

# Chapter 8: Control of Movement

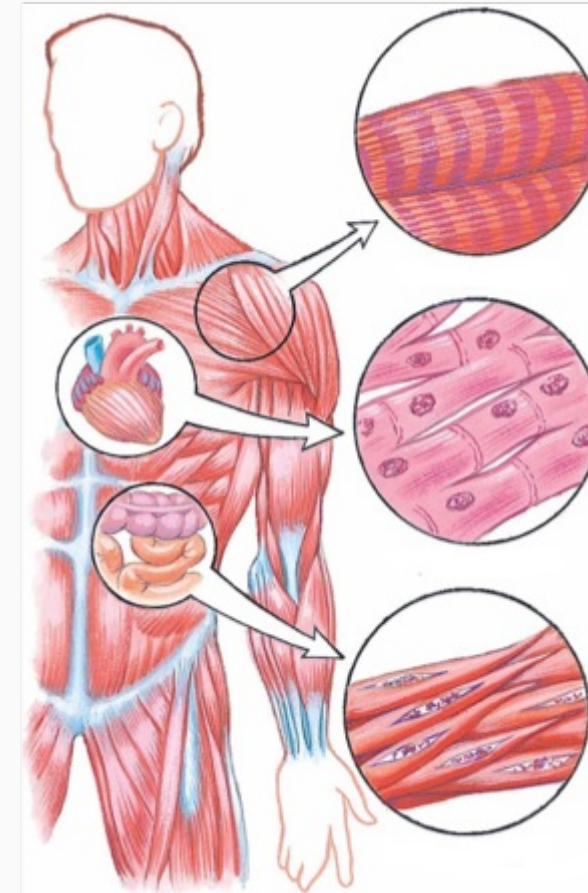
General Principles of Motor Behavior

Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

Proprioception and Reflexes

Control of Movement by the Brain

Movement Disorders



**skeletal muscle**

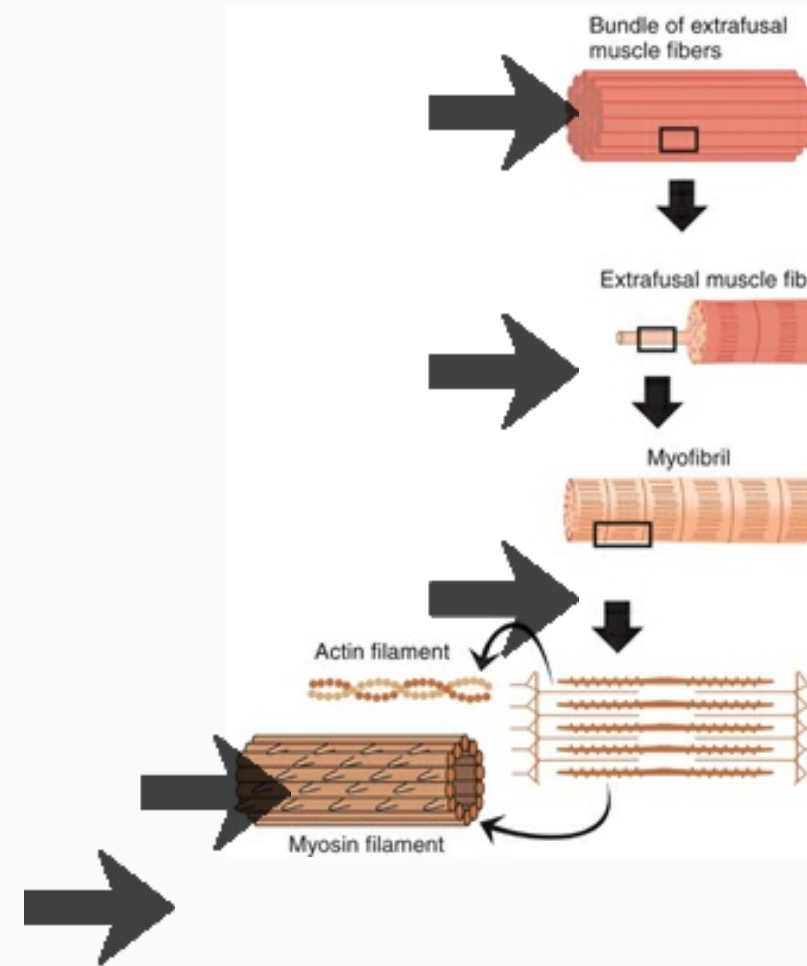
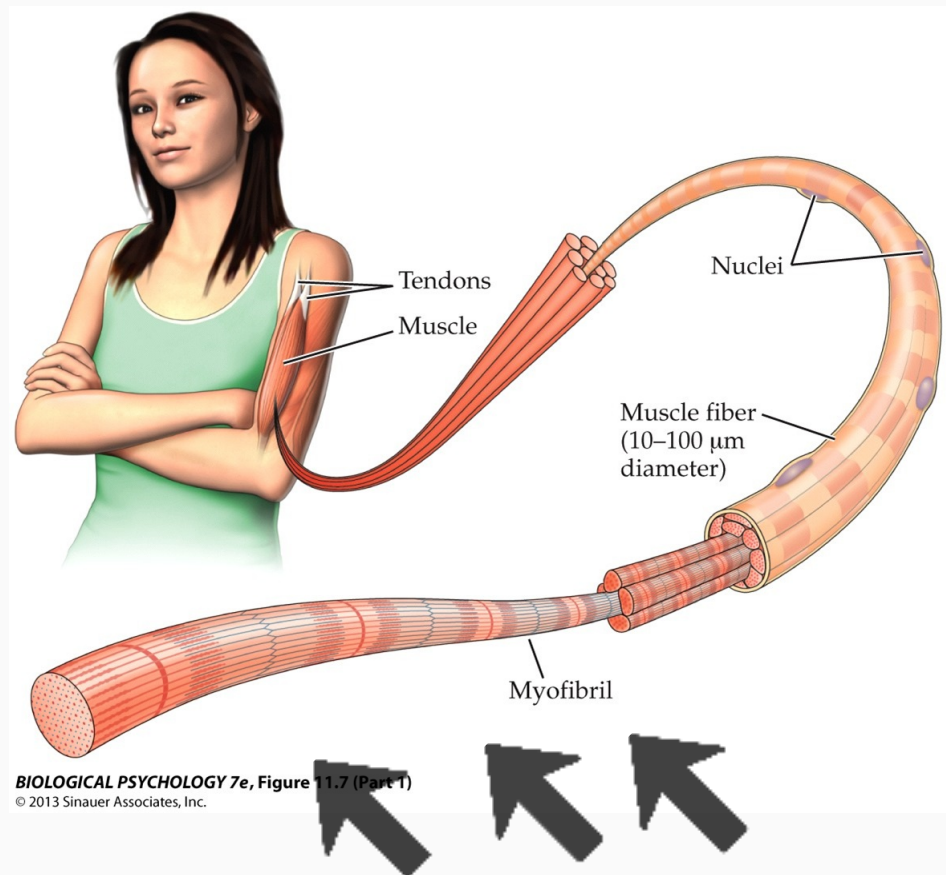
**cardiac muscle**

**smooth muscle**

# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## Basic Components of Muscles.

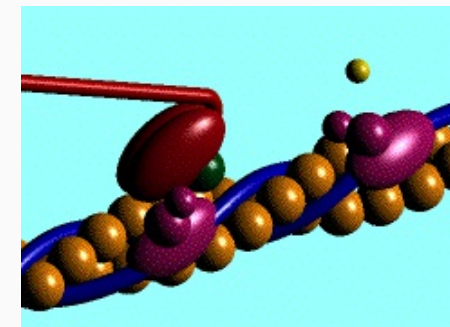
- skeletal muscle composed of many myofibers
- each myofiber composed of many myofibrils
- myofibrils composed of actin and myosin filaments
- actin and myosin in repeating sarcomeres



# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## Basic Components of Muscles.

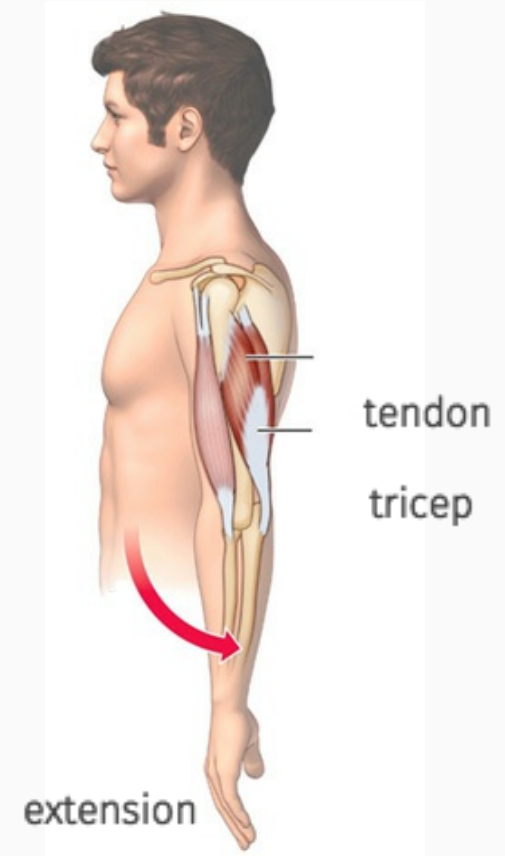
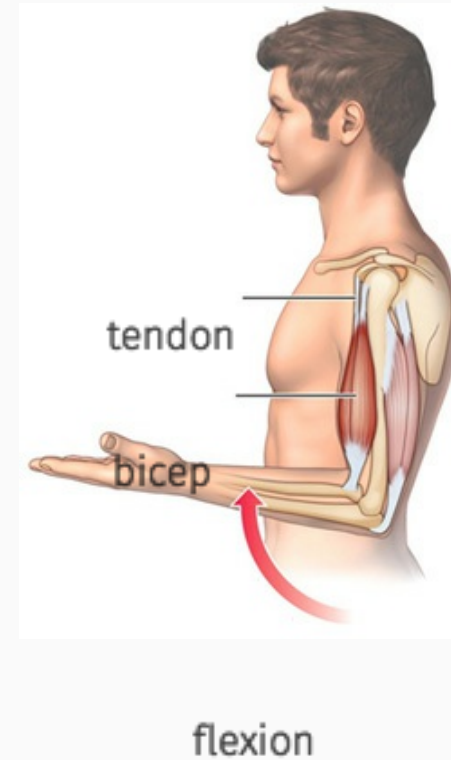
- myosin “cross bridges” “row” against the actin filaments to contract the muscle by reducing the length of the sarcomere



# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## Antagonistic Muscle Pairs.

