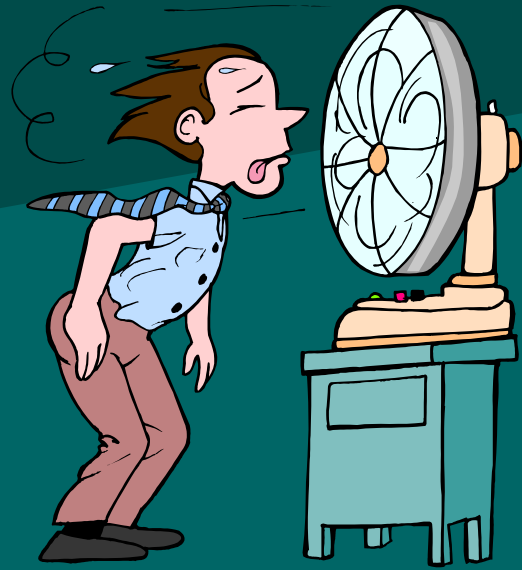






Controle da Temperatura Corporal



Prof. Luiz Guilherme Branco

Fisiologia

FORP / USP

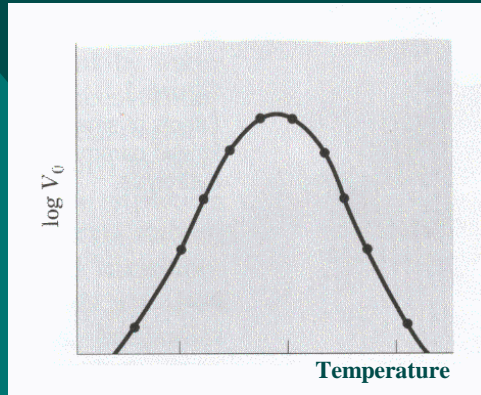


OBJETIVOS

Estudo e entendimento:

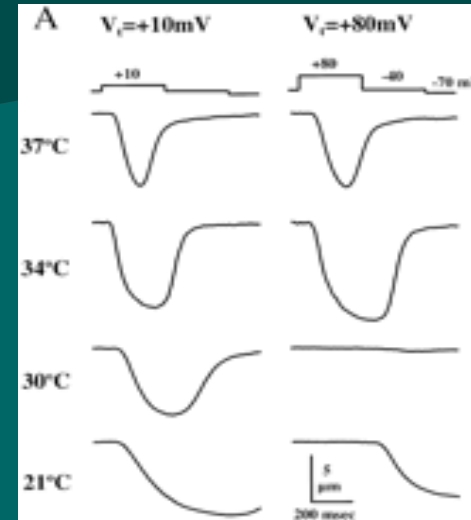
- **Fatores que determinam e influenciam a temperatura corporal**
- **Mecanismos de produção e perda de calor**
- **Mecanismos sensores que detectam variações da temperatura**
- **Mecanismos efetores que regulam a temperatura**
- **Mecanismo central de controle da temperatura**
- **Regulação da temperatura corporal durante a febre**

Porque é importante controlar a temperatura corporal?



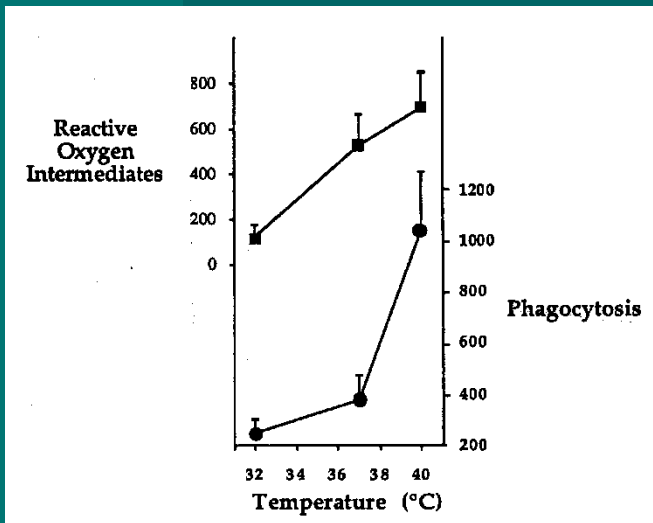
Atividade enzimática

Leninger, 2000



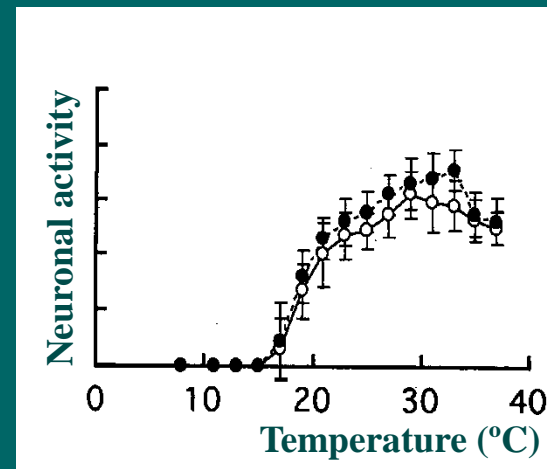
Contratibilidade (cardiomiócitos)

Wasserstrom & Vites, 1999



Função Imunológica

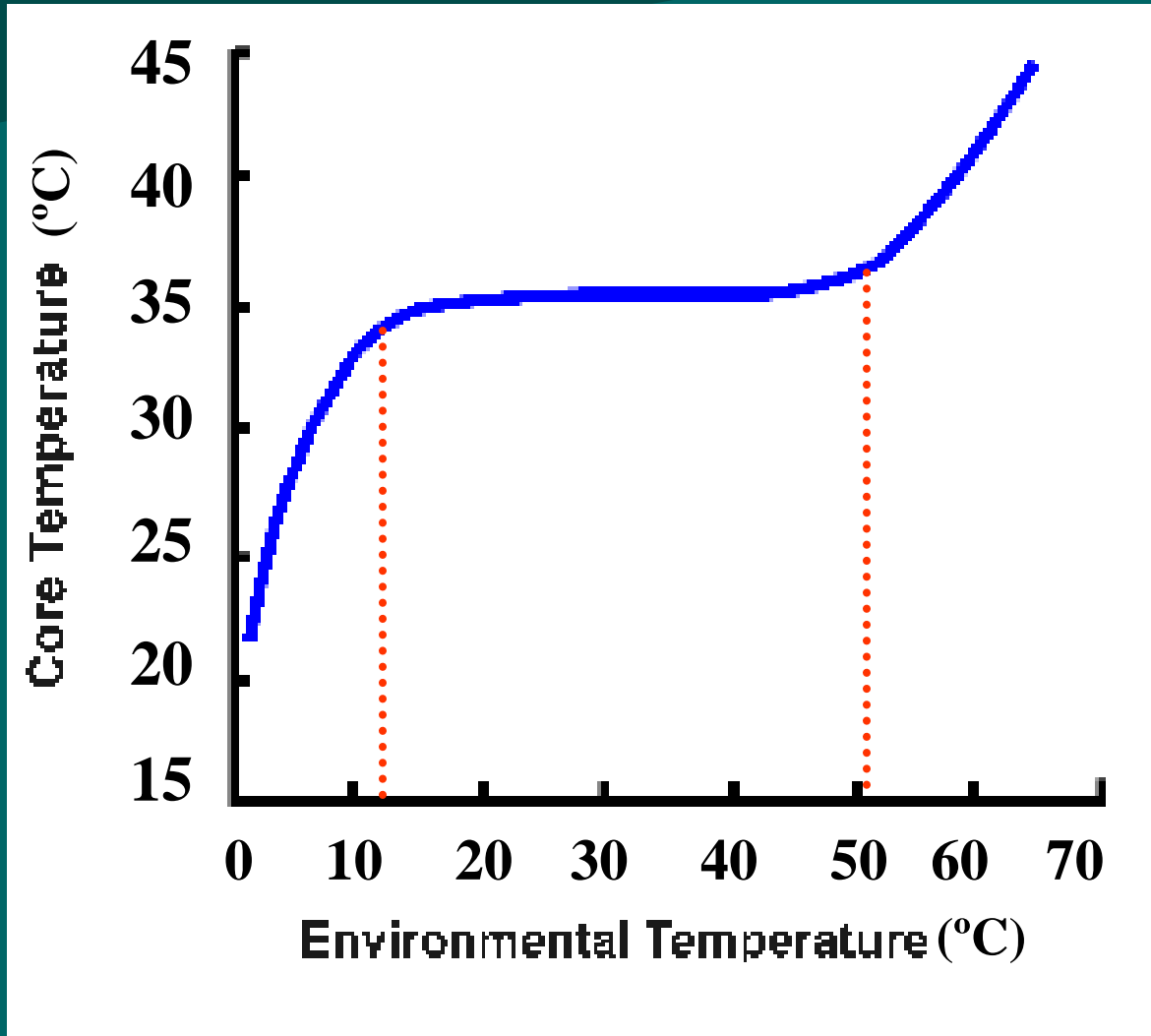
Wenisch et al. 1996



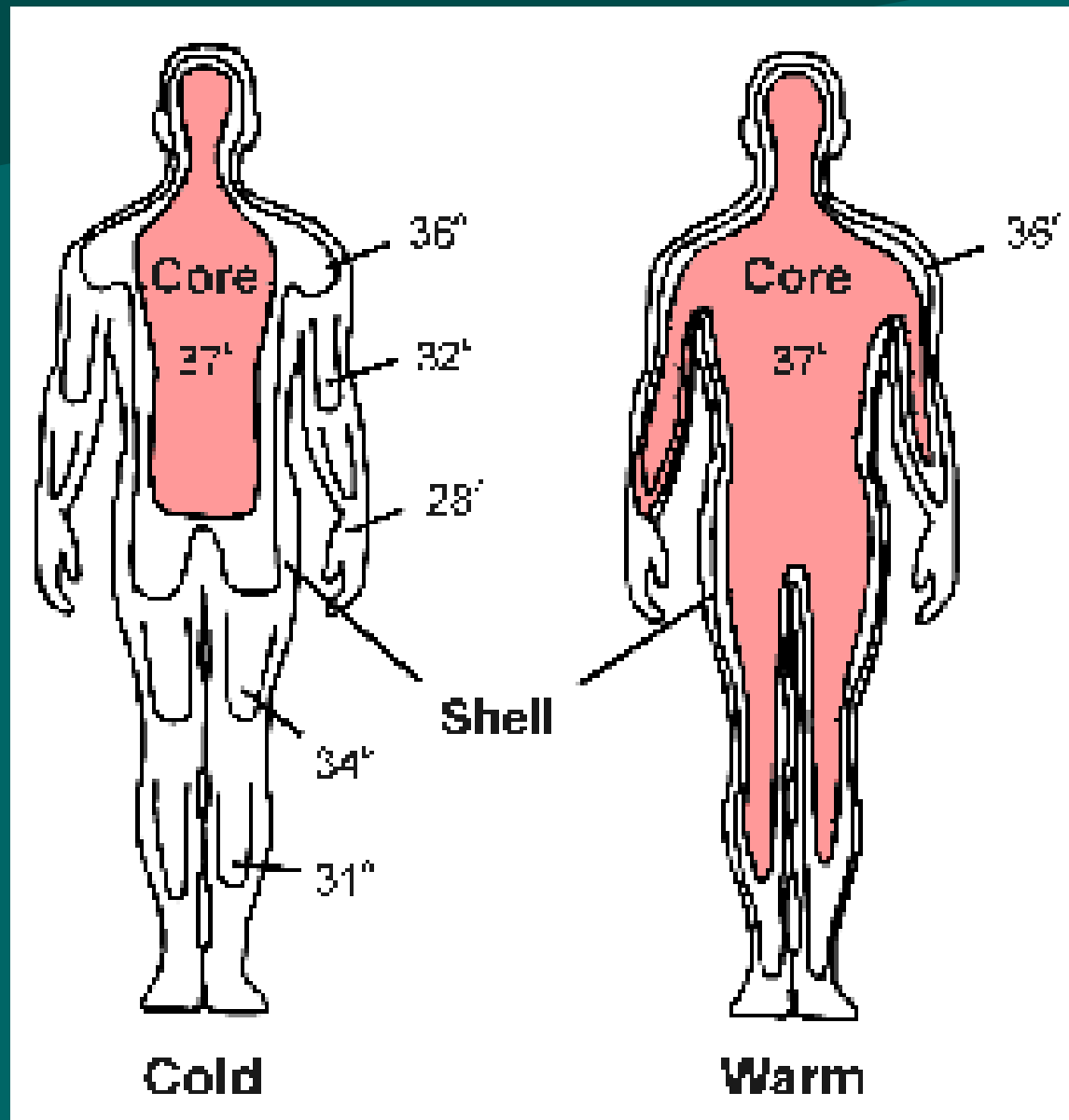
Ativ. Neuronal

Aihara et al. 2001

Temperatura corporal x Temperatura ambiente



TEMPERATURA DE DIFERENTES REGIÕES DO CORPO HUMANO

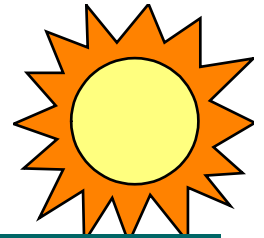


Produção de Calor



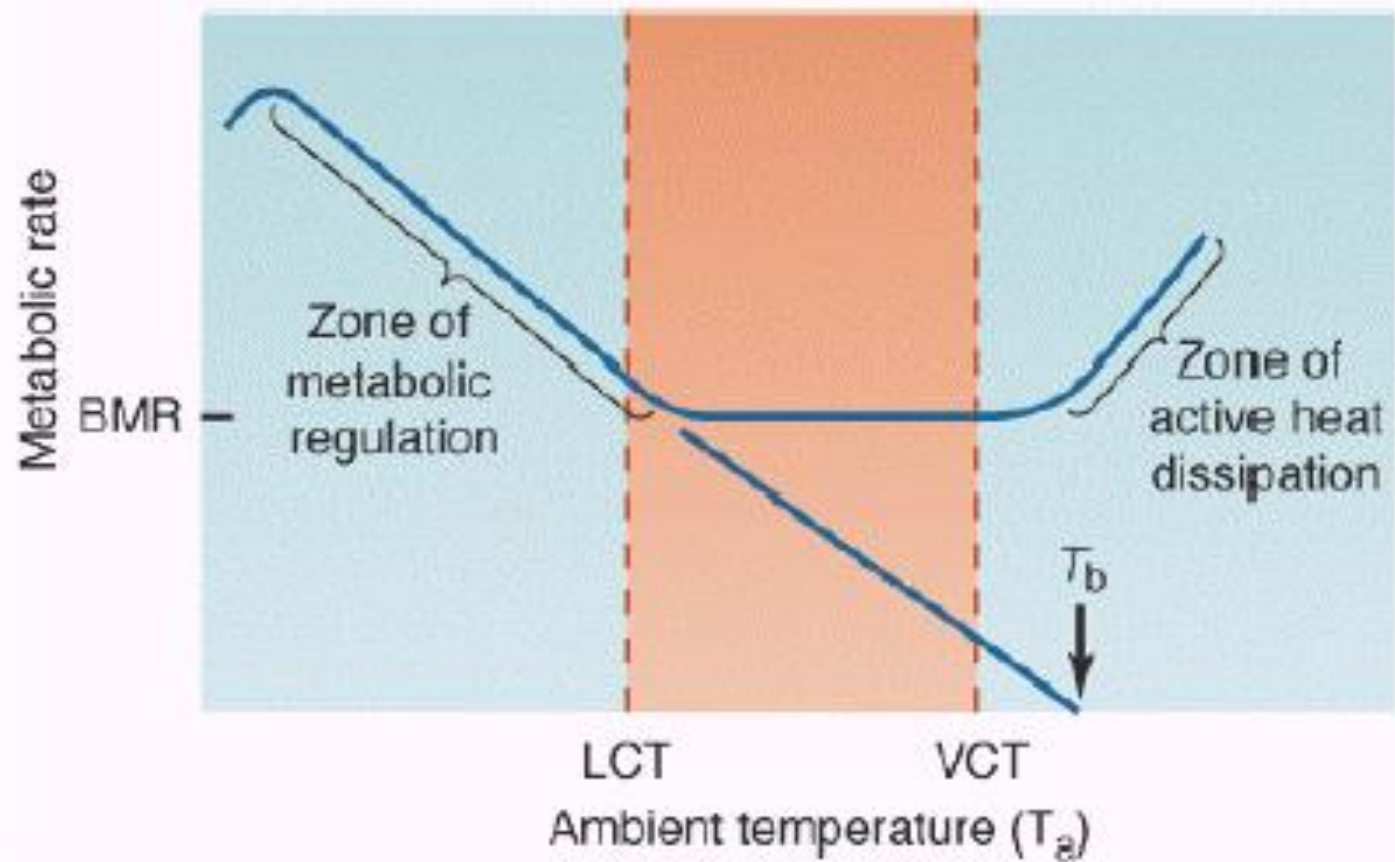
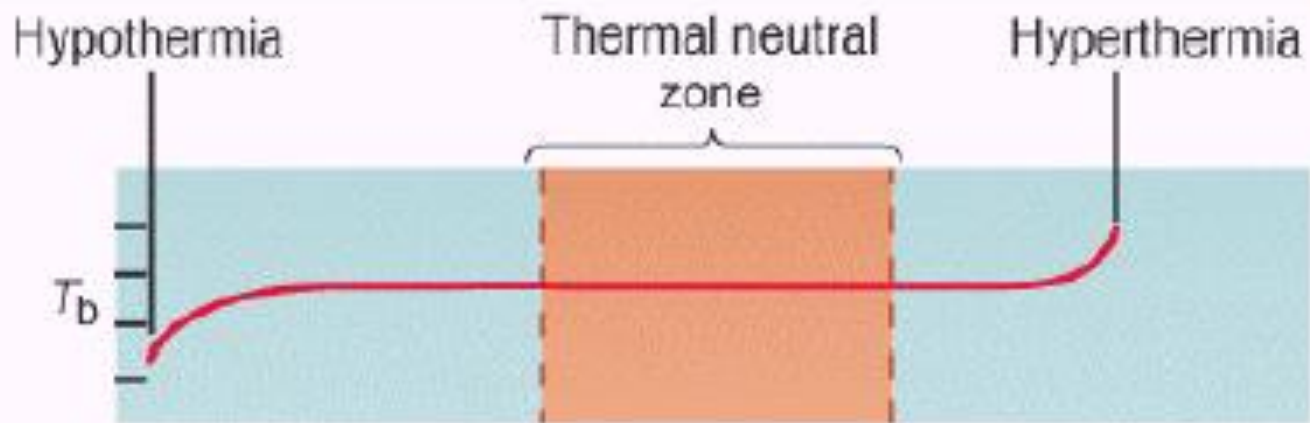
Produção basal de calor
Exercício/Tremor
Termogênese sem tremor
↑ Isolamento

Perda de Calor

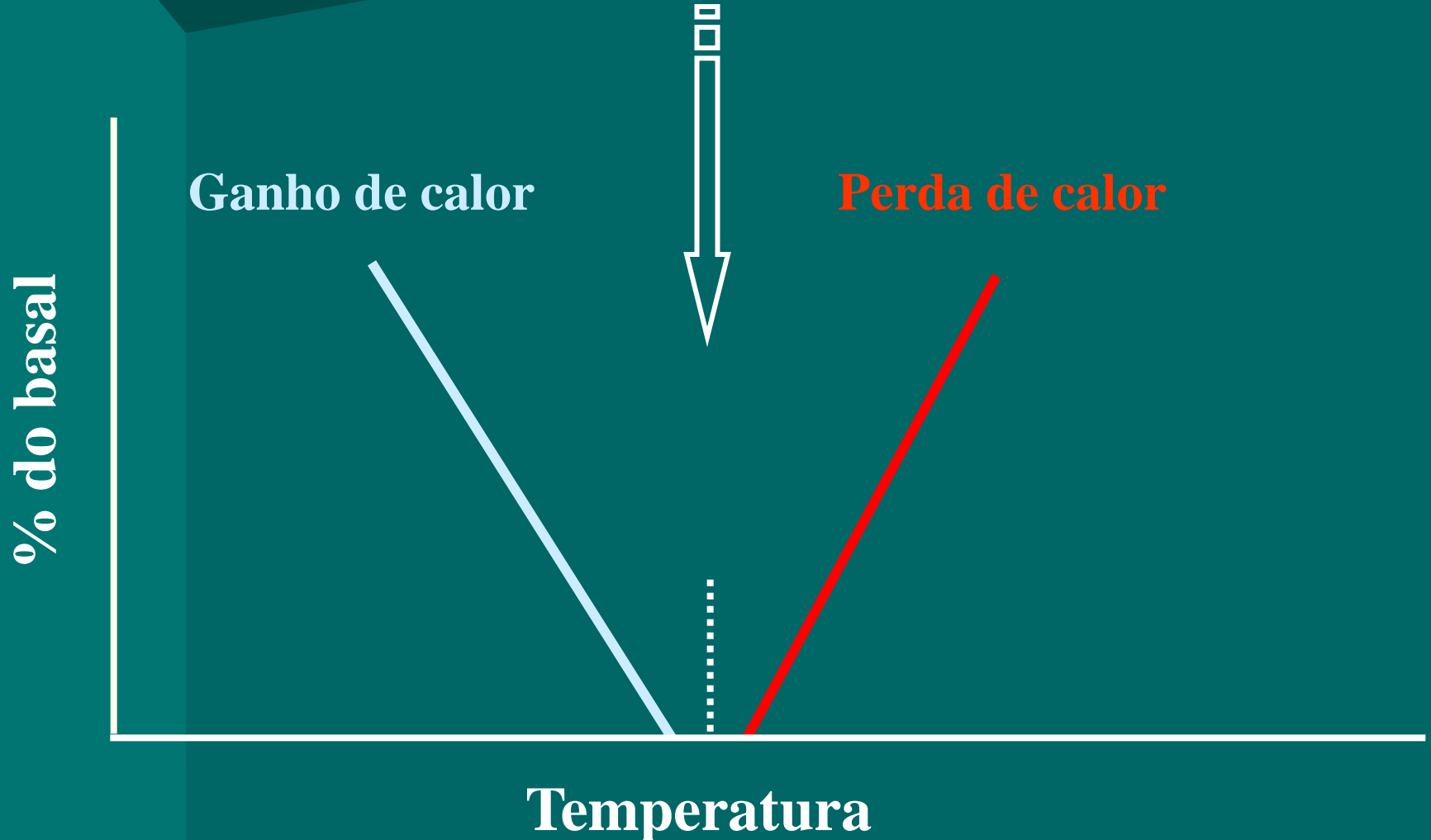


Evaporação:
Suor/Ofegação
↓ Isolamento





SET POINT: Temperatura ao redor da qual o Temperatura corporal é regulada

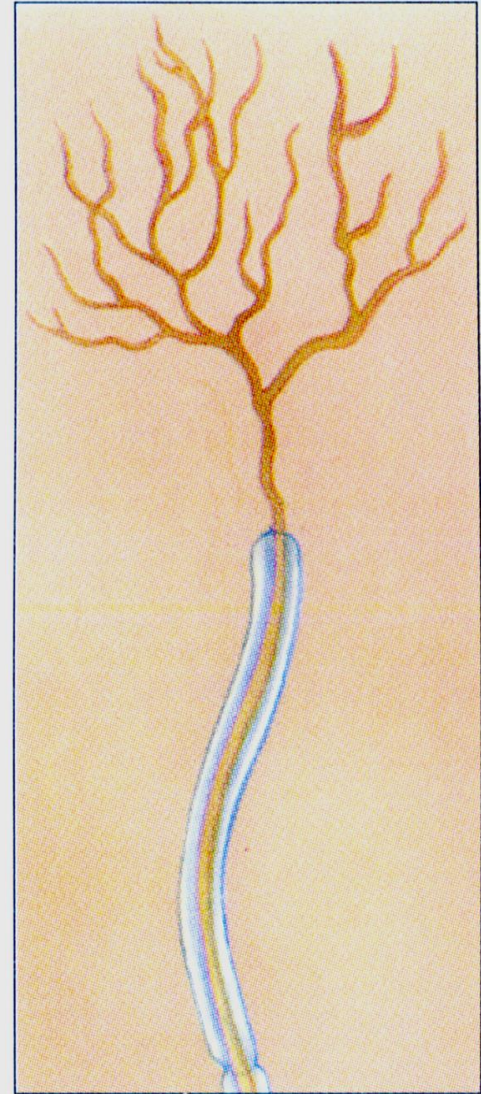


Controle da Temperatura Corporal



Sensores

- Terminações nervosas livres (Pele, órgãos internos e medula espinhal)
- Fibras A δ e C (condução lenta)
- Receptores sensíveis ao frio e ao calor



