

PARASYMPATHETIC NERVES

Vs

SYMPATHETIC NERVES

DEPTH OF BIOLOGY

Constrict pupils



Stimulate Saliva



Slow heartbeat



Constrict airways



Stimulate activity of Stomach



Stimulate gallbladder



Stimulate activity of Intestines



Contract bladder



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Dilate pupils



Inhibit Salivation



Increase heartbeat



Relax airways



Inhibit activity of Stomach



Inhibit gallbladder



Inhibit activity of Intestines



Secrete epinephrine & norepinephrine



Relax Bladder

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Lecture - 2

(Biology)

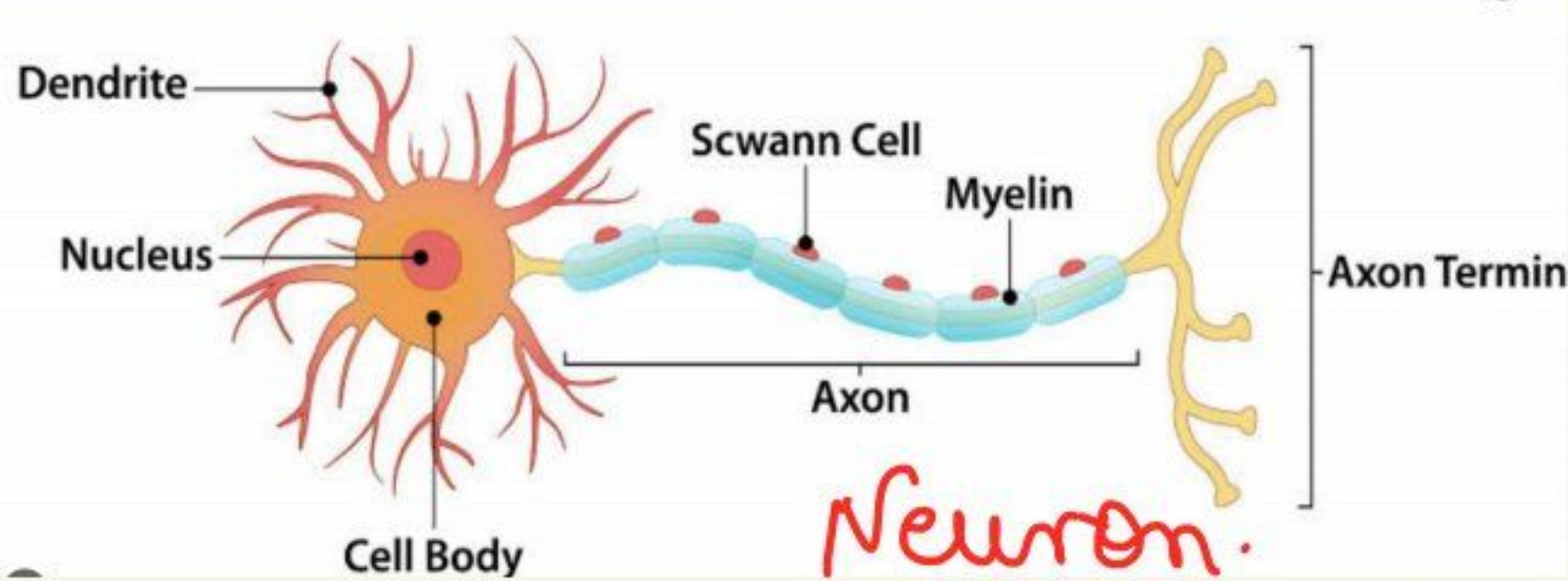
Unit - 3

Neurohumoral Transmission



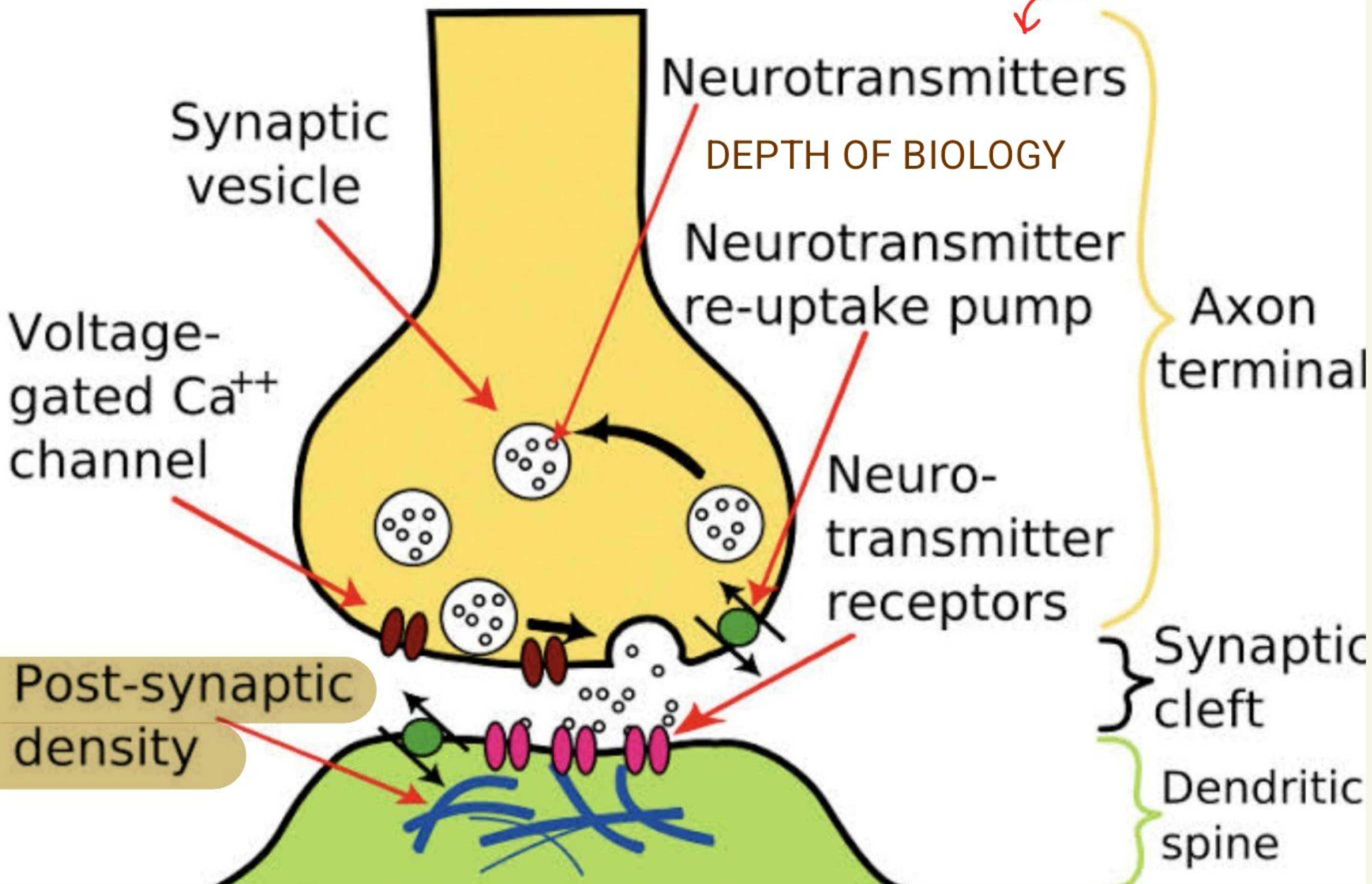
Transfer.

Chemical messenger



Neuron.

Signal Transfer



• Steps Involved in Neurohumoral Transmission.

① Impulse Conductance → DEPTH OF BIOLOGY

② Neurotransmitter Release →

③ Neurotransmitter act on Post Synaptic Neuron.

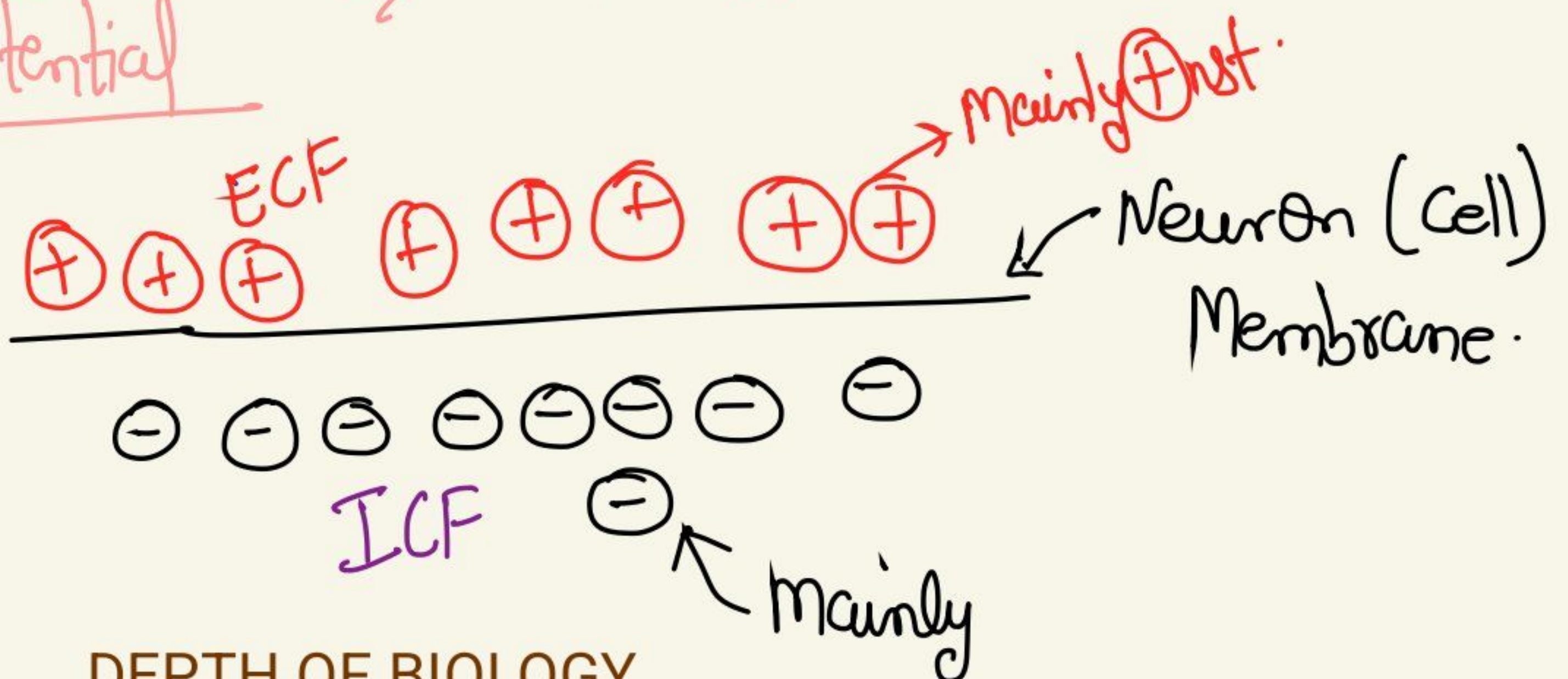
④ Post Synaptic Activity.

⑤ Termination of Transmitter Action →

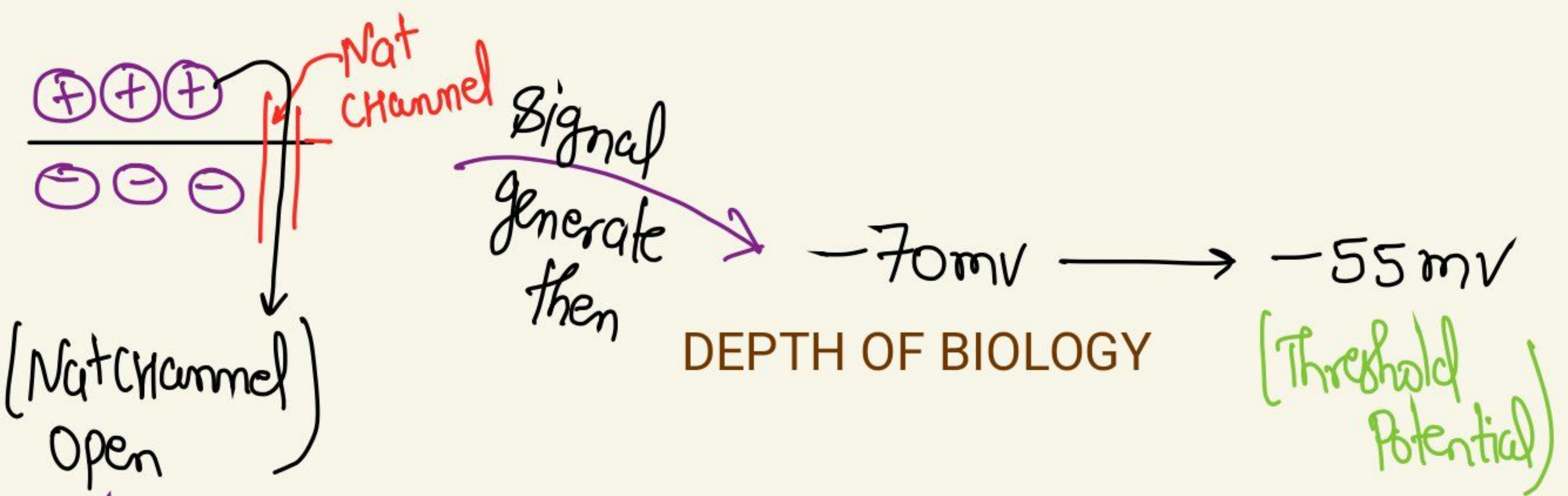
① Impulse Conductance → Impulse Generated in form of Action Potential.

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Resting Membrane Potential ⇒ -70mV .



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(Na^+ channel open)
 ↓
 ligand gated
 or
 Voltage Dependent Channel.

due to this \oplus ve charge move from ECF to ICF

$-70\text{mV} \rightarrow -55\text{mV}$

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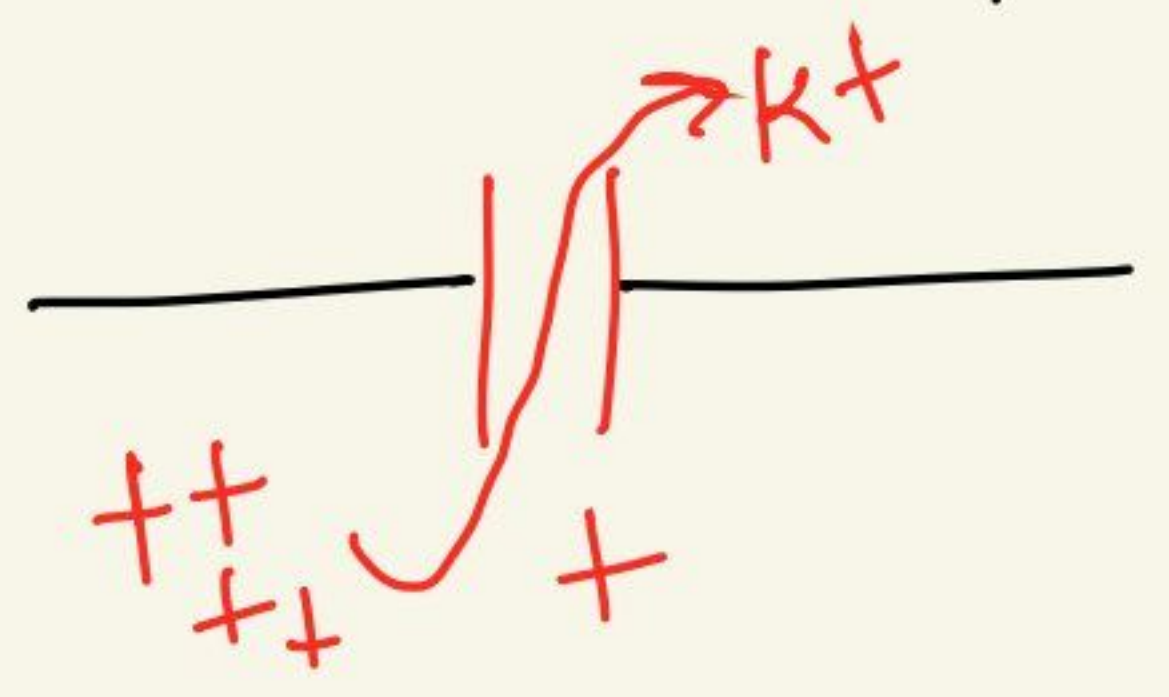
& Na^+ movement (ECF to ICF)

↓
 Continuous (Depolarisation)

$-55\text{mV} \rightarrow +20/+30\text{mV}$

Now, after depolarisation.

Now K^+ Channel open



⇒ lead to repolarisation.

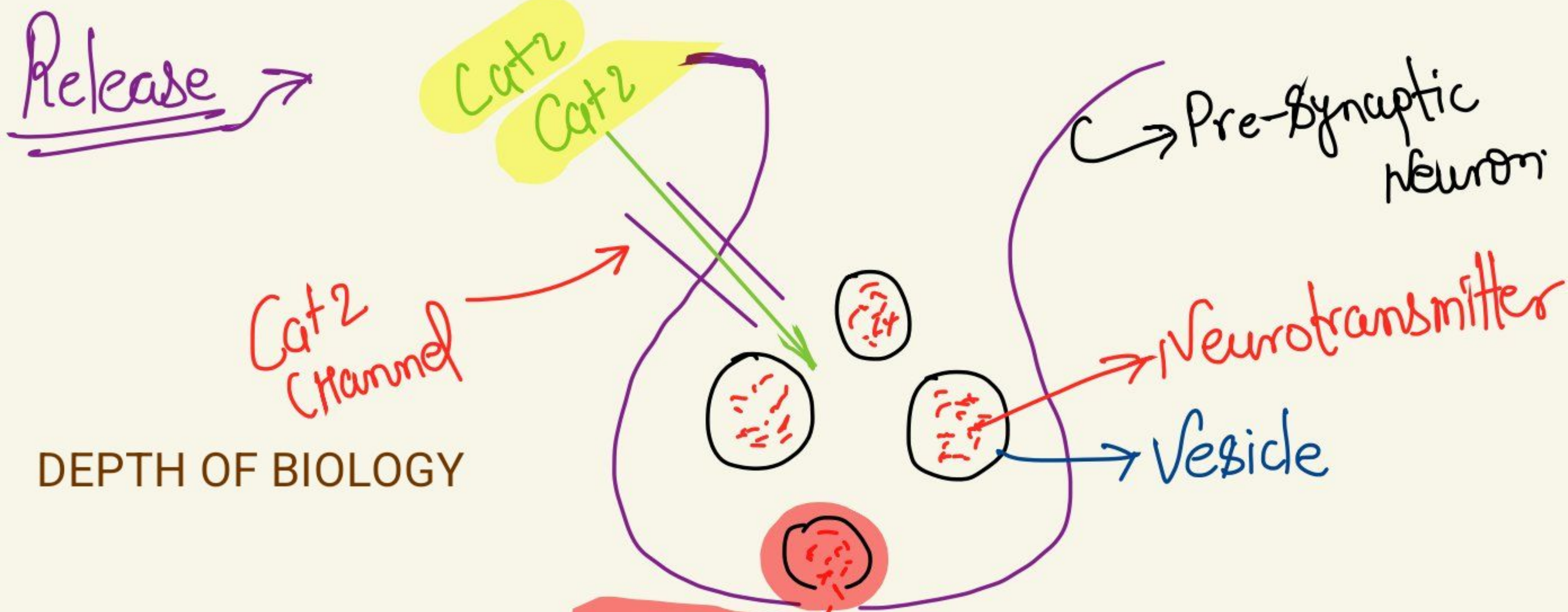
↓
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Generate Nerve Impulse.

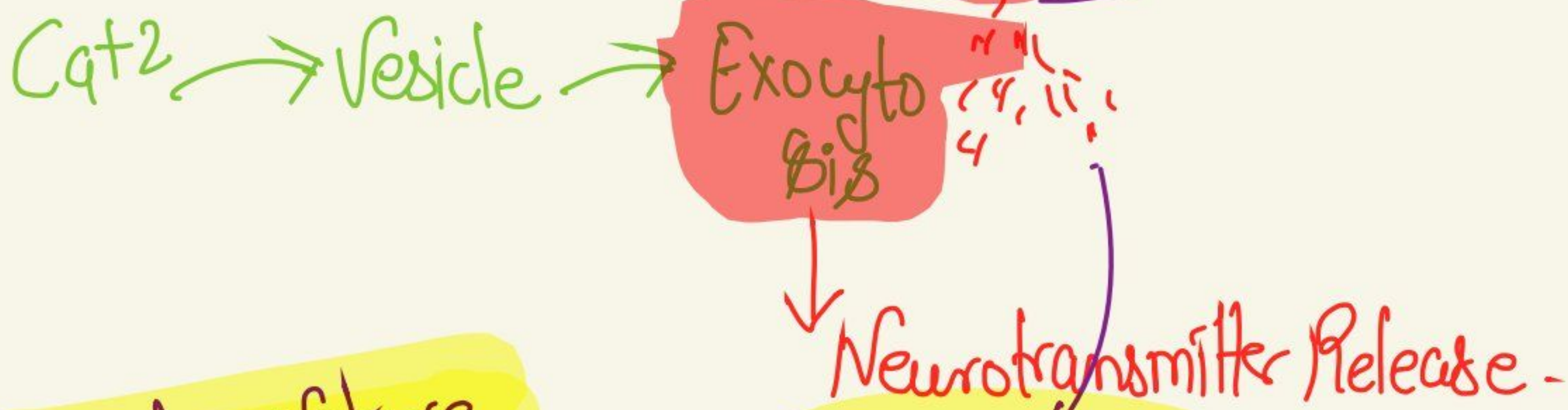
The cycle of depolarisation & repolarisation Called Action Potential

This Action potential generate 1000 times in One second.

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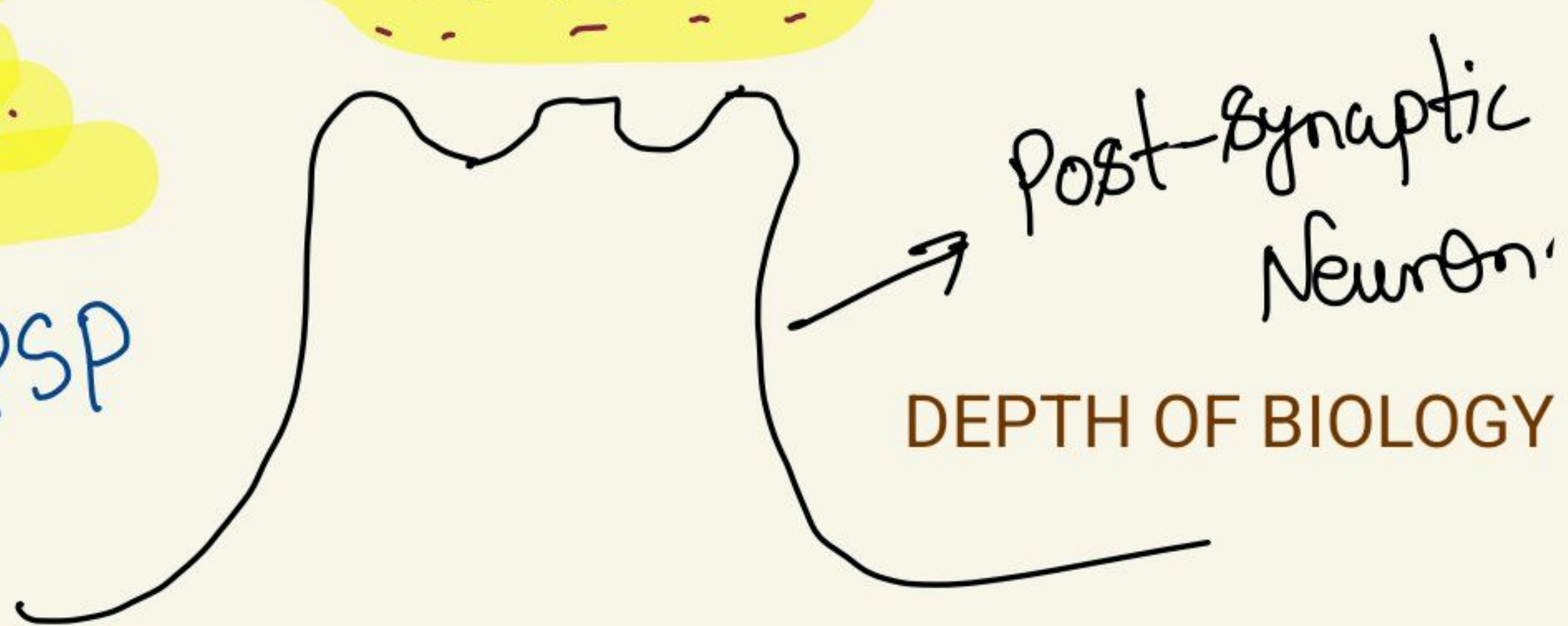


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depend on Nature
It Induced
2 Type of Action.

