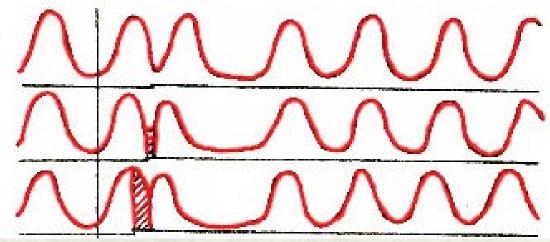
Extrasystole and compensatory pause of toad heart

Teaching Center for Experimental Medicine

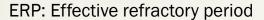
Extrasystole

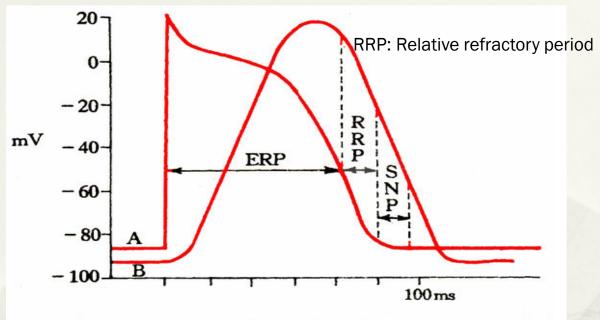
* a premature cardiac contraction that is independent of the normal rhythm and arises in response to an impulse outside the sinoatrial node.



Compensatory pause

- * The pause following an extrasystole, when the pause is long enough to compensate for the prematurity of the extrasystole;
- * the short cycle ending with the extrasystole plus the pause following the extrasystole together equal two of the regular cycles.





A: Action potential B: Mechanical contraction

Significance:

- The cardiac muscle is refractory to any stimulus during the contraction phase and thus tetanus cannot be produced in cardiac muscle.
- 2. The cardiac muscle <u>can relax and get filled up with blood</u> and then contract to pump out the blood.

Aim:

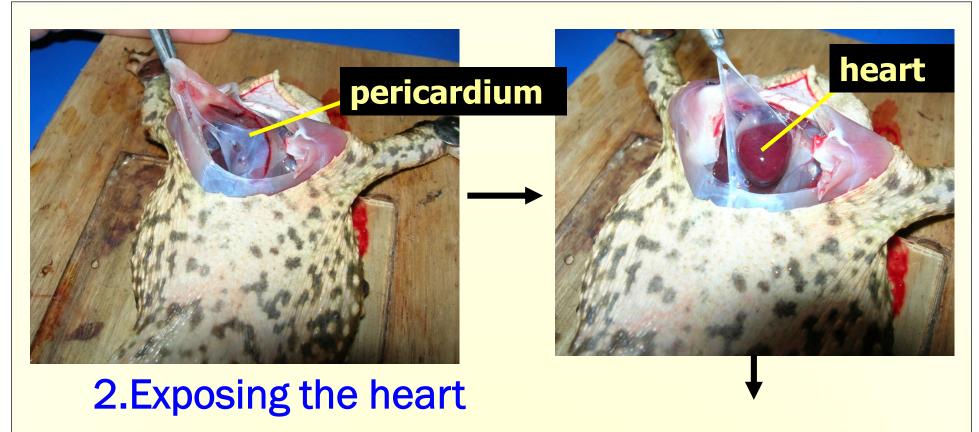
- 1. To investigate the changes of excitability in a cardiac cycle.
- 2. To understand the significance of long effective refractory period of heart.

Experimental Procedure



1. Dissection Procedures:

- Destroy the brain and spinal cord of a toad and fasten it to a board, ventral side up;
- Use scissors to make a longitudinal incision on chest wall to expose the heart;



- * Hold the cardiac pericardium with forceps and <u>carefully</u> remove the membrane from the heart with scissors.
- * The heart is then periodically moistened with Ringer's solution.

