

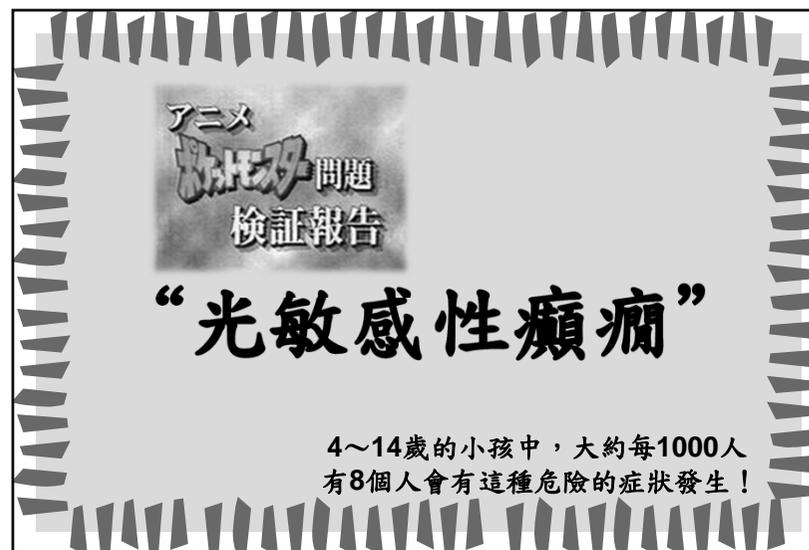


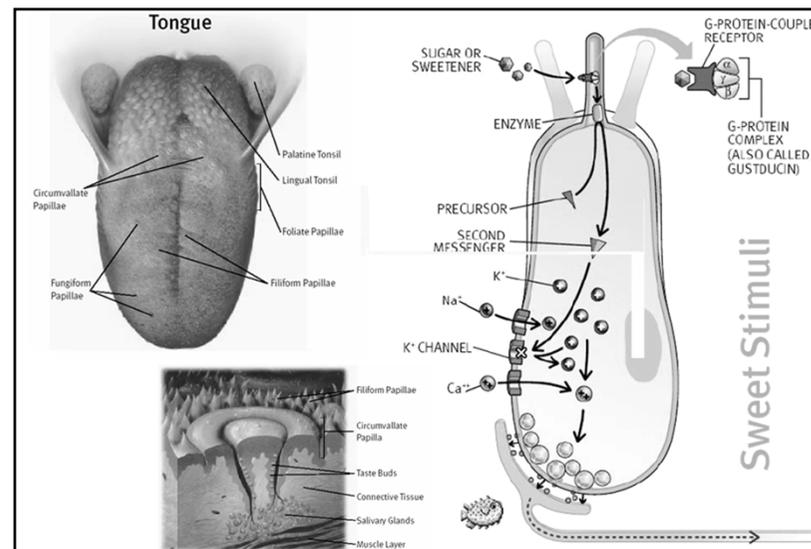
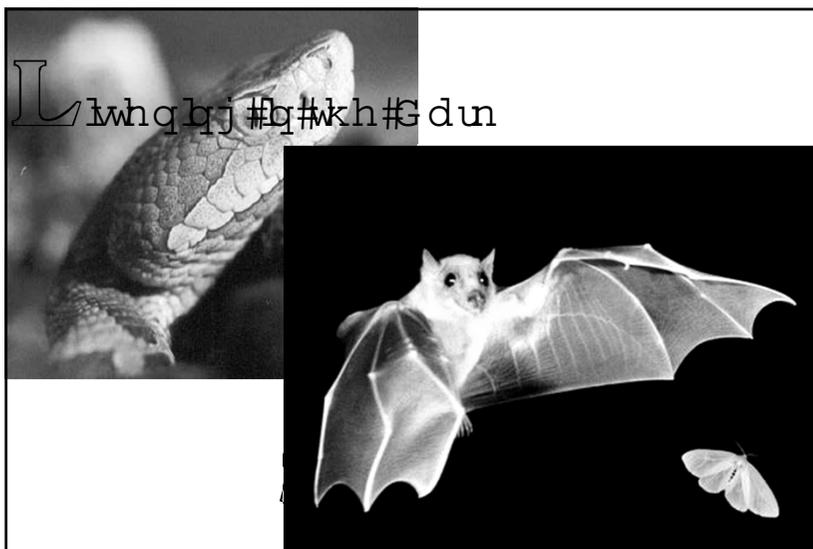
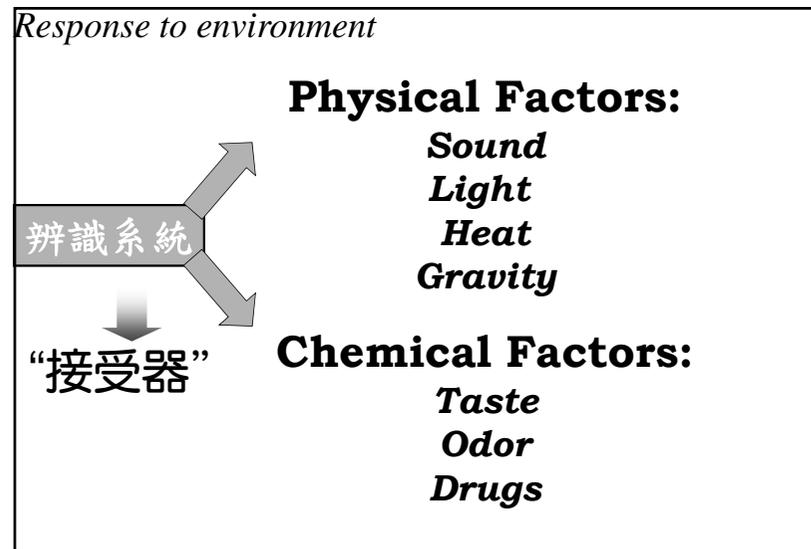
視覺模糊、頭痛、頭昏眼花、嘔吐、癲癇、@濼濼@...

685 小孩被送上救護車
大部分人在送醫途中恢復正常

150 小孩需要住院觀察

2 人需住院超過二星期



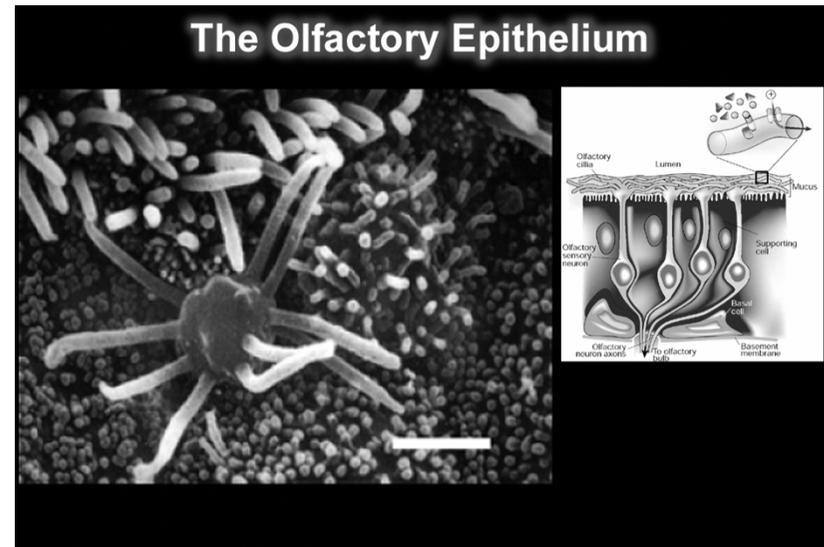
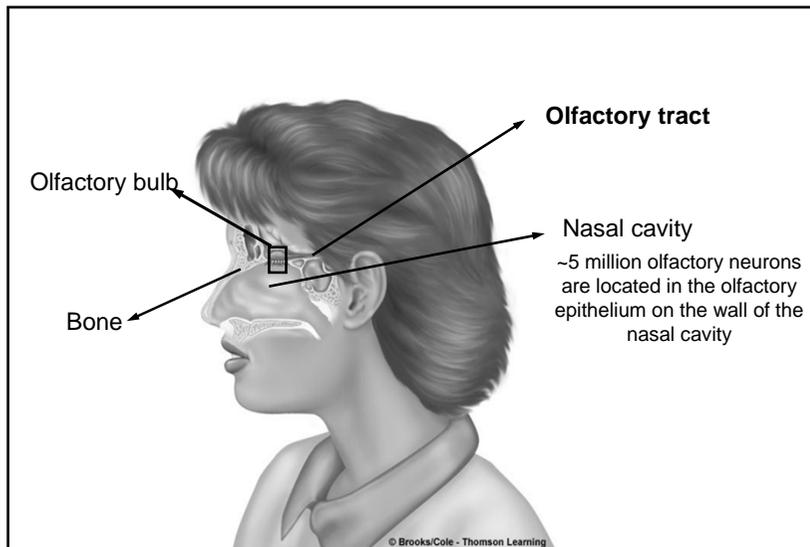


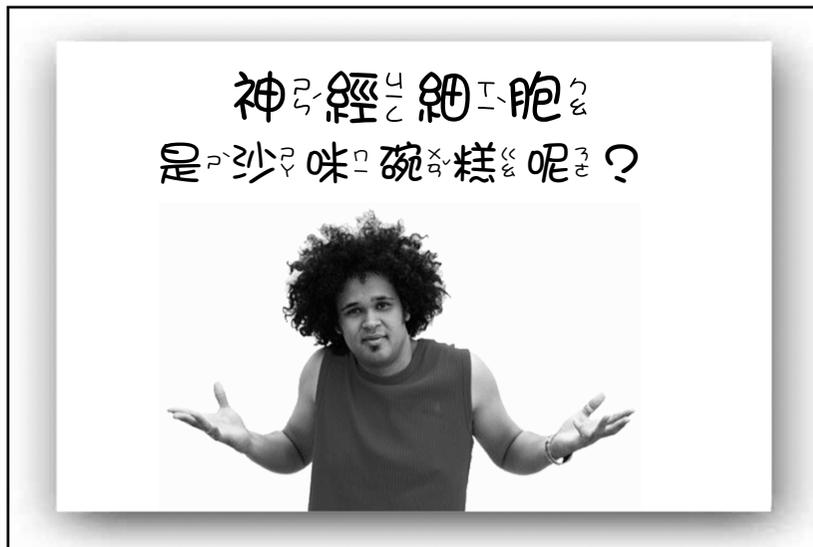
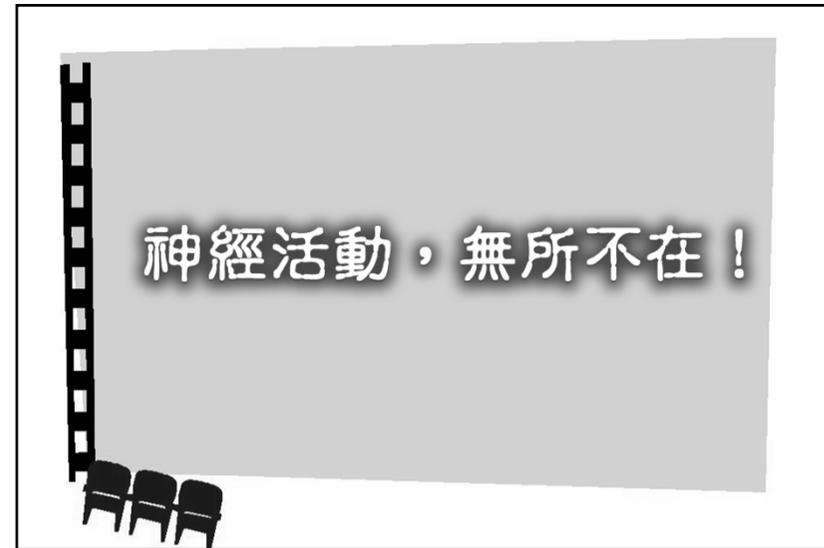
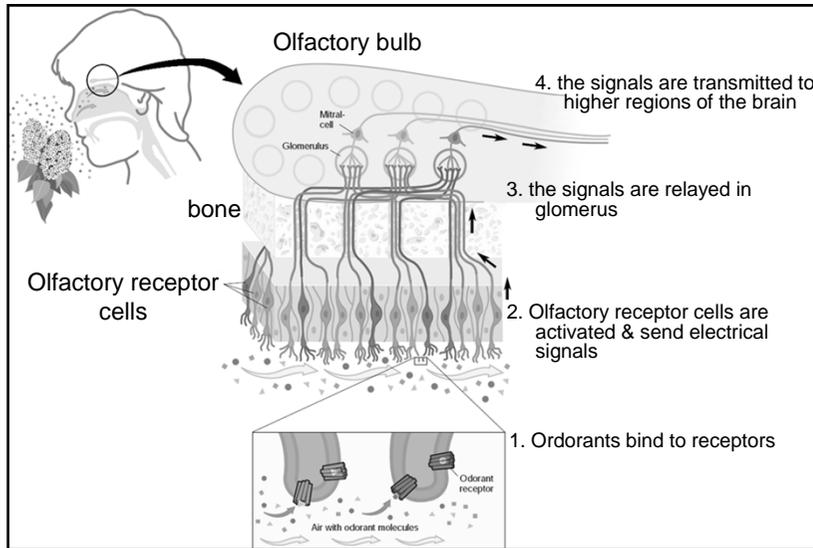


 **The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2004**

"for their discoveries of odorant receptors and the organization of the olfactory system"

 Richard Axel USA Columbia University New York, NY, USA; Howard Hughes Medical Institute b. 1946	 Linda B. Buck USA Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center Seattle, WA, USA; Howard Hughes Medical Institute b. 1947
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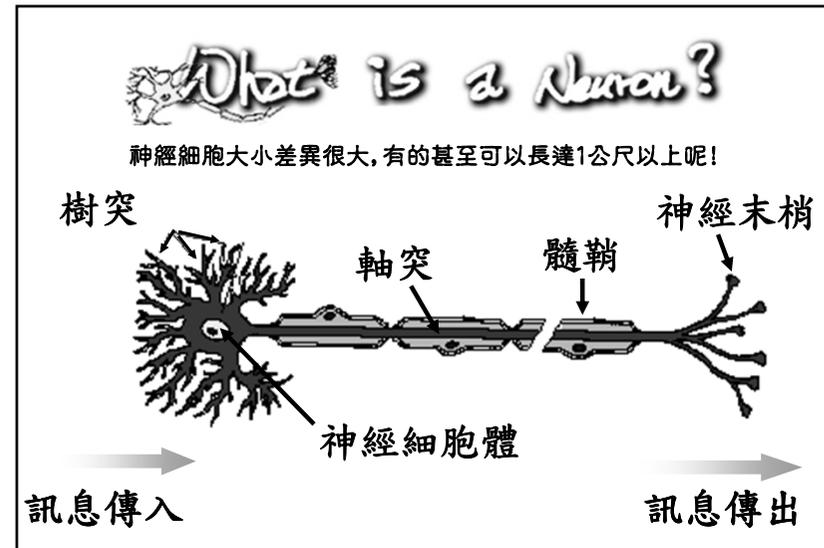
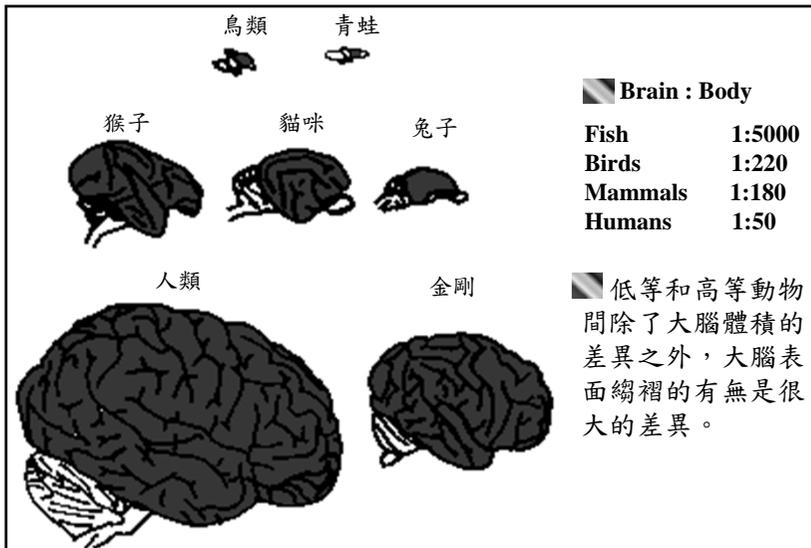
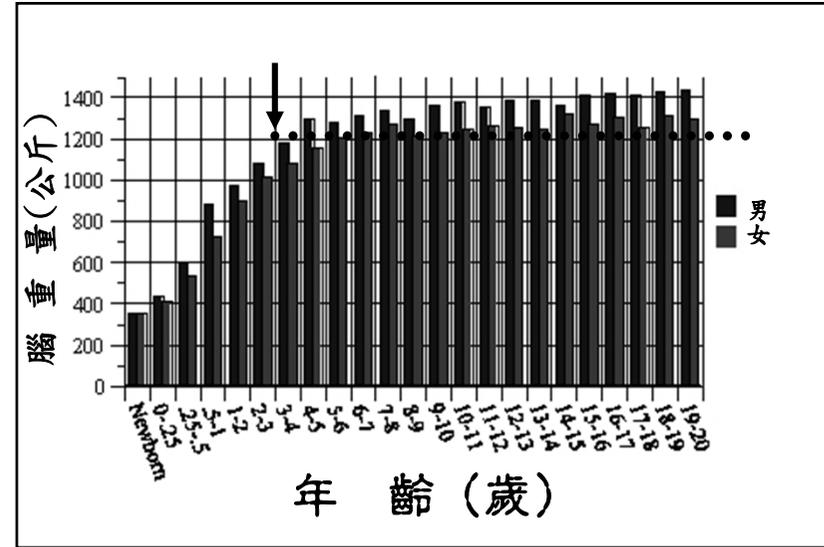
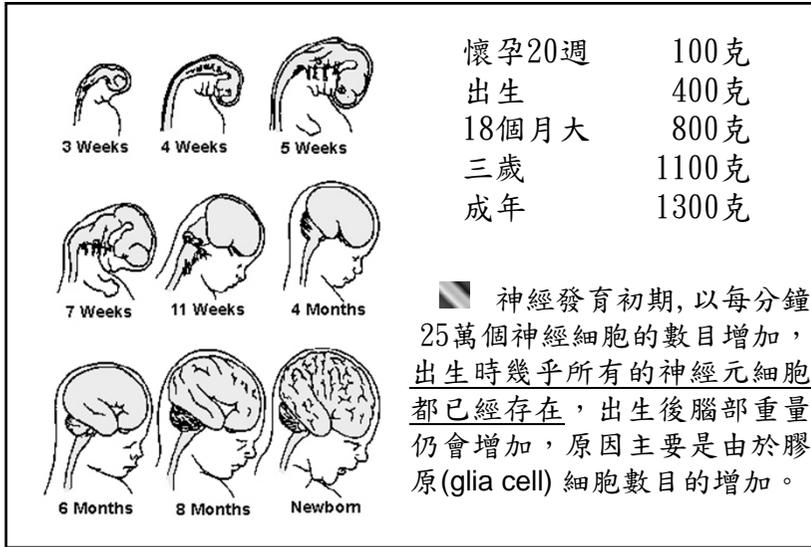
一般來說，每個神經元的寬度大約是10微米，相當的小。也就是說一公分的長度相當於1000個神經元並排，那一千億個神經元細胞有多長呢？並排起來可以達到1000公里那麼遠呢！

= 100,000,000,000

= 1300 克

= 體重的 2%

 **Neurons are the oldest and longest cells in the body!**

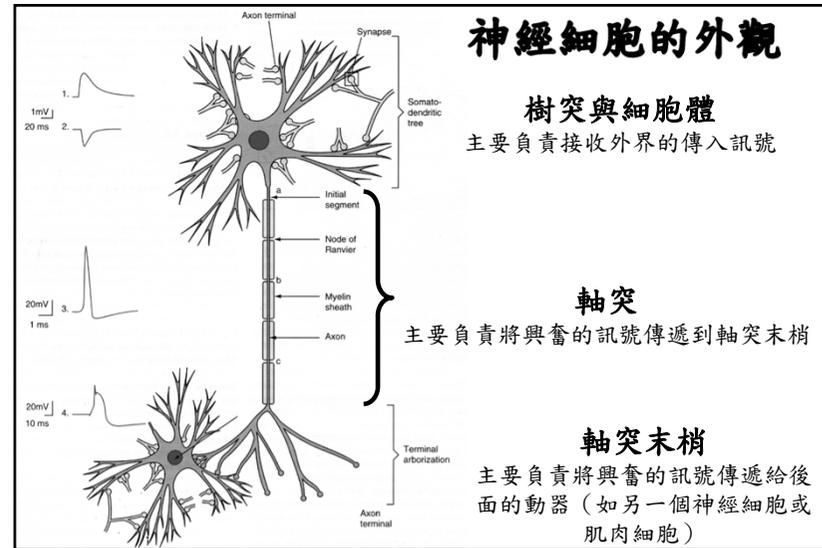


神經細胞和身體其他的細胞有何差異呢？

- ◆ 神經細胞有特殊的形狀及大小
Neurons have diverse forms
- ◆ 神經細胞彼此會藉由形成突觸而互相聯繫
Neurons communicate with each other at synapses
- ◆ 神經細胞具有產生細胞電性差異的能力
Neurons have ability to generate electricity
- ◆ 神經細胞具有極高的代謝活動
Neurons have high rate of metabolic activity
- ◆ 神經細胞具有有效的運輸系統
Neurons have an efficient transport system

..... 族繁，不及備載。

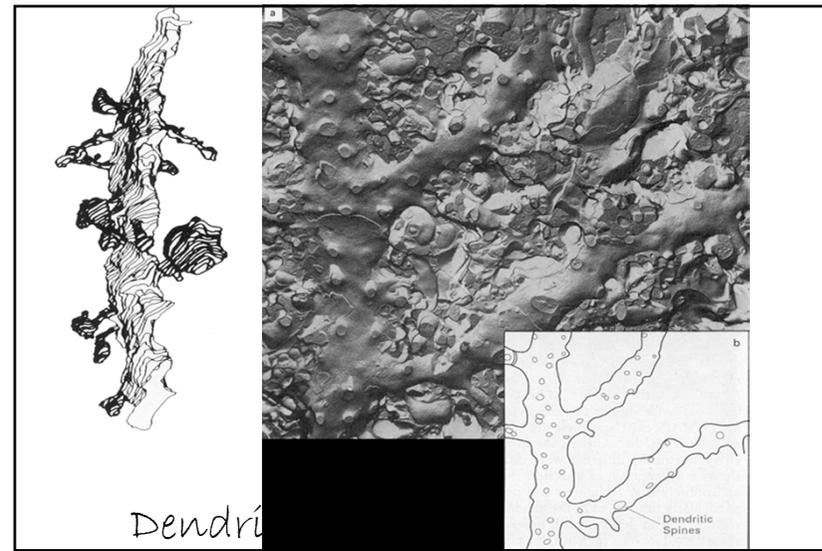
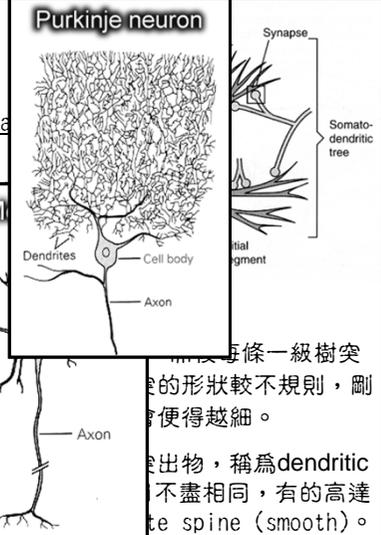
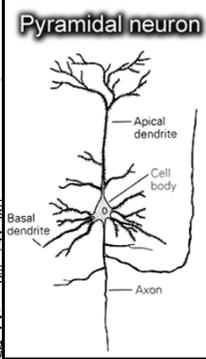
神經細胞的外觀

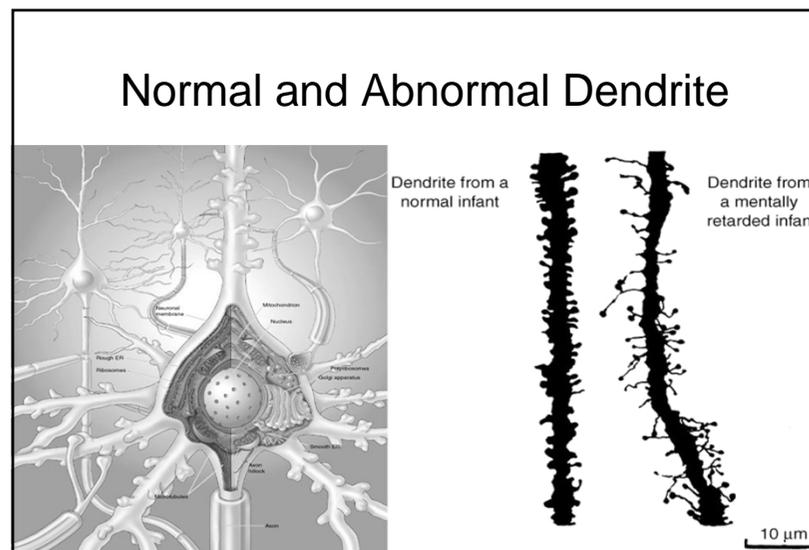
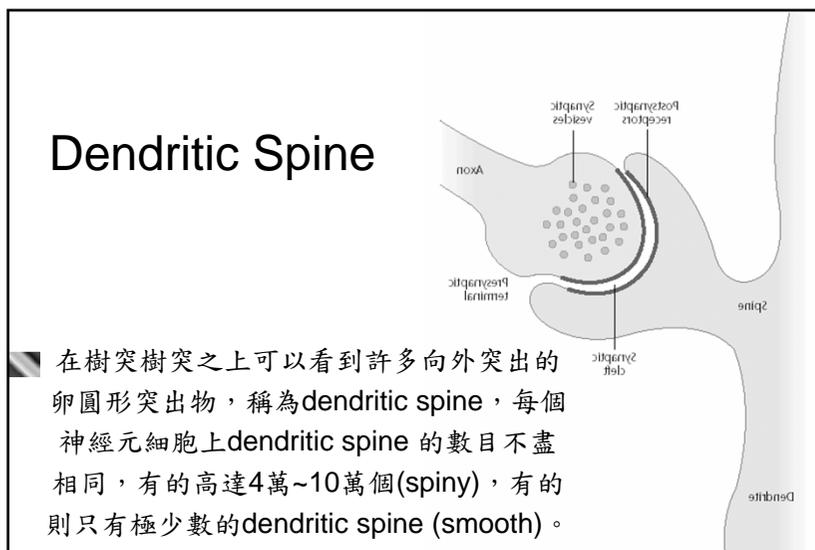
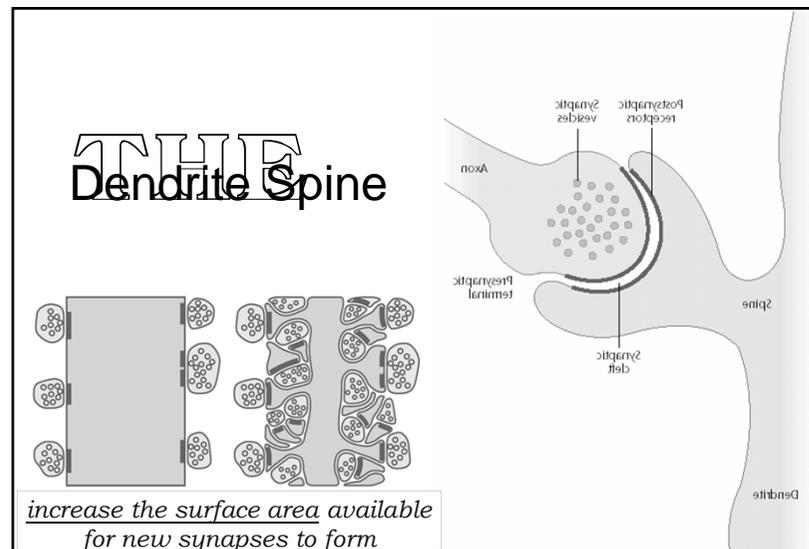
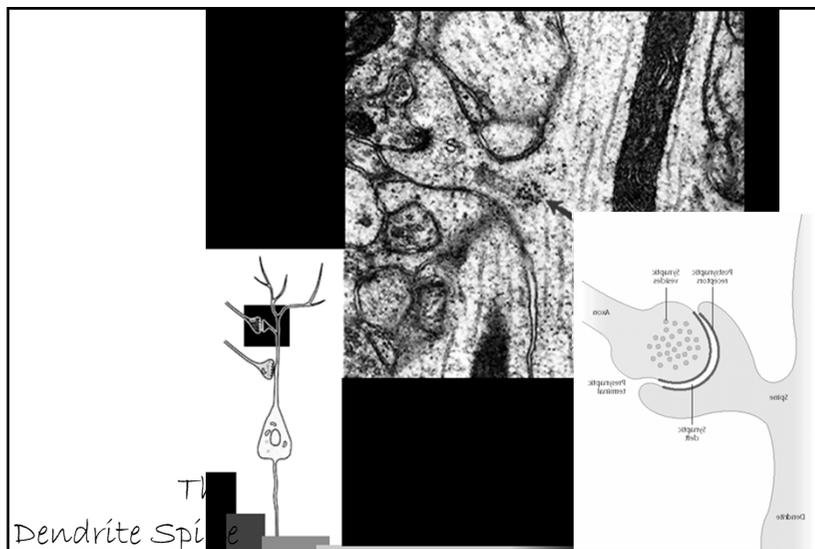


The Somato-dendritic Tree

細胞體形狀：多樣化的
錐狀（大腦皮質及海馬回中的 Pyramidal neurons）
軟圓形（小腦皮質）
紡垂狀的（pallidum 元細胞）
星狀的（脊髓中的）

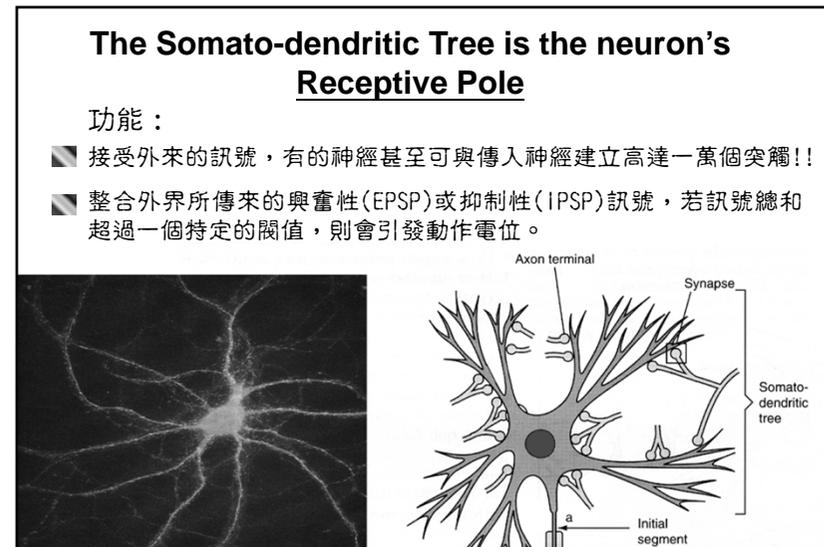
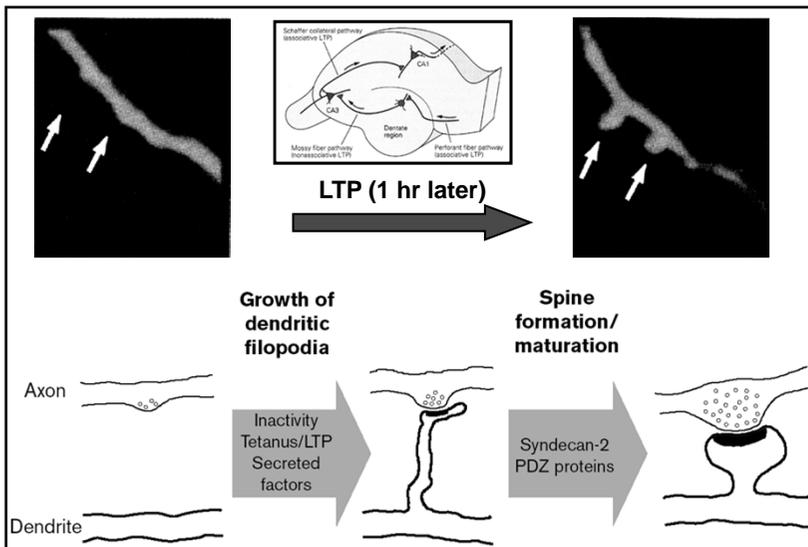
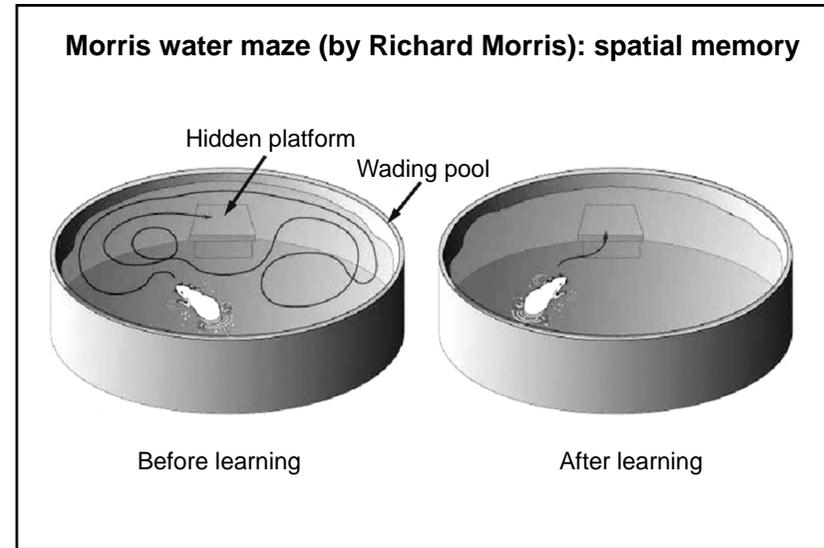
- ◆ 一般來說，每個神經細胞的樹突在繼續分支而形成的形狀較不規則，剛由細胞體分出時便得越細。
- ◆ 在樹突樹突之上長出小突起，稱為 dendritic spine，每個神經細胞的 dendritic spine 不盡相同，有的高達 4 萬~10 萬個 (spiny)，有的則只有 1 個 (smooth)。

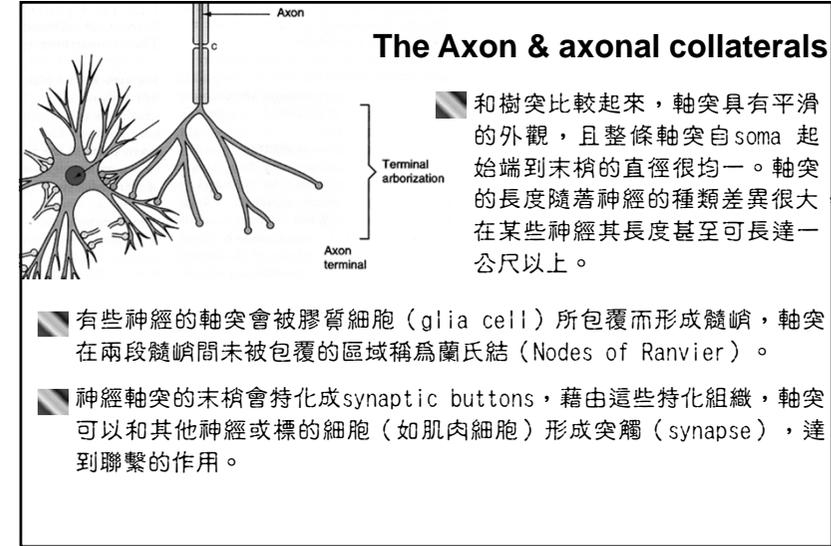
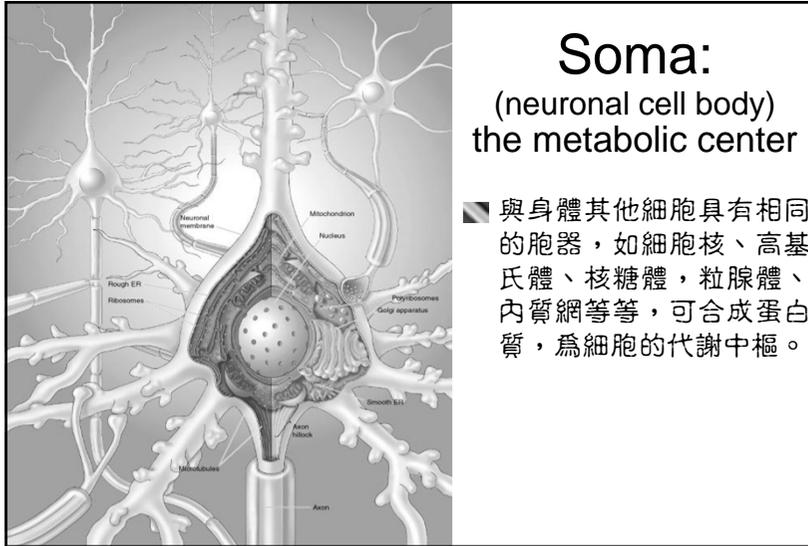




Long-term potentiation (LTP) or learning induces morphological changes in dendritic spines.

Most excitatory synapses in the brain terminate on *dendritic spines*



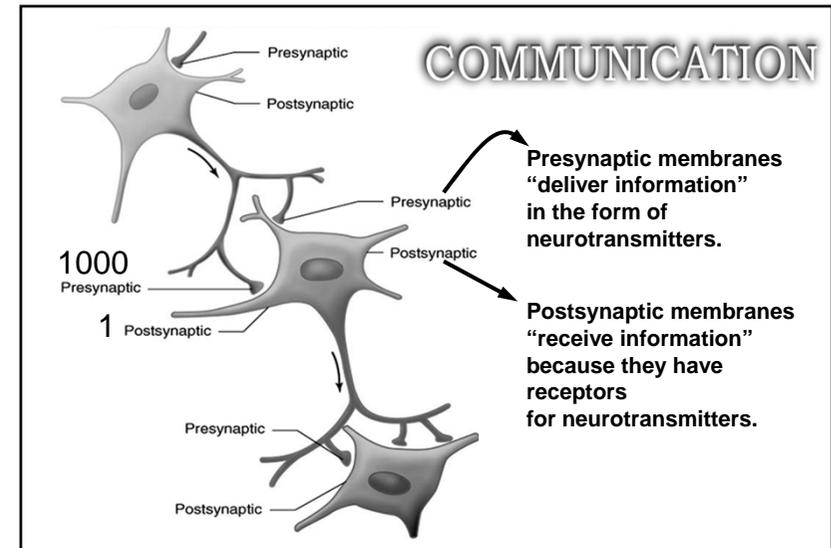


Synapse = Syn + haptein

↓ together ↓ clasp

113 Years Old

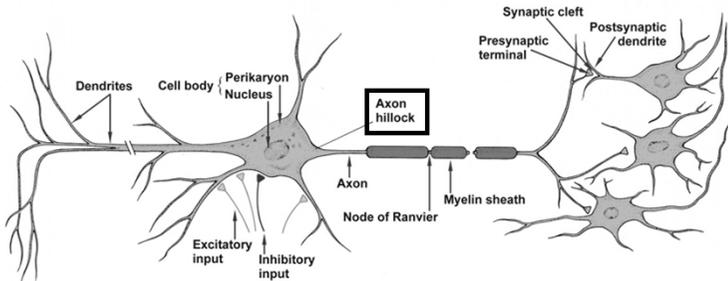
Since 1897
Michael Foster & Charles Sherrington



The Axon & axonal collaterals are the neuron's Transmitter Pole

功能：

- 誘發動作電位(Trigger action potential)
- 以不失真的方式來將動作電位傳遞到神經末梢
- 特化的軸突末端可以感應動作電位的來臨而釋放出神經傳遞物質來影響突觸後的神經或標的細胞



Axons (軸突) 與 Dendrites (樹突) 的差異

軸突

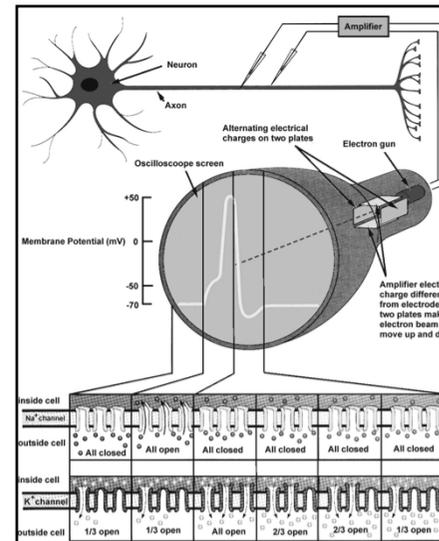
- 將訊號傳出神經細胞體
- 具平滑的表面
- 一個神經元細胞一般只具一條軸突
- 沒有核糖體
- 有時會有髓鞘細胞包覆
- 只有在軸突末梢才有分支現象

樹突

- 將訊號傳入神經細胞體
- 具粗糙的表面 (dendrite spine)
- 一個神經元細胞往往具有很多條樹突
- 有核糖體
- 沒有髓鞘細胞包覆
- 在靠近細胞體附近即有分支現象

神經如何工作呢?

~動作電位的產生~



- 神經活性的誘導係因為神經本身細胞膜電位由於細胞外及細胞內各種離子經由離子通道的流動所引發而造成動作電位

- 動作電位：
去極化：鈉離子流入細胞內
再極化：鉀離子流出細胞外

"Ion channel" is....

Hodgkin & Huxley, 1950s

...the fluxes of Na^+ and K^+ ions are through "holes" in the membrane

Awardees of the 1963 Nobel Prize

 **The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1963**

"for their discoveries concerning the ionic mechanisms involved in excitation and inhibition in the peripheral and central portions of the nerve cell membrane"

 Sir John Carew Eccles ⊙ 1/3 of the prize Australia University College London, United Kingdom b. 1903 d. 1997	 Alan Lloyd Hodgkin ⊙ 1/3 of the prize United Kingdom University of Cambridge Cambridge, United Kingdom b. 1914 d. 1998	 Andrew Fielding Huxley ⊙ 1/3 of the prize United Kingdom University College London, United Kingdom b. 1917
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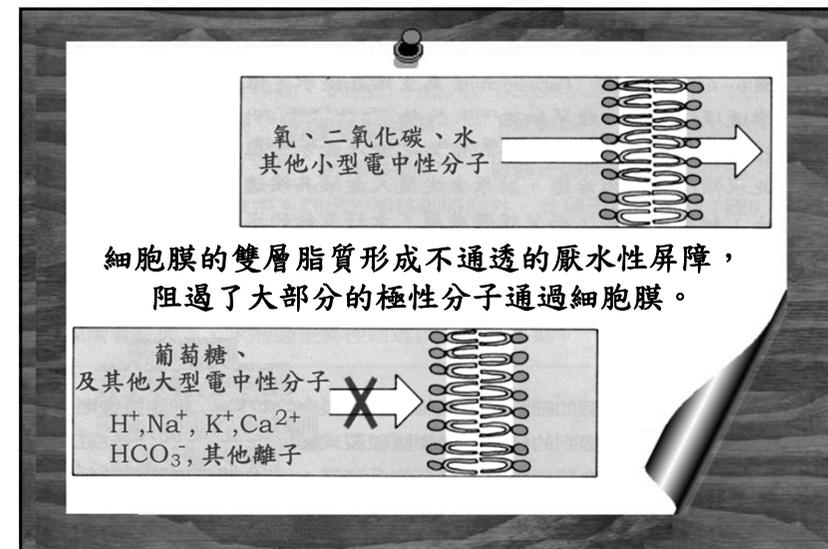
膜的構造與功能

