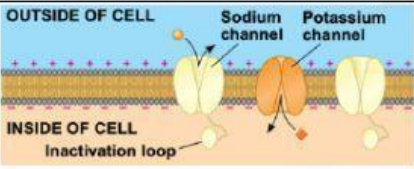
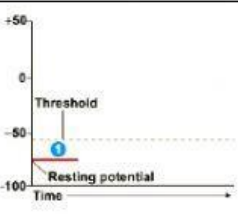
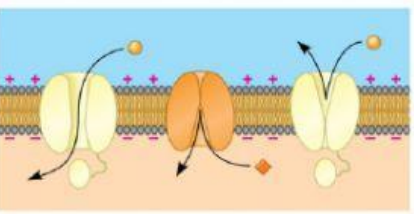
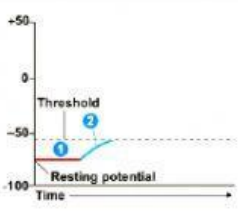
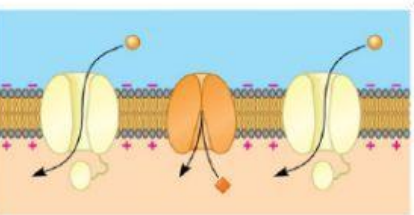
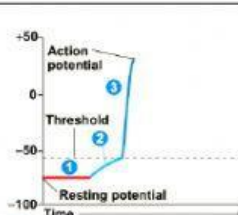
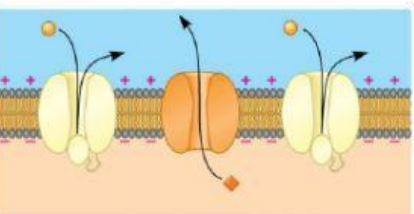
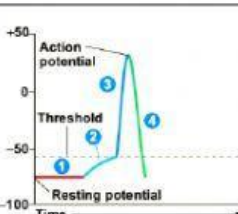
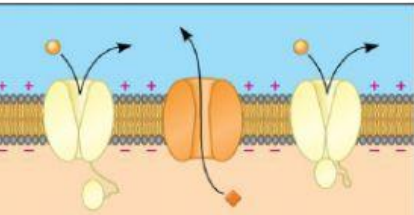
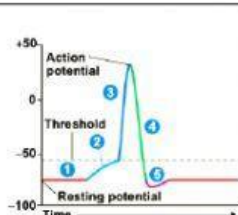


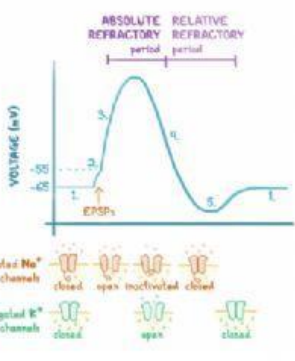
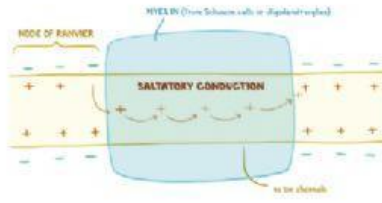
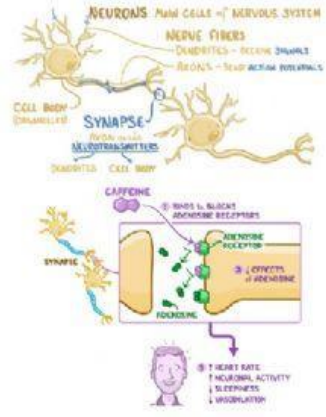


สรุป เรื่อง การทำงานของเซลล์ประสาท

1. บันทึกการเปลี่ยนแปลงระยะต่าง ๆ ของการเกิดกระแสประสาท

ภาพการเปลี่ยนแปลง	กราฟศักย์เยื่อ เซลล์ไฟฟ้า	ค่า mV	Na ⁺ gate	K ⁺ gate	การเปลี่ยนแปลง
 ระยะ					
 ระยะ					
 ระยะ					
 ระยะ					
 ระยะ					

2. สรุปการทำงานของเซลล์ประสาท

การเกิดกระแสประสาท	การนำกระแสประสาท	การส่งกระแสประสาท
 Diagram illustrating the generation of an action potential. The graph shows Voltage (mV) on the y-axis and time on the x-axis. The curve shows the rising phase (depolarization) and the falling phase (repolarization). The rising phase is divided into Absolute refractory period and Relative refractory period. Below the graph, there are diagrams of voltage-gated Na⁺ channels and voltage-gated K⁺ channels. The Na⁺ channels are shown in four states: closed, open, inactivated, and closed. The K⁺ channels are shown in three states: closed, open, and closed.	 Diagram illustrating saltatory conduction. The myelin sheath (MYELIN) is shown covering the axon. The gaps between the myelin segments are labeled NODE OF RANVIER. The diagram shows the movement of positive charges (+) along the axon, jumping from one node to the next. The process is labeled SALTATORY CONDUCTION. The axon is labeled axon.	 Diagram illustrating the structure and function of a neuron. The neuron is shown with its CELL BODY (SOMATODENDRITIC) and AXON. The diagram shows the movement of an action potential along the axon. The process is labeled NEURONS and NERVE FIBERS. The diagram also shows the effects of caffeine on the nervous system. Caffeine is shown binding to adenosine receptors, which blocks the inhibitory effect of adenosine. This leads to an increase in heart rate, neuronal activity, and respiration. The diagram is labeled CAFFEINE and EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE.