



Atlas of Human Histology

**A Guide to Microscopic Structure of
Cells, Tissues and Organs**

Robert L. Sorenson

SAMPLE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND CELL	1
CHAPTER 2 EPITHELIUM	15
CHAPTER 3 CONNECTIVE TISSUE	29
CHAPTER 4 MUSCLE TISSUE	43
CHAPTER 5 CARTILAGE AND BONE	61
CHAPTER 6 NERVE TISSUE	85
CHAPTER 7 PERIPHERAL BLOOD	107
CHAPTER 8 HEMATOPOESIS	113
CHAPTER 9 CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	127
CHAPTER 10 LYMPHOID SYSTEM	157
CHAPTER 11 SKIN	181
CHAPTER 12 EXOCRINE GLANDS	193
CHAPTER 13 ENDOCRINE GLANDS	205
CHAPTER 14 GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT	223
CHAPTER 15 LIVER AND GALL BLADDER	247
CHAPTER 16 URINARY SYSTEM	261
CHAPTER 17 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	289
CHAPTER 18 FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	305
CHAPTER 19 MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	329
CHAPTER 20 ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE	343
INDEX	359

This atlas is a series of photographs ranging from low to high magnifications of the individual tissue specimens. The low magnification images should be used for orientation, while the higher magnification images show details of cells, tissues, and organs. Although every effort has been made to faithfully reproduce the colors of the tissues, a full appreciation of histological structure is best achieved by examining the original specimens with a microscope. This atlas is a preview of what should be observed.

The photomicrographs found in this atlas come from the collection of microscope slide used by medical, dental and undergraduate students of histology at the University of Minnesota. Most of these slides were prepared by Anna-Mary Carpenter M.D., Ph.D. during her tenure as Professor in the Department of Anatomy (University of Minnesota Medical School).

Each tissue specimen, in its entirety, has been digitized with a high resolution 40X or 60X lens to generate virtual microscope slides. The Virtual Microscope Collection includes additional slides which complement and extend the core slide collection. Producing the virtual slide collection and developing the web site for their presentation was done with the very capable assistance of Todd C. Brelje Ph.D.

The drawings that appear in the atlas are the product of Jean E. Magney, who is accomplished both as an histologist and an artist. Her talented interpretation of biological structure and its artistic rendering greatly facilitate the learning and comprehension of histology. These drawings first appeared in "Color Atlas of Histology" Stanley L. Erlandson and Jean E. Magney, Mosby 1992.

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First edition 2004
Second edition 2008
(second printing 2011)

INTRODUCTION:

What is histology? Histology is the study of cells, tissues and organs as seen through the microscope. Although this atlas is a guide to biological structure that can be observed through the light microscope, histology also includes cellular detail down to the molecular level that can be observed using an electron microscope. The importance of histology is that it is the structural basis for cell, tissue and organ biology and function (physiology) and disease (pathology).

What is the plan for the study of cells, tissues and organs? Histology is organized into four basic types of tissues.

1. Epithelium
2. Connective tissue including
 - Cartilage and bone
 - Blood and blood formation
3. Muscle
4. Nervous tissue

Chapters 2-8 are concerned with the features of the four basic tissues. The remaining chapters focus on features of organs. Organs are typically made up of more than one type of tissue and cells with varying degrees of differentiation.

The light microscope, tissue preparation, limits and challenges.

The bright field light microscope is a two lens compound optical instrument. The two lenses are the objective and the oculars. The oculars have a 10 fold magnification and the objectives range from 10X, 20X, 40X to 100X. Thus the total magnification typically ranges from 100 fold to 1000 fold. In practice this means that while using the 10X objective you have a wide field of view, but with low resolution. While using the 100X objective you have high resolution, but with a very small field of view. To use a metaphor what this means is that when using the low power objective you can see the forest but not the trees and while using the high power objective you can see the leaves on the trees but not the forest. Therefore when examining a specimen it is essential to start with the low power objective to gain perspective and then work up to the highest power magnification as needed to observe the necessary detail.

Examination of tissues requires that they be prepared for viewing with a microscope. This is a multi-step process that includes fixation (preserves the tissue), embedment (stabilizes the tissue for sectioning), sectioning (cuts the specimen into thin slices of about 5 μm) then placing the sections on a glass slide so they can be stained for viewing.

A note about resolution and detection. Resolution refers to the ability to discriminate between two adjacent objects. For the light microscope with optimal lenses and sample preparation this approaches 0.2 μm , which is the theoretical limit for light microscopes. [The eye can resolve about 250-500 μm and the electron microscope can resolve about 1 nm] Detection refers to the ability to detect something and this can be much smaller than the limit of resolution. For fluorescence molecules this can be as little as a few molecules!

Structure	Size	Light Microscope
Human ovum	120 μm	
Most cells	10-30 μm	
Red blood cell (RBC)	7 μm	
Mitochondium	0.4-1.0 μm	
Cilium	0.3 μm	
Microvillus	100 nm	Electron Microscope
Microtubule	24 nm	
Myosin filaments	15 nm	
Intermediate filaments	10 nm	
Plasma membrane	9 nm	
Microfilaments (actin)	5 nm	

There are several challenges in learning histology. The first being that the view observed through a microscope gives you a perspective that you are unlikely to have experienced previously. It is a complex data set – one with a broad range of shapes and sizes, with varying shades of red and blue. This complex image offers very few clues that are intuitive. Also, the tissue specimen is a two dimensional slice of a complex three dimensional

structure. So, once the two dimensional image has been ascertained you still have the challenge of imagining its three dimensional elaboration. The ideal situation is to have the student and teacher viewing the same specimen simultaneously such as in a dual view microscope. Since this is not always possible, this atlas was written as if a teacher was always at your side to help guide you from low power to the highest power necessary to observe the essential features of the tissue specimens. Thus you will notice that images of all of the slides range from a macroscopic view of the microscope slide itself and then progress through higher magnifications as needed.

How to study microscope slides:

1. Know what structures are important to learn. This atlas shows and identifies the structures and how to find them.
2. The next task in learning is to see if you can identify the structures when examining a slide. Always start at the lowest power (this is important for context and orientation). Increase the magnification as needed so that additional features of the specimen can be observed.
3. Take notes on the features that are observed in the slide. This is best done by drawing pictures and writing a description of the specimen. As in any science laboratory, it is essential that observations be recorded. Not only is this good practice but in research and medicine it is also a legal requirement.
4. Each chapter has a section "Observe and note". This lists the features that are essential to learning histology and are noteworthy.

How to take Histology Laboratory Notes:

- A. Draw a picture of the object of interest. (A blue and red pencil is sufficient for nearly all drawings)
- B. Write notes about its appearance, characteristics and features.

Nearly every cell can be described by taking note of:

1. Size
2. Shape
3. Nuclear size and shape and nuclear/cytoplasmic ratio
4. General Staining properties (H&E)
 - a. Basophilia & eosinophilia
 - b. Hetero- and euchromatin
5. Special staining properties
 - a. Verhoeff, Azan, silver etc.
6. Cellular specializations
 - a. Microvilli, cilia, secretion granules, myofilaments etc.
 - b. Unusual amounts of mitochondria, RNA etc
7. Cellular constituents such as secretion granule contents (hormones, enzymes)
8. Polarity
9. Extracellular material
 - a. Extent
 - b. Appearance

10. Location
 - a. Example
 - i. Adjacent to similar cells
 - ii. Borders a lumen
 - iii. Surrounded by extensive extra-cellular matrix
 - iv. Etc.
11. Organization (cells, tissues and organs)
 - a. Arrangement of cells of similar and different types
 - b. Arrangement of cells with respect to extracellular material
12. Compare and contrast with similar/different cells.
13. Heterogeneity among homologous cells:
 - a. Cell development and differentiation
 - b. Cell Cycle
 - c. Active and resting cycles
 - d. Exposure to a concentration gradient of nutrients
 - i. Example
 1. Skin cells
 2. Liver hepatocytes

C. Include questions in the notes.

Carefully formulated questions can often reveal the answer.

D. Drawing (and taking notes) is a way of thinking, seeing and understanding.

SAMPLE

CHAPTER 14 GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

The gastrointestinal tract is a hollow muscular tube that starts at the esophagus and ends with the anus. It is divided into four regions, the esophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine. The esophagus is a passage for transporting food to the stomach. The stomach adds gastric juices to begin digestion. It is divided into three histologic regions: cardiac, fundus/body and pyloric. The small intestine is the principle site for digestion and absorption. It transfers chyme from the stomach to the large intestine and is divided into three regions: duodenum, jejunum and ileum. The large intestine has the main function of re-absorbing water from the chyme and adding mucus to facilitate transport of the feces. The parts of the large intestine are the cecum, appendix, colon, rectum and anal canal.

GENERAL PLAN FOR HOLLOW TUBULAR ORGANS

The walls of hollow organs have four layers or tunics: mucosa, submucosa, muscularis externa and adventitia or serosa.

Mucosa (mucous membrane): Mucous membranes line internal passages and provide a barrier between the tissues of the body and the external environment. The membranes are constantly wet and lubricated by mucus. The mucosa has three parts: an epithelium, lamina propria and muscularis mucosa. The **epithelium** varies in different regions depending on its function (i.e. protective, secretory or absorptive). The **lamina propria** is a connective tissue layer that supports the epithelium and contains small arteries, veins, lymphatics and nerves. Lymphocytes and plasma cells are also frequently seen in this layer. When glands are found in this layer they are referred to as mucosal glands. The **muscularis mucosa**, when present, consists of two or three layers of smooth muscle. It facilitates localized movement of the mucous membrane, aiding expression of secretions and movement of fluid across the surface of the epithelium.

Submucosa: The **submucosa** is a layer of fibroelastic connective tissue that supports the mucosa. Found in this layer are blood and lymphatic vessels and nerves. Parasympathetic ganglia found in this layer are called **Meissner's submucosal plexus**. When glands are found in this region (esophagus and duodenum) they are referred to as sub-mucosal glands.

Muscularis externa: This is a separate layer not to be confused with muscularis mucosa. The **muscularis externa** consist of two thick layers of smooth muscle – and inner circular layer and an outer longitudinal layer. Between the layers is a

vascular plexus and an autonomic nerve plexus associated with small parasympathetic ganglia of (**Auerbach's**) **myenteric plexus**. The muscularis externa maintains tonus in the tube and propels luminal contents by peristalsis.

Adventitia or serosa: This outermost layer is dense irregular connective tissue. When it blends with connective tissue of the surrounding area it is an **adventitia**. If it has a free surface projecting into the peritoneal cavity it is covered with a single layer of mesothelial cells (epithelial cells derived from mesoderm) and is called a **serosa**.

ESOPHAGUS

The epithelium is stratified squamous and non-keratinized. This is a thick layer of 40-60 cells measuring 300-500 μm . This is supported by a **lamina propria**. A well developed muscularis mucosa is present (200-300 μm) and surrounded by the submucosal region. **Submucosal mucous glands** are scattered in this region. The **muscularis externa** consists of an inner circular layer and an outer longitudinal layer. In the upper third of the esophagus the muscularis is skeletal muscle. In the middle third both smooth and skeletal muscle is present and in the lower third only smooth muscle is present. The myenteric plexus of nerves and ganglia (**Auerbach's plexus**) are found between the inner and outer layers of the muscularis externa. A tunica adventia is present.

STOMACH

An abrupt transition occurs at the **cardio-esophageal junction**, where stratified squamous epithelium gives way to simple columnar epithelium. The simple columnar epithelium (**surface mucous cells**) dips into the lamina propria to form **gastric pits** (150-300 μm deep). **Gastric glands** (simple tubular branched) empty into the bottom of the gastric pits. The base of gastric glands rests on a muscularis mucosa. The **submucosa** is quite prominent and contains numerous arteries, veins, lymphatics and nerves. In the stomach the **muscularis externa** consists of three layers: a discontinuous inner oblique layer, then an inner circular layer and an outer longitudinal layer. When the stomach is empty the surface is thrown into folds (**rugae**).

The stomach is divided into three histological regions (cardiac, body/fundus, pyloric) based on their anatomical location and appearance of the glands. The **cardiac** region of the stomach is a narrow rim of tissue around the esophageal opening. The cardiac glands are short tubular glands that are

coiled at the base. The glands consist mostly of mucus secreting cells. Parietal cells may be found in these glands. The fundus and **body** make up more than 90% of the stomach and have the same histological appearance. The **glands** of the body and fundus are straight tubular and have three regions: The upper third is the **isthmus** and empties into the **gastric pits**, the middle third is the **neck** and the bottom third is the **base**. There are five types of cells associated with the glands. **Regenerative cells** are found at the boundary between the isthmus and the gastric pit. These cells are few in number and not readily distinguished in routine preparations. These cells divide and migrate upwards to replenish the surface mucous cells and downward to replenish the rest of the cells in the gastric glands. **Mucous neck cells** are found in the isthmus and neck region. These cells are scattered among parietal cells and secrete an acidