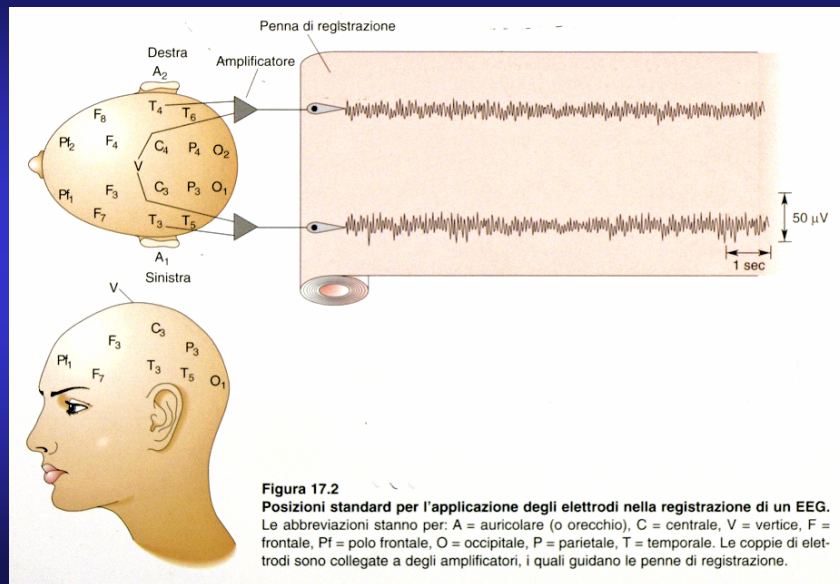
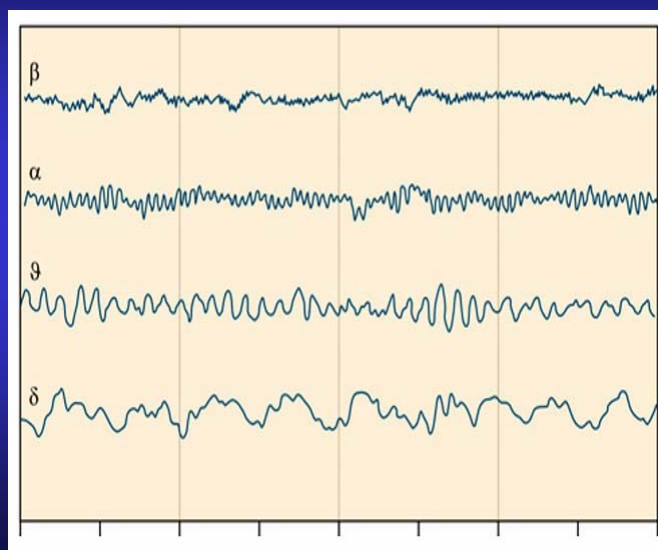


