

## A&P Unit 4

### Lecture 6B

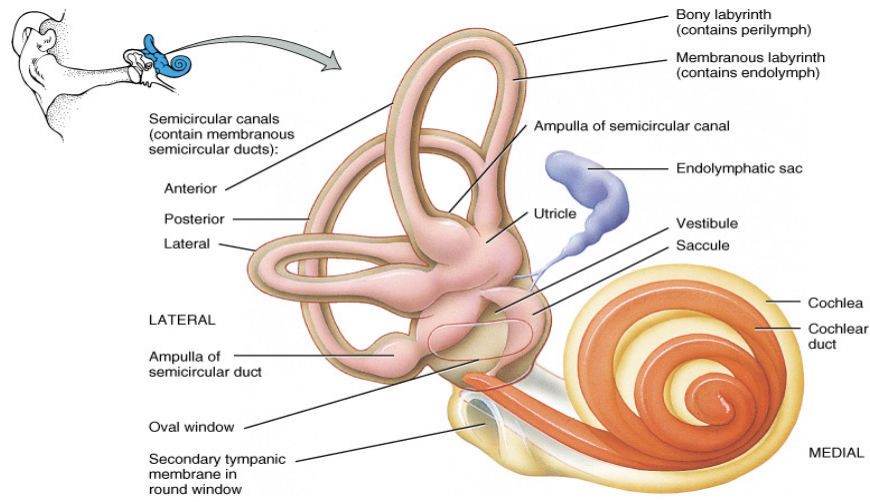


Granule Cell

## Two Kinds of Equilibrium

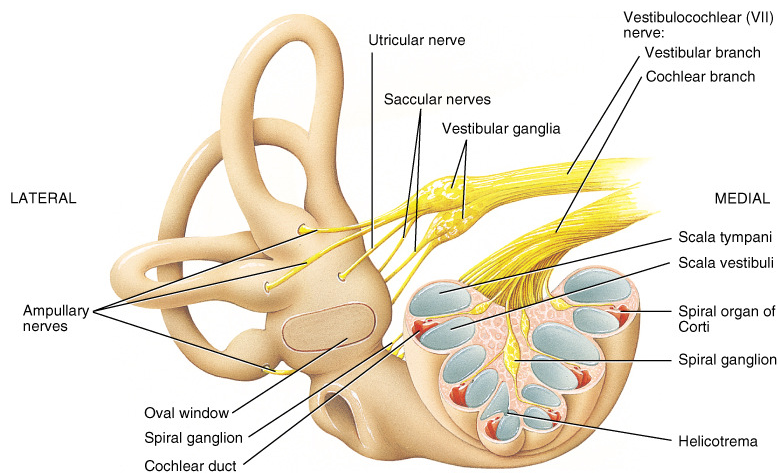
- 1. Static equilibrium: Refers to the maintenance of body (head) position relative to the force of gravity.**
- 2. Dynamic equilibrium: Refers to the maintenance of the body (head) in response to sudden movements such as rotation, acceleration, and deceleration**

# Gross Anatomy of the Vestibular apparatus



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# Components of the Vestibular Nerve

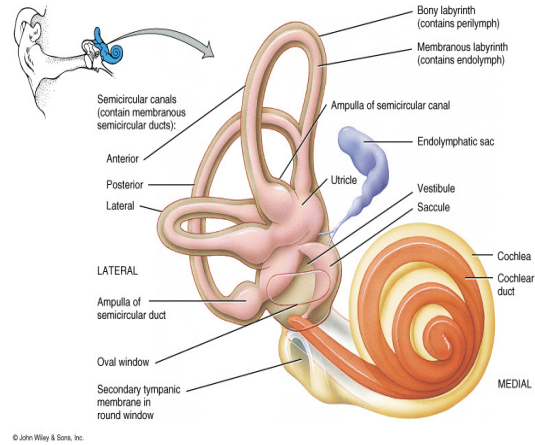


(b) Components of the vestibulocochlear (VIII) nerve

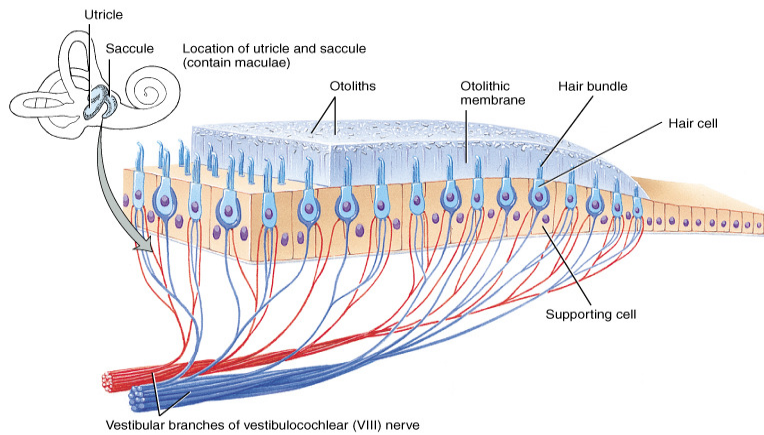
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# Static Equilibrium

- The receptors for static equilibrium are the Utricle and the Saccule

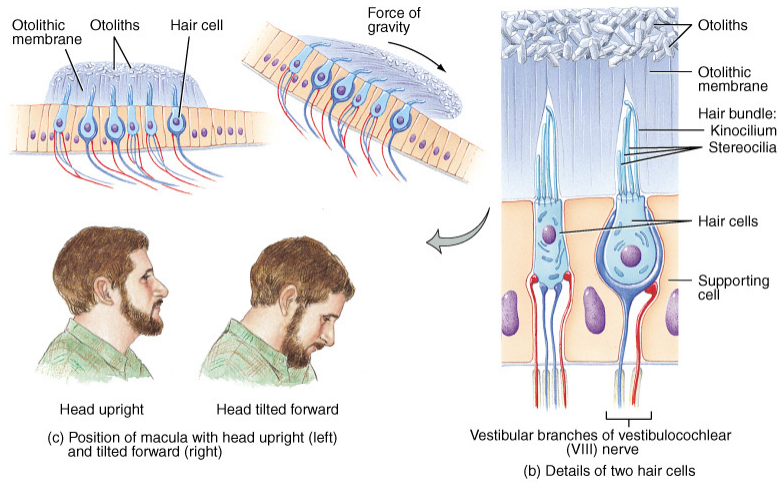


## Location and structure of the receptors in the macula for static equilibrium



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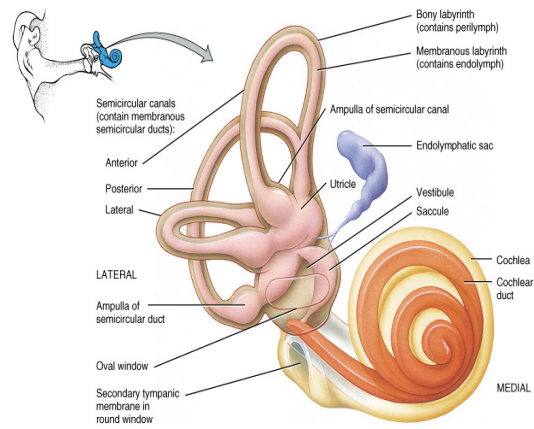
## How the macula functions in relation to gravity



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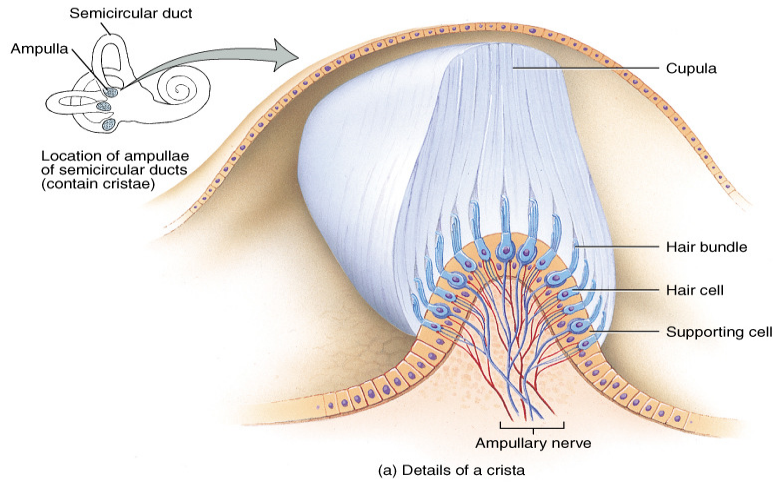
## Dynamic Equilibrium

- **The receptors for dynamic equilibrium are the semicircular canals**



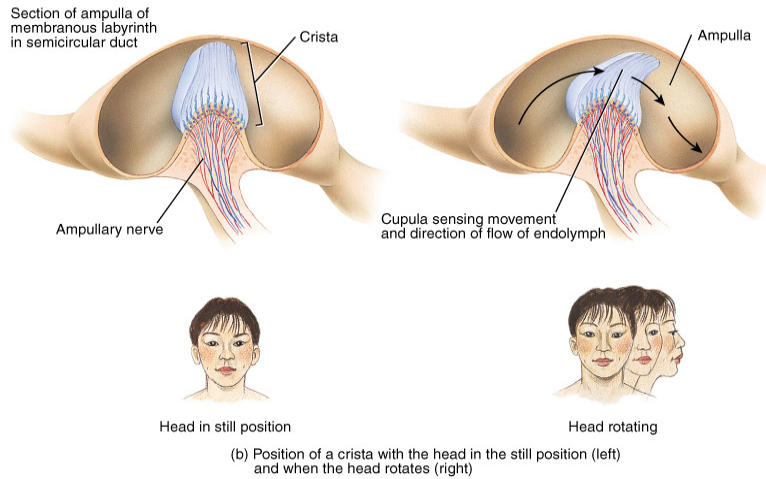
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# Anatomy of the Semicircular canal receptors called ampulla



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## How the Ampulla function to produce dynamic equilibrium sensations



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## Pathway for Vestibular System

