

## Transmission

1. How are characterized open fluid channels called gap junctions that allow free movement of ions from the interior of one cell to the interior of the next?
2. What is the name of synapse when the activity of presynaptic neuron leads to an increase of the activity of the postsynaptic cell?
3. What is the name of synapse when the activity of presynaptic neuron leads to a decrease of the activity of the postsynaptic cell?
4. The release of a neurotransmitter at a chemical synapse is dependent on which of the process?
5. Which ligand-gated channel of postsynaptic membrane are opened during excitatory transmission?
6. Which ligand-gated channel of postsynaptic membrane are opened during inhibitory transmission?
7. In response to an action potential the nerve terminal secretes a neurotransmitter into the synaptic cleft by which of process?
8. What is the name of pharmacological substances that bind to and activate a particular membrane receptor?
9. What is the name of pharmacological agents that block the effect of a substance that bind to and activate a particular membrane receptor?
10. What is meant inhibitory postsynaptic potential?
11. What is meant excitatory postsynaptic potential?
12. Match the specific competitive antagonist of cholinergic transmission in skeletal muscle.
13. Match the specific competitive antagonist of cholinergic transmission in smooth muscle.
14. Neuromuscular transmission depolarize the muscle membrane, which is known as...
15. How is called the process by which two excitatory inputs arrive at a postsynaptic neuron simultaneously and together produce greater depolarization?
16. The fatigue is an exceedingly important characteristic of which type of signal propagation?
17. One way conduction is an important characteristic of which type of signal propagation?
18. The excitatory or inhibitory action of a neurotransmitter is determined by which of the factor?
19. What is meant by Dale's principle?
20. Why the transmission in skeletal neuro-muscle junction is always excitatory?
21. How acts the anticholinesteratic drug