

Nervous System PNS CNS

Autonomic Nervous System

Introduction and Neurotransmitters

By

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Autonomic Nervous System

Sympathetic Nervous System

Parasympathetic Nervous System

Sympathetic Nervous System;

- Thoraco-lumbar part of the spinal cord.
- Ergotropic leading to energy expenditure.
- Trauma, Fear, Cold, Hypoglycemia, or Exercise.
- Helping in the
- "Fight, Flight & Fright".

Parasympathetic Nervous System;

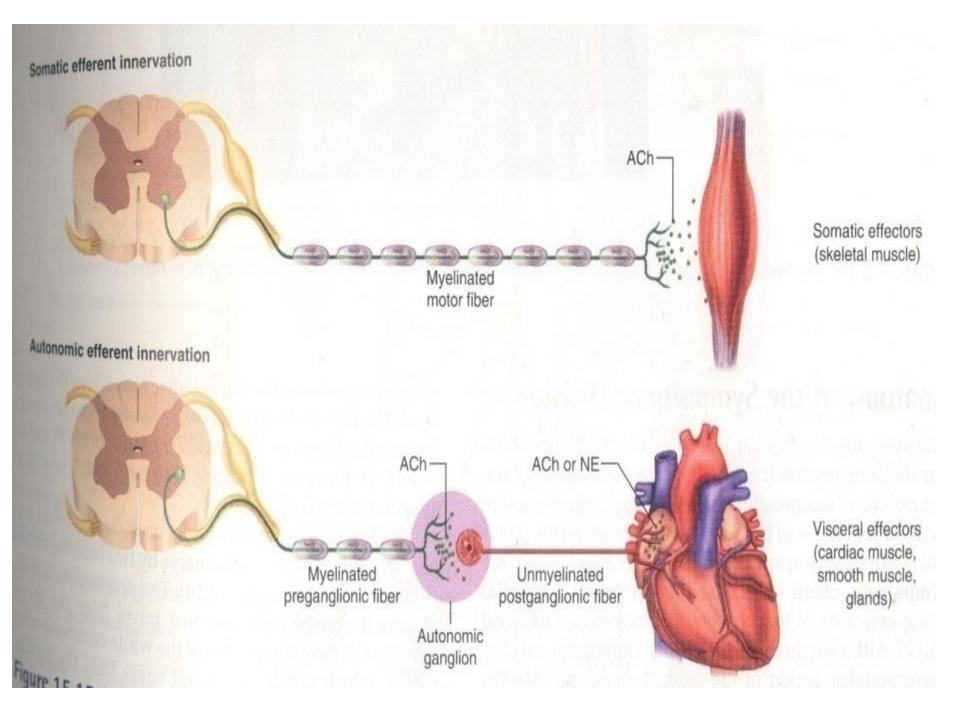
- Cranio sacral part of ANS.
 - Cranial nerves (III, VII, IX and X)
 - sacral part of the spinal cord (S₂-S₄).
- Trophotropic --- leading to growth.
- Helping to "Rest & Digest".
- > Enteric Nervous System (3rd division of ANS).
 - Control motility & secretions.

What organs/ tissues are supplied by Somatic NS?

ANS?

Skeletal muscles

Smooth muscles
Cardiac muscles
Glands



Neurotransmitters secreted?

Somatic NS;

Acetylcholine (Ach).

ANS;

- Acetylcholine
- Noradrenaline (NA, NE)

Somatic Organ supplied;

Skeletal muscles.

Effect of denervation;

Paralysis & atrophy.

Effect on target cells;

Always excitatory.

Distal most synapse;

Within CNS

Nerve fibers;

myelinated

Neurotransmitters;