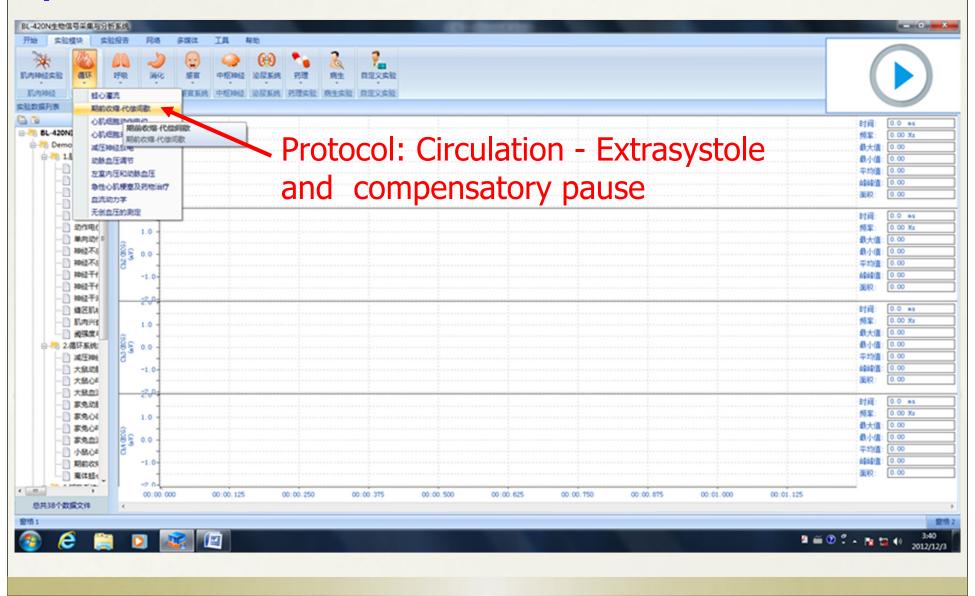
3. Connecting the ventricle to the transducer

- * Clamp the <u>apex</u> of the ventricle with a clip during ventricle diastole. <u>Be careful</u> and don't hurt the ventricle.
- * Connect the clip to the transducer with a thin thread and adjust the tension of the ventricle.

