

Orange JO 46 .11 36 .11 (i) 1:48 You're in Data Mode 🥎 Go to Free ارشيف فاينل فسيو 🛨 One of the following doesnt cause vc Decrease 02 tension Angiotensin Adrenaline Seratonin **1** 12 Comments





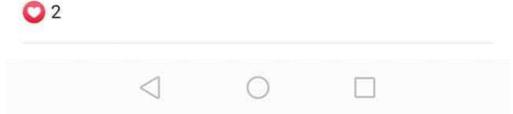
Phases of membrane potential of non pace maker cell

بالزبط زی اسلاید بس مغیره ب اشی





There is no cross over in posterior spinocerbellar tract















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hyperpolarization, leads to a reduction in pacemaker rate (i.e., produces bradycardia).

(Hypoxia is a condition in which the body or a region of the body is deprived of adequate oxygen supply at the tissue level)

Phase 4:

•Slow depolarization due to Na* and Ca2* leak until threshold.

8 Comments







ارشیف فاینل فسیو ◄ Nadine Alamat

May 5 at 11:50 PM • 🔄

سوال عن وين بصير destruction

Lymph node Spleen Thymus



1

5 Comments



Comment



Mo'tasem Haitham Alkhattab > ارشيف فاينل فسيو

May 5 at 11:46 PM • 🔄

في سؤال كان من خياراته أنه النسبة ٥ ٠/٠ و خيارات ثانية بس ناسي .. حدا متذكره

2 Comments



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ارشيف فاينل فسيو



Mo'tasem Haitham Alkhattab ▶

ارشيف فاينل فسيو

May 6 at 4:42 AM • 🔣

في سؤال بس ناسي شو المطلوب كان منه و كان فى خيارات کثیر لل hypoxia یمکن متی بتصیر ..

Phase 2: The Rising Phase or Depolarization:

 Opening of Long-lasting voltage-gated Calcium channels (L-type Ca²⁺ channels). Large influx of Calcium.

Phase 0:

•At threshold, Ca2+ channels open.

Phase 3: The Falling Phase or Repolarization:

- Opening of voltage-gated Potassium channels
- Closing of L-type Ca channels.
- ·Potassium Efflux.
- •It should be noted that a hyperpolarized state is necessary for pacemaker channels to become activated.
- *Without the membrane voltage becoming very negative at the end of phase 3, pacemaker channels remain inactivated, which suppresses pacemaker currents and decreases the slope of phase 4.
- •This is one reason why cellular hypoxia, which depolarizes the cell and alters phase 3 hyperpolarization, leads to a reduction in pacemaker rate (i.e., produces bradycardia).

(Hypoxia is a condition in which the body or a region of the body is deprived of adequate oxygen supply at the tissue level)

Phase 4:

Slow depolarization due to Na* and Ca2* leak until threshold.

8 Comments

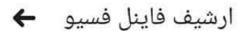


- Phase 4: Resting membrane potential near the K⁺ equilibrium potential.
- •<u>Phase 0:</u> Depolarizing impulse activates fast Na⁺ channels and inactivates K⁺ channels.
- •Phase 1: Transient opening of K⁺ channels and Na⁺ channels begin to close.
- •Phase 2: Ca²⁺ channels are open, key difference between nerve AP.
- •<u>Phase 3</u>: Repolarization, Ca²⁺ inactivate and K⁺ channels open.

| 11 Comments | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|
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| \triangleleft | 0 | | |

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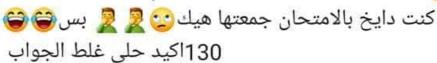




{فَقُلْتُ اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ إِنَّهُ كَانَ غَفَّارًا * يُرْسِلِ السَّمَاءَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِذْرَارًا * وَيُمْدِدْكُمْ بِأَمْوَالِ وَبَنِينَ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ جَنَّاتٍ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ جَنَّاتٍ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ أَنْهَارًا} لَكُمْ أَنْهَارًا}

- 1)The lower velocity of blood in the : capillaries
- 2)The largest decrease in pressure occurs : arterioles
- 3) The systole =170 and the diastole =110 calculate the means arterial pressure Plus presser =170-110=60

Means arterial pressure =110+1/3*60=120€







Like ל־ח

Comment



Lynn Mohammad ▶ ارشیف فاینل •••• فسیو

May 10 at 7:08 PM • 🖭

أسئلة الدكتورة اروى مضمونة جداً ..إياكم تأوتوا سلايداتها لانه الأسئلة حرفية من السلايد و من الريكورد تاعها

1



