### **UNIT-3 MICTURITION AND MICTURITION REFLEX**

Micturition is a process by which urine is voided from the urinary bladder. It is a reflex process. However, in grown up children and adults, it can be controlled voluntarily to some extent.

Urinary bladder and the internal sphincter are supplied by sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of autonomic nervous system where as, the external sphincter is supplied by the somatic nerve fibers.

# Functions of nerves supplying urinary bladder and sphincters

				Sympathetic nerve	Parasympathetic nerve
On detrusor muscle	On internal sphincter	On external sphincter	Function	L1 L2	\$2 \$3 \$4
Relaxation	Constriction	Not supplied	Filling of urinary bladder	Sympathetic chain  Hypogastric	Urinary bladder
Contraction	Relaxation	Not supplied	Emptying of urinary bladder	Hypogastric nerve	ganglion S2 S3
Not supplied	Not supplied	Constriction	Voluntary control of micturition	Urethra External sphincter	Pudendal nerve Somatic nerve
	muscle  Relaxation  Contraction	muscle sphincter  Relaxation Constriction  Contraction Relaxation	muscle         sphincter         sphincter           Relaxation         Constriction         Not supplied           Contraction         Relaxation         Not supplied	muscle     sphincter     sphincter       Relaxation     Constriction     Not supplied     Filling of urinary bladder       Contraction     Relaxation     Not supplied     Emptying of urinary bladder       Not supplied     Not supplied     Constriction     Voluntary control of	On detrusor muscle         On internal sphincter         On external sphincter         Function           Relaxation         Constriction         Not supplied         Filling of urinary bladder           Contraction         Relaxation         Not supplied         Emptying of urinary bladder           Not supplied         Not supplied         Voluntary control of exist printing sphincter

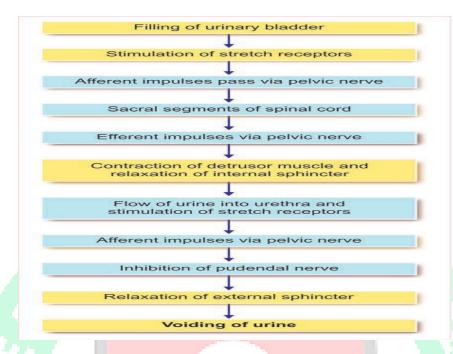
# Filling of urinary bladder

- ➤ Urine is continuously formed by nephrons and it flows into urinary bladder drop by drop through ureters.
- ➤ When urine collects in the pelvis of ureter, the contraction sets up in pelvis. This contraction is transmitted through rest of the ureter in the form of peristaltic wave up to trigone of the urinary bladder.

- ➤ **Peristaltic wave** usually travels at a velocity of 3 cm/second. It develops at a frequency of 1 to 5 per minute. The peristaltic wave moves the urine into the bladder.
- After leaving the kidney, the direction of the ureter is initially downward and outward. Then, it turns horizontally before entering the bladder.
- At the entrance of ureters into urinary bladder, a valvular arrangement is present.
- ➤ When peristaltic wave pushes the urine towards bladder, this valve opens towards the bladder.
- The position of ureter and the valvular arrangement at the end of ureter prevent the back flow of urine from bladder into the ureter when the detrusor muscle contracts. Thus, urine is collected in bladder drop by drop.
- A reasonable volume of urine can be stored in urinary bladder without any discomfort and without much increase in pressure inside the bladder (intravesical pressure). It is due to the adaptation of detrusor muscle. This can be explained by cystometrogram.
- > Cystometrogram is the graphical registration (recording) of pressure changes in urinary bladder in relation to volume of urine collected in it.
- Cystometry is the technique used to study the relationship between intravesical pressure and volume of urine in the bladder.

# **Micturition reflex**

- Micturition reflex is the reflex by which micturition occurs. This reflex is elicited by the stimulation of stretch receptors situated on the wall of urinary bladder and urethra.
- ➤ When about 300 to 400 mL of urine is collected in the bladder, intravesical pressure increases.
- ➤ This stretches the wall of bladder resulting in stimulation of stretch receptors and generation of sensory impulses.



Spinal centers are regulated by higher centers.

The higher centers, which control micturition are of two types, inhibitory centers and facilitatory centers.

#### Inhibitory centers for micturition

Centers in midbrain and cerebral cortex inhibit the micturition by suppressing spinal micturition centers.

#### Facilitatory centers for micturition

Centers in pons facilitate micturition via spinal centers. Some centers in cerebral cortex also facilitate micturition.

#### **Abnormalities of micturition**

- ➤ Atonic bladder Atonic bladder is the urinary bladder with loss of tone in detrusor muscle. It is also called flaccid neurogenic bladder or hypoactive neurogenic bladder. It is caused by destruction of sensory (pelvic) nerve fibers of urinary bladder.
- ➤ **Automatic bladder -** Automatic bladder is the urinary bladder characterized by hyperactive micturition reflex with loss of voluntary control.

- ➤ Uninhibited neurogenic bladder Uninhibited neurogenic bladder is the urinary bladder with frequent and uncontrollable micturition caused by lesion in midbrain. It is also called spastic neurogenic bladder or hyperactive neurogenic bladder.
- ➤ **Nocturnal micturition -** Nocturnal micturition is the involuntary voiding of urine during night. It is otherwise known as **enuresis** or bedwetting.