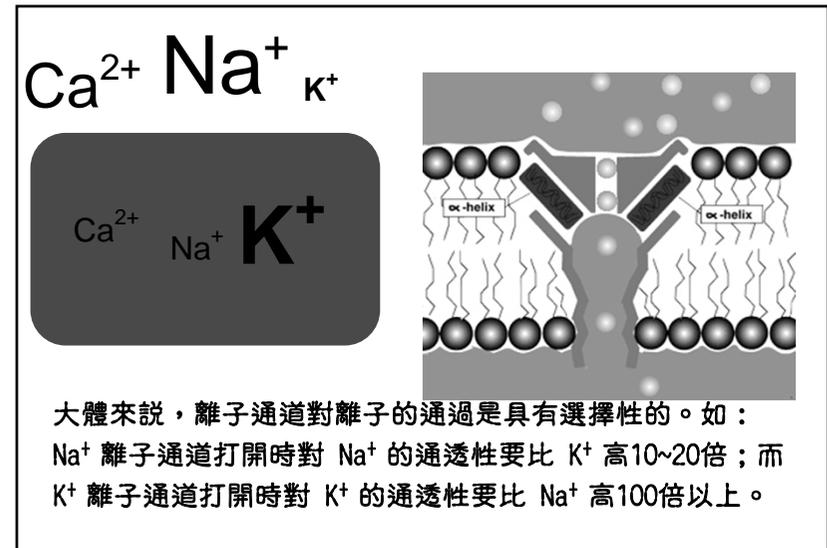
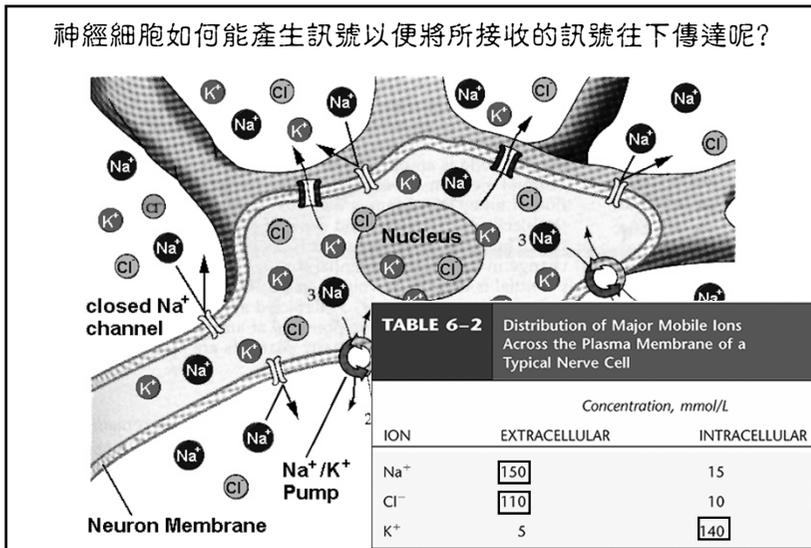
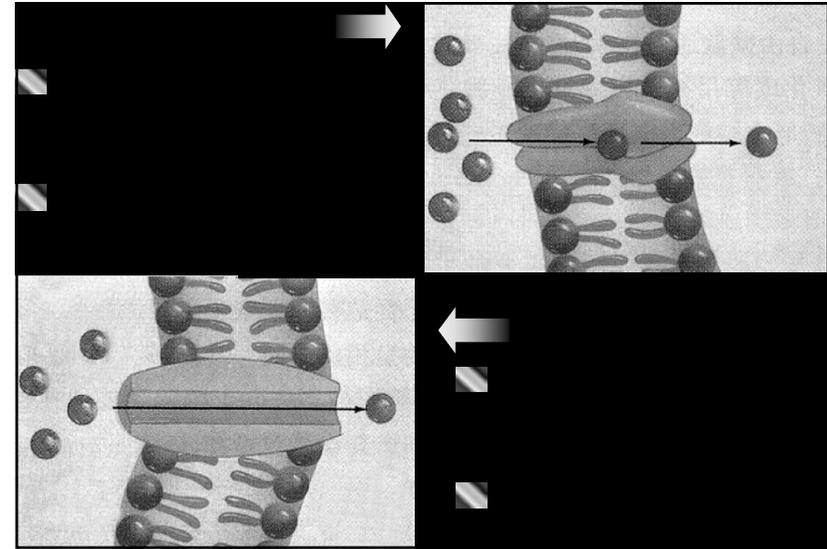
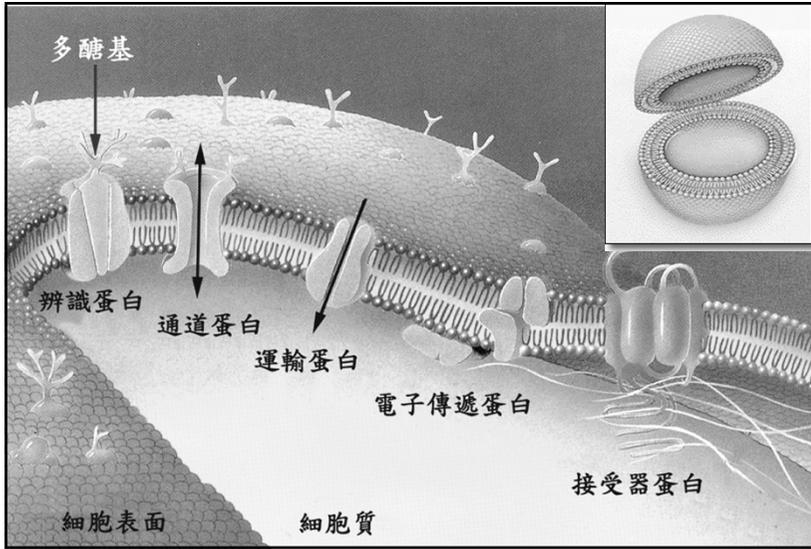


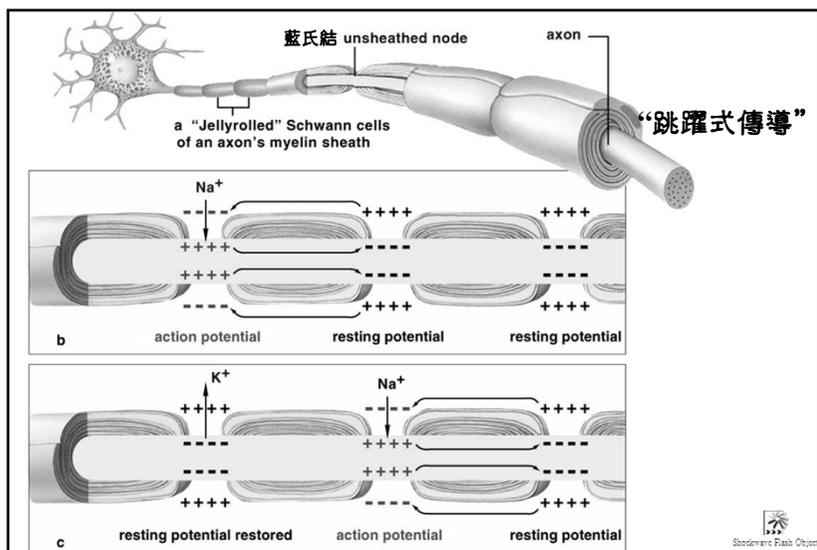
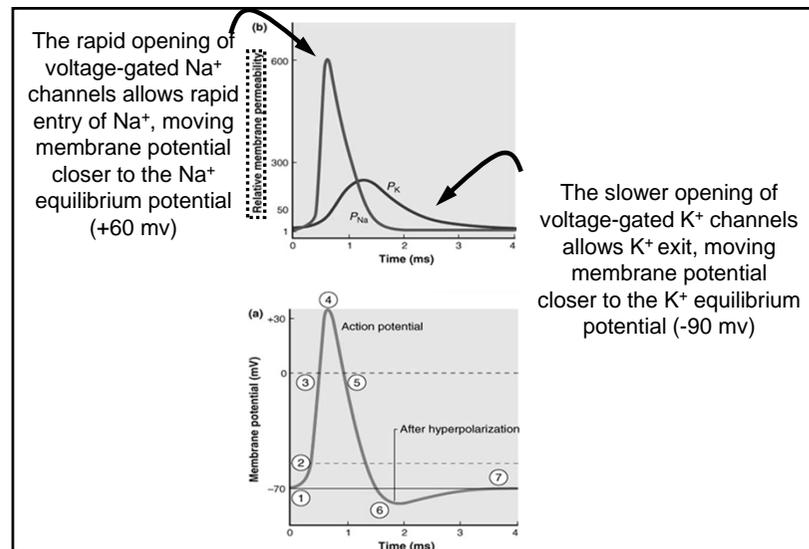
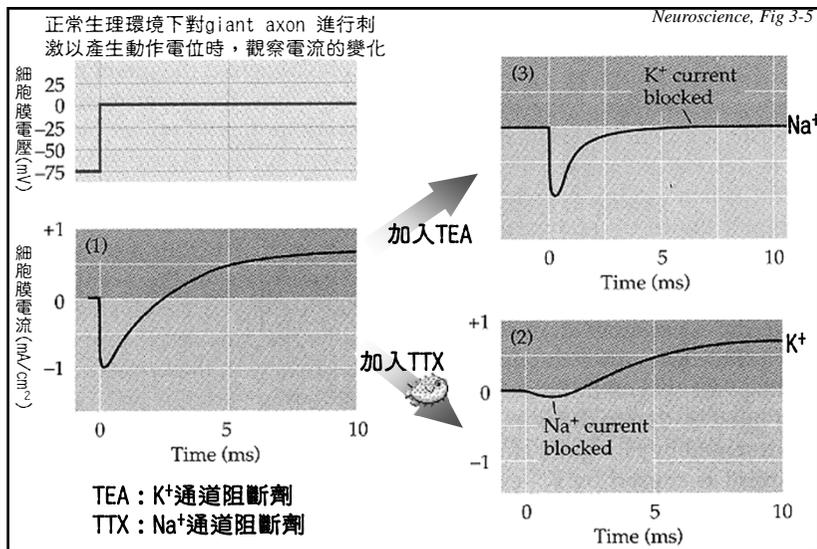
氧、二氧化碳、水
其他小型電中性分子 →

細胞膜的雙層脂質形成不通透的厭水性屏障，阻過了大部分的極性分子通過細胞膜。

葡萄糖、及其他大型電中性分子
 H^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+}
 HCO_3^- , 其他離子 ✗







傳入神經	種類	直徑 (μm)	速度 (m/s)
癢的感覺	C	0.2~1.5	0.5~2.0 比正常人走路的速度還慢
痛或溫度的感覺	A _δ	1~5	5~35 奧運金牌選手的百米速度
觸摸的感覺	A _β	6~12	35~75 飛機起飛的速度
本體的感覺，如肌肉的反射	A _α	13~20	80~120 每秒100公尺

愛因斯坦為什麼比較聰明呢？

1955年8月18日，偉大的物理及數學家愛因斯坦死翹翹了，享年76歲。
愛因斯坦死前的一段話，造就了這則趣聞故事...

“On the brain of a scientist: Albert Einstein”

Experimental Neurology, vol. 88 pages 198-204, 1985.

Neuron/Glia cell

比值 < 正常人



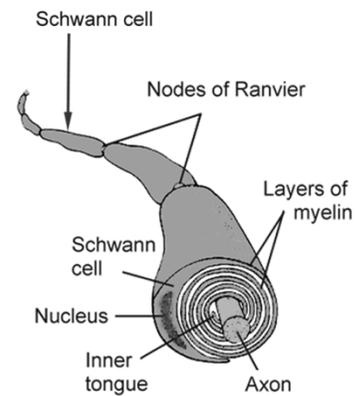
The Nervous System Has two Classes of Cells

■ **Nerve Cells**

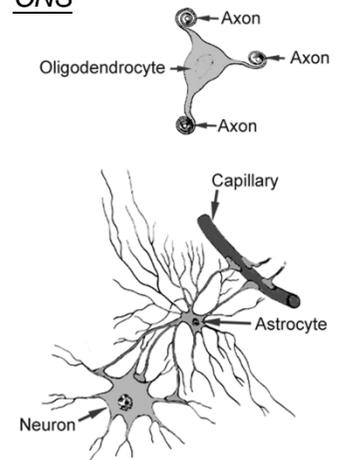
■ **Glial Cells**

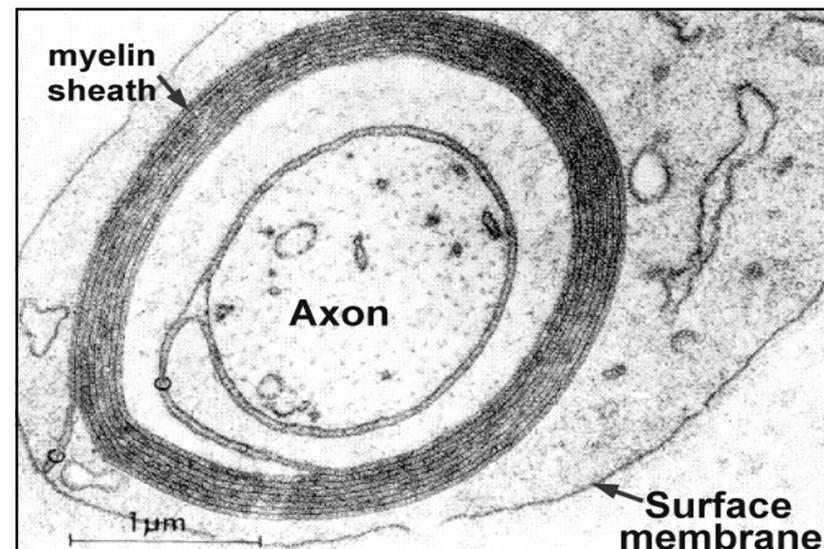
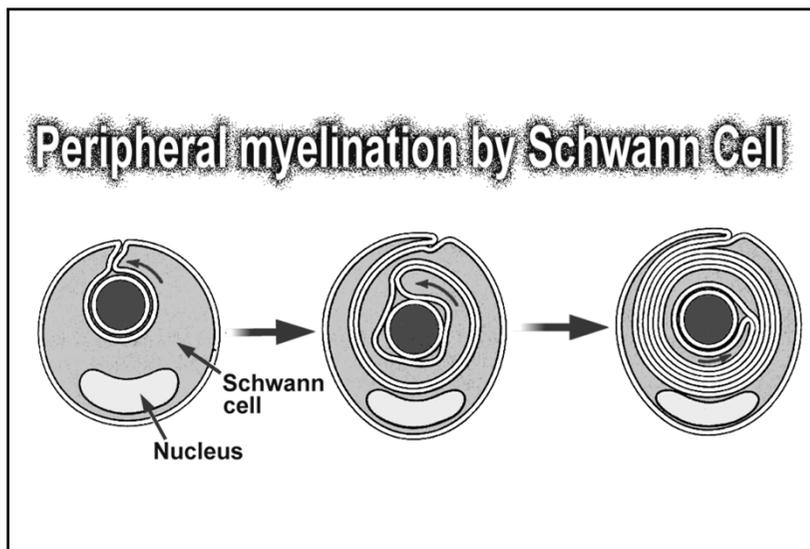
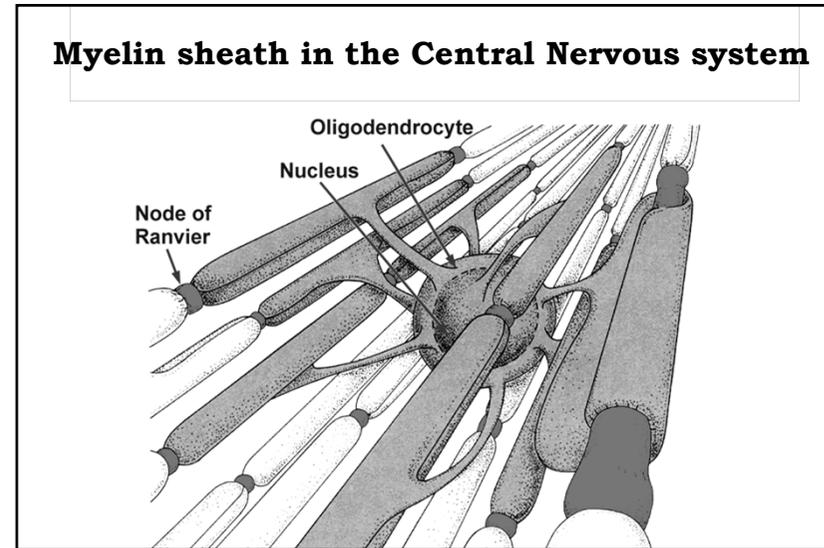
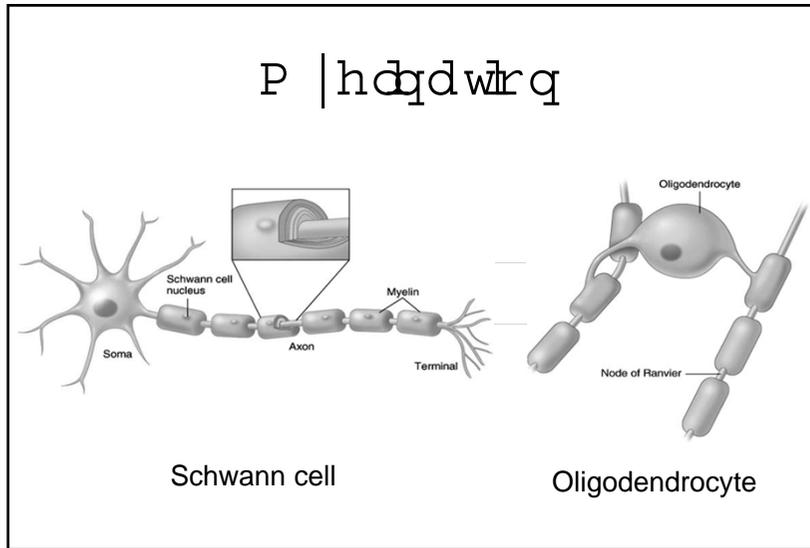
Glial cell

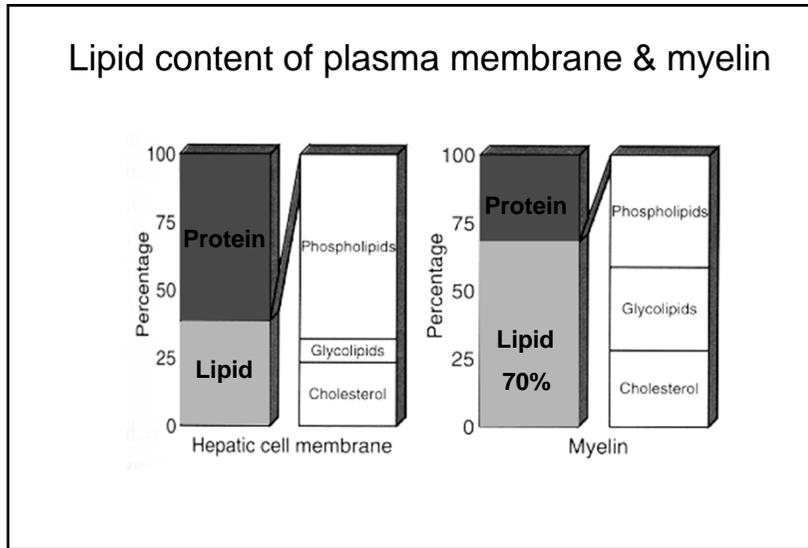
PNS



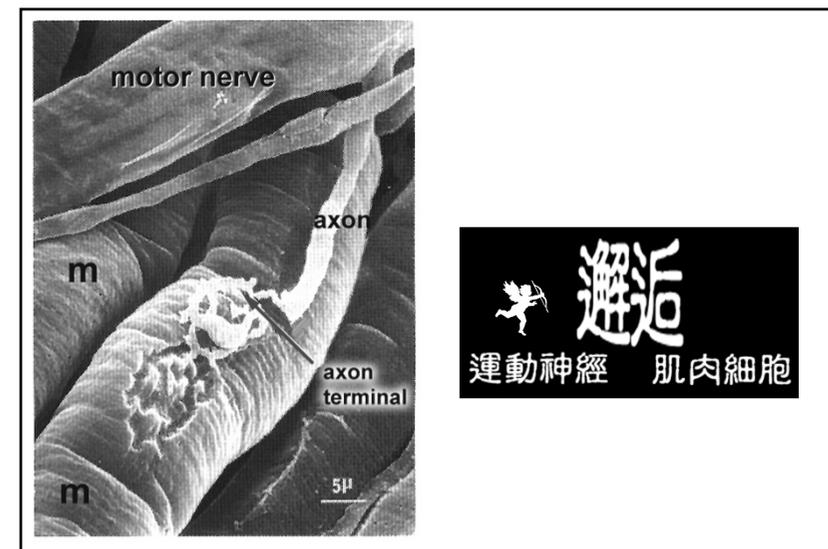
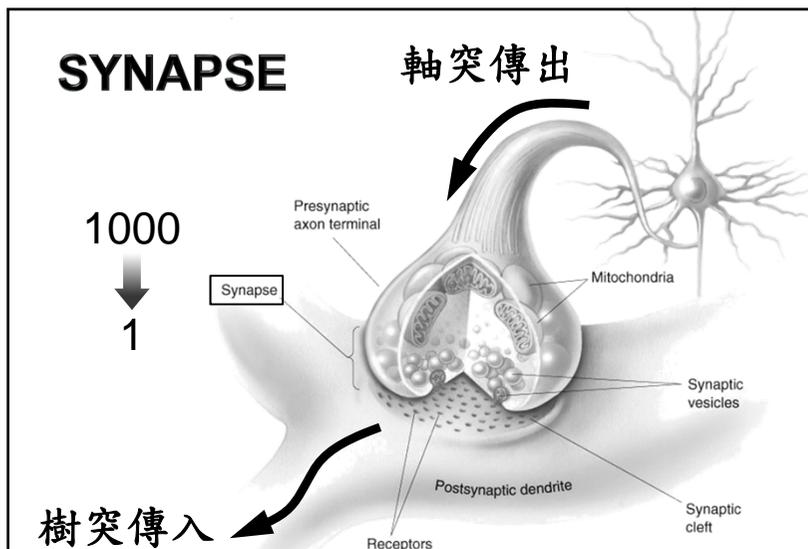
CNS

