# Biopsychology Knowledge Organiser



### The Nervous System

Collects, processes and responds to the environment & coordinates muscles and glands via neurotransmitters.

- Central Nervous System
- Peripheral Nervous System
- somatic voluntary / muscles
- autonomic involuntary
- sympathetic fight or flight
- parasympathetic rest and digest



### Fight or Flight

Triggered by sympathetic NS, adrenaline released.

- Dilated pupils / digestion and bladder inhibited / increased heartrate / increased
- sweat.Increases blood flow to muscles, oxygen to

### The Endocrine System

Secretes hormones through blood vessels via glands via the blood stream.

- Hypothalamus controls the pituitary gland.
- **Pituitary gland** controls all other glands with its hormones.
- Pineal gland melatonin / sleep
- Thyroid Thyroxine / metabolism
- Ovaries pestrogen / reproduction
- Testes testosterone / reproduction
- Adrenal adrenaline
- Pancreas insulin/energy

#### Neurons

Chemical and electrical signals.

- Sensory carry information towards the CAN.
- Relay Found within the CNS, connect sensory and motor.
- Motor Carry information away from the CNS to muscles/glands.
- Receptors collect information from senses.
- Effectors receive information (glands/muscles).
- They can only travel in one direction binding / receptors / vesicles.

# **Plasticity**

The brain develops new neuronal connections and physical changes throughout life.

Synaptic pruning - 'removes' unused connections.

Maguire - MRI scans of 16 right handed taxi drivers with 1.5y experience and compared to 50 non-taxi drivers. Found increased grey matter in the taxi drivers in the hippocampi.

### Split-brain Research

Each hemisphere is responsible for a specific function Left and right eye process information on the Opposite hemisphere.

- **Sperry** 11 participants who had their corpus callosum removed.
- Describe what you see Left hemisphere can describe, right cannot.
- Tactile test Left hemisphere can describe and identify an item, right cannnot describe but CAN identify.
- **Drawing task** Left hemisphere draw poorly; Right hemisphere can draw clearly.
- Highly controlled and groundbreaking research.
- Epilepsy as a confounding variable / left vs right brain too simplistic- plasticity and a holistic view of brain may be more accurate.

# Synaptic Transmission

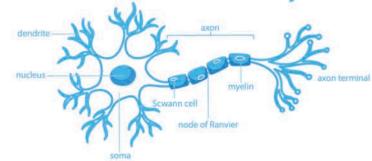
The movement of information from one neuron to the next.

Presynaptic membrane holds vesicles full of NT / electrical current encourages secretion across the synaptic cleft / binding on to the receptors of the post synaptic membrane.

**Excitation** - increases neuron firing, inhibition - decreases neuron firing.

**Summation** - the higher net value of excitatory / inhibitory neurons will fire.

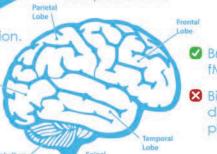
# **Neuron Anatomy**



### Localisation of Function

Specific areas of the brain have specific functions. Eg. Broca, Wernicke, Occipital lobe.

- Frontal Lobe motor cortex / movement.
- Parietal Lobe Somatosensory / senses.
- · Occipital Lobe Visual.
- Temporal Lobe Auditory.
- Broca's LEFT frontal lobe / speech production.
- Wernicke's LEFT temporal lobe / language comprehension.



- Broca & Wernickes aphasia / fMRI scans.
- Biologically reductionist / gender differences. Contrast with plasticity as an alternative theory.

# **Functional Recovery**

A form of plasticity where the brain compensates for damaged areas.

- Neuronal unmasking dormant synapses 'unmask' and compensate.
- Spontaneous recovery Natural recovery which slows down.
- Axonal sprouting New nerve endings grow and connect to damaged nerves.
- ✓ Supporting research / the case of Gabby Giffords / real world application.

### Brain Scans

**fMRI** - Measures a change in energy released by haemoglobin in the brain. Low temporal resolution. High spatial resolution. Non-invasive but expensive.

**EEG** - Measures electrical activity on the scalp via electrodes. Provides a general picture of brain activity. High temporal resolution. Low spatial resolution. Non invasive and cheaper.

**ERP** - Measures brain activity via electrodes on the scalp when the participant performs a specific task. High temporal resolution. Low spatial resolution. Non invasive.

Post-mortem - structural examination after death.

Detailed examination on humans rather than animals.

Cause and effect. Time between death and post-mortem can be an issue.

### Circadian Rhythms

24h cycle (sleep/wake).

- Primarily controlled by the SCN but needs light to reset each day.
- Siffre case study Lived in a cave for 7 months and found that his free running body clock increased to 25 hours.
- Shift work and jet lag disruption to rhythms
- Individual differences larks vs. owls, teenagers

### Infradian Rhythms

A cycle longer than 24h (menstruation) FSH / Oestrogen / Progesterone all linked to the menstruation cycle.

- McClintock pheromone study found that women who smelled the pheromones of other women altered the length of their cycle.
- SAD yearly rhythm which creates depressive-like symptoms during winter months.

### Ultradian Rhythms

A cycle which repeated within 24h alternation between REM and non-REM.

5 stages of sleep which last about 90 minutes and repeat during 'sleep' frequency of REM increases during sleep.

- **⊘** Dement Found ppts who were woken during REM recorded dreaming whereas ppts woken during N-REM struggled to return to sleep.
- ★ Klietman We live our entire sleep/wake cycle in periods of 90 minutes. And move from being alert to tired - BRAC.

# **Endogenous Pacemakers**

Internal biological clocks - Suprachiasmatic nucleus - responds to light - melanopsin releases melatonin which causes drowsiness/sleep.

- **⊘** Decoursey chipmunks had their SCN destroyed and returned to their habitat. All died.
- ✓ Ralph bred mutant hamsters and adapted their cycles to 20 hours.

Exogenous Zeitgebers - external environmental cues. Light and social cues (meal times, activity).

