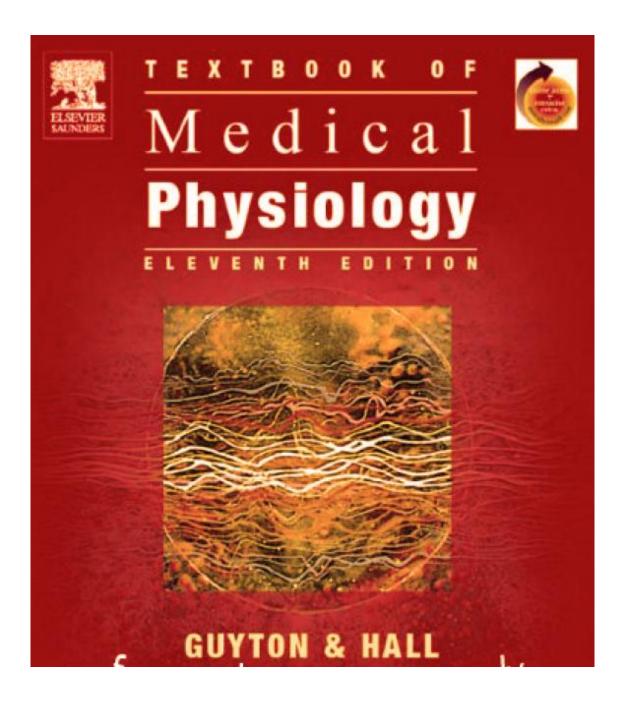
## **Neuro-electrical Muscle Stimulation**



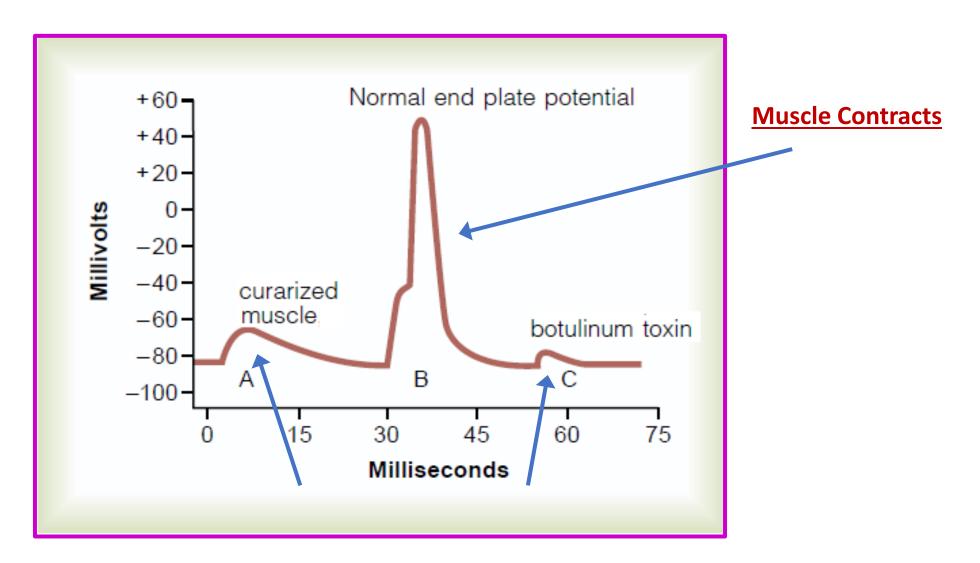
#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNIT I		The DNA Code in the Cell Nucleus Is			
		Transferred to an RNA Code in the			
Introduction to Physiology: The		Cell Cytoplasm—The Process			
Cell and General Physiology		of Transcription	30		
cent and deneral raystores,		Synthesis of RNA	30		
		Assembly of the RNA Chain from Activated Nucleotides Using the DNA Strand			
CHAPTER 1		as a Template—The Process of			
Functional Organization of the		"Transcription"	31		
Human Body and Control of the		Messenger RNA—The Codons	31 32		
"Internal Environment"	2	Transfer RNA—The Anticodons			
	_	Ribosomai RNA			
Cells as the Living Units of the Body Extracellular Fluid—The "Internal	3	3 Formation of Proteins on the Ribosomes—			
Environment"	3	The Process of "Translation" Synthesis of Other Substances in the	33		
"Homeostatic" Mechanisms of the Major		Cell	35		
Functional Systems	4	Control of Gene Function and			
Homeostasis	4	Biochemical Activity in Cells	35		
Extracellular Fluid Transport and Mixing		Genetic Regulation	35		
System—The Blood Circulatory System	4 5	Control of Intracellular Function by	26		
Origin of Nutrients in the Extracellular Fluid Removal of Metabolic End Products	5	Enzyme Regulation The DNA-Genetic System Also Controls	36		
Regulation of Body Functions	5	Cell Reproduction	37		
Reproduction	ō	Cell Reproduction Begins with Replication	37		
Control Systems of the Body	6	of DNA	37		
Examples of Control Mechanisms	Õ	Chromosomes and Their Replication	38		
Characteristics of Control Systems	7	Cell Mitosis	38		
Summary—Automaticity of the Body	9	Control of Cell Growth and Cell			
		Reproduction	39		
CHARTER		Cell Differentiation Apoptosis—Programmed Cell Death	40 40		
CHAPTER 2		Cancer	40		
The Cell and Its Functions	11	dilicei	70		
Organization of the Cell	11				
Physical Structure of the Cell	12 12				
Membranous Structures of the Cell Cytoplasm and Its Organelles	12 14	UNIT II	_		
Nucleus	17				
Nuclear Membrane	17	Membrane Physiology, Nerve,			
Nucleoli and Formation of Ribosomes	18	and Muscle			
Comparison of the Animal Cell with					
Precellular Forms of Life	18				
Functional Systems of the Cell	19	CHAPTER 4			
Ingestion by the Cell—Endocytosis Digestion of Pinocytotic and Phagocytic	19	Transport of Substances Through			
Foreign Substances Inside the Cell—		the Cell Membrane	45		
Function of the Lysosomes	20	The Lipid Barrier of the Cell Membrane.			
Synthesis and Formation of Cellular		and Cell Membrane Transport			
Structures by Endoplasmic Reticulum		Proteins	45		
and Golgi Apparatus	20	Diffusion	46		
Extraction of Energy from Nutrients—		Diffusion Through the Cell Membrane	46		
Function of the Mitochondria	22 24	Diffusion Through Protein Channels, and			
Locomotion of Cells Ameloid Movement	24 24	"Gating" of These Channels	47 40		
Cilia and Ciliary Movement	24	Facilitated Diffusion	50		
Cilia and Ciliary Movement	24	Factors That Affect Net Rate of Diffusion Osmosis Across Selectively Permeable	30		
		Membranes—"Net Diffusion" of Water	51		
CHAPTER 3		"Active Transport" of Substances			
		Through Membranes	52		
Genetic Control of Protein Synthesis,		Primary Active Transport	53		
Cell Function, and Cell Reproduction	27	Secondary Active Transport—Co-Transport			
Genes in the Cell Nucleus	27 29	and Counter-Transport	54		
Genetic Code	29	Active Transport Through Cellular Sheets	55		