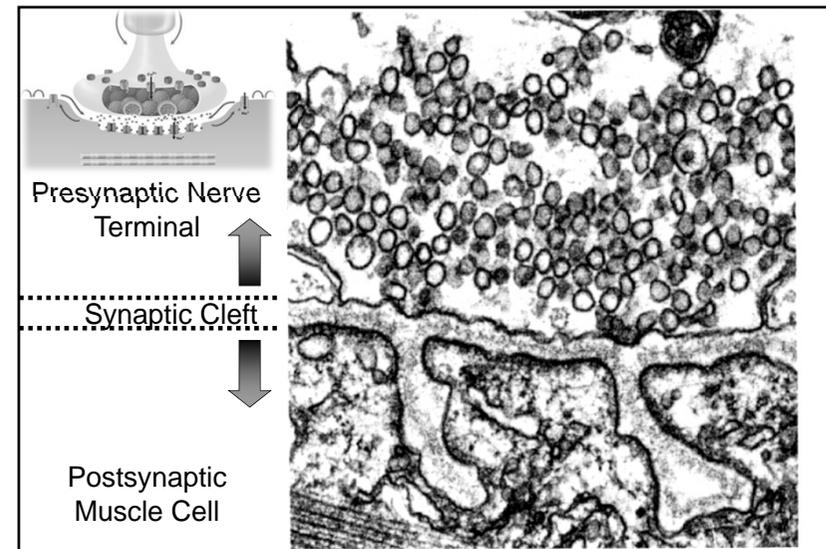
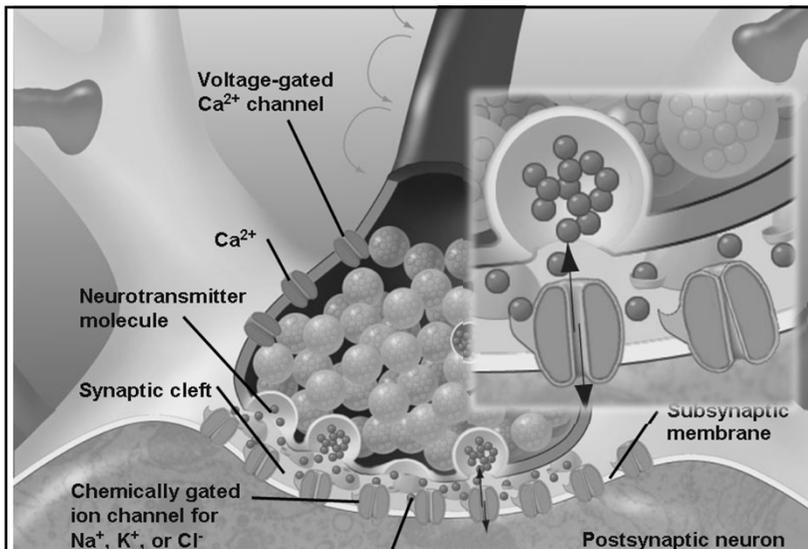
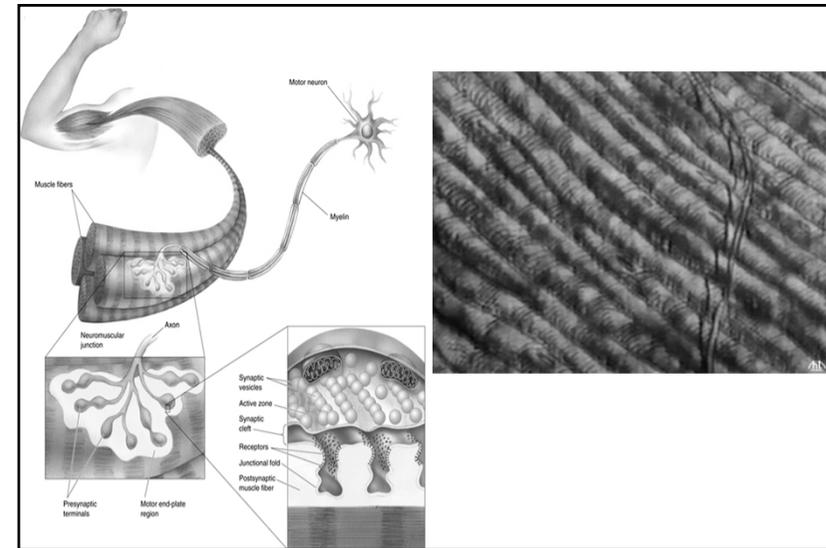
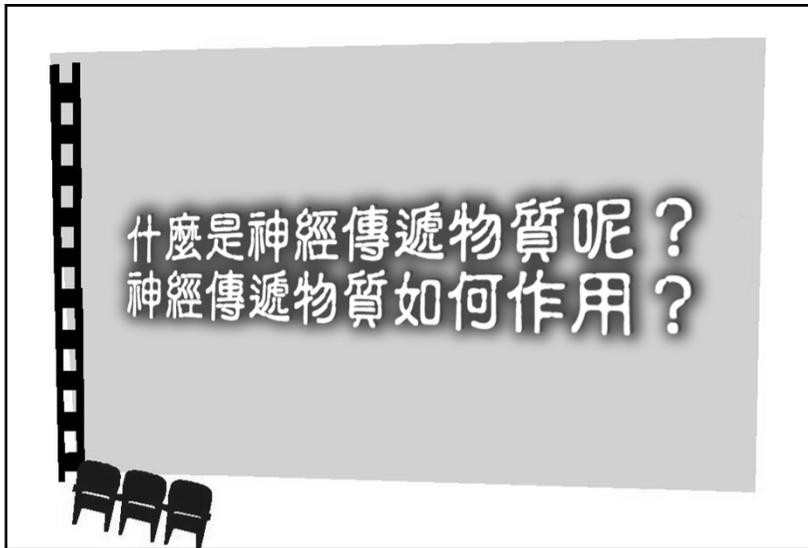


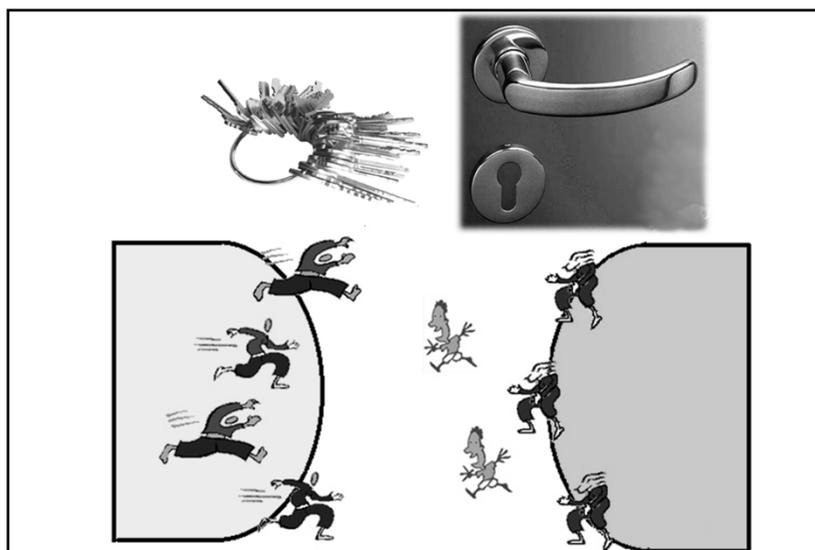
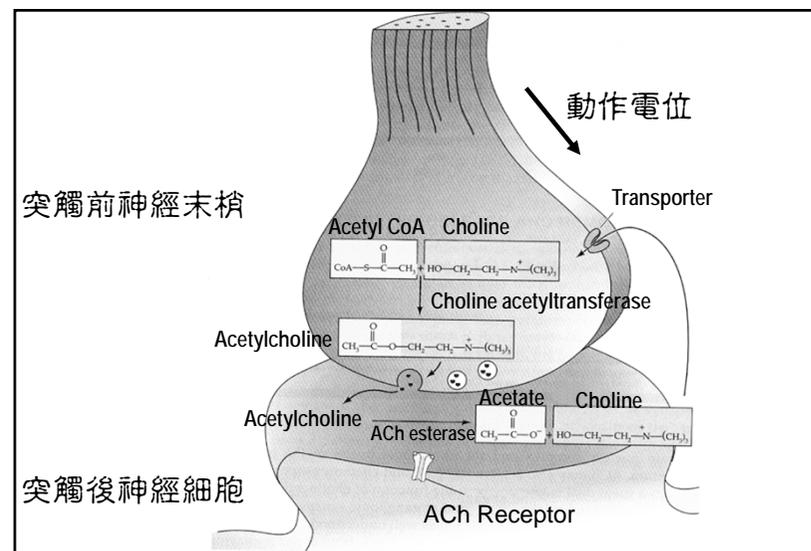
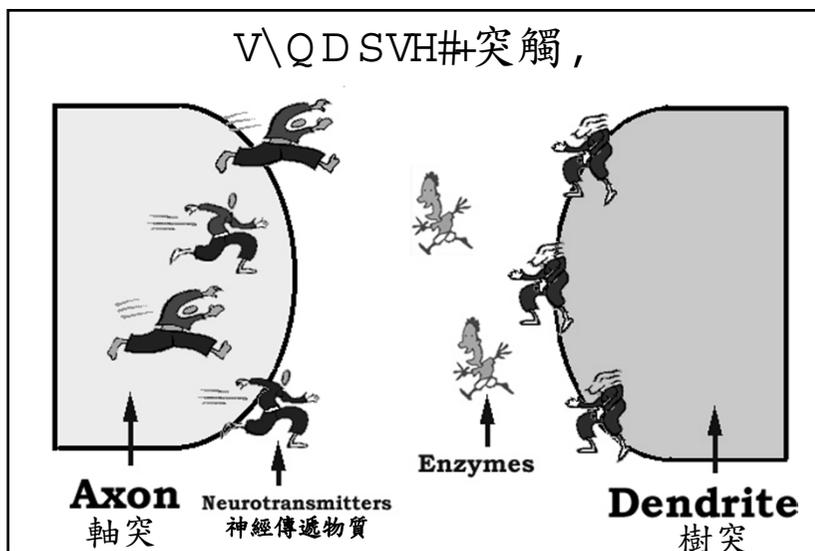


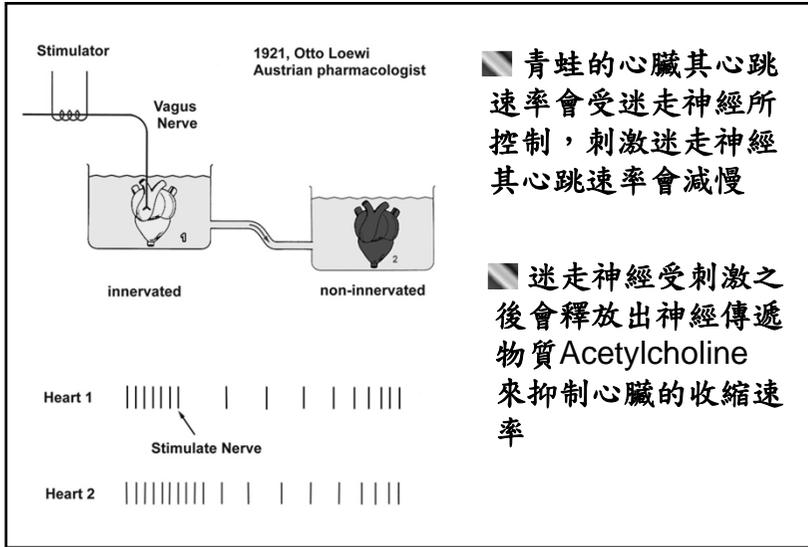


神經元細胞如何彼此
聯絡而完成使命呢？









■ 青蛙的心臟其心跳速率會受迷走神經所控制，刺激迷走神經其心跳速率會減慢

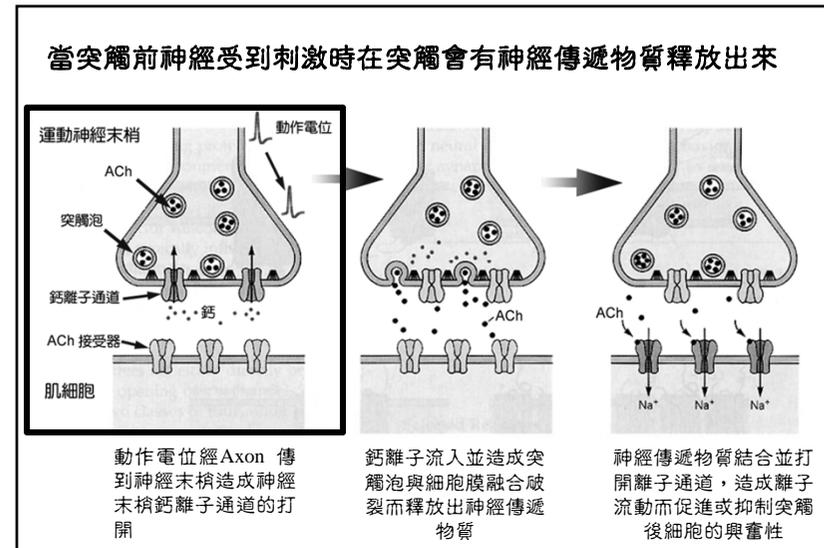
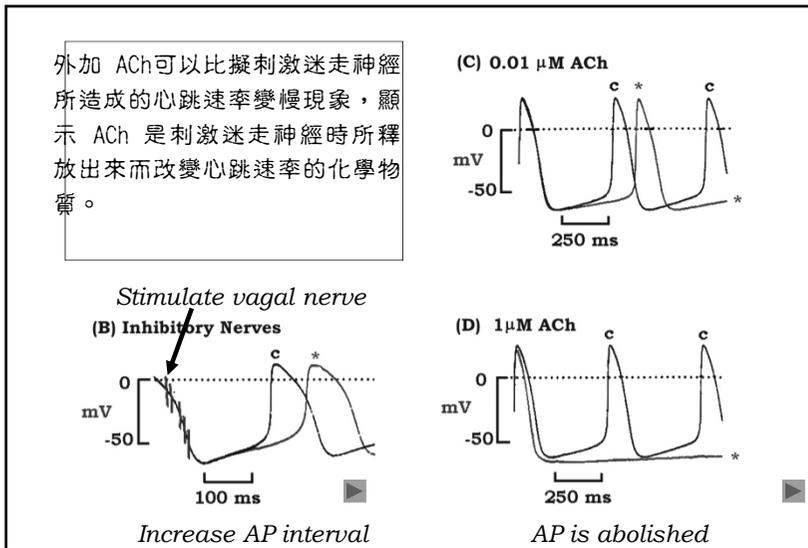
■ 迷走神經受刺激之後會釋放出神經傳遞物質 Acetylcholine 來抑制心臟的收縮速率

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1936

"for their discoveries relating to chemical transmission of nerve impulses"

Sir Henry Hallett Dale
United Kingdom
National Institute for Medical Research
London, United Kingdom
1875-1968

Otto Loewi
Austria
Graz University
Graz, Austria
1873-1961



汞金屬離子中毒事件

時間：1960年左右

地點：日本漁村Minamata Bay

症狀：走路不穩、躺在床上抽動、智商下降等等

汞離子：日光燈、電池.....

