Tuberoinfundibular Pathway (Dopaminergic)

PLAY PICMONIC

Dopamine Pathway
Doberman Pathway
The tuberoinfundibular dopaminergic pathway is one of the four dopaminergic pathways involved in the release of dopamine.

Location

Arcuate Nucleus
Archery-arrow and Nuclear-Symbol
The tuberoinfundibular pathway begins in the arcuate (infundibular) nucleus of the hypothalamus.

Median Eminence
Median-road with Eminem the Rapper
The tuberoinfundibular pathway ends at the median eminence of the hypothalamus.

Characteristics

Dopamine Inhibits Prolactin (PRL)
Doberman and Inhibiting-chains with Pro-milk
Within the tuberoinfundibular pathway, the release of dopamine naturally inhibits the secretion of prolactin from the anterior pituitary gland.

Defect

Antipsychotics
Ant-tie-psychiatrist
The use of antipsychotics contributes to a dopamine blockade. Therefore, with dopamine blocked, prolactin levels can increase and contribute to hyperprolactinemia.

Increased Prolactin
Up-arrow Pro-milk
If there is a defect or the inhibition of the tuberoinfundibular pathway, this inhibits the release of dopamine. With dopamine inhibited, this leads to increased levels of prolactin.

Sexual Dysfunction
Limp-weiner
Defects of the tuberoinfundibular pathway will lead to decreased dopamine and increased levels of prolactin. Hyperprolactinemia can lead to conditions such as sexual dysfunction, decreased libido, gynecomastia, and galactorrhea.

Gynecomastia

Man-boobs

Defects of the tuberoinfundibular pathway will lead to decreased dopamine and increased levels of prolactin. Hyperprolactinemia can lead to conditions such as sexual dysfunction, decreased libido, gynecomastia, and galactorrhea.

Galactorrhea

Lactating and Pumping Breast-milk

Defects of the tuberoinfundibular pathway will lead to decreased dopamine and increased levels of prolactin. Hyperprolactinemia can lead to conditions such as sexual dysfunction, decreased libido, gynecomastia, and galactorrhea.