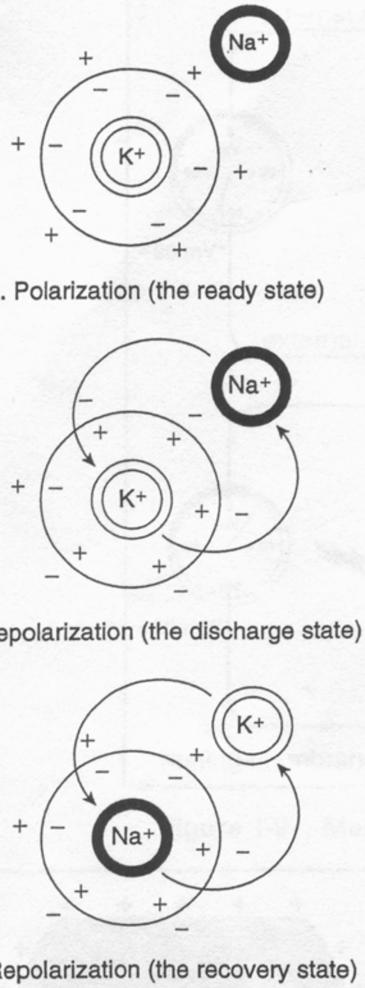


Figure 1–5 The flow of electrolytes across the cell membrane during the various cell phases. (The abbreviation K+ means potassium and Na+.)

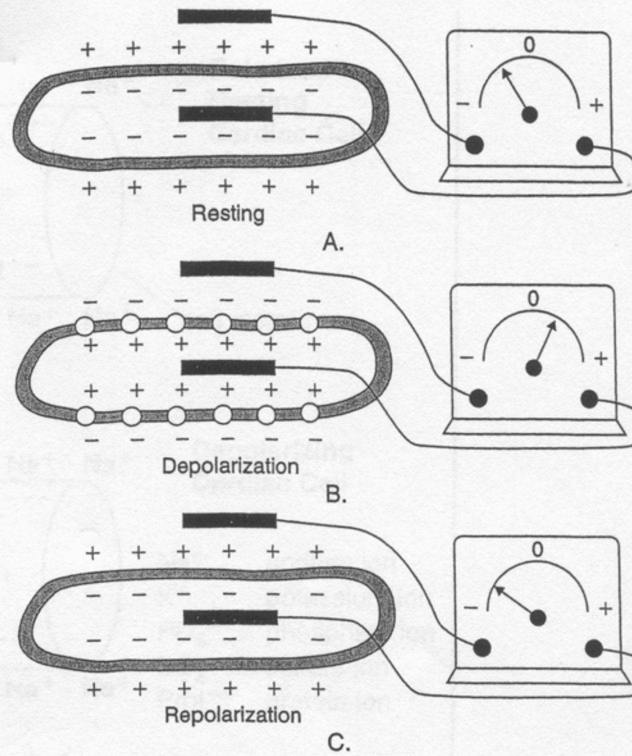


Figure 1–6 Cellular events during an action potential showing: A. Resting negative membrane potential; B. Depolarization with reversed (positive) potential; and C. Reestablishment of resting negative membrane charge during repolarization.

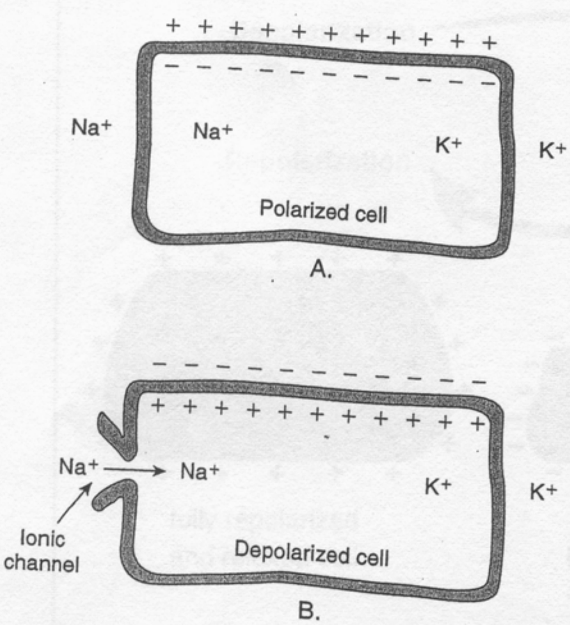


Figure 1–7 A. Electrolyte flow and alignment of membrane charges during cell rest. Ionic channels are closed. B. Sodium flows into the cell via an open ionic channel during depolarization.

