



Special senses

Vision

Hearing

Smell

Taste

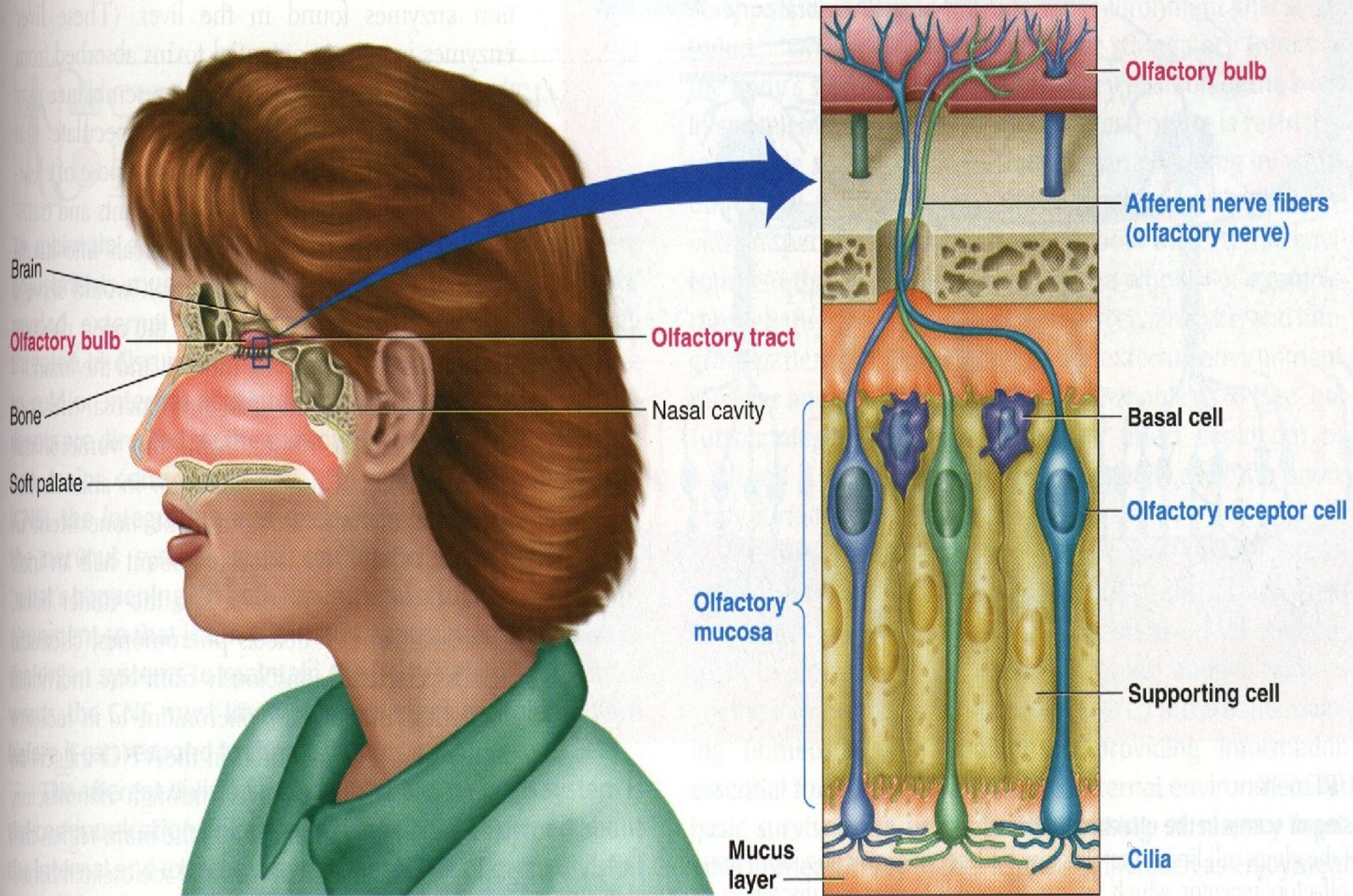
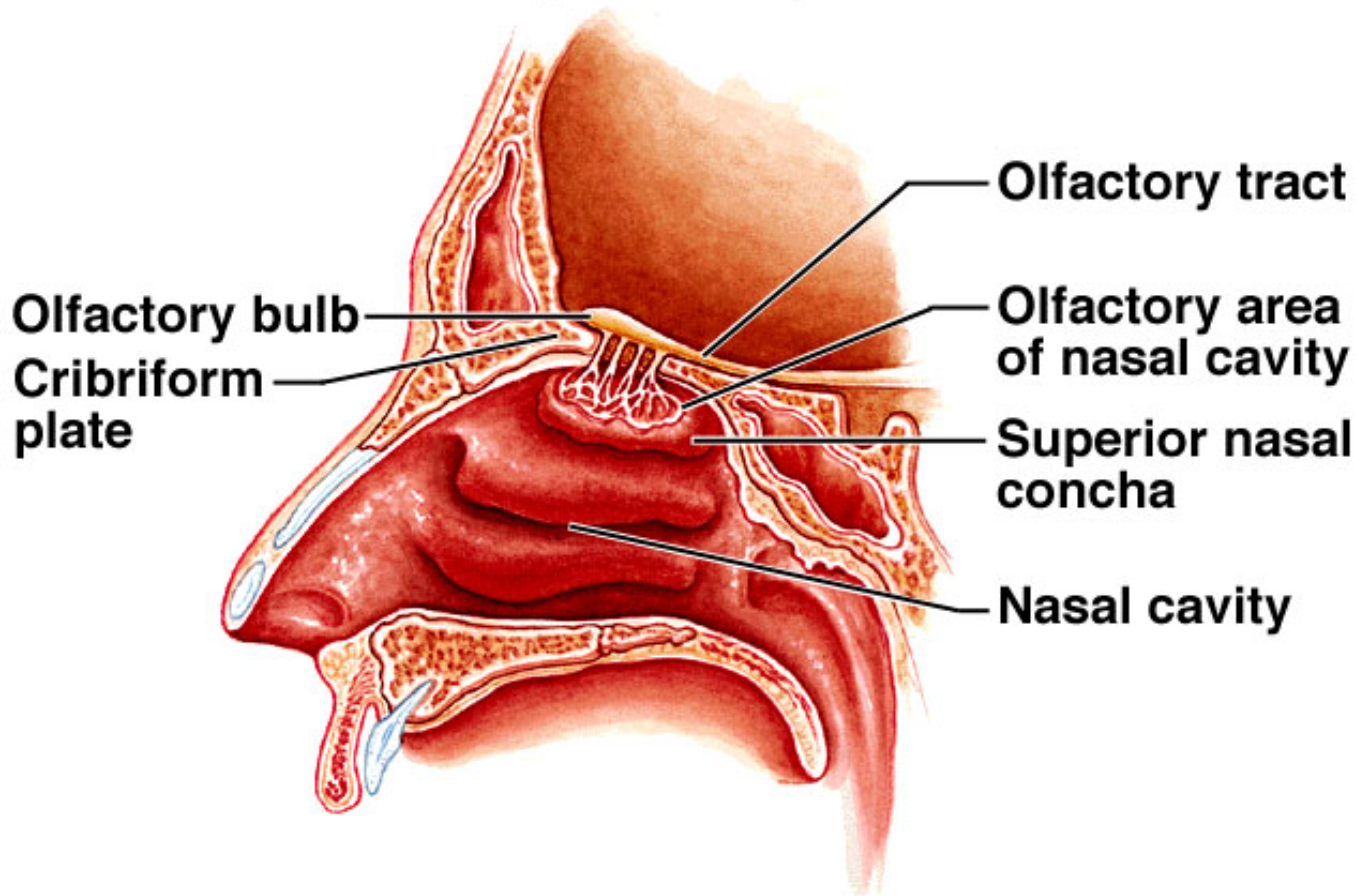


FIGURE 6-47

Location and structure of the olfactory receptors

Olfactory Receptor Cells





Smell

- **Anatomy**
 - **Olfactory mucus: in the roof of nasal cavity near the septum**
 - **Contain olfactory receptors (bipolar neurone)**
 - **Axons collected in bundles called fila olfactoria**

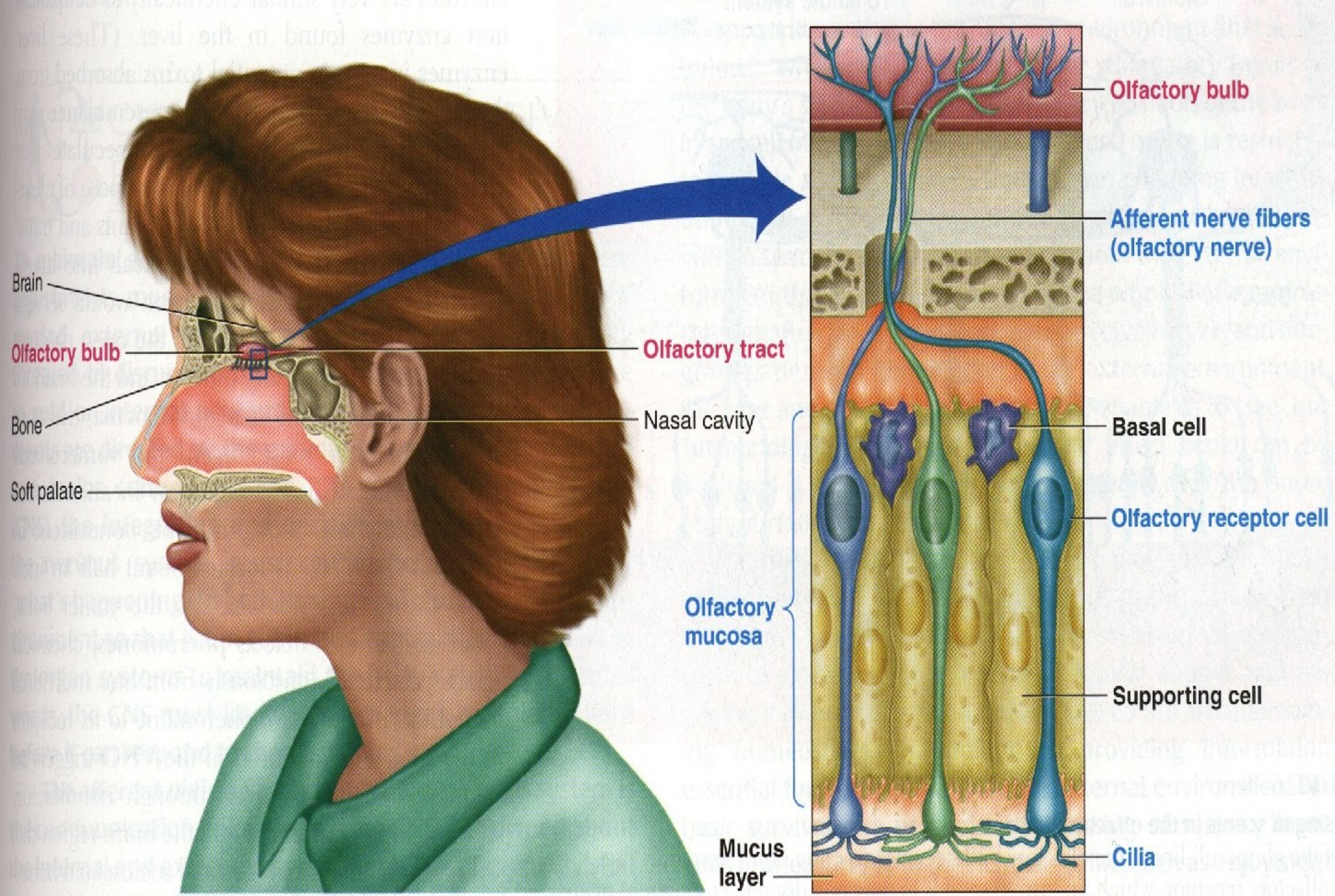


FIGURE 6-47
Location and structure of the olfactory receptors

Brain

Olfactory bulb

Mitral cells

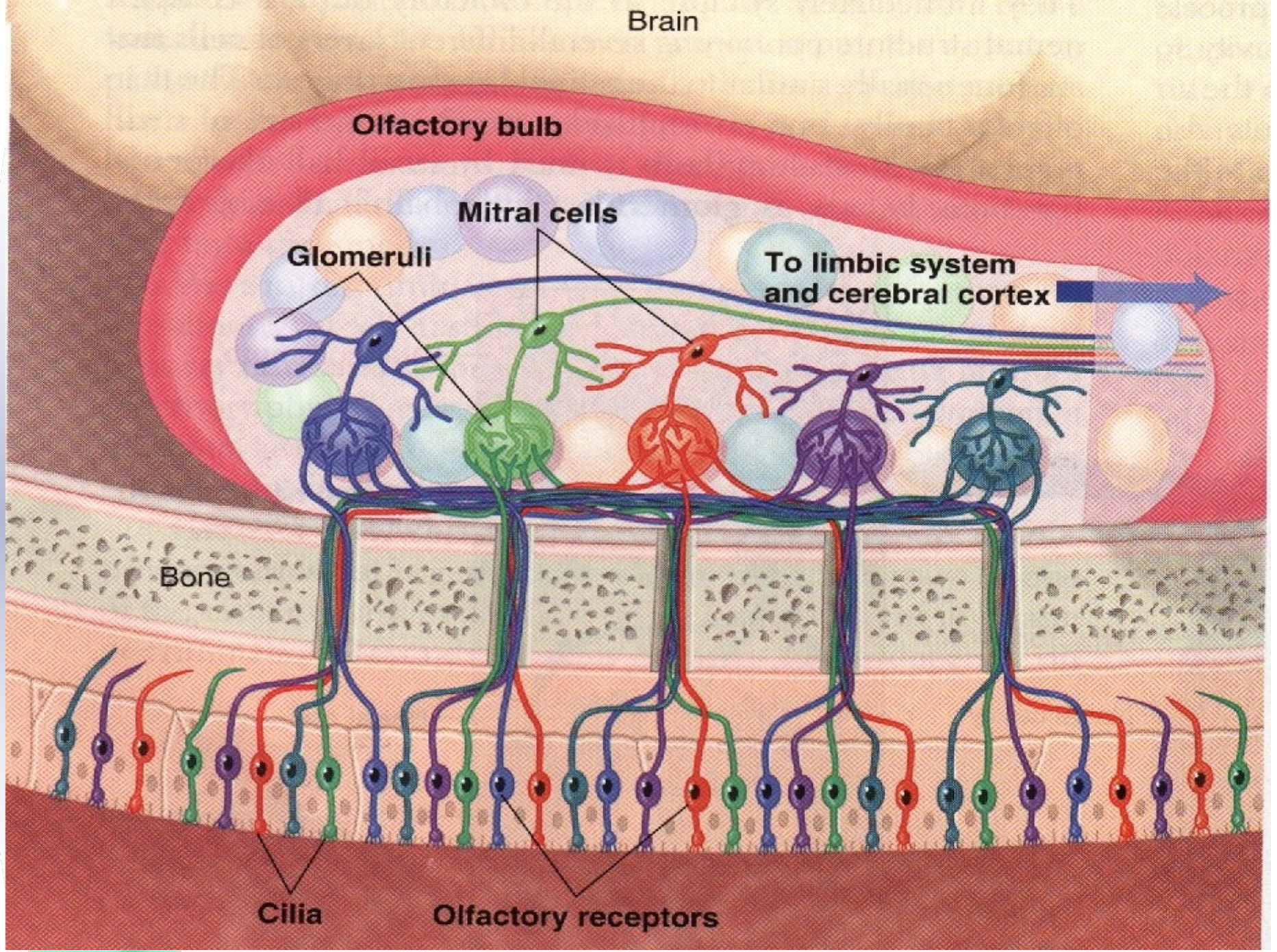