Free nerve ending

LOCALIZAÇÃO DA INFORMAÇÃO TÉRMICA

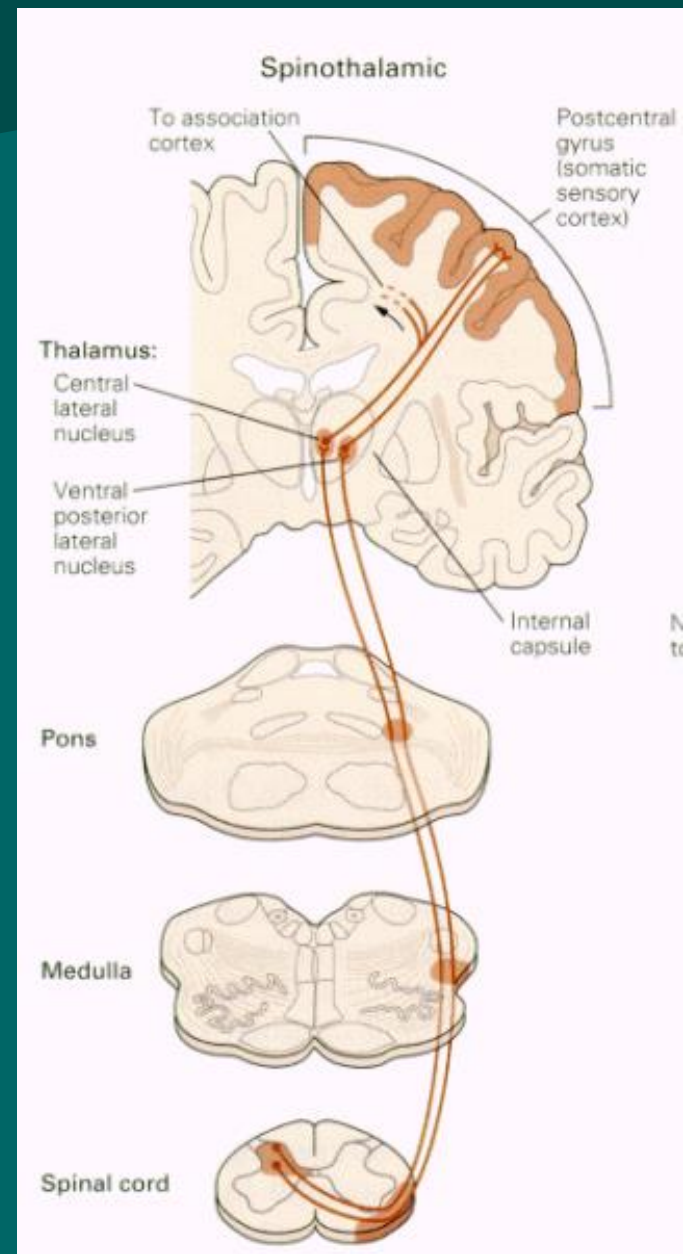
Cortex
Somatosensorial
Primário

↑

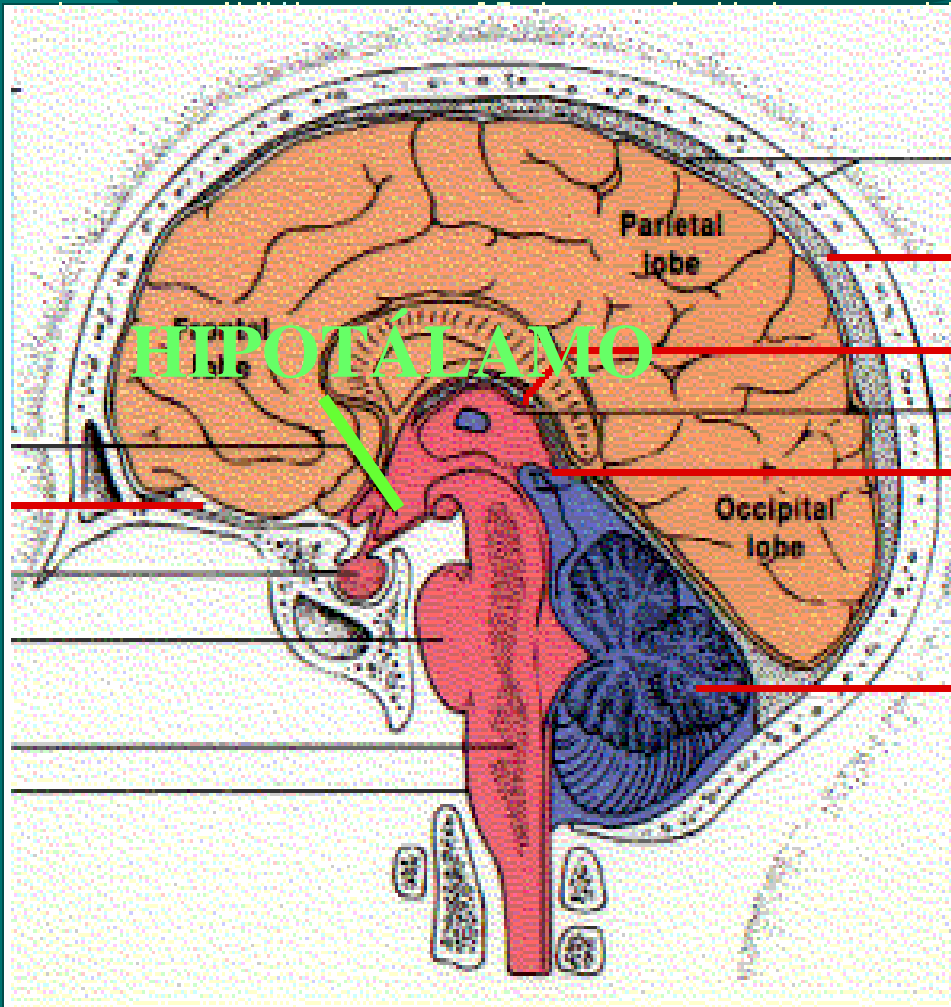
Trato
espinotalâmico

↑

Termorreceptores
Cutâneos



CONTROLE DA TEMPERATURA CORPORAL



Área Pré Óptica do
Hipotálamo anterior



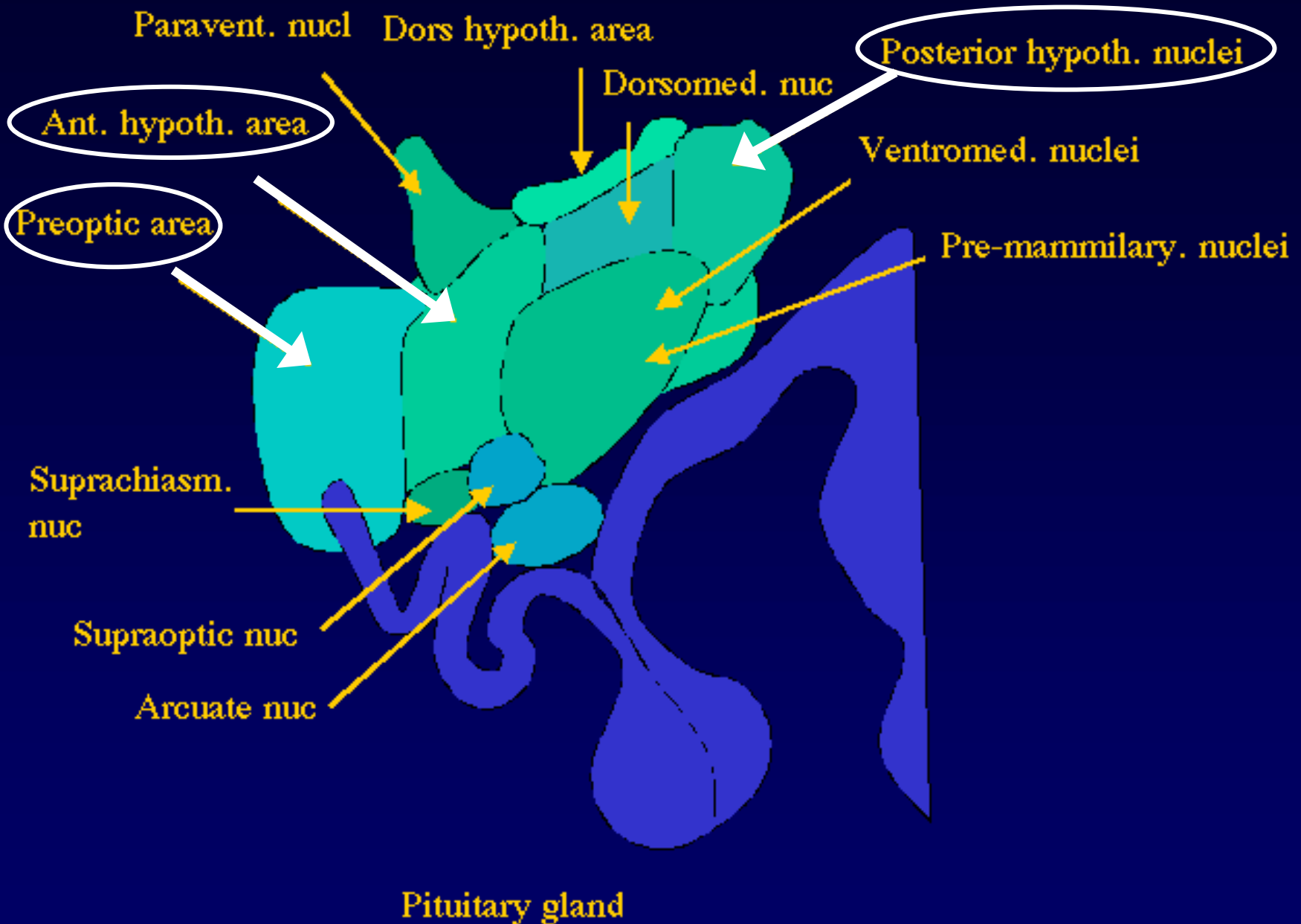
Formação Reticular
do Tronco Cerebral



Termorreceptores

Cutâneos e
Internos

The Hypothalamus

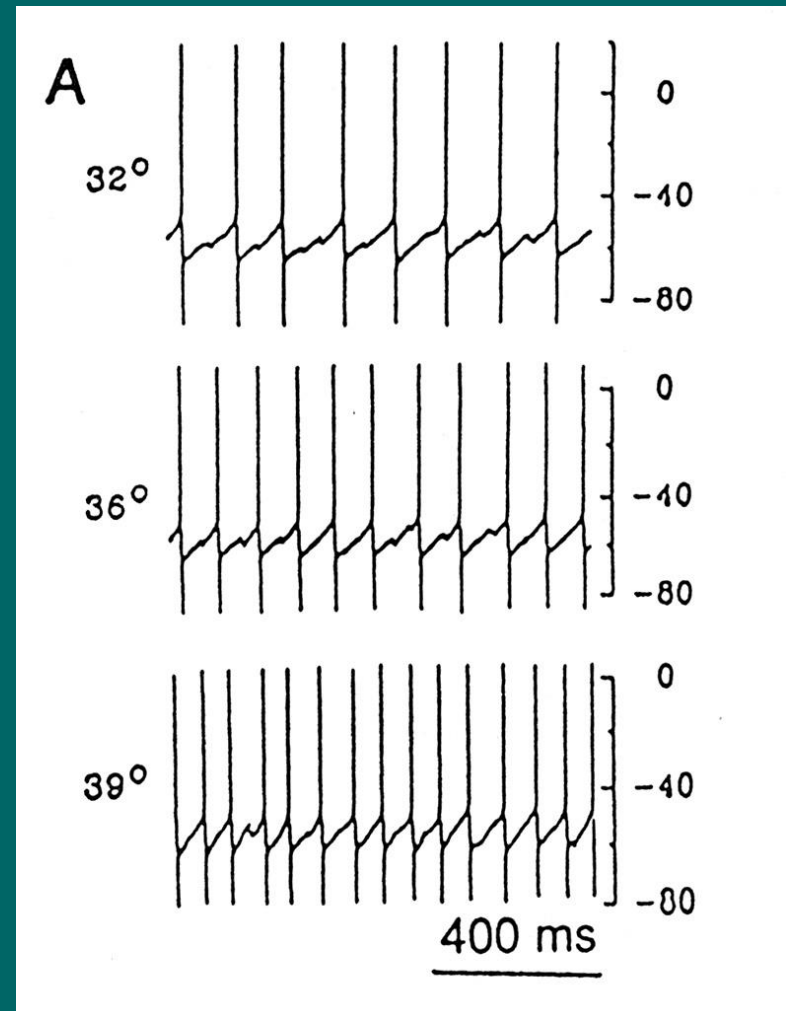


Processamento central do controle da Tc

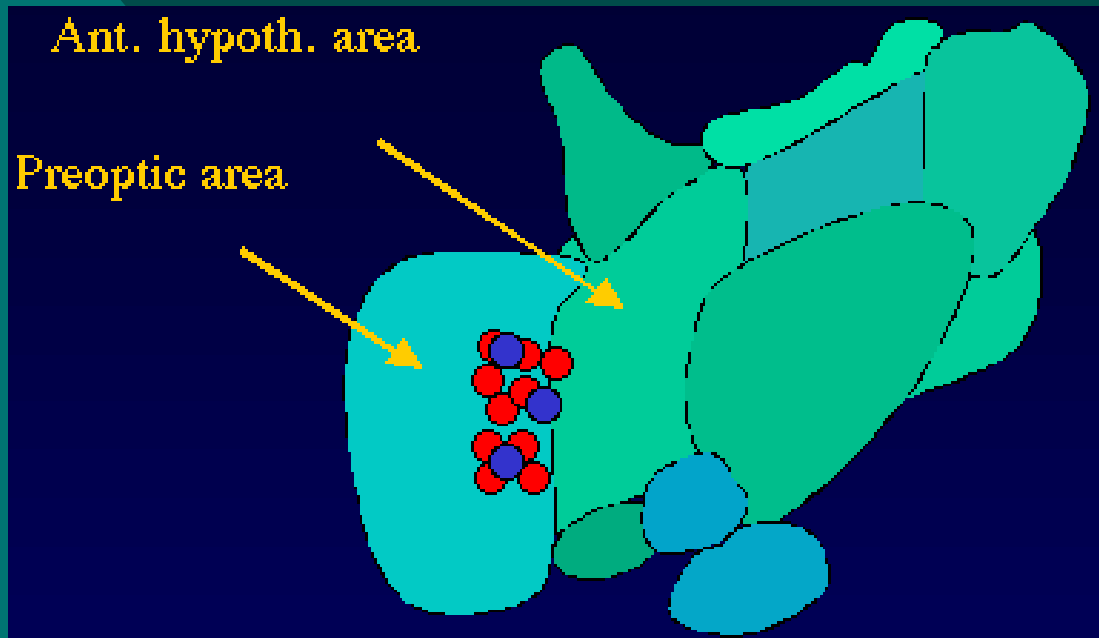
HIPOTÁLAMO



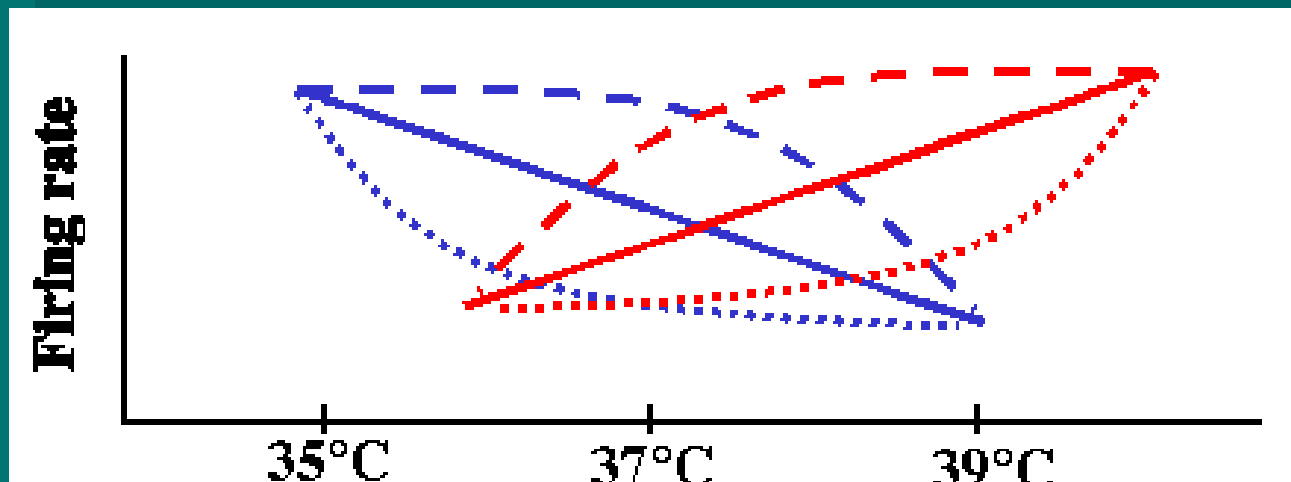
**NEURÔNIOS
SENSÍVEIS À
TEMPERATURA**



Neurônios Hipotalâmicos



30% sensíveis ao calor
10% sensíveis ao frio
60% insensíveis



HIPOTÁLAMO ANTERIOR

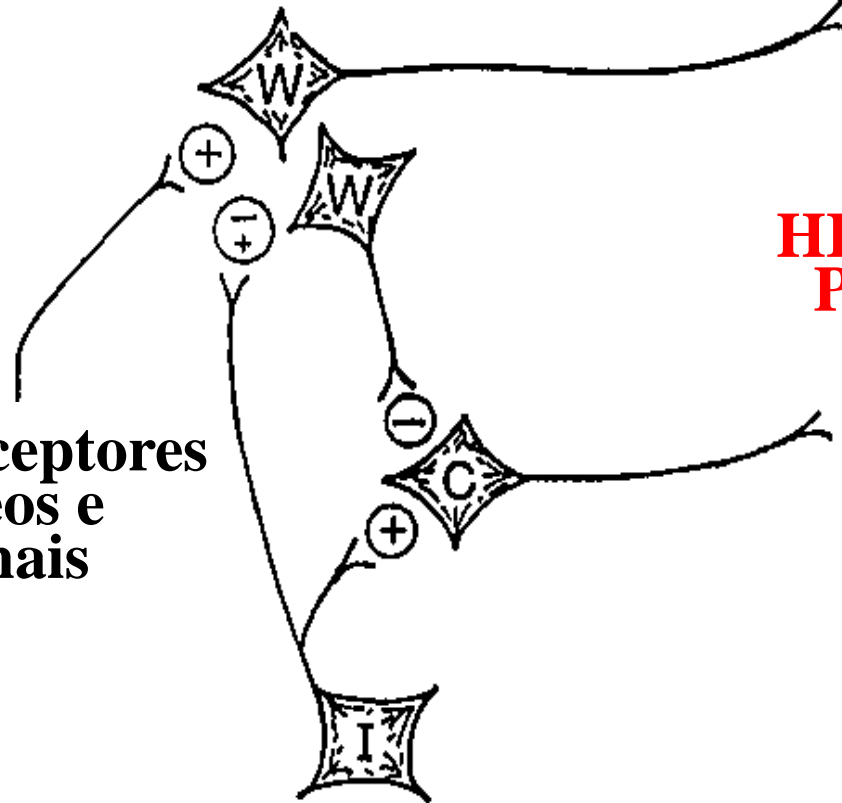
Respostas de perda de calor

POA

HIPOTÁLAMO POSTERIOR

Respostas de produção e retenção de calor

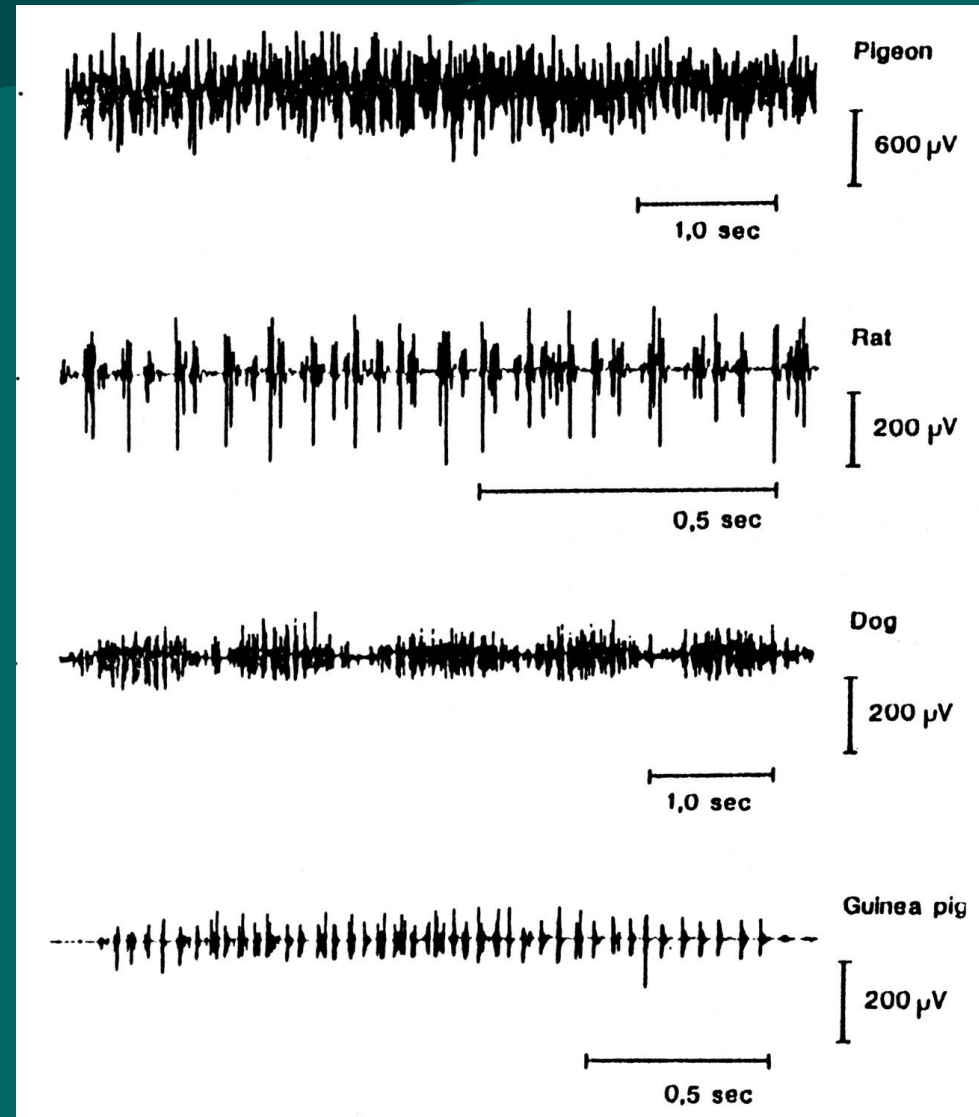
Termorreceptores cutâneos e espinhais



Mecanismos de Produção de Calor

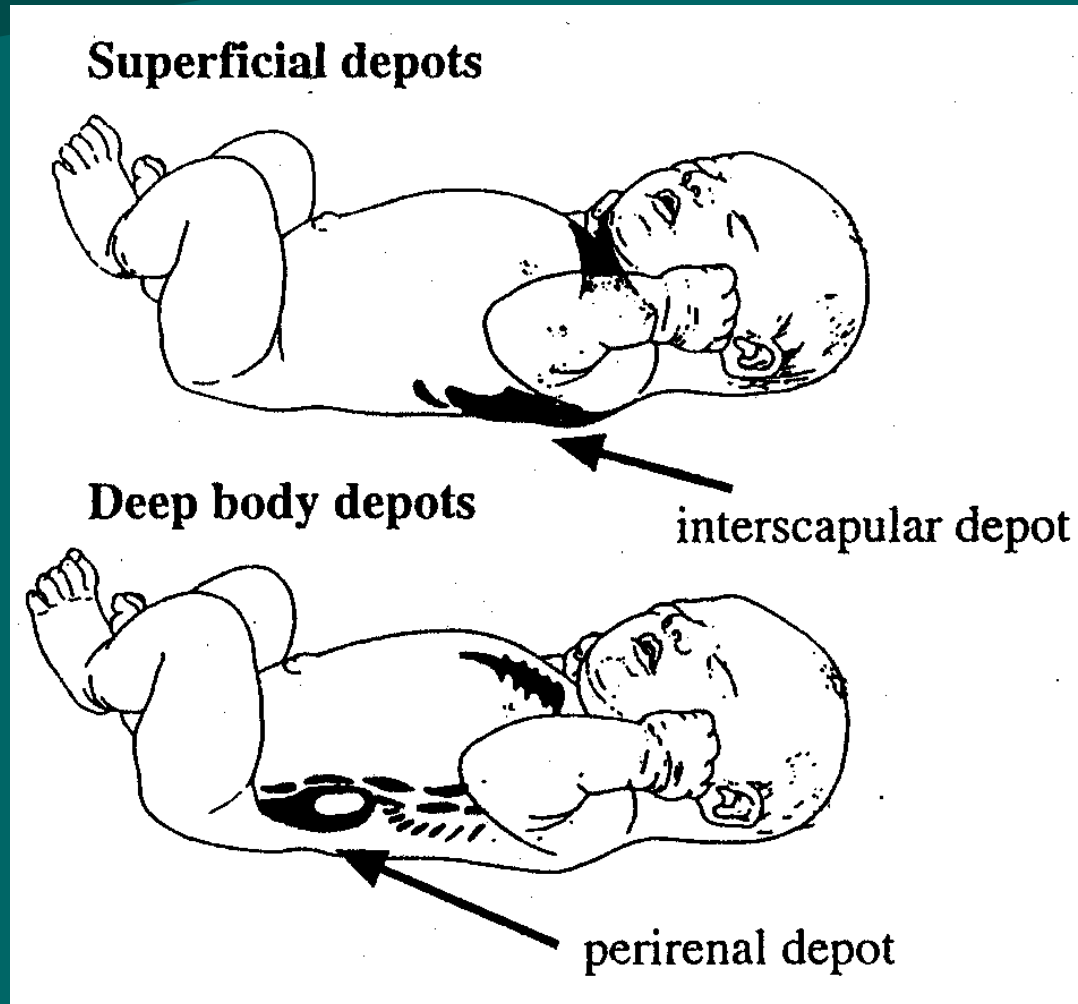
TREMOR

- Exposição ao frio
- Localização
- Controle Nervoso
(sistema nervoso simpático)



Mecanismos de Produção de Calor

TERMOGÊNESE SEM TREMOR: Tecido Adiposo Marrom

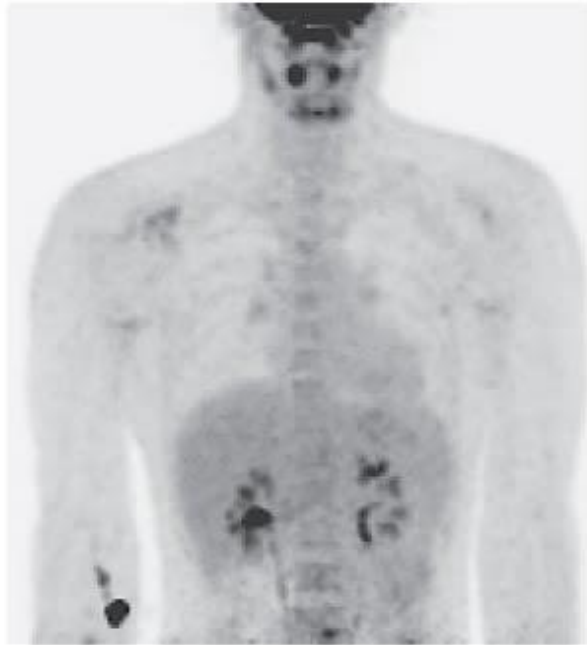


BROWN FAT



Brown Adipose Tissue Activity (PET-CT with ^{18}F -FDG)

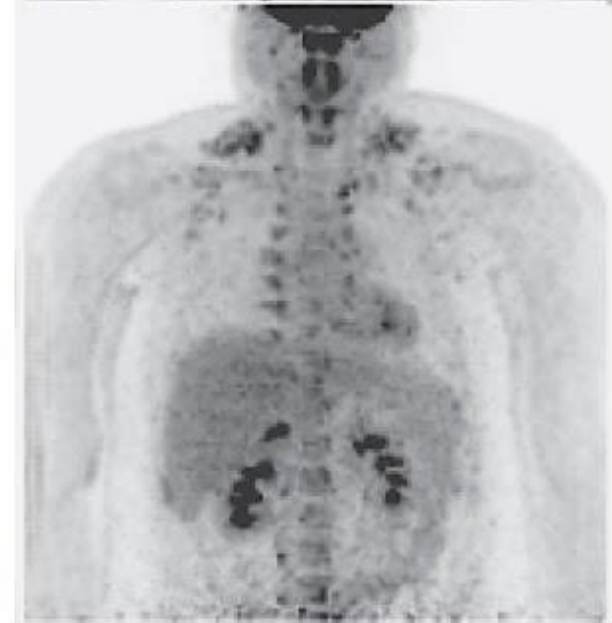
**Lean,
Thermoneutral**



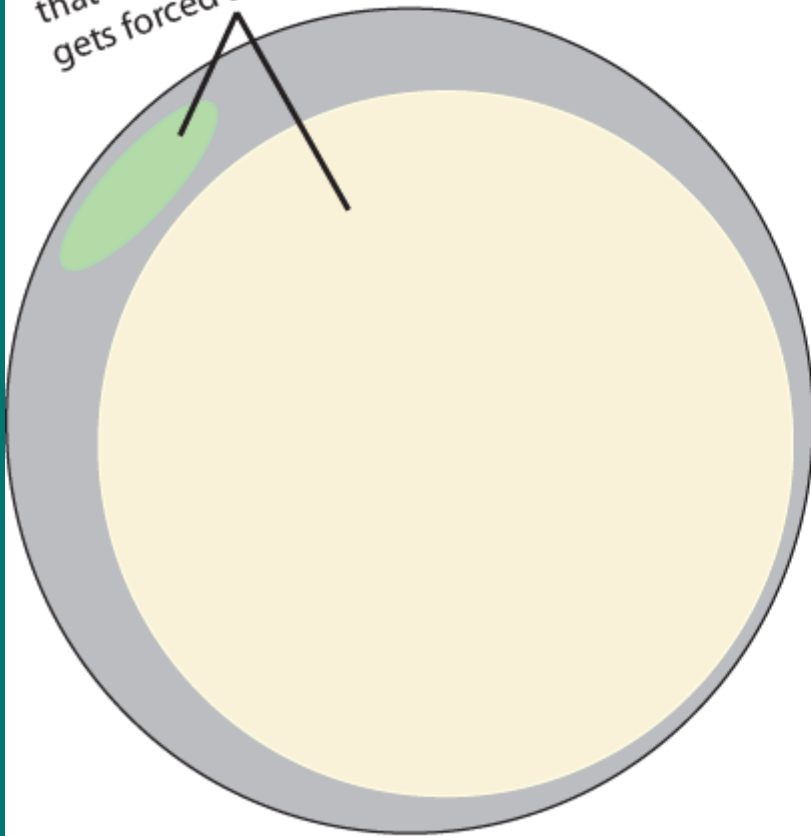
**Lean,
Cold Exposure**



**Overweight,
Cold Exposure**

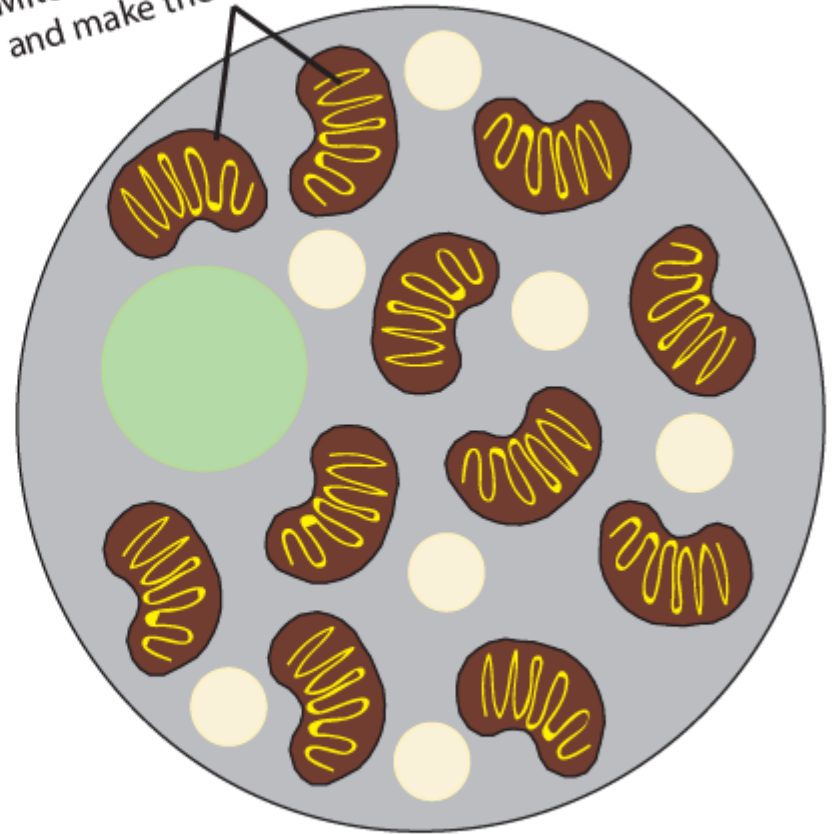


The fat drop is so large
that everything else
gets forced to the edge



White Fat Cell

Mitochondria generate heat
and make the cell brown



Brown Fat Cell

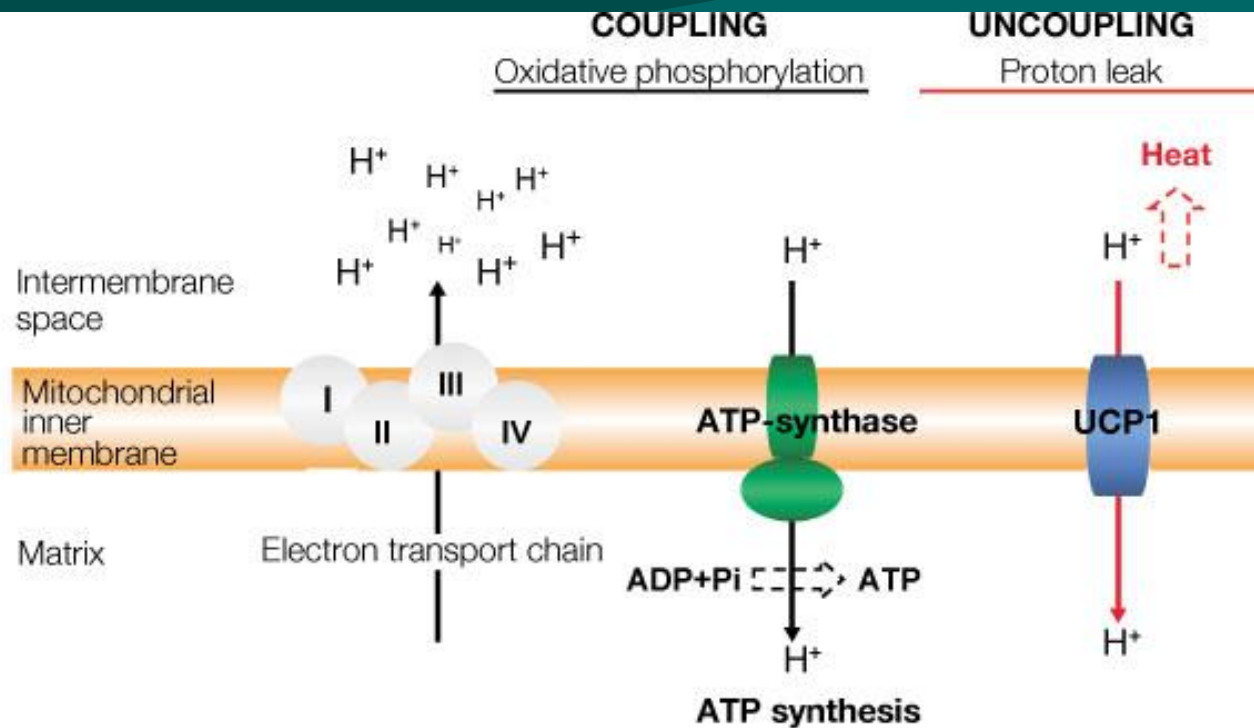
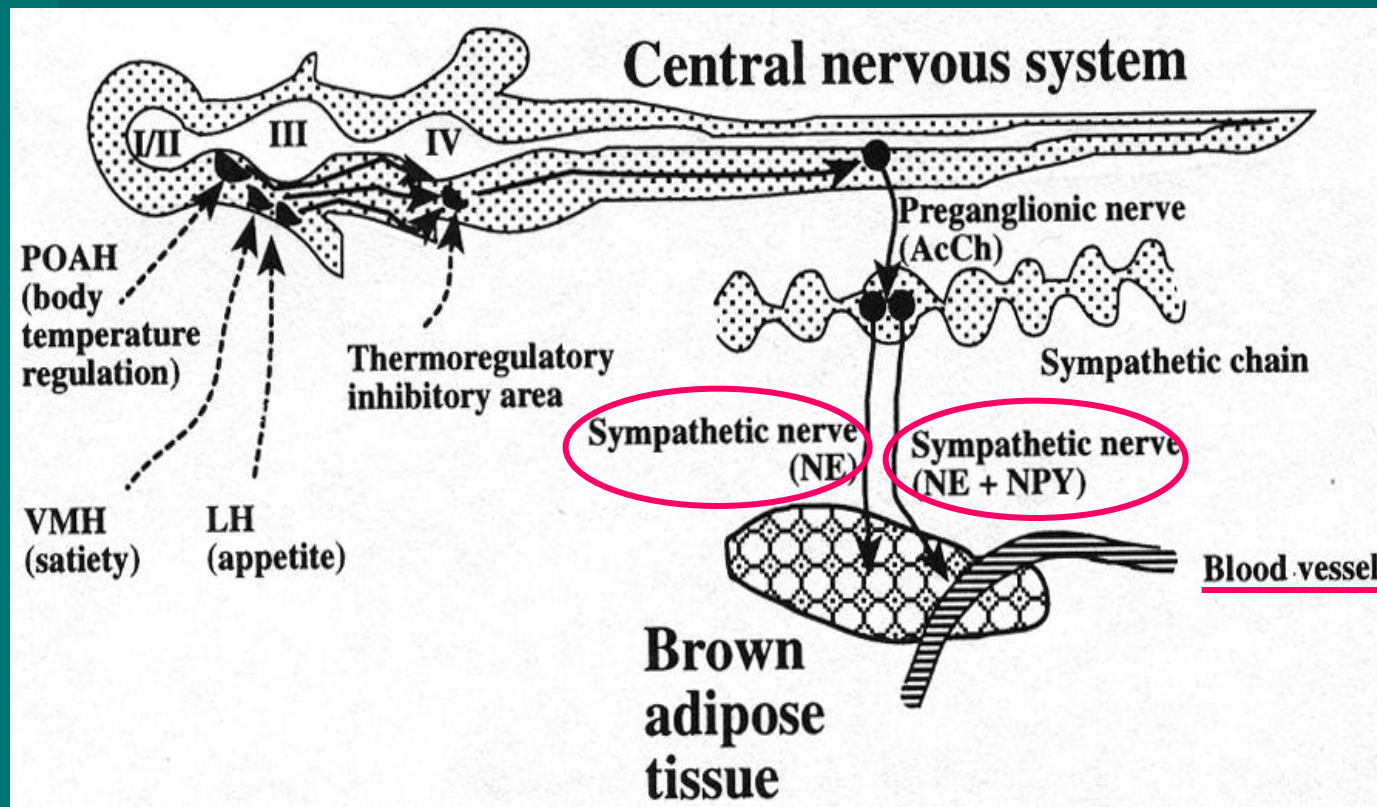


