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Physiology

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Lab 6/7

Introduction: Sensation involves receptors that respond to specific stimuli. These receptors generate impulses that are relayed to the central nervous system through sensory neurons. The interpretation centers in the brain translate these impulses into perceived sensations. There are different types of receptors for touch, smell, taste, hearing, equilibrium, and sight. The intensity of a sensation depends on the frequency of nerve impulses.

A-1: Two- point of cutaneous

A. Palm of hand	B. Back of hand	C. Fingertip	E. back of neck
18 mm	20mm	3mm	38mm

A-2: Accommodation of Thermoreceptors

Hand in Water:

Left	freezing
Right	Luke warm

Hand Out of Water:

Left	warm
Right	cold

6/7 - B: Olfactory adaptation

Essential oil:	Time
Camphor oil	6 sec
Peppermint oil	10 sec

C-1 Tuning fork tests

Left ear	Right ear
Was able to hear but not quite as well as the right	Was able to hear clearly

C-2 Audiometry

Hz	Right ear	Left ear
500	30	35
1000	20	20
2000	25	20

E- 2: The snellen test

- Read lowest line clearly
- Results: 20/20
- * I was wearing my contacts during the experiment and got 20/20, however my lab partner with glasses was not able to clearly read with her glasses*

E-5: perimetry

Horizontal:

Degree:	40	30	35
Color:	red	blue	green

Vertical:

Degree:	12	22	30
Vertical:	green	blue	red

Discussion: Through this lab I gained a better understanding of how our receptors and interpretation centers work together to perceive sensations. In this lab I also explored the capabilities of your sensory systems. These experiments highlighted the connection between touch, smell, taste, hearing, equilibrium, and sight.

Conclusion: Our eyes detect light and form visual images, our ears convert sound waves into auditory signals, our skin senses touch and temperature senses interact and influence each other.