Il tracciato elettroencefalografico



Ritmi dell'EEG



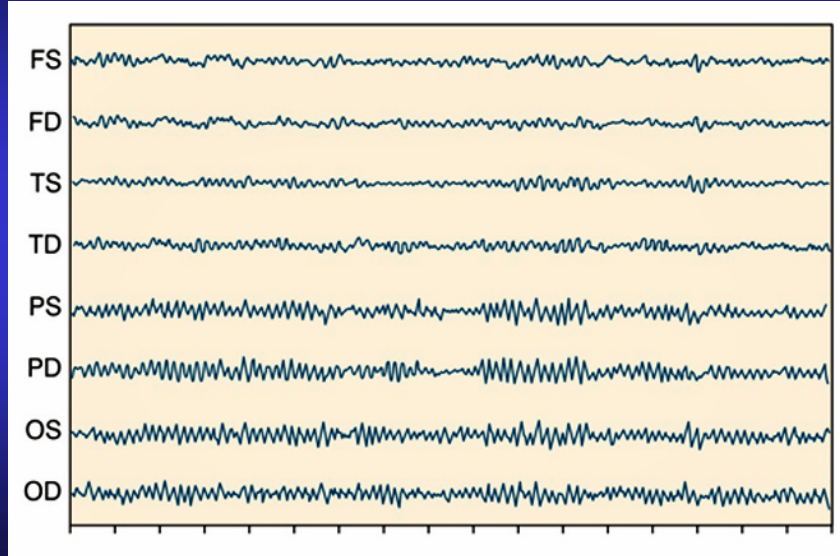
β > 14 Hz
30 μ V

α 8-13 Hz
50 μ V

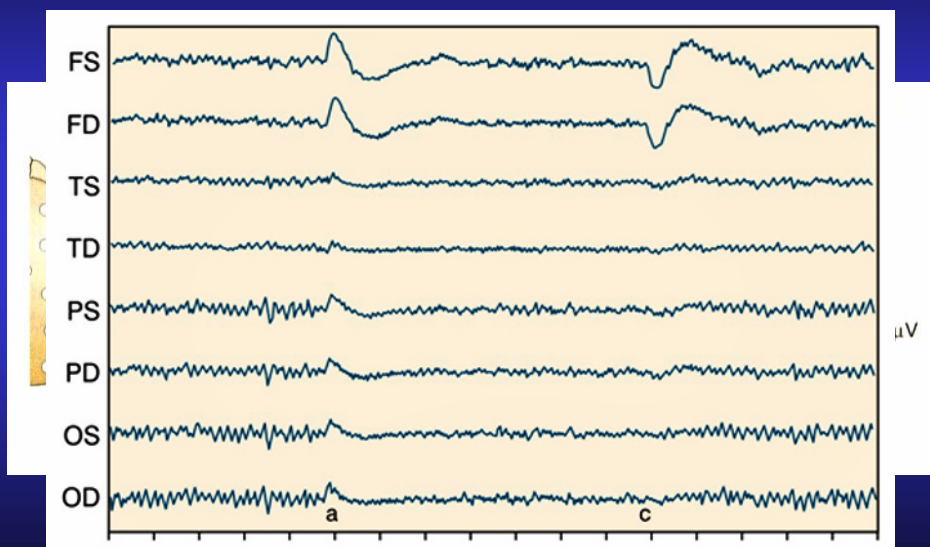
θ 4- 8 Hz
100 μ V

δ < 4 Hz
200 μ V

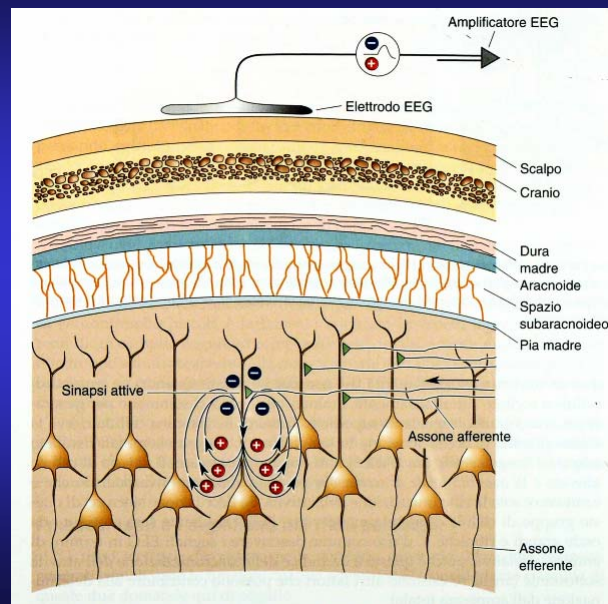
Differenze di attività



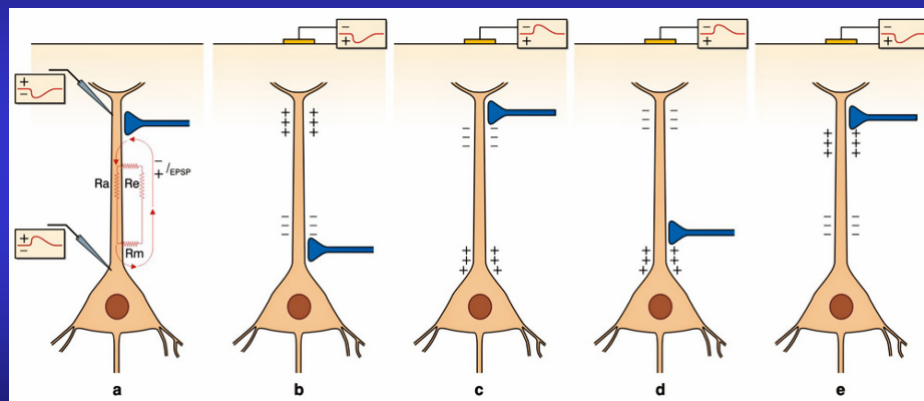
La “reazione di arresto”



