

Testi del Syllabus

Resp. Did.	BATTAGLINI PIERO PAOLO	Matricola: 003861
Docenti	BALLERINI LAURA, 4 CFU BATTAGLINI PIERO PAOLO, 3 CFU	
Anno offerta:	2019/2020	
Insegnamento:	898SM - NEUROFISIOLOGIA INTEGRATIVA	
Corso di studio:	SM54 - NEUROSCIENZE	
Anno regolamento:	2019	
CFU:	7	
Settore:	BIO/09	
Tipo Attività:	B - Caratterizzante	
Anno corso:	1	
Periodo:	Secondo Semestre	
Sede:	TRIESTE	



Testi in italiano

Lingua insegnamento

Inglese

Contenuti (Dipl.Sup.)

The course is organized in two independent modules, given by two different teachers, each of them expert in the particular one. The program is aimed at providing wide information on the more actual approaches to study the activity of the living brain and on fundamental aspects of neuronal integration, from the integrative processes which are carried on by neuronal membranes to neuronal networks, to sensory-motor integration and movement production.

Main topics which will be presented.

Part 1: Membrane biophysics and cell excitability. Brain waves generation and oscillatory mechanisms. Thalamo-cortical rhythms, spindle waves and delta waves. Role of particular membrane properties, such as voltage dependent ion channels, or synaptic properties. Role of voltage dependent ion channels. Thalamo-cortical rhythm.

Part 2: General organization of the spinal cord and spinal reflexes. Brainstem reflexes and function of the superior colliculus. Somaesthesia: coding of sensory information; physiological basis of perception. General organization of the cerebral cortex; primary and associative areas. General organization of motor systems.

Testi di riferimento

Kandel, Principles of Neuronal Science, Mc Graw-Hill
Hille "Ionic channels of excitable membranes" Sinauer ass.editors [second or third edition]. In particular from chapter 1 to 5.
Other reviews and papers: Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 1997. 20:185-215. J. Physiol. 1995;483;641-663. J. Physiol. 1993;468;669-691. J. Physiol. 1990;431;291-318 Physiol Rev 89: 847-885, 2009; Neuron, Vol. 20, 553-563, March, 1998. Neuron, Vol. 21, 9-12, July, 1998. Annu Rev. Physiol. 1996 58:299-327. PNAS 2004 vol. 101 no. 52 18195-18199. The Journal of Neuroscience, 1993, 13(8): 3284-3299. Cell Calcium 40 (2006) 97-114. Trends in Neurosciences, 2013, Vol. 36, No. 12 pp 738. Additional Selected scientific papers or other didactical material could be provided.

The presentation of the lectures and a collection of papers are provided

Obiettivi formativi	<p>The course aims to ensure that students acquire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Knowledge and understanding, possessing a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying the different, but fundamental, aspects of neuronal integration at several levels of the central nervous system. These will comprise different aspects, from the integrative processes which are carried on by neuronal membranes to neuronal networks, main aspect of sensory-motor integration, such as reflex and voluntary movement, till to the more actual approaches to study the activity of the living brain. 2) Applying knowledge and understanding, acquiring the theoretical basis for understanding the most basic procedures related to the acquisition of the most sophisticated biological information from a living brain. 3) Making judgment, acquiring a correct vision of the functioning of the nervous system, with particular emphasis on the basic processes of integration, both at cellular and systemic level. 4) Communication skills, getting used to the exhibition, in the classroom, of the concepts requested by the teacher, in a stimulated and interactive teaching environment. Students will always be urged to keep in mind the need for scientifically rigorous exposure and communication with colleagues and the general public. They will be stimulated to express themselves in a correct and essential language. 5) Learning skills. At the end of the course the students will possess knowledge and critical reading abilities to continue their training independently, adapting themselves to new knowledge and technologies in the understanding of the integrative processes acting in the brain.
Prerequisiti	<p>Basic knowledge of physics, chemistry and elementary mathematics. Good knowledge of neuroanatomy Knowledge in cell physiology Good knowledge of basic neurobiology</p>
Metodi didattici	<p>Lectures</p>
Modalità di verifica dell'apprendimento	<p>Students are required to take a final written examination (part 1) and an oral one (part 2). The written examination consists in a multiple choices test (true/false) and 2 open questions on the topic of the courses. The oral examination consists in a discussion of 20-30 min, during which the student is invited to describe and comment on topics covered in the course.</p>
Programma esteso	<p>The course is organized in two independent modules, given by two different teachers, each of them expert in the particular topic. The program is aimed at providing wide information on fundamental aspects of neuronal integration at several levels in the central nervous system, from the integrative processes which are carried on by neuronal membranes to neuronal networks, to sensory-motor integration and movement production, till to the more actual approaches to study the activity of the living brain</p> <p>Part 1: The main aim of these Lectures is to provide fundamentals in membrane biophysics and in the mechanisms characterizing cell excitability; to translate single cell knowledge towards rules governing small networks behavior in more complex systems. The focus will be on brain waves generation and neuronal mechanisms sustaining such activities, from neuronal membrane to neuronal networks. Oscillatory mechanisms: cellular and network analysis of oscillatory neural systems. Thalamo-cortical rhythms, spindle waves and delta waves, contribution of thalamic neuron properties and circuits. Recent published experimental evidences will be presented within the framework of theoretical concepts sustaining brain waves mechanisms. At a cellular level experimental evidence supporting the role of particular membrane properties, such as voltage dependent ion channels, or synaptic properties, such as microcircuit organization enabling oscillating activities in cortical networks reflected in EEG activities will be addressed and presented. In particular the following systems will be addressed: Oscillatory mechanisms: cellular and synaptic contributions (network driven rhythmicity vs pacemaker driven one). Voltage dependent ion channels: calcium channels (HVA and LVA) with particular attention to I_t; IK_{Ca};</p>

ICAN; Ih; IIR; IAHP (BK and SK) and others Thalamo-cortical rhythm. Part 2: Spinal reflexes: monosynaptic reflex and general organization of the spinal cord. Brainstem reflexes: vestibular reflexes, orienting reflex. Stability of visual perception. Somaesthesia: overview of sensory modalities and receptors, sensory transduction, cutaneous mechanoreceptors, receptive field, coding of stimulus intensity and duration, tactile acuity, lemniscal and spino-thalamic pathways; primary sensory area, coding of stimulus location and modality. Cerebral cortex: functional subdivisions, Brodman's areas, cortical columns, maturation of the cerebral cortex, cortical plasticity, primary and association areas. Voluntary movement: kinds of movement and their control, motor equivalence, overall organization of the motor systems, pyramidal tract, primary motor cortex, premotor areas, working memory, mirror neurons, functional streams, action and perception, timing for motor production. Basal ganglia and cerebellum: relation of basal ganglia with the cerebral cortex, direct and indirect pathways, disorders of the basal ganglia, functional organization of the cerebellum, input and output pathways, disorders of the cerebellum. Pain: peripheral mechanisms, central pathways and cortical localization. Central control of pain.



Testi in inglese

English

The course is organized in two independent modules, given by two different teachers, each of them expert in the particular one. The program is aimed at providing wide information on the more actual approaches to study the activity of the living brain and on fundamental aspects of neuronal integration, from the integrative processes which are carried on by neuronal membranes to neuronal networks, to sensory-motor integration and movement production.

Main topics which will be presented.

Part 1: Membrane biophysics and cell excitability. Brain waves generation and oscillatory mechanisms. Thalamo-cortical rhythms, spindle waves and delta waves. Role of particular membrane properties, such as voltage dependent ion channels, or synaptic properties. Role of voltage dependent ion channels. Thalamo-cortical rhythm.

Part 2: General organization of the spinal cord and spinal reflexes. Brainstem reflexes and function of the superior colliculus. Somaesthesia: coding of sensory information; physiological basis of perception. General organization of the cerebral cortex; primary and associative areas. General organization of motor systems.

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The presentation of the lectures and a collection of papers are provided

The course aims to ensure that students acquire:

1) Knowledge and understanding, possessing a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying the different, but fundamental, aspects of neuronal integration at several levels of the central nervous system. These will comprise different aspects, from the integrative processes which are carried on by neuronal membranes to neuronal networks, main aspect of sensory-motor integration, such as reflex and

voluntary movement, till to the more actual approaches to study the activity of the living brain.