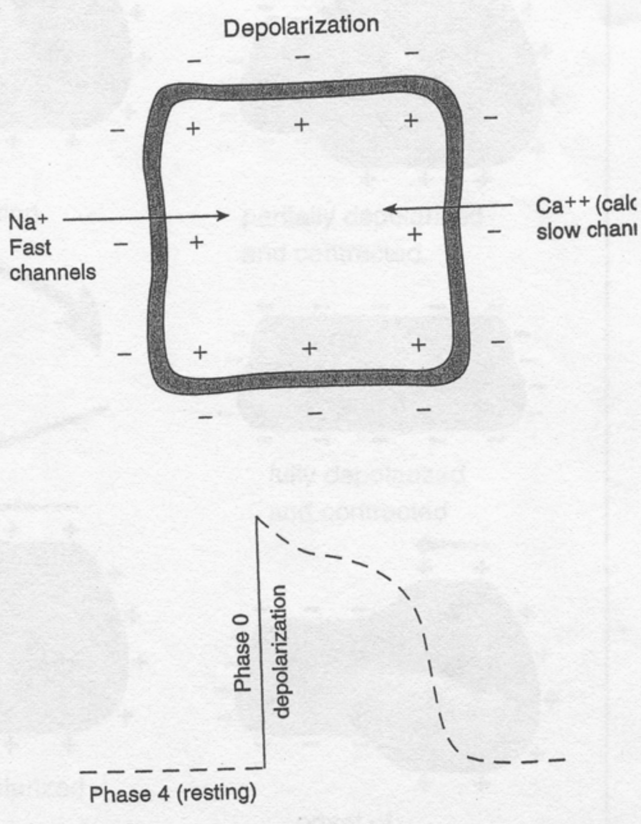


Figure 1–8 A. During depolarization, sodium (Na+) rushes into the cell along with calcium (Ca+). B. As the cell charge changes from negative to positive, depolarization (phase 0) occurs. An action

