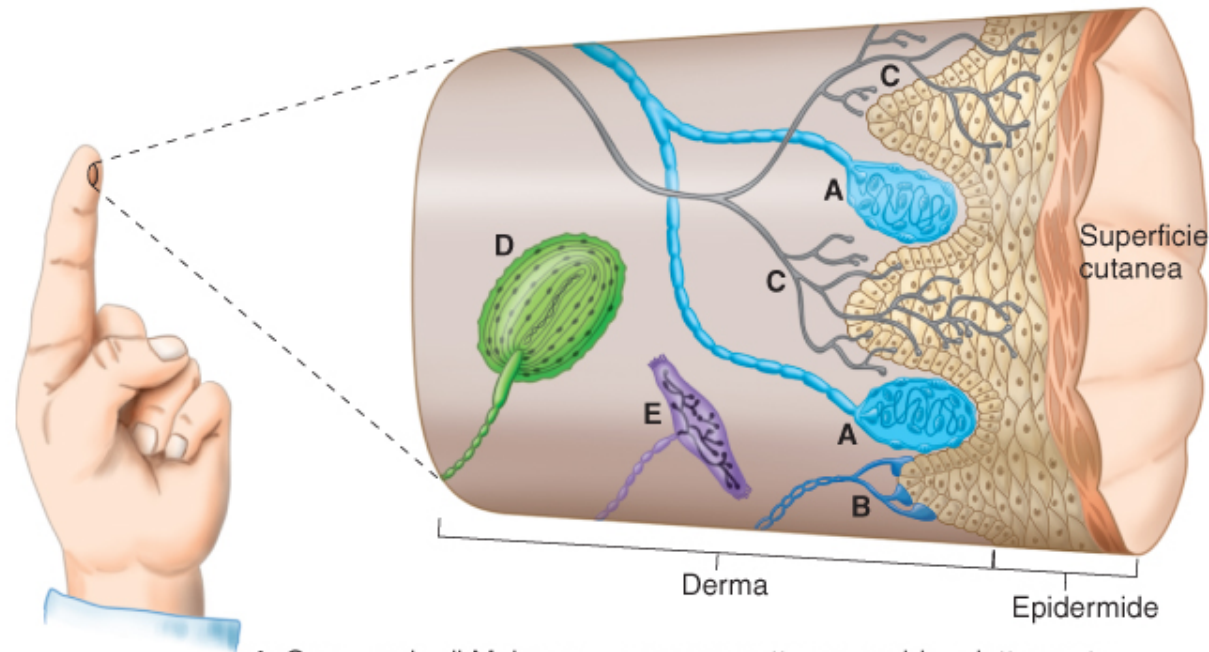
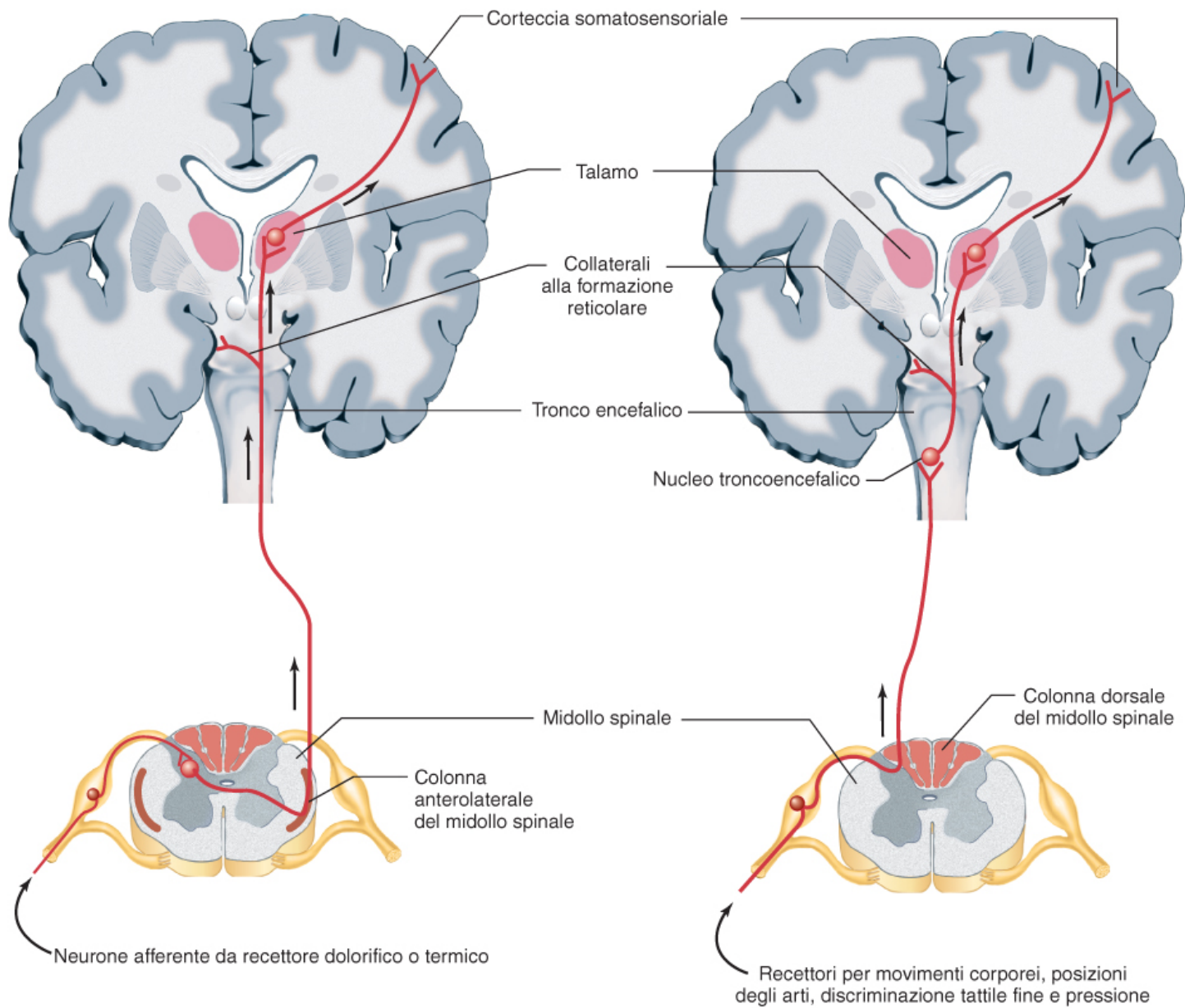


Tatto/pressione

Recettori di diversi tipi

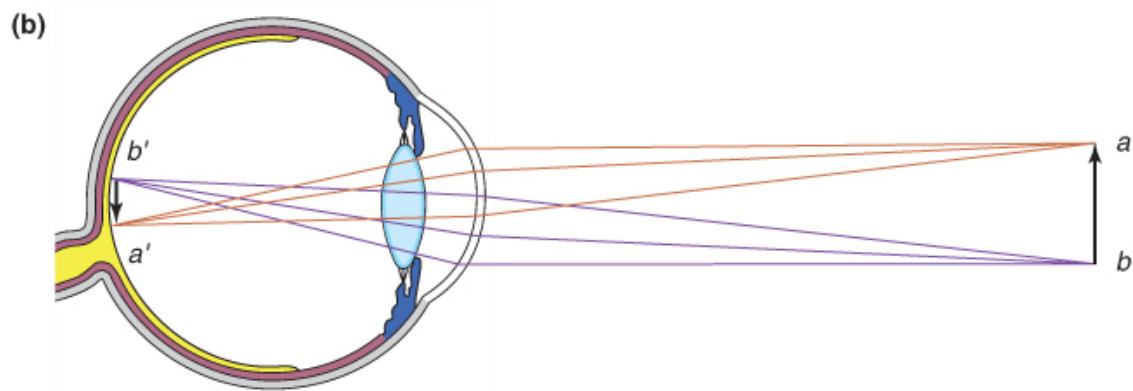
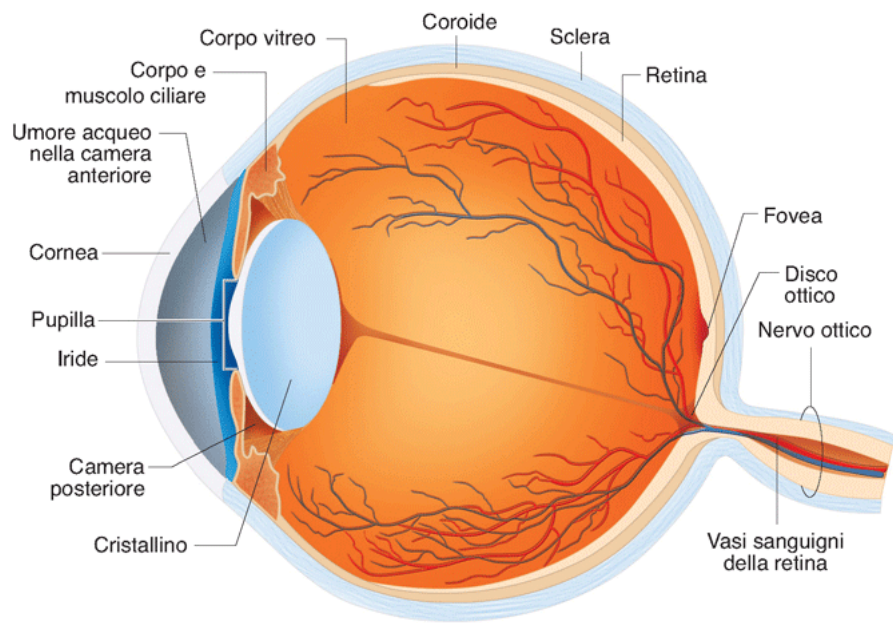


- A. Corpuscolo di Meissner – meccanocettore a rapido adattamento, tatto e pressione
- B. Corpuscolo di Merkel – meccanocettore a lento adattamento, tatto e pressione
- C. Terminazioni nervose libere – a lento adattamento, alcune sono nocicettori, alcune sono termorecettori e alcune sono meccanocettori
- D. Corpuscoli di Pacini – meccanocettori a rapido adattamento, vibrazione e pressione profonda
- E. Corpuscolo di Ruffini – meccanocettori a lento adattamento, stiramento cutaneo



(a) Sistema anterolaterale

(b) Sistema della colonna dorsale



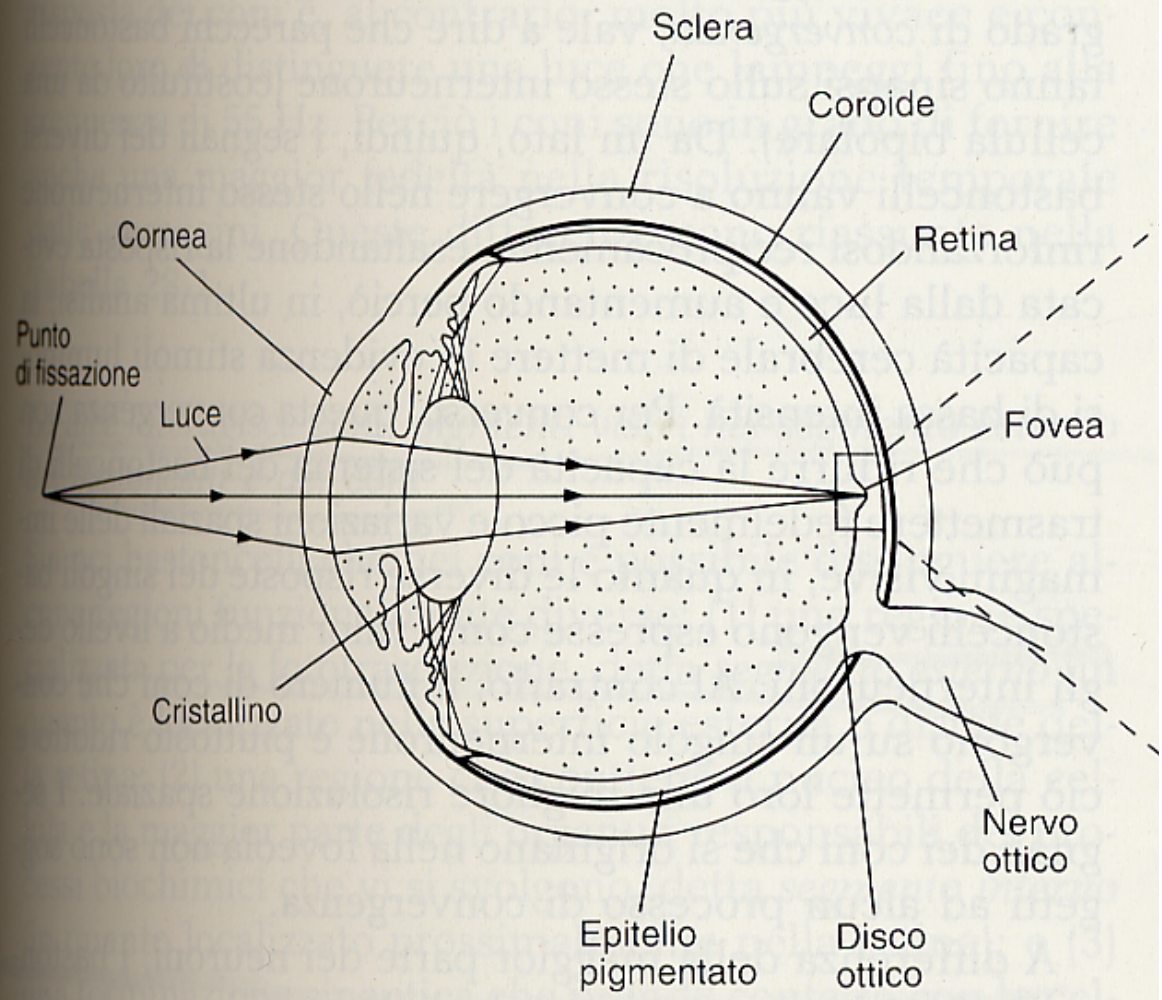
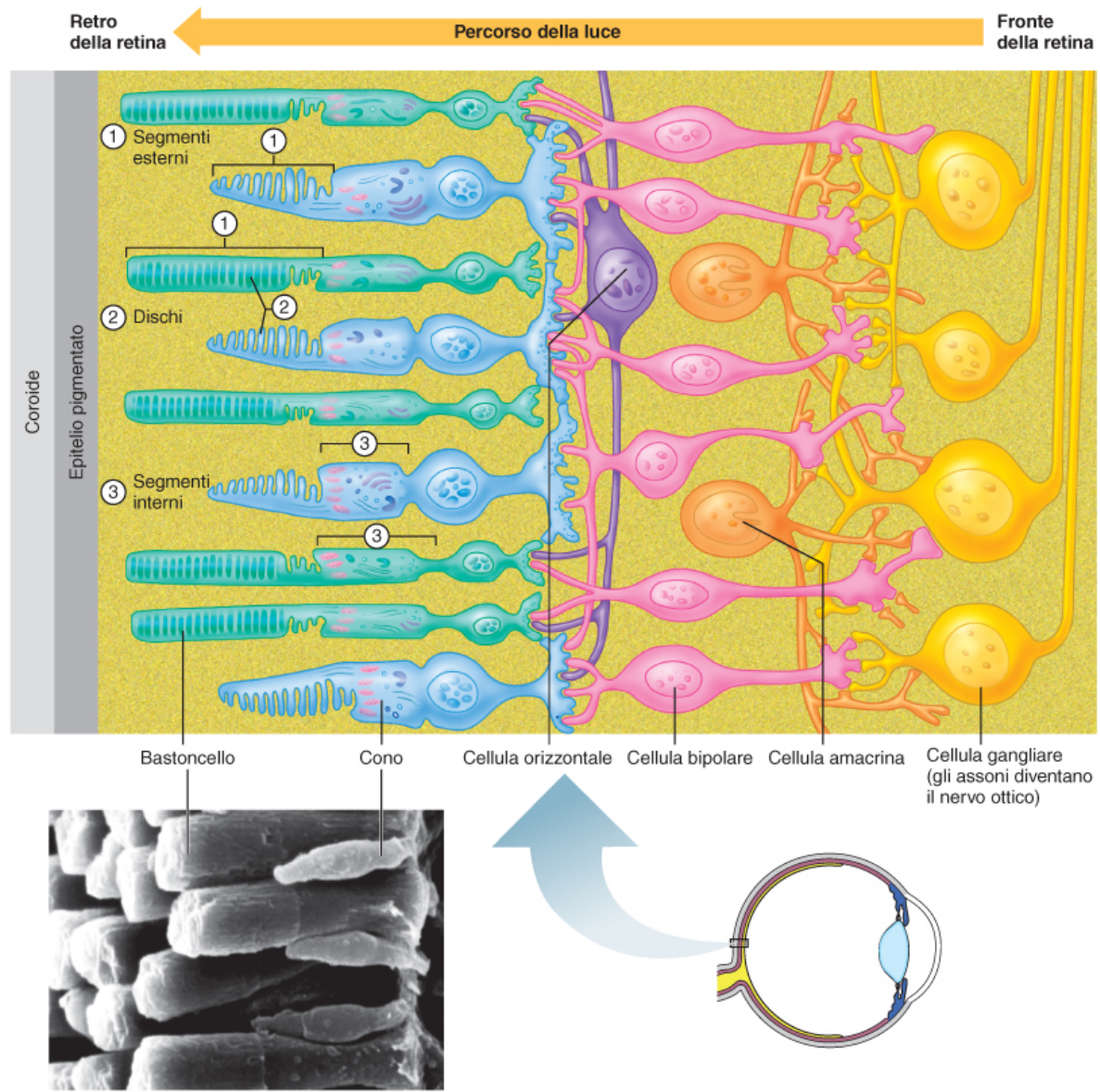
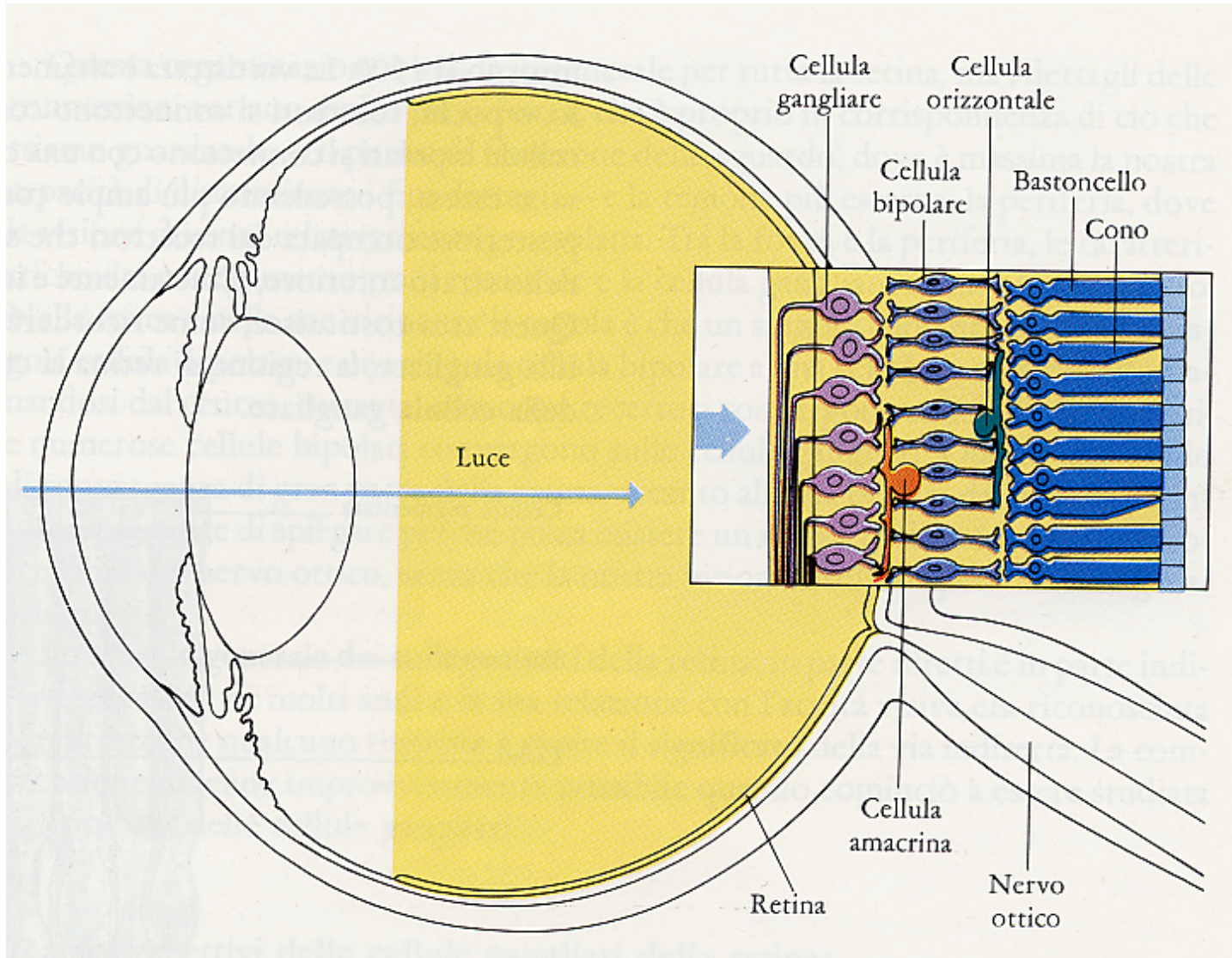
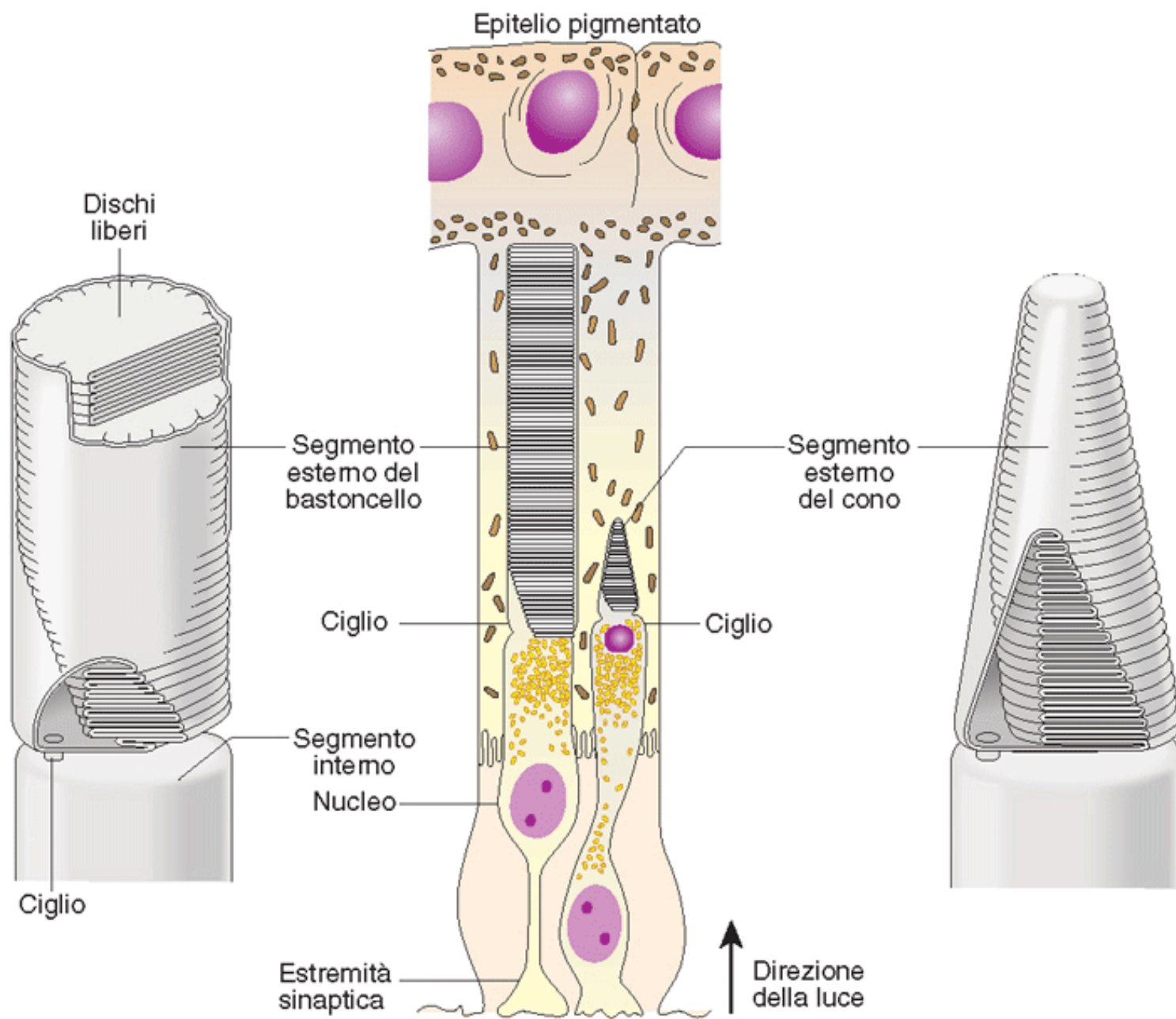


FIGURA 28-1

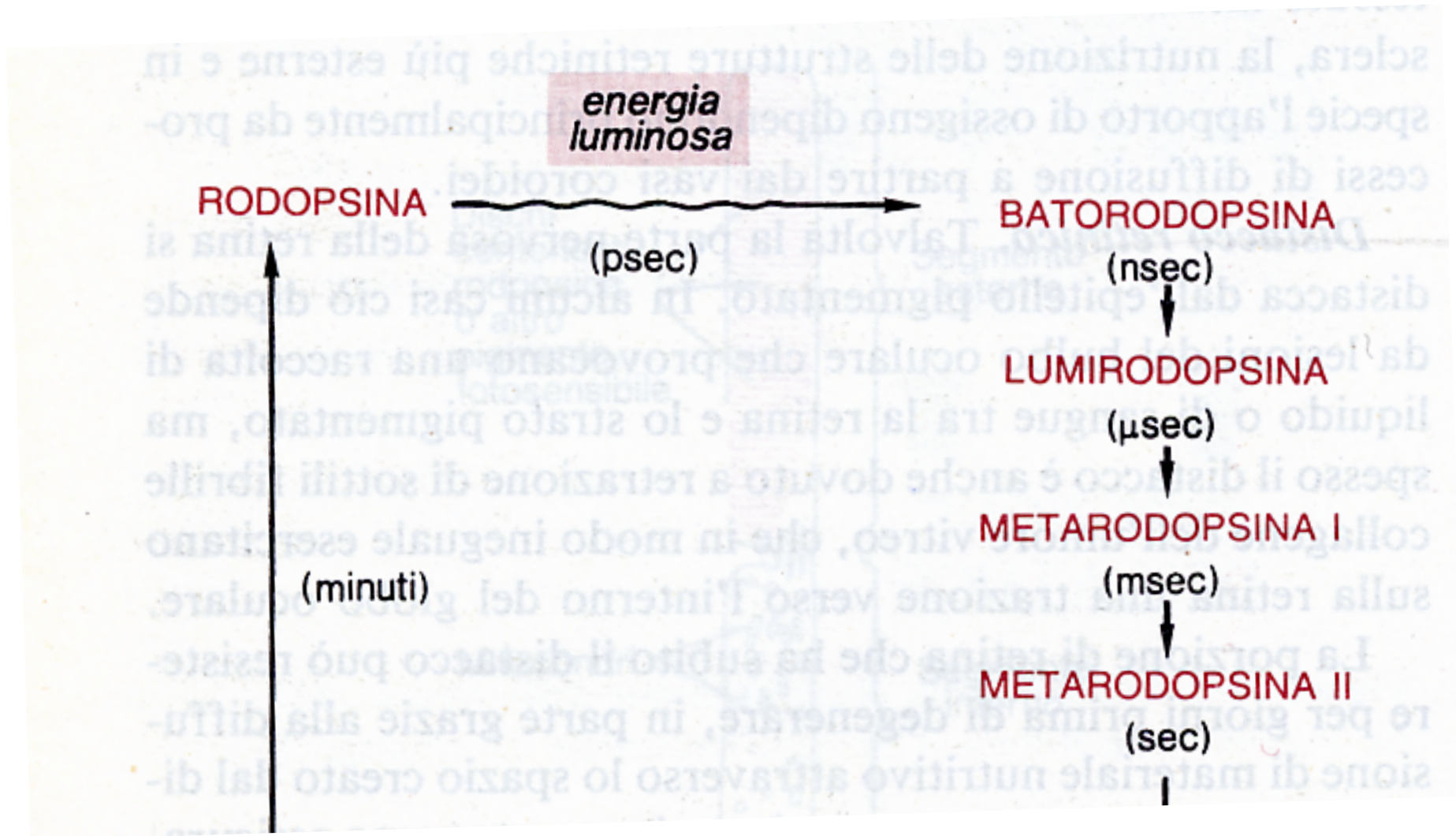
LA RETINA

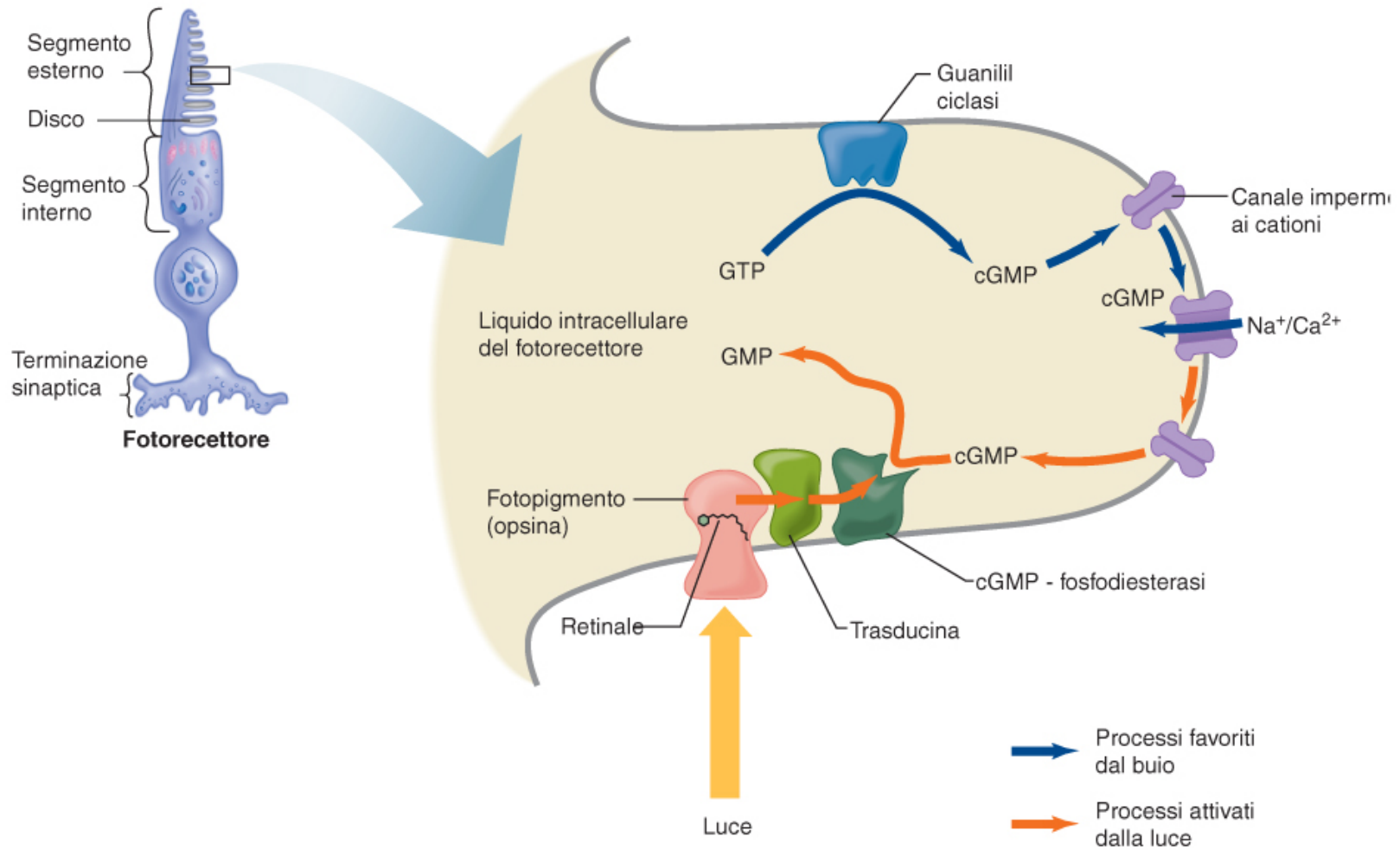






FOTOCIMICA DELLA VISIONE. Trasduzione visiva

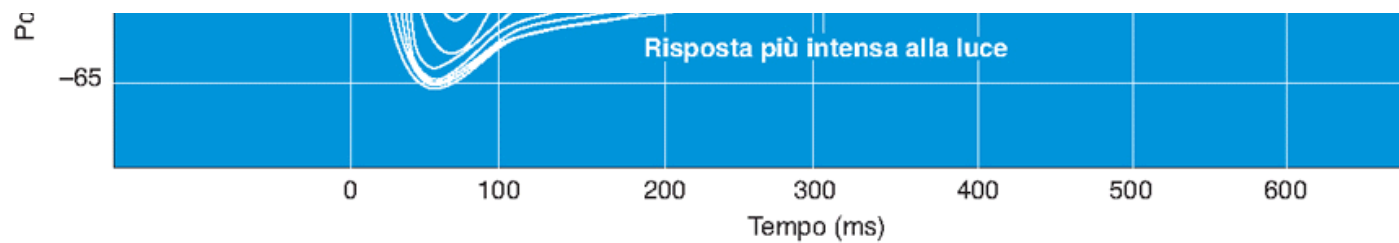




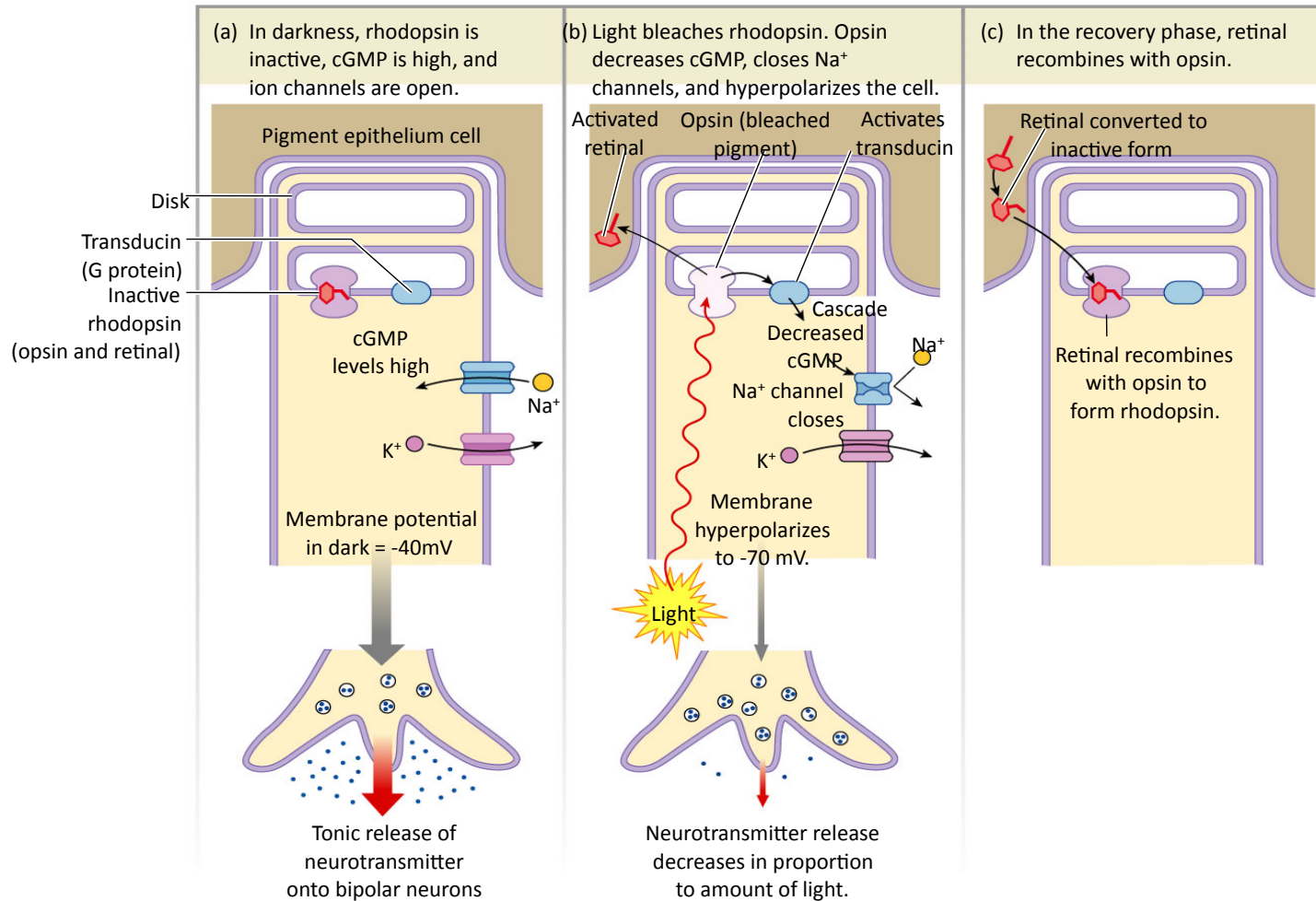
E.P. Widmaier, H. Raff, K.T. Strang

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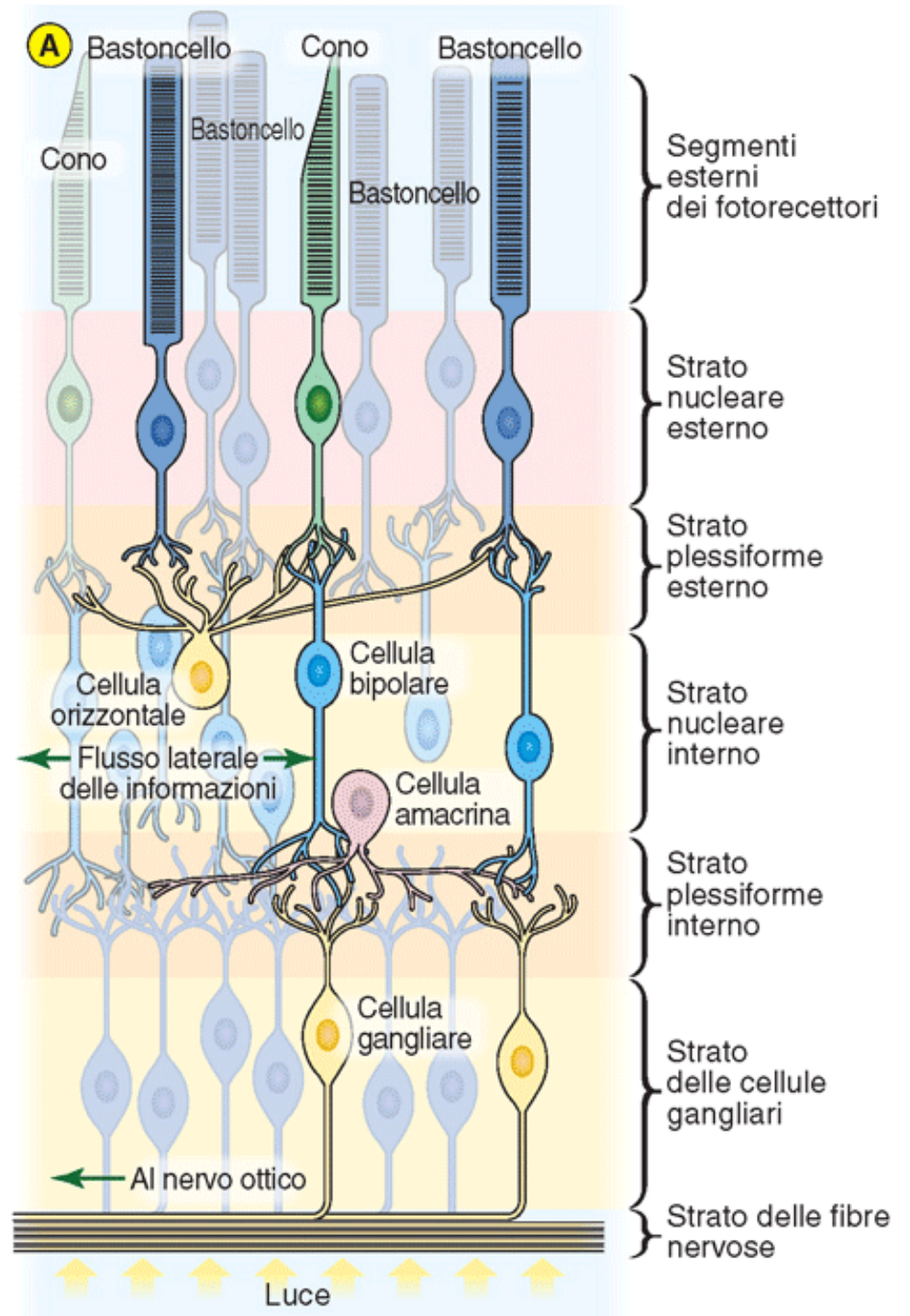
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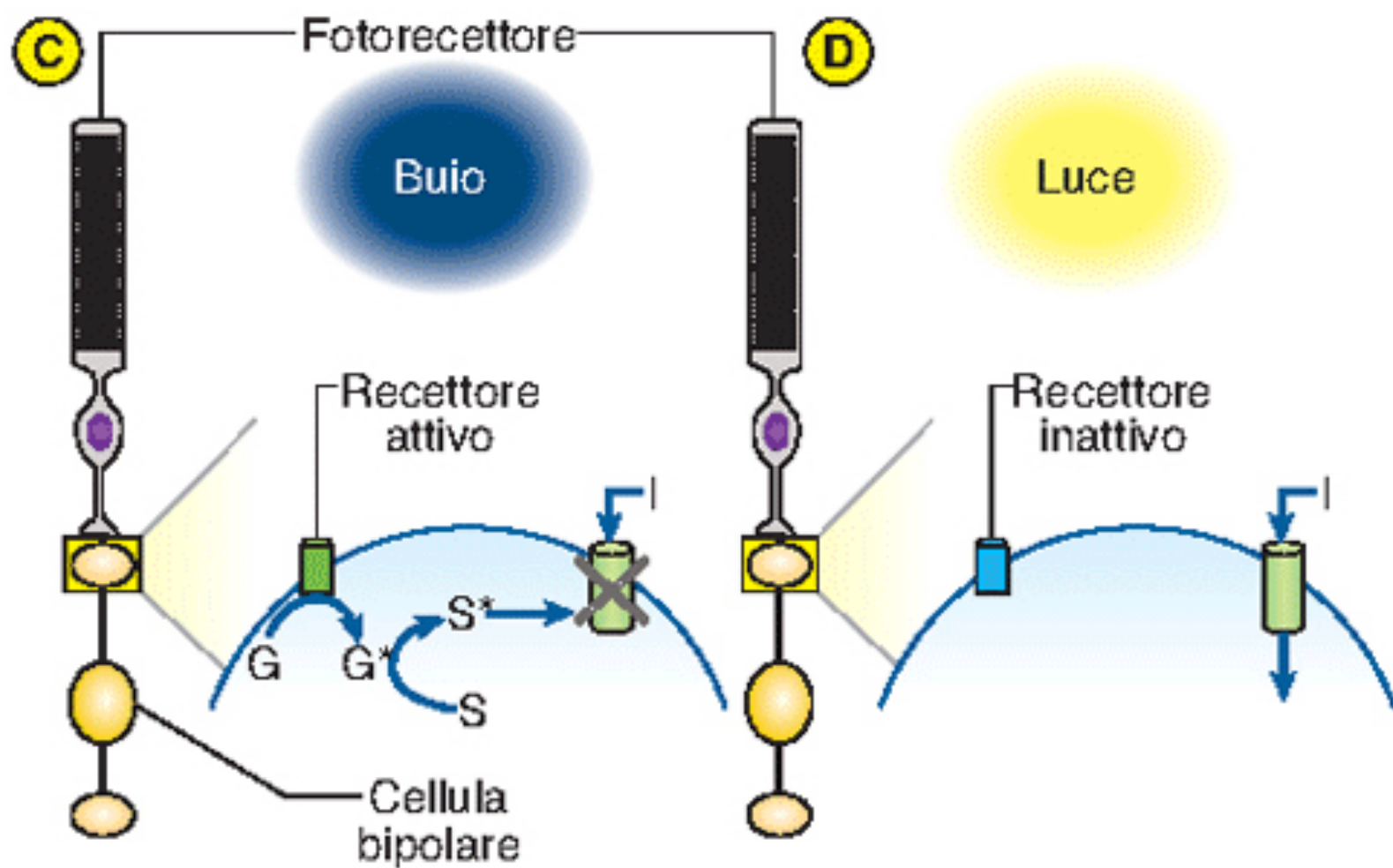


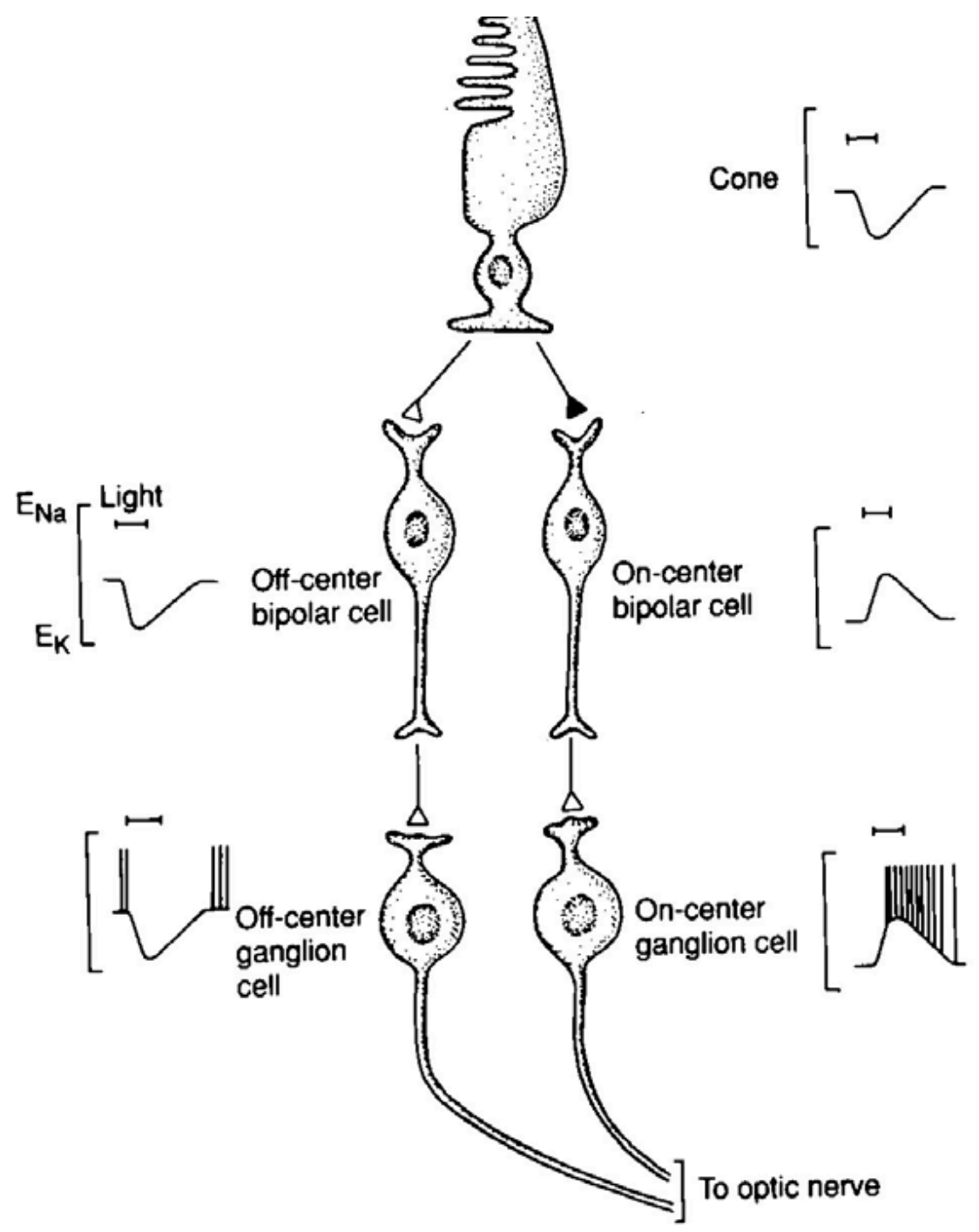
Vision: Phototransduction in Rods

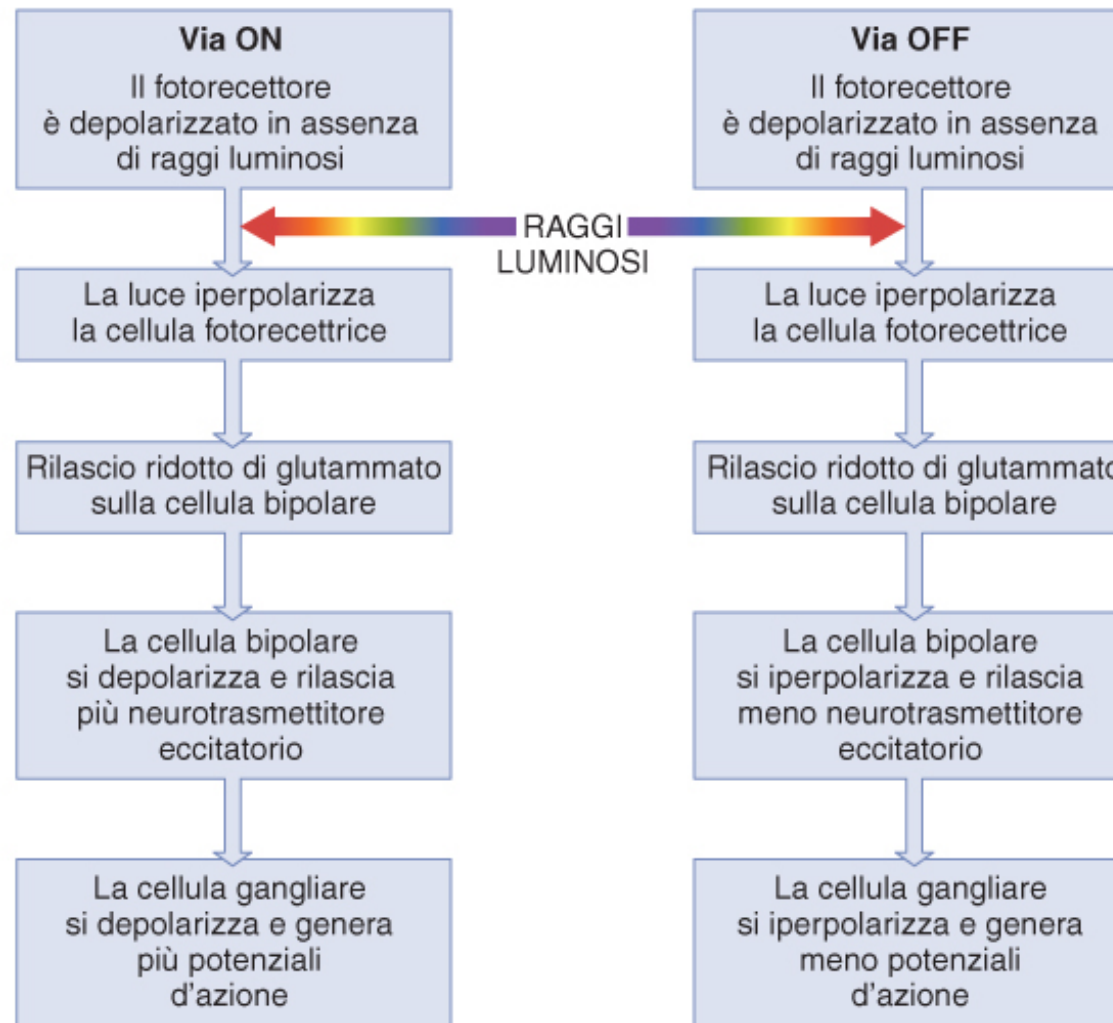


Circuiti nervosi retinici

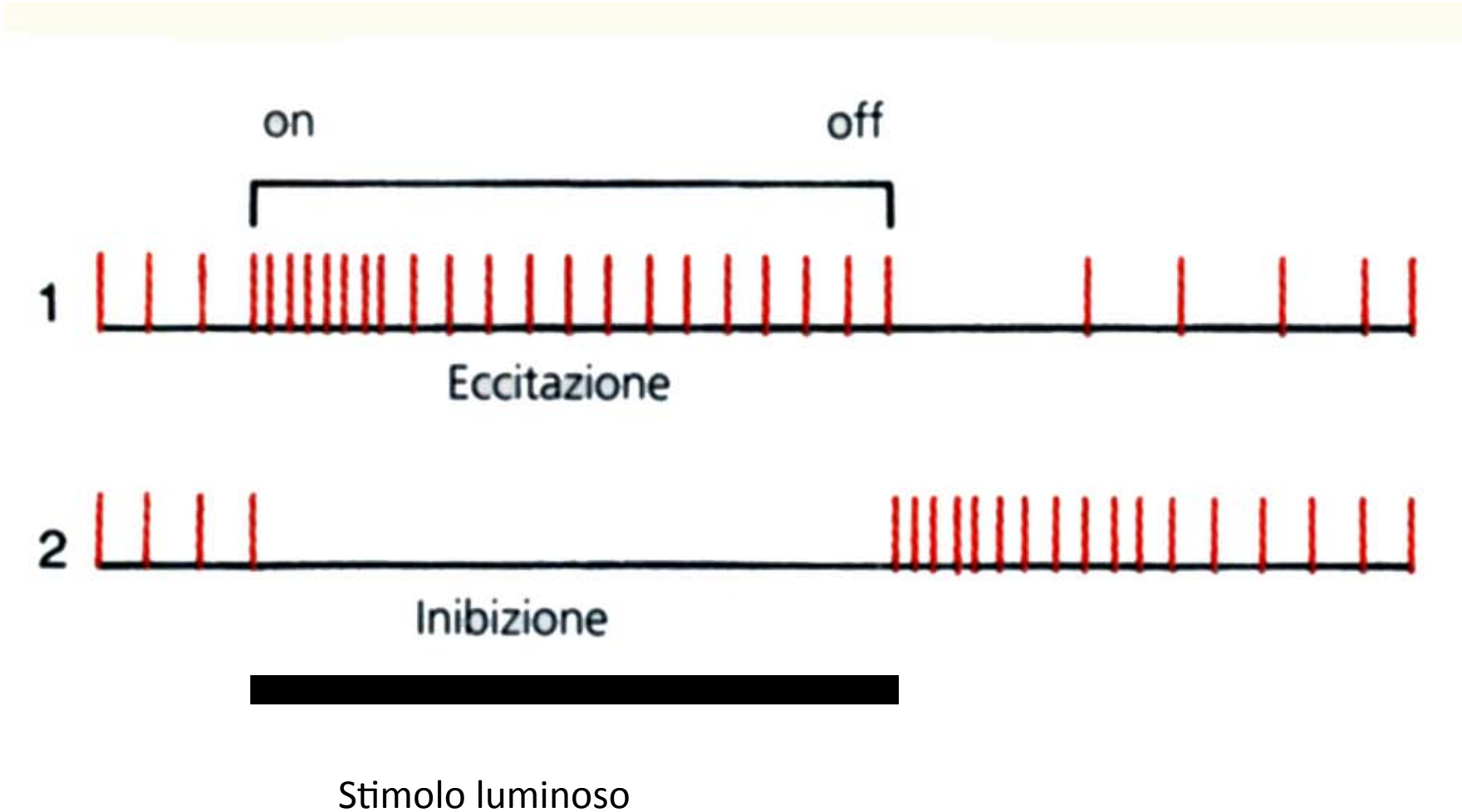








CELLULE GANGLIARI (I)

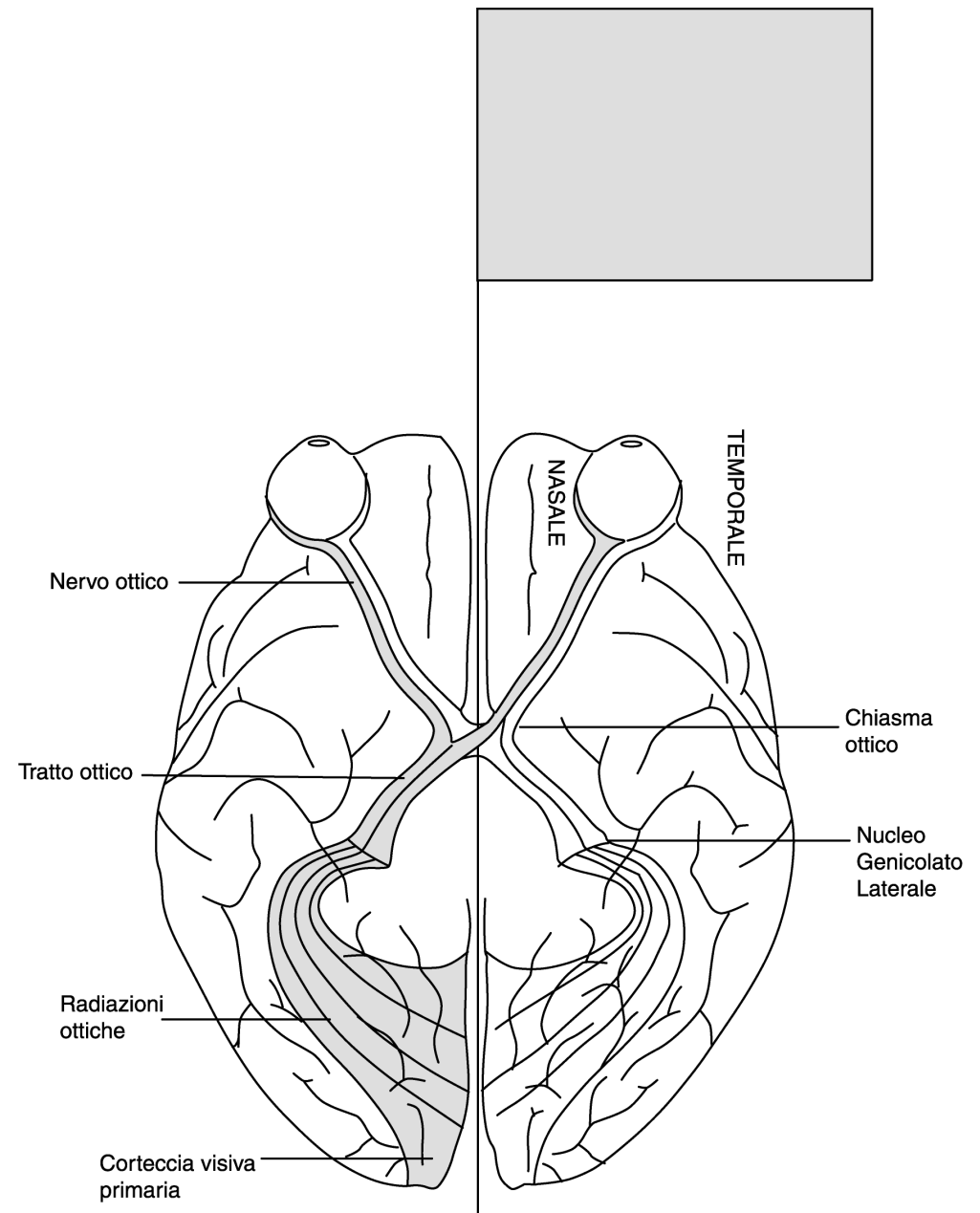


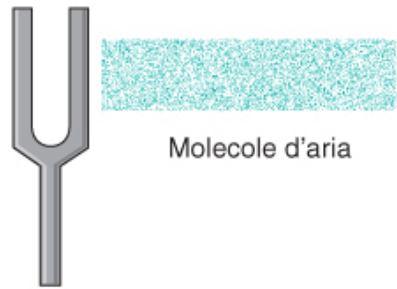
NEUROFISIOLOGIA DEI CENTRI DELLA VISIONE

VIE VISIVE EXTRARETINICHE

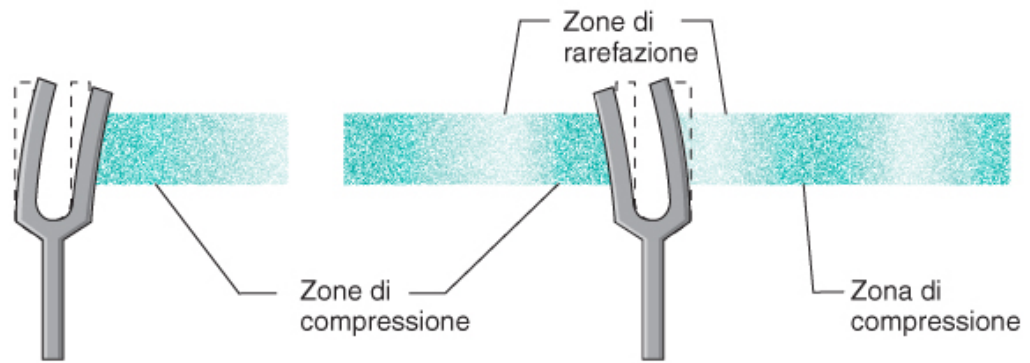
Retina->tratto ottico-->

1) NGL->V1 (figura)



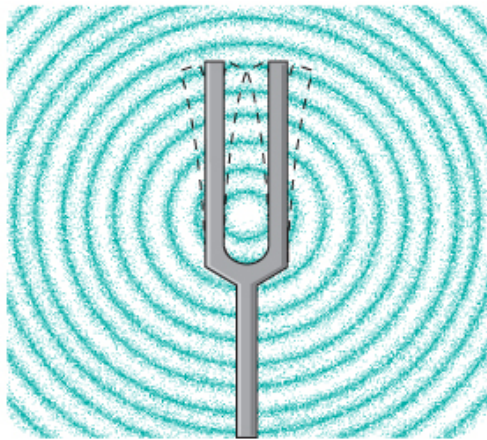


(a)

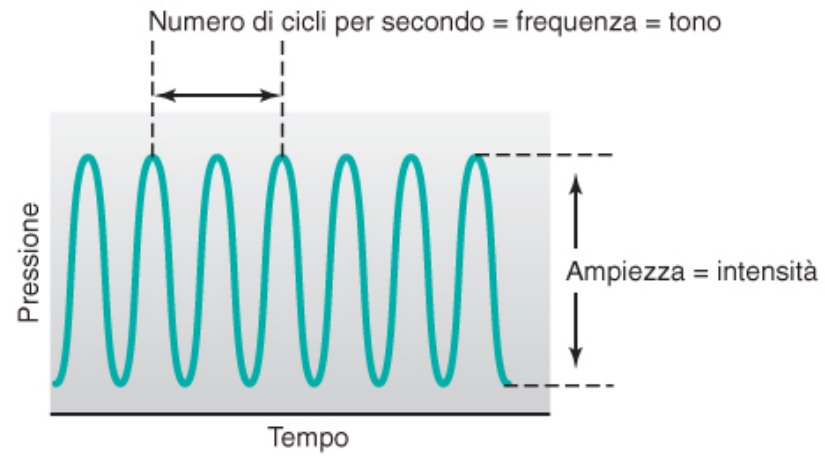


(b)