Figure 1. UCP1 location and function in the mitochondrial respiratory chain (MRC). Numbers I-IV corresponds to the MRC complexes. ATP-synthase is the fifth complex of the MRC. During respiration, protons are pumped through the MRC complexes, and a proton gradient is generated. The energy of the proton gradient drives the synthesis of ATP by the ATP-synthase complex. UCP1 catalyzes a regulated re-entry of protons into the matrix, uncoupling the MRC and, consequently, reducing ATP synthesis and generating heat.

Mecanismos de Produção de Calor

TERMOGÊNESE SEM TREMOR

Controle Nervoso: sistema nervoso simpático
Receptores adrenérgicos β_3



Mecanismos de Perda de Calor

Perda de Calor Evaporativa

- $T_{AMB} > T_C$
- Pele (ex: sudorese)
- Trato respiratório superior
(ex: ofegação)



Perda de Calor Não-Evaporativa

- Condução
- Convecção
- Radiação
- Importância do fluxo sanguíneo cutâneo



Condução



Convecção

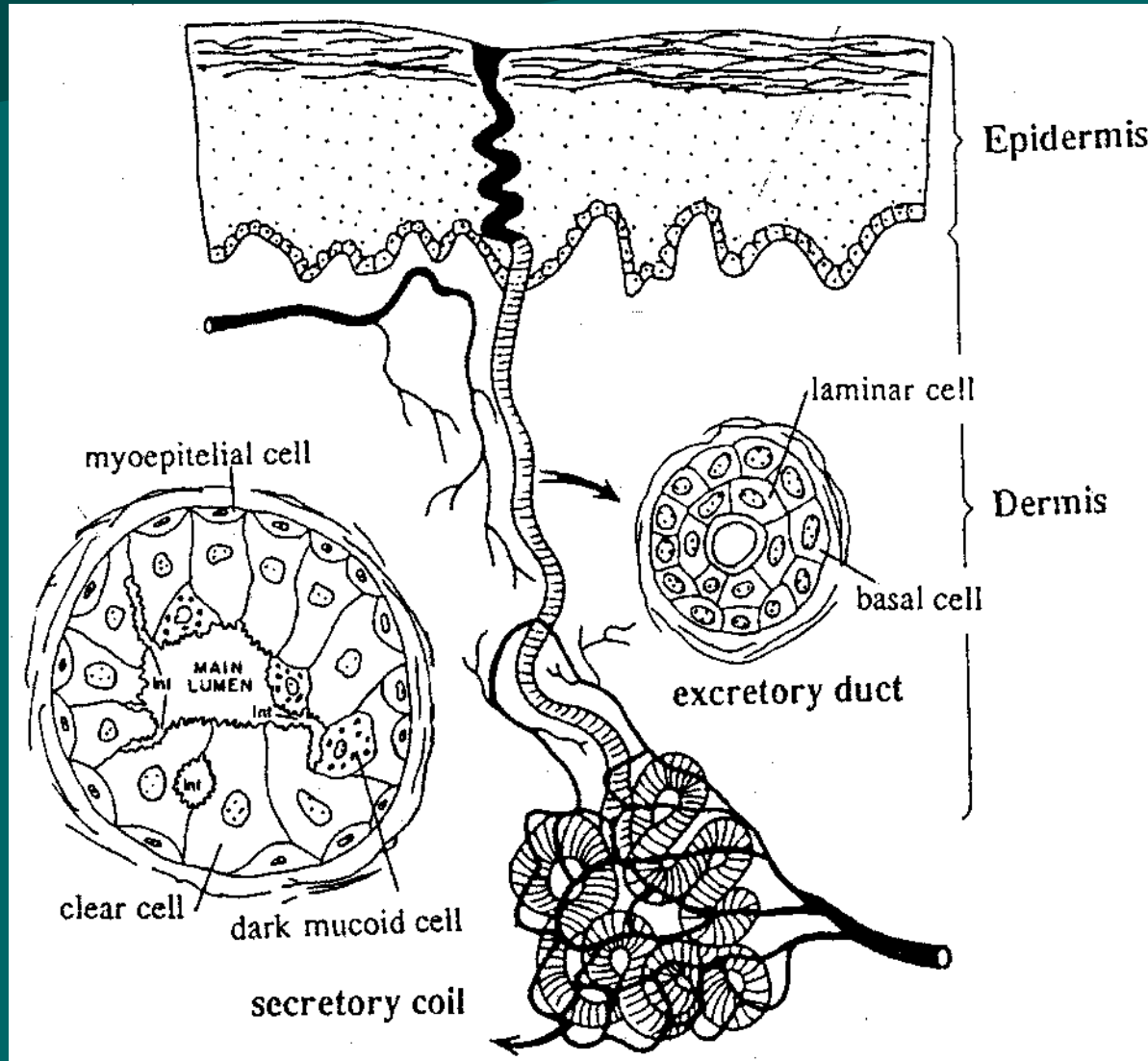


Evaporação

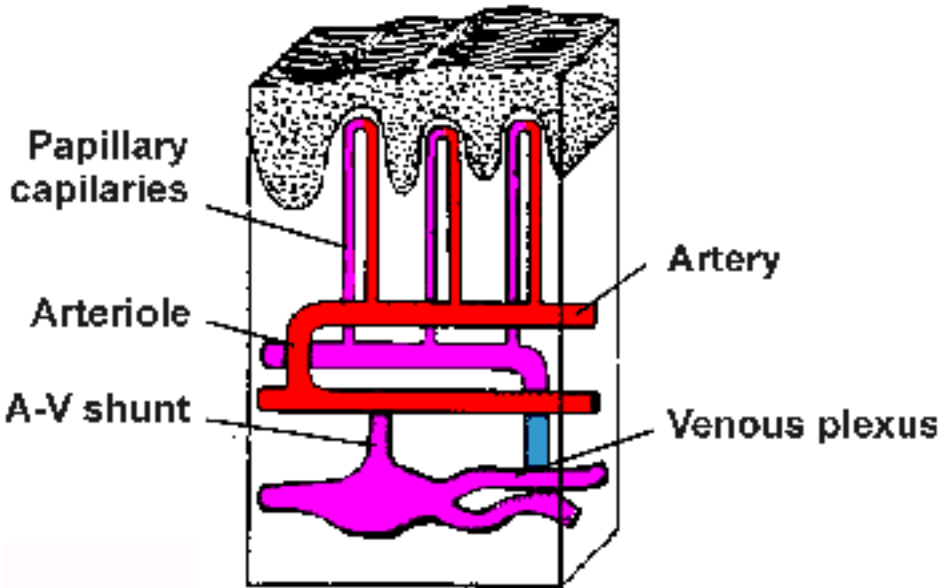


Glândula Sudorípara

Controle nervoso: simpático – colinérgico

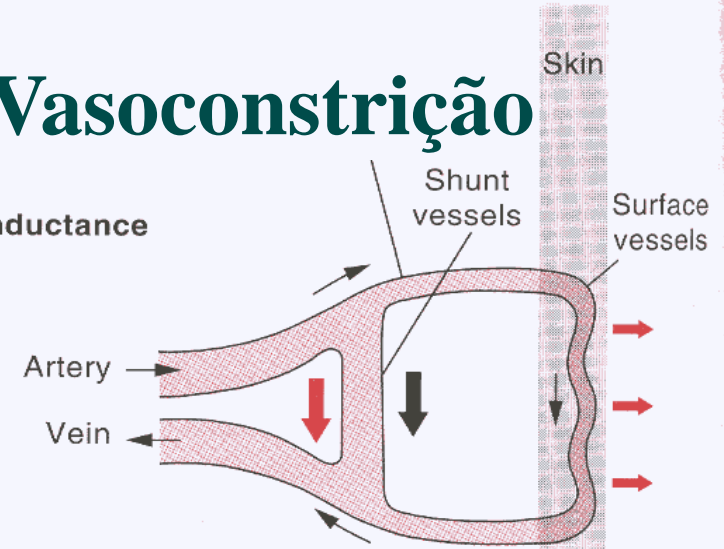


Cutaneous Circulation



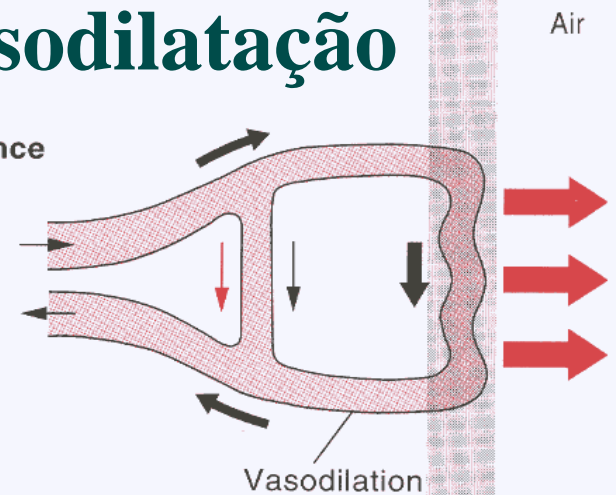
Vasoconstricção

Low conductance



Vasodilatação

High conductance

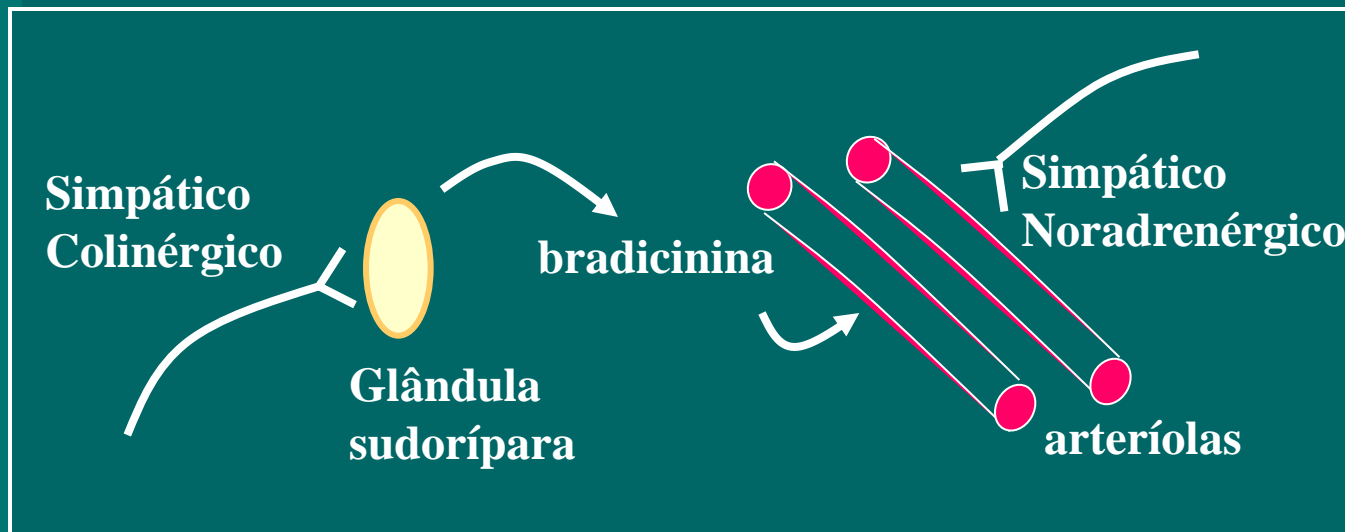


→ Blood flow
→ Heat transfer

Fluxo Sanguíneo Cutâneo

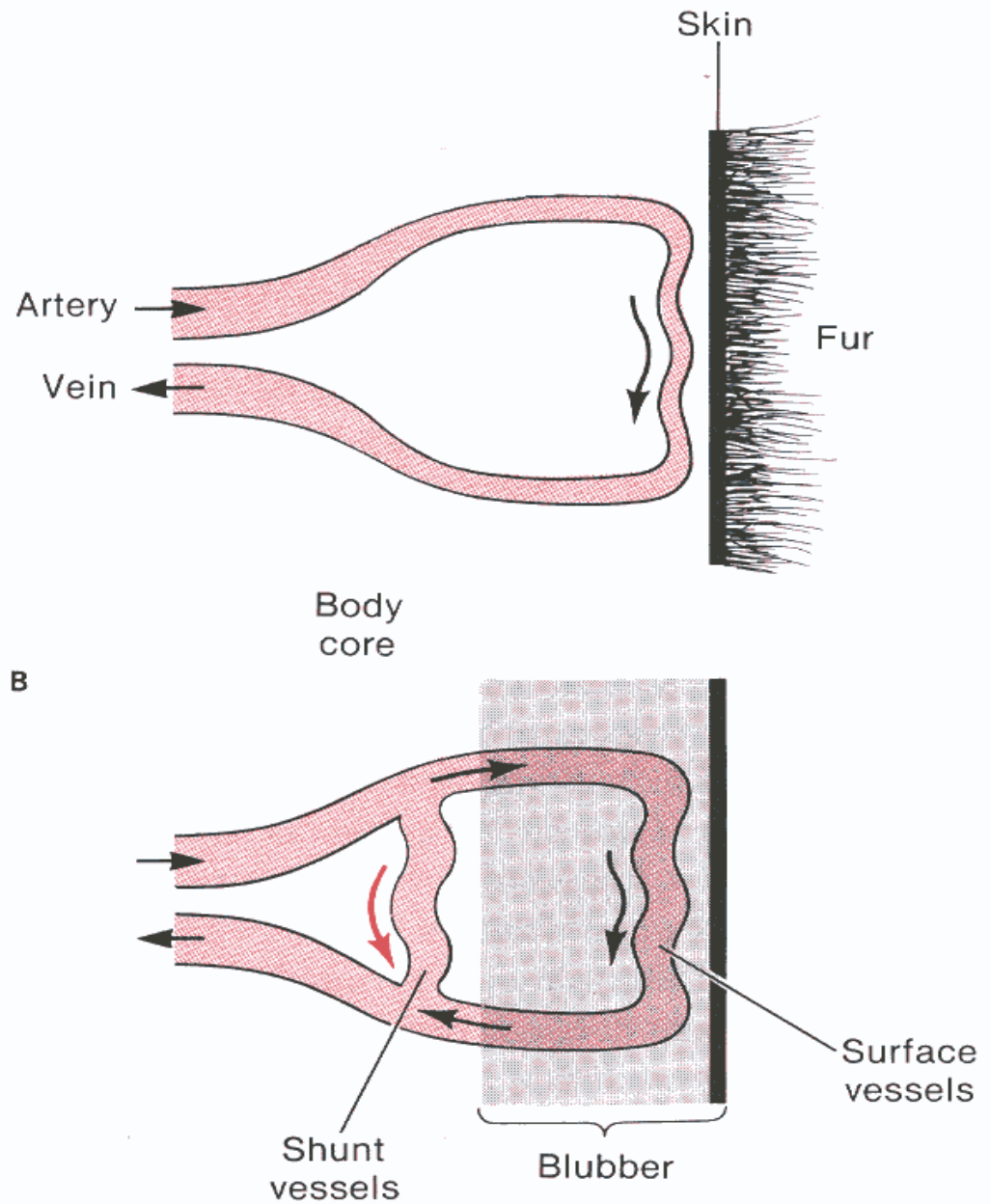
Controle Neural

- ◆ **Epinefrina e Norepinefrina: vasoconstrição**
- ◆ **Influência das glândulas sudoríparas (simpático colinérgico)**



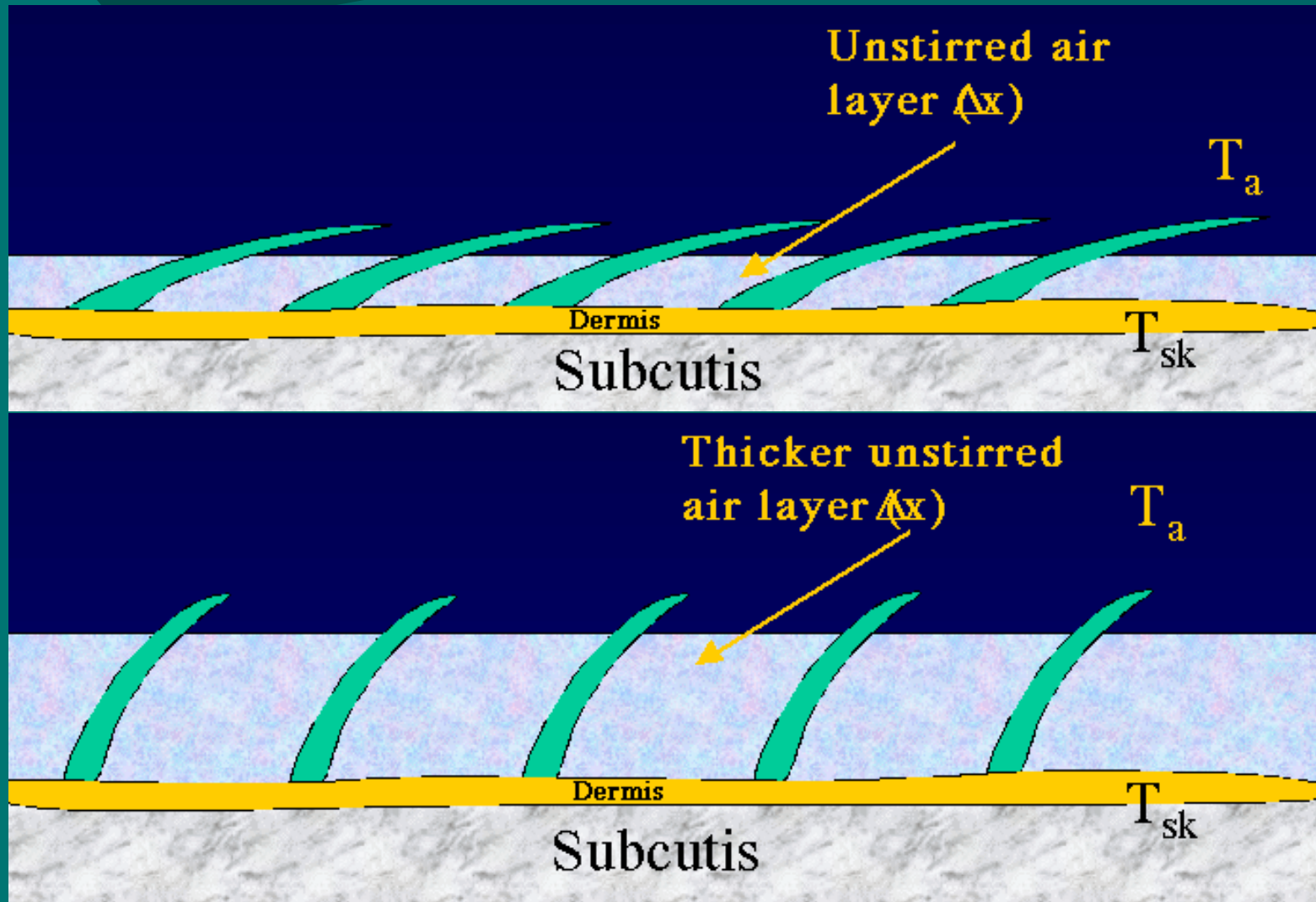
Pêlos

Camada de
gordura

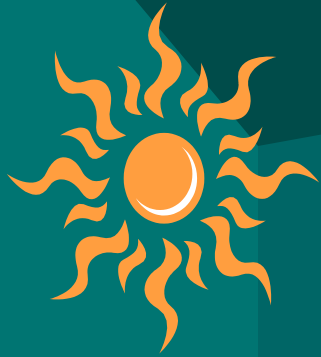


Mecanismos de Conservação de Calor

PILOEREÇÃO



Produção x perda de calor



Radiação
Solar



Temperatura
Ambiente



Roupa

Condução

Convecção

Convecção
fluxo sanguíneo

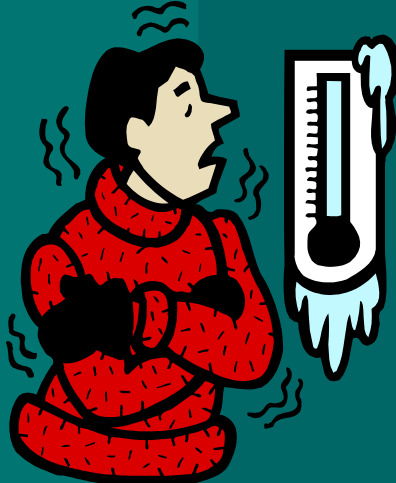
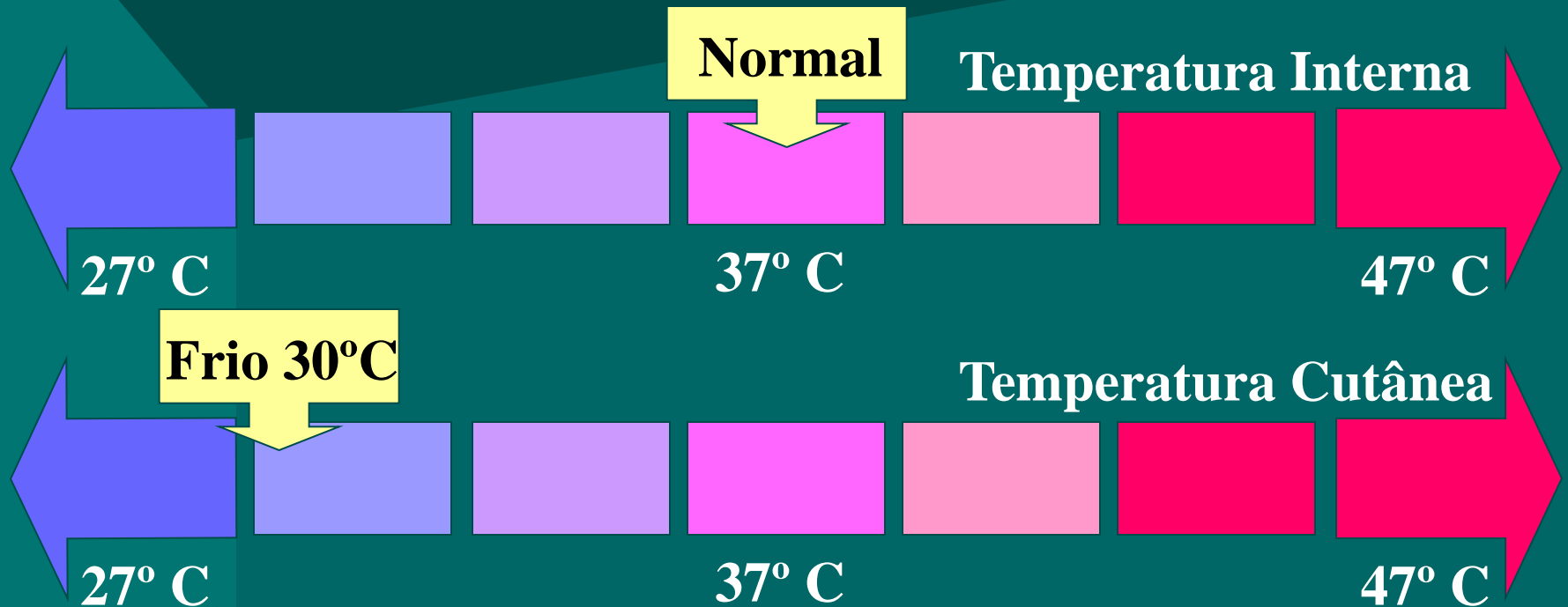
Umidade
do Ar

metabolismo

Radiação
Solar
Reletida

Radiação
Térmica
Chão

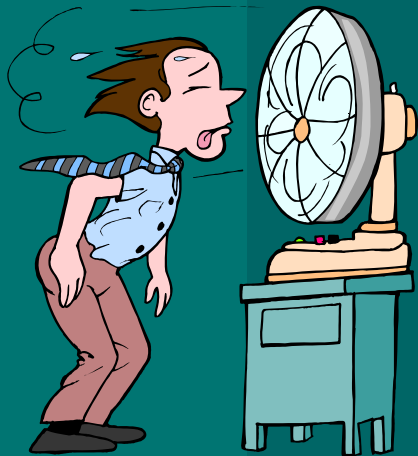
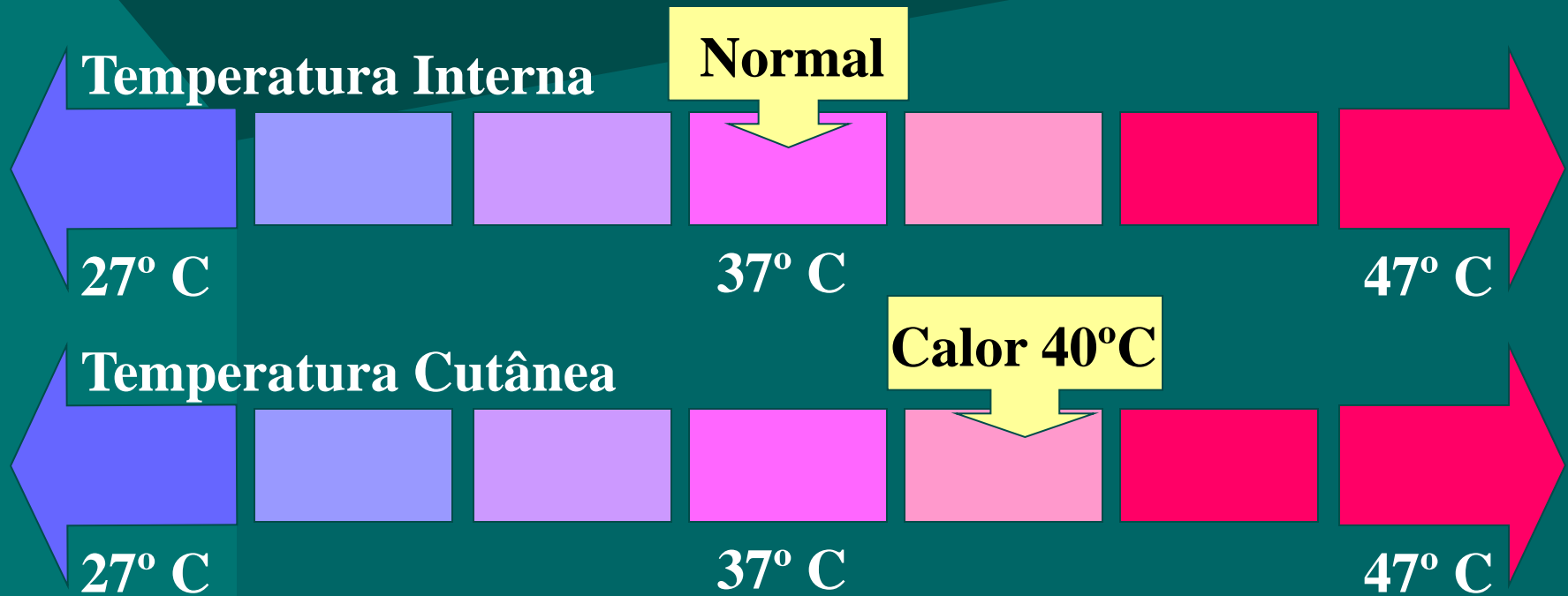
Se a Temperatura Diminui:



Então o corpo vai produzir/reter calor

1. Tremor
2. ↓ Circulação cutânea
3. Comportamento (colocar um agasalho)
4. Etc.

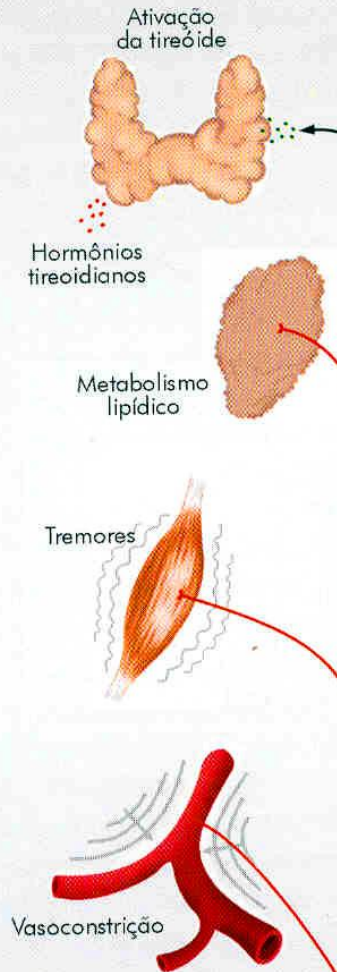
Se a Temperatura Aumenta:



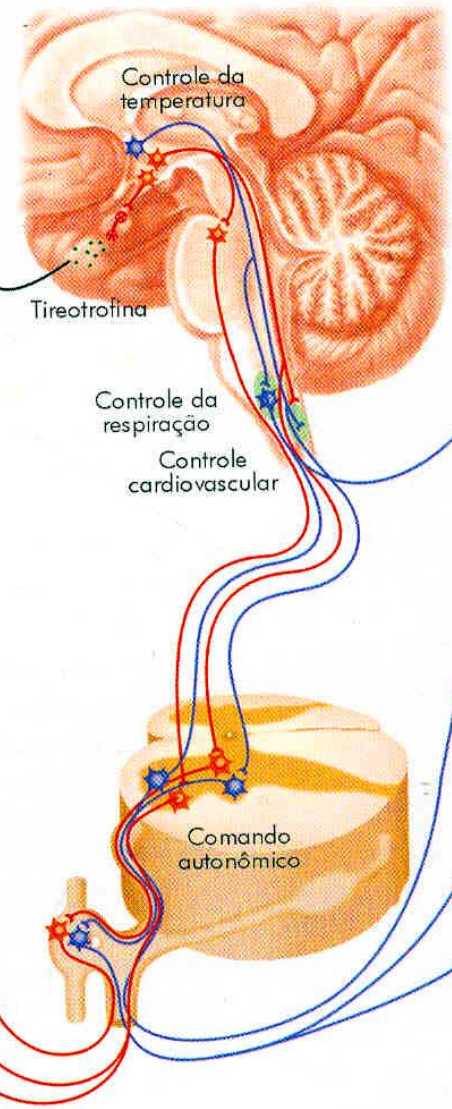
Então o corpo vai perder calor

1. Sudorese
2. ↑ Circulação cutânea
3. Comportamento (ligar o ar condicionado)
4. Etc.

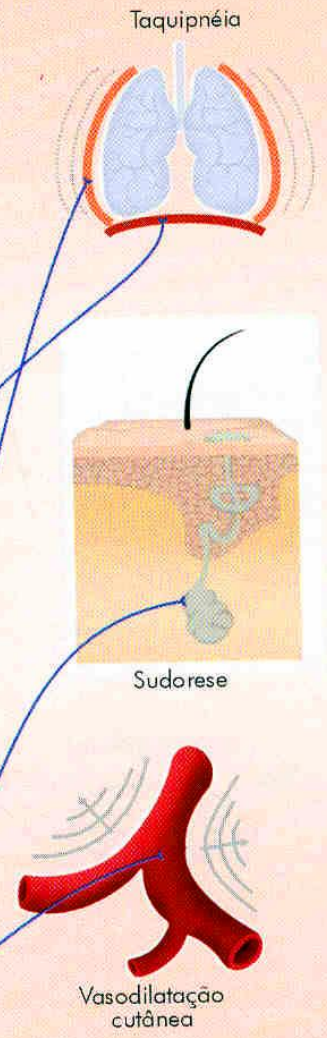
RESPOSTA AO FRIO



REGIÕES NEURAIS TERMORREGULADORAS

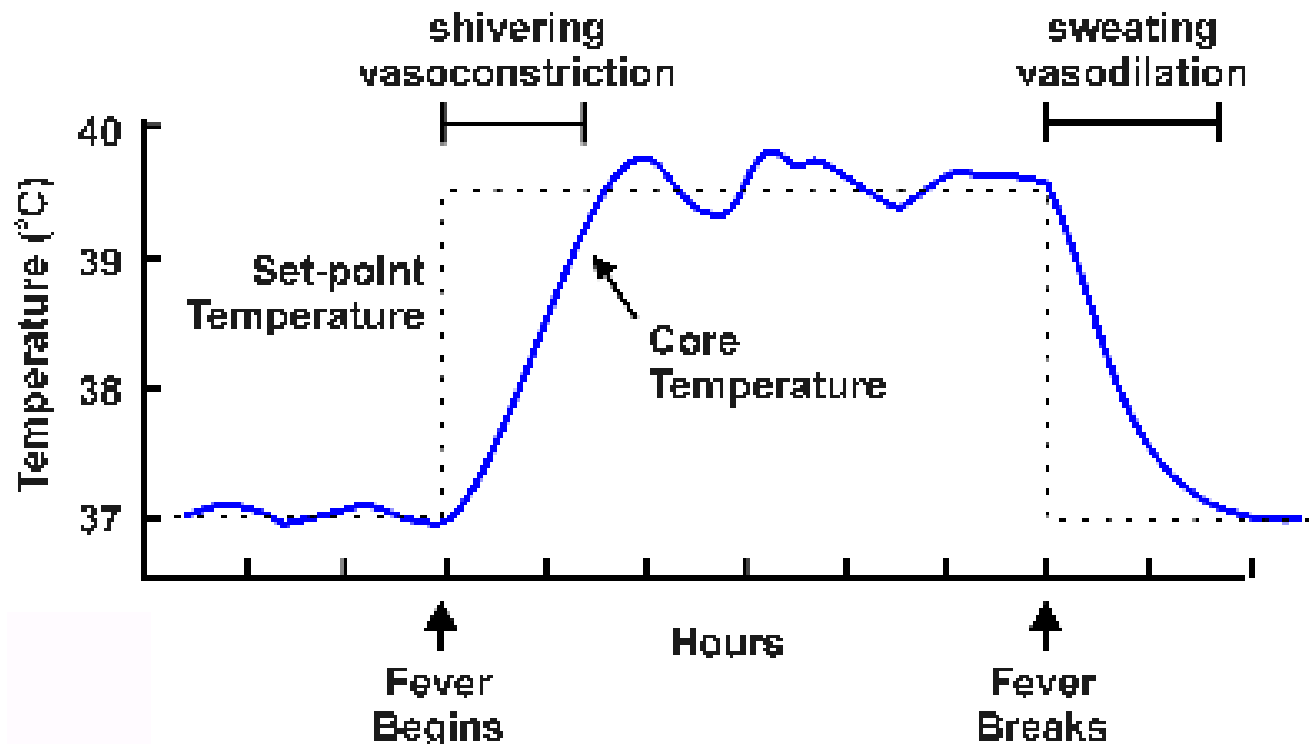


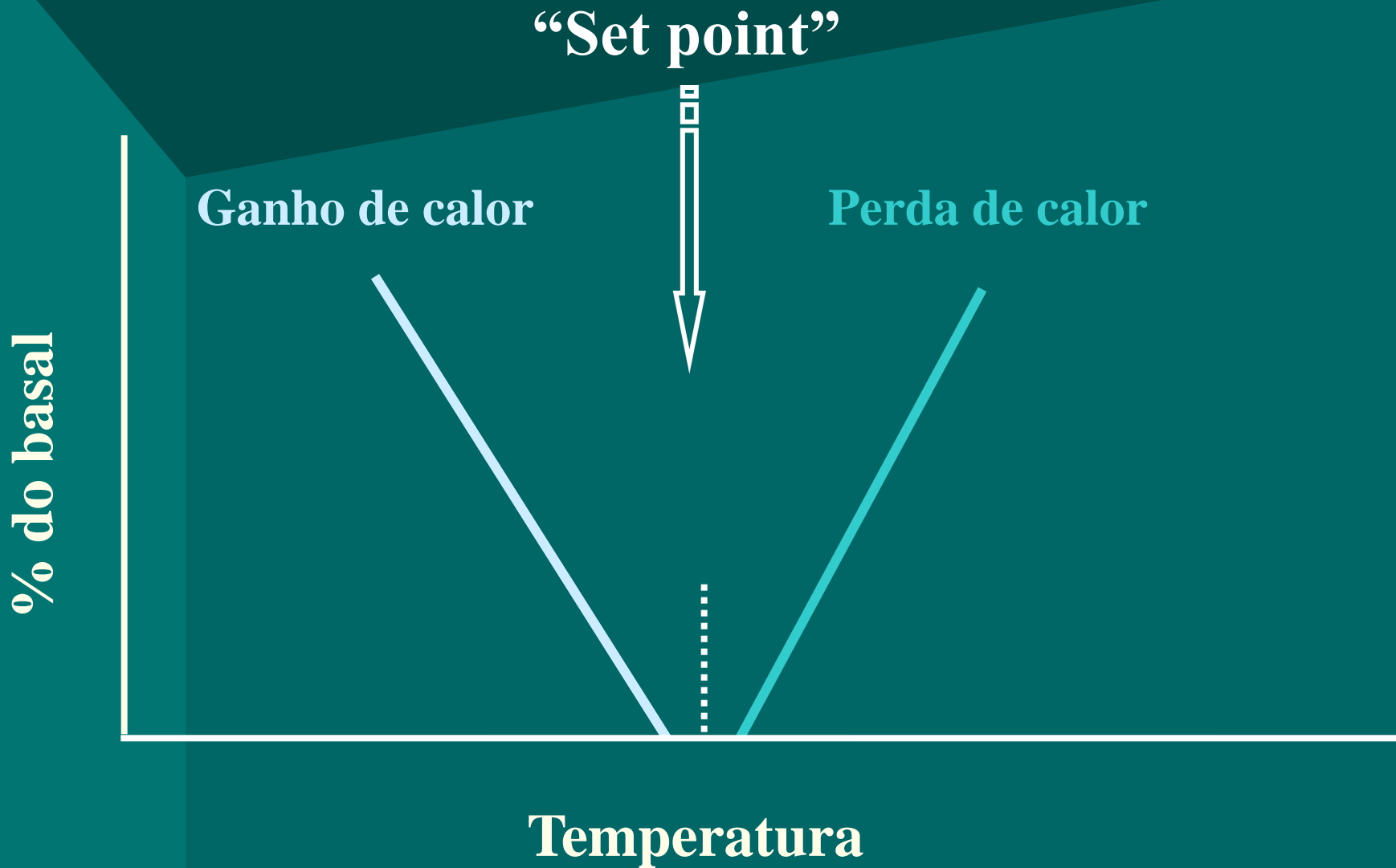
RESPOSTA AO CALOR

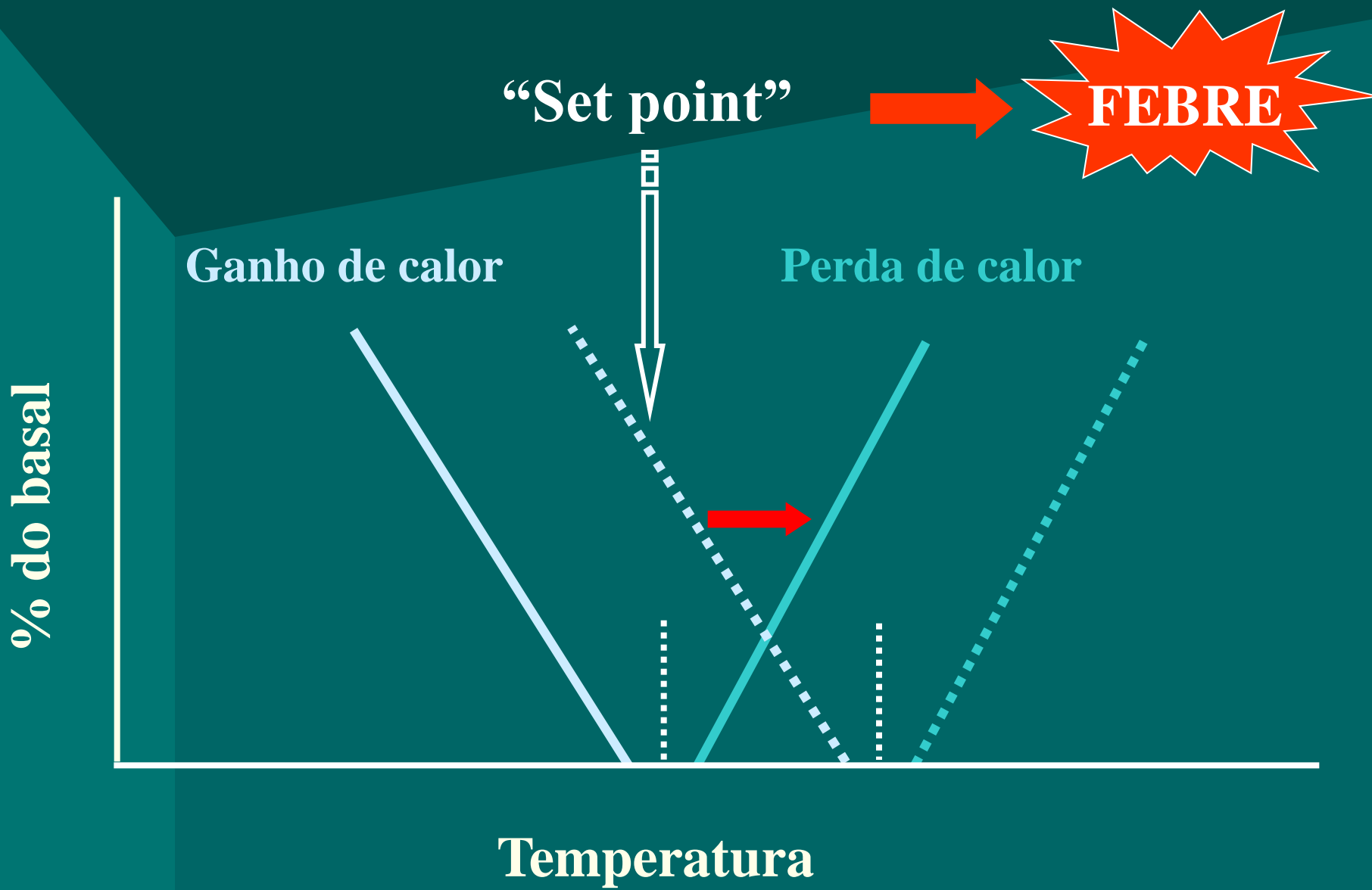


FEBRE

Time Course of Typical Fever







Pirogênios e Febre

*Pirogênios
Exógenos*

*Pirogênios
Endógenos*

**Bacterias
Vírus
Endotoxina**

**Células
Imunes**

**Interleucina 1 β
Interleucina 6
TNF α**

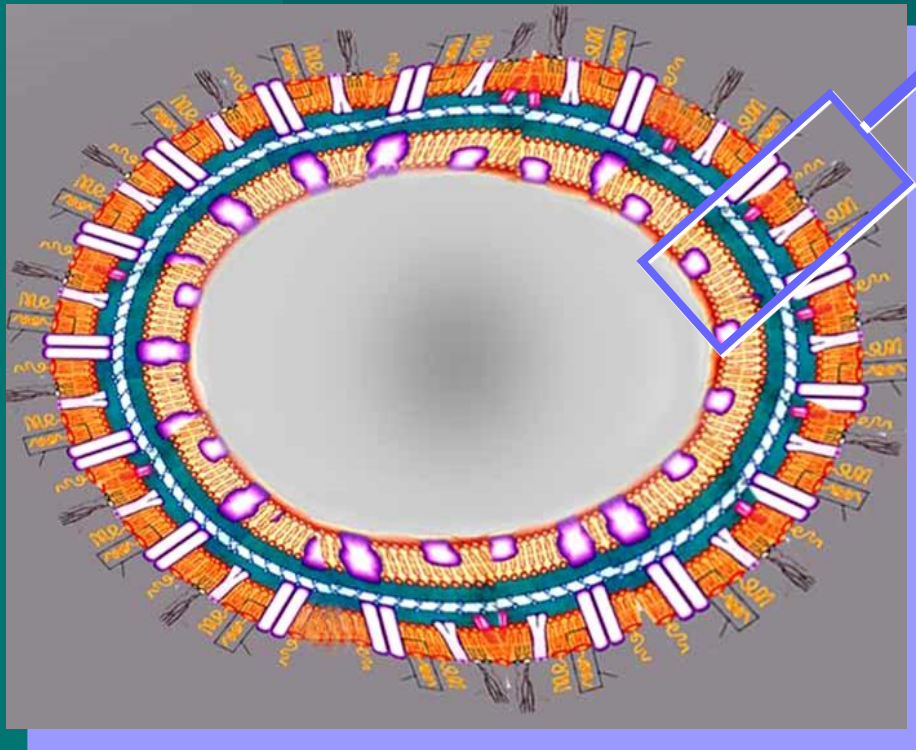
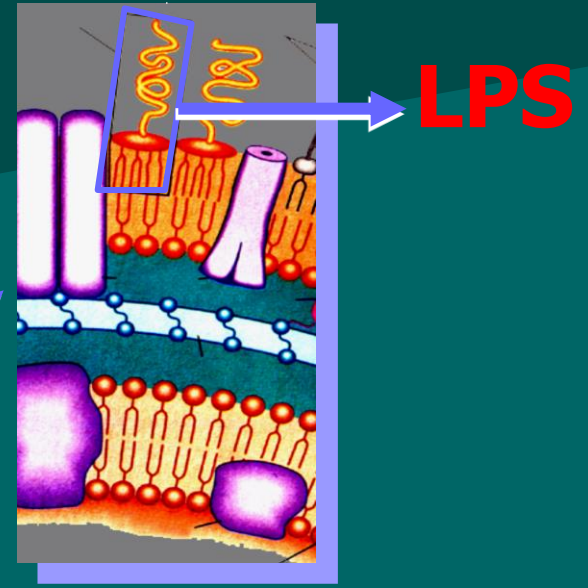
**↑ temperatura
corporal**

Hipotálamo

Prostaglandinas

FEBRE

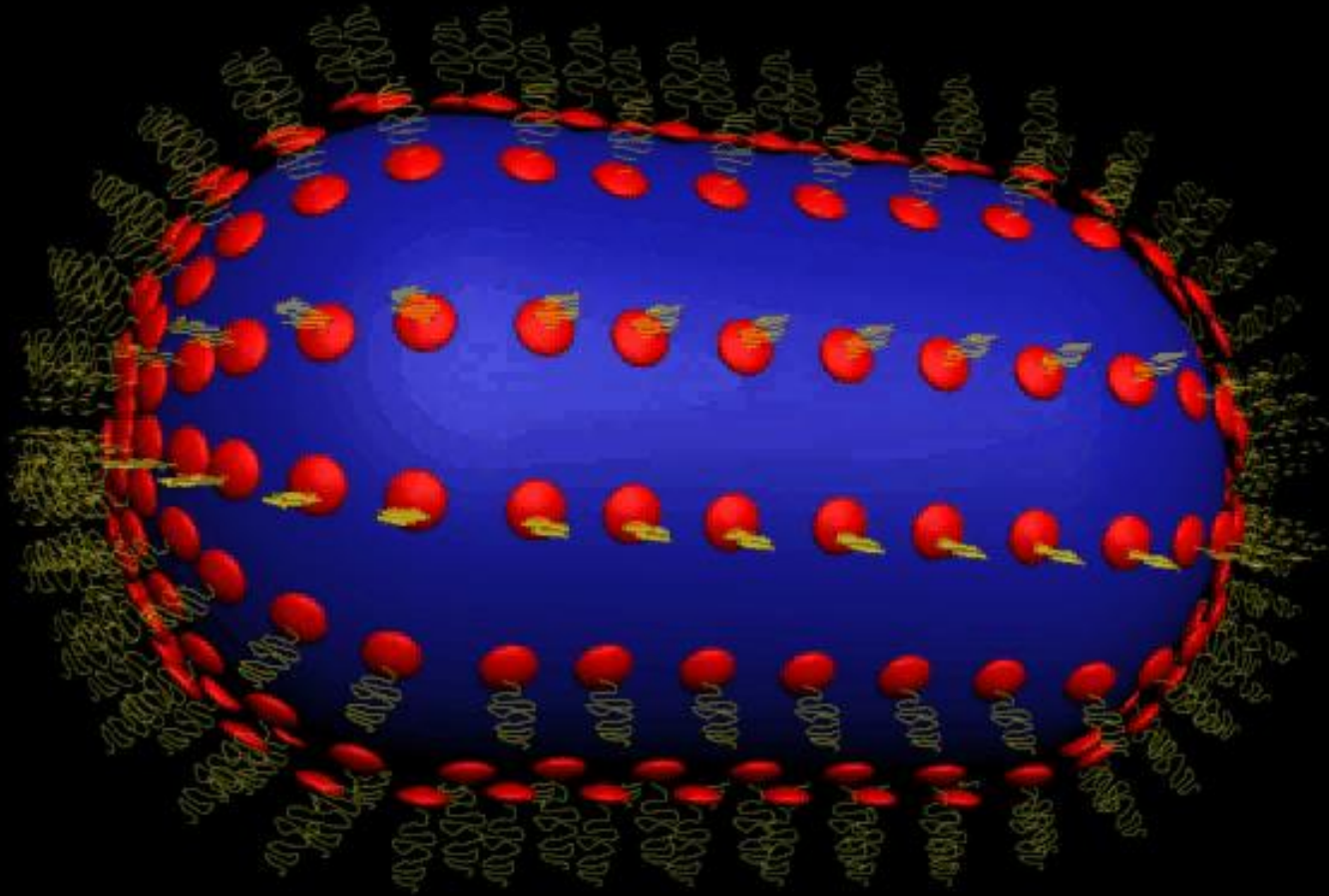
GRAM-NEGATIVE MICROORGANISM



10⁶ MOLECULES



Cell death or division



Endotoxin release

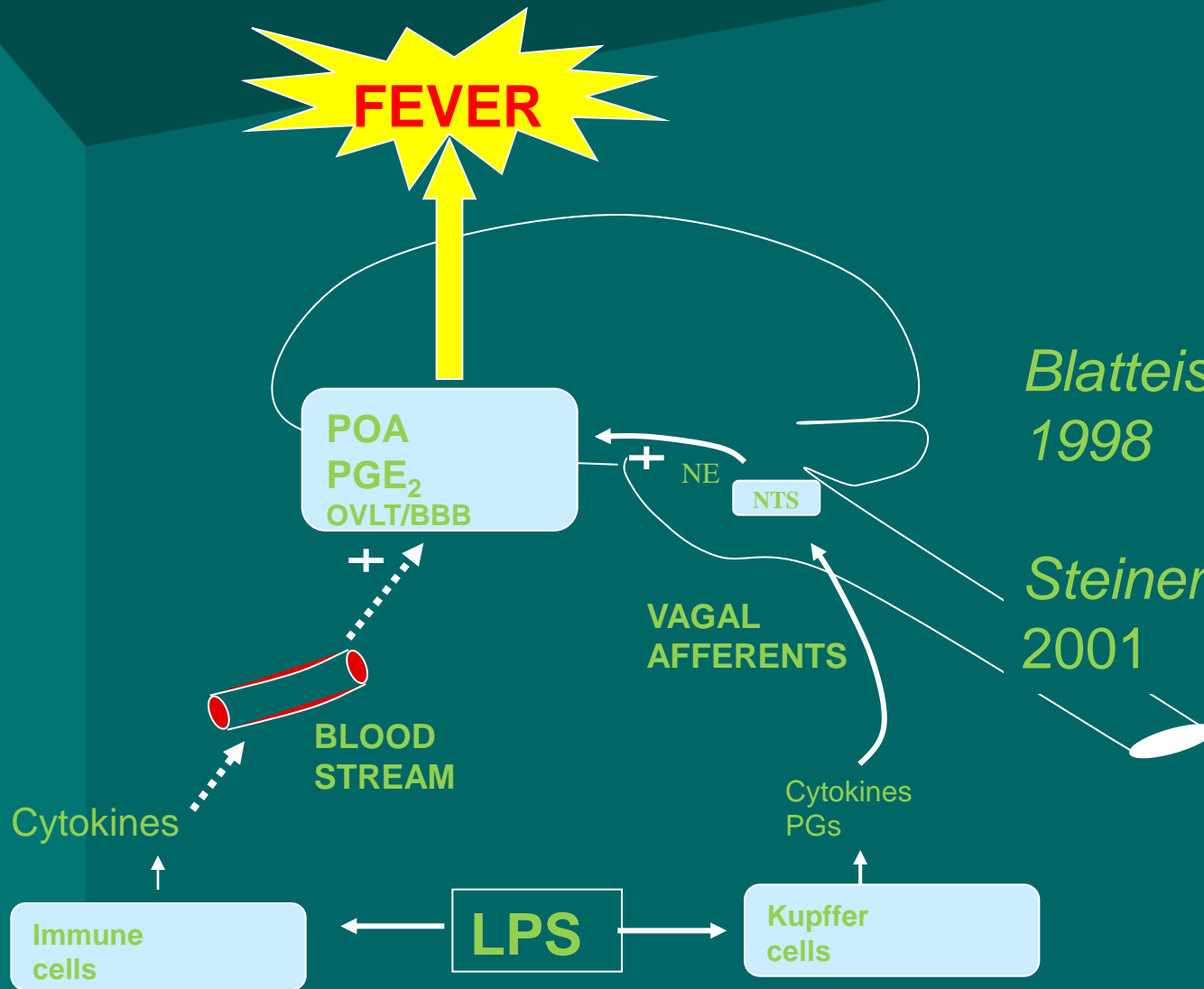
LPS in the blood



Cytokines
release

RIETSCHER & BRADE, 1992

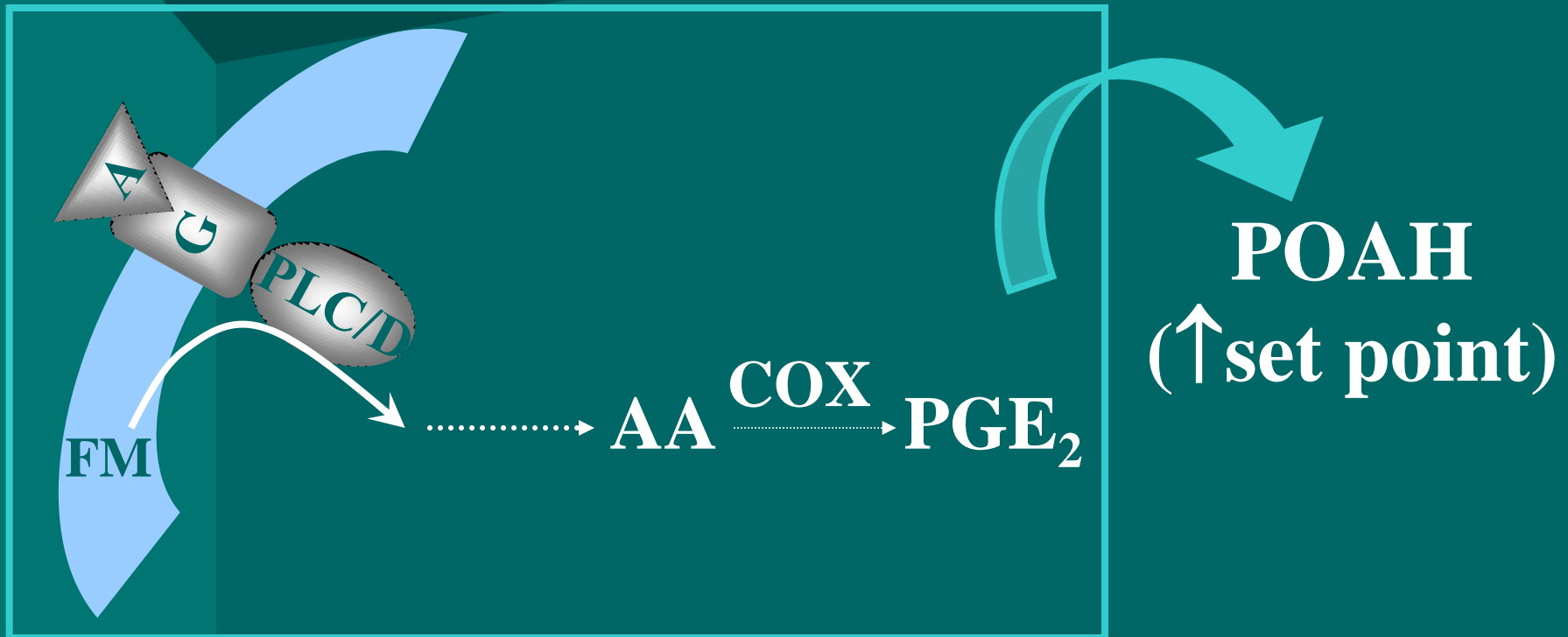
MECHANISMS: FEBRILE RESPONSE



Blatteis et al.
1998

Steiner & Branco,
2001

Prostaglandinas: mediadores finais da resposta febril



FM: fosfolípides de membrana

AA: ácido aracdônico

COX: ciclooxigenase



**Núcleo
Supraquiasmático
(ritmo circadiano)**

Pirogênicos

**HIPOTÁLAMO
ANTERIOR**

**Respostas
de perda de
calor**

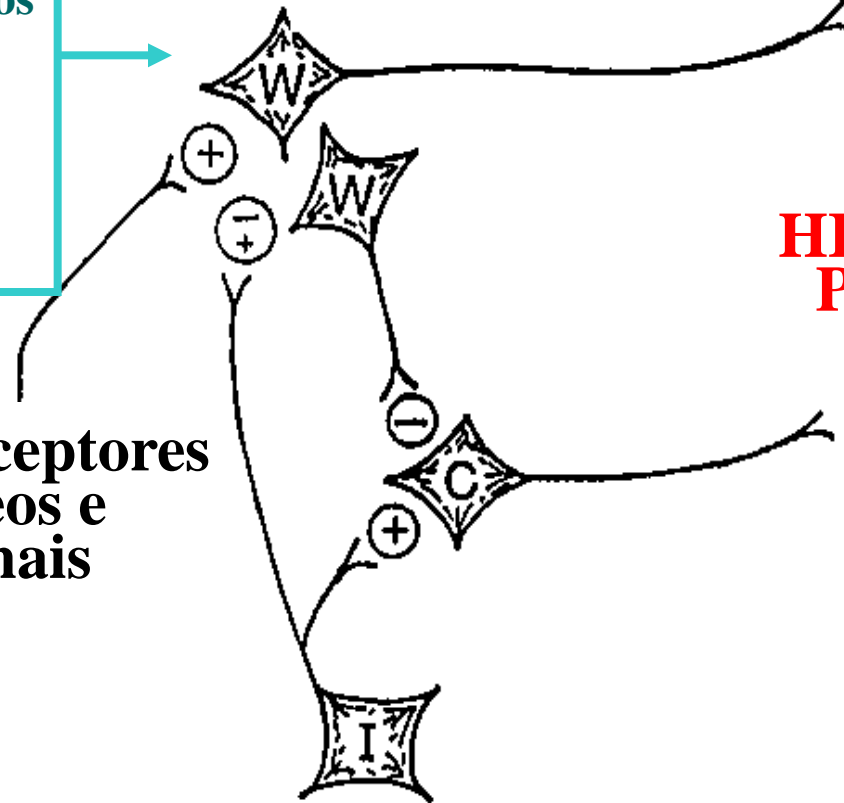
Fatores Endógenos

- Osmolaridade
- Glicose
- Estrógeno
- Progesterona
- Testosterona

**Termorreceptores
cutâneos e
espinhais**

**HIPOTÁLAMO
POSTERIOR**

**Respostas de
produção e
retenção de
calor**



Medicamentos Antipiréticos

Inibidores da COX (↓ síntese de PGE₂)

Antiinflamatórios não esteroidais

- Salicilatos (AAS)
- Acetoaminofeno (paracetamol)
- Indometacina
- Etc.

Outros

- Dipirona

Socratic...