

Objectives

1. Discuss histology of cardiac muscle tissue.

2. Discuss action potential and contraction of contractile fibers.

3. Describe electrocardiogram as well as the cardiac cycle.

(Pages 702-718, 720-726of the reference).

THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: THE HEART

The **heart contributes to homeostasis** by pumping blood through blood vessels to the tissues of the body to deliver oxygen and nutrients and remove wastes.

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The cardiovascular system consists of the blood, the heart, and blood vessels.

مع بیجتوی الما علی خلایا دم حراد دبیفاء و بروتینات و صفایخ رمویه

HISTOLOGY OF CARDIAC MUSCLE TISSUE

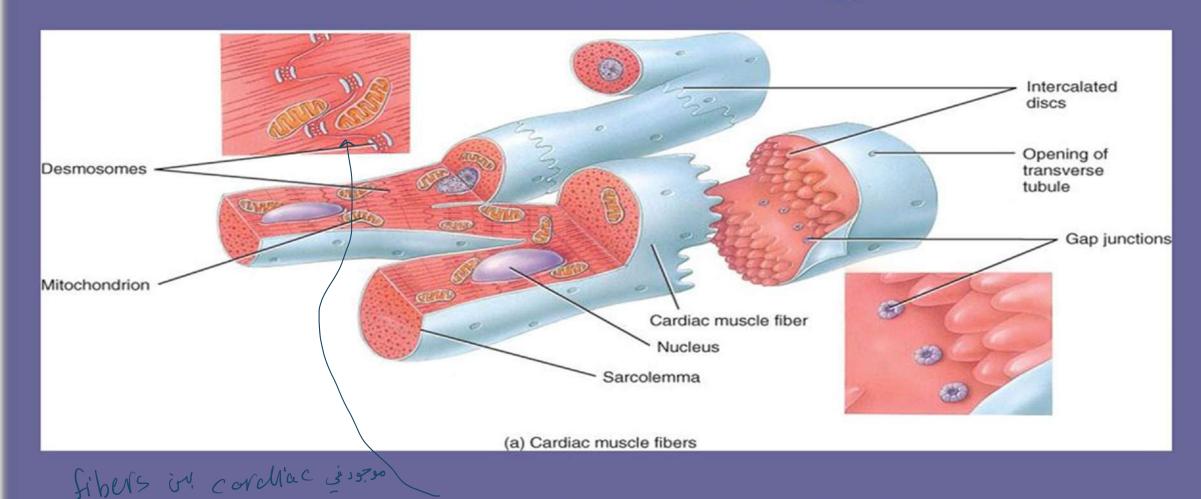
Contraction vie cordict skelder virtes

- ➤ Compared with skeletal muscle fibers, cardiac muscle fibers are shorter in length. They also exhibit branching, which gives individual cardiac muscle fibers a "stair-step" appearance.
- Cardiac muscle fibers connect to neighboring fibers by intercalated discs, which contain desmosomes, which hold the fibers together, and gap junctions, which allow muscle action potentials to conduct from one muscle fiber to its neighbors.
- Gap unit. junctions allow the entire myocardium of the atria or the ventricles to contract as a single, coordinated.

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Cardiac Muscle Histology

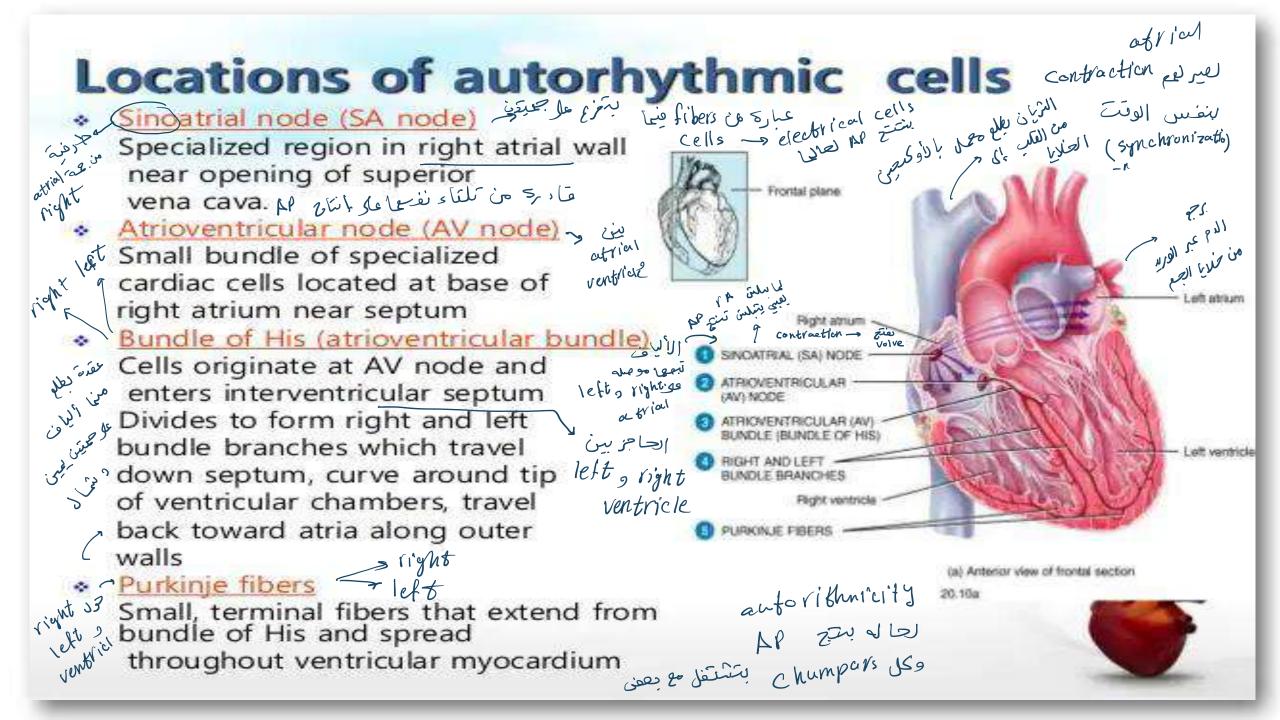


 Branching, intercalated discs with gap junctions, involuntary, striated, single central nucleus per cell

- ✓ An inherent and rhythmical electrical activity is the reason for the heart's lifelong beat.
- ✓ The **source of this electrical activity** is a network of specialized cardiac muscle fibers called **autorhythmic fibers** because they are **self-excitable**.
- Autorhythmic fibers repeatedly generate action potentials that trigger heart contractions.

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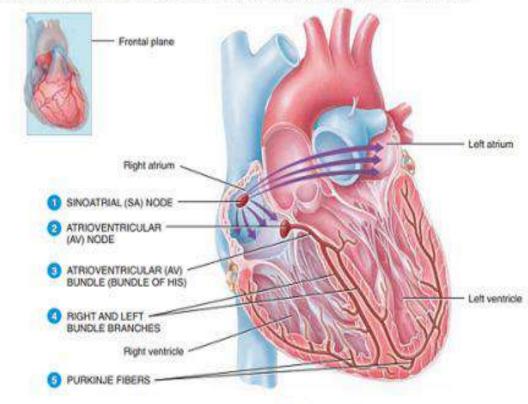
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- 1. They act as a pacemaker (electrical excitation that causes contraction of the heart).
- 2. They form the cardiac conduction system.
- 3. Cardiac action potentials propagate through the conduction system in the following sequence:
- Cardiac excitation normally begins in the sinoatrial (SA) node.

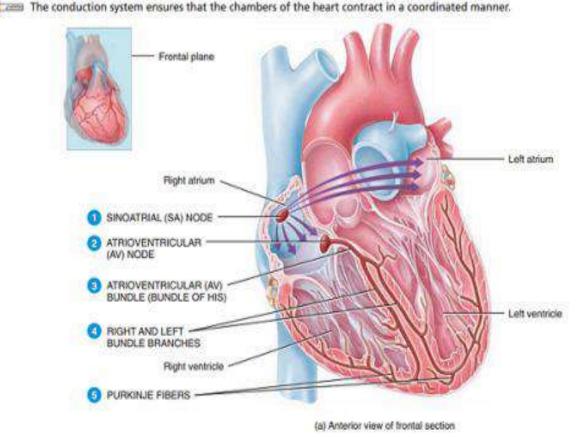
Figure 20.10 The conduction system of the heart. Autorhythmic fibers in the SA node, located in the right atrial wall (a), act as the heart's pacemaker, initiating cardiac action potentials (b) that cause contraction of the heart's chambers.

The conduction system ensures that the chambers of the heart contract in a coordinated manner.



- resting potential. Rather, they repeatedly depolarize to threshold spontaneously. The spontaneous depolarization is a pacemaker potential.
- When the pacemaker potential reaches threshold, it triggers an action potential. Each action potential from the SA node propagates throughout both atria via gap junctions in the intercalated discs of atrial muscle fibers. Following the action potential, the two atria contract at the same time.

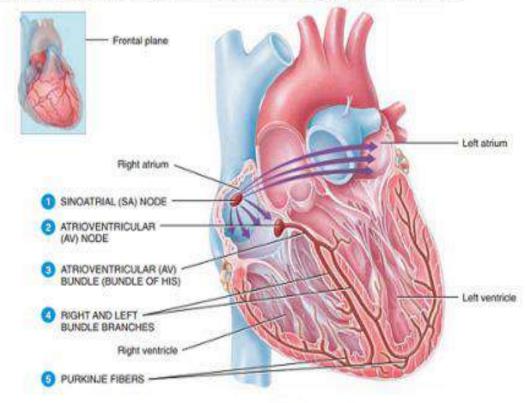
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- By conducting along atrial muscle fibers, the action potential reaches the atrioventricular (AV) node.
- At the AV node, the action potential slows considerably as a result of various differences in cell structure in the AV node. This delay provides time for the atria to empty their blood into the ventricles.

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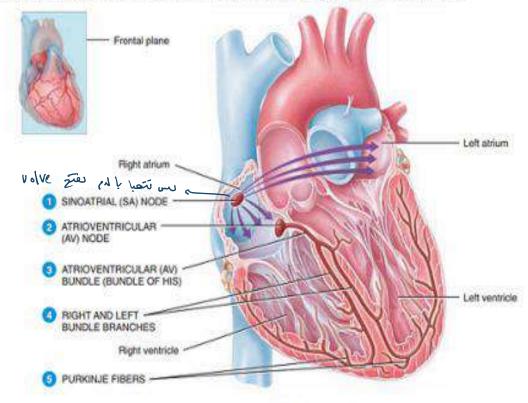


(a) Anterior view of frontal section

- From the AV node, the action potential enters the atrioventricular (AV) bundle. This bundle is the only site where action potentials can conduct from the atria to the ventricles.
- After propagating through the AV bundle, the action potential enters both the right and left bundle branches.

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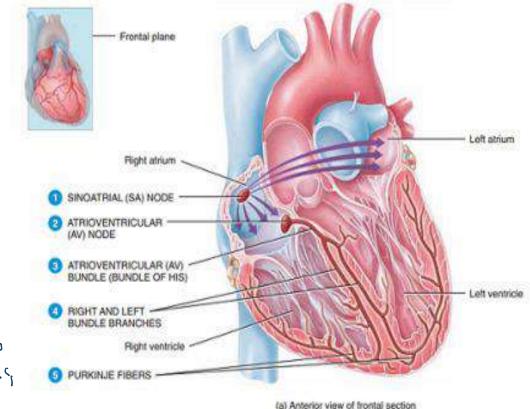


(a) Anterior view of frontal section

 Finally, the large-diameter Purkinje fibers rapidly conduct the action potential beginning at the apex of the heart upward to the remainder of the ventricular myocardium. Then the ventricles contract, pushing the blood upward toward the semilunar valves.

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Ventricular contraction (depolarisation) systole = atrialrelaxation (repolarisation) diasto

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cardiac nueste fibre

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contractile fibre

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autorythmic fibres is taken will AP u

رع الله resting-membrane potential عالمة -

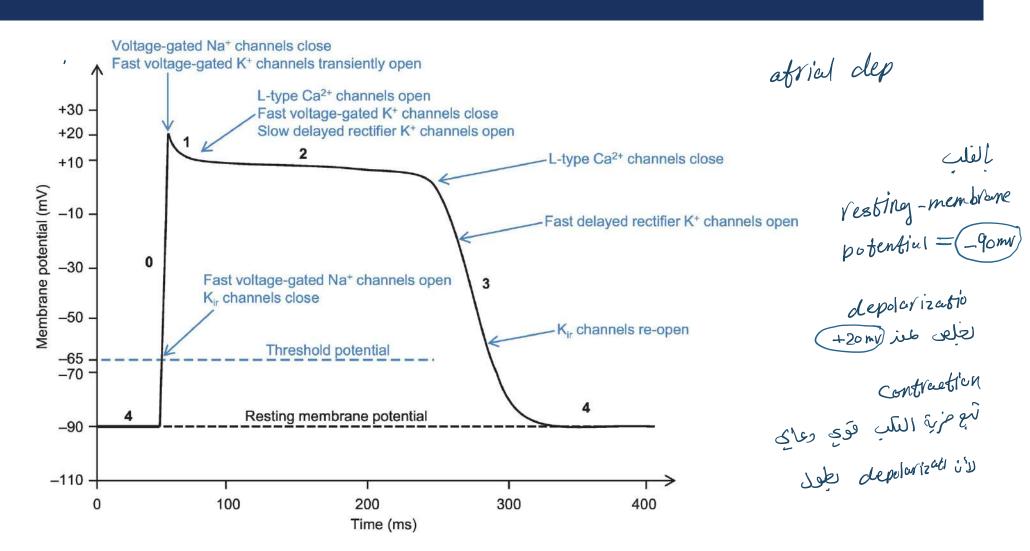
-90 mV

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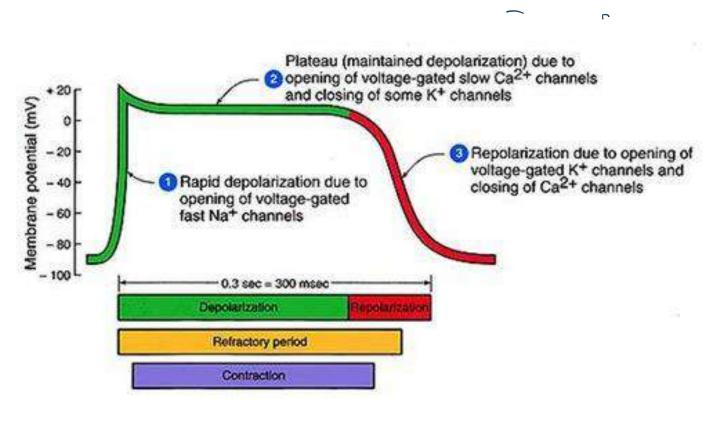
ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS



ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS

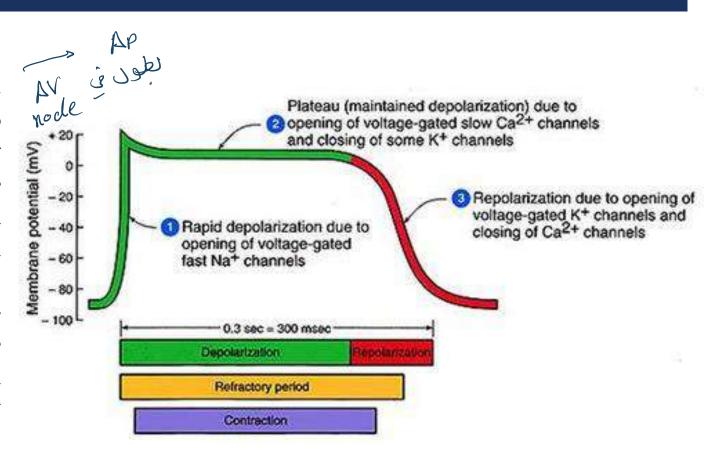
Depolarization: Unlike

autorhythmic fibers, contractile fibers have a stable resting membrane potential that is close to -90 mV. When a contractile fiber is brought to threshold by an action potential from neighboring fibers, its voltage-gated fast Na ion channels open. Inflow of Na ions down the electrochemical gradient produces a rapid depolarization. Within few milliseconds, the fast Na ion channels automatically inactivate and Na ions inflow decreases.



ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS

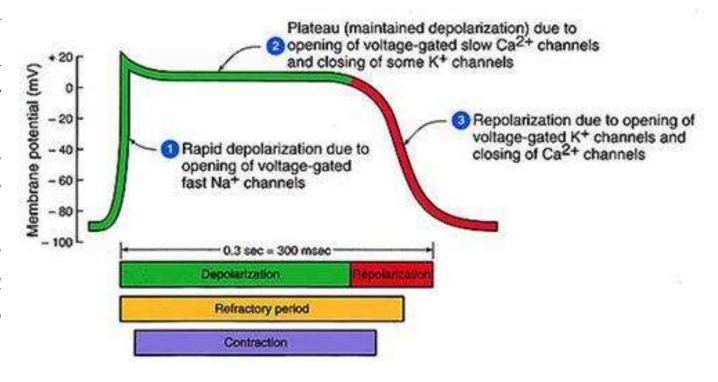
* Plateau: A period of maintained depolarization. It is due in part to opening of voltage-gated slow calcium ions channels in the sarcolemma. The increased calcium ions concentration in the cytosol ultimately **triggers contraction**. Several different types of voltagegated potassium ions channels are also found in the sarcolemma of a contractile fiber (calcium ions inflow just balances potassium ions outflow).



غربی می نی العلب عالیه و رخود می در وطر عای ... معمل و بری معتق ۸ بیلین ۷۲ مانی

ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS

* Repolarization: After a delay (which is particularly prolonged in cardiac muscle), additional voltage-gated potassium ions channels open. Outflow of potassium ions restores the negative resting membrane potential (-90 mV). At the same time, the calcium channels in the sarcolemma and the sarcoplasmic reticulum are closing, which also contributes to repolarization.



ACTION POTENTIAL AND CONTRACTION OF CONTRACTILE FIBERS

- The **mechanism of contraction** is <u>similar</u> in cardiac and skeletal muscle:
- As calcium concentration rises inside a contractile fiber, calcium ion binds to the regulatory protein troponin, which allows the actin and myosin filaments to begin sliding past one another, and tension starts to develop.
- * Substances that alter the movement of calcium ions through slow calcium ions channels influence the strength of heart contractions. Epinephrine, for example, increases contraction force by enhancing calcium ions flow into the cytosol.
- <u>In muscle</u>, **the refractory period** is the time interval during which a second contraction cannot be triggered. The refractory period of <u>a cardiac muscle</u> fiber lasts longer than the contraction itself. As a result, another contraction cannot begin until relaxation is well under way. **Their pumping function depends on alternating contraction (when they eject blood) and relaxation (when they refill).**

ATP PRODUCTION IN CARDIAC MUSCLE

In contrast to skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle produces little of the ATP it needs by anaerobic cellular respiration.

• عضلة القلب تعتمد بشكل شبه كامل على التنفس الهوائي لإنتاج الطاقة لضمان عملها المستمر في المقابل ، العضلات الهيكلية لديها مرونة أكبر ، حيث يمكنها استخدام التنفس اللاهوائي لتلبية احتياجات الطاقة في الحالات الطارئة أو أثناء النشاط الشديد .

Cardiac muscle fibers use several fuels to power mitochondrial ATP production. In a person at rest, the heart's ATP comes mainly from oxidation of fatty acids (60%) and glucose (35%), with smaller contributions from lactic acid, amino acids, and ketone bodies. **During exercise**, the heart's use of lactic acid, produced by actively contracting skeletal muscles, rises.

Triglycerides/

Ketone bodies

Glucose

Amino acids

Acetyl-CoA

مرد الكن المحلومة ال