2) Applying knowledge and understanding, acquiring the theoretical basis for understanding the most basic procedures related to the acquisition of the most sophisticated biological information from a living brain.

3) Making judgment, acquiring a correct vision of the functioning of the nervous system, with particular emphasis on the basic processes of integration, both at cellular and systemic level.

4) Communication skills, getting used to the exhibition, in the classroom, of the concepts requested by the teacher, in a stimulated and interactive teaching environment. Students will always be urged to keep in mind the need for scientifically rigorous exposure and communication with colleagues and the general public. They will be stimulated to express themselves in a correct and essential language.

5) Learning skills. At the end of the course the students will possess knowledge and critical reading abilities to continue their training independently, adapting themselves to new knowledge and technologies in the understanding of the integrative processes acting in the brain.

Basic knowledge of physics, chemistry and elementary mathematics.
Good knowledge of neuroanatomy
Knowledge in cell physiology
Good knowledge of basic neurobiology

Lectures

Students are required to take a final written examination (parts 1 and 2) and an oral one (part 3). The written examination consists in a multiple choices test (true/false) and 2 open questions on the topic of the courses. The oral examination consists in a discussion of 20-30 min, during which the student is invited to describe and comment on topics covered in the course.

The course is organized in two independent modules, given by two different teachers, each of them expert in the particular topic. The program is aimed at providing wide information on fundamental aspects of neuronal integration at several levels in the central nervous system, from the integrative processes which are carried on by neuronal membranes to neuronal networks, to sensory-motor integration and movement production, till to the more actual approaches to study the activity of the living brain

Part 1: The main aim of these Lectures is to provide fundamentals in membrane biophysics and in the mechanisms characterizing cell excitability; to translate single cell knowledge towards rules governing small networks behavior in more complex systems. The focus will be on brain waves generation and neuronal mechanisms sustaining such activities, from neuronal membrane to neuronal networks. Oscillatory mechanisms: cellular and network analysis of oscillatory neural systems. Thalamo-cortical rhythms, spindle waves and delta waves, contribution of thalamic neuron properties and circuits. Recent published experimental evidences will be presented within the framework of theoretical concepts sustaining brain waves mechanisms. At a cellular level experimental evidence supporting the role of particular membrane properties, such as voltage dependent ion channels, or synaptic properties, such as microcircuit organization enabling oscillating activities in cortical networks reflected in EEG activities will be addressed and presented. In particular the following systems will be addressed: Oscillatory mechanisms: cellular and synaptic contributions (network driven rhythmicity vs pacemaker driven one). Voltage dependent ion channels: calcium channels (HVA and LVA) with particular attention to I_t ; I_{KCa} ; I_{CAN} ; I_h ; I_{IR} ; I_{AHP} (BK and SK) and others Thalamo-cortical rhythm.

Part 2: Spinal reflexes: monosynaptic reflex and general organization of the spinal cord. Brainstem reflexes: vestibular reflexes, orienting reflex. Stability of visual perception. Somaesthesia: overview of sensory modalities and receptors, sensory transduction, cutaneous mechanoreceptors, receptive field, coding of stimulus intensity and duration, tactile acuity, lemniscal and spino-thalamic pathways; primary sensory area, coding of stimulus location and modality. Cerebral cortex:

functional subdivisions, Brodman's areas, cortical columns, maturation of the cerebral cortex, cortical plasticity, primary and association areas. Voluntary movement: kinds of movement and their control, motor equivalence, overall organization of the motor systems, pyramidal tract, primary motor cortex, premotor areas, working memory, mirror neurons, functional streams, action and perception, timing for motor production. Basal ganglia and cerebellum: relation of basal ganglia with the cerebral cortex, direct and indirect pathways, disorders of the basal ganglia, functional organization of the cerebellum, input and output pathways, disorders of the cerebellum. Pain: peripheral mechanisms, central pathways and cortical localization. Central control of pain