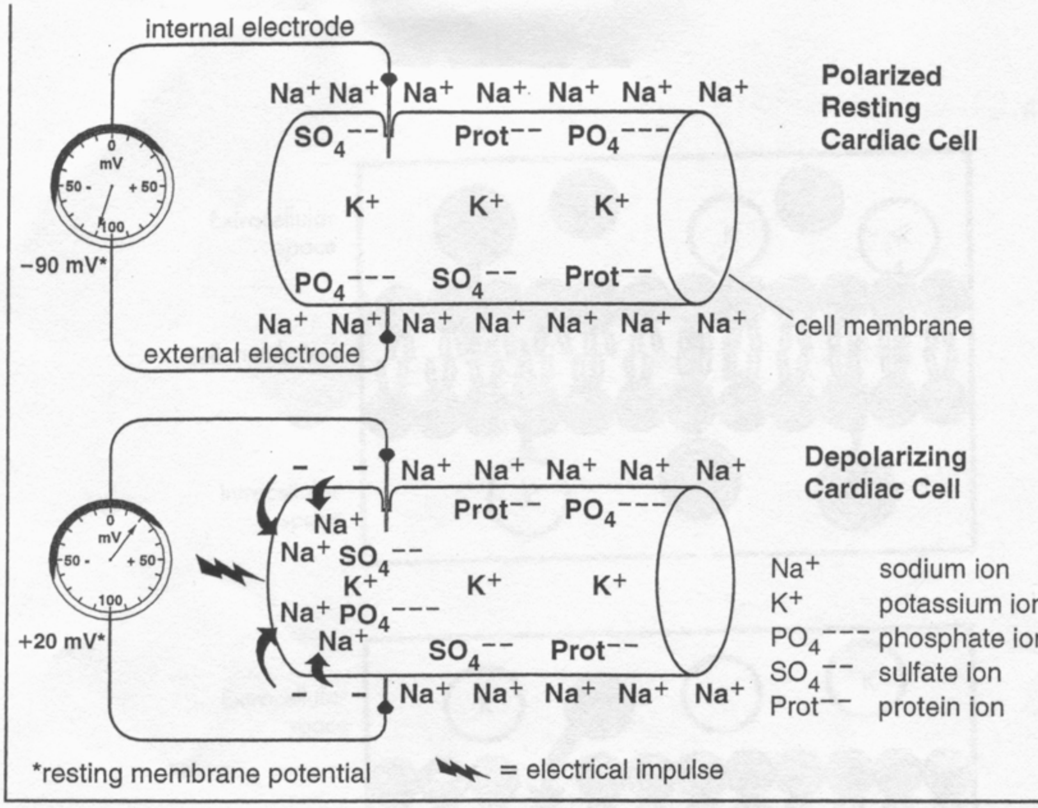


Figure 1-9 Membrane potentials of polarized and depolarized cardiac cells.

