

FISIOLOGIA GERAL

INTRODUÇÃO

FISIOLOGIA

- **Fisiologia**

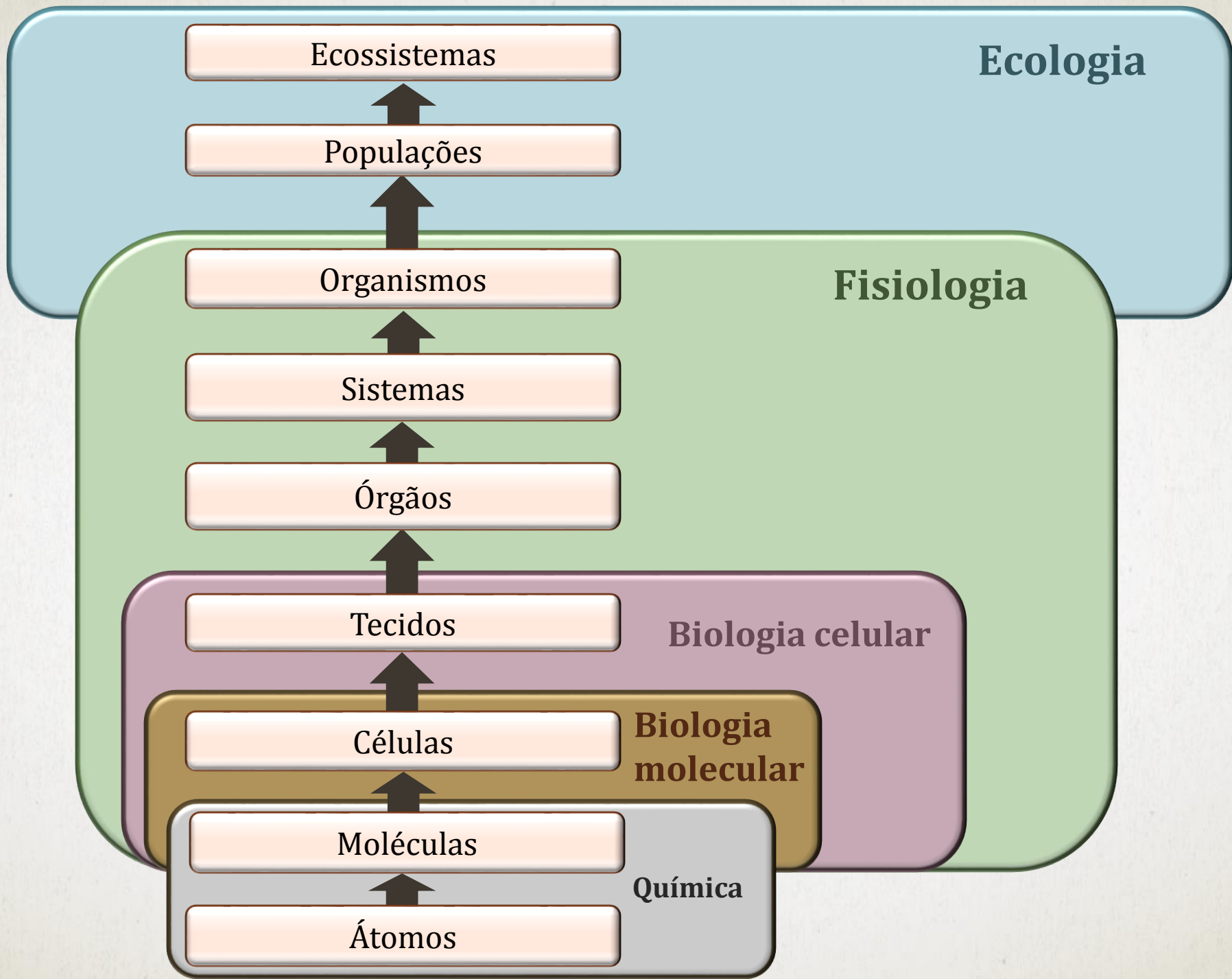
(do grego *physis* = natureza, função ou funcionamento; e *logos* = estudo)

- A fisiologia:

- estuda as funções mecânicas, físicas e bioquímicas nos seres vivos.
- estuda o funcionamento do organismo como um todo

A fisiologia é dividida em:

- fisiologia animal
 - fisiologia vegetal
 - fisiologia humana
-



FISIOLOGIA GERAL: INTRODUÇÃO

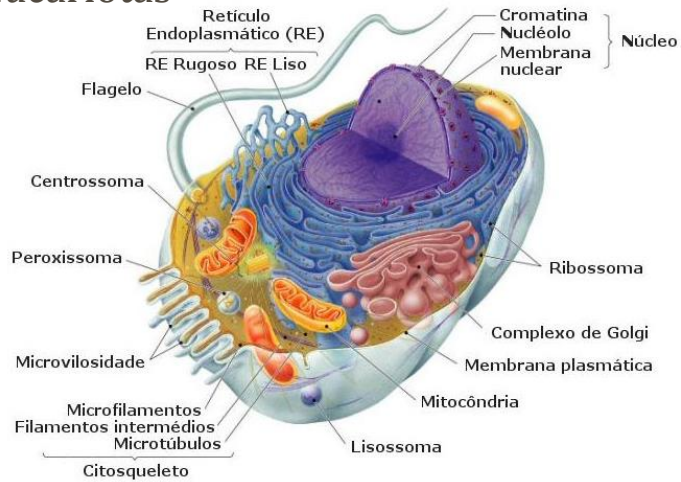
- Compartimentos do organismo:
 - Fluido intracelular e extracelular
 - Balanço hídrico
 - Mecanismos de regulação do organismo
 - Sistema nervoso
 - Sistema endócrino
-

FISIOLOGIA GERAL: INTRODUÇÃO

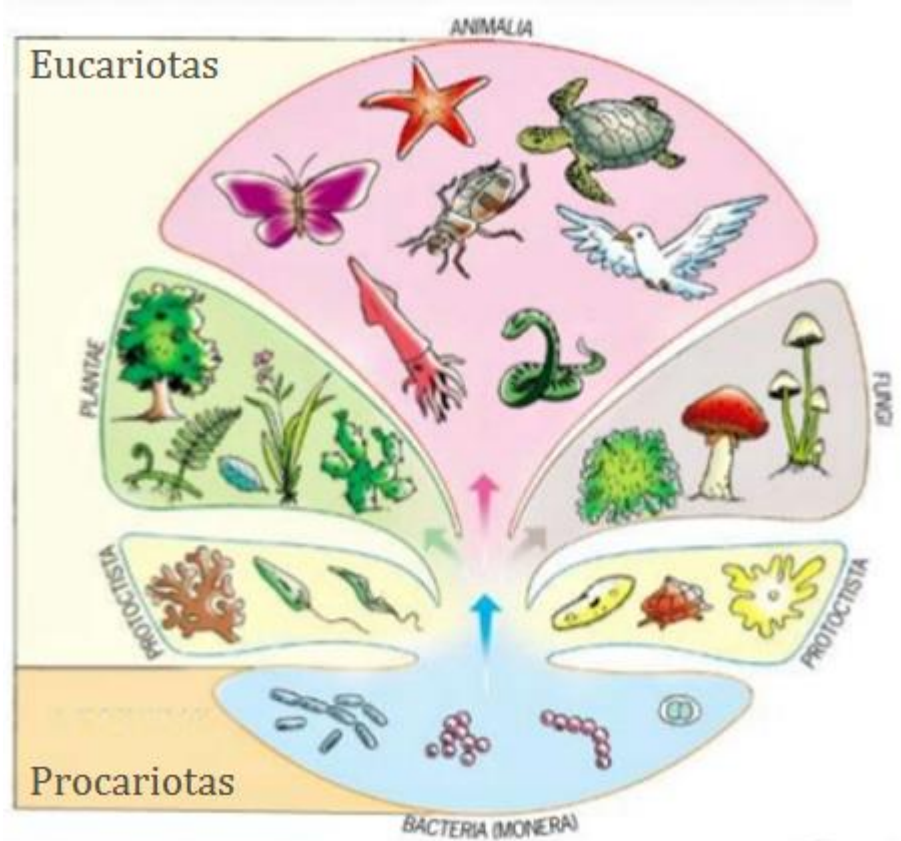
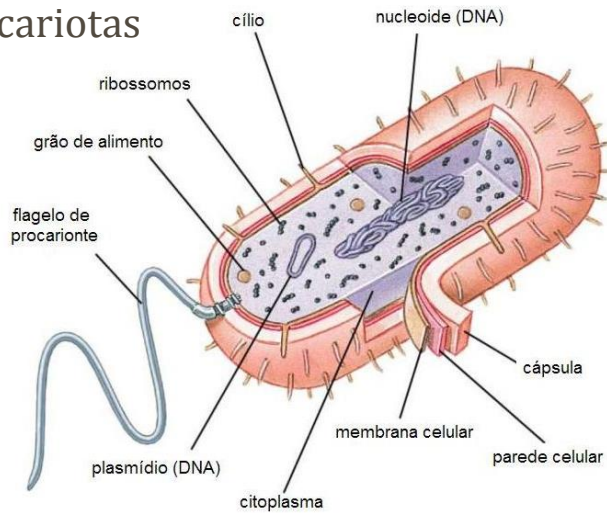
- Compartimentos do organismo:
 - Fluido intracelular e extracelular
 - Balanço hídrico
- Mecanismos de regulação do organismo
 - Sistema nervoso
 - Sistema endócrino