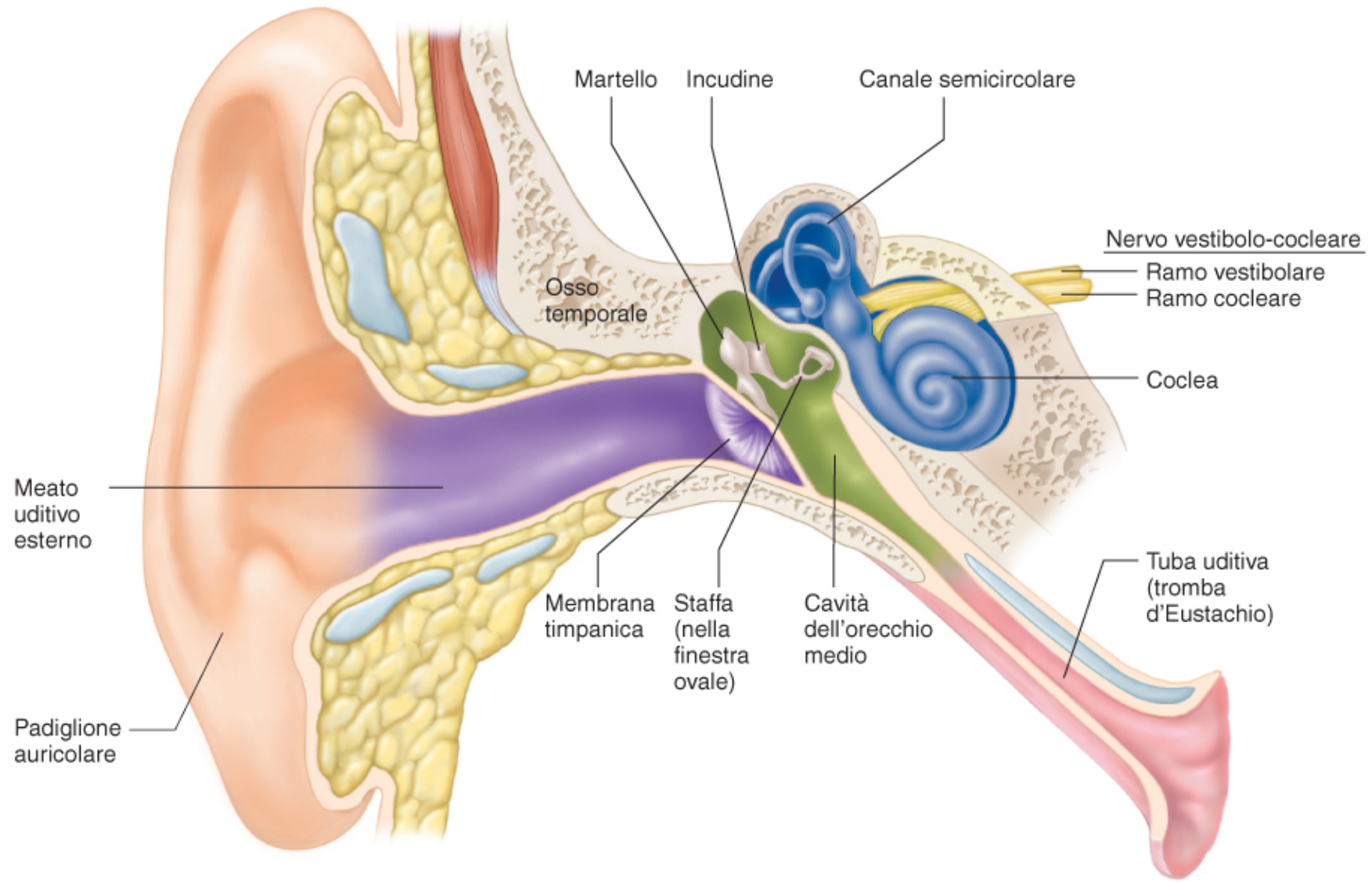
(c)

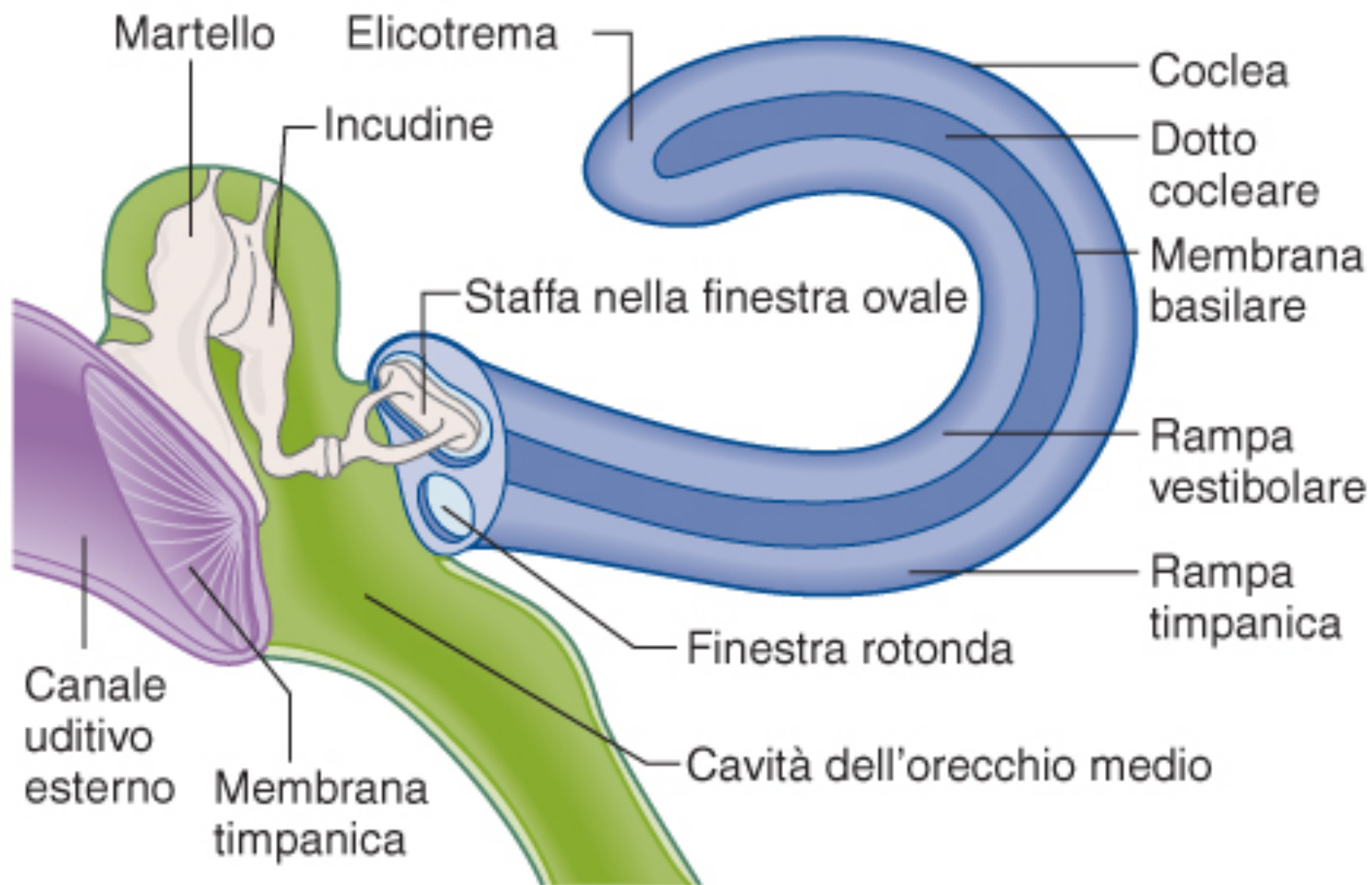


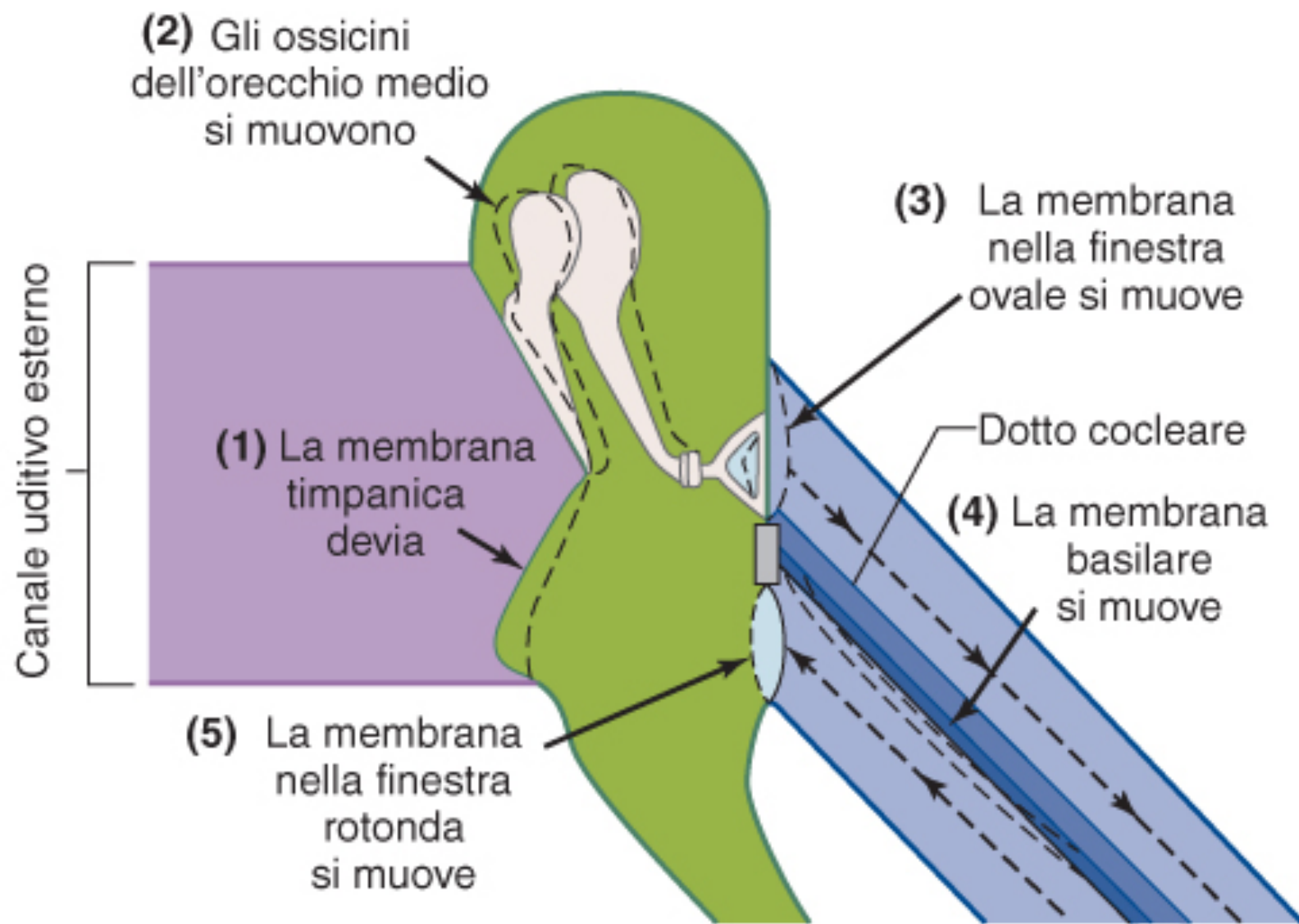
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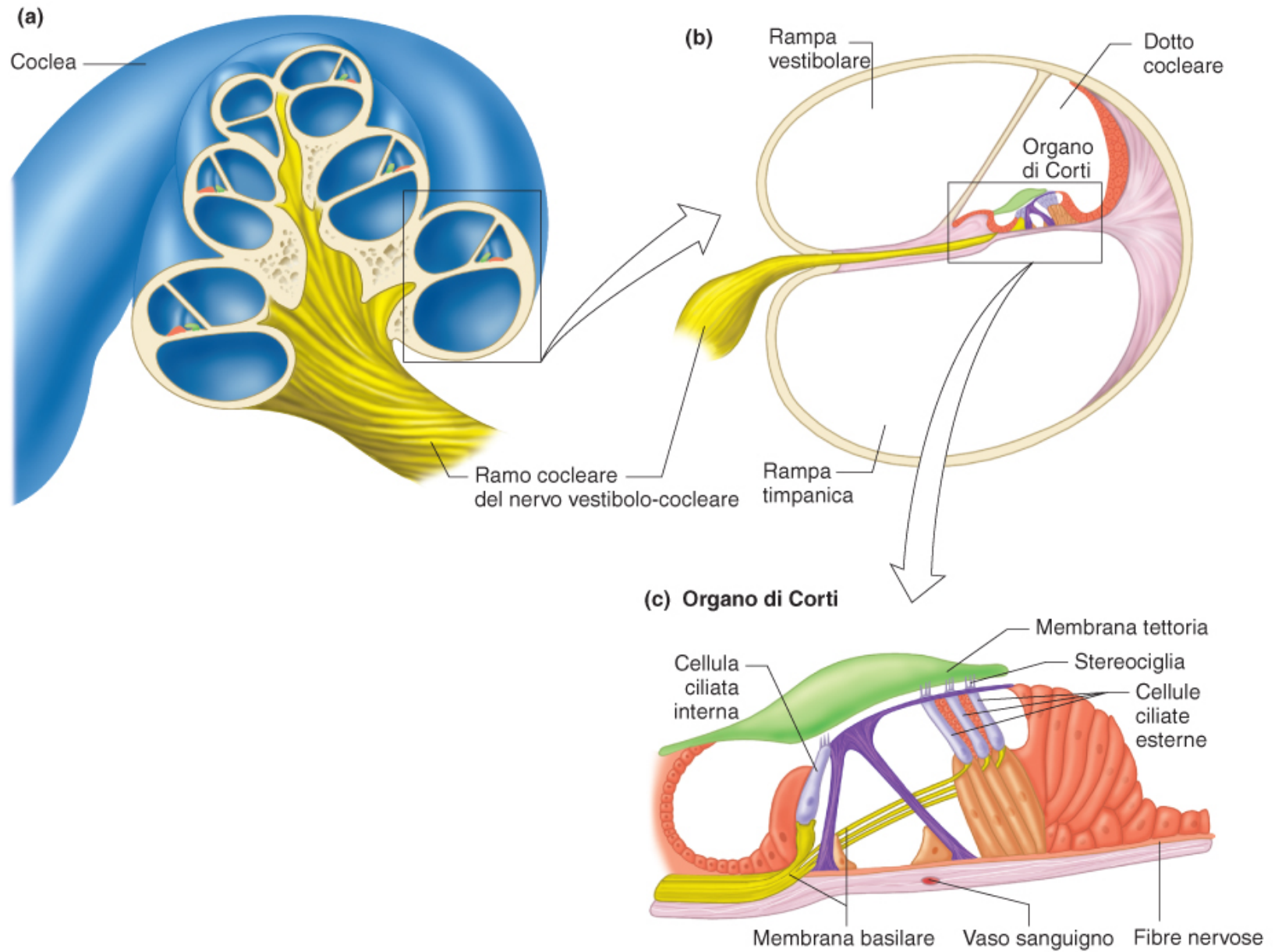


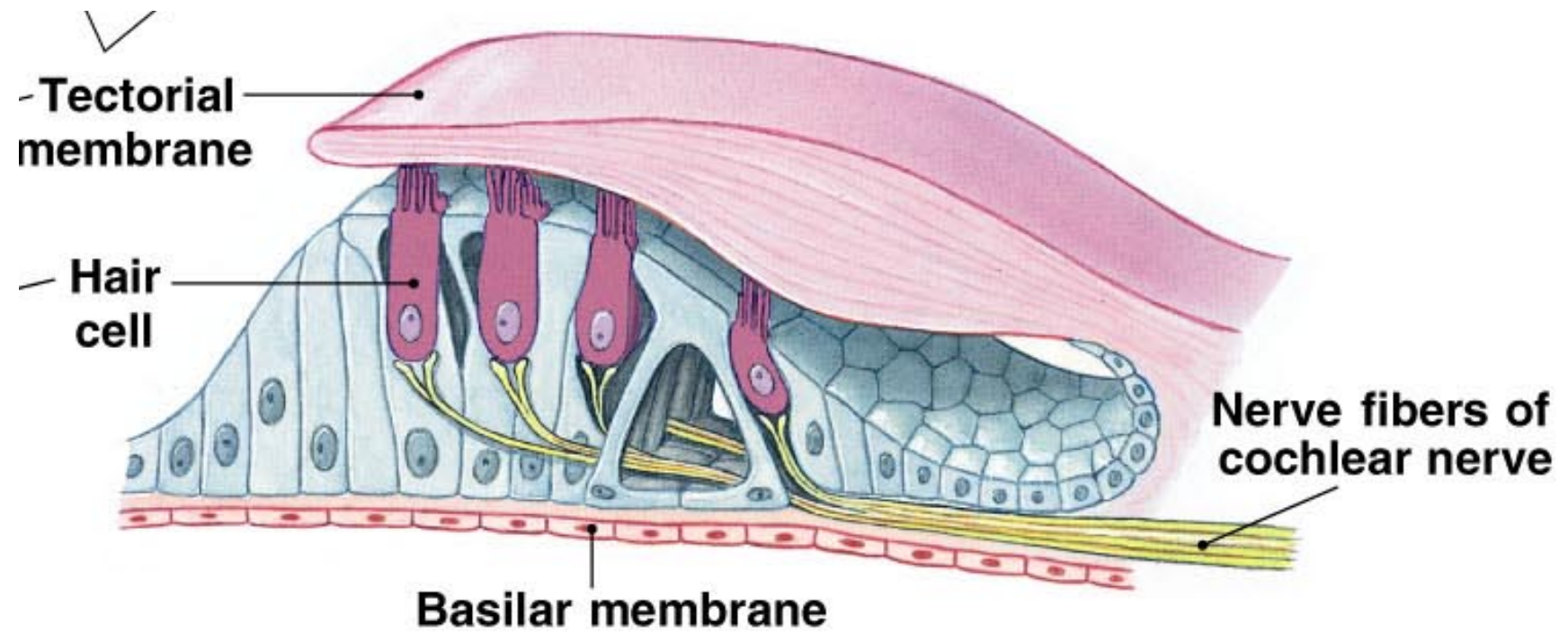
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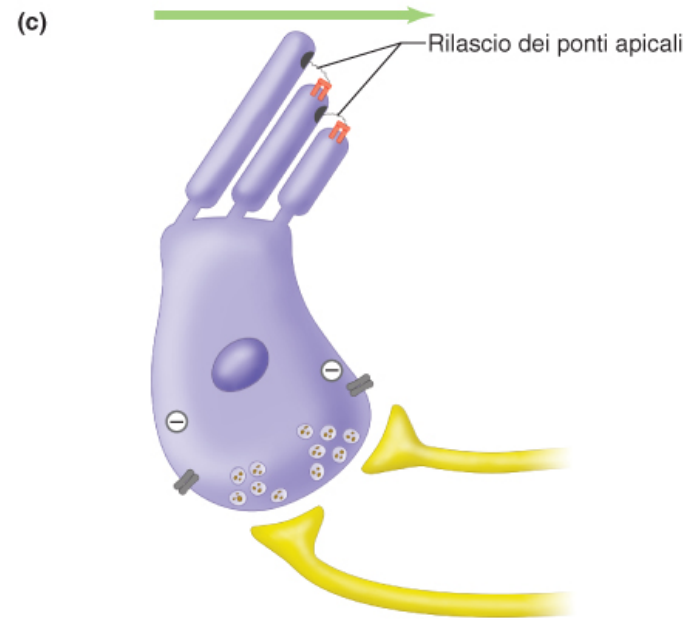
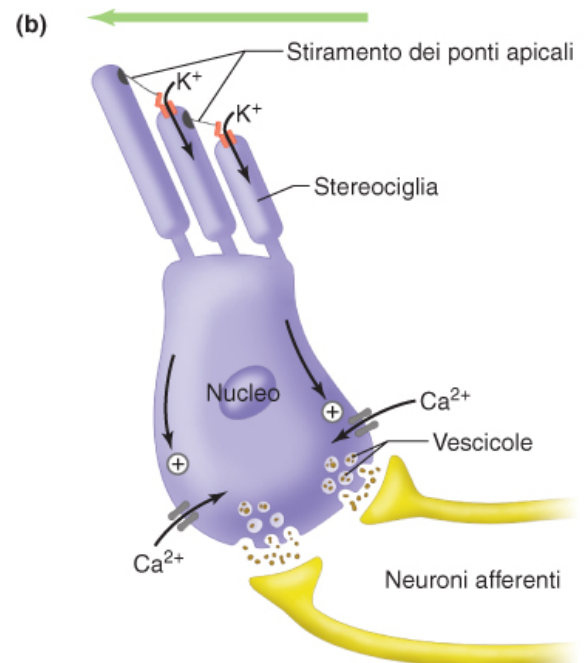


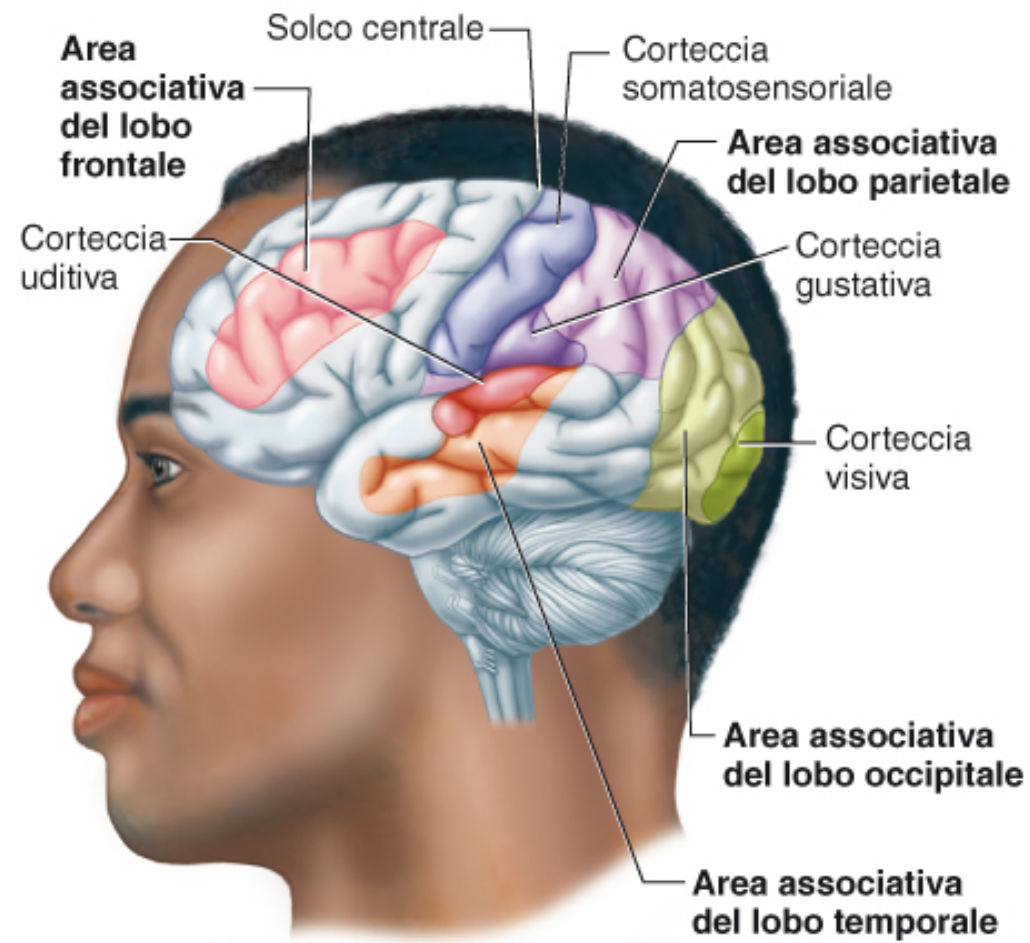








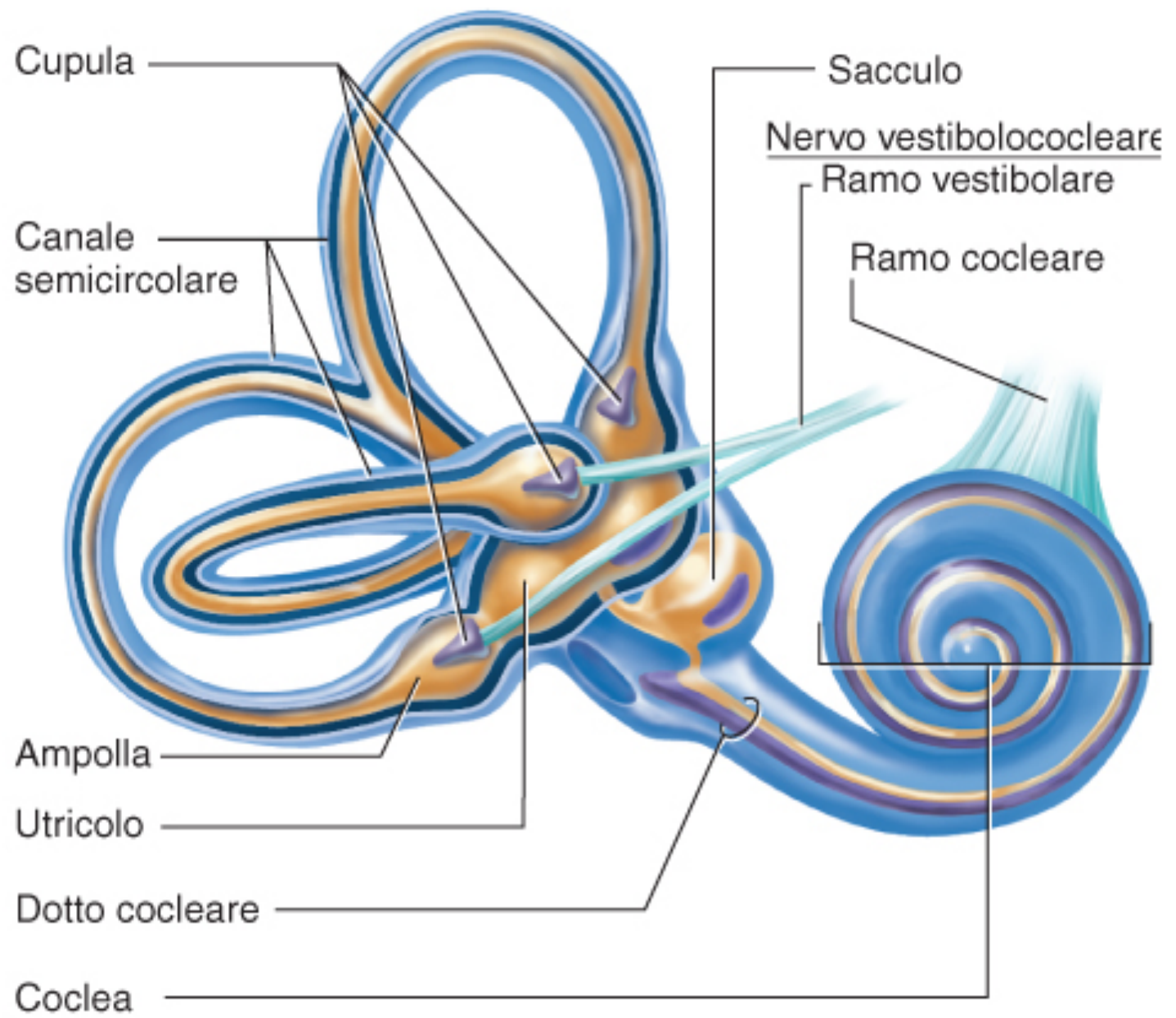


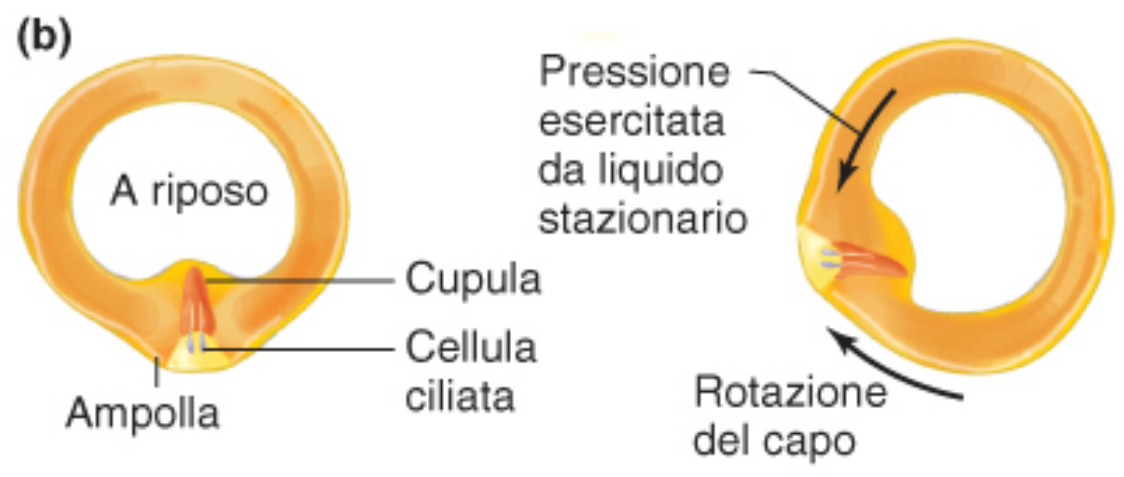
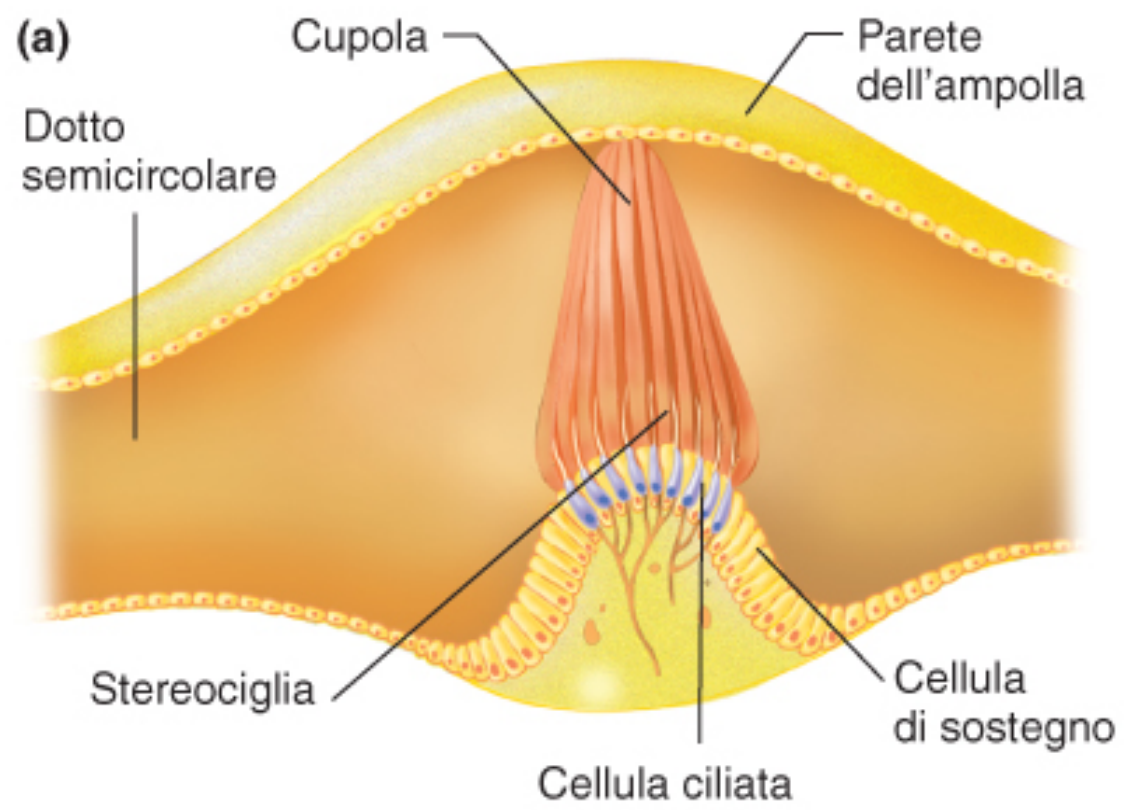