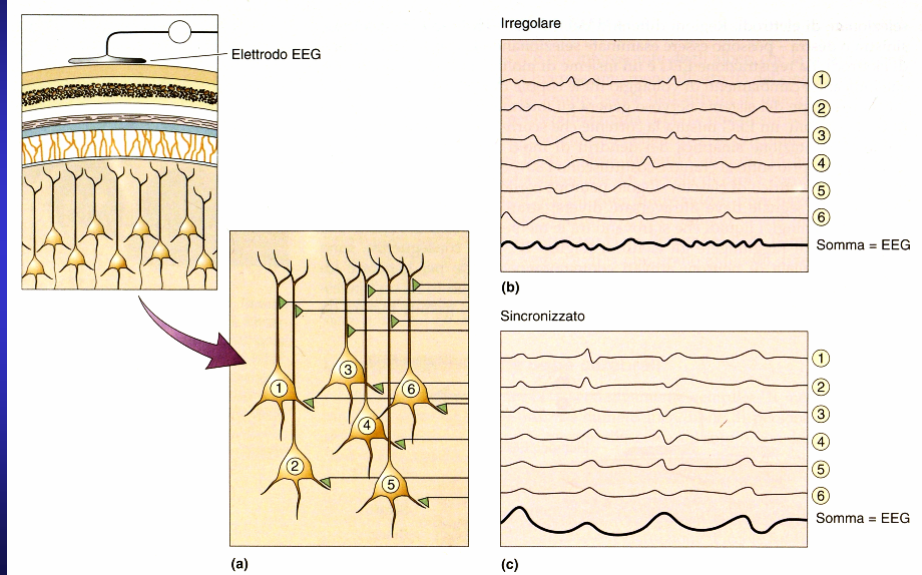
Genesi del'EEG



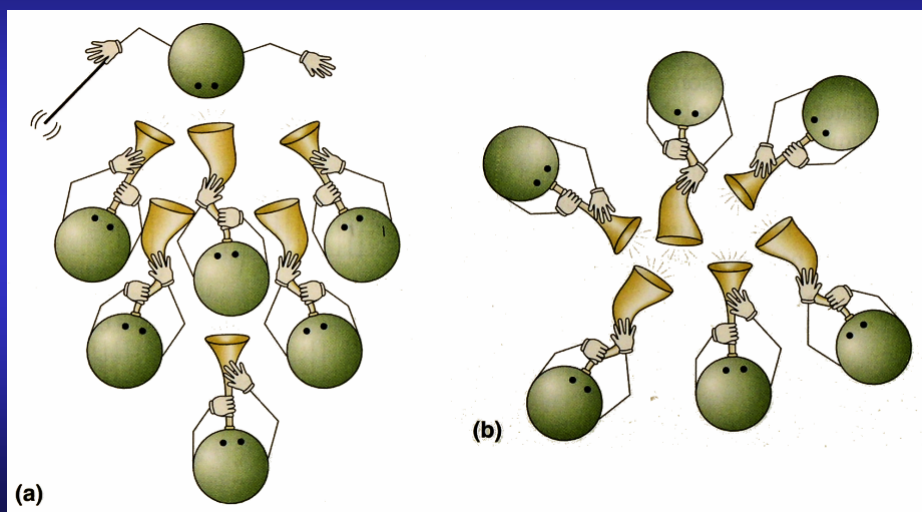
Genesi dell'EEG



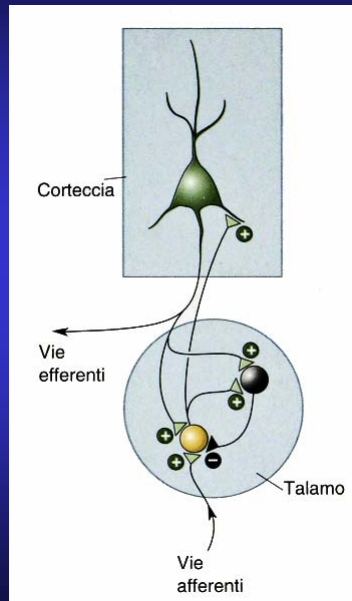
La sincronizzazione



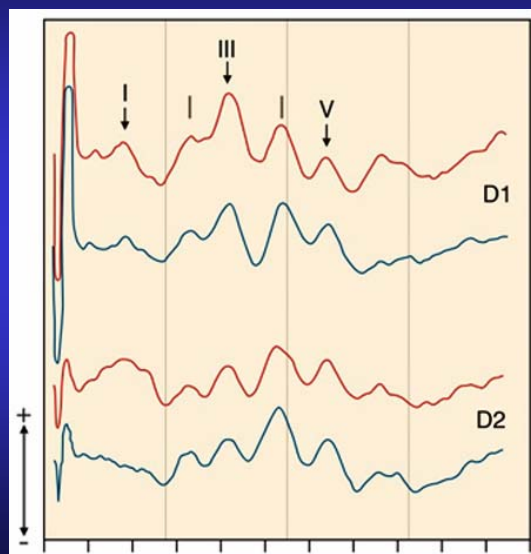
Meccanismi di sincronizzazione



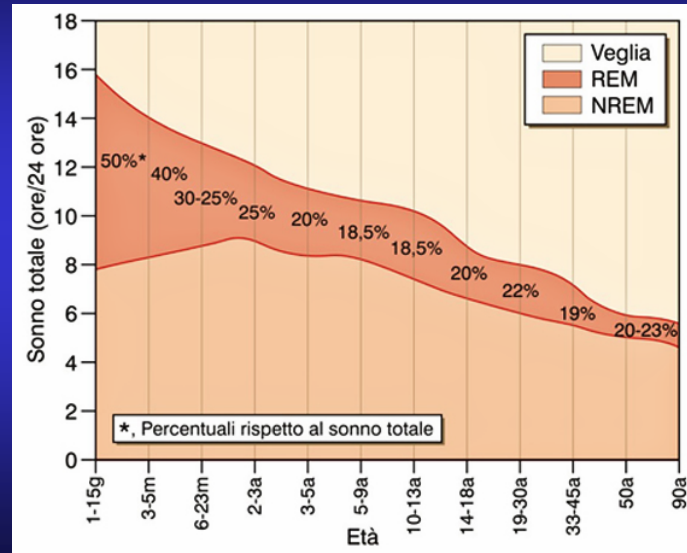
Meccanismi di sincronizzazione



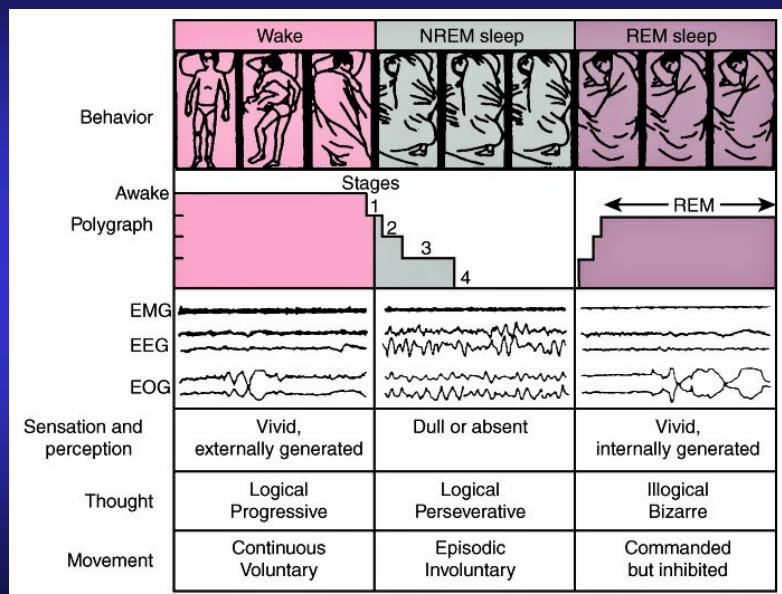
I potenziali evocati (uditivi)

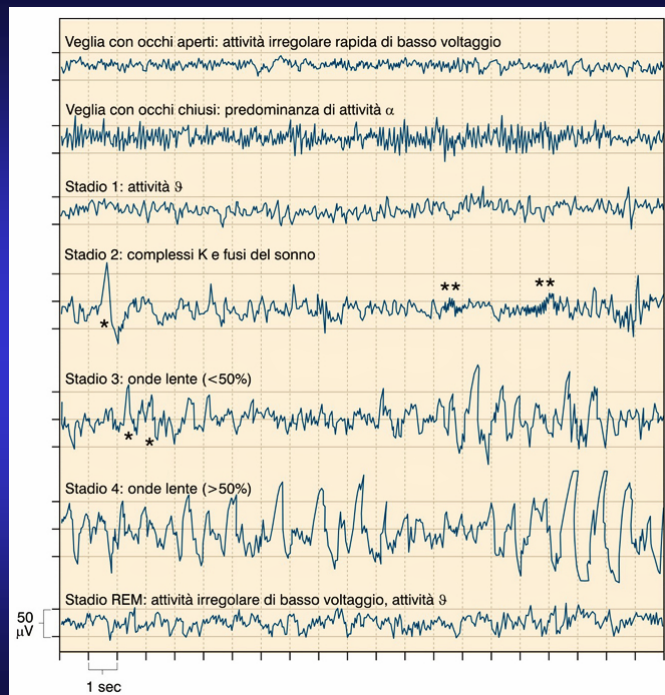


Il sonno

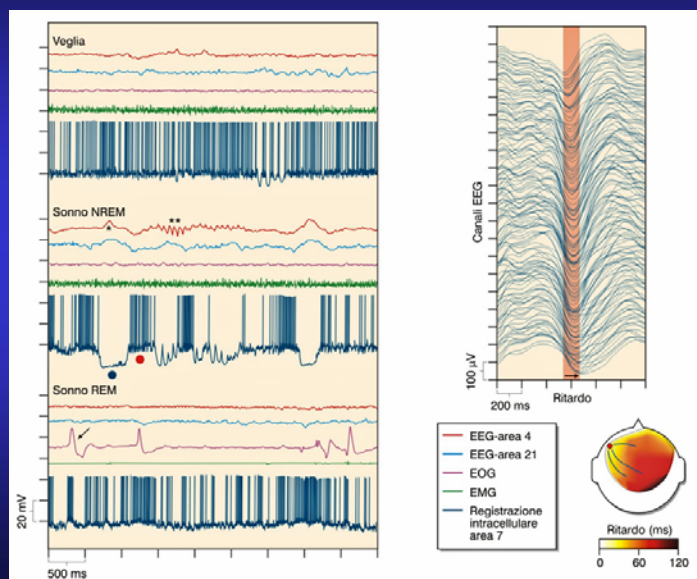


Le fasi del sonno

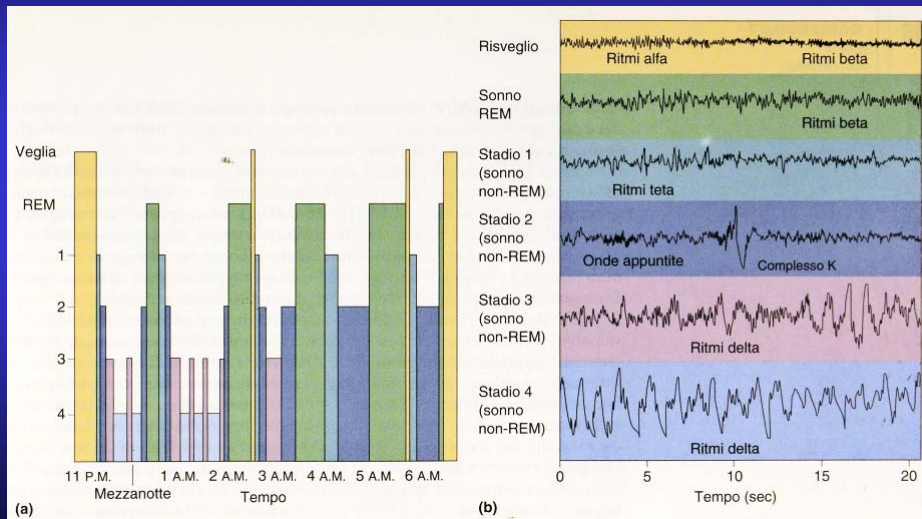




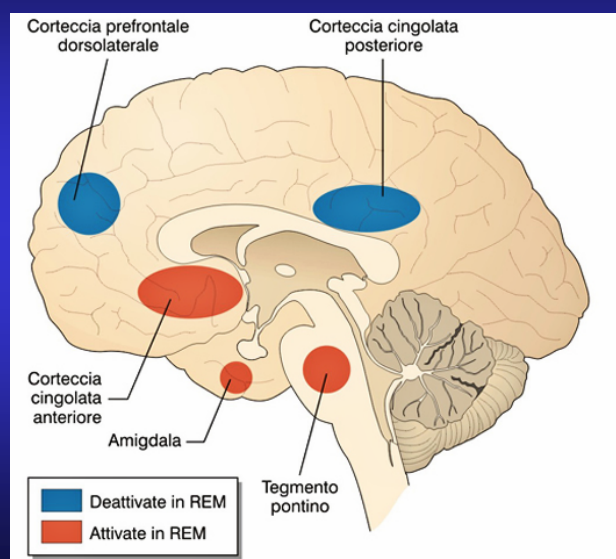
Eventi elettrici del sonno



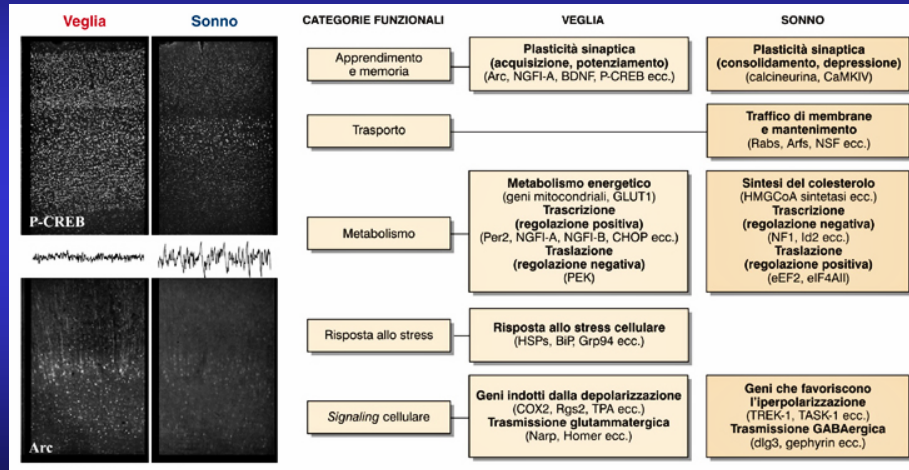