EPSP → IPSP



EPSP

Excitatory

IPSP

Inhibitory

PSP = Post Synaptic Potential

Increase in permeability of cation (Na⁺ or Ca²⁺).

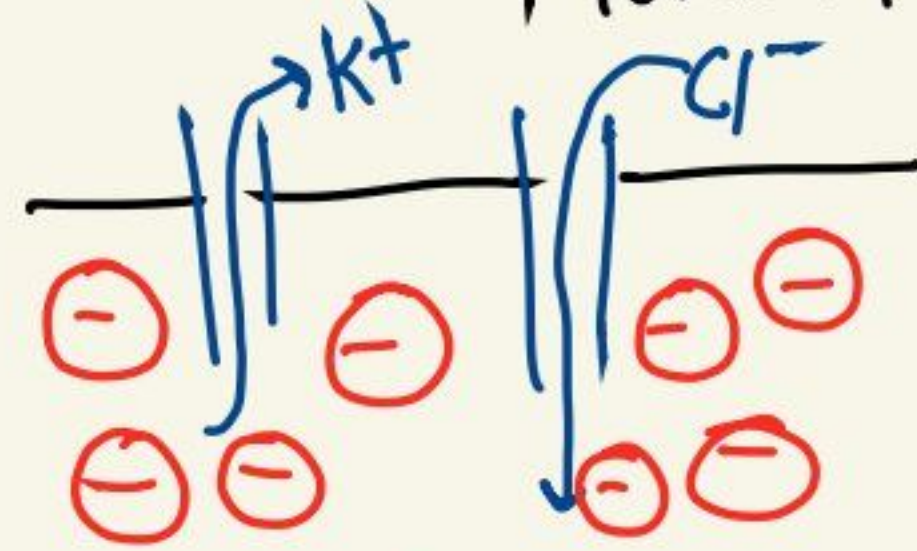
Cause Depolarization.

followed by K⁺ efflux.

Generate Nerve Impulse

& head to Pharmacological Action.

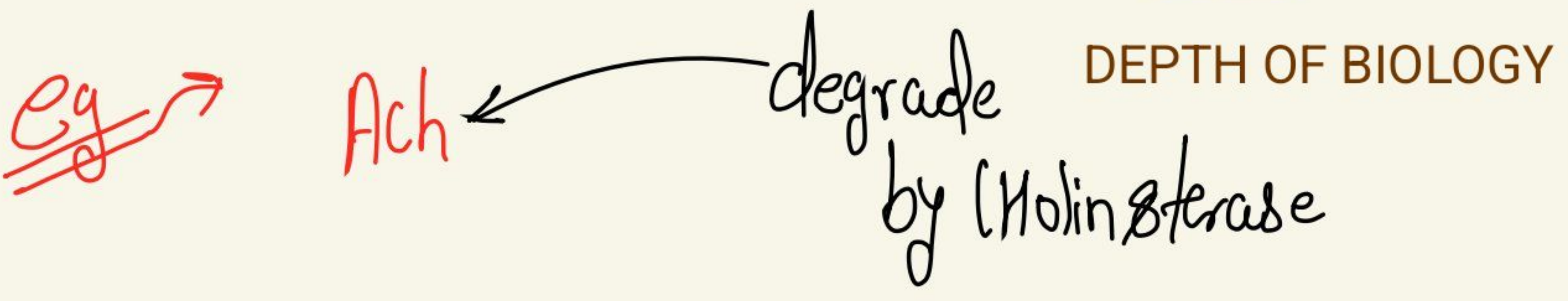
K⁺ efflux. & Cl⁻ Moves in



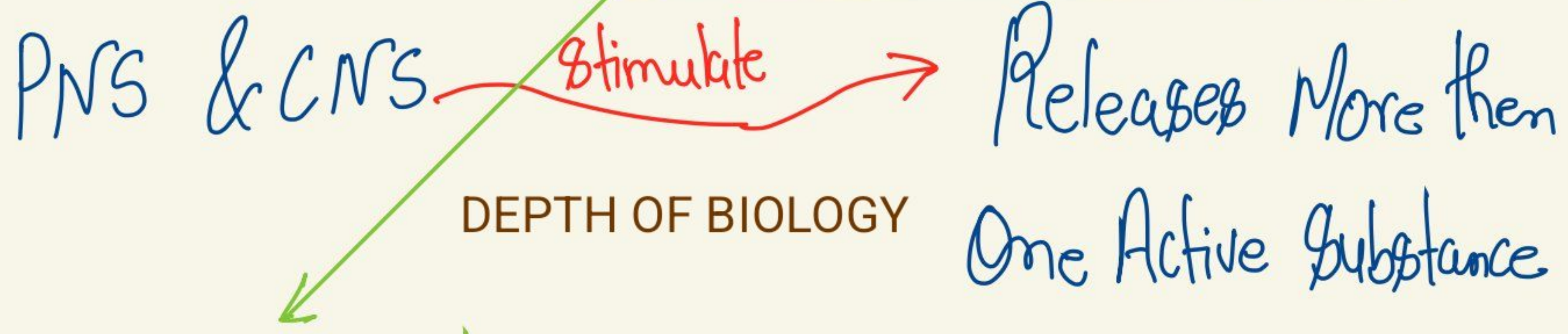
Lead to Hyper-Polarisation

Resist.

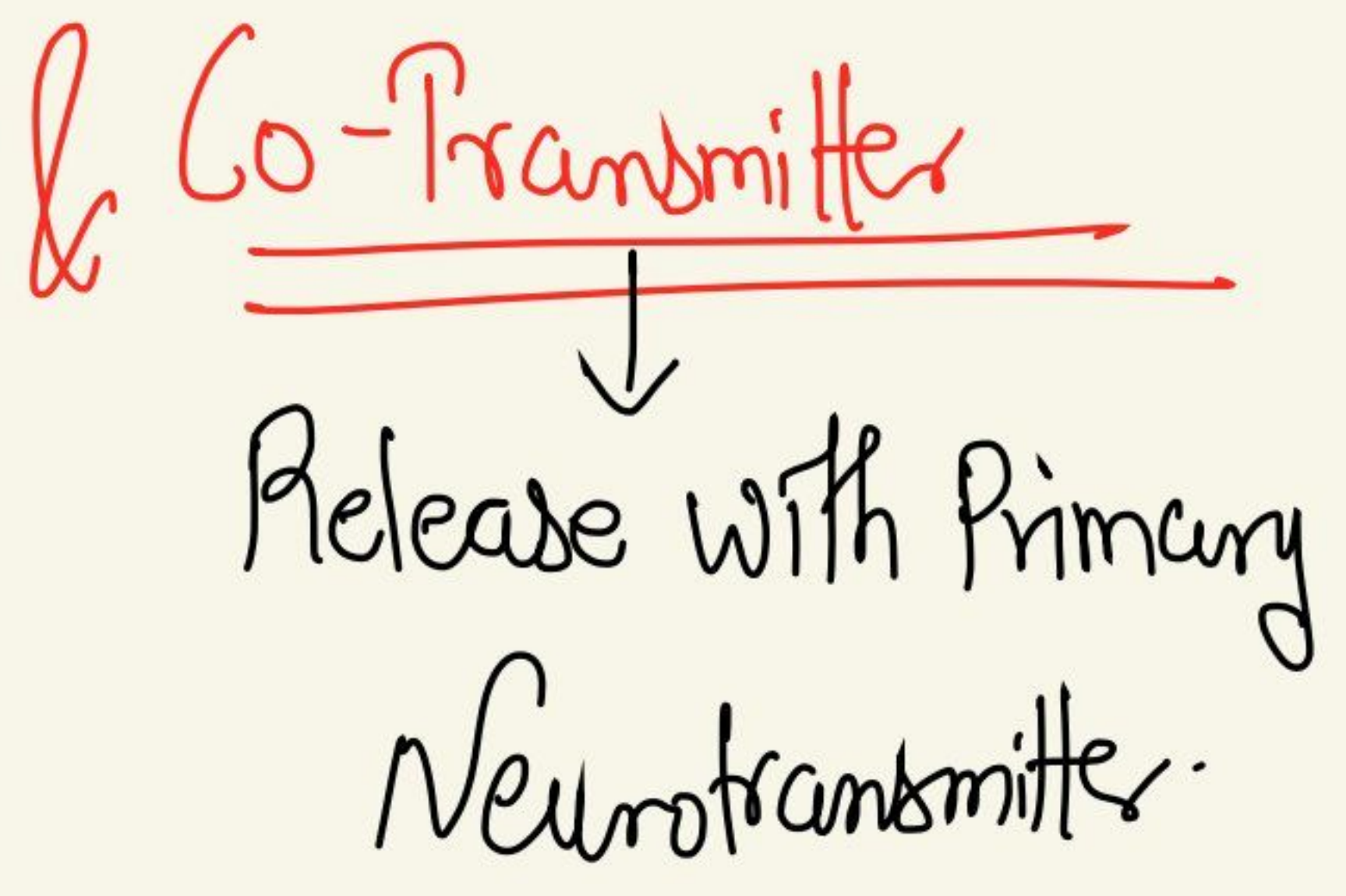
⑤ Termination of Transmitter Action ⇒



Co-Transmission



Co-Transmission is the release of diff. type of Neurotransmitter from a single Nerve Terminal



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Eg ⇒ Primary Neurotransmitter = Ach.

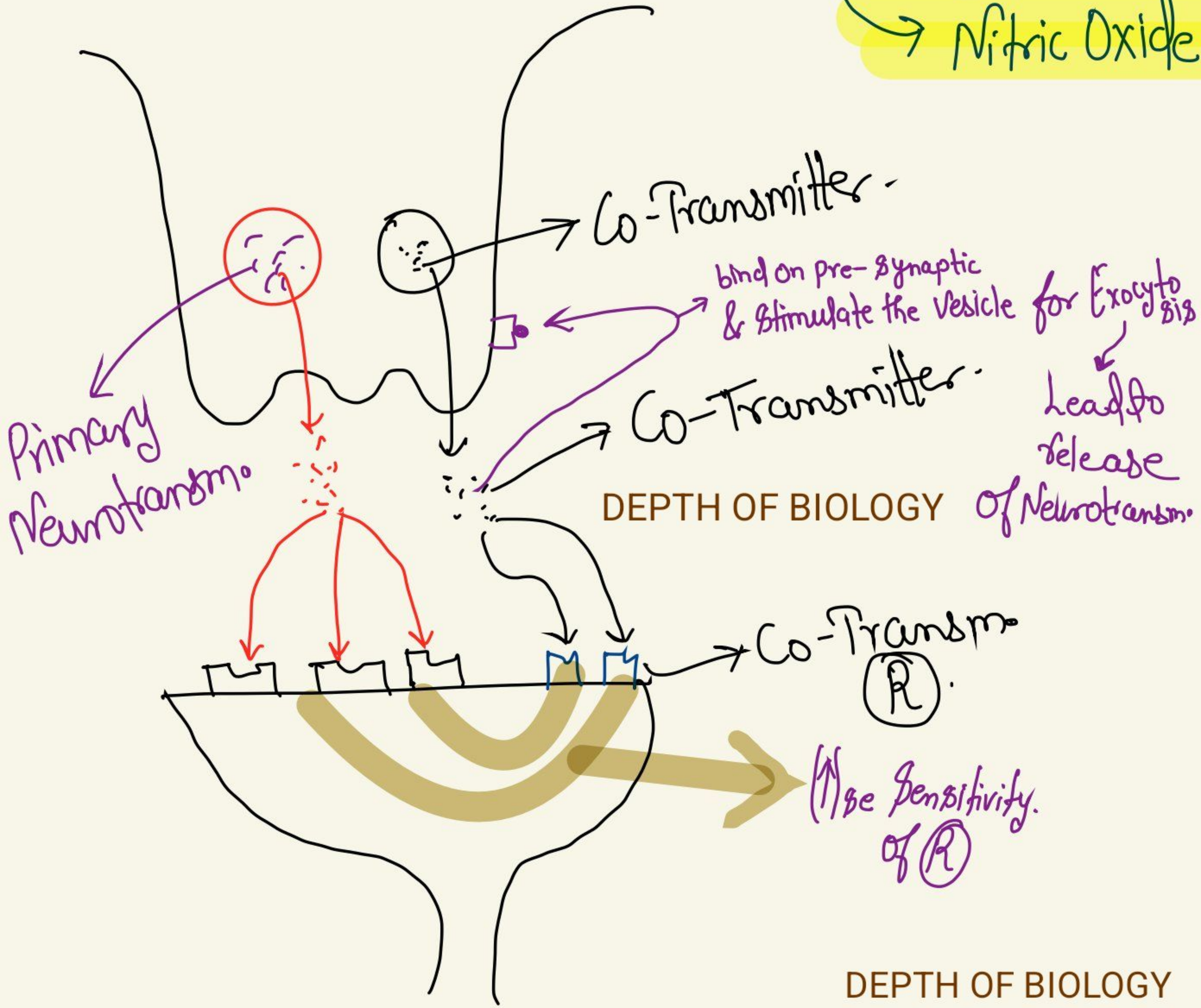
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Co-Transmitter