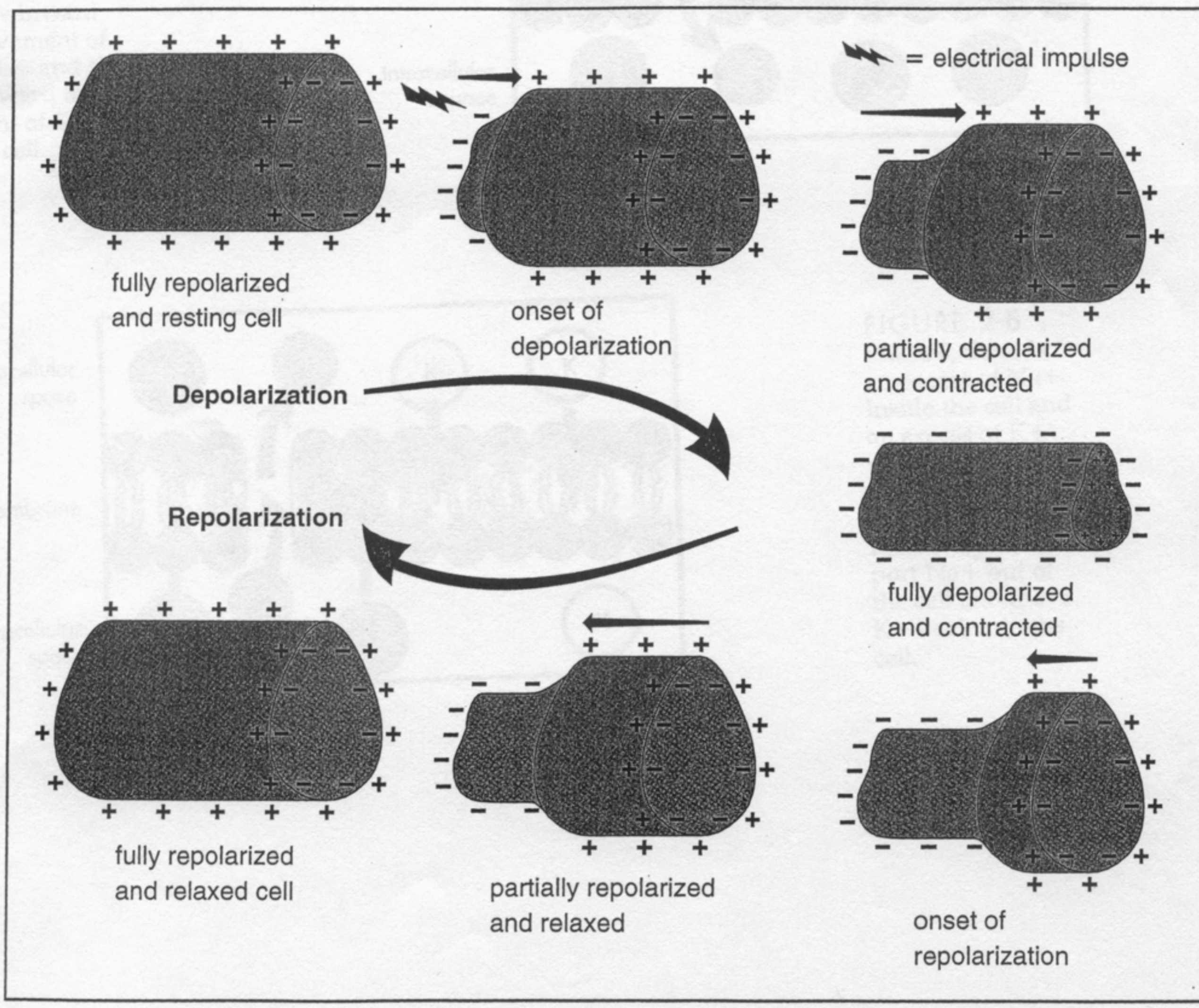


Figure 1-10 Depolarization and repolarization of a myocardial cell.

FIGURE **2-6**
Phase 0 of cardiac action potential represents depolarization. Na+ moves rapidly into the cell through the fast Na+ channels, K+ leaves the cell, and Ca++ moves slowly into the cell through slow Ca++ channels.

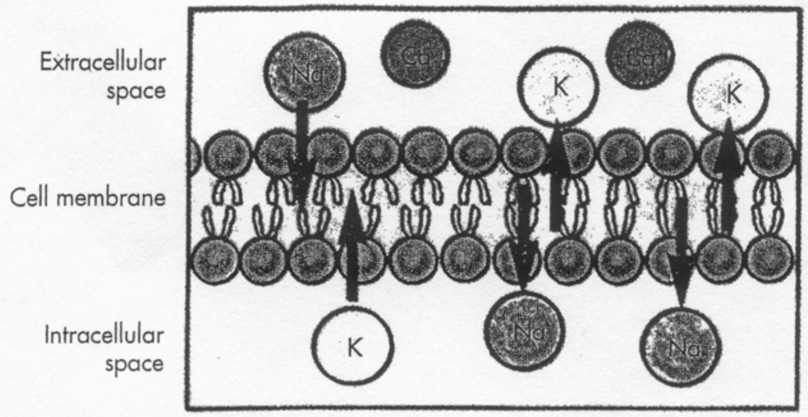
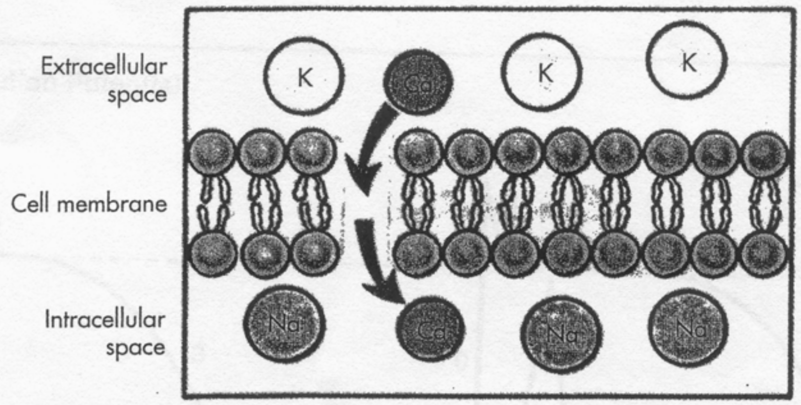


FIGURE **2-7**
Phase 2 (plateau phase) of the cardiac action potential is caused by slow inward movement of Ca++ and slow outward movement of K+ from the cell.