ORGANISMOS VIVENTES

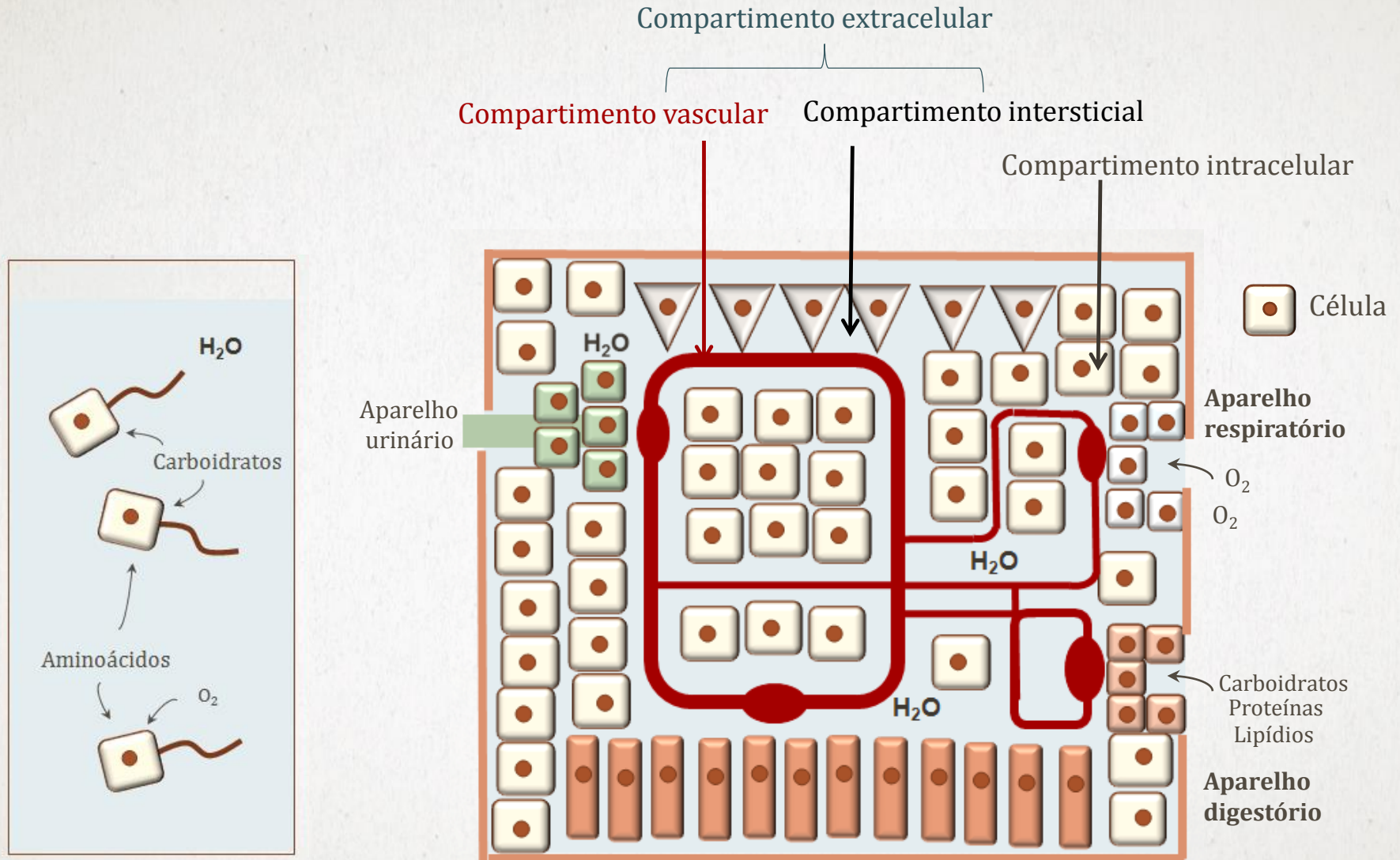
Eucariotas



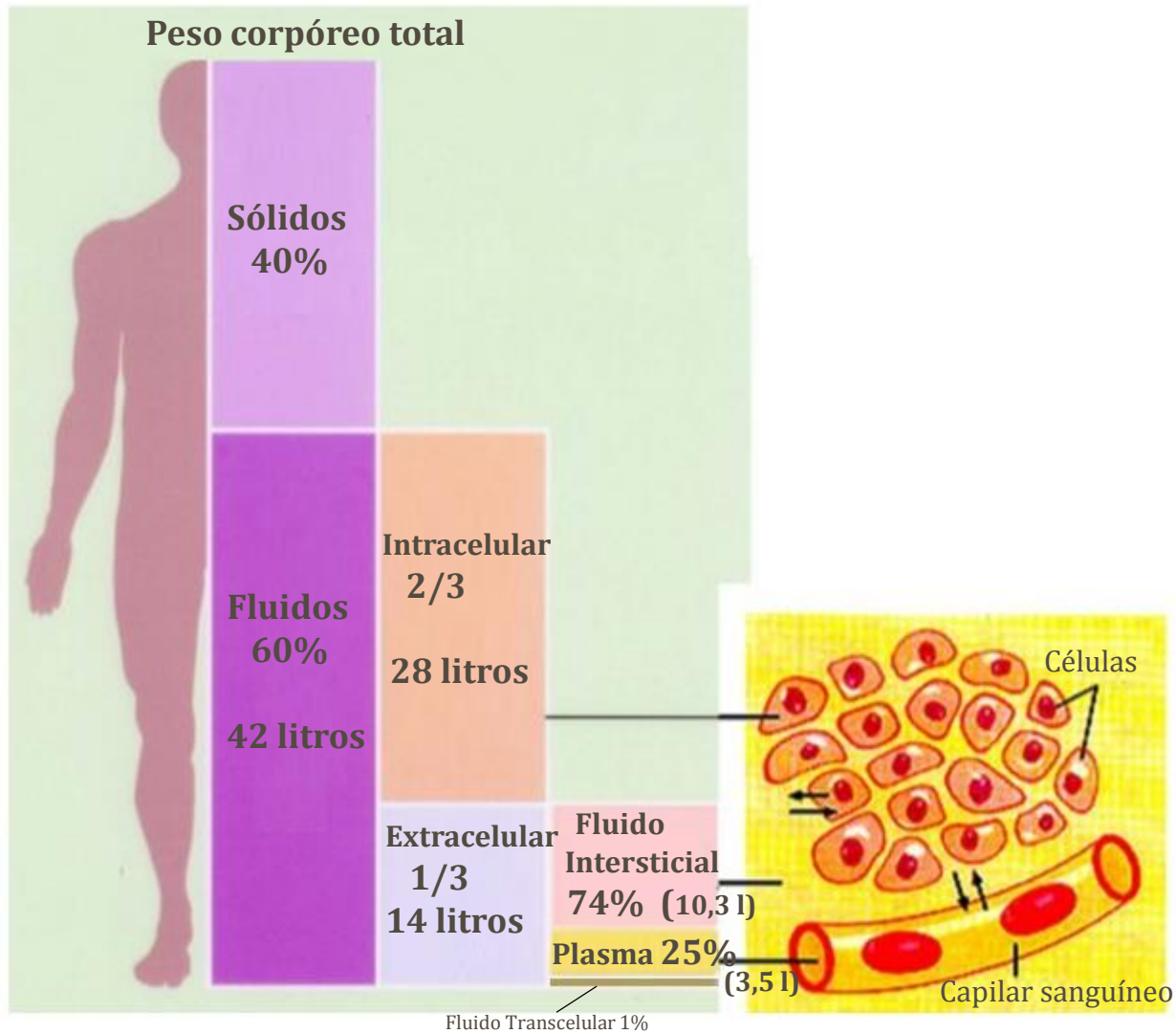
Procariontas



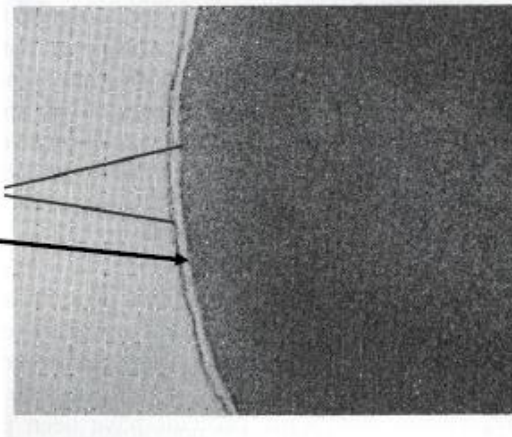
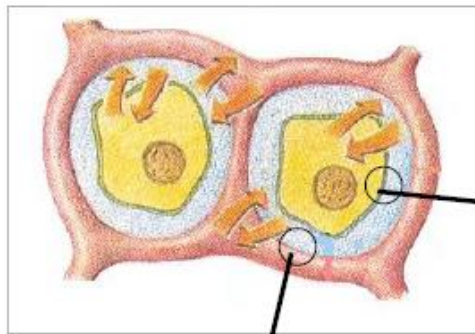
COMPARTIMENTOS DO ORGANISMO MULTICELULAR



DISTRIBUIÇÃO DOS FLUIDOS NO ORGANISMO



MEMBRANA PLASMÁTICA E CAPILAR FENESTRADO



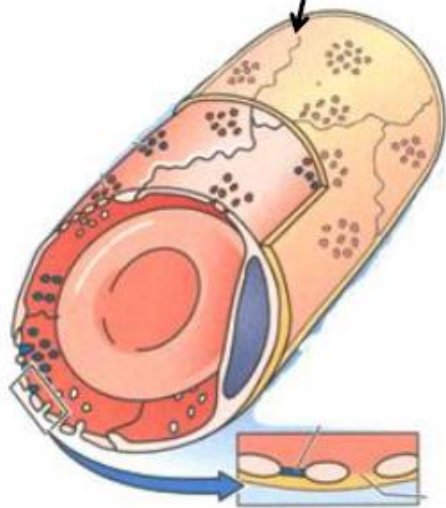
Membrana plasmática

Separa o fluido intracelular do fluido intersticial

Permeável a:

- Sustâncias lipossolúveis
- H₂O

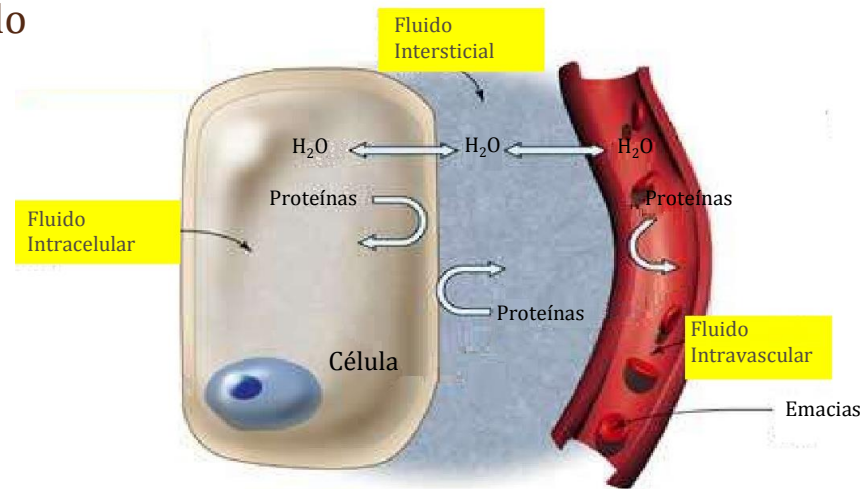
Outra substâncias requerem mecanismos de transporte específicos



Capilar fenestrado
Separa o fluido intersticial do plasma

Permeável a:
-Micromoléculas

Não permite passagem de macromoléculas



Fluido Intersticial

H₂O

Proteínas

Fluido Intracelular

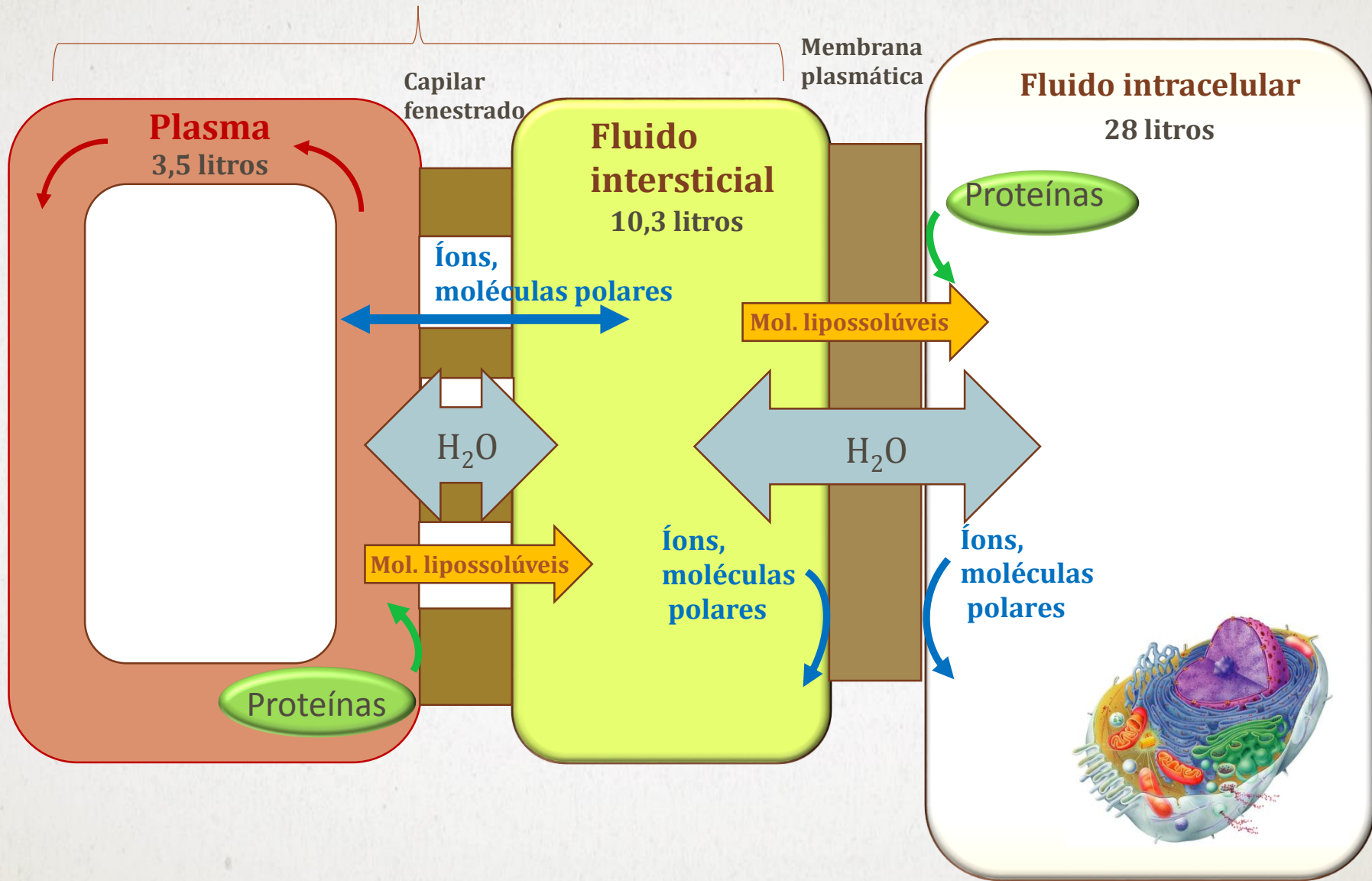
Célula

Proteínas

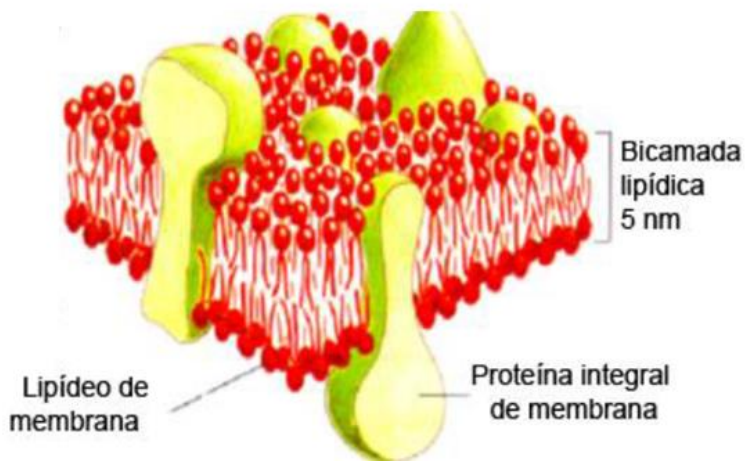
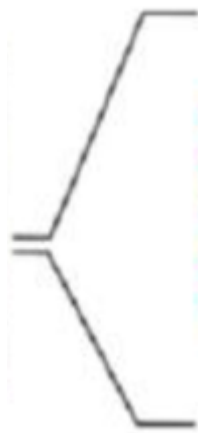
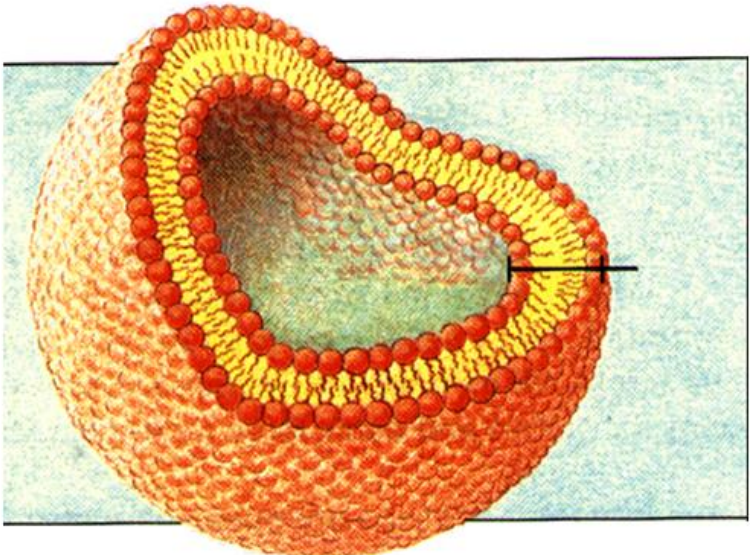
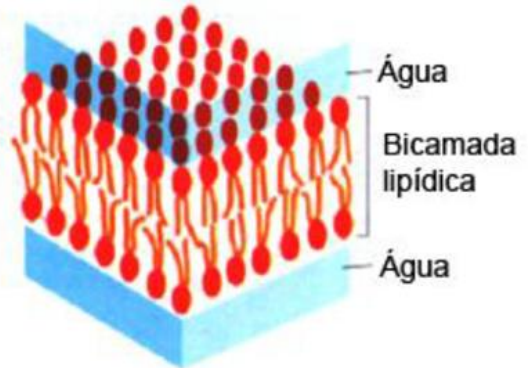
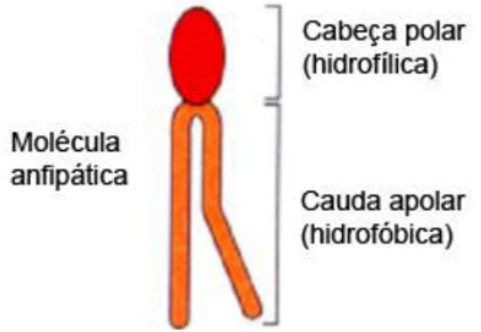
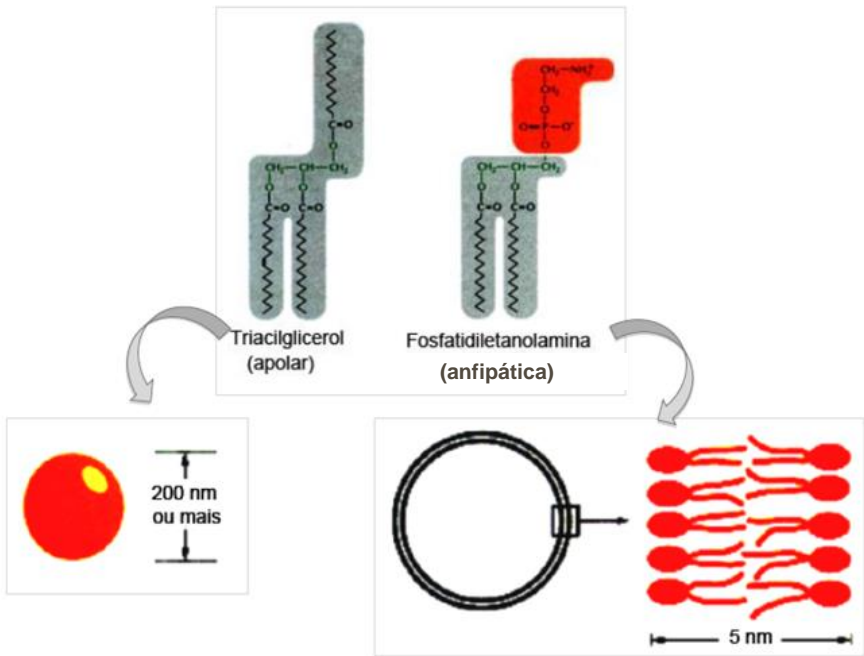
Fluido Intravascular

Emácias

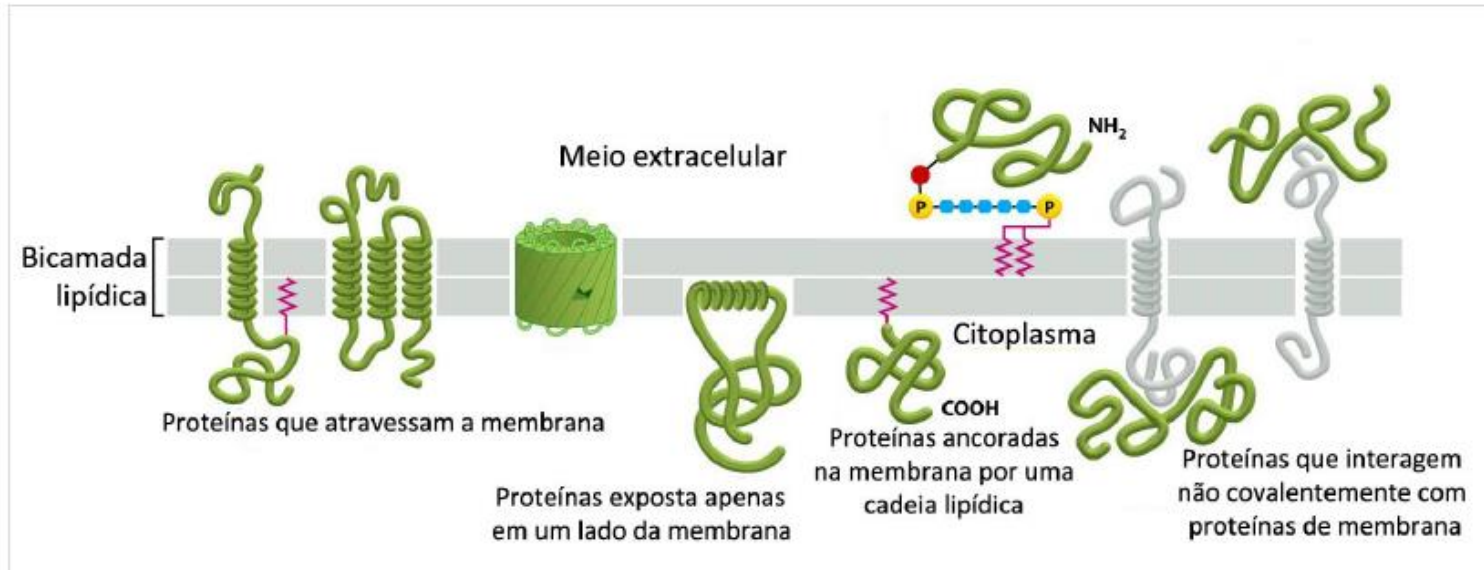
Fluido extracelular



MEMBRANA PLASMÁTICA



PROTEÍNAS DE MEMBRANA

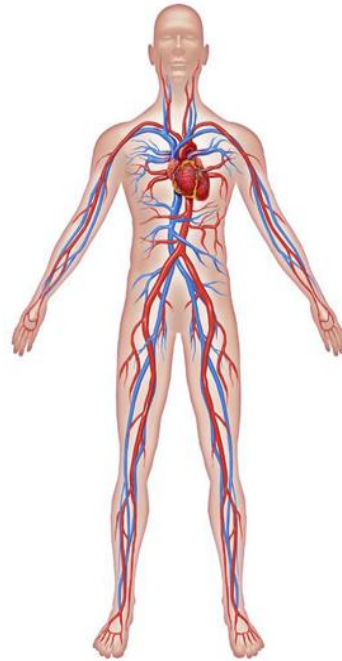


POLAR AMINO ACIDS				NONPOLAR AMINO ACIDS			
AMINO ACID			SIDE CHAIN	AMINO ACID			SIDE CHAIN
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	negative	Alanine	Ala	A	nonpolar
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	negative	Glycine	Gly	G	nonpolar
Arginine	Arg	R	positive	Valine	Val	V	nonpolar
Lysine	Lys	K	positive	Leucine	Leu	L	nonpolar
Histidine	His	H	positive	Isoleucine	Ile	I	nonpolar
Asparagine	Asn	N	uncharged polar	Proline	Pro	P	nonpolar
Glutamine	Gln	Q	uncharged polar	Phenylalanine	Phe	F	nonpolar
Serine	Ser	S	uncharged polar	Methionine	Met	M	nonpolar
Threonine	Thr	T	uncharged polar	Tryptophan	Trp	W	nonpolar
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	uncharged polar	Cysteine	Cys	C	nonpolar

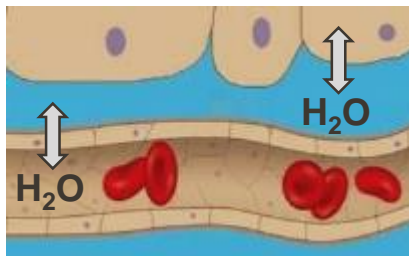
DISTRIBUIÇÃO DOS FLUIDOS NO ORGANISMO



Água
Ingerida

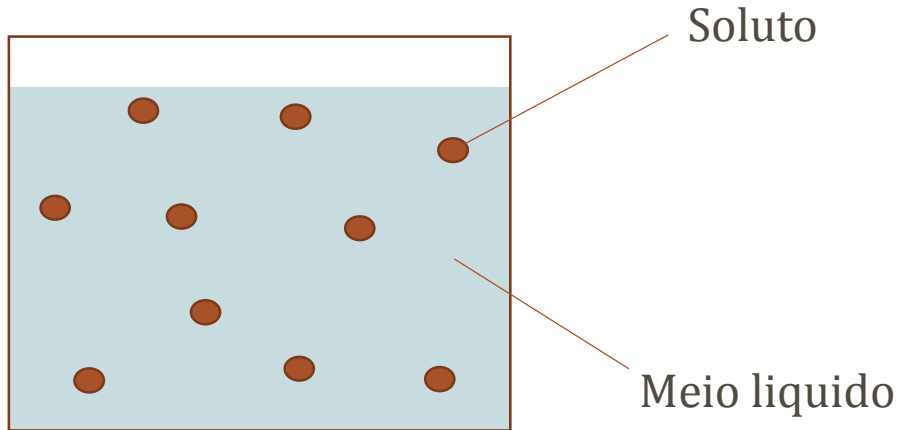


Distribuição central
(Circulação sanguínea)
- Pressão hidrostática



Distribuição tecidual periférica
(Difusão)
- Pressão hidrostática
- Pressão osmótica

PRESSÃO OSMÓTICA



$$\pi = i R T C$$

π = pressão osmótica

i = coeficiente de Van 't Hoff

R = constante dos gases

T = temperatura em Kelvin

C = concentração



Pressão osmótica do fluido extracelular

$$iC_{\text{tot}} = 2 \times C_{\text{NaCl}} + 1 \times C_{\text{glicose}} \dots$$

$$iC_{\text{tot}} = 0,290 \text{ M}$$

$$\pi = 0,290 \text{ RT}$$

$$\pi = 0,290 \times 0,083 \times 310 = 7,46 \text{ mmHg}$$

Pressão osmótica do fluido intracelular

$$iC_{\text{tot}} = 290 \text{ mM}$$

$$\pi = 290 \text{ (RT)}$$

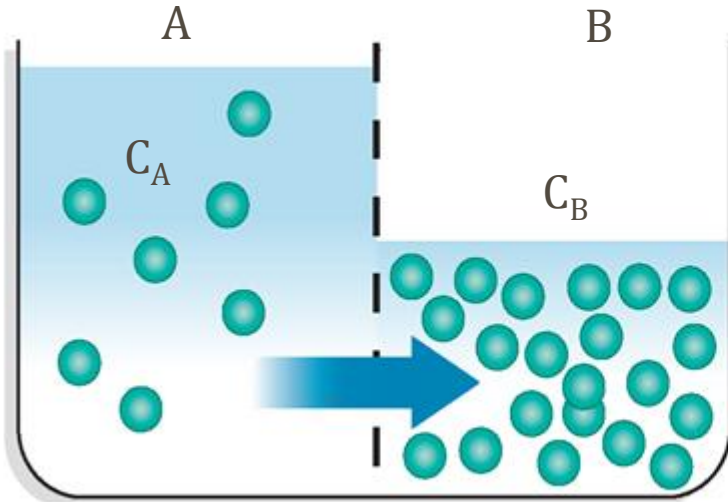
$$\pi = 290 \text{ mOsm/L}$$

Constante

$$T = 310 \text{ K (37}^\circ\text{)}$$

PRESSÃO OSMÓTICA

Fase inicial



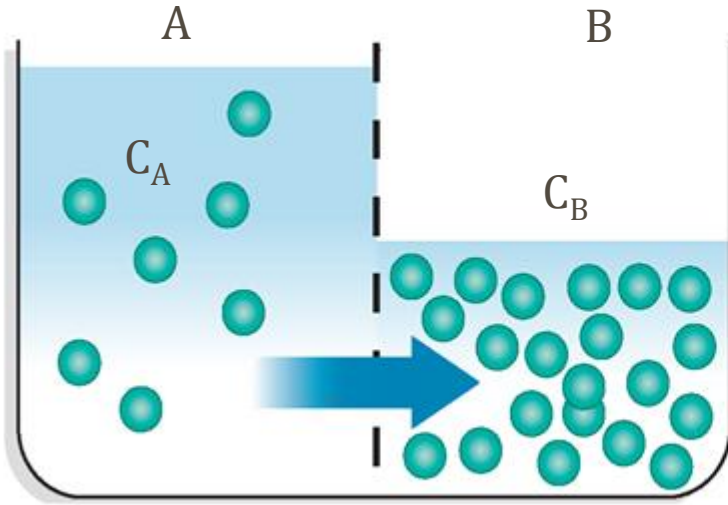
Soluto totalmente impermeante

$$\pi_A = i_A R T C_A \quad \pi_B = i_B R T C_B$$

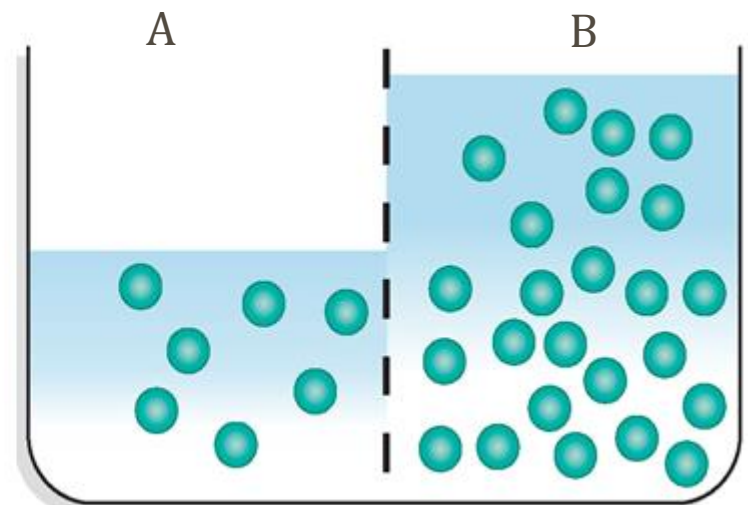
$$\Delta\pi_{BA} = \pi_B - \pi_A > 0$$

PRESSÃO OSMÓTICA

Fase inicial



Equilíbrio



Soluto totalmente impermeante

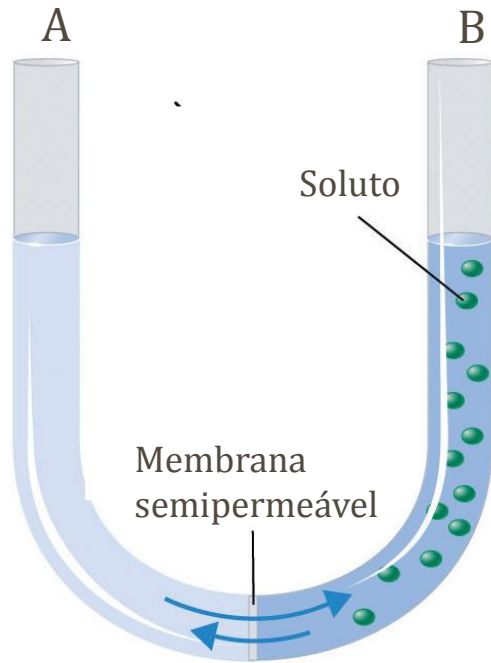
$$\pi_A = i_A R T C_A \quad \pi_B = i_B R T C_B$$

$$\Delta\pi_{BA} = \pi_B - \pi_A > 0$$

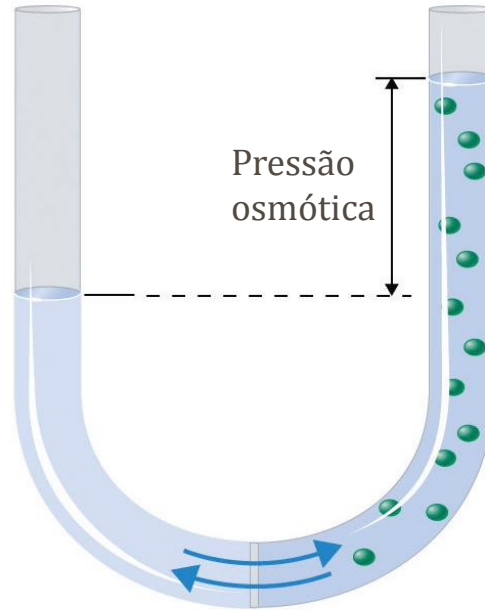
$$\pi_A = i_A R T C_A = \pi_B = i_B R T C_B$$

$$\Delta\pi_{BA} = \pi_B - \pi_A = 0$$

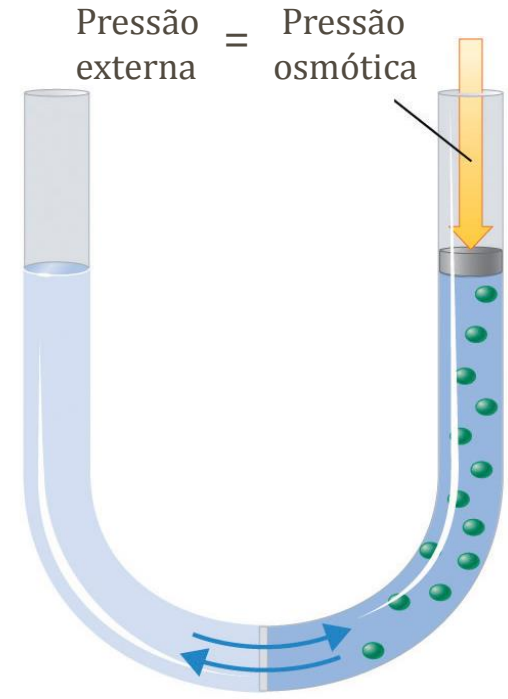
PRESSÃO OSMÓTICA



Fase inicial

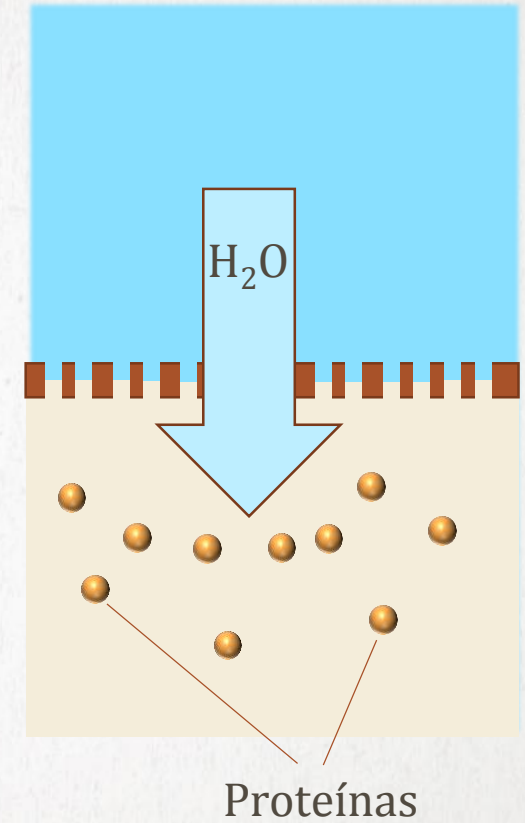
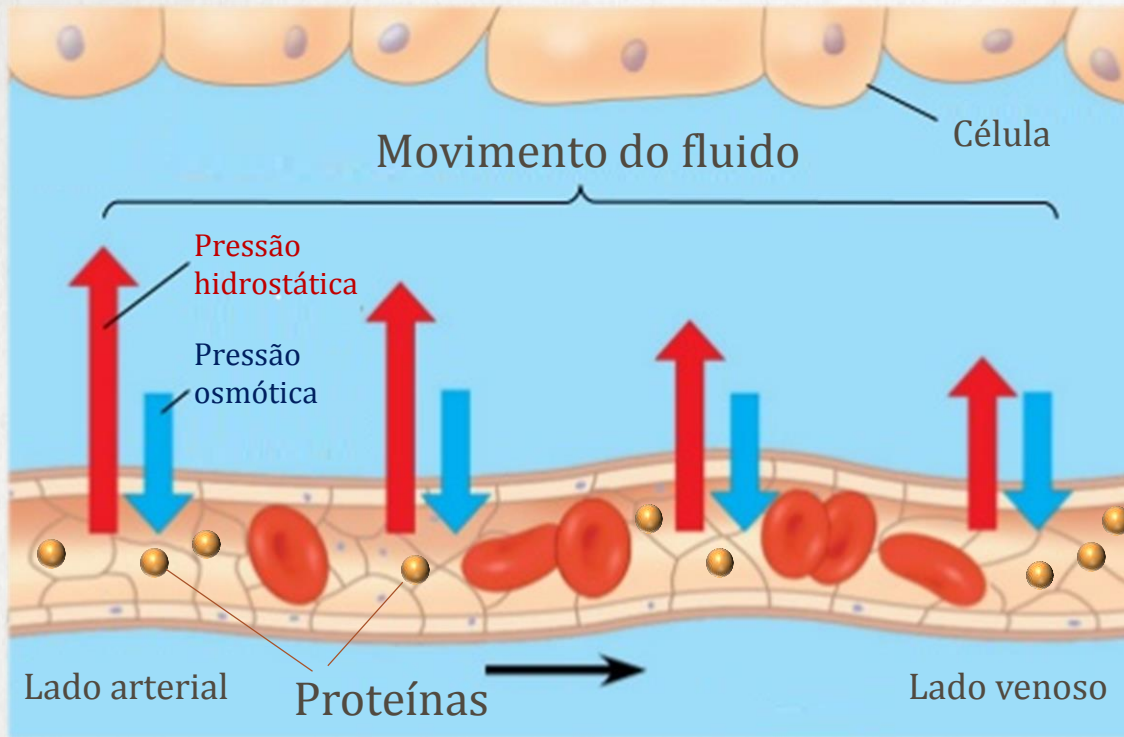


Equilíbrio

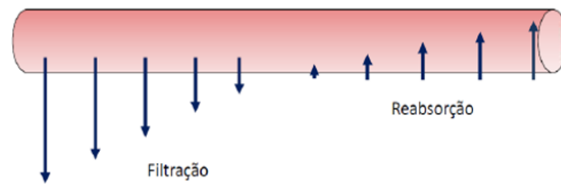
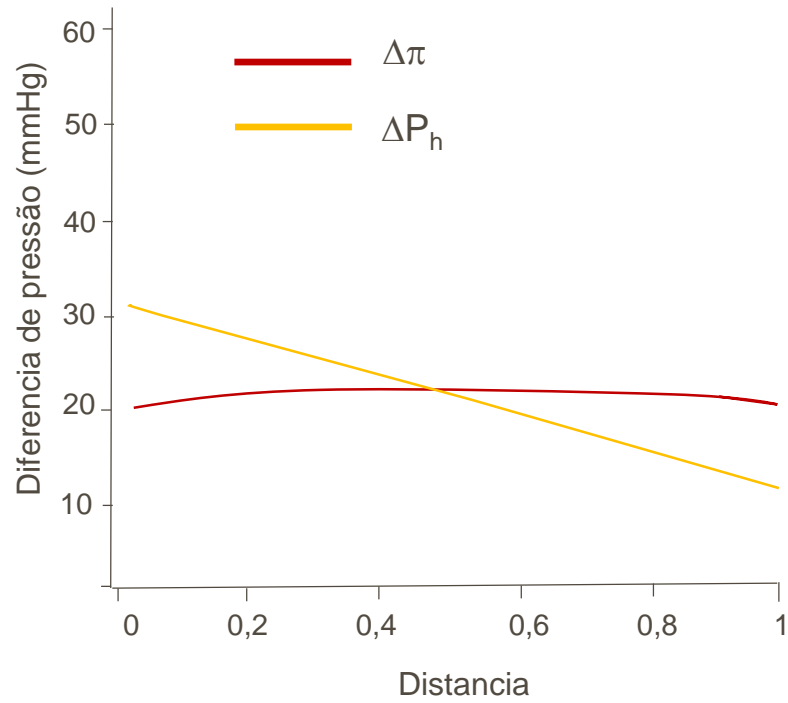


Pressão externa

PROCESSO DE ULTRAFILTRARÃO

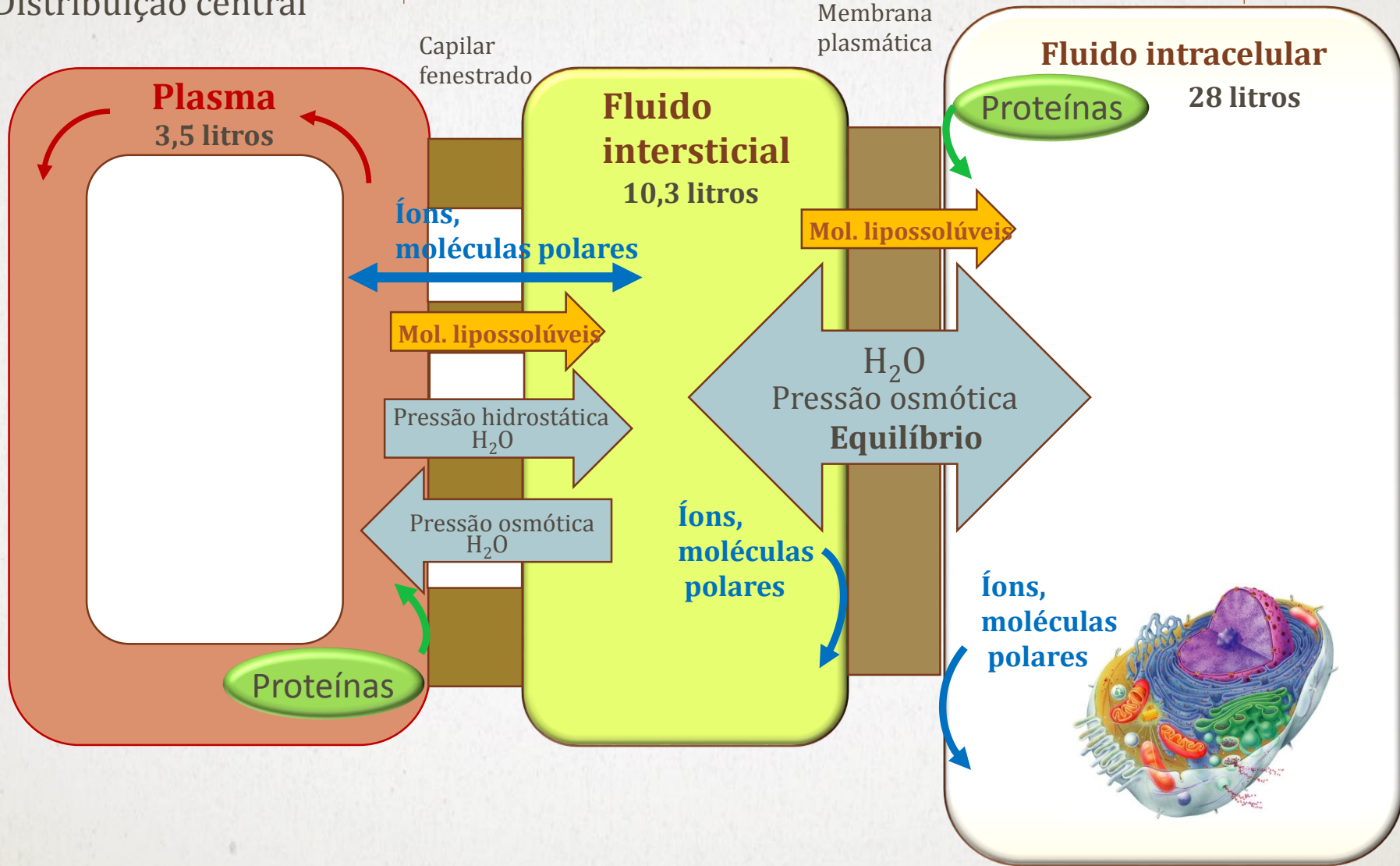


FILTRAÇÃO E REABSORÇÃO



Distribuição periférica

Distribuição central

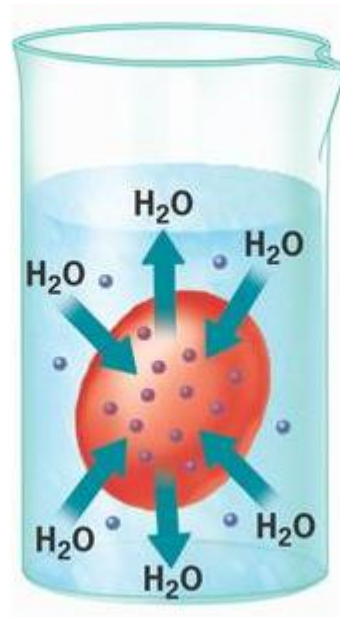


PRESSÃO OSMÓTICA E VOLUME CELULAR

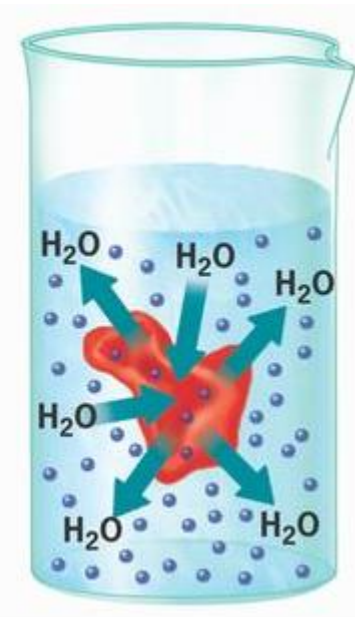
Solução isosmótica



Solução hiposmótica

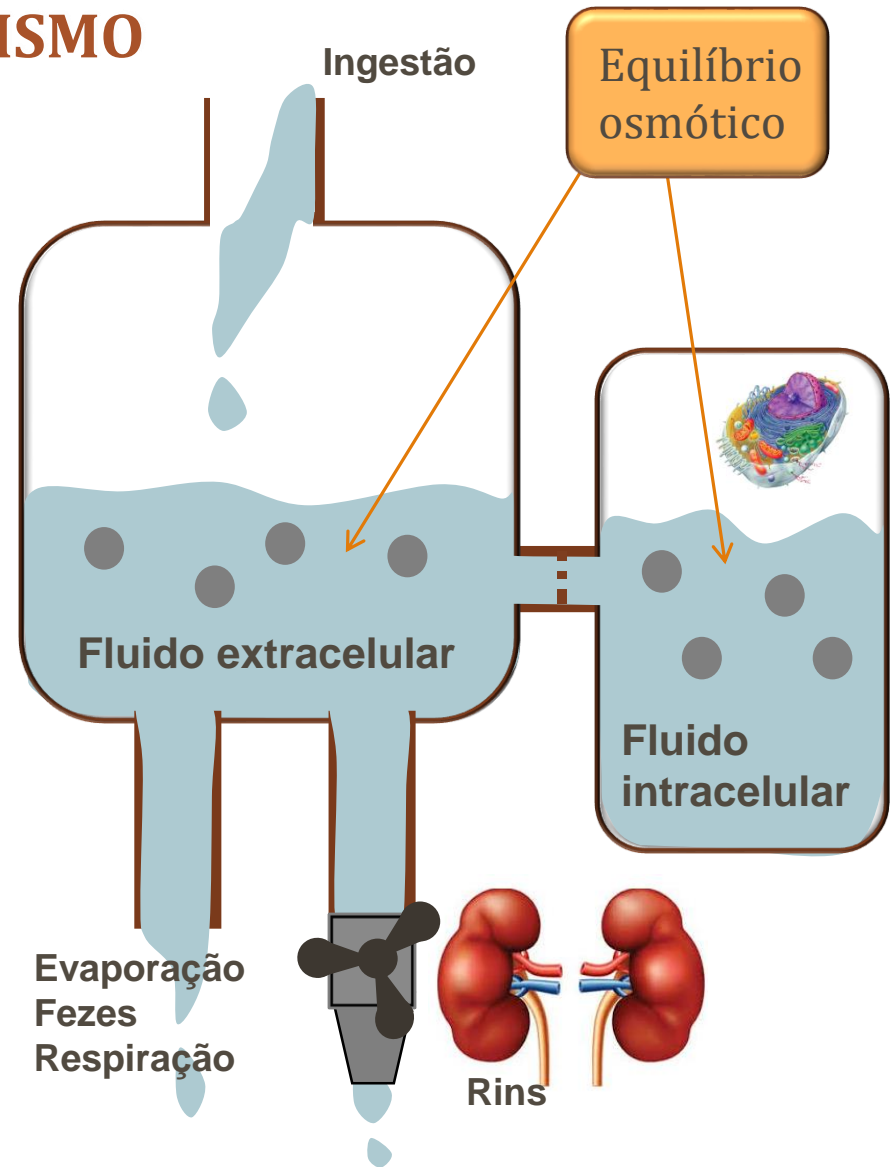
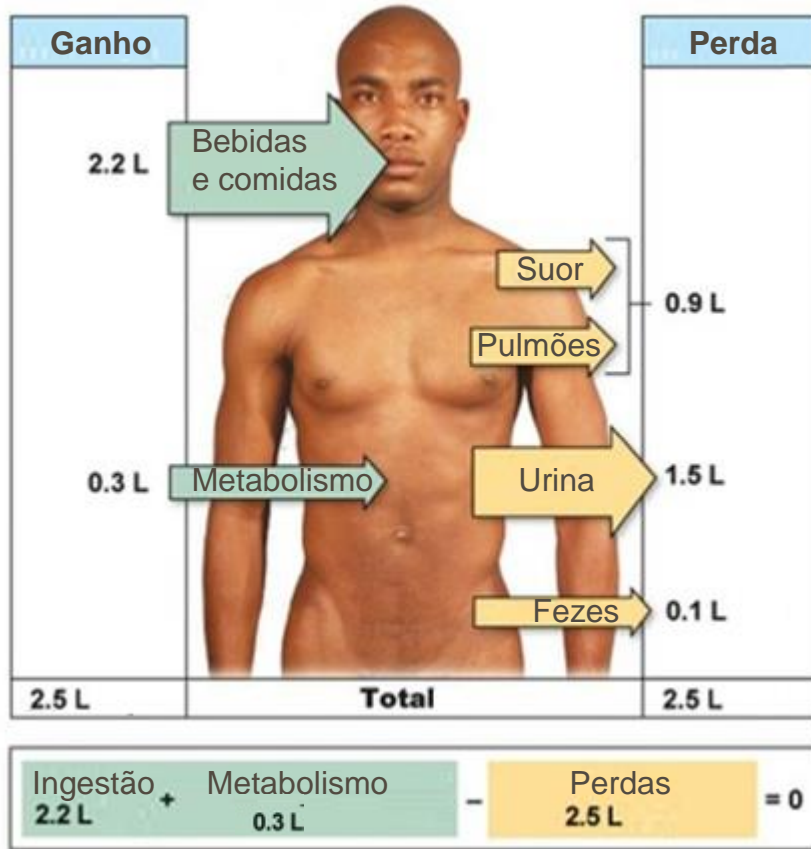


Solução hiperosmótica

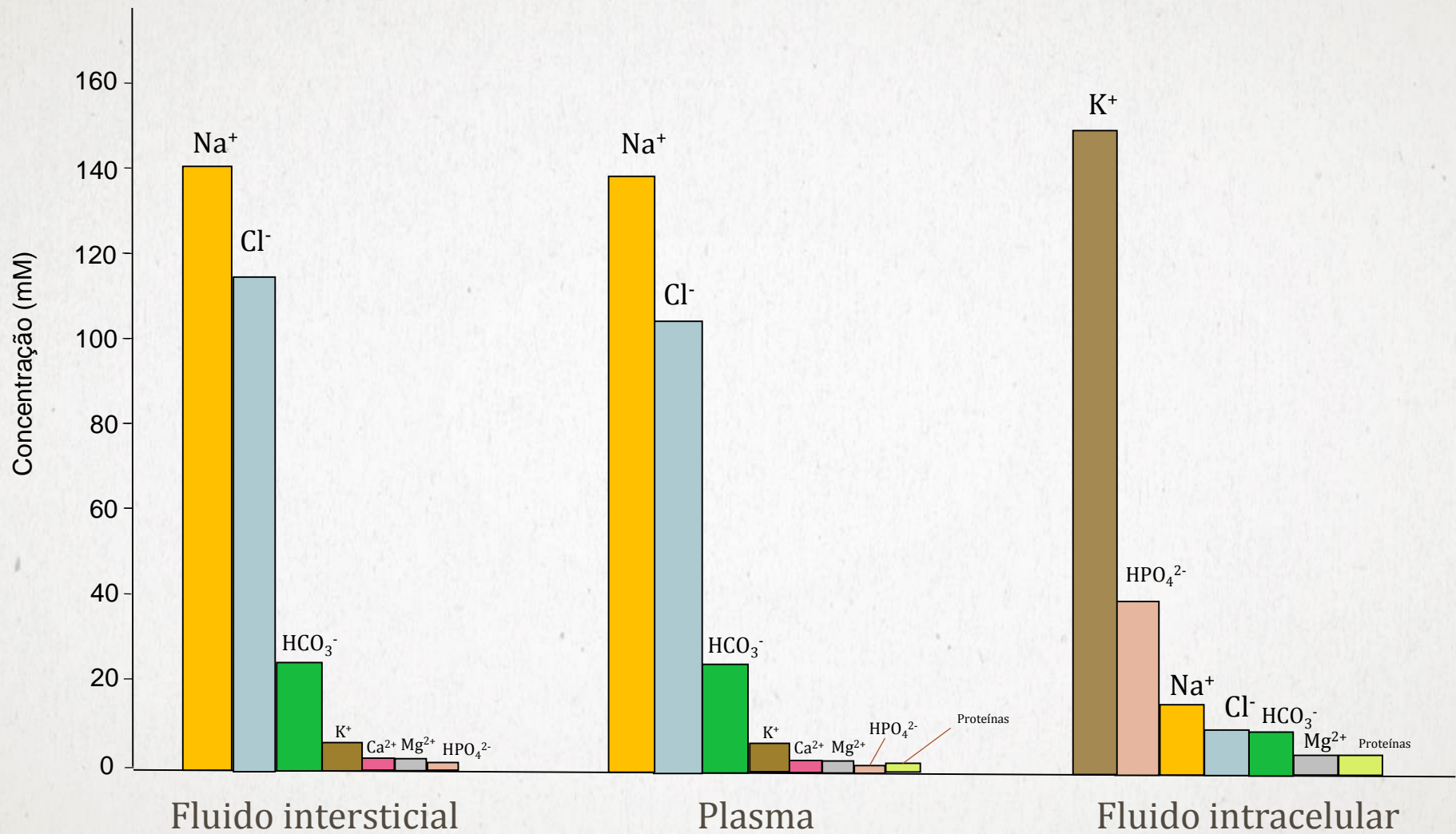


BALANÇO HÍDRICO NO ORGANISMO

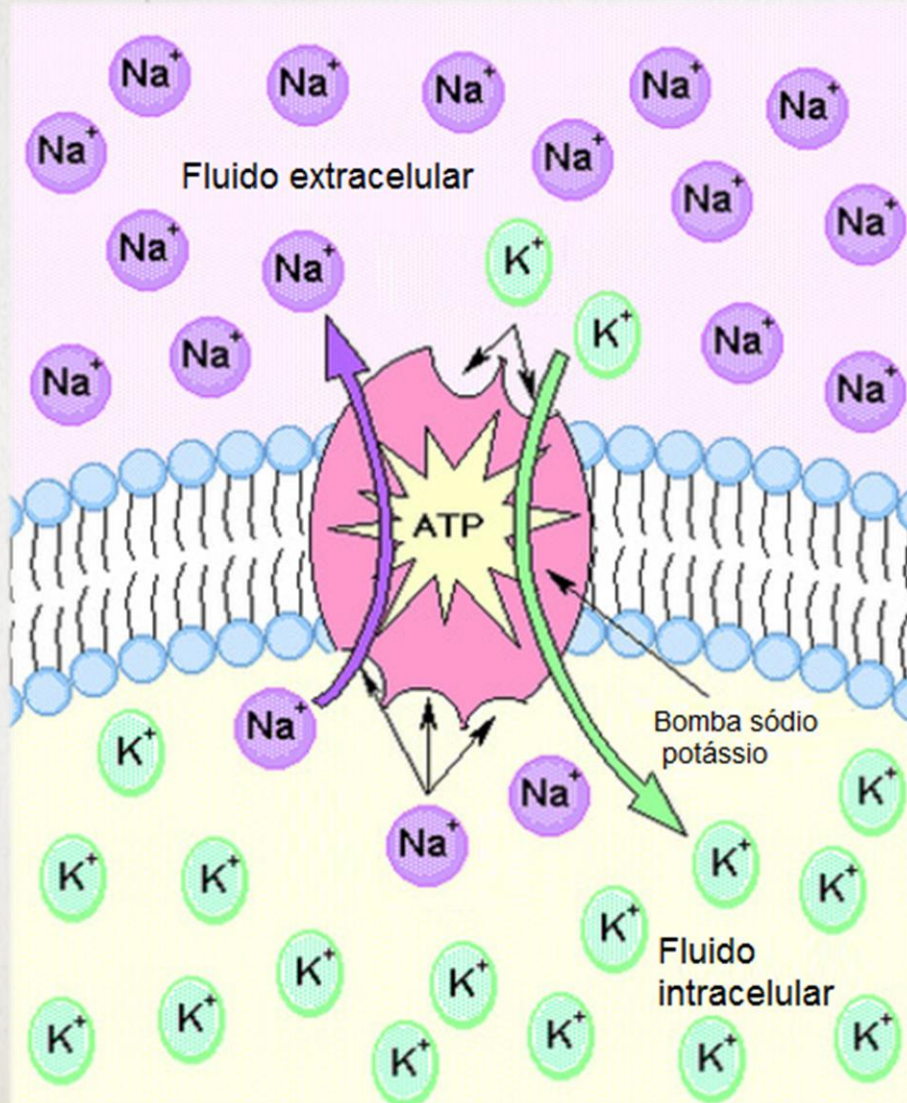
Balanço diário



COMPOSIÇÃO IÔNICA DOS COMPARTIMENTOS DO ORGANISMO



BOMBA SÓDIO POTÁSSIO



A diferenciação de composição iônica dos fluidos permite:

- Transporte de moléculas
- Excitabilidade da membrana
- Transporte de água

FISIOLOGIA GERAL: INTRODUÇÃO

- Compartimentos do organismo:
 - Fluido intracelular e extracelular
 - Balanço hídrico
 - Mecanismos de regulação do organismo
 - Sistema nervoso
 - Sistema endócrino
-

HOMEOSTASE

Células do organismo

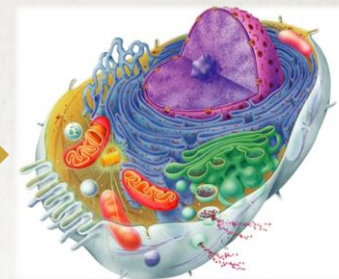
Ambiente

Entrada

Fluido extracelular

- Temperatura
- Composição iônica
- Osmolaridade
- PH
- Oxigênio
- Glicose
- Lipídios
- Aminoácidos

Saída



Retroalimentação

Sistemas e órgãos efetores

Sistemas reguladores

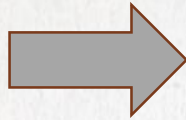
Valores de referencia

- Temperatura = 37°
- Composição iônica: Na⁺, Cl⁻...
- Osmolaridade = 290 mOsm/L
- PH= 7,3-7,4
- Glicemia: 130 mg/dl

REGULAÇÃO A DISTANCIA: SISTEMA NERVOSO

Ambiente externo

Estados emocionais
Exercício físico
Ritmos circadianos



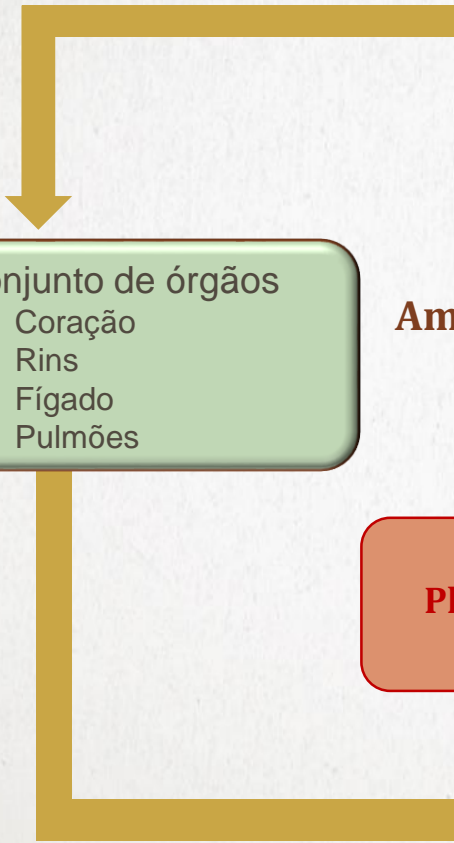
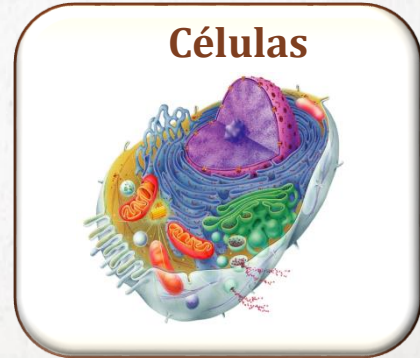
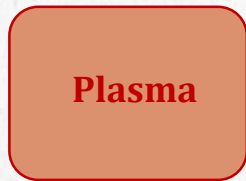
Ambiente interno

Pressão sanguínea
Osmolaridade
Composição iônica
Oxigênio
Glicemia
Temperatura

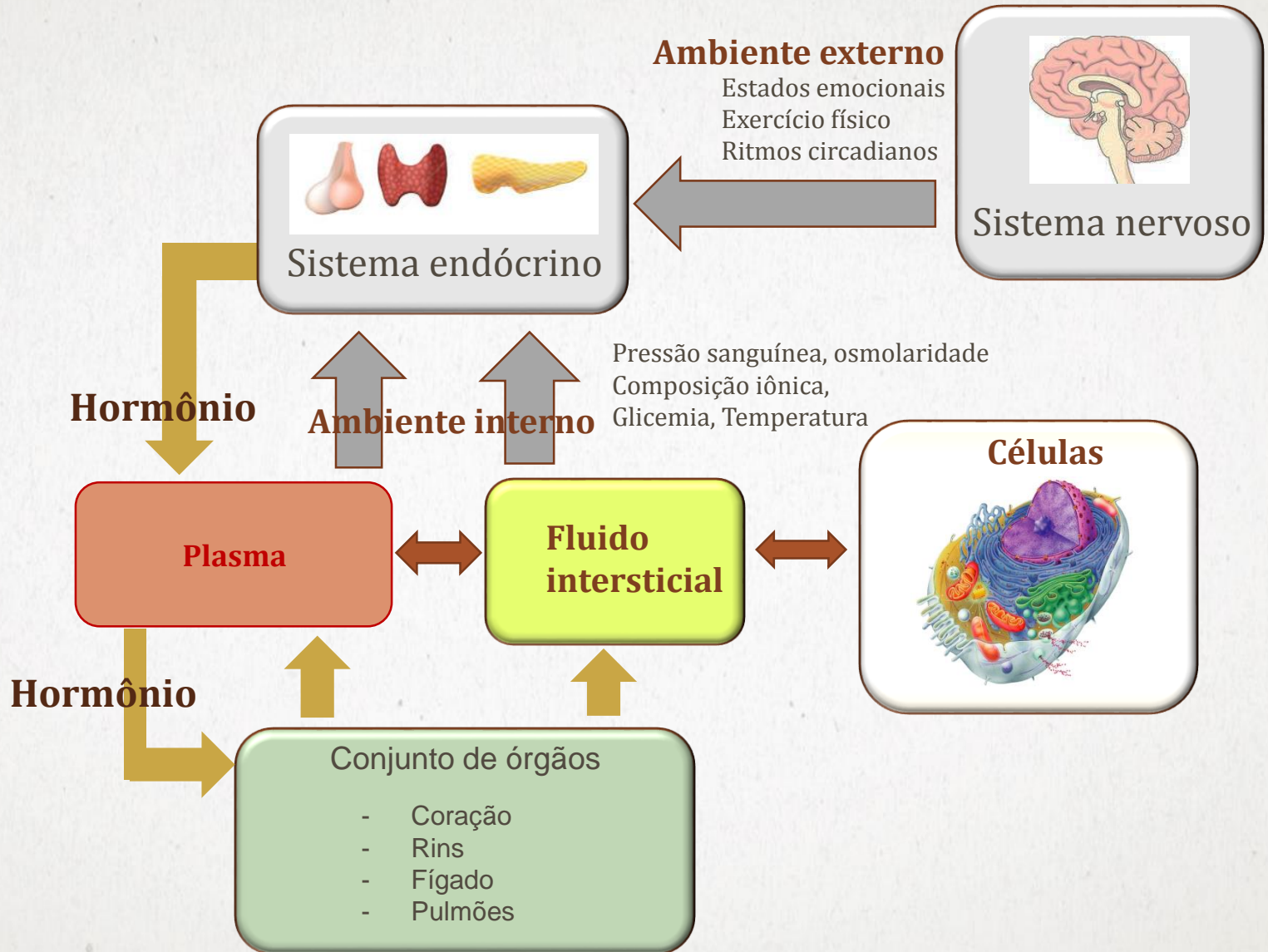


Conjunto de órgãos

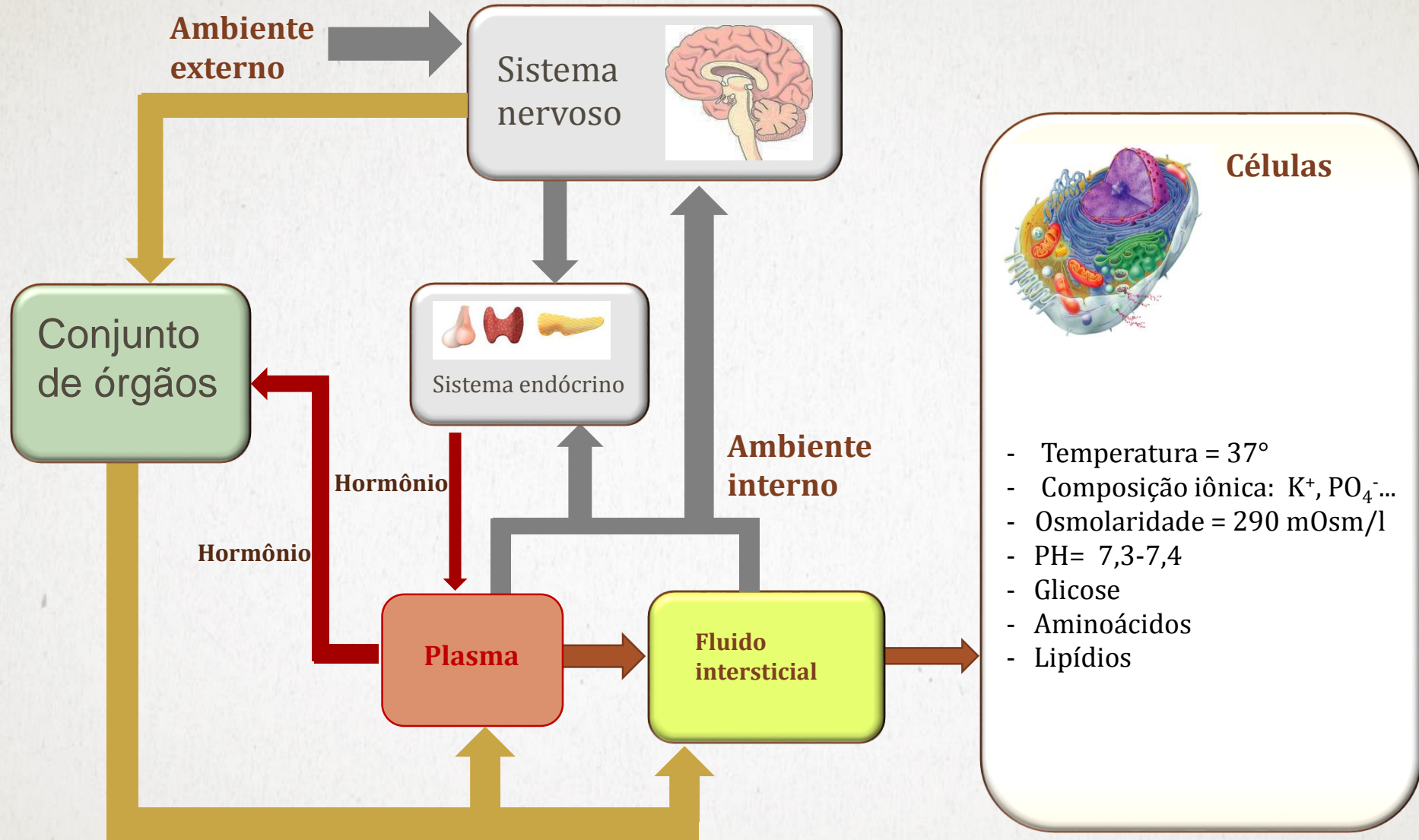
- Coração
- Rins
- Fígado
- Pulmões



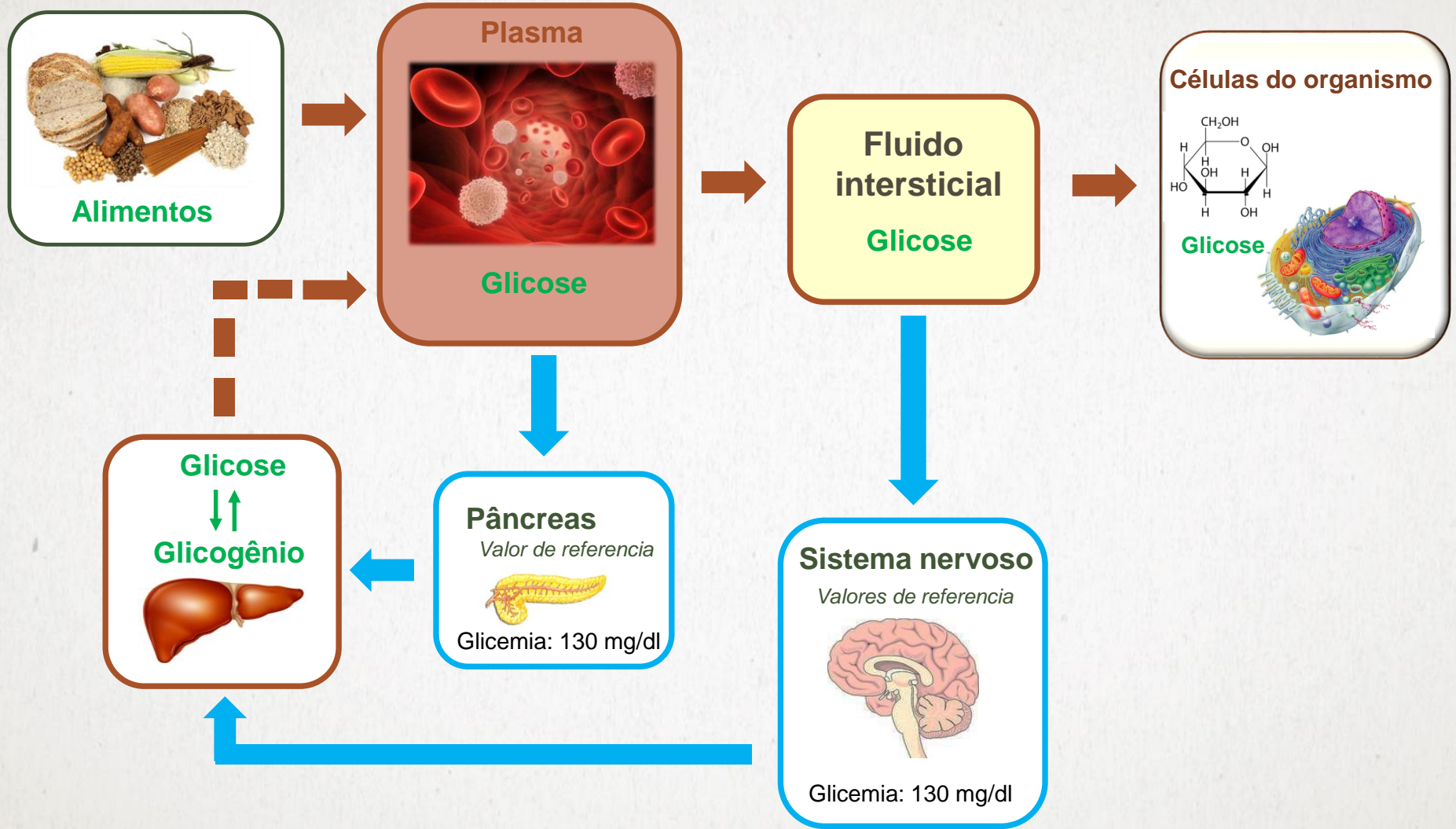
REGULAÇÃO A DISTANCIA: SISTEMA ENDÓCRINO



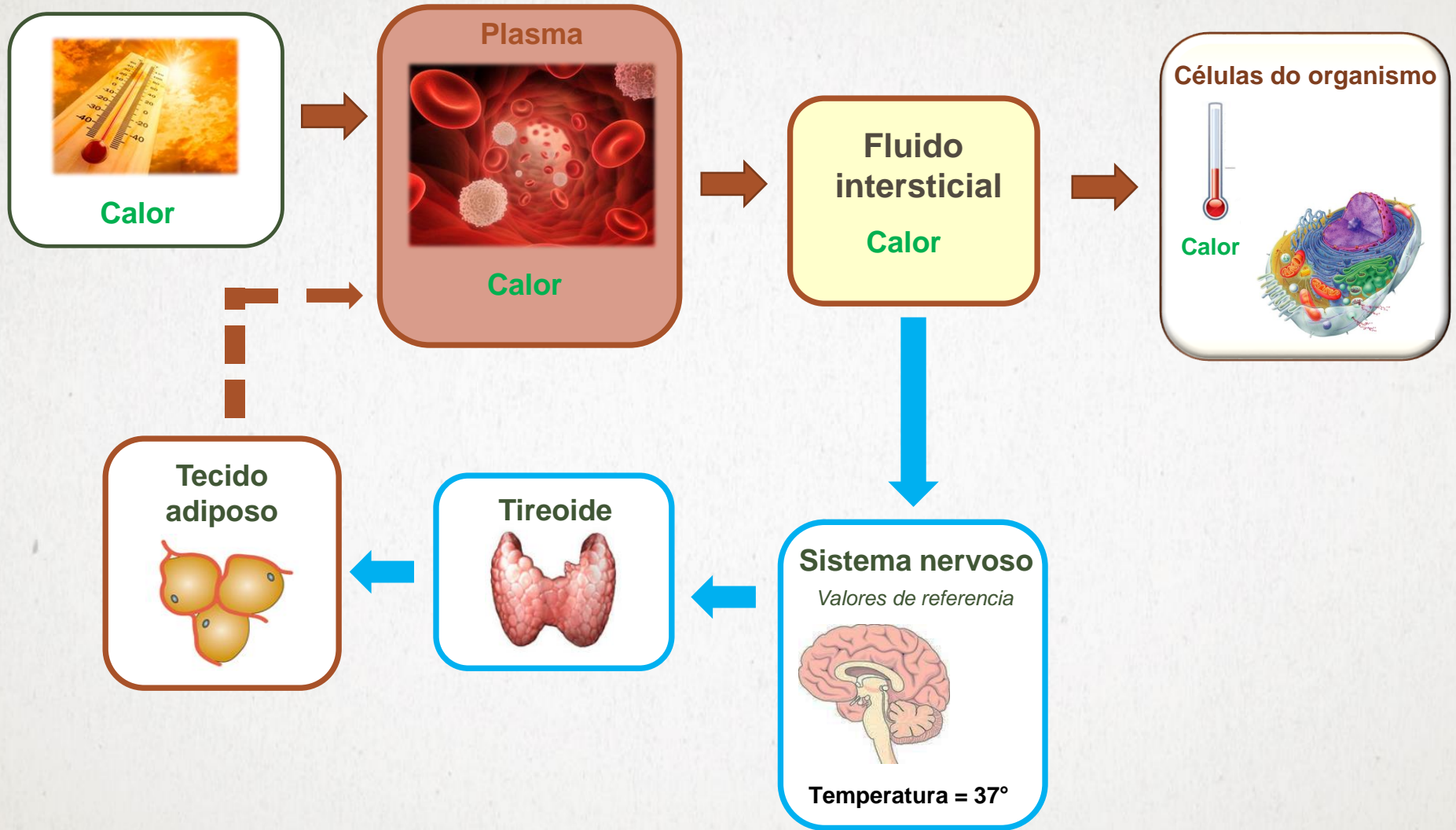
SISTEMAS DE REGULAÇÃO



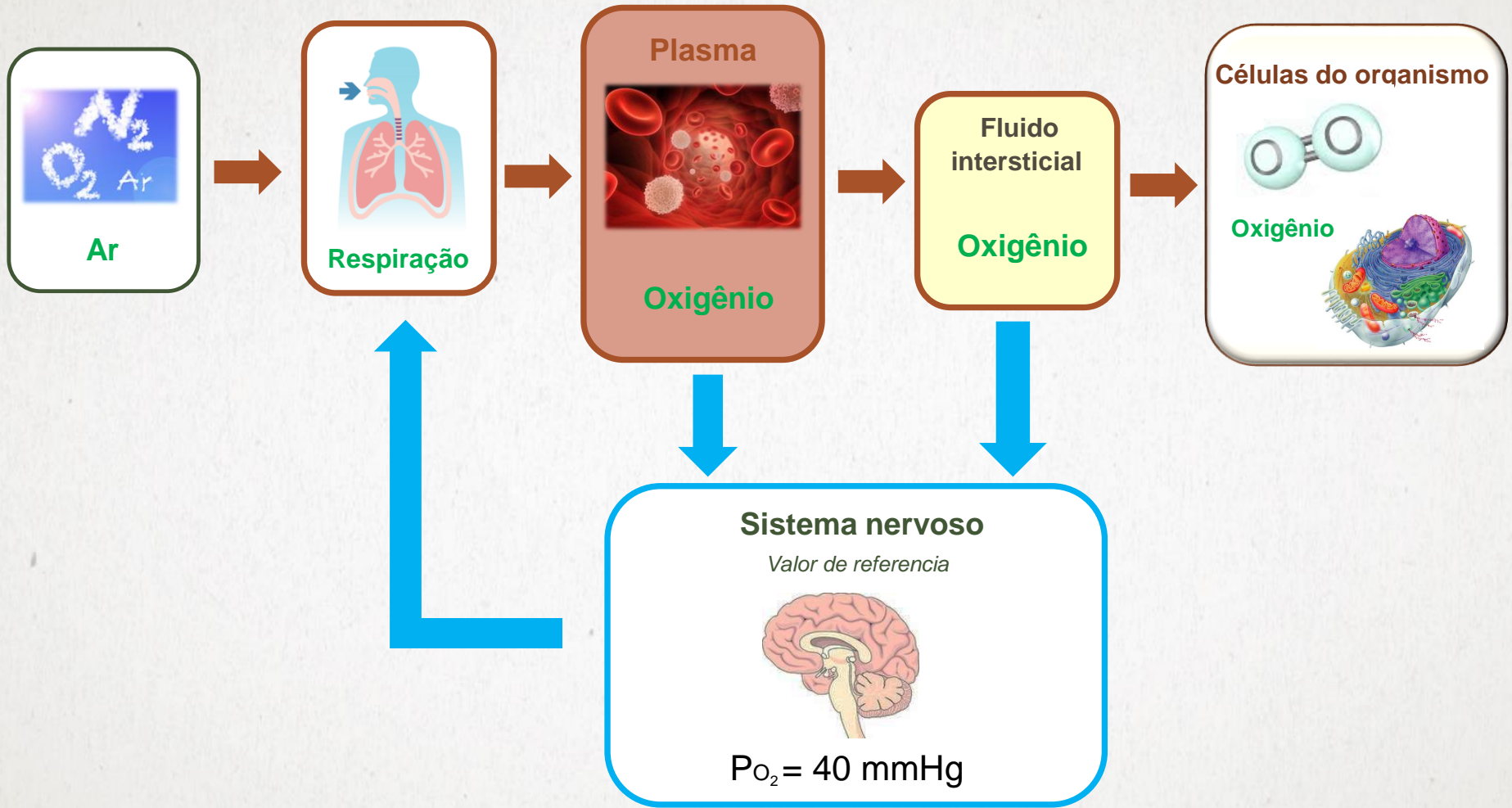
HOMEOSTASE DA GLICOSE



HOMEOSTASE DA TEMPERATURA



HOMEOSTASE DO OXIGÊNIO



HOMEOSTASE DA OSMOLARIDADE