Glomeruli

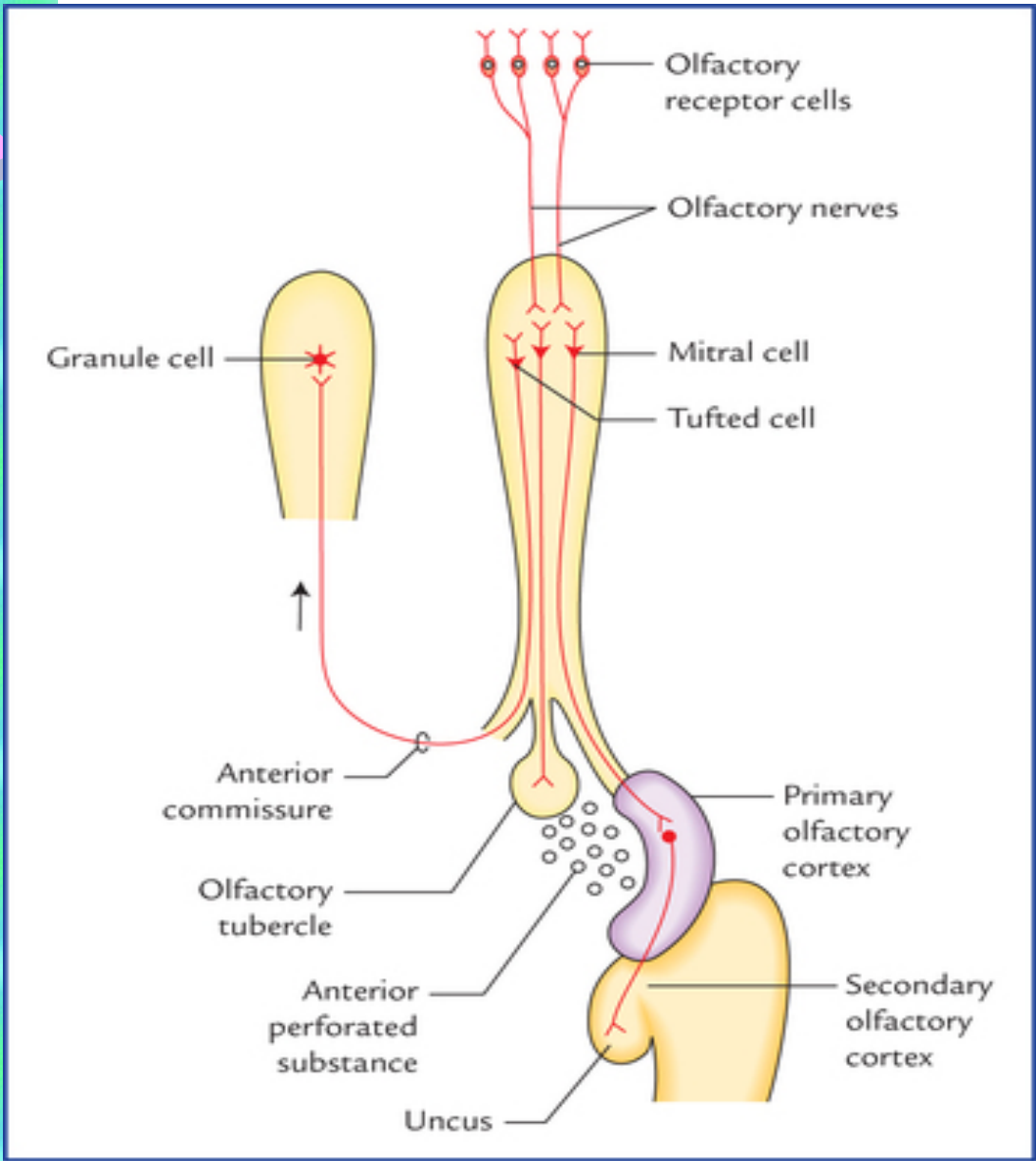
To limbic system
and cerebral cortex

Bone

Cilia

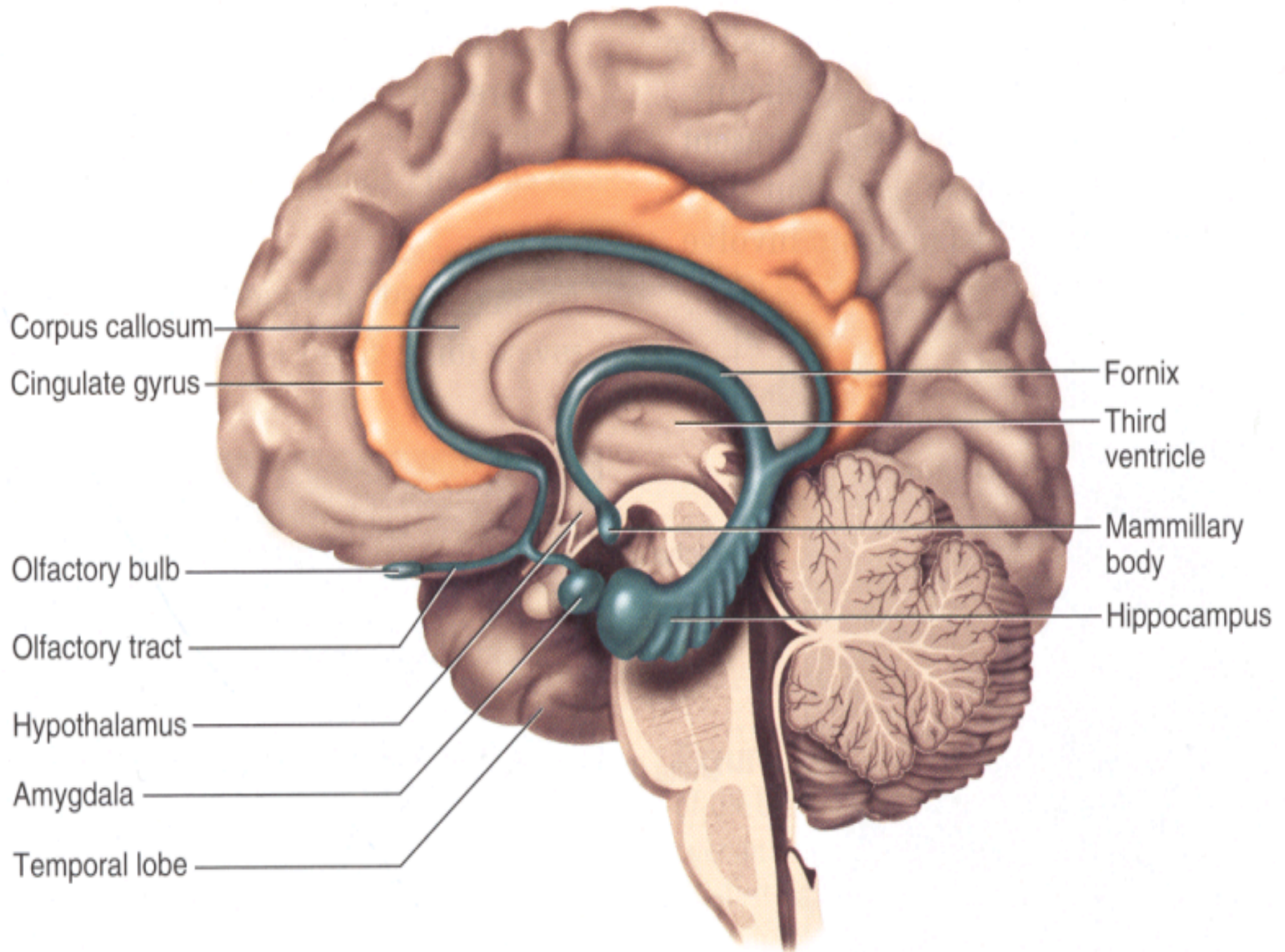
Olfactory receptors





Olfactory pathway

- **Fila olfactoria inter olfactory bulb »»»» synapse with mitral and tufted cells :**
- **»»»» from mitral cells lateral and intermediate stria start »»»» end on ipsilateral cortex**
- **»»»» from tufted cells medial stria start then cross the midline & end on granular cells in opposite side (contralateral)**
- **Impulses travel along the olfactory tracts to the limbic system**
 - **(also involved in emotions and memory)**
- **Impulses are interpreted in olfactory cortex**
 - **Deep in temporal lobe and base of frontal lobe**





Physiology of olfaction

- Molecules dissolve in mucus layer »»»» combine with receptors on cilia
- »»»» stimulate adenylat cyclase »»»» increase intracellular cAMP
- »»»» opening of Na channels »»»» receptors potential »»»» AP in olfactory pathway

- Human can differentiate between 2000-4000 odours
- Adaptation can occur to pleasant and nasty smells due to changes both in receptors and central connections



Pathophysiology

- **Anosmia: loss of smell sensation**
 - Due to damage to olfactory epithelium
- **Parosmia (dysosmia)**
 - Alteration in smell sensation
- **Hyperosmia (increase in smell sensation)**
 - Adrenal insufficiency
- **Hyposomia (decreased smell sensation)**
 - Vitamin A deficiency