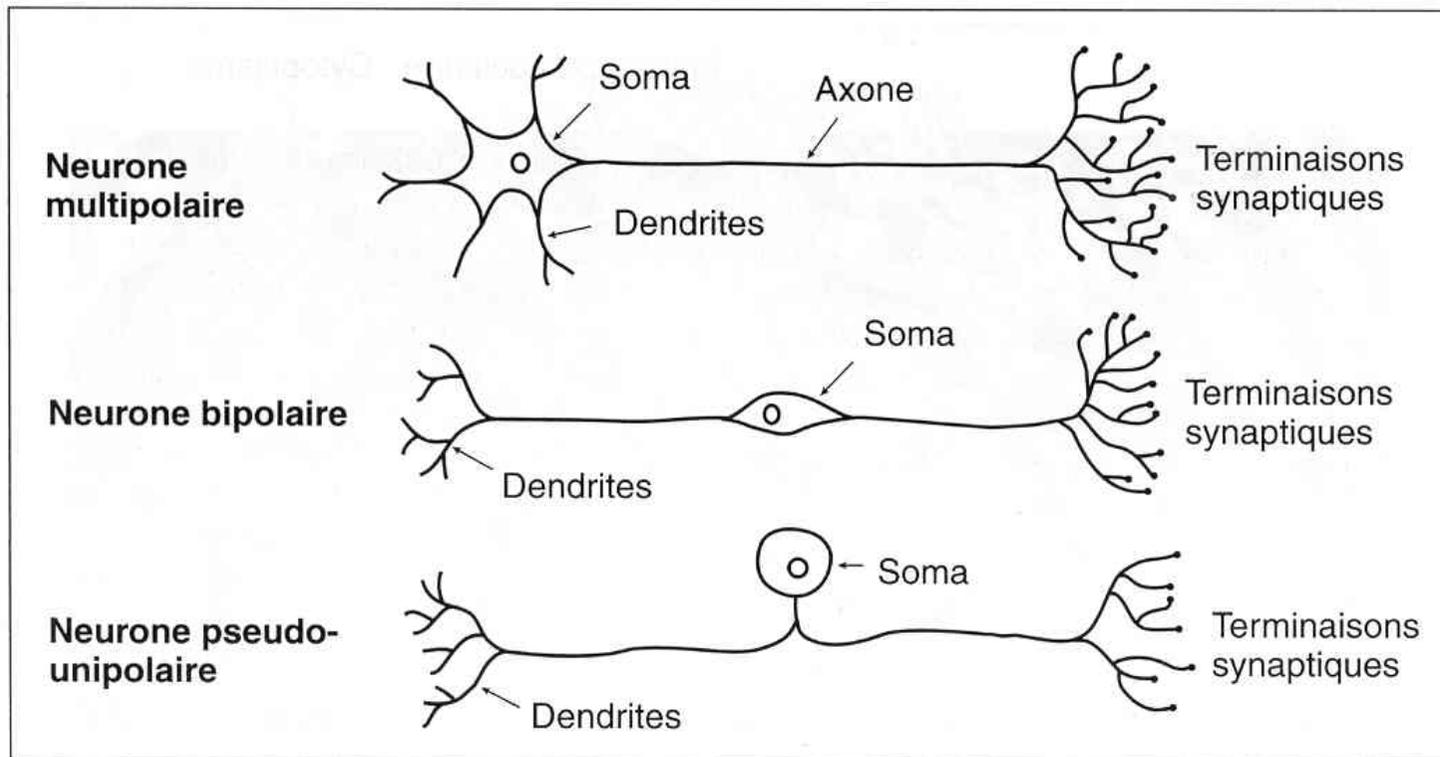
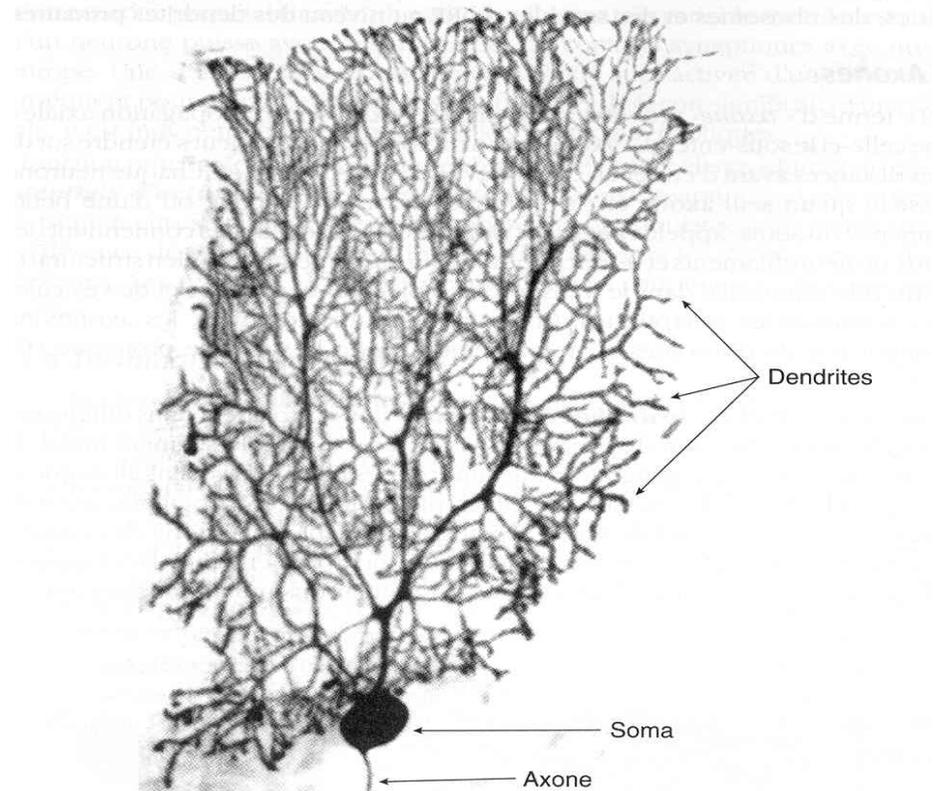


Interactions neuronales

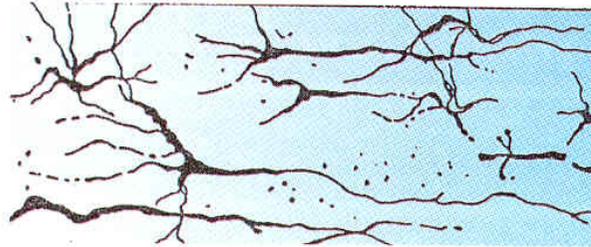


Branchements dendritiques

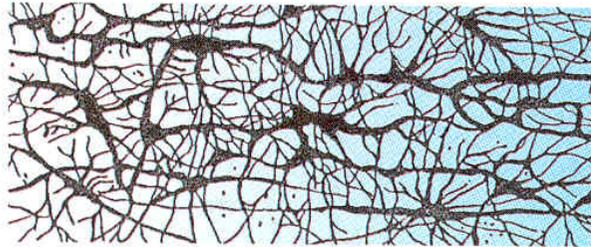
- ◆ Cellules de Purkinje



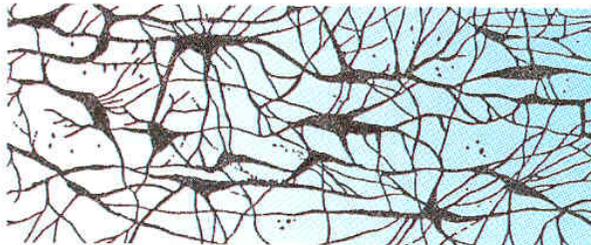
Développement dendritique



(A) AT BIRTH

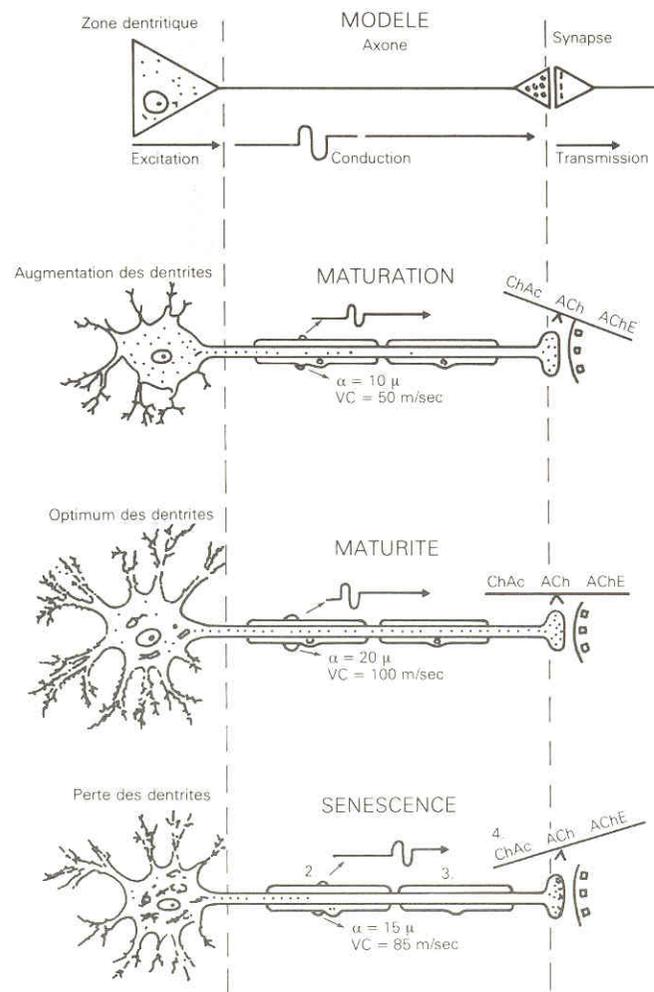


(B) SIX YEARS OLD

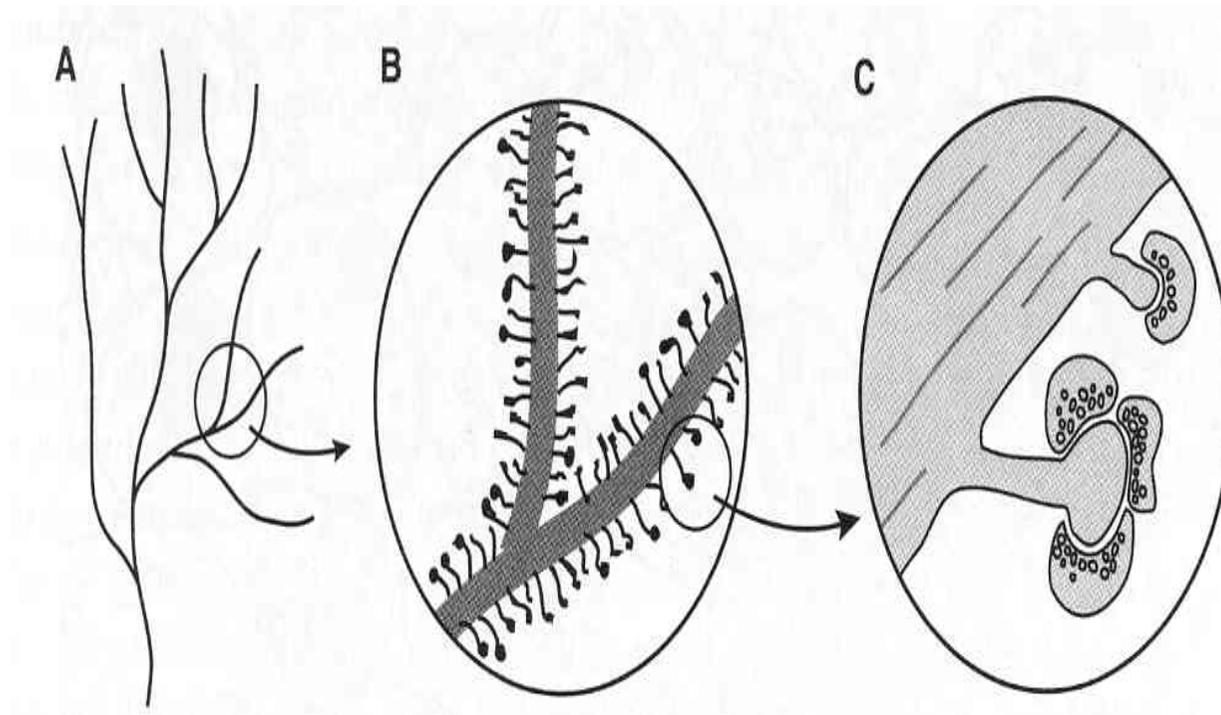


(C) FOURTEEN YEARS OLD

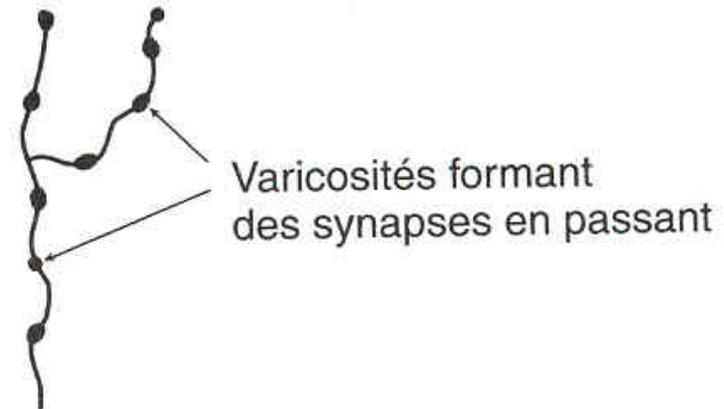
« Maturation » dendritique



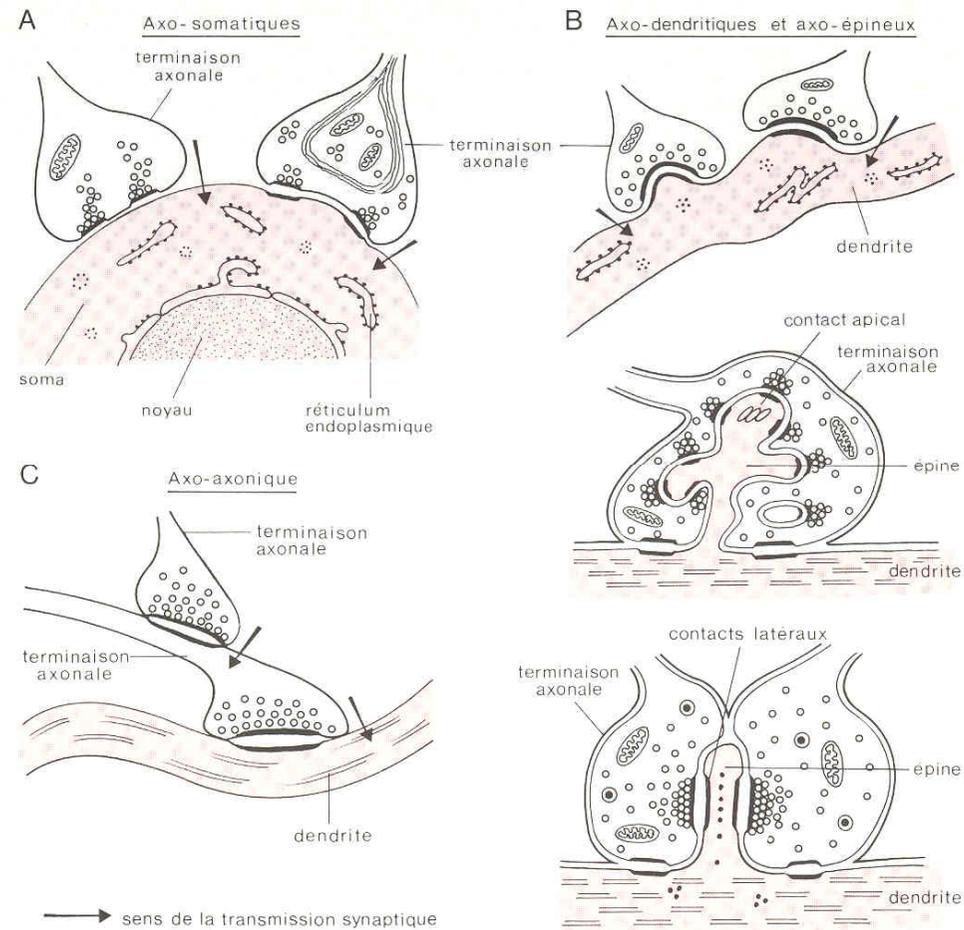
Le synapse: épines dendritiques



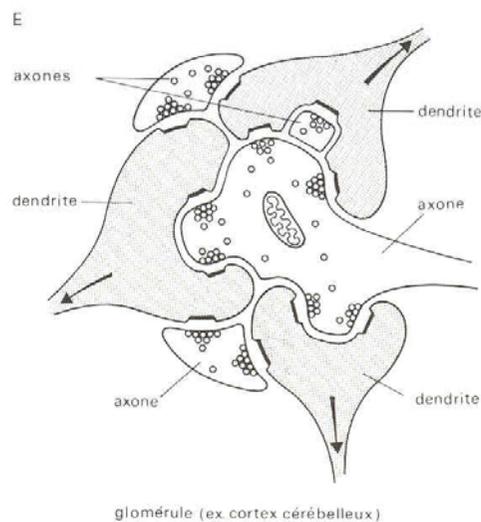
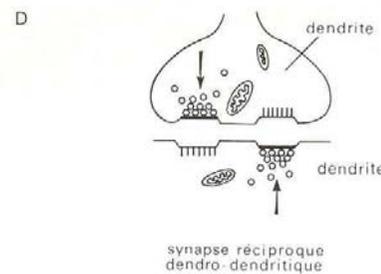
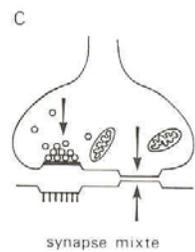
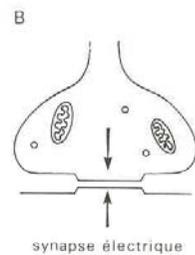
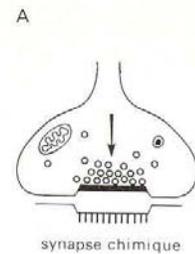
Les terminaisons axoniques



Types de synapses

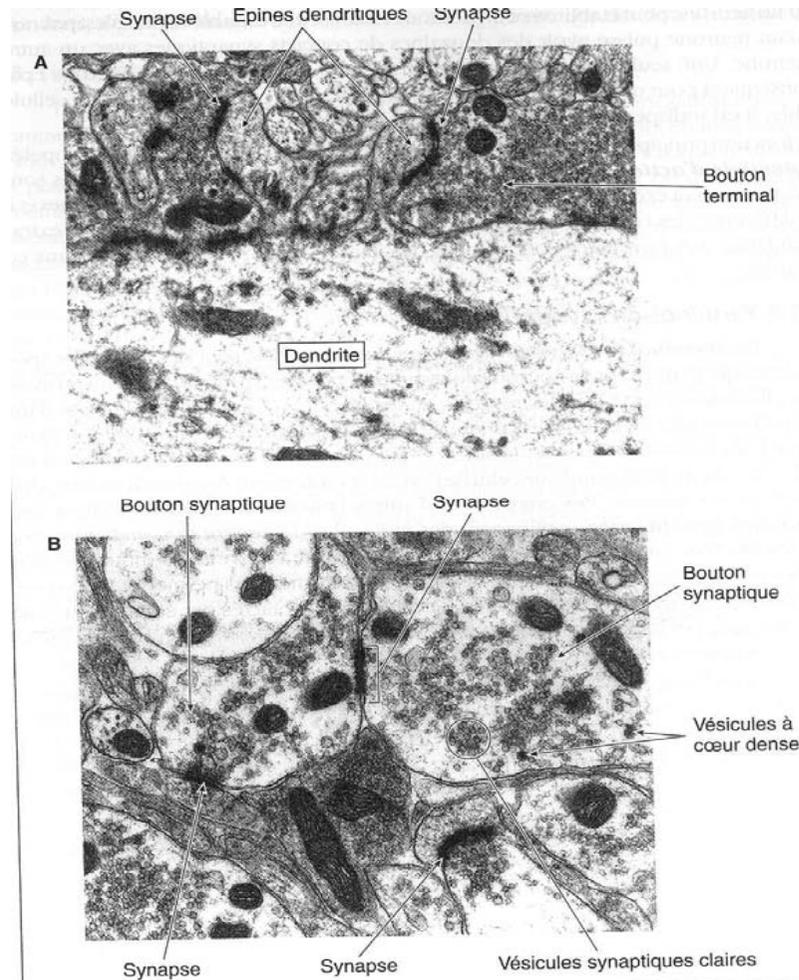


Synapses dendro-dendritiques



→ sens de la transmission synaptique (A,B,C et D)
ou sens de la propagation des potentiels post-synaptiques (E)

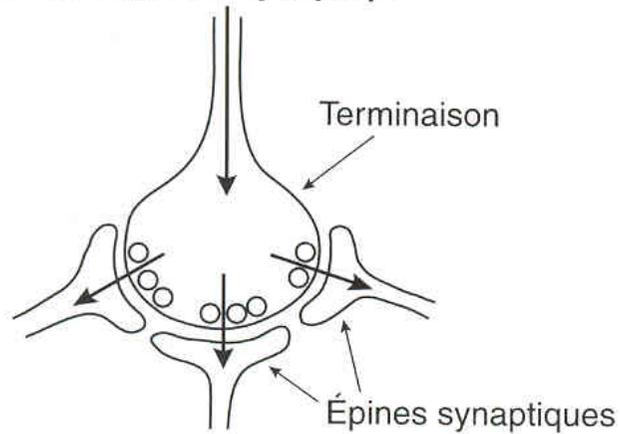
Le synapse (ME)



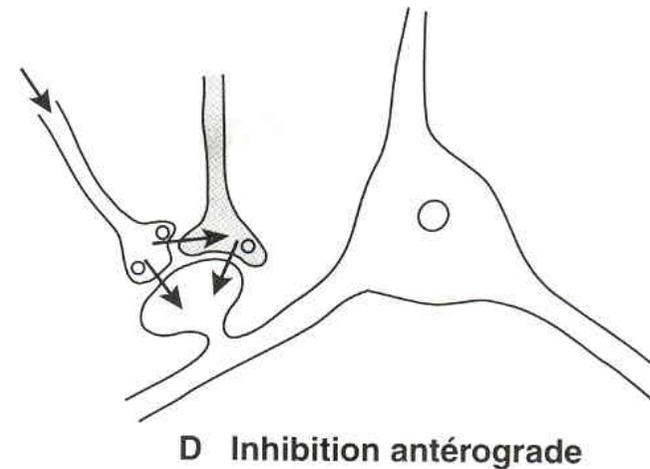
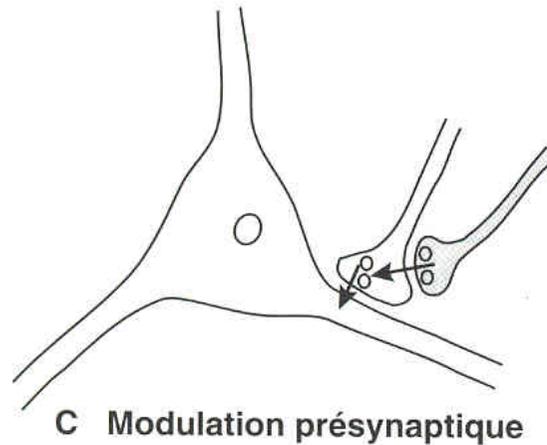
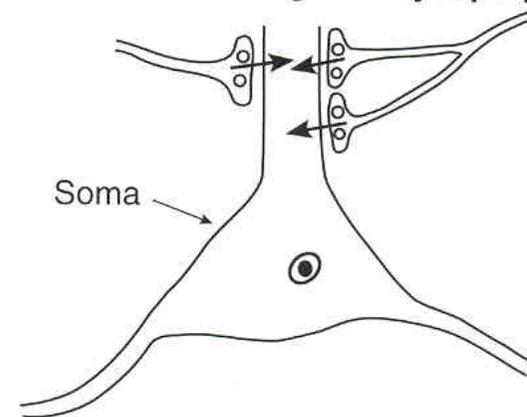
Synapses inhibiteurs

Convergence/divergence

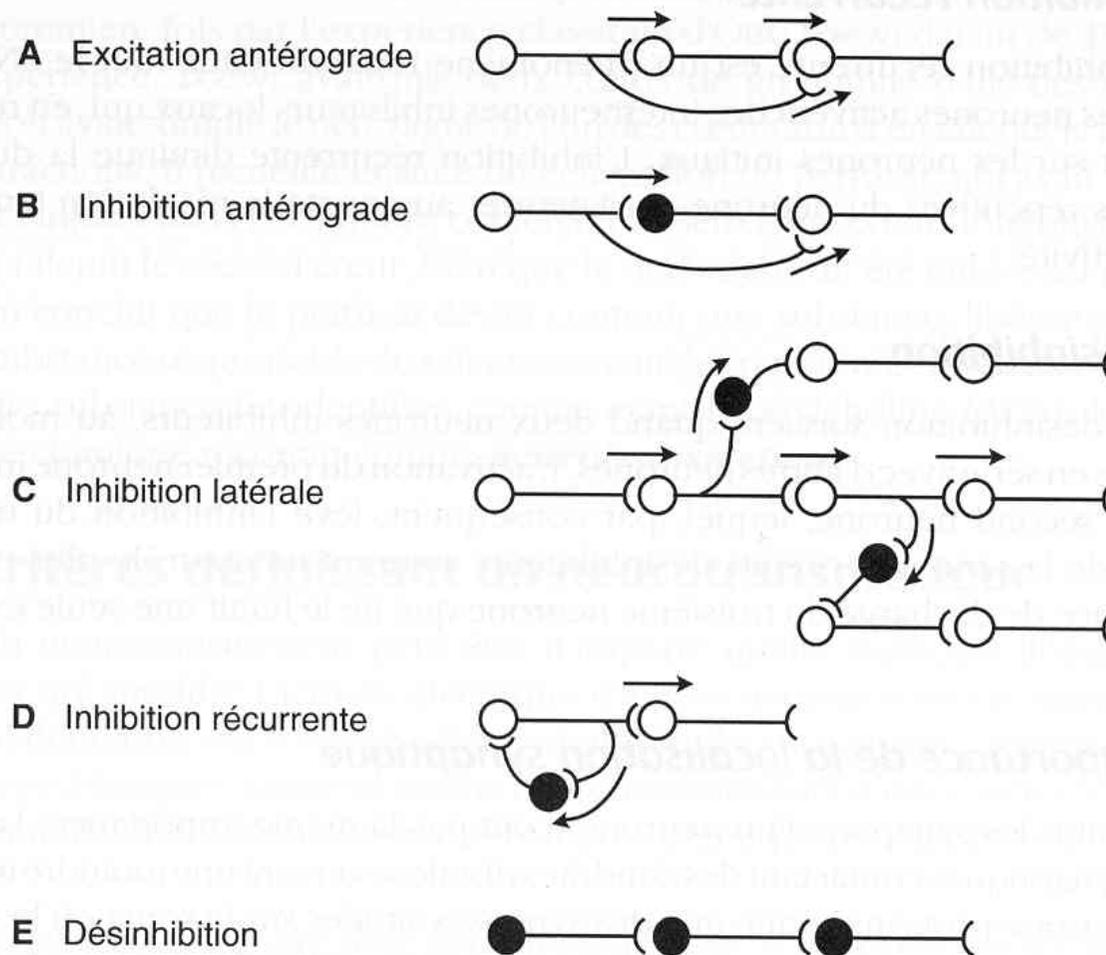
A Divergence synaptique



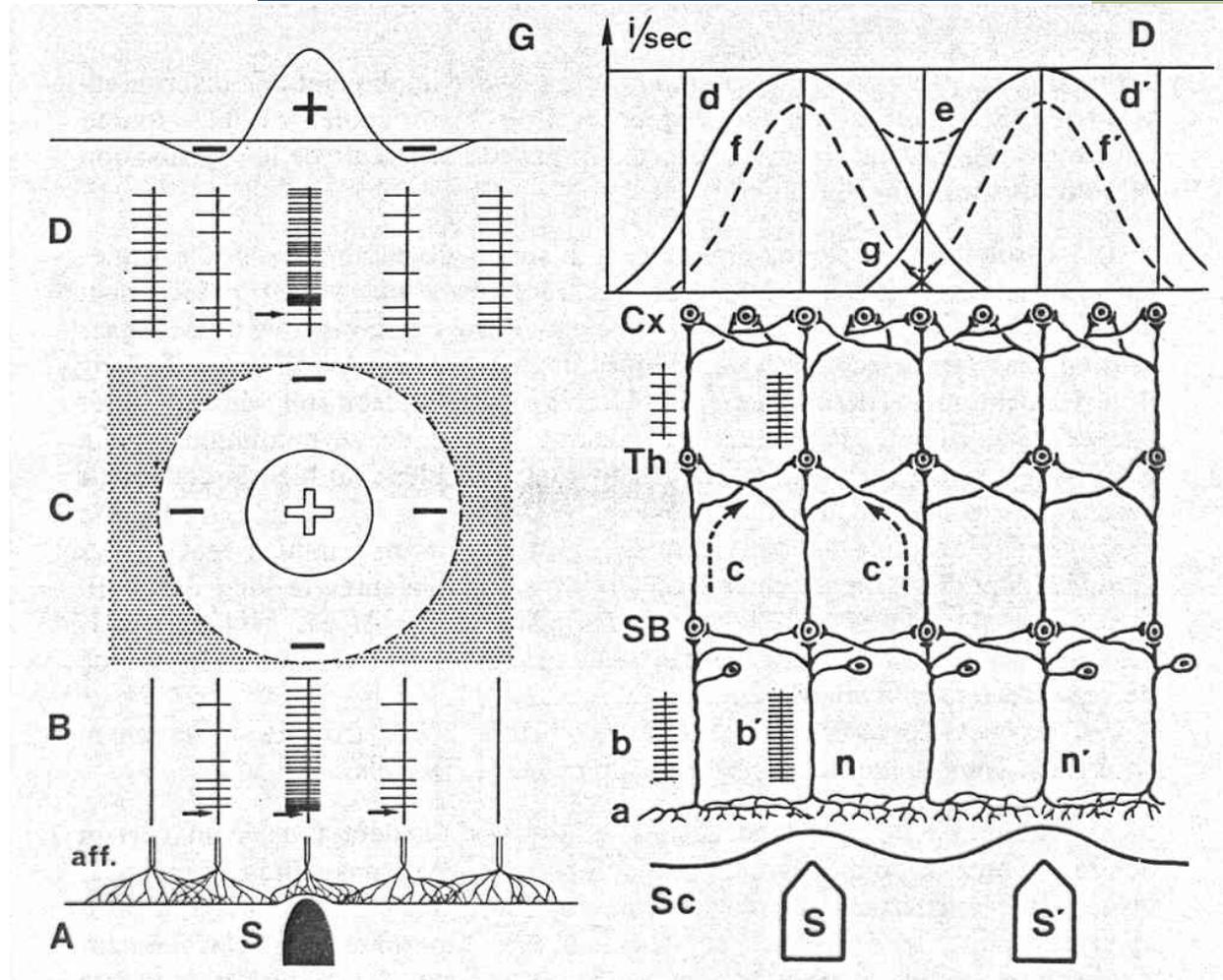
B Convergence synaptique



Excitation et inhibition

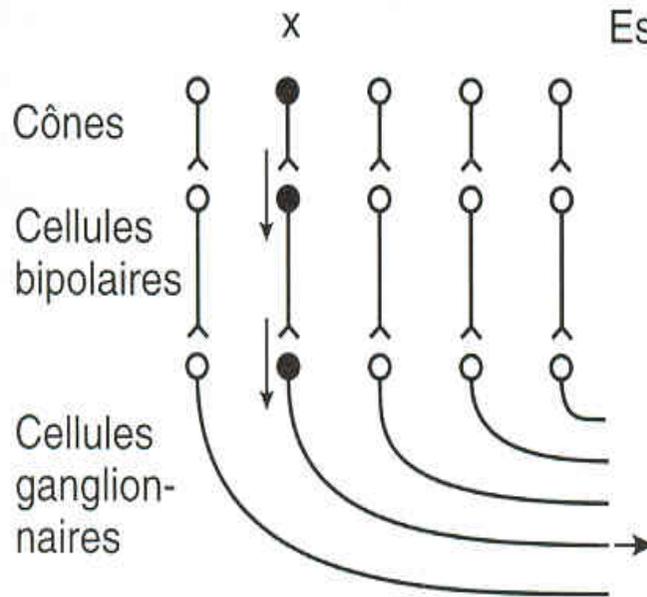


?

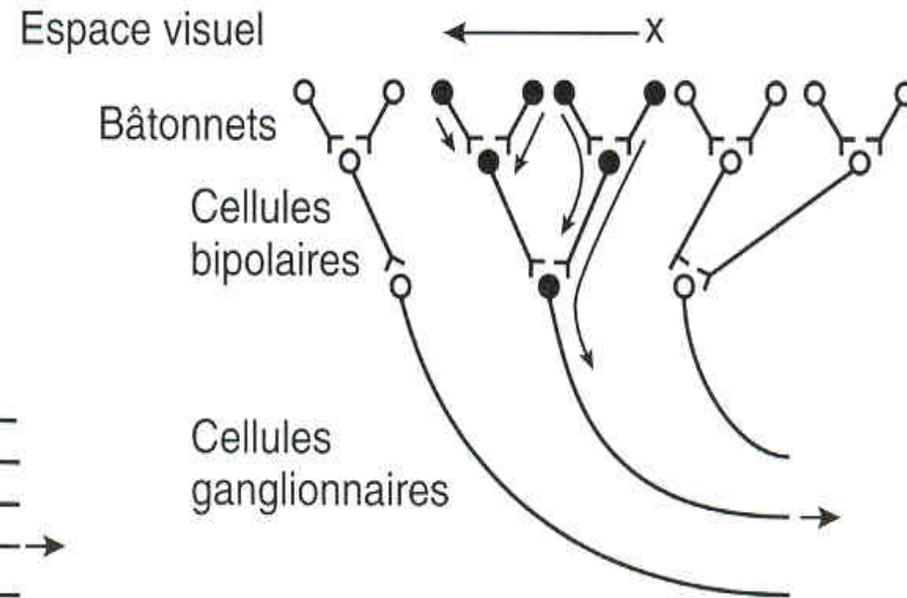


La convergence

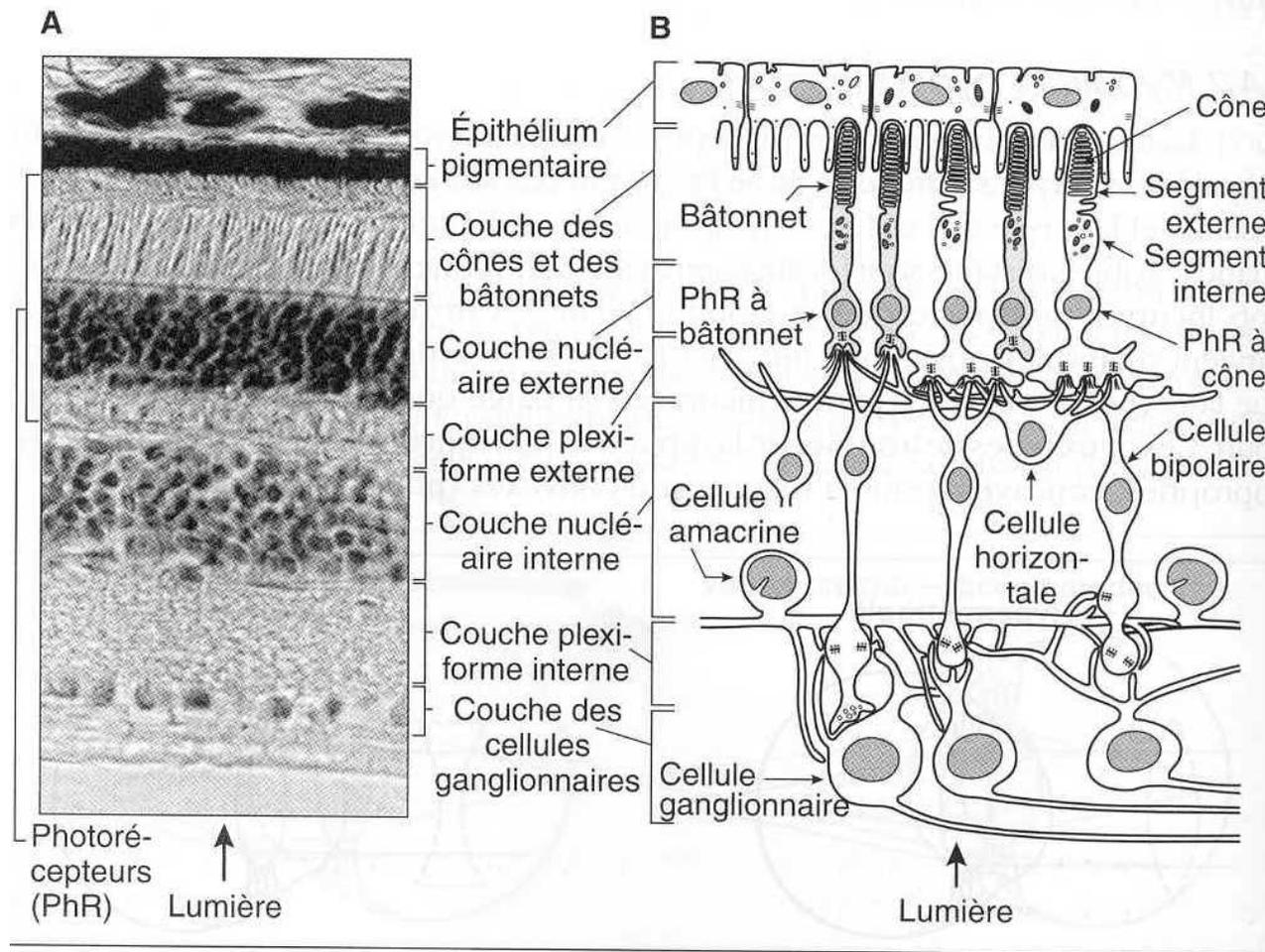
A Circuits rétiniens non convergents



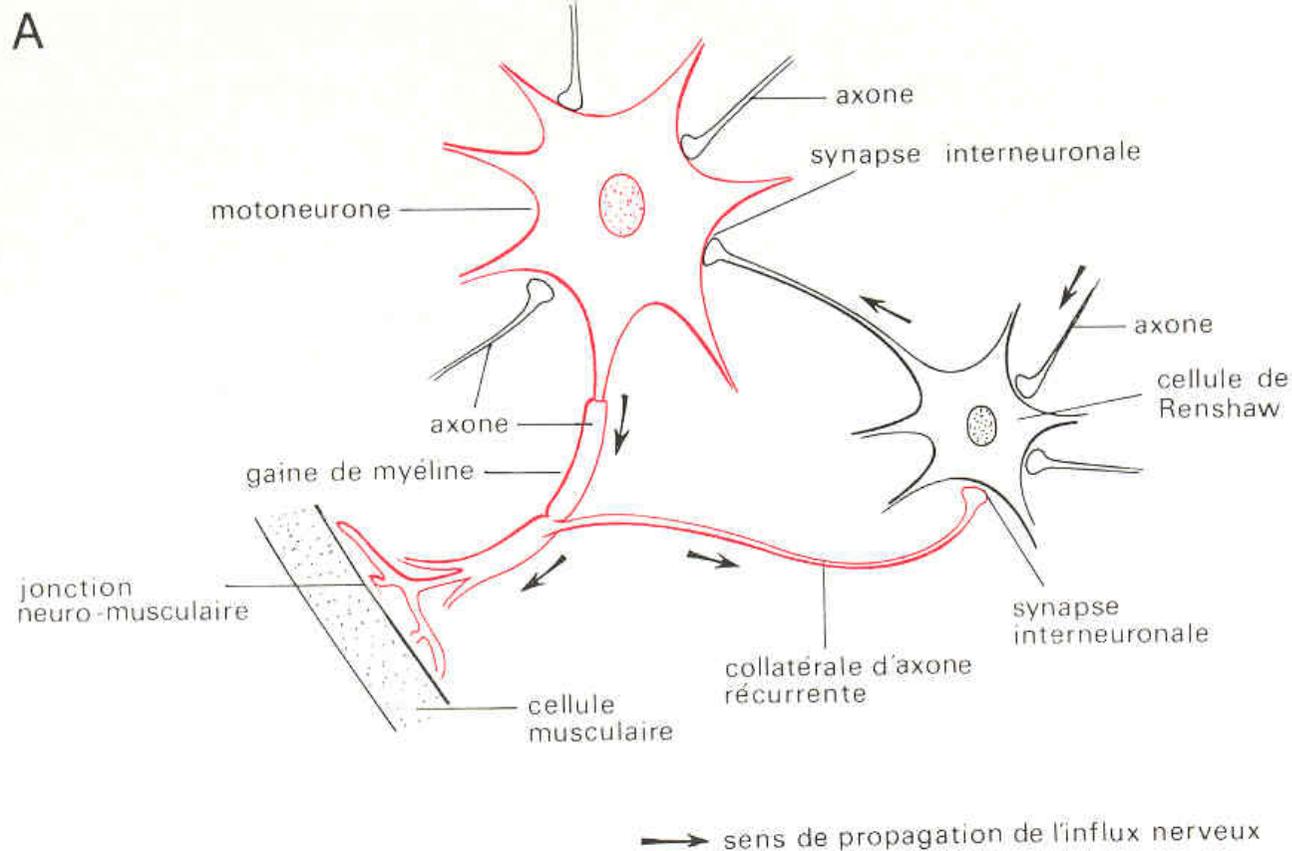
B Circuits rétiniens convergents



La rétine



Interneurone spinal



Interactions spinales

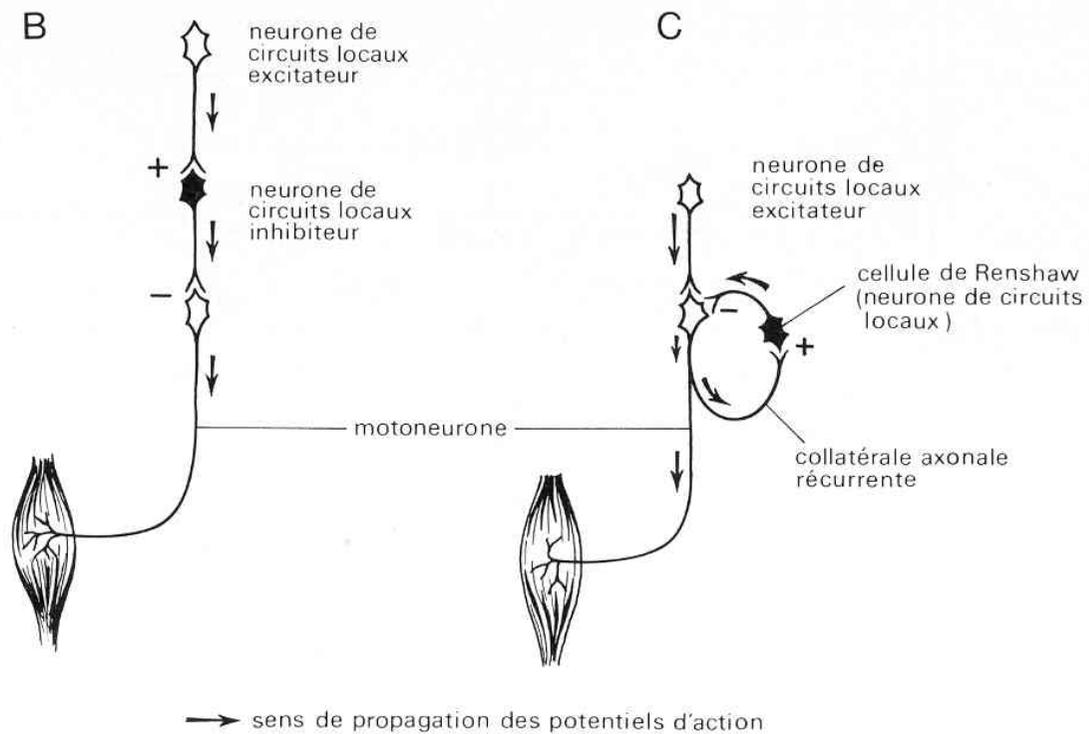
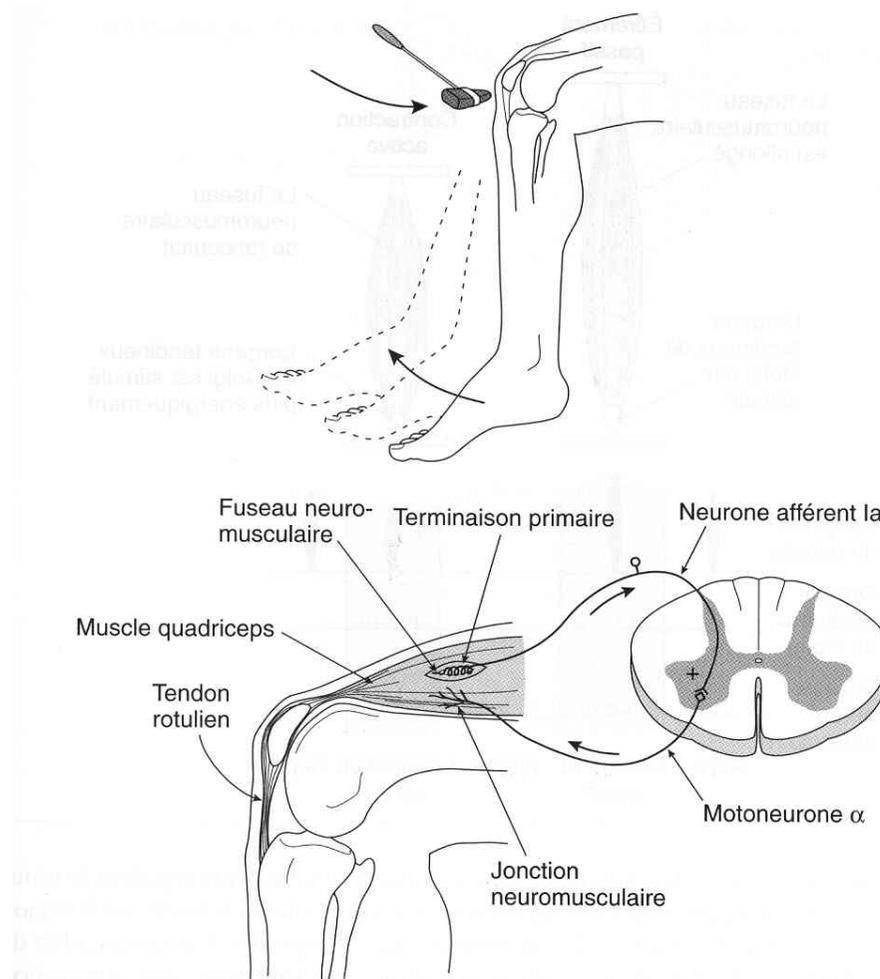


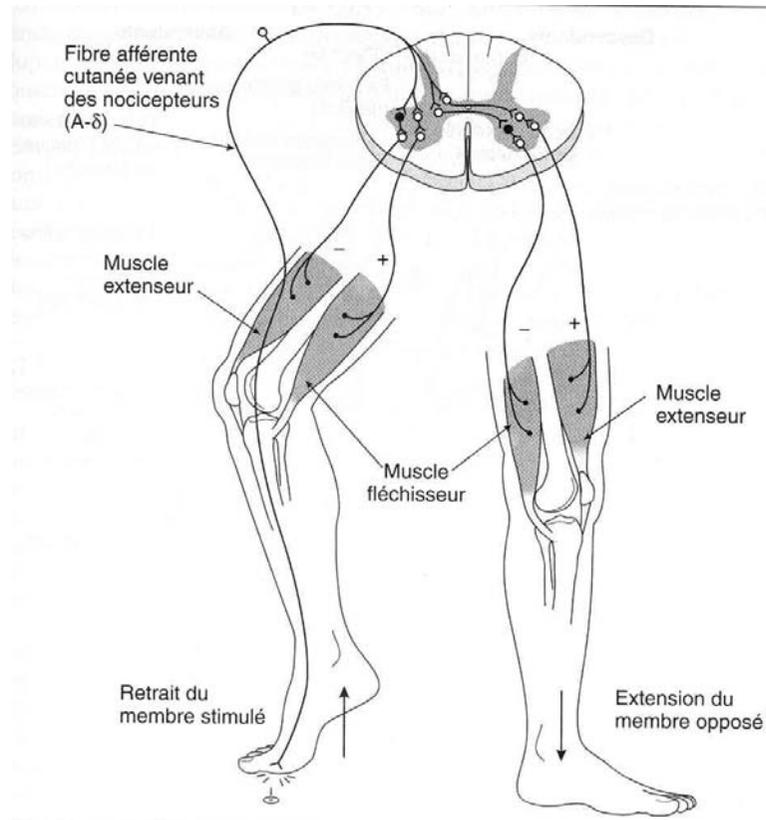
Figure 1-13
B : Circuit de l'inhibition antérograde.
C : Circuit de l'inhibition récurrente.

Le réflexe myotatique

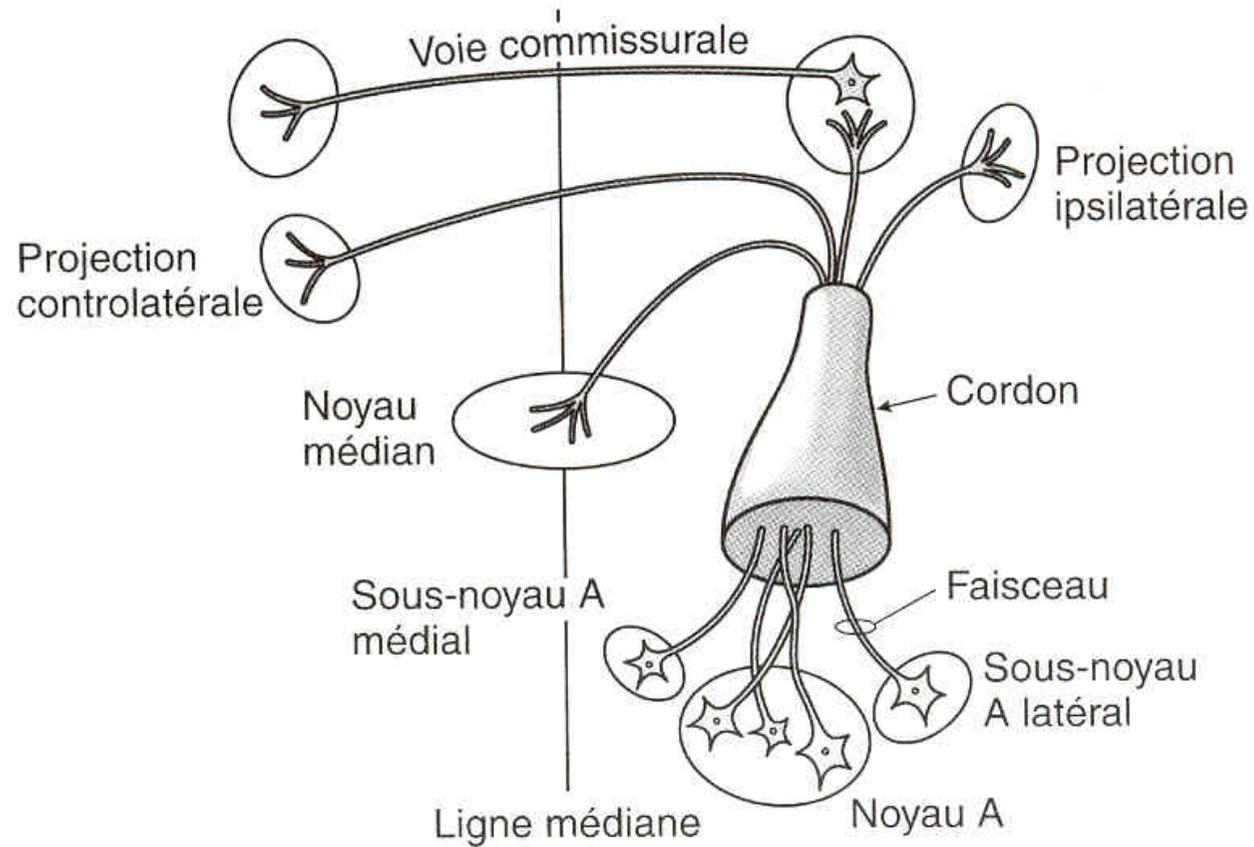
- ◆ le maintien du tonus



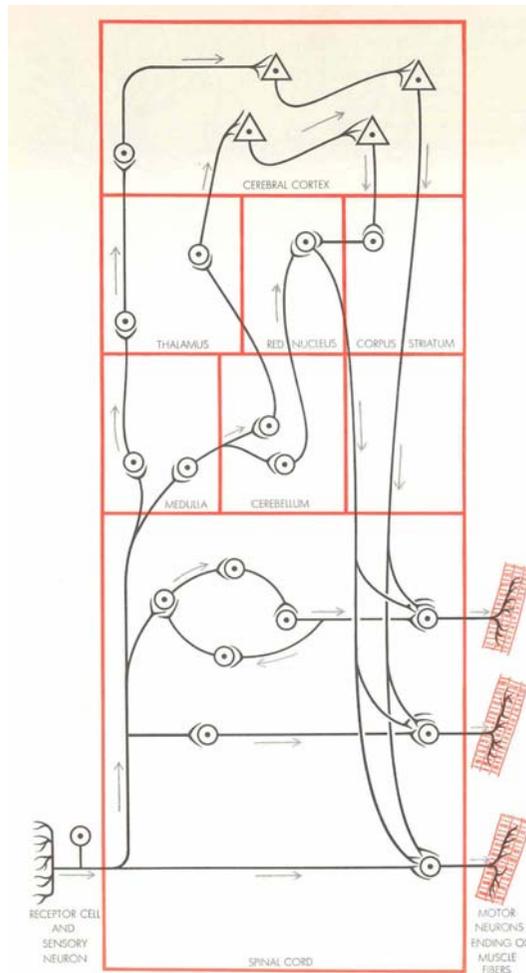
Circuits locaux



Voies ascendantes

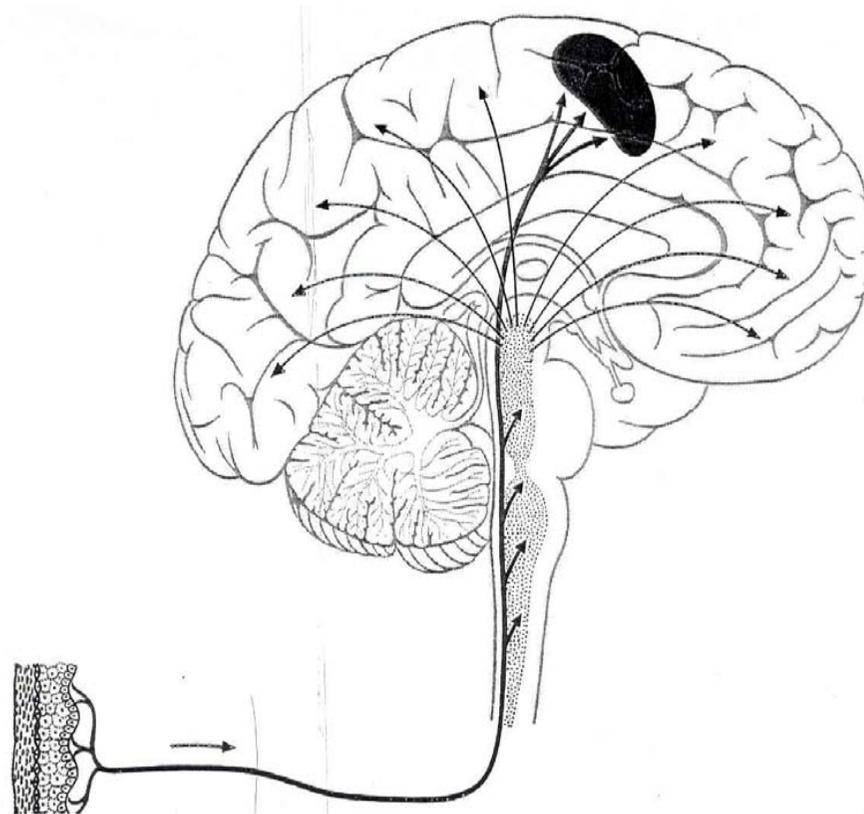


Organisation de la transmission nerveuse

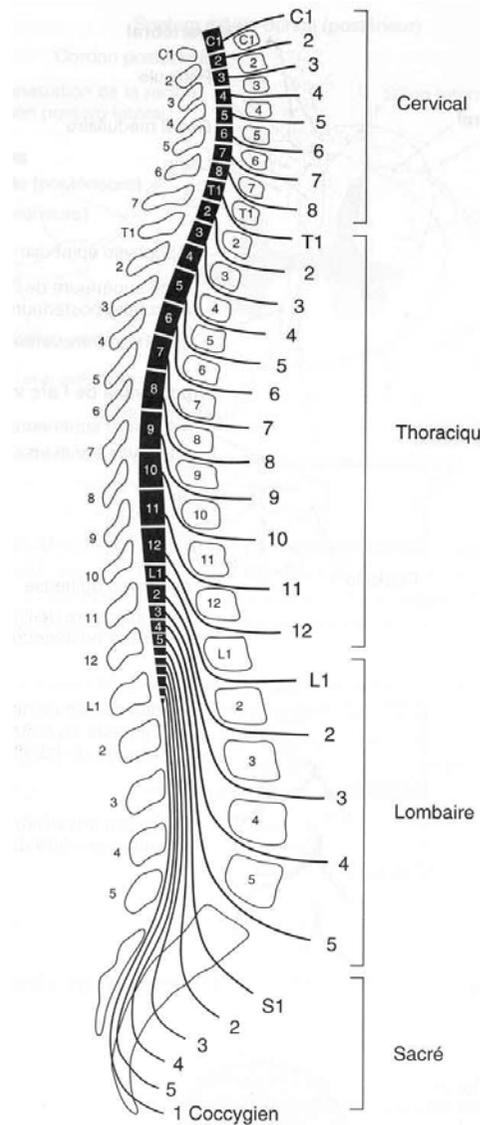


Activation réticulaire

- ◆ Via le thalamus
non spécifique



Nerfs spinaux

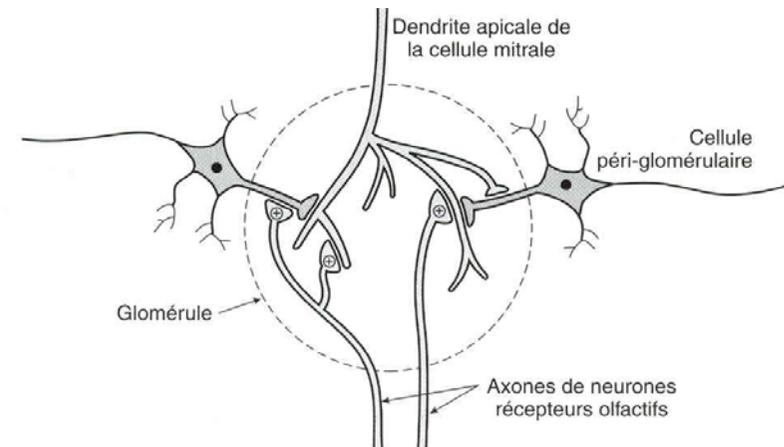


Les nerfs craniens

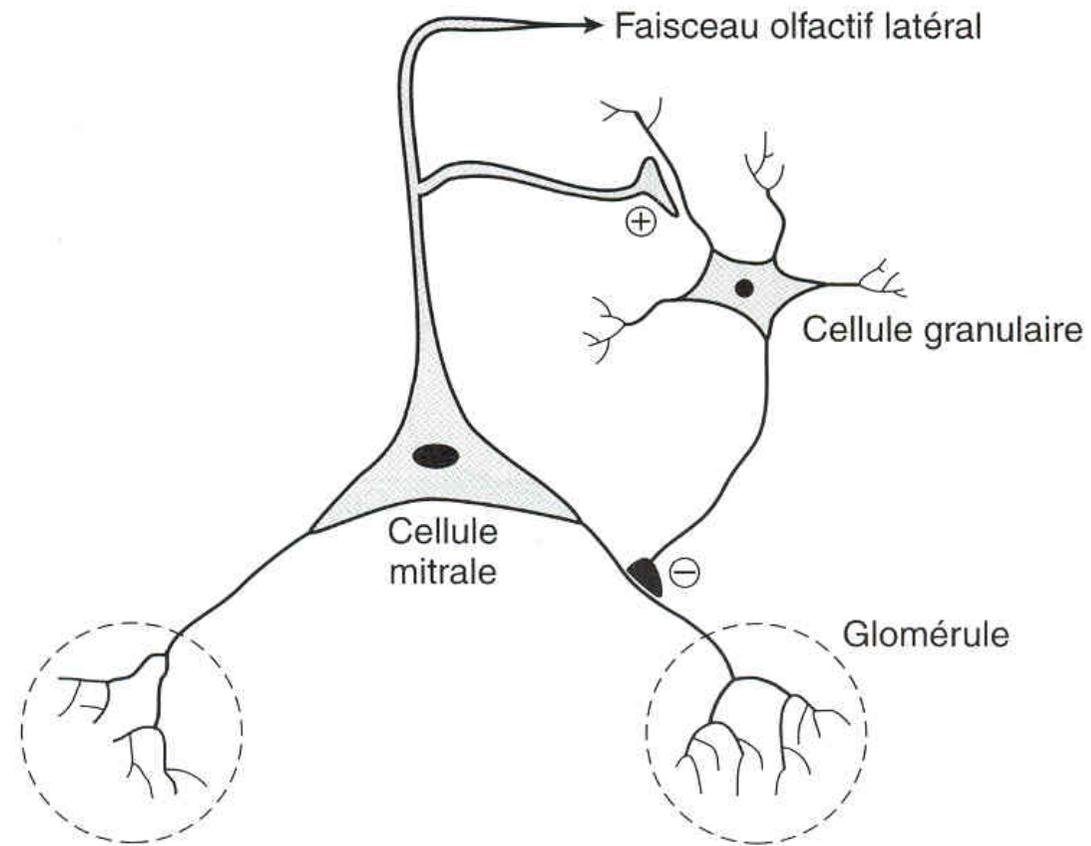
N°	Nom	Composante	Fonction	Localisation dans le SNC
I	Olfactif	Sensorielle	Olfaction	Télocéphale
II	Optique	Sensorielle	Vision	Diencephale
III	Oculo-moteur commun	Mixte	Motricité oculaire	Mésencéphale
IV	Pathétique	Motrice	Motricité oculaire	Mésencéphale
V	Trijumeau	Mixte	Sensibilité de la face de la bouche, mastication	Métencéphale
VI	Moteur oculaire externe	Motrice	Motricité oculaire	Métencéphale
VII	Facial	Mixte	Expression de la face, goût	Métencéphale
VIII	Vestibulo-cochléaire	Mixte	Équilibre, audition	Métencéphale
IX	Glossopharyngien	Mixte	Sensibilité du pharynx, bourgeons du goût et système vasculaire	Myélocéphale
X	Vague	Mixte	Contrôle végétatif et sensibilité	Myélocéphale
XI	Spinal accessoire	Motrice	Motricité du cou et de l'épaule	Myélocéphale
XII	Grand hypoglosse	Motrice	Motricité de la langue	Myélocéphale

Les glomérules du BO

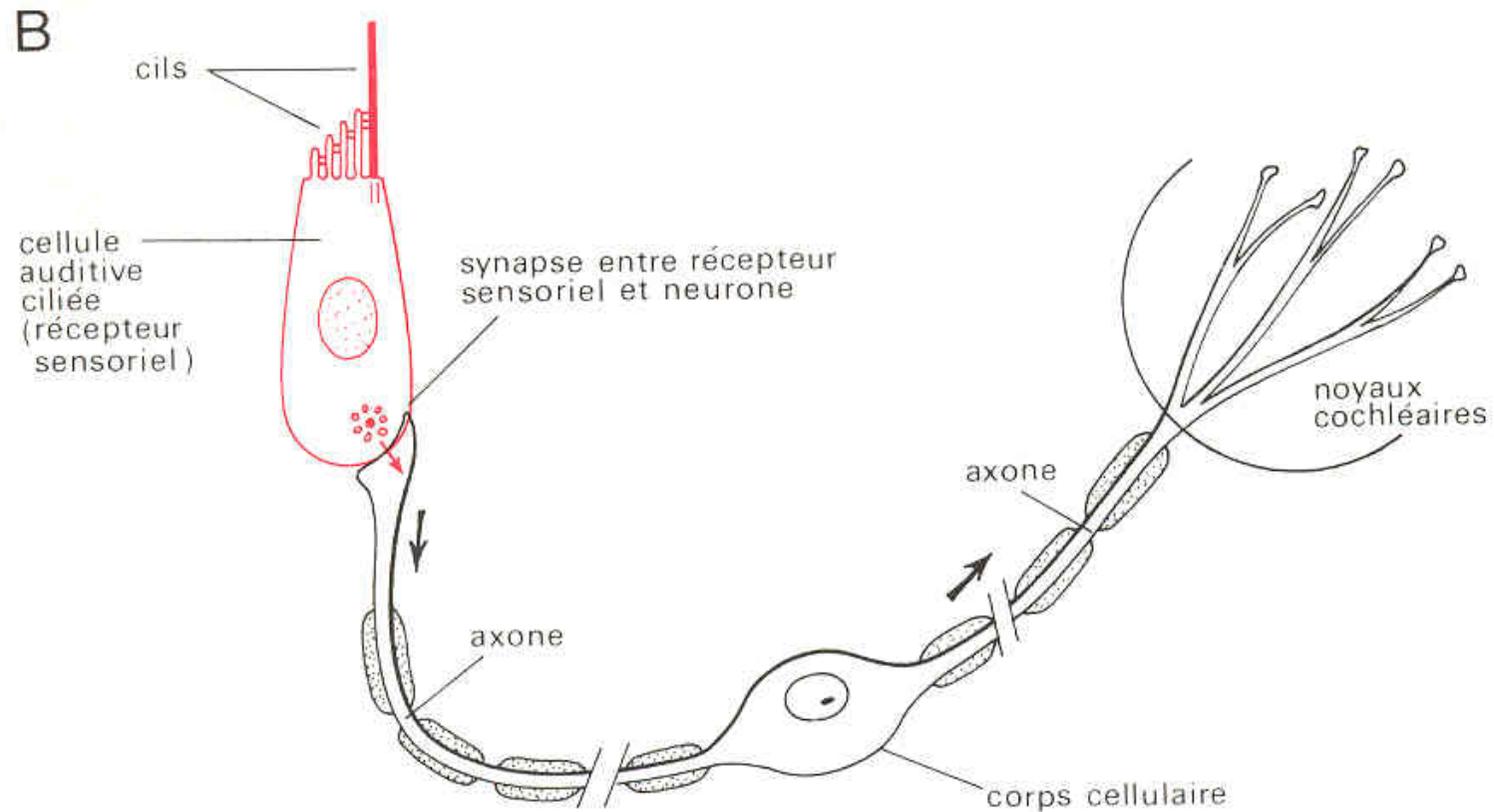
- ◆ les axones se terminent dans des zones spécialisées du bulbe olfactif, les glomérules (1900 chez le rat)
- ◆ ici, ils forment des synapses avec
 - des interneurones périglomulaires
 - Les neurones de transmission vers le cortex olfactif:
 - Les cellules **mitrales**
 - Les cellules à **panache**



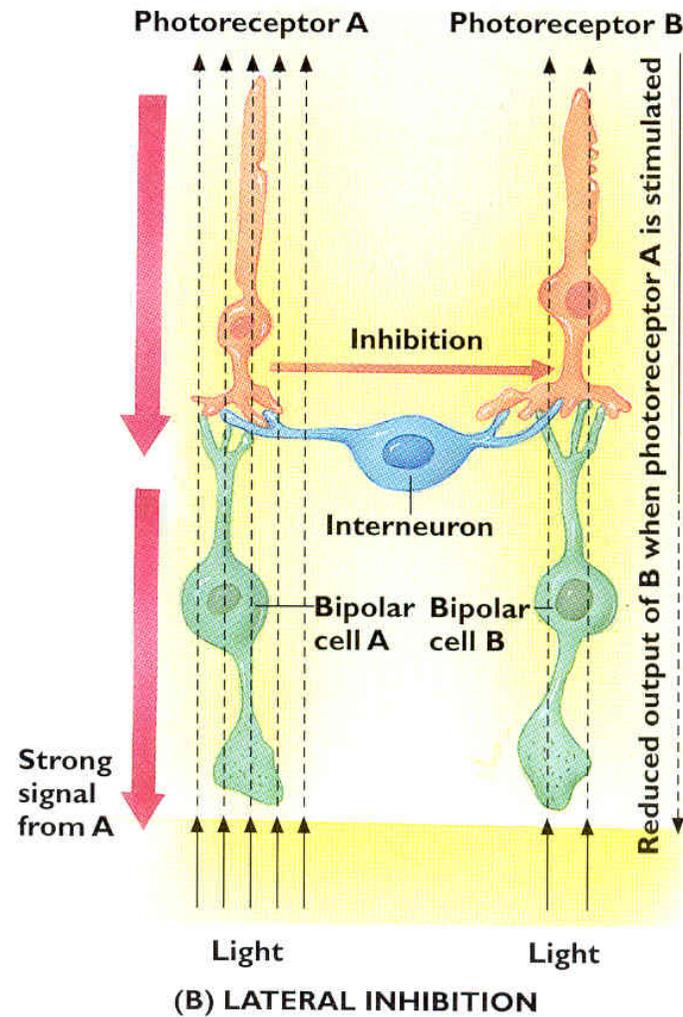
Circuits mitrales



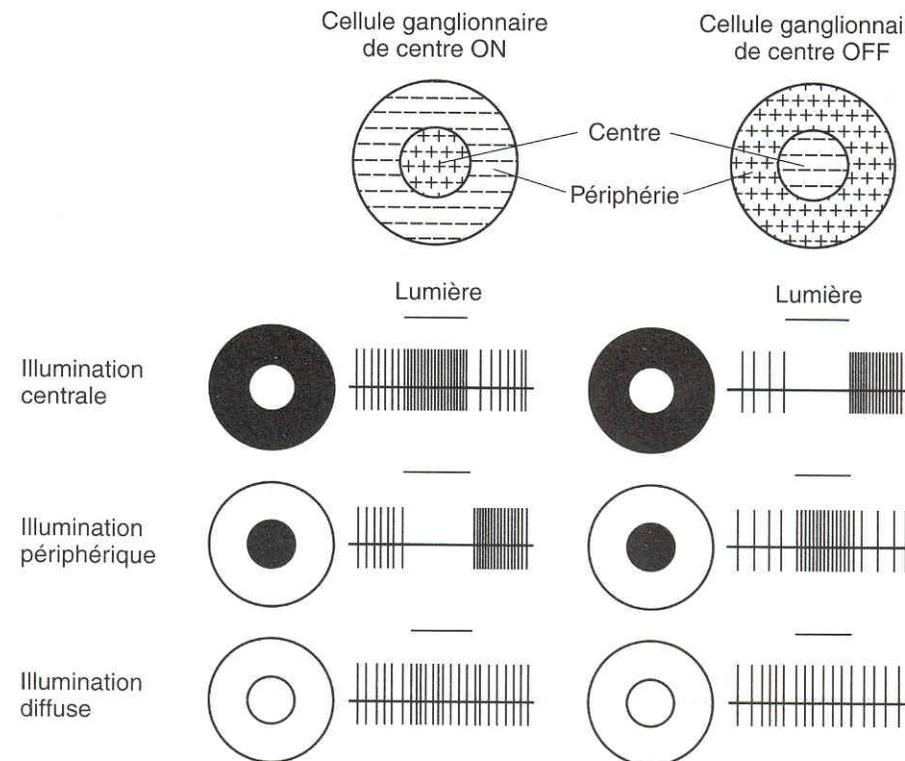
Synapse récepteur-neurone



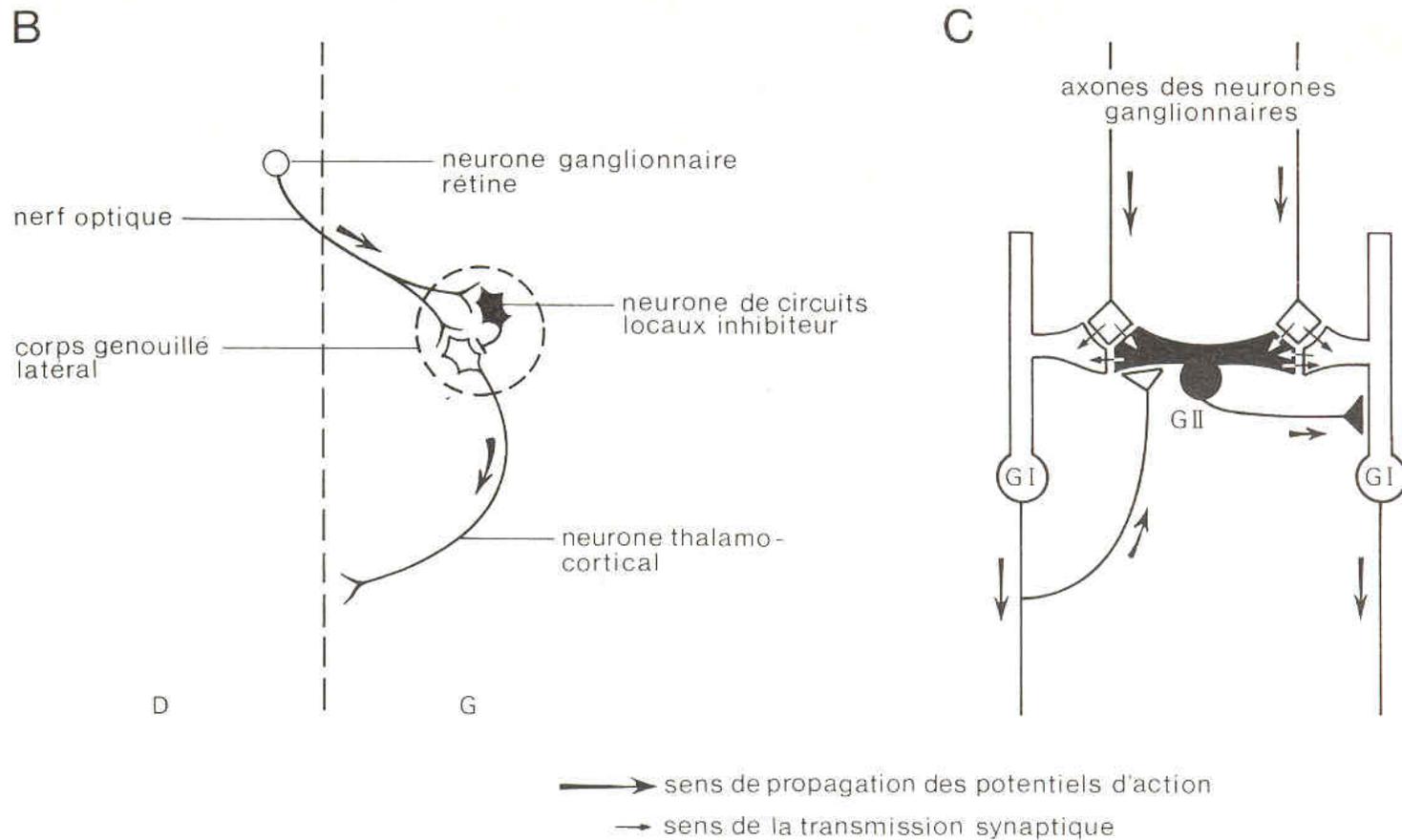
Inhibition latérale dans la rétine



Champs récepteurs

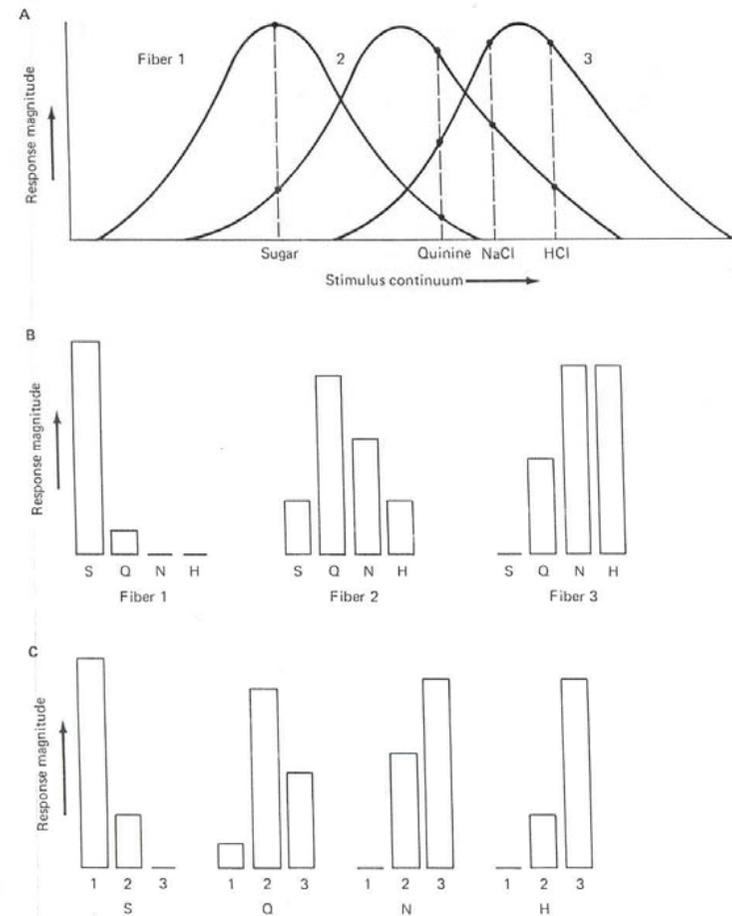


Circuits ganglionnaires



Discrimination qualitative (le goût)

- ◆ Réponse de trois fibres sur un continuum de stimulation



Activation corticale