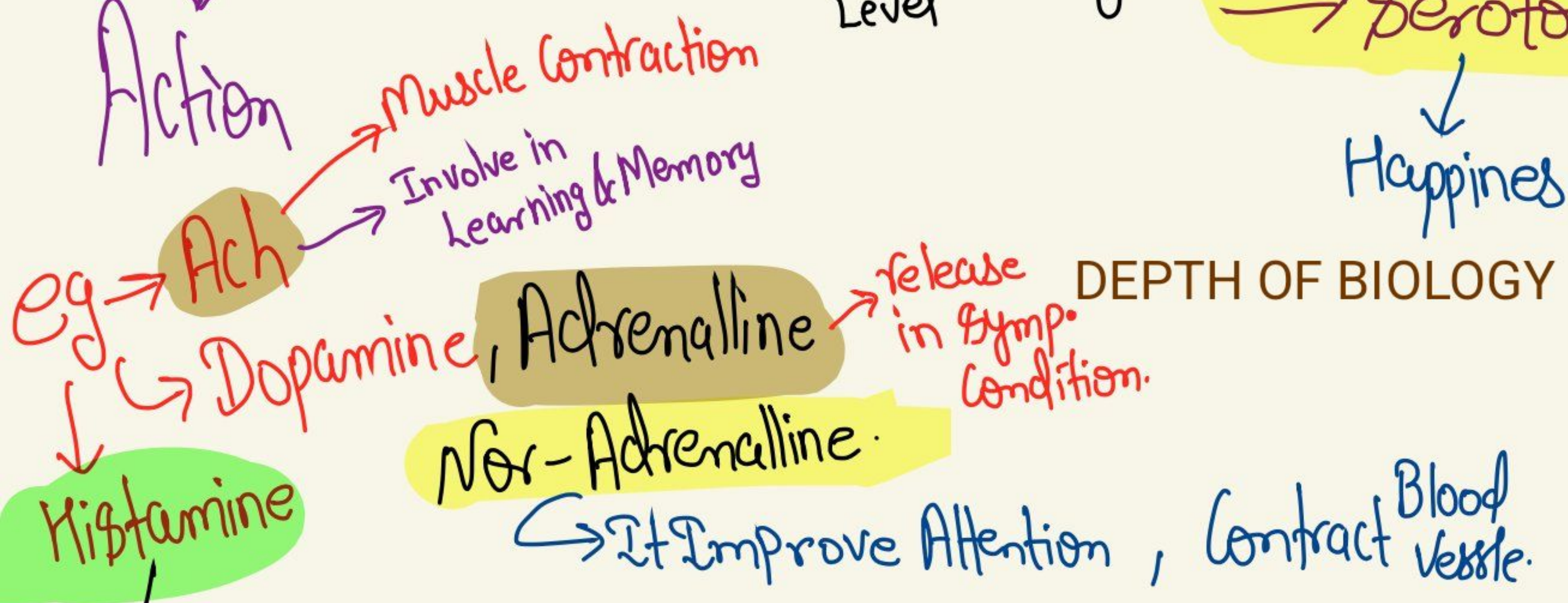
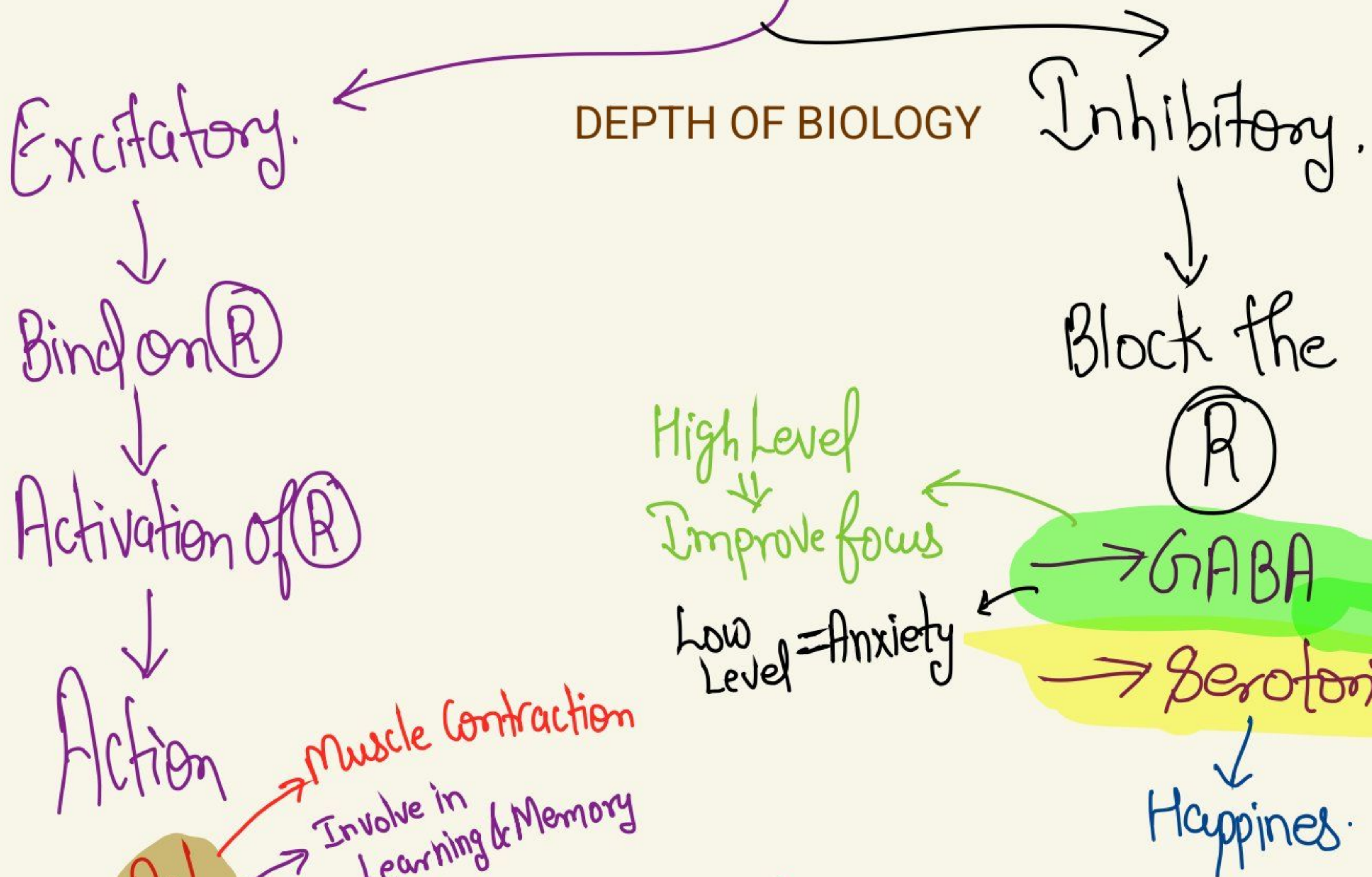
Prostaglandin

