

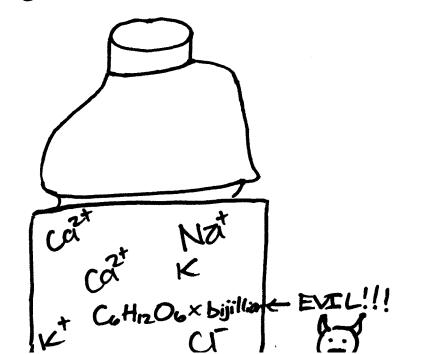
The body, electric

How does the body communicate and signal?

It's a biochemical process

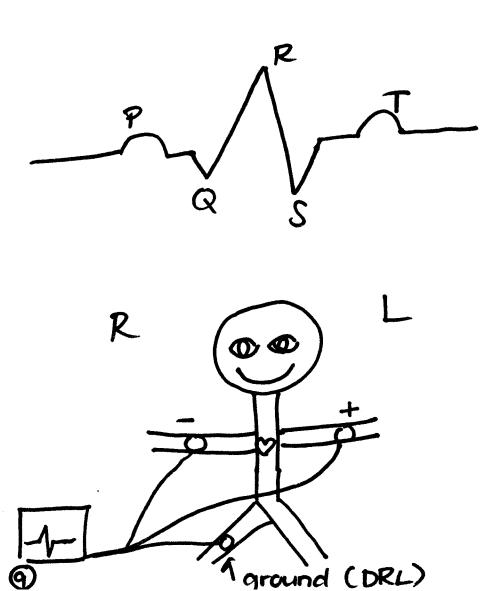
Our body makes tons of super cool biosignals. They are using chemistry to the fullest. These signals are used for thinking (EEG), doing CEMG), seeing (EOG), and living (EKG).

Let's first start with electrolytes:



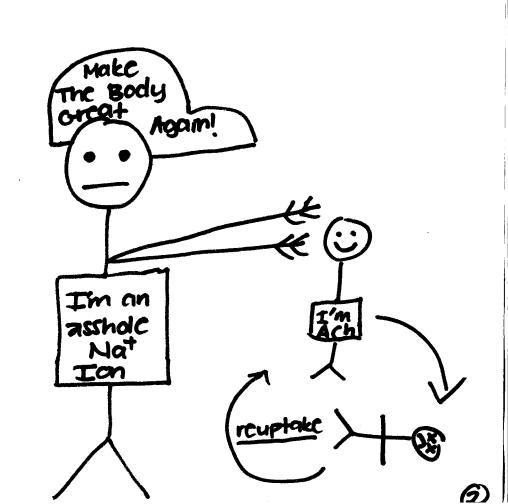
(I)

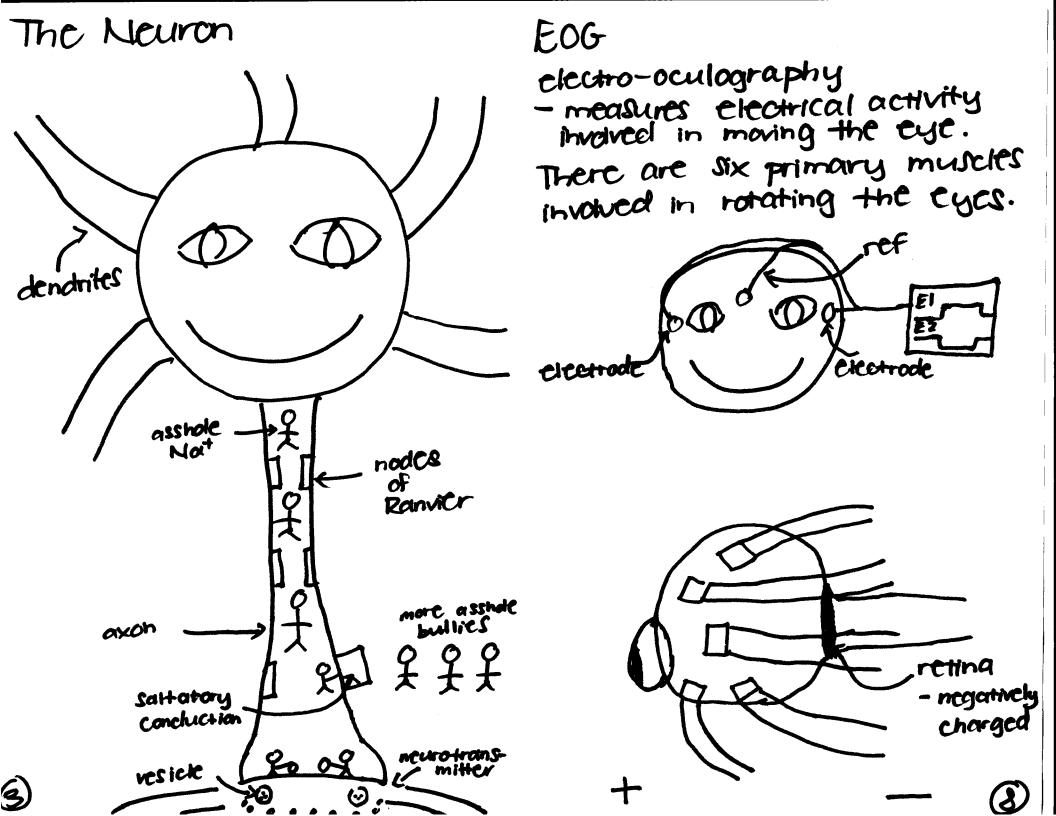
EKG aka EGGelectrocardiography
-measures the different stages
of the pumping action of the
heart  $\varnothing$ .



Electrolytes are charged elements. At rest, they are pretty chill, but in action, those minions are instigators!

They push around neurotransmitters like bullies.





EMG electromyography - measures electrical activity involved in muscle contraction and relaxertion.

muscle flexes

Neuronal Cell Signaling

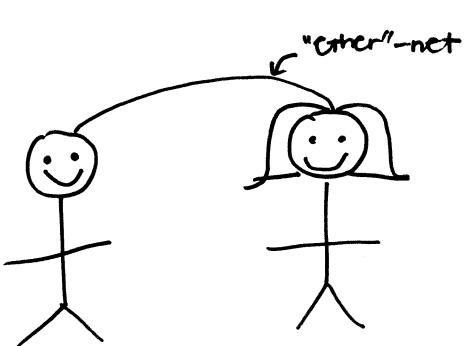
when a neuron is at rest, the resting potential is around -70m. Derchites, the branches on the neuron, pick up electrical message from heighboring neurons. These messages can change the resting potential. If they acculmulate and the potential to -50mV, an action potential occurs.

the axon is floodled with sodium ions. The sodium ions propagate down by letting in its friends to the axon. This happens at the nodes of Ranvier.

This leads to the release of neurotransmitters into the synapse.

electroencephalography
-measures electrical activity
related to brain processes.

This technique was developed by Hans Berger.



He trought that individuals were connected to each other by an invisible force (psychic energy). (5)

But actually, EEG activity most closely reflect local field potentials from populations of neurons firing synchronously.