鉛離子：油漆、報紙油墨、汽油....

兒童血鉛含量高於歐日

調查單位：高雄醫學大學

取樣來源：高雄市32所小學三年級某班共935人

結果：

1. 血鉛濃度平均值 5.5微克/100毫升，高於臨界質2.5微克/100毫升。
2. 學童血中鉛含量濃度越高者在班上成績名次越後面，尤其與國語、社會等記憶性課程相關性顯著。

鉛的危害：

1. 鉛進入人體以後，90%以上沈積及累積在骨骼系統中，稍後可慢慢釋放到血液中，其半衰期達20年。
2. 對兒童最大的影響是中樞神經的發育。

funnel web spider
(*Agelenopsis aperta*)

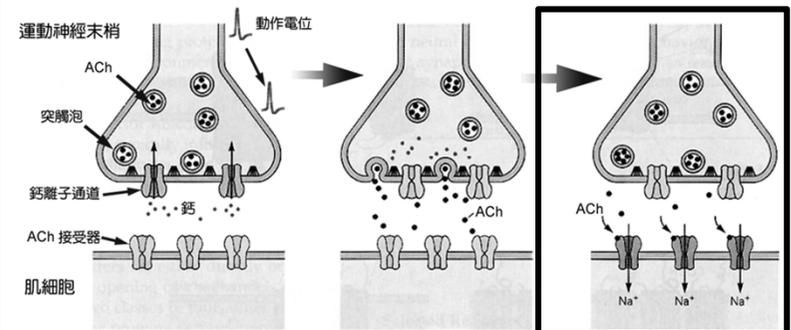
Agatoxin



Cone snail

ω -Conotoxin

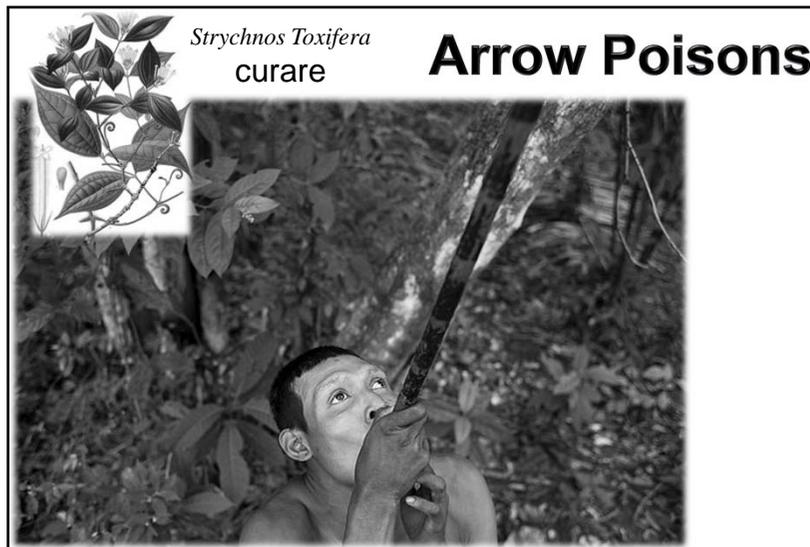
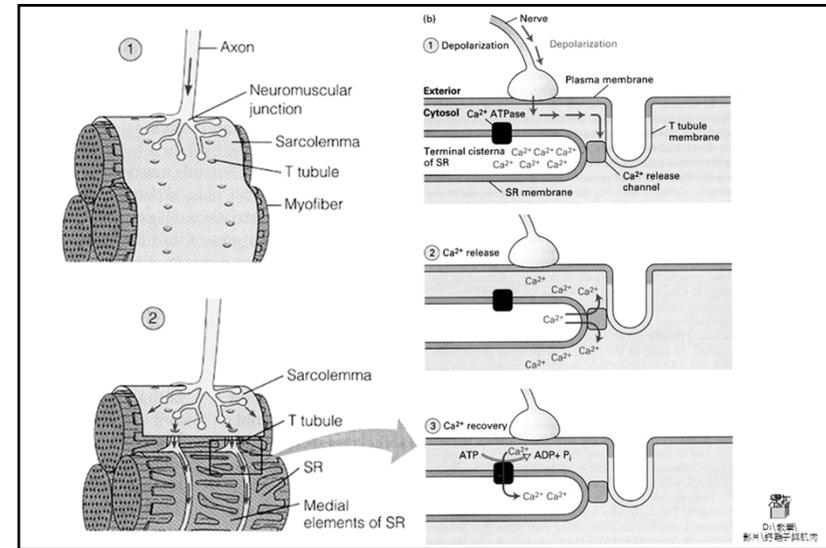
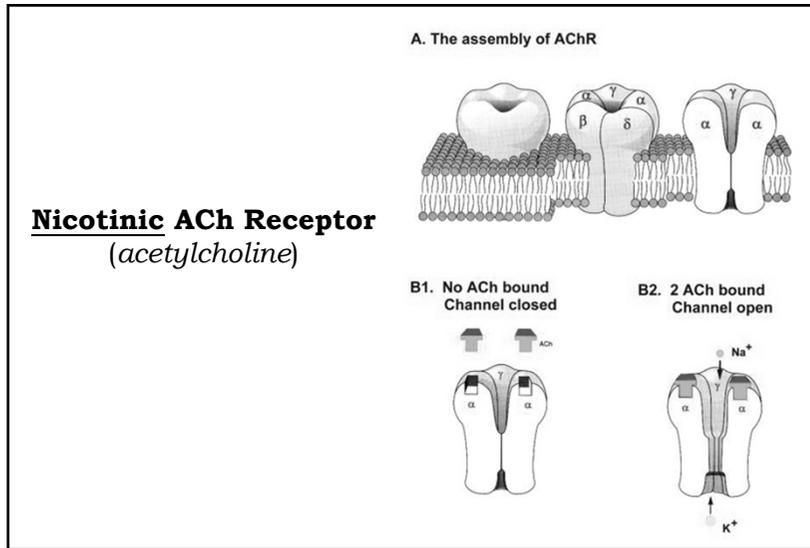
當突觸前神經受到刺激時在突觸會有神經傳遞物質釋放出來

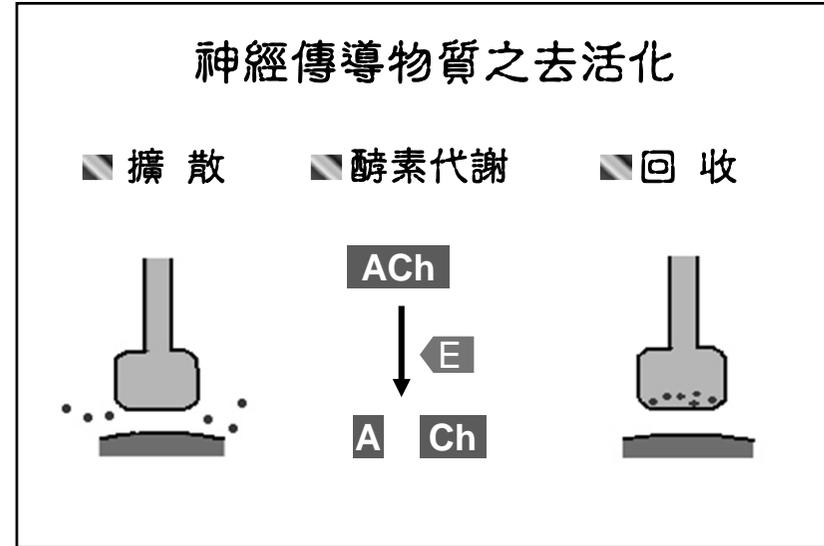


動作電位經Axon 傳到神經末梢造成神經末梢鈣離子通道的打開

鈣離子流入並造成突觸泡與細胞膜融合破裂而釋放出神經傳遞物質

神經傳遞物質結合並打開離子通道，造成離子流動而促進或抑制突觸後細胞的興奮性



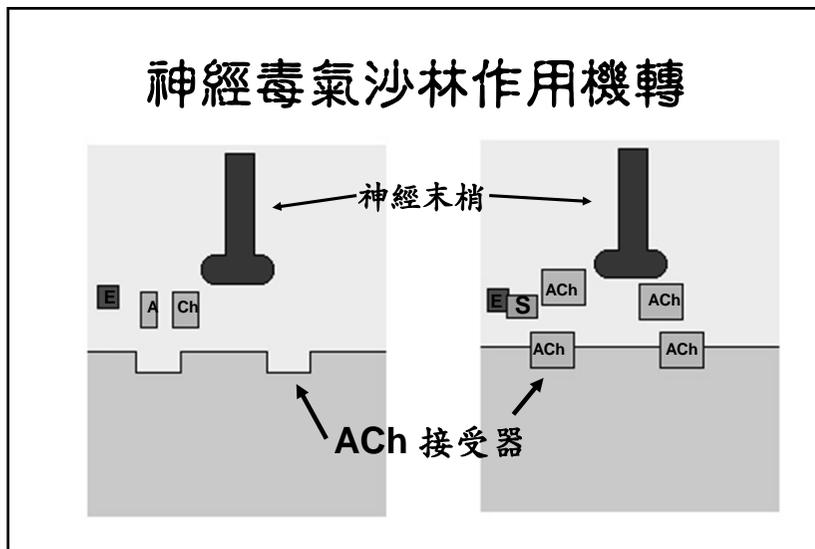


時間：1995年3月20日
地點：東京地下鐵車站
經過：奧姆真理教恐怖份子釋放沙林毒氣
結果：12人死亡，超過5000人中毒身體不適

東京地鐵沙林毒氣事件

Sarin (沙林)

■ 時間：1938年；世界第二次大戰
■ 地點：德國
■ 人物：德國科學家 **Schrader, Ambros, Ririger** 及 **van der Linde** 首次製造
■ 特性：無色無味
■ 致死劑量：
吸入 **0.075~0.1克**；15分鐘內死亡！
(相當於一顆米大小)
皮膚接觸 **1~1.7克**；2分鐘內死亡！



神經毒劑中毒症狀

- 肌肉麻痺、呼吸衰竭
- 視覺模糊、噁心、嘔吐、盜汗
- 頭痛、昏迷、癲癇發作

