

The Mechanoreflex Response to Dynamic and Passive Limb Movement

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Abstract

During exercise, the exercise pressor reflex (EPR) activates to increase efferent sympathetic nervous activity, increasing BP and HR, and thus increasing perfusion pressure. One component of the EPR, the mechanoreflex, has only recently been studied in terms of its central and peripheral cardiovascular effects. It has been suggested that movement causes the activation of this reflex, and the resultant physiological responses to this activation include increased CO and localized hyperemia (increased blood flow). The purpose of the present study was to isolate the mechanoreflex from the metabolically sensitive metaboreflex and to analyze the responses, while comparing two methods of