ATP

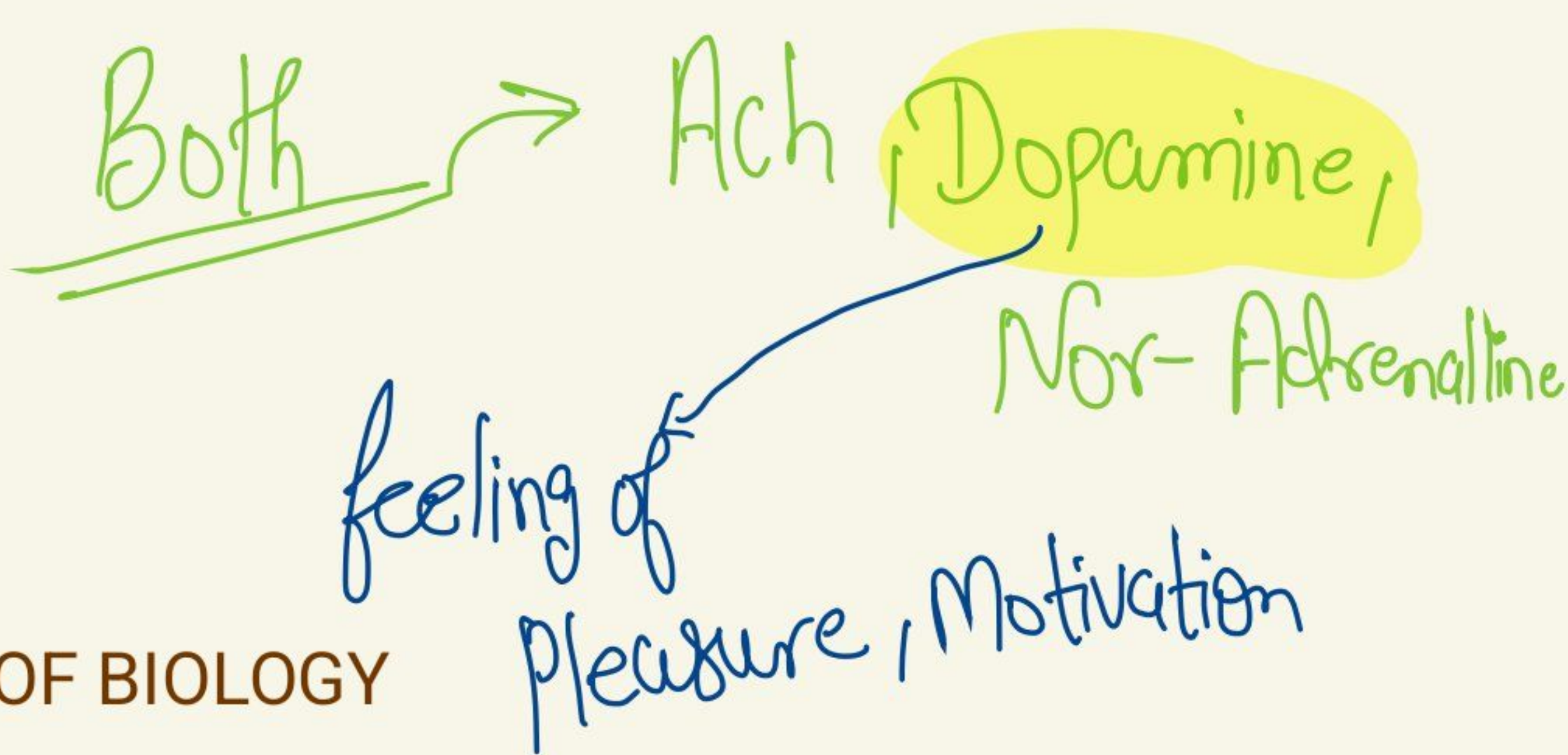
Nitric Oxide



Classification of Neurotransmitter



Histamine
released by Mast cell (Allergy).



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