Acetylcholine

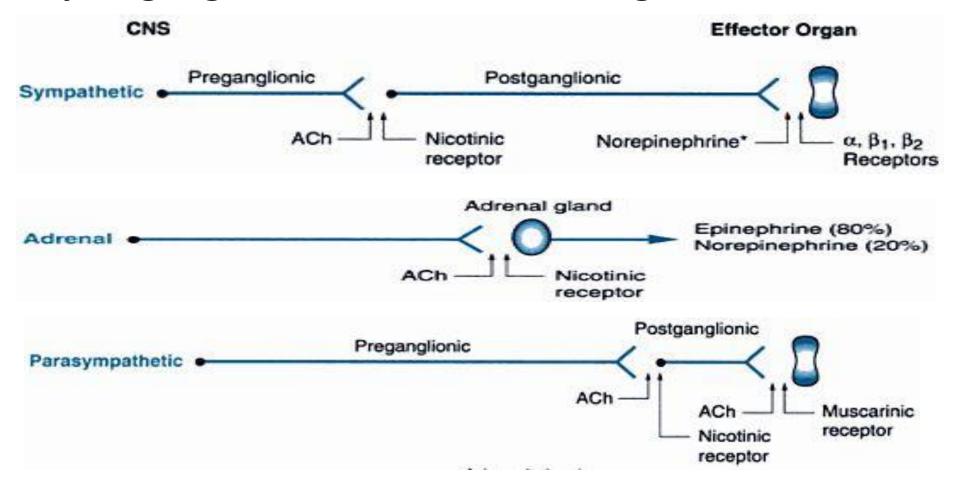
ANS

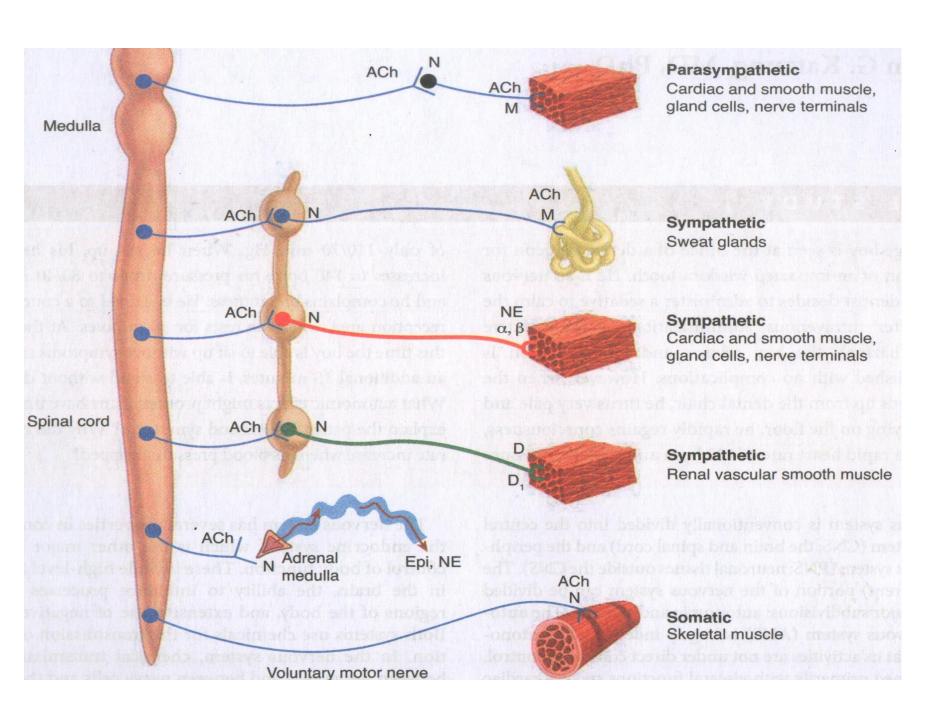
- Smooth muscles, Cardiac muscles & Glands.
- Activity maintained, no atrophy.
- Excitatory or inhibitory.
- Outside CNS (in ganglia).
- Preganglionic myelinated
 Postganglionic non-myelinated.

Acetylcholine, Noradrenaline.

A typical autonomic effector pathway;

Preganglionic neuron --- cell body in CNS --myelinated axon --- ganglion ----non myelinated
postganglionic cell --- effector organ.



