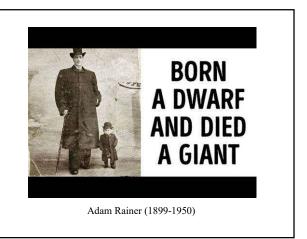
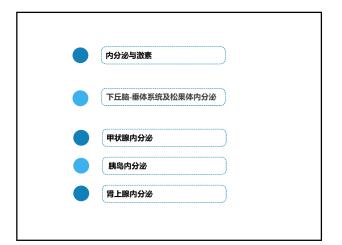
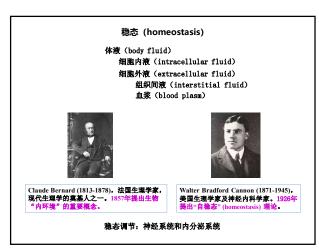
2021 Fall "Physiology"

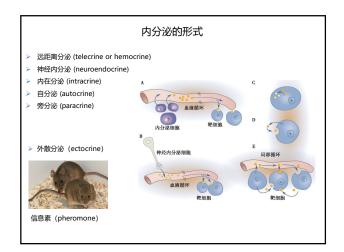
内分泌、神经生理学部分

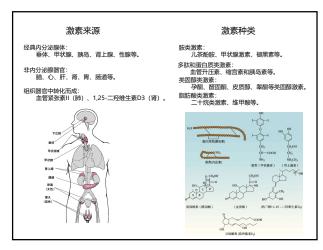


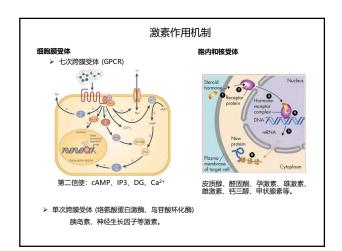




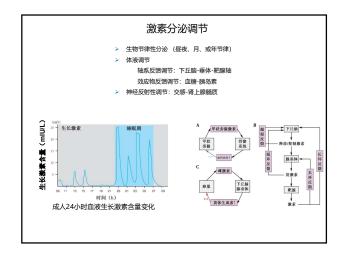
## 内分泌调节的发现 1894年,巴甫洛夫实验室发现:酸性食糜进入小肠→大量胰液分泌。 1896年,巴甫洛夫实验室:切断迷走神经和内脏神经,破坏延髓,"注射盐酸至十二指肠→大量胰液分泌"的反应仍存在。 1901年,Wertheimer[法]等: a.注射盐酸至十二指肠→大量胰液分泌。b.注射盐酸至十二指肠。大量胰液分泌。c.注射盐酸至已切除全部神经的小肠,仍引起胰液分泌。神经未切除干净? 1902年,Bayliss和Starling: —条珦的空脉粘膜根取进入另一条珦的静脉,引起大量胰液分泌。 促胰液素(secretin) W. M. Bayliss (集. 1866-1924) W. M. Bayliss (集. 1866-1924)

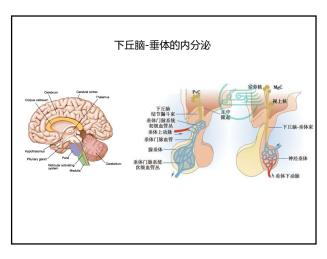


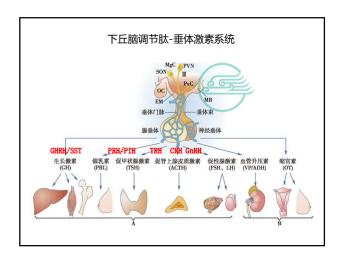


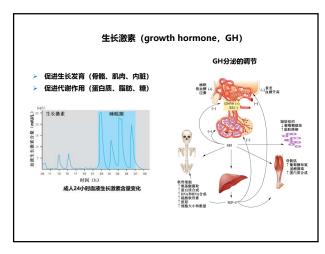


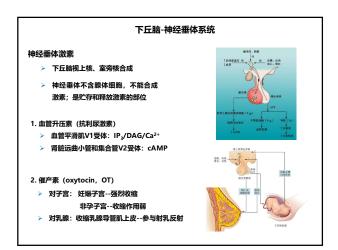


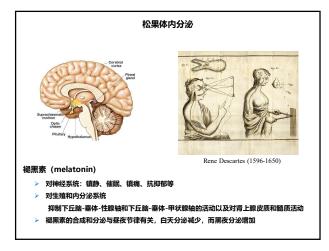




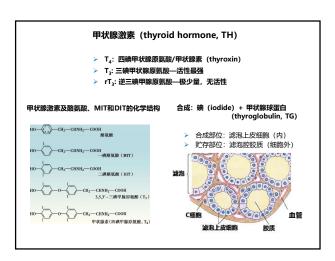


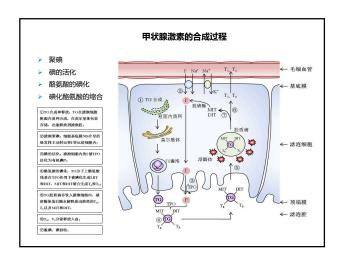


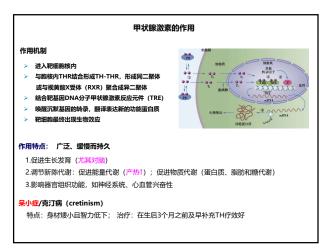


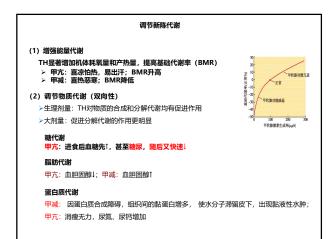


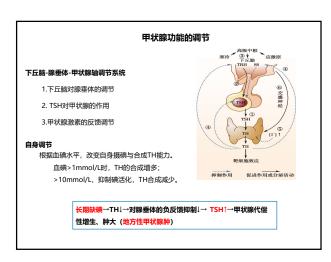












## 甲状腺激素分泌异常相关疾病 甲亢 (甲状腺功能亢进症) 甲减 (甲状腺功能减退症) 产热 BMR↑→患者体温↑, 怕热, 相反 蛋白分解↑→消瘦 蛋白质代 蛋白合成↓,组织间黏蛋白↑→黏液 性水肿 糖代谢 进食后血糖↑↑ (糖尿) , 但 血糖正常或偏低 随后快速↓ **旧**固醇分解↑→血胆固醇↓ 胆固醇、甘油三酯↑ 脂肪代谢 CNS兴奋性↑→易怒烦躁、失相反眠、注意力不集中、肌颤等 神经系统 牛长发育 正常 幼儿智力低下,身材矮小 (呆小症) 心脏正性变→心悸、心肌肥 大甚至心衰;血管舒张→脉 压↑ 心率减慢,心音无力,中老年血压 升高 循环系统

