fluid. At the senous end, the blood pressure is less than comotic pressure, and fluid flows from the interstital fluid into the capillary. In many capillaries, blood pressure may be higher or lower than comotic pressure throughout the entire length of the capillary.

Renin – angiotensin system

Regulation of aldosterone secretion by the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone (RAA) pathway.

Aldosterone helps regulate blood volume, blood pressure, and levels of Na⁺, K⁺, and H⁺ in the blood.



II) Long-term regulation of the ABP:

This is a slowly-acting pressure control mechanism called "renal-body fluid-pressure control mechanism".

It includes the <u>hormonal mechanism</u> which acts through the kidney \rightarrow

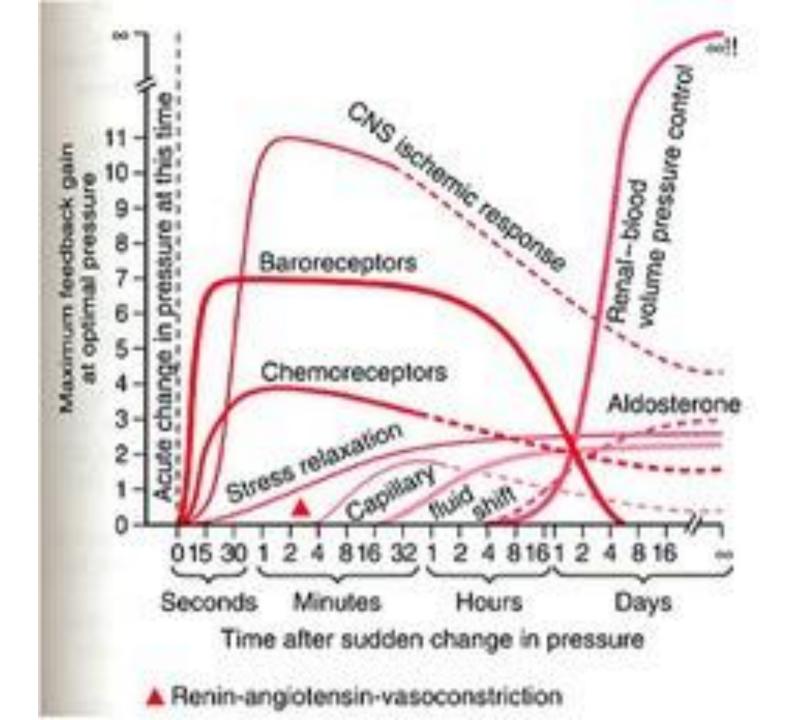
- Regulation of extra-cellular fluid (blood volume with its effects on ABP)
- 2) Excretion of water and electrolytes in urine.

Two hormones are involved in this mechanism:

- 1) Anti diuretic hormone (ADH) which is secreted from the posterior pituitary and it helps H_2O reabsorption from the renal tubules $\rightarrow \uparrow$ blood volume.
- 2) Aldosterone hormone which is secreted from the suprarenal cortex and it helps Na+ and H2O reabsorption from the renal tubules → ↑ blood volume

Renal-Body Fluid System for Arterial Pressure Control

- When the body contains too much extracellular fluid, the blood volume and arterial pressure rise
- Pressure Diuresis and Pressure Natriuresis
- At high pressure, the kidneys excretes the excess volume into urine and relieves the pressure
- At low pressure, the kidney excretes far less fluid than is ingested



Book