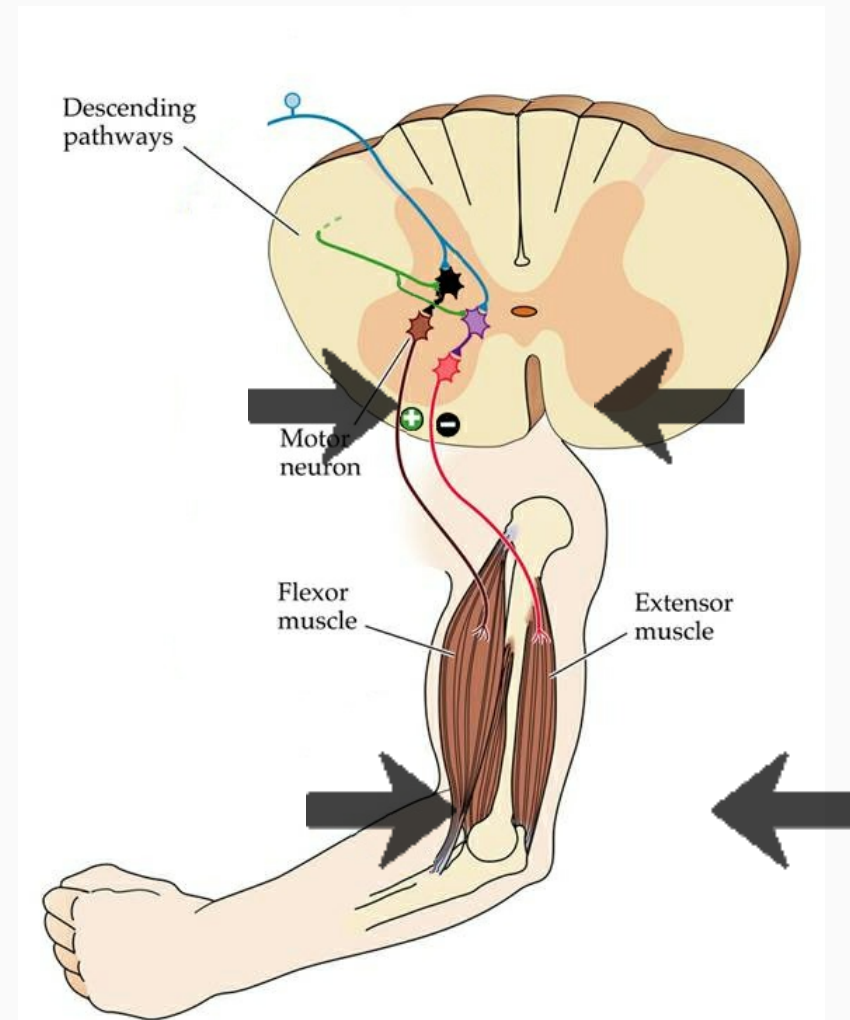
- skeletal muscles arranged in opposing pairs
- contraction of flexor muscle produces limb flexion
- contraction of extensor muscle produces limb extension
- e.g.
  - bicep = flexor
  - tricep = extensor



# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## Antagonistic Muscle Pairs.

- reciprocal innervation
- excitation of flexor/inhibition of extensor
- excitation of extensor/inhibition of flexor
- coordinates sequences such as waving, walking

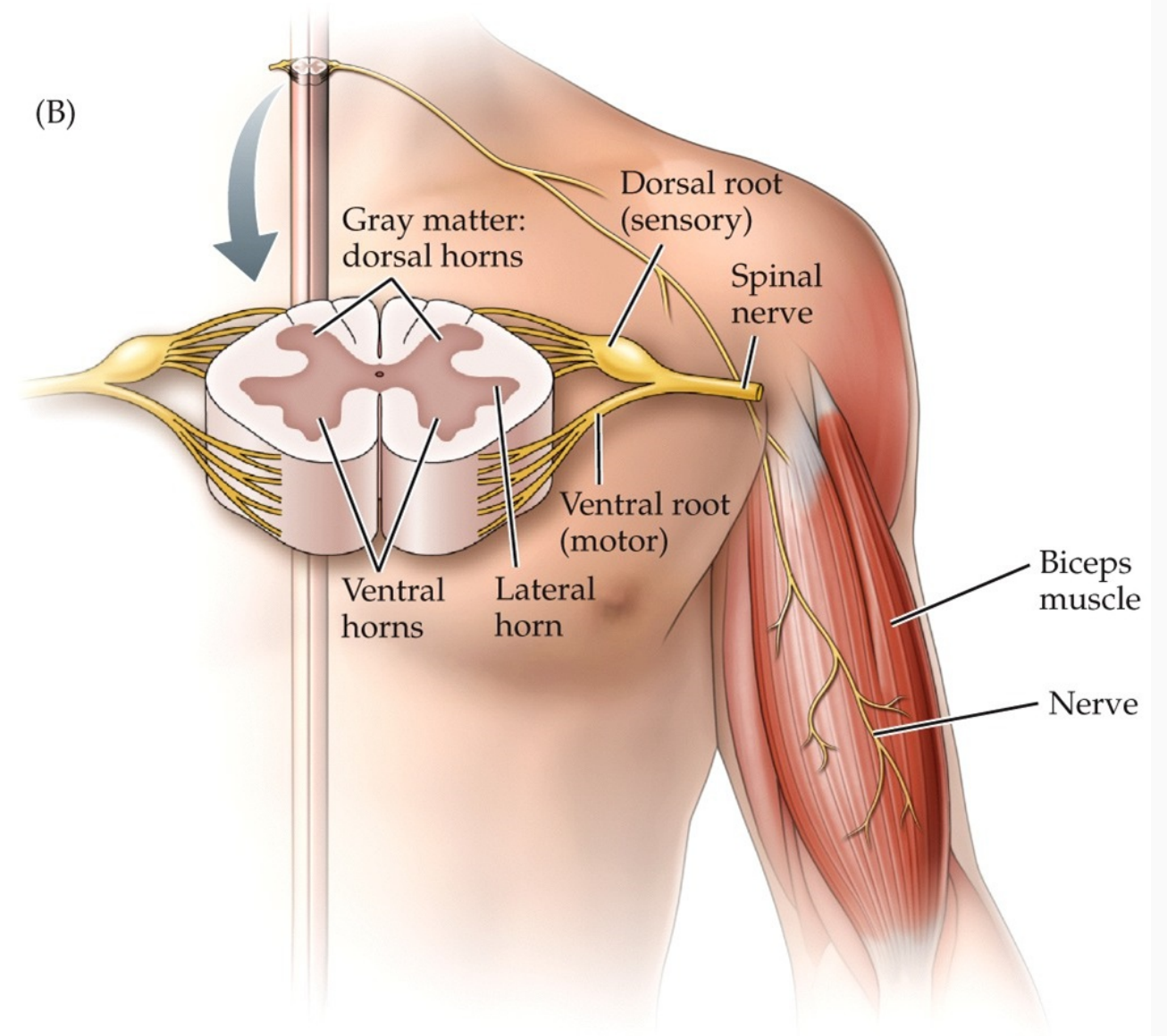
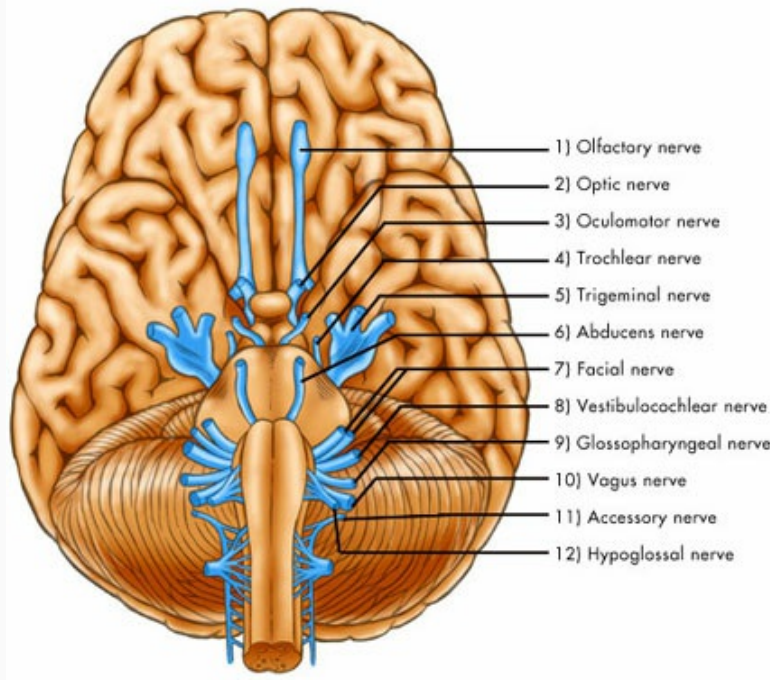




# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## The Motor Unit and the Motor Pool.

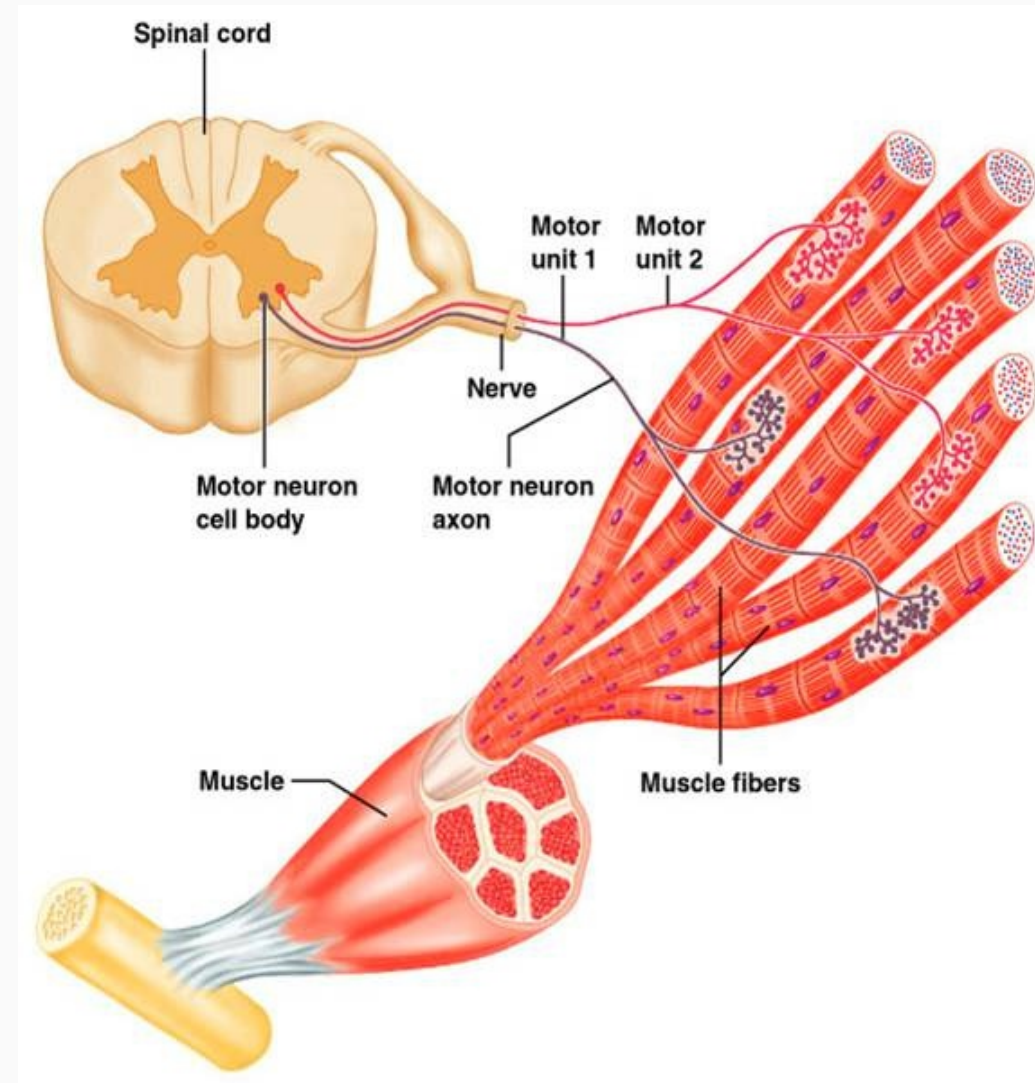
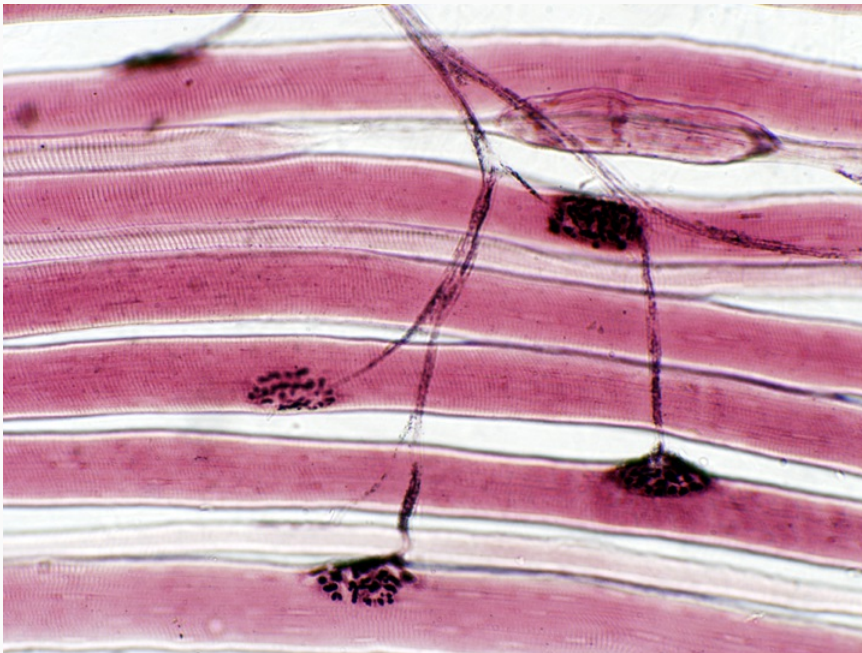
- cranial and spinal motor neurons receive thousands of synapses
- axons exit at brainstem or ventral roots, splitting near muscle to make many axon terminals



# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## The Motor Unit and the Motor Pool.

- each axon terminal innervates single muscle fiber

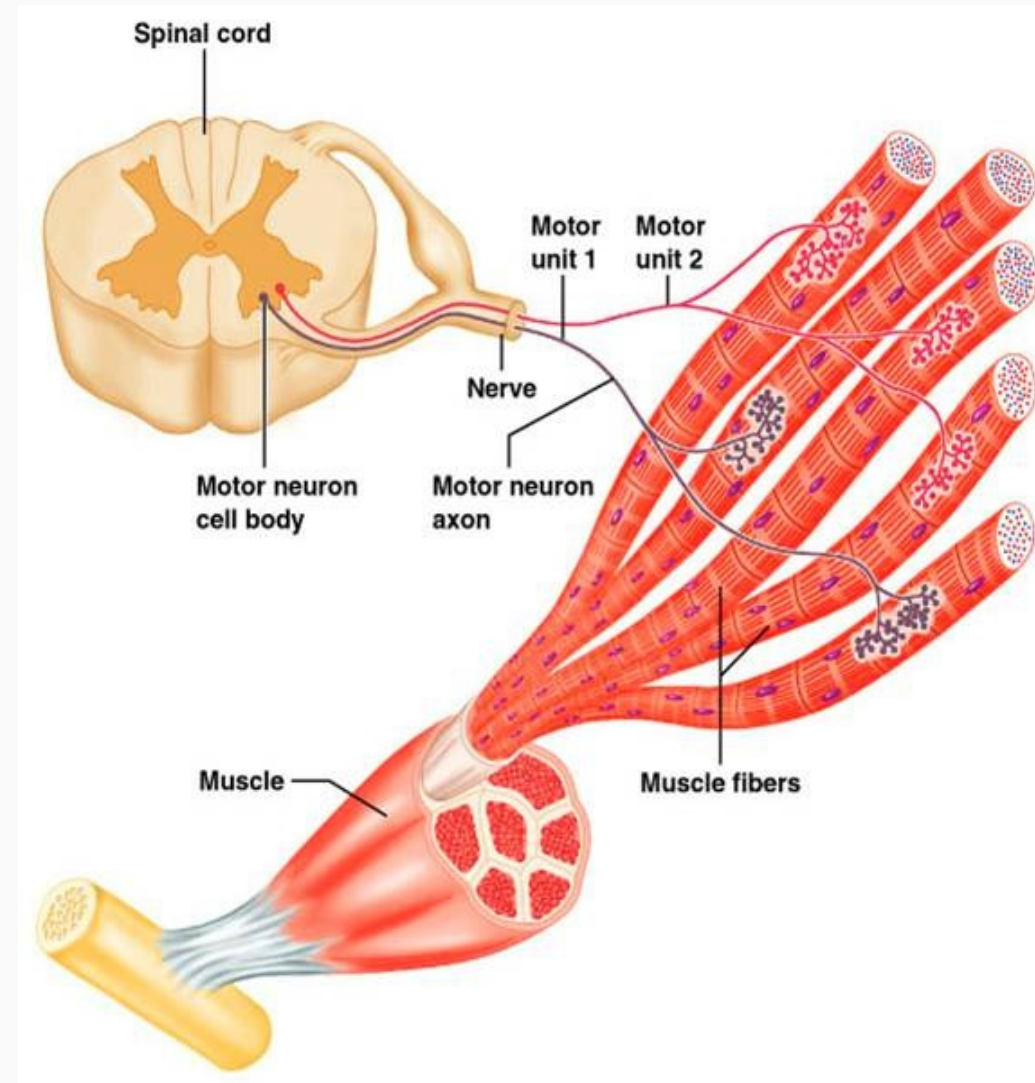




# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## The Motor Unit and the Motor Pool.

- all fibers innervated by single axon = motor unit
- motor unit = smallest unit of motor activity
- when axon fires, all myofibers contract together
- fewer fibers per axon = more precise control
- eye muscles, approx. 1 axon per 3 myofibers
- biceps, 1 axon for more than 100 myofibers

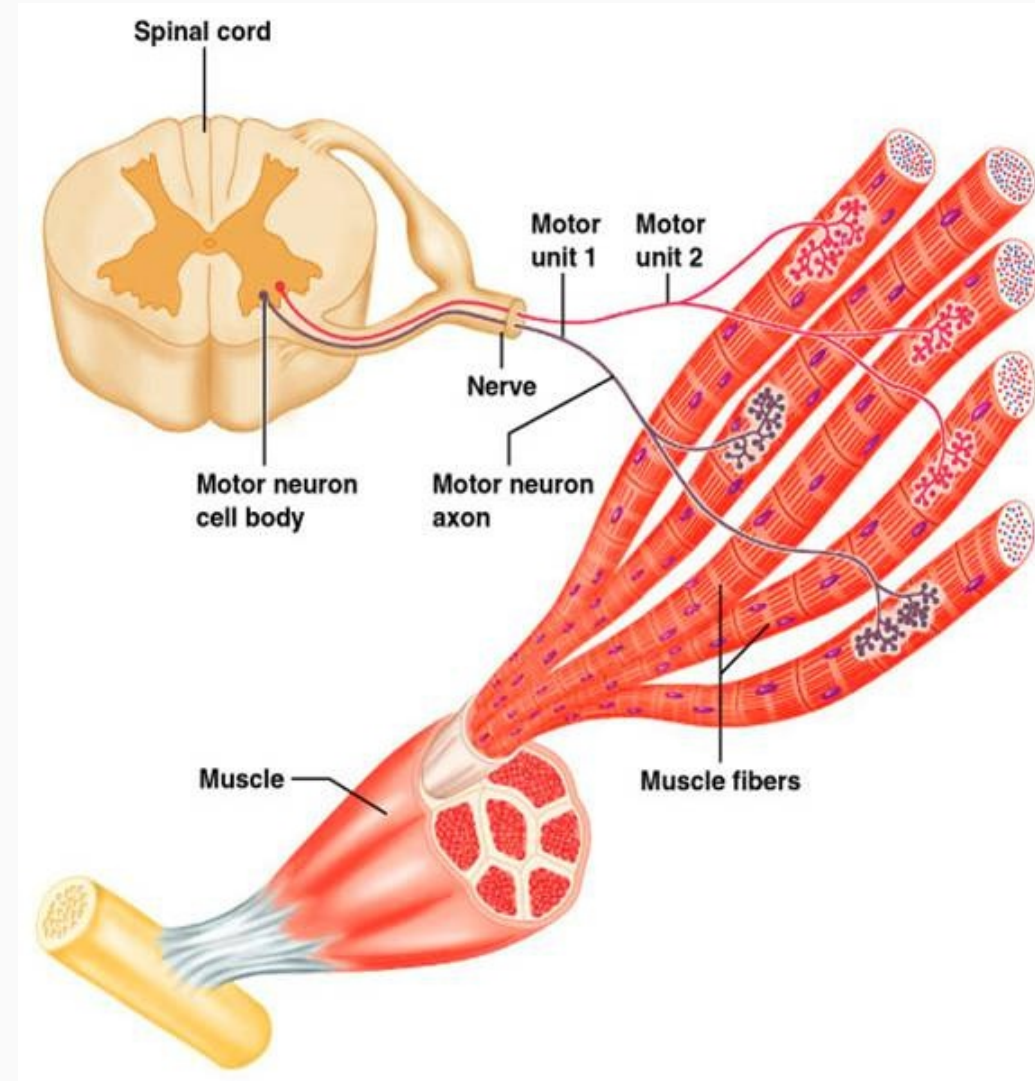




# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## The Motor Unit and the Motor Pool.

