Experiential Learning in Neurophysiology for Undergraduate Biomedical Engineering Students

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Overview

- Background
- Experiments
- Objectives
- Results
- Future Biomedical Live Tissue Experimentation
- Discussion

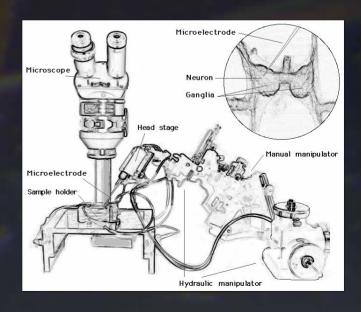
Background

- Began as physiology lab replacement
- Four all day experiments per semester vs. fifteen several hour experiments
- Experiments to include electrical engineering application to satisfy curriculum
- Small class structure 5 students

Experiments- L. stagnalis

- Microelectrode recording from Left Pedal ganglia neuron, LPD-1
- Resistance in microelectrodes off scale, so noise shielding is critical
- Turns out snails have a favorite cocktail- snail saline
- Once microelectrode is inserted into the cell, Na⁺ influx and K⁺ efflux create a small current across a large resistance, yielding spontaneous action potentials





L. stagnalis



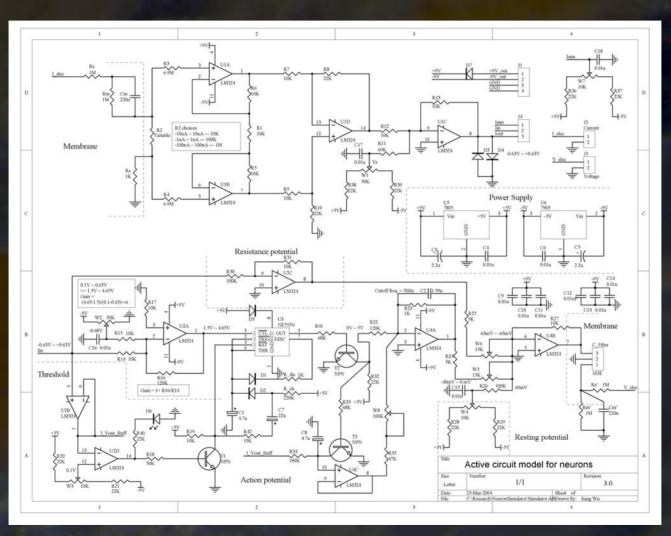
No magnification



500 times magnification. Microelectrode is inserted from the right of this preparation.

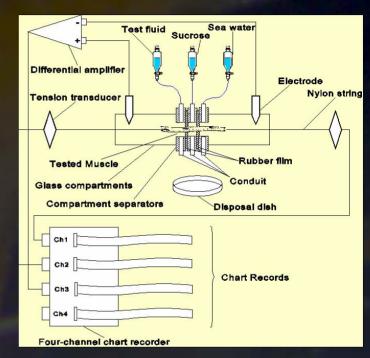
20 times magnification

Electrical Engineering



Experiments-B. canaliculatum

- Dissect radula protractor muscles from the proboscis
- Double sucrose gap methodology
- Isolates membrane via control of ion flow to allow recording of change in membrane potential
- KCl, Sea Water and Sucrose are used to isolate preparation
- Tension transducers record contractility of muscle





B. canaliculatum



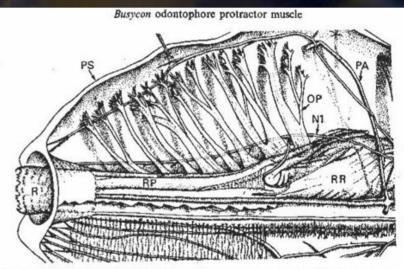


Fig. 2. The disposition of the right raft of odontophore protractor muscle sub-units in *Busycon*. Key: PS, proboscis sheath; R, radula; RP radular protractor muscle; OP, odontophore protractor muscle; RR, radular retractor muscle; N1, nerve 1 from the cerebro-buccal connective; PA, right branch of the main proboscis artery.

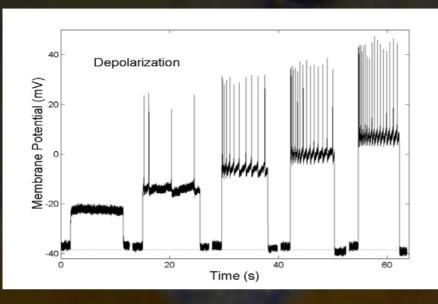
Huddart, et al. Electrical and Mechanical Responses of the Odonophore Protractor Muscle of *B. Canaliculatum:* A Sucrose Gap Voltage Clamp Study. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, Vol 102C pp. 149-158, 1992.*

Objectives

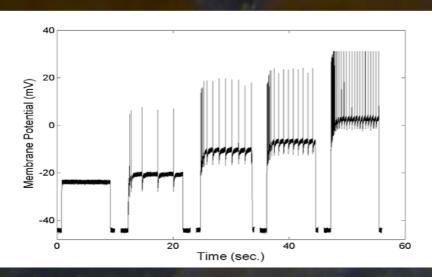
- Experiential learning using live tissue experimentation
- Understand physiological signals to facilitate an electrical analog
- Gain knowledge of multiple preparations
- Develop necessary laboratory and dissection skills

Testing Results — L. stagnalis

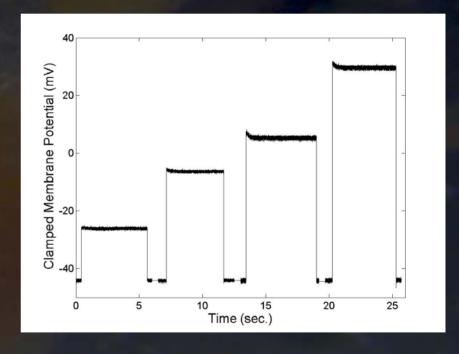
Real Neuron Result



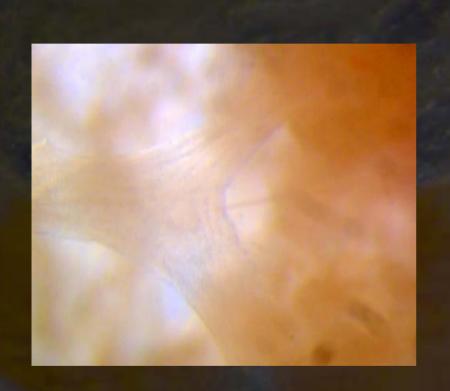
Model Result

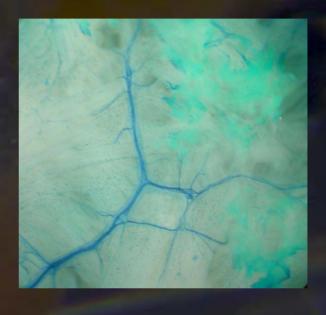


Voltage Clamped Model Result by GeneClamp



Future Tissue Preparations







Discussion

- Poster presentation East Coast Nerve Net, Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, MA
- Submission of work to the journal Advances in Physiology Education
- Continue to develop this course and incorporate in Biomedical Engineering curriculum

Special Thanks

- Professor Kiyoaki Kuwasawa for his expert guidance in the L. stagnalis preparation, as well as the H. americanus (Lobster) preparation, and for helping us develop a functional electrophysiology laboratory
- Professor Robert Hill for his expert understanding of physiological processes, including, but by no means limited to, the intricate mechanisms of spontaneous action potentials
- Professor Ying Sun for his ability to model anything electrical
- The University of Rhode Island, specifically the Department of Electrical, Computer, and Biomedical Engineering and the Department of Biological Sciences
- Western New England College for graciously hosting the 30th Annual Bioengineering Conference