xiii

xiv	Table of Contents			
CHAPTER 5		CHAPTER 7		
Membrane Potentials and Action	Excitation of Skeletal Muscle:			
Potentials	57 Neuromuscular Transmission and			
Basic Physics of Membrane	37	Excitation-Contraction Coupling	85	
Potentials	57	Transmission of Impulses from Nerve	65	
Membrane Potentials Caused by		Endings to Skeletal Muscle Fibers:		
Diffusion	57	The Neuromuscular Junction	85	
Measuring the Membrane Potential Resting Membrane Potential of Nerves	58 59	Secretion of Acetylcholine by the Nerve		
Origin of the Normal Resting Membrane	39	Terminals	85	
Potential	60	Molecular Biology of Acetyline Formation and Release	88	
Nerve Action Potential	61	Drugs That Enhance or Block	00	
Voltage-Gated Sodium and Potassium		Transmission at the Neuromuscular		
Channels Summary of the Events That Cause the	62	Junction	88	
Action Potential	64	Myasthenia Gravis Muscle Action Potential	89 89	
Roles of Other Ions During the Action	•	Spread of the Action Potential to the	09	
Potential	64	Interior of the Muscle Fiber by Way of		
Initiation of the Action Potential	65 65	"Transverse Tubules"	89	
Propagation of the Action Potential Re-establishing Sodium and Potassium	65	Excitation-Contraction Coupling	89	
Ionic Gradients After Action Potentials		Transverse Tubule-Sarcoplasmic Reticulum System	80	
Are Completed—Importance of Energy		Release of Calcium lons by the	0.5	
Metabolism	66	Sarcoplasmic Reticulum	.90	
Plateau in Some Action Potentials Rhythmicity of Some Excitable Tissues—	66			
Repetitive Discharge	67	CHAPTER 8		
Special Characteristics of Signal		Contraction and Excitation of		
Transmission in Nerve Trunks	68	Smooth Muscle	92	
Excitation—The Process of Eliciting the Action Potential	69	Contraction of Smooth Muscle	92	
"Refractory Period" After an Action	09	Types of Smooth Muscle	92	
Potential	70	Contractile Mechanism in Smooth Muscle	93 95	
Recording Membrane Potentials and	70	Regulation of Contraction by Calcium Ions Nervous and Hormonal Control of	93	
Action Potentials Inhibition of Excitability—"Stabilizers"	70	Smooth Muscle Contraction	95	
and Local Anesthetics	70	Neuromuscular Junctions of Smooth		
		Muscle Membrane Potentials and Action Potentials	95	
		in Smooth Muscle	96	
		Effect of Local Tissue Factors and		
CHARTER (		Hormones to Cause Smooth Muscle		
CHAPTER 6		Contraction Without Action Potentials Source of Calcium Ions That Cause	98	
Contraction of Skeletal Muscle	72	Contraction (1) Through the Cell		
Physiologic Anatomy of Skeletal Muscle	72	Membrane and (2) from the Sarcoplasmic		
Skeletal Muscle Fiber	72	Reticulum	99	
General Mechanism of Muscle				
Contraction	74	UNIT III		
Molecular Mechanism of Muscle Contraction	74			
Molecular Characteristics of the		The Heart		
Contractile Filaments	75			
Effect of Amount of Actin and Myosin		CHAPTER 9		
Filament Overlap on Tension Developed by the Contracting Muscle	77	Heart Muscle; The Heart as a Pump		
Relation of Velocity of Contraction to		and Function of the Heart Valves	103	
Load	78	Physiology of Cardiac Muscle	103	
Energetics of Muscle Contraction	78	Physiologic Anatomy of Cardiac Muscle	103	
Work Output During Muscle Contraction	78 79	Action Potentials in Cardiac Muscle The Cardiac Cycle	104 106	
Sources of Energy for Muscle Contraction Characteristics of Whole Muscle	7.9	Diastole and Systole	106 106	
Contraction	80	Relationship of the Electrocardiogram to		
Mechanics of Skeletal Muscle Contraction	81	the Cardiac Cycle	107	
Remodeling of Muscle to Match Function Rigor Mortis	82 83	Function of the Atria as Primer Pumps Function of the Ventricles as Pumps	107 108	
rugor morus	0.5	runouon or the venturoles as runips	100	

## **Recap:** Only End-plate Potential having normal amplitude (+60 mV) contracts a Muscle



**No Muscle Contraction** 

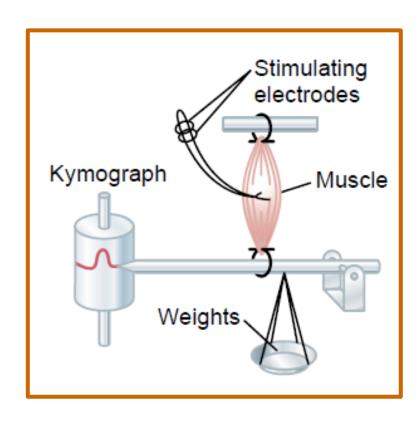
## 2 types of Muscular activity

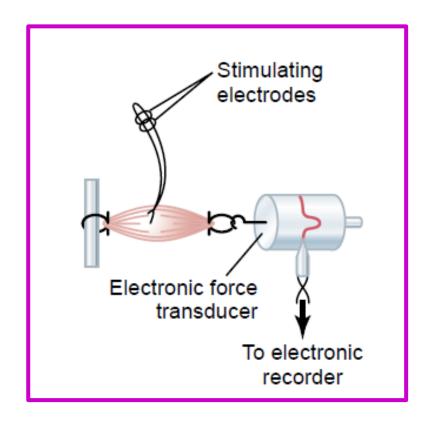
### **Isotonic Activity**

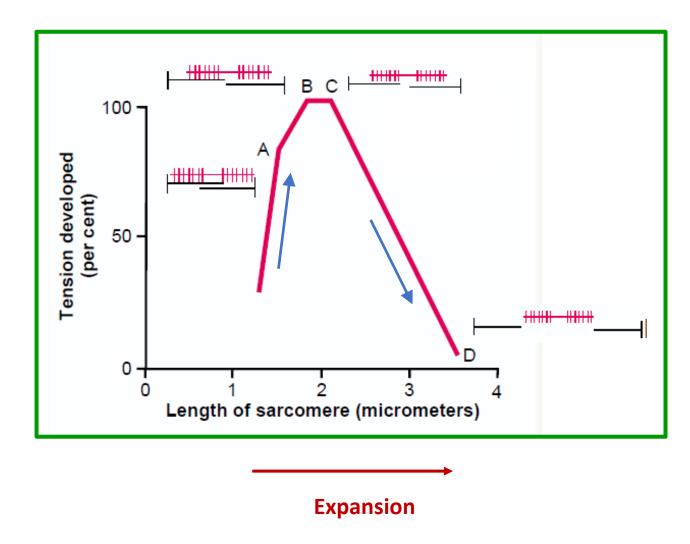
### **Isometric Activity**

**Isotonic: Muscle pulls with constant force (tone)** 

**Isometric:** Muscle