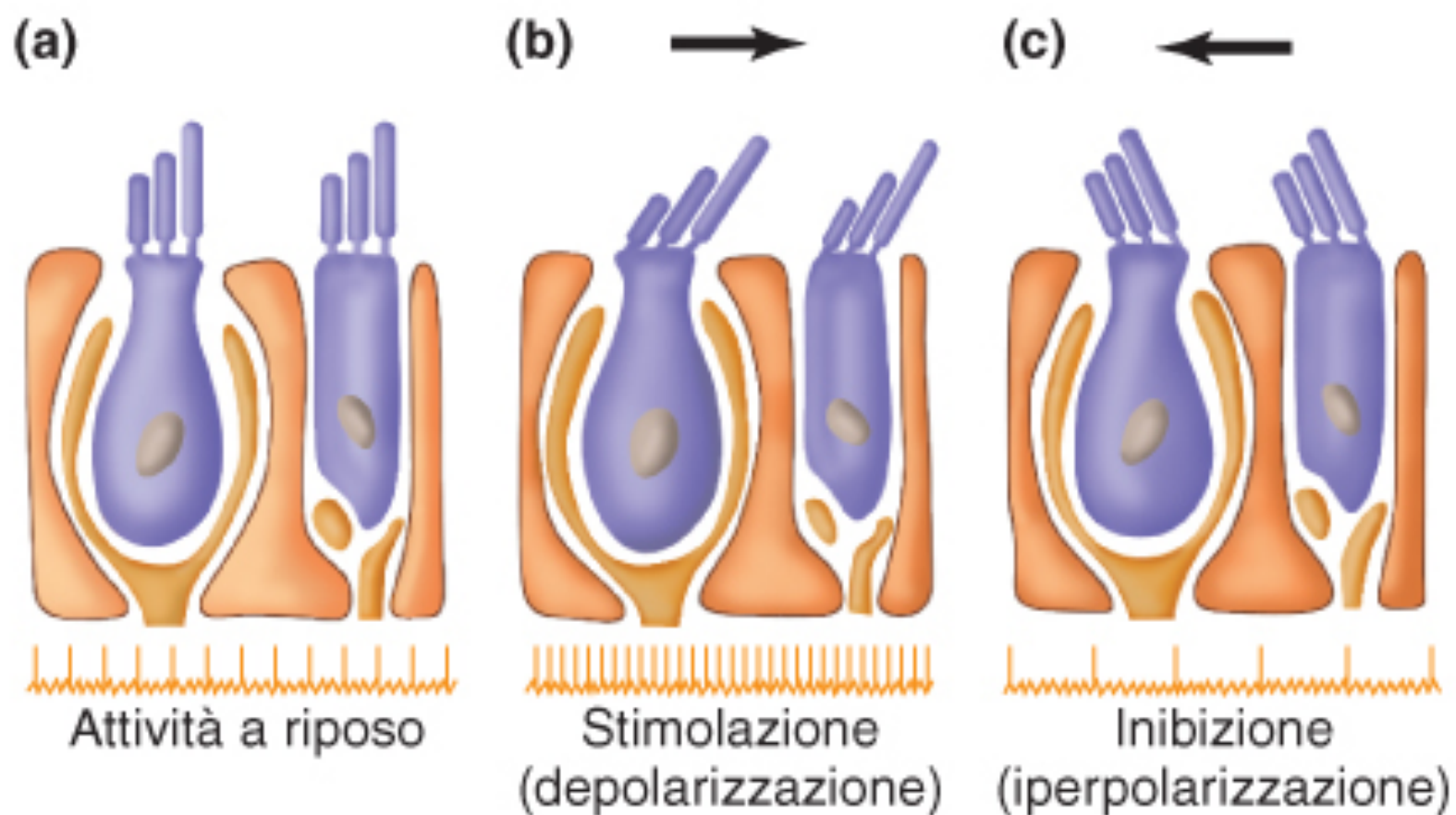
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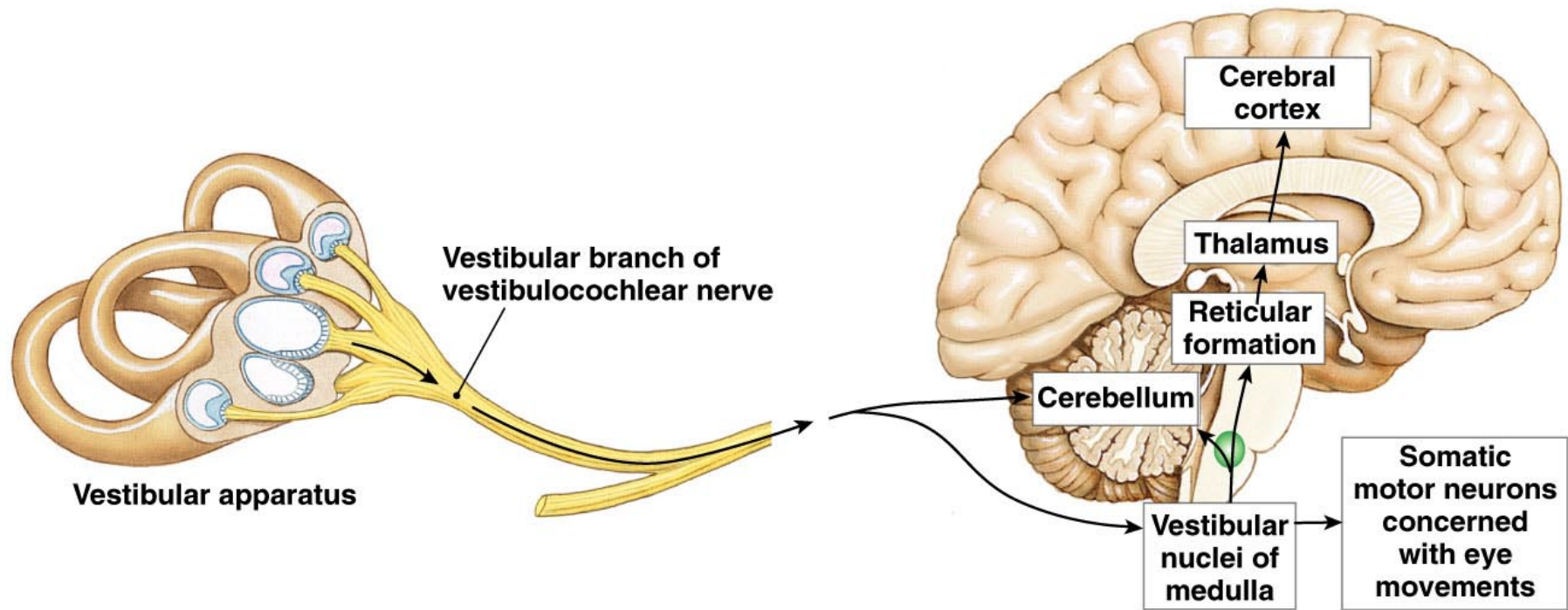






Frequenza di scarica del nervo vestibolare

VIE NERVOSE VESTIBOLARI



I BOTTONI GUSTATIVI

(a) Taste buds are located on the dorsal surface of the tongue. The umami receptors (not shown) are in the back of the pharynx.



(b) A light micrograph of a taste bud. Each taste bud is composed of taste cells and support cells, joined near the apical surface with tight junctions.

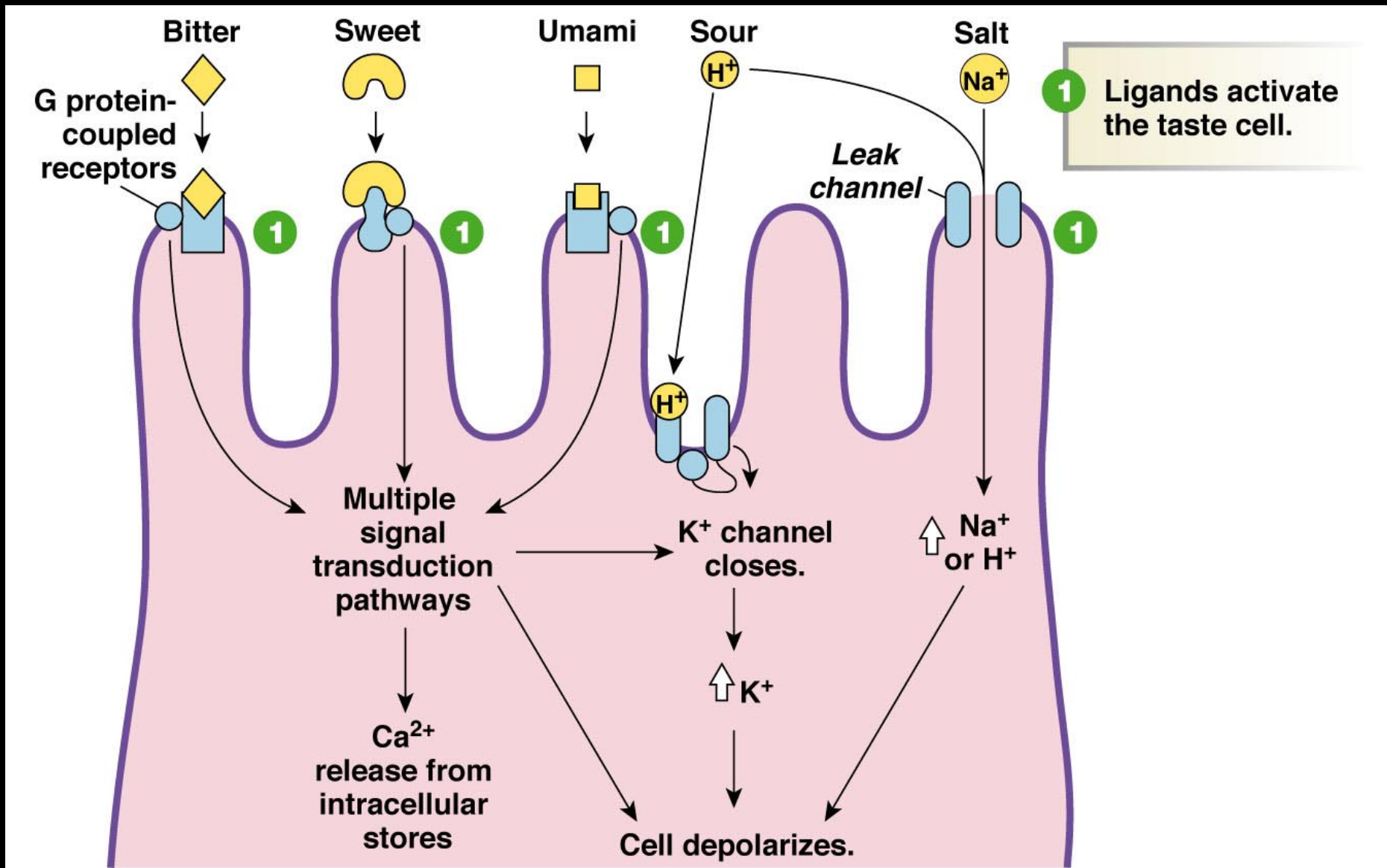
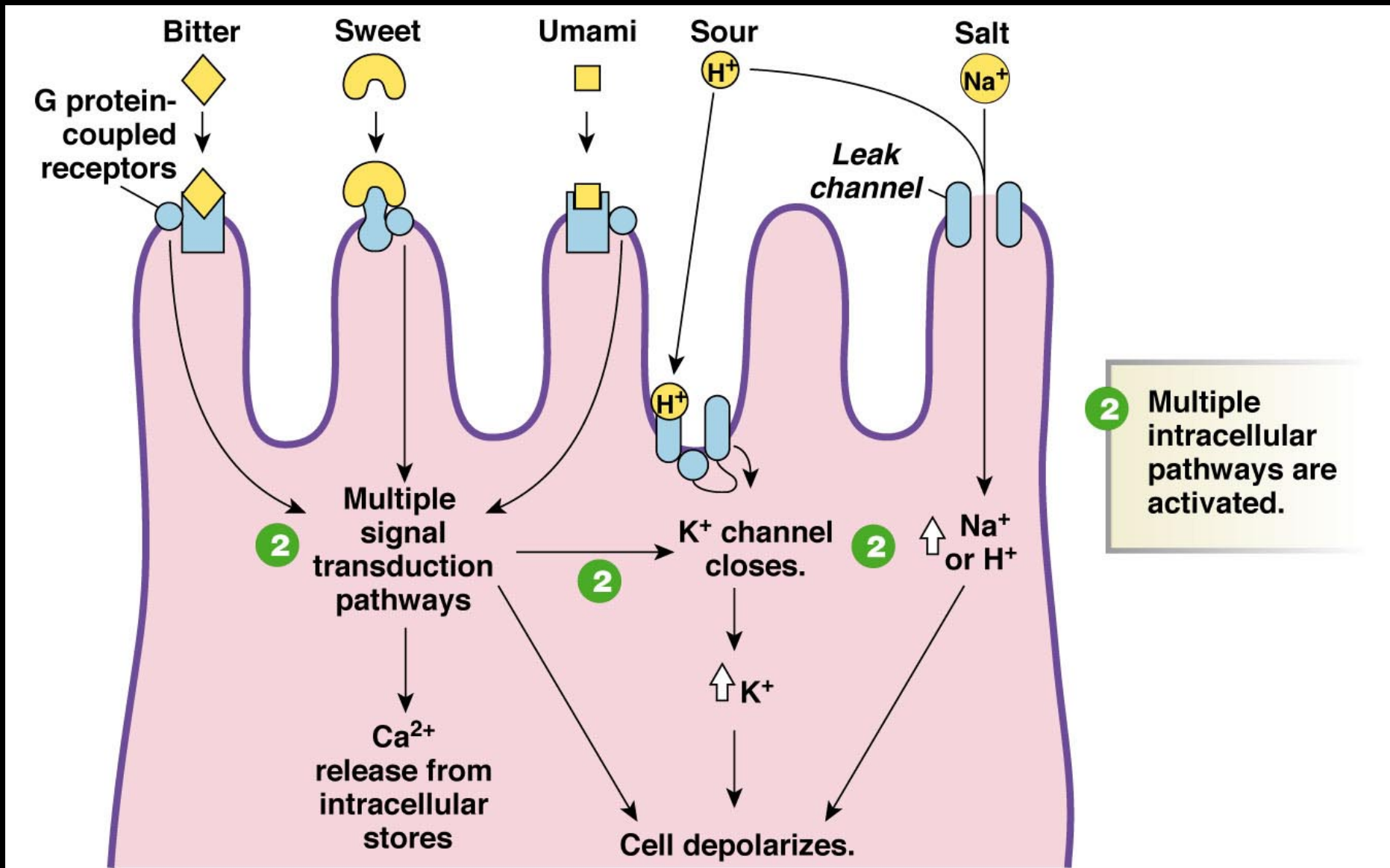


Figure 10-16 (1 of 5)



2 Multiple intracellular pathways are activated.

Figure 10-16 (2 of 5)

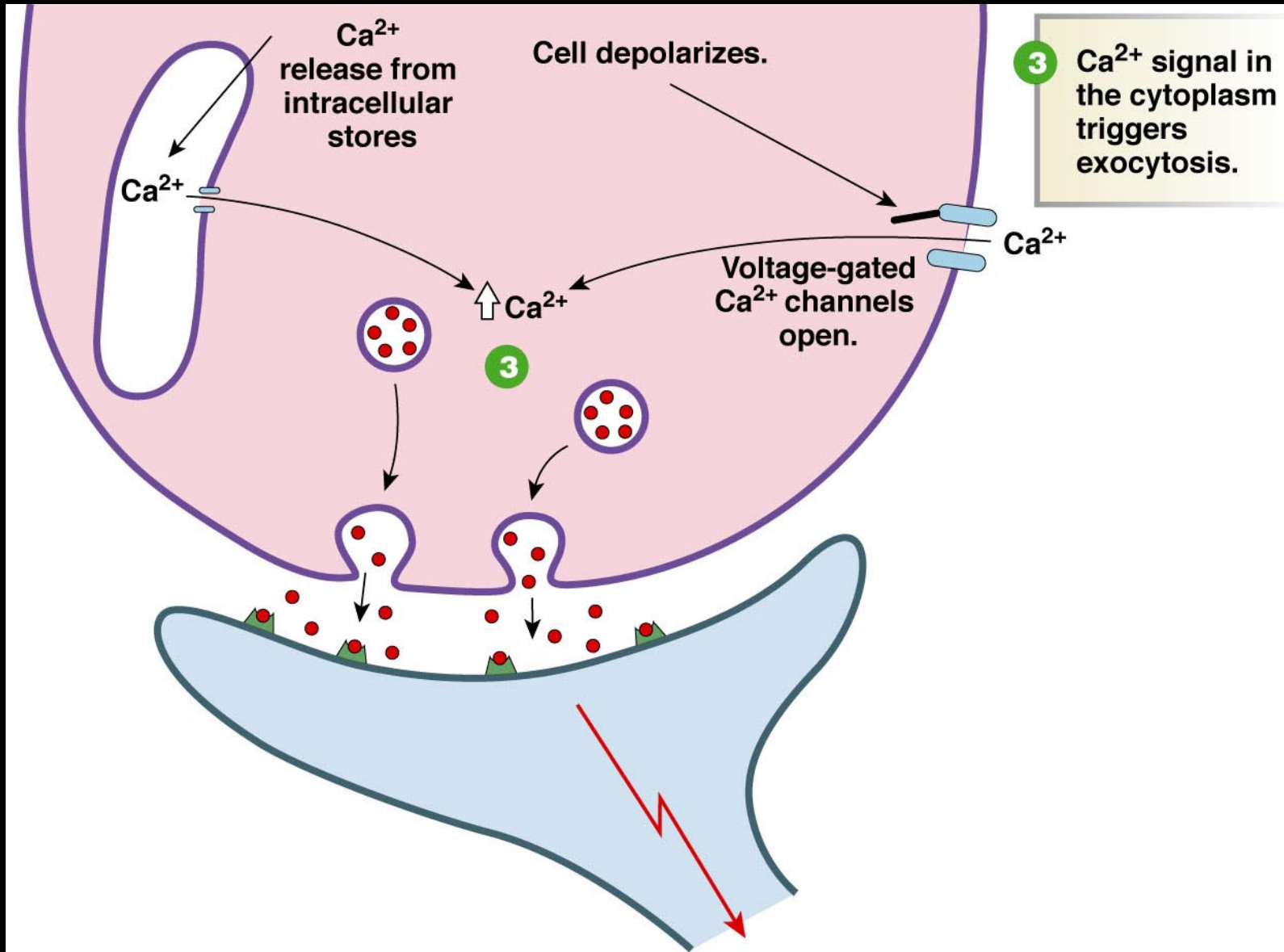


Figure 10-16 (3 of 5)

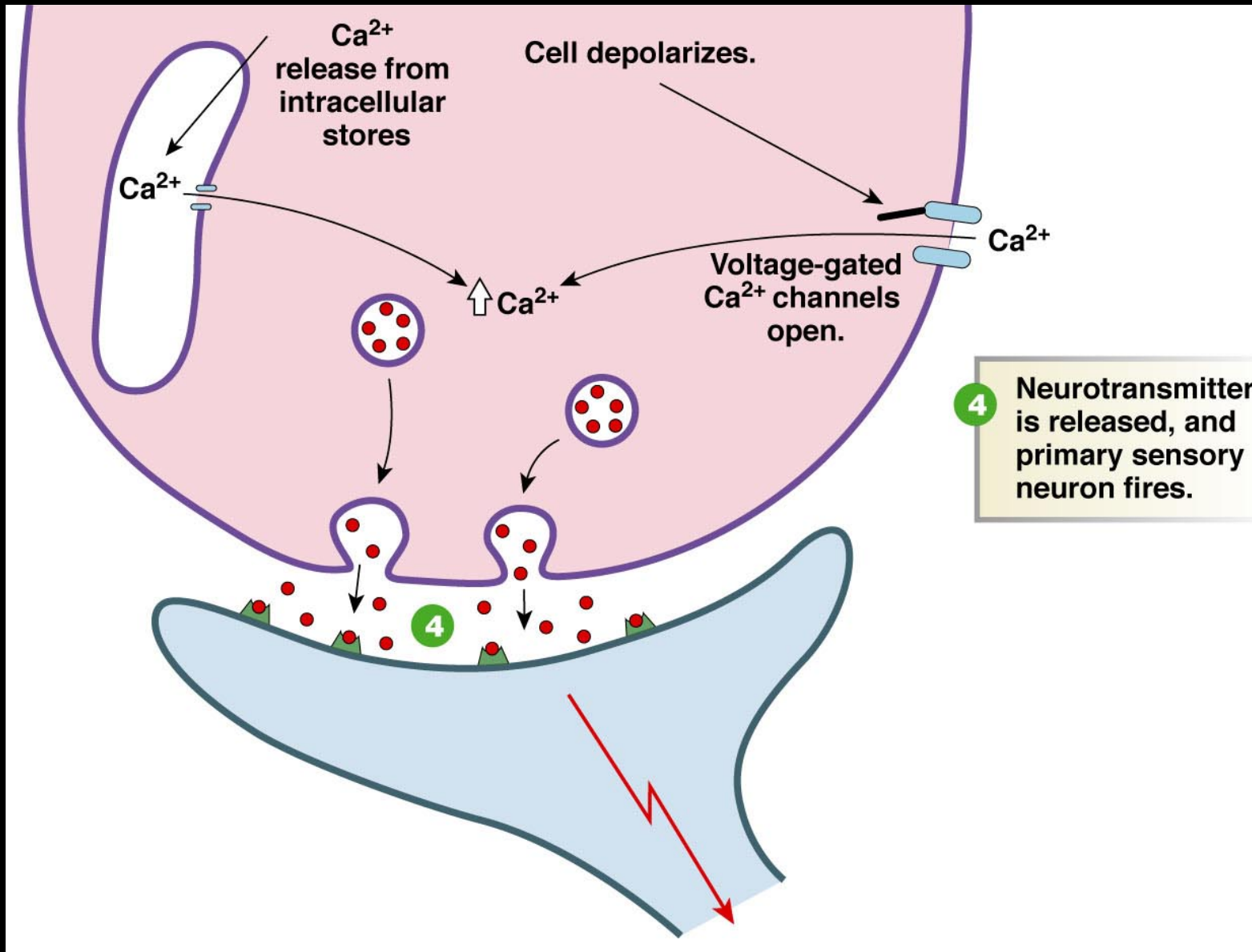


Figure 10-16 (4 of 5)

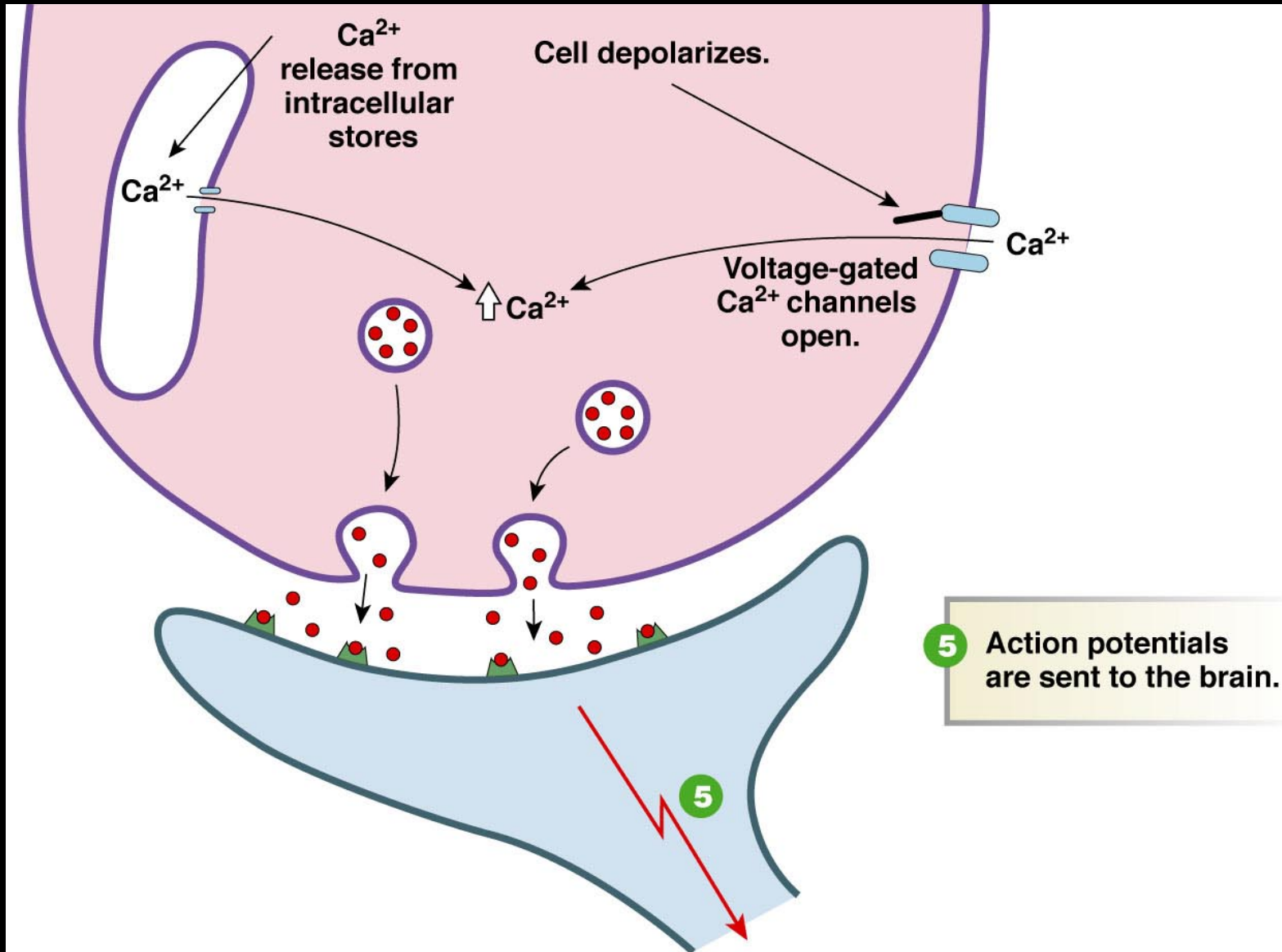
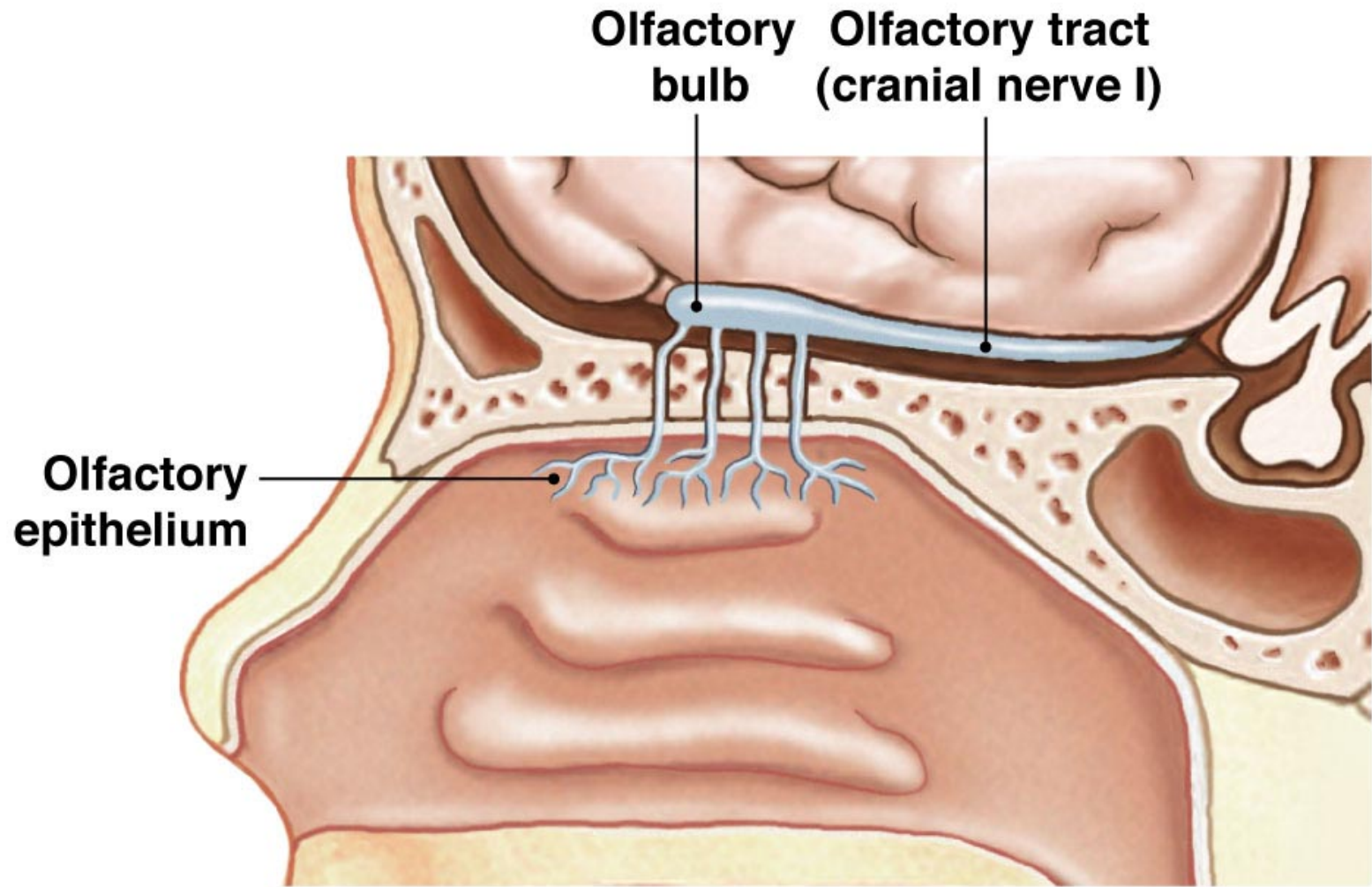


Figure 10-16 (5 of 5)

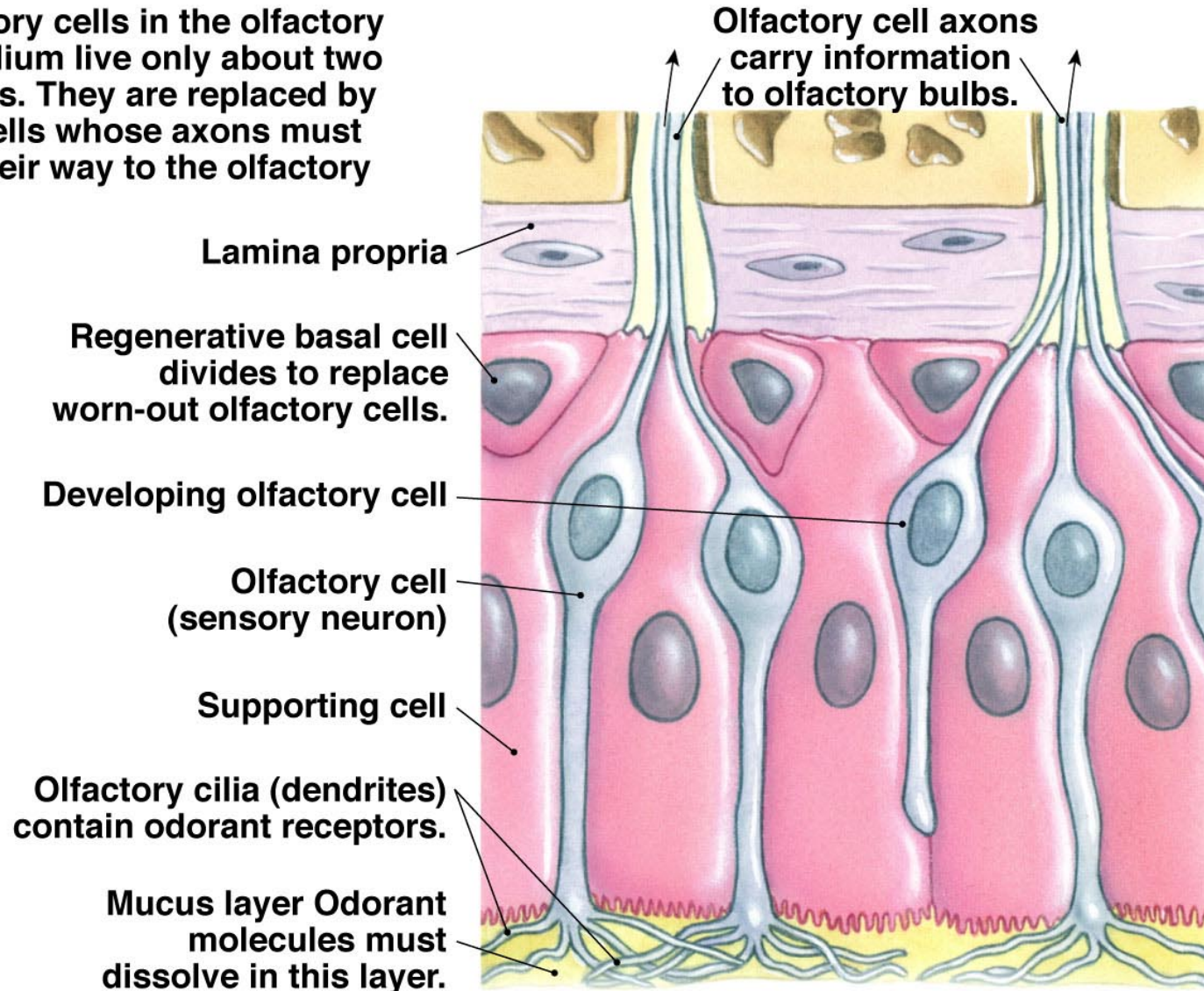
OLFATTO

(a) The olfactory epithelium lies high within the nasal cavity, and its olfactory cells project to the olfactory bulb.



OLFATTO

(c) Olfactory cells in the olfactory epithelium live only about two months. They are replaced by new cells whose axons must find their way to the olfactory bulb.



(b) The olfactory cells synapse with secondary sensory neurons in the olfactory bulb.