Composizione del sonno



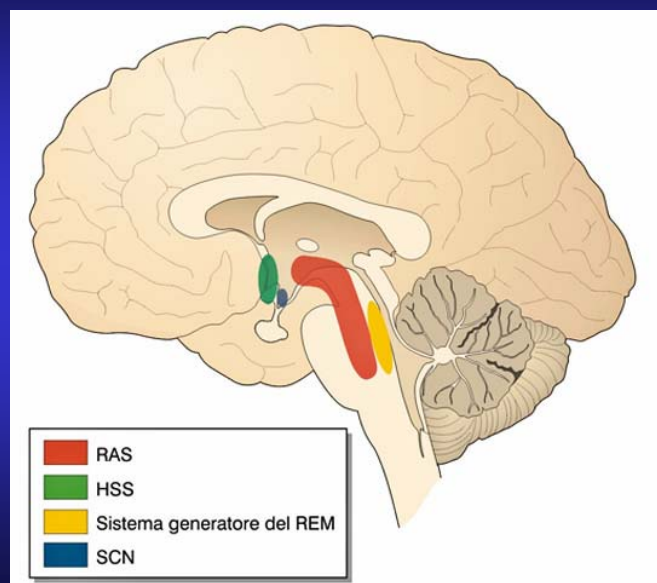
Attività cerebrale nel sonno



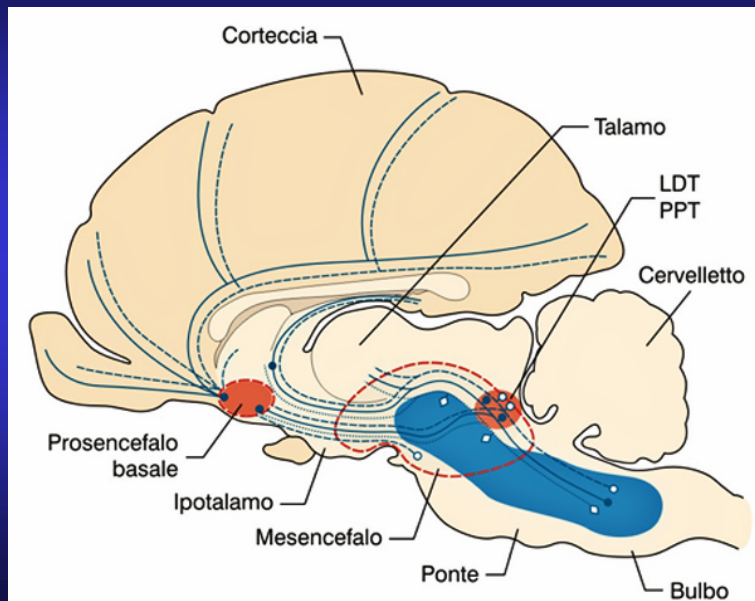
Espressione genica nel sonno



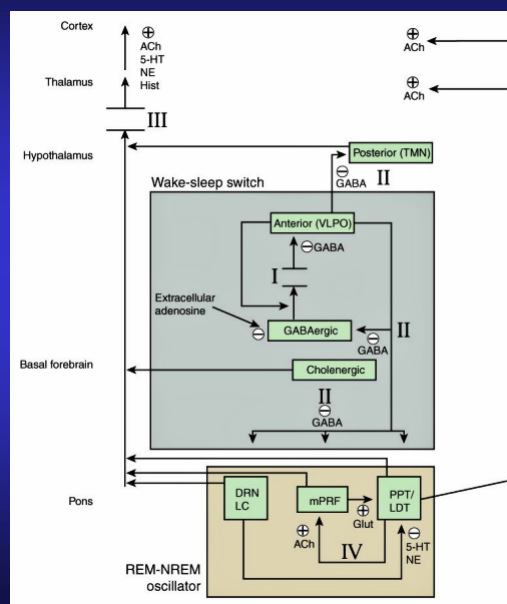
Regolazione sonno-veglia