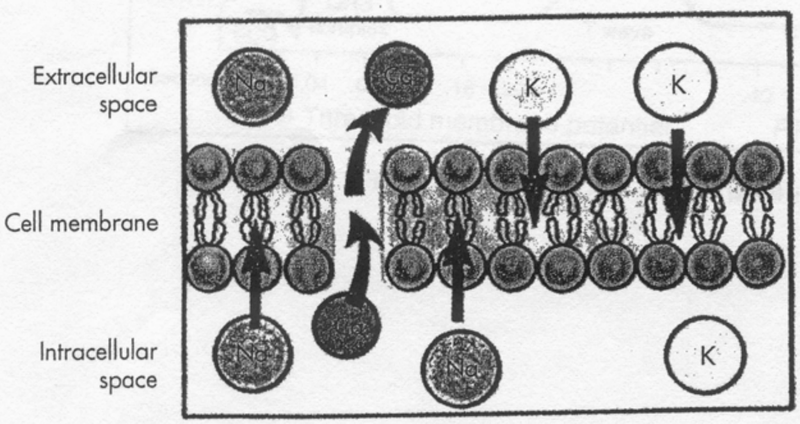


FIGURE **2-8**
Phase 4, there is an excess of Na+ inside the cell and an excess of K+ outside the cell. The Na+- K+ pump is activated to actively transport Na+ out of the cell and move K+ back into the cell.

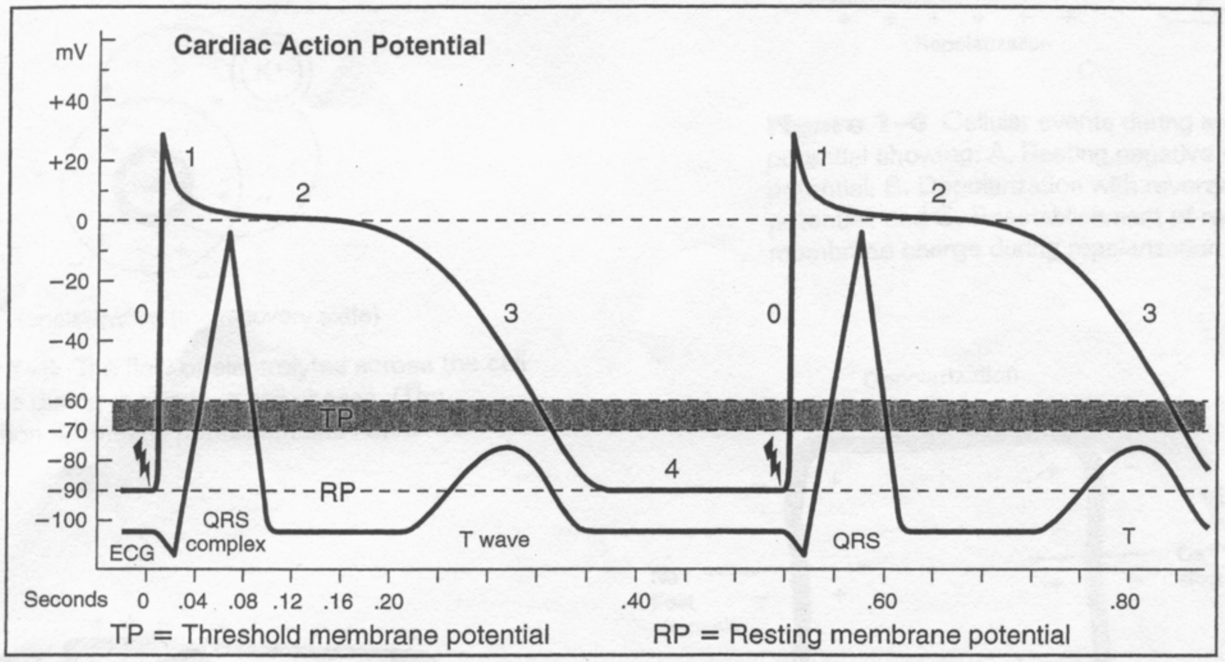


Figure 1-11 Cardiac action potential of myocardial cells.