pulls with constant length (metric)



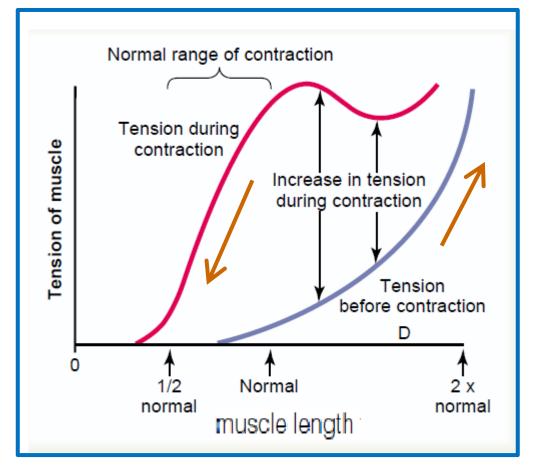




**Hysteresis-type Dynamics: Relax/Contract Cycle** →

#### **Muscle Relaxation**

← Length - Tension Diagram : Optimality

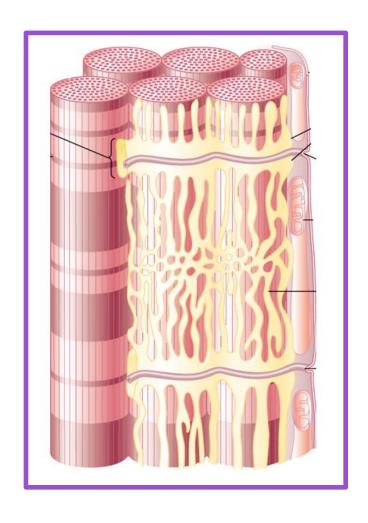


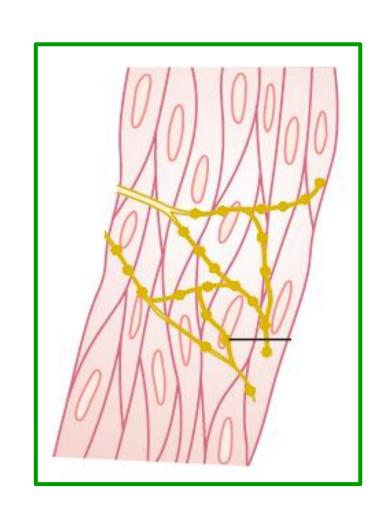
## Three Muscle Systems in Comparison

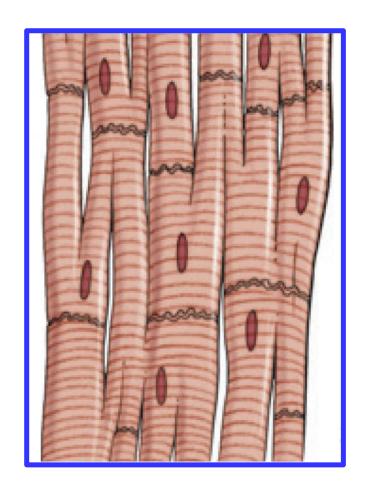
Skeletal

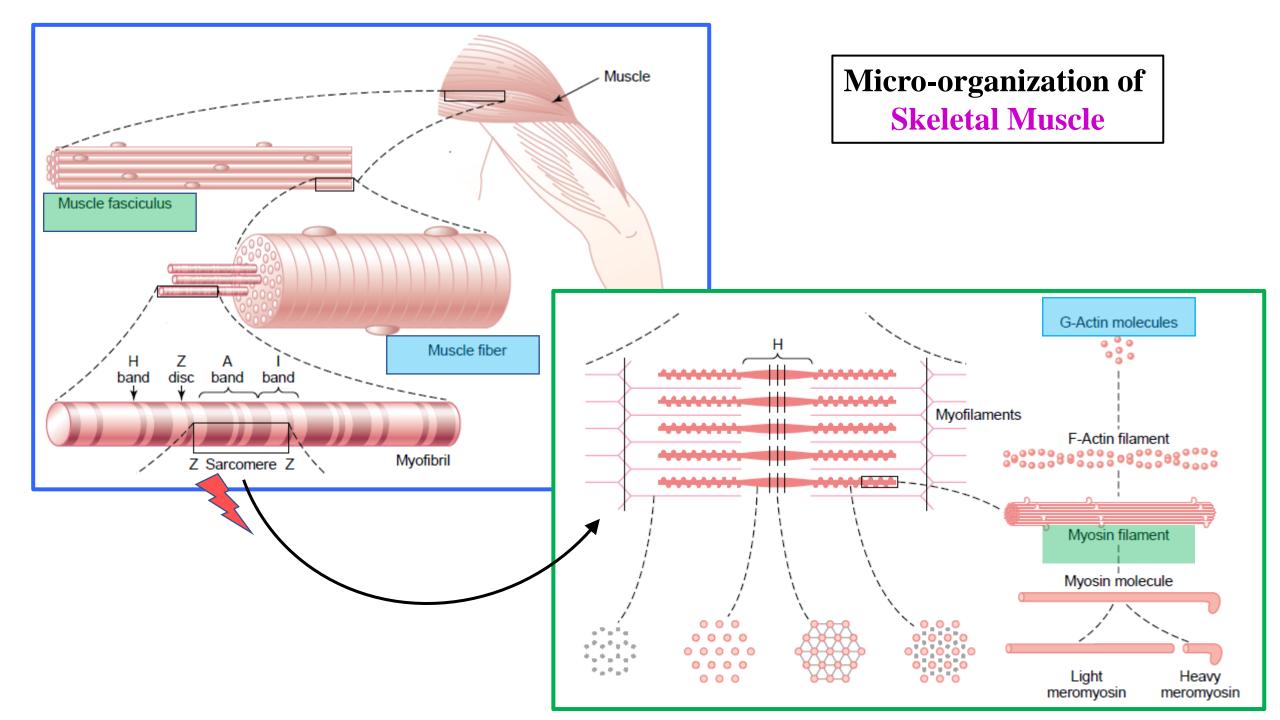
**Smooth (Organ-based)** 

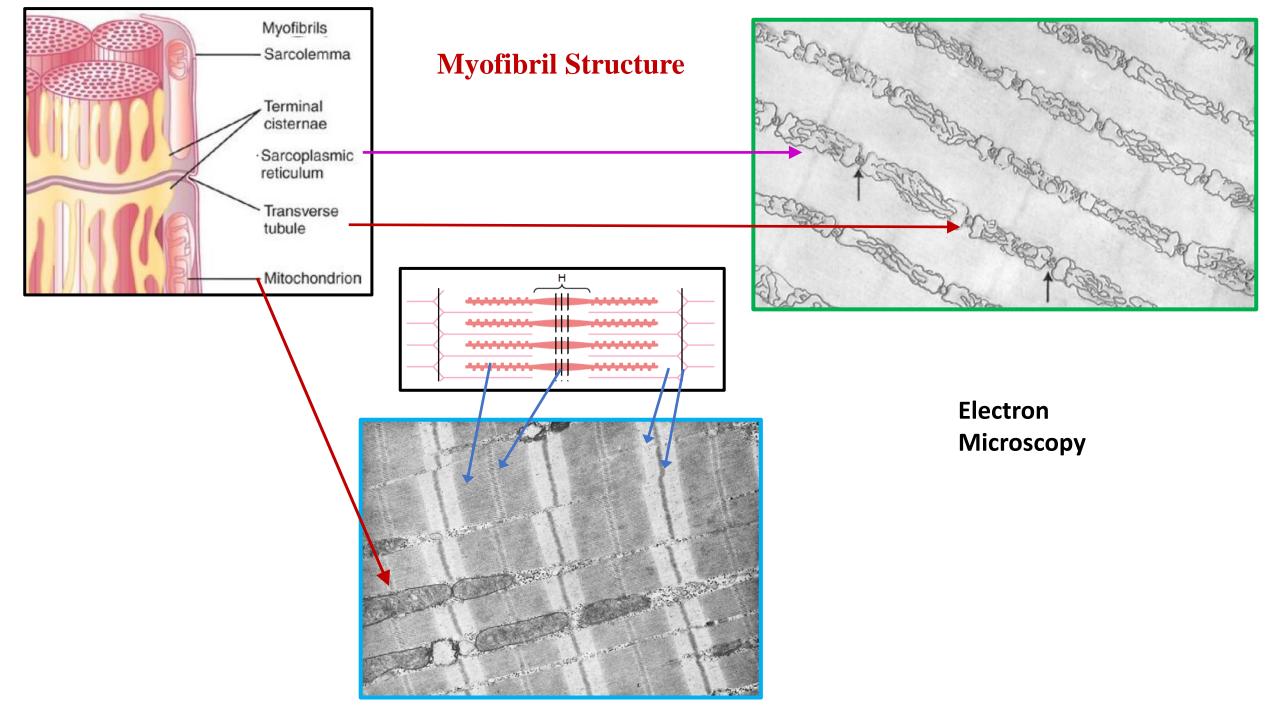
Heart





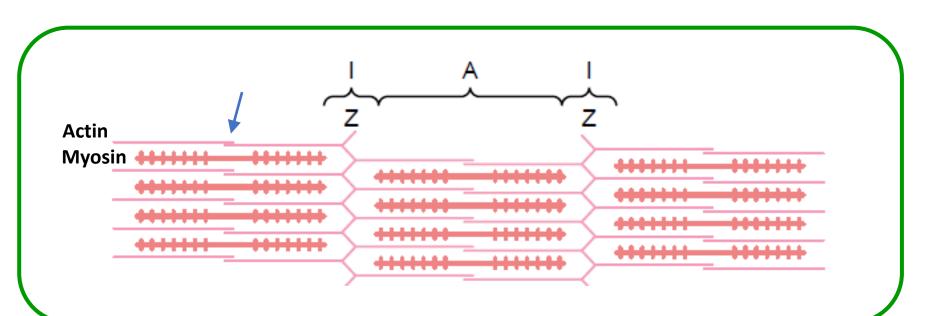




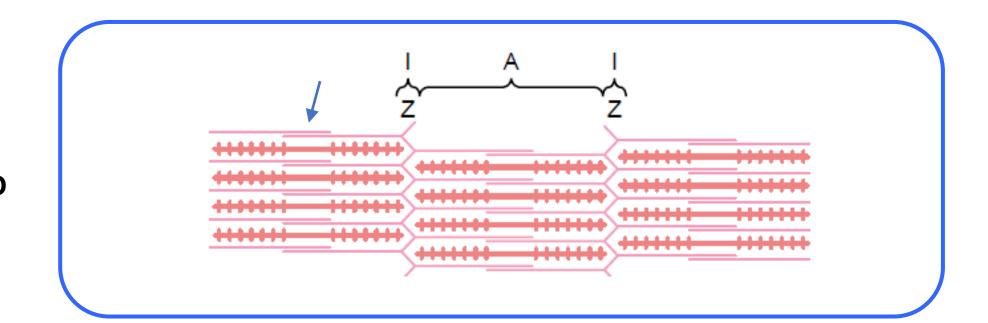


**Myofibril Dynamics** 

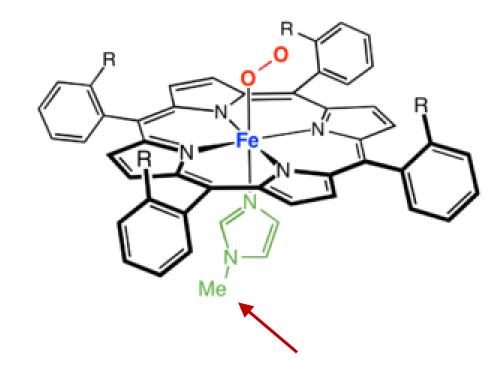
**RELAXED** 

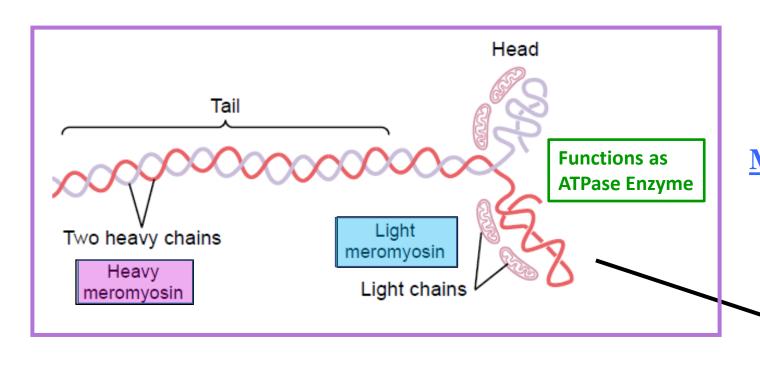


**CONTRACTED** 



# Myosin



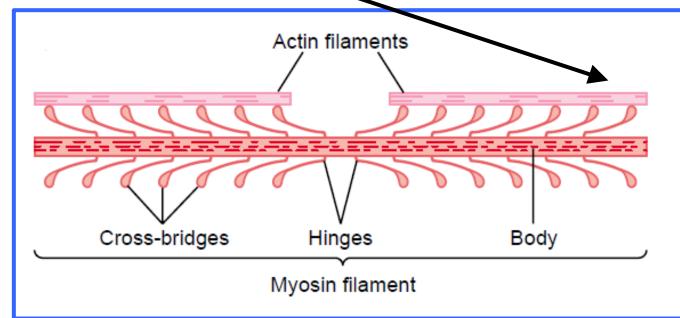


**Actin - Myosin Interaction** 

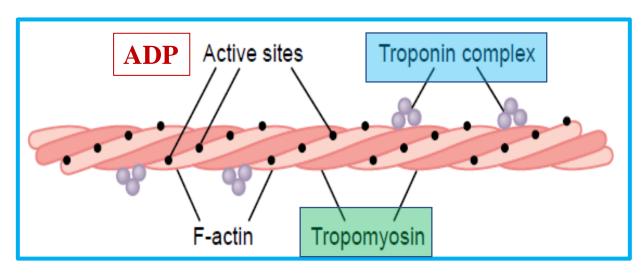
**Myosin Molecule** 

Fenn effect

- ➤ Many Actin Molecules → Actin Filament
- ➤ Many Myosin <u>Molecules</u> → <u>Myosin Filament</u>



## **Actin**



## **Contraction Mechanism**

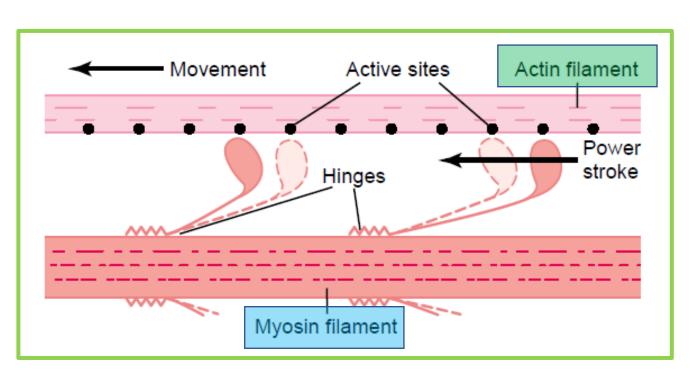
**Actin Filament** 

(3 molecules Helix, like Collagen)

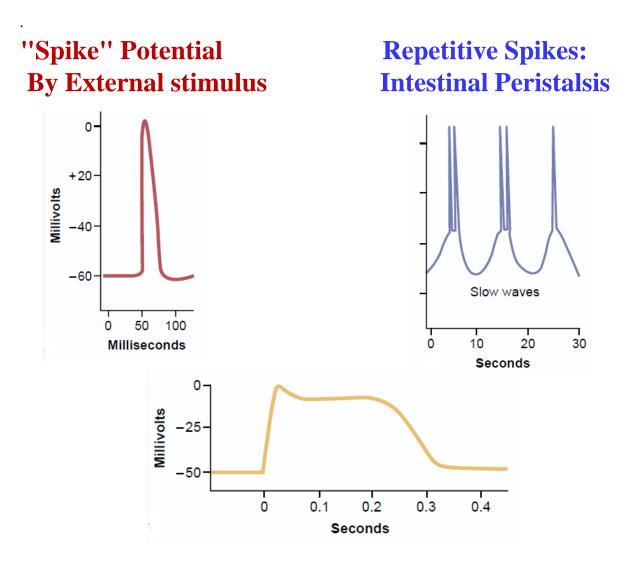
### "Walk-along" Mechanism: Muscle Contraction

A: Actin Filament

M: Myosin Filament



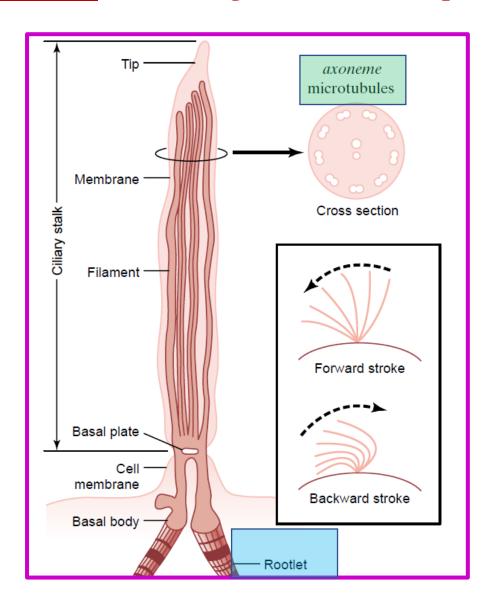
#### **Action Potentials of Smooth Muscle**



"Plateau" Potential - Prolonged contraction of Uterus: Expelling baby at birth

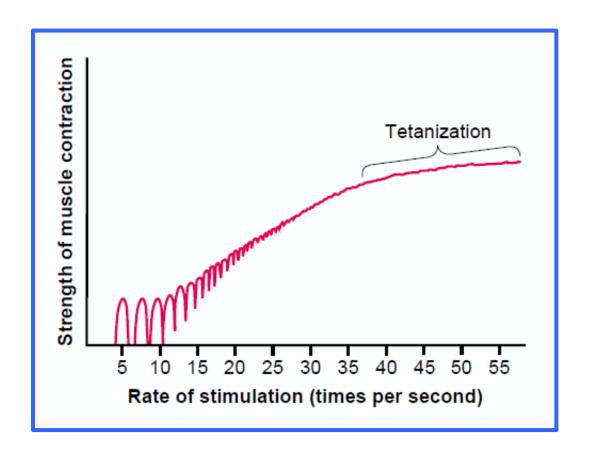
#### **Ciliary Myofilament: Whip Movement**

10 Hertz: Nose, Lung, Ovarian Tube, Sperm

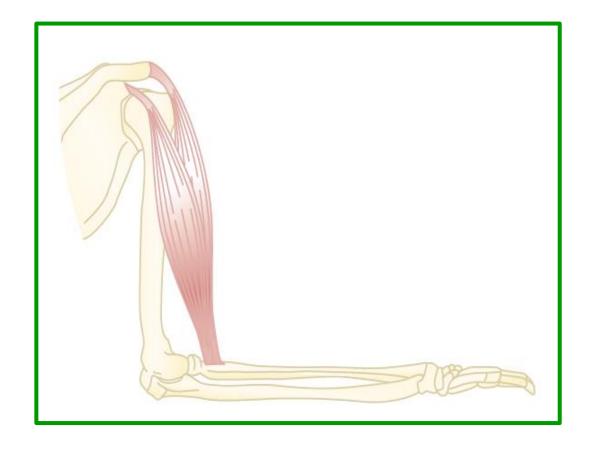


## **Distributed Operations**

**Repetitive Activity Summation: Tetanization** 



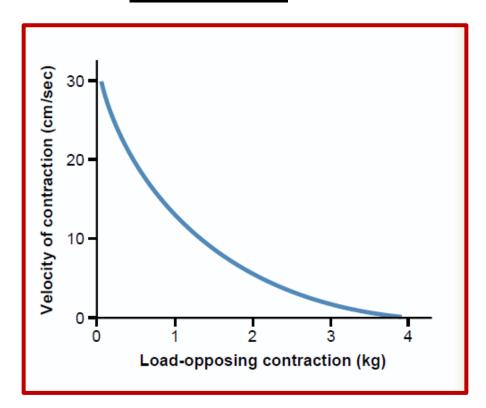
**Lever Action: Muscle → Tendon → Bone** 



#### **Muscle Activation Characteristics**

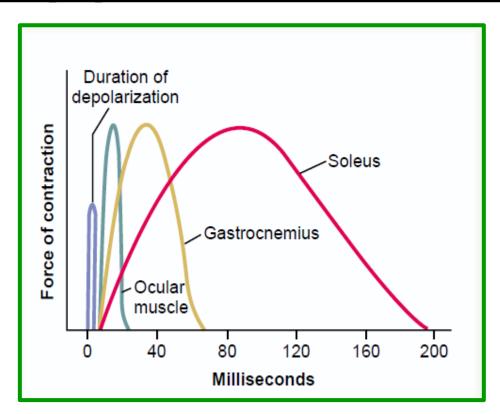
**Velocity - Force Diagram in Muscle Activity** 

#### Reciprocality



#### **Response Latency in Muscle Activity:**

#### More peripheral the muscle: More the Slowness



Performance:  $W = L \times D$