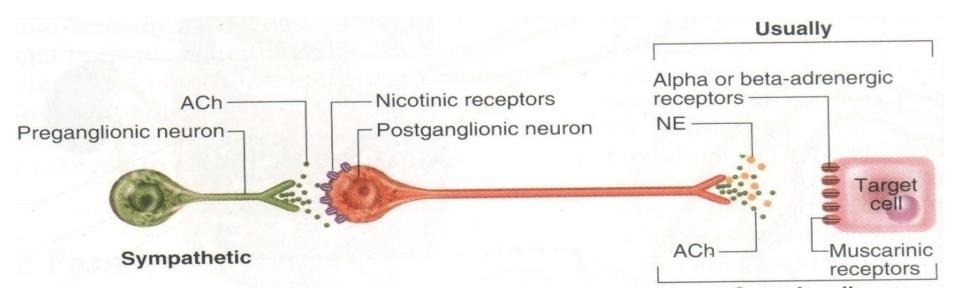


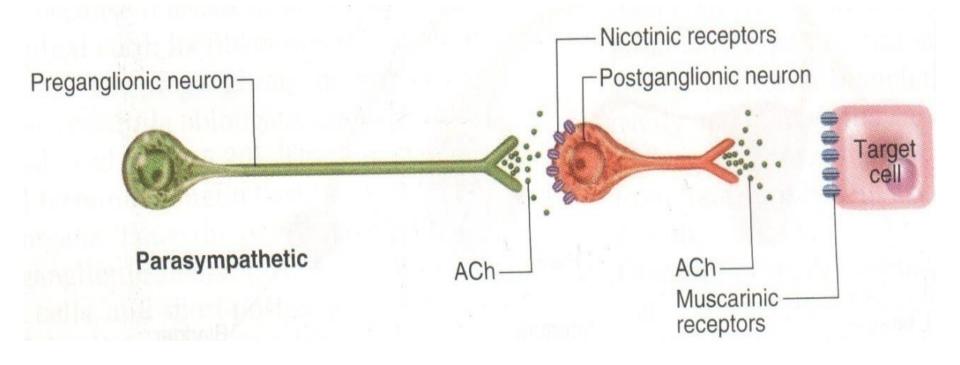
Homeostasis is a dynamic balance between the autonomic branches. Sympathetic Parasympathetic

Rest-and-digest: Parasympathetic activity dominates. Fight-or-flight: Sympathetic activity dominates. Both these systems usually oppose or balance each other at majority sites,

BUT

- > Sympathetic is dominant on
 - CVS
- > While Parasympathetic on
 - GIT & EYE and
- selective on Secretory Glands (except sweat glands).





Neurotransmitter chemistry of ANS;

- Primary neurotransmitters;
 - Acetylcholine Cholinergic fibers.
 - Norepinephrine Adrenergic (Noradrenergic) fibers.

• Cotransmitters;

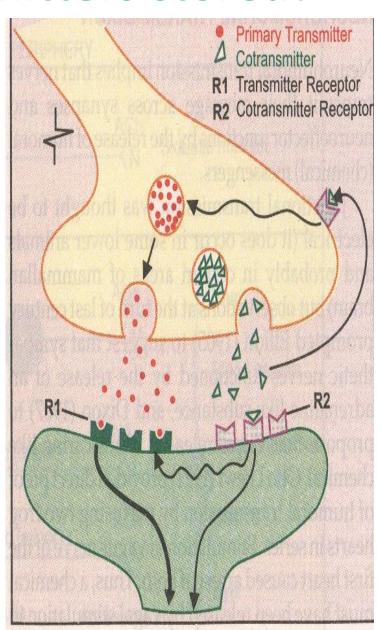
Released With Ach & NE., Or

Act as Primary transmitters in some cholinergic & adrenergic nerves (Non adrenergic, Noncholinergic transmission (NANC)

- Dopamine -- Released by postganglionic fibers in renal blood vessels.
- Serotonin (5-HT).
- Gama aminobutyric acid (GABA).
- Adenosine triphosphate (ATP).
- Nitric oxide (NO).
- Calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP).
- Cholecystokinin (CCK).
- Enkephalins and related opioid peptides.
- Gastrin releasing peptide.
- Neuropeptide Y (NYP).
- Substance P (and related tachykinins).
- Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP).

Where are Neurotransmitters stored?

- Membrane bound vesicles in the terminals of neurons.
 - Terminals of Cholinergic neuron;
 - ➤ Small clear vesicles (large numbers) most of Ach.
 - Large dense cored vesicles (smaller number)--high concentration of peptide cotransmitters.
 - Cotransmitters are stored in
 - Same vesicle with the primary neurotransmitters. e.g.,
 - ATP with both Ach and NA, while
 - VIP is associated with Ach.
 - Nerve impulse releases both the transmitters concurrently.
 - >Separate vesicles.



- ☐ Cotransmitters Supplement or modulate the effects of the primary transmitter.
 - Modifies responsiveness of the effector to primary transmitter by acting on its own (cotransmitter) receptors.
 - -Modulates release of transmitters;
 - Feedback inhibitory effect by acting on prejunctional receptors.