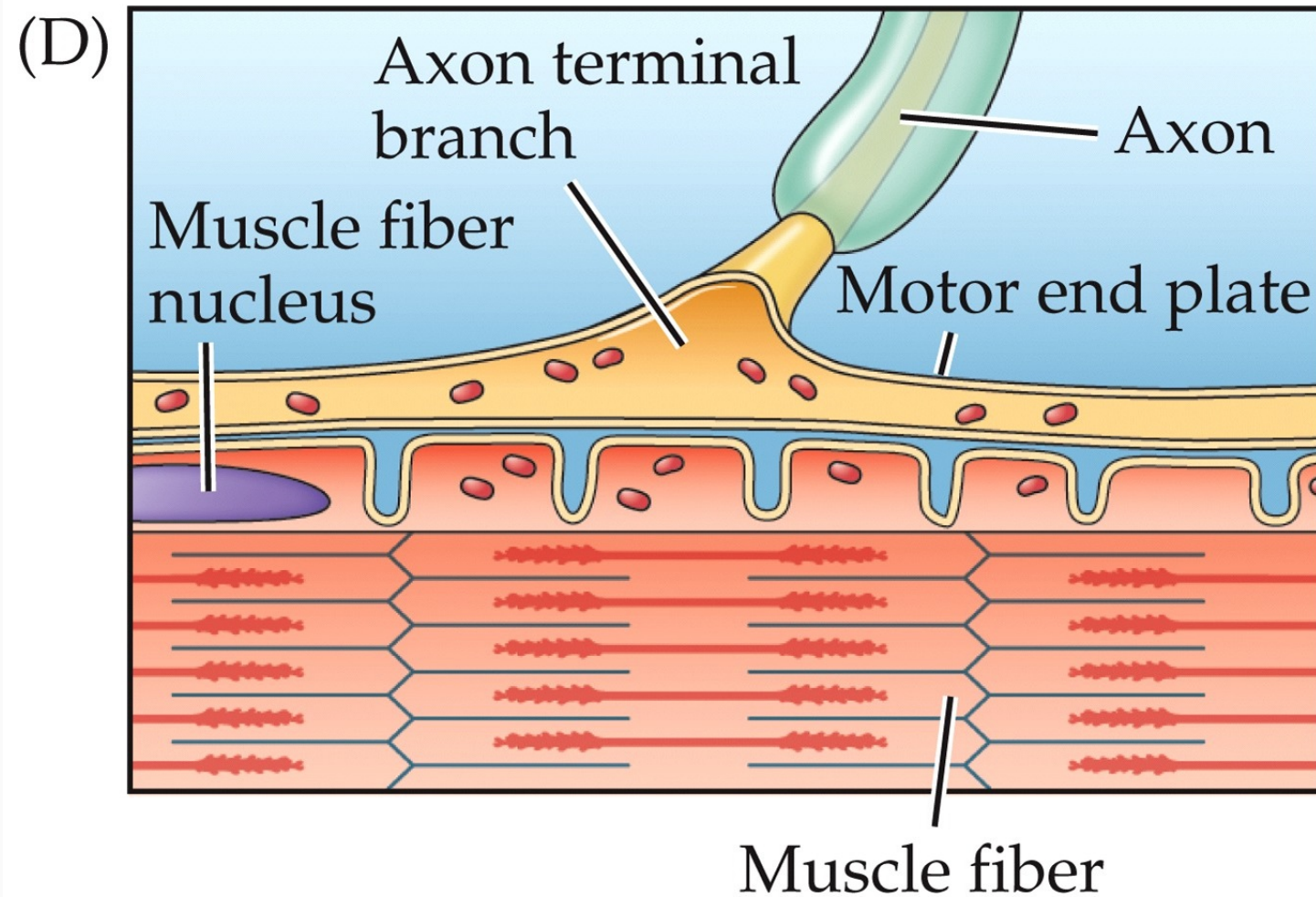
- all innervation of muscle = motor pool
- slow motor units = used in continuous effort
- fast motor units = 2 subtypes, used in fast movements



# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## The Neuromuscular Junction.

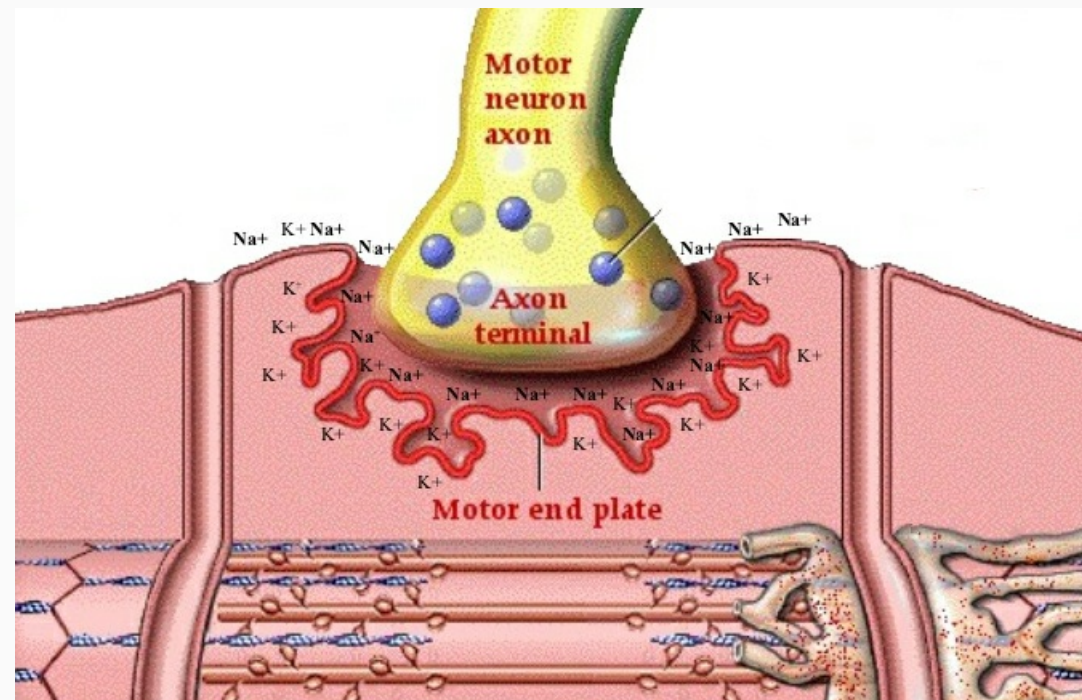
- synapse between motor neuron terminal and myofiber
- motor end plate = site of synapse on myofiber



# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

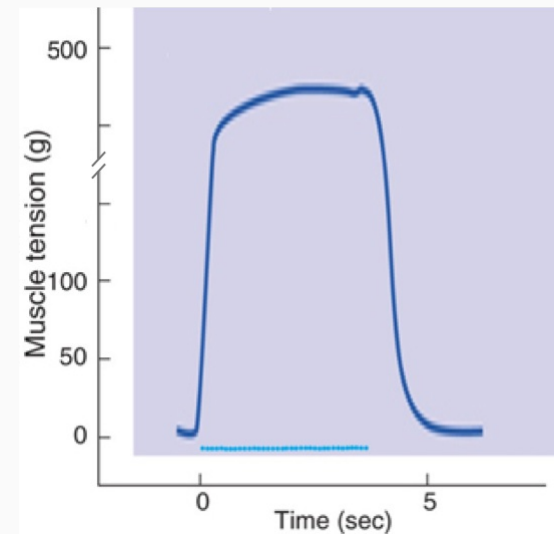
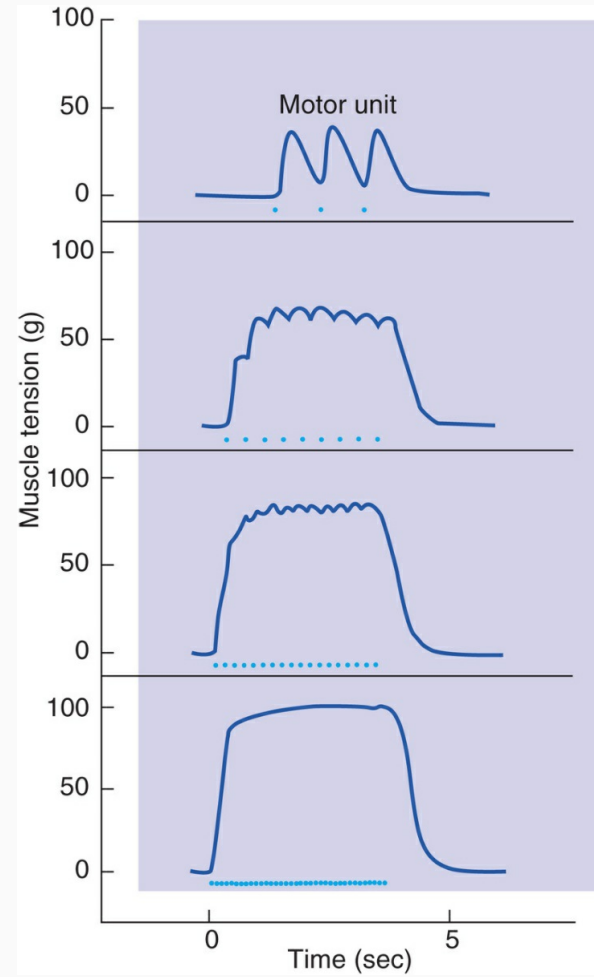
## The Neuromuscular Junction.

- end plate potential
- single action potential in motor neuron produces very large depolarization of end plate ( $\gg$  typical EPSP)
- reliably initiates action potential in myofiber
- AP propagated along myofiber in both directions



# Skeletal Muscle Anatomy and Physiology

## Action Potentials and Myofiber Contraction.





# Image Credits

- slide 1: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/images/ency/fullsize/19917.jpg>
- slide 2: Breedlove, S.M., Watson, N.V. (2013). Biological Psychology: An Introduction to Behavioral, Cognitive, and Clinical Neuroscience, 7th ed. Sinauer Associates, Inc. Carlson, N.R. (2012). Physiology of Behavior, 11th ed. Pearson Publishing
- slide 3: Breedlove, S.M., Watson, N.V. (2013). Biological Psychology: An Introduction to Behavioral, Cognitive, and Clinical Neuroscience, 7th ed. Sinauer Associates, Inc. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v71ZP8\\_RoOU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v71ZP8_RoOU)
- slide 4: Breedlove, S.M., Watson, N.V. (2013). Biological Psychology: An Introduction to Behavioral, Cognitive, and Clinical Neuroscience, 7th ed. Sinauer Associates, Inc.
- slide 5: [http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~uzwiak/NBSpring15/NBSpringLect8\\_10\\_files/image012.jpg](http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~uzwiak/NBSpring15/NBSpringLect8_10_files/image012.jpg)
- slide 6: [http://bayareaneurosurgery.com/anatomy/anat\\_br\\_nerves.jpg](http://bayareaneurosurgery.com/anatomy/anat_br_nerves.jpg) Breedlove, S.M., Watson, N.V. (2013). Biological Psychology: An Introduction to Behavioral, Cognitive, and Clinical Neuroscience, 7th ed. Sinauer Associates, Inc.
- slide 7: <http://img.medicalxpress.com/newman/gfx/news/hires/2013/freestanding.jpg>  
<http://www.austincc.edu/apreview/NursingPics/PNSEfferentPics/Picture16.jpg>
- slide 8-9: <http://www.austincc.edu/apreview/NursingPics/PNSEfferentPics/Picture16.jpg>
- slide 10: Breedlove, S.M., Watson, N.V. (2013). Biological Psychology: An Introduction to Behavioral, Cognitive, and Clinical Neuroscience, 7th ed. Sinauer Associates, Inc.

# Image Credits

- slide 11: <http://image.slidesharecdn.com/actionpotentialnotes-111216112030-phpapp01/95/action-potential-notes-1-728.jpg?cb=1324057390>
- slide 12: Carlson, N.R. (2012). Physiology of Behavior, 11th ed. Pearson Publishing