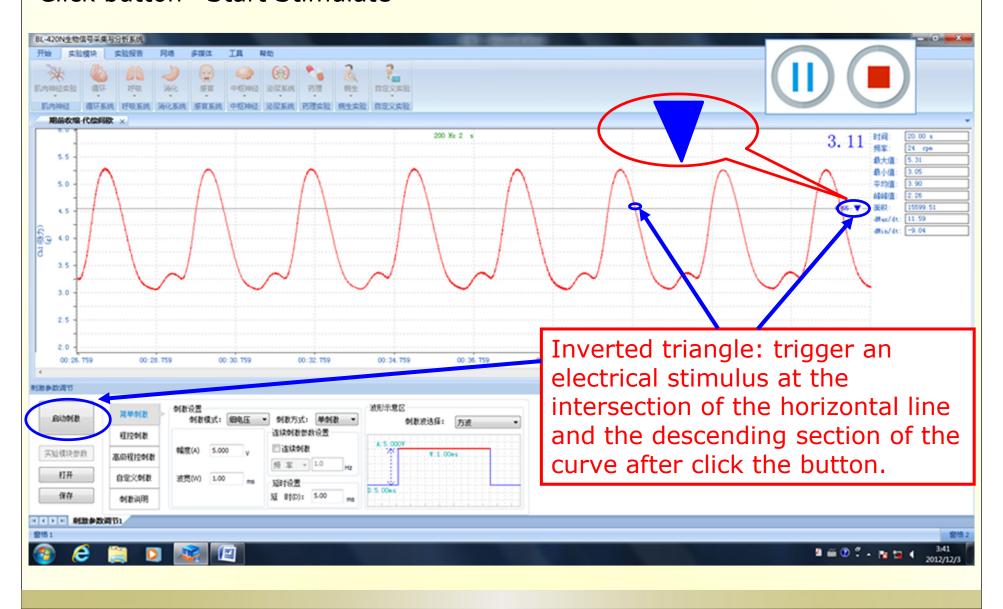


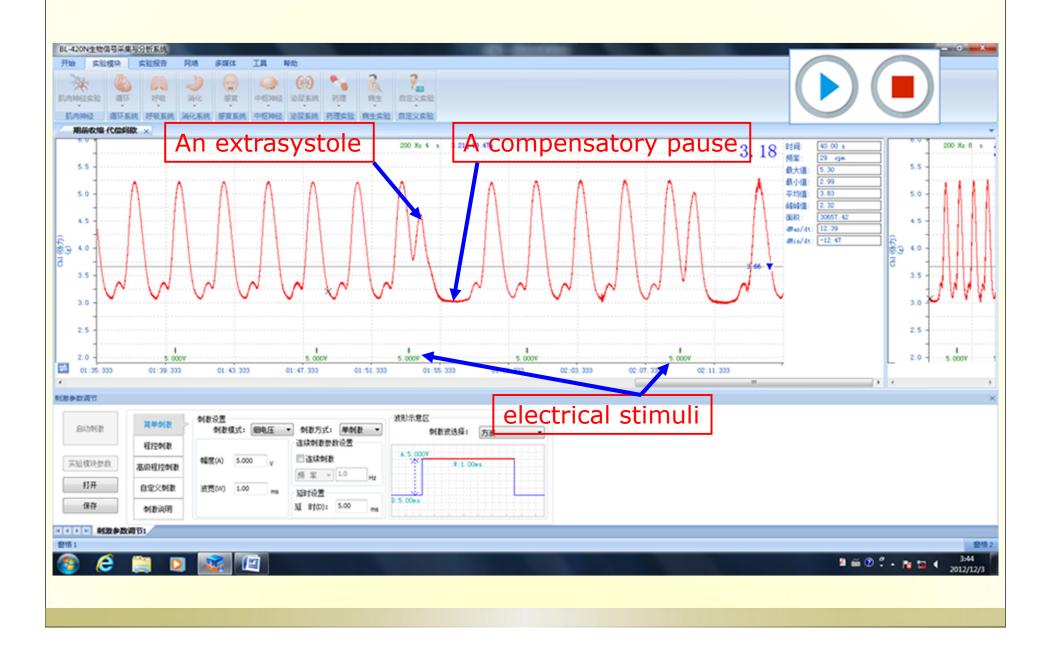
Stimulation electrode

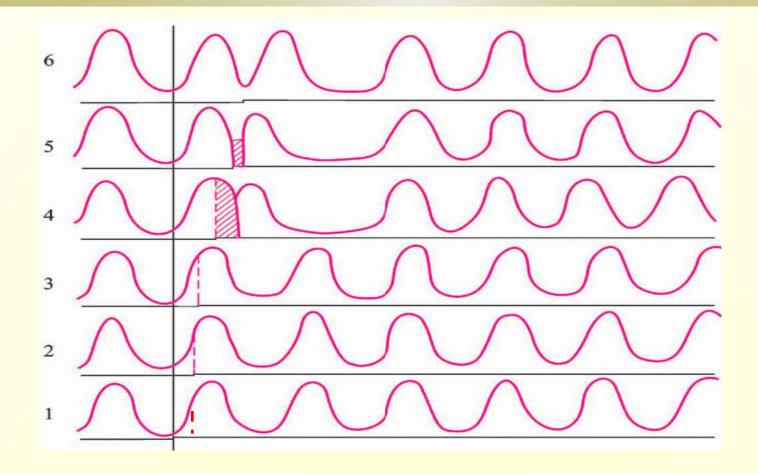
4. Choose protocol, Setup the stimulus parameters, observe and record the result.



Simple Stimulate: Amplitude: 5.0 Voltage, Wavelength: 1.0ms Click button "Start Stimulate"







Curve 1-3 stand for stimulus fall within effective refractory period

Curve 4-6 stand for stimulus fall within relative refractory period

Discussion

What is the cause of compensatory pause after an extrasystole?

2. What is the cause of the long refractory period of the heart muscle and what is its advantage?