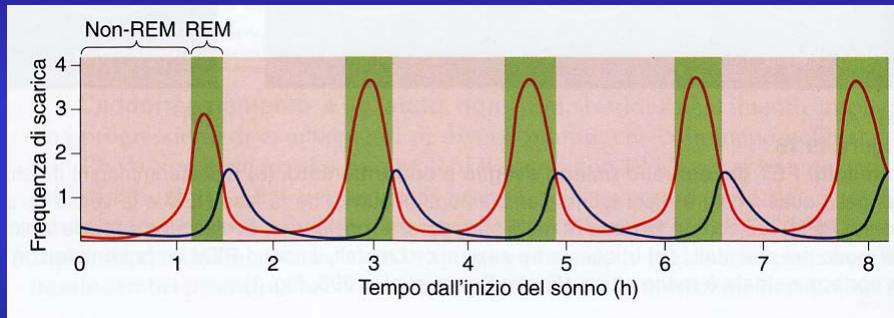
Il sistema reticolare attivante



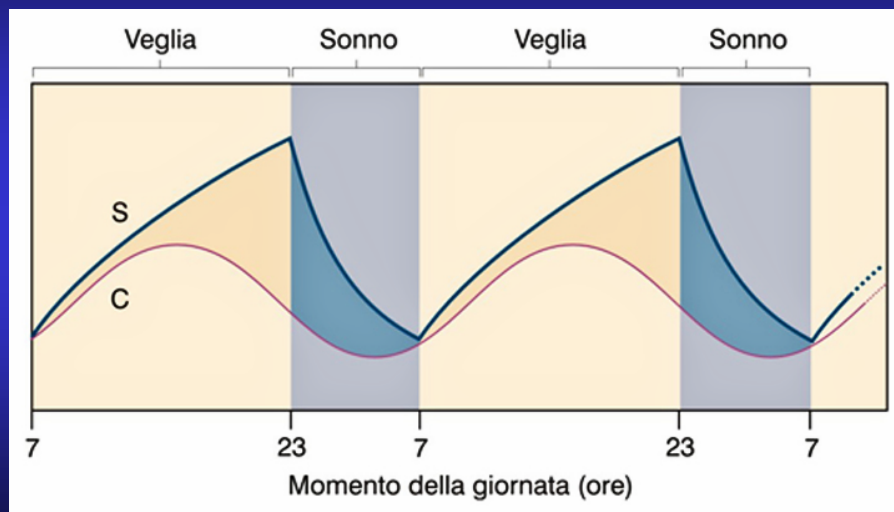
Il sistema ipotalamico del sonno



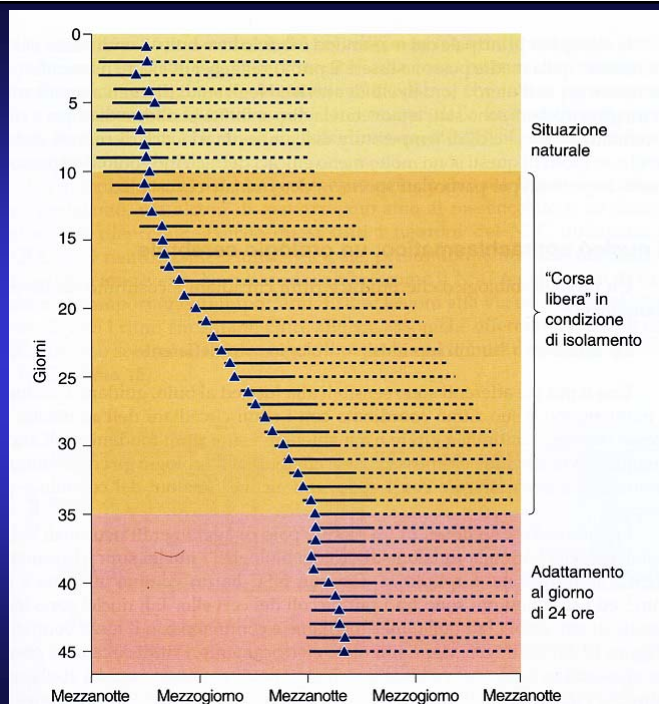
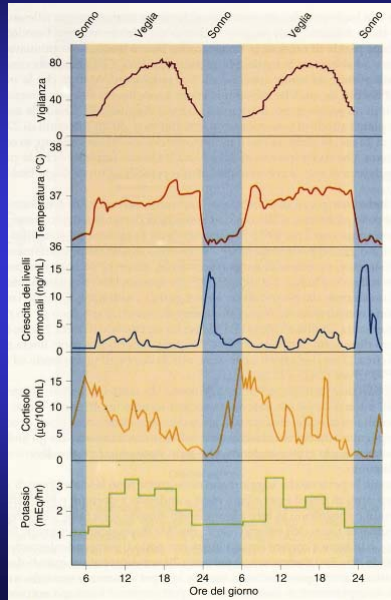
Controllo del sonno REM



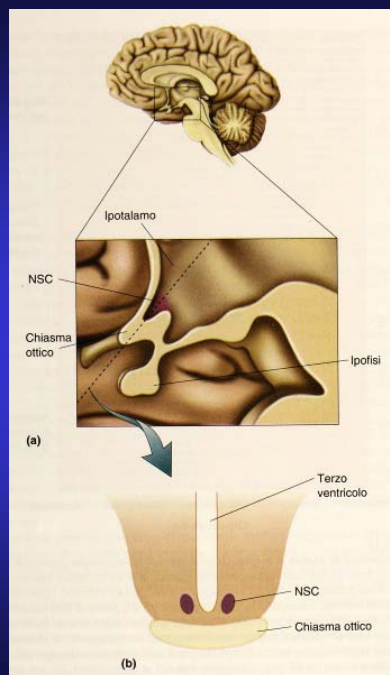
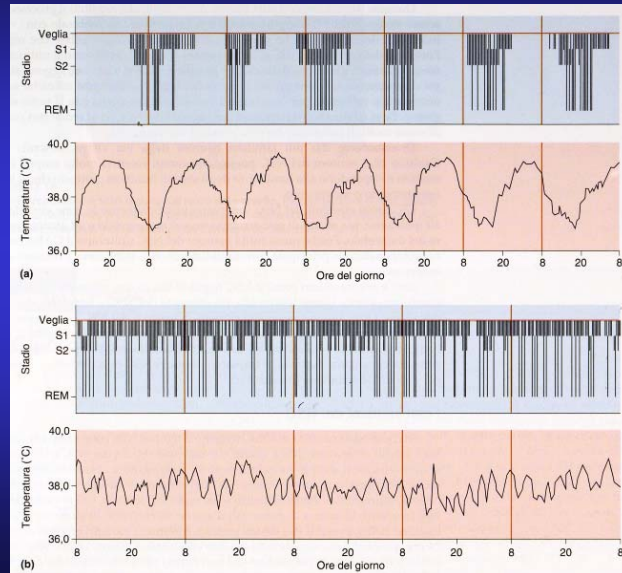
Alternanza sonno-veglia



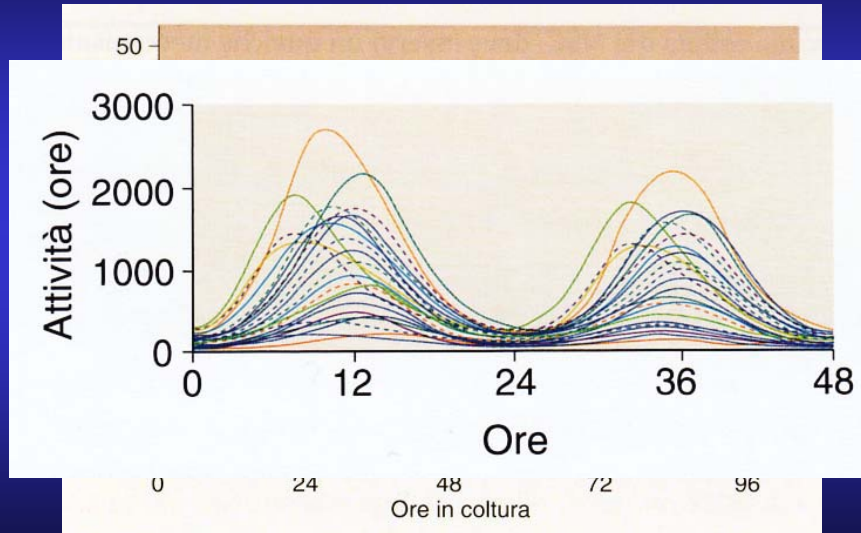
I ritmi circadiani



Il nucleo soprachiasmatico



Caratteristiche dei neuroni del SCN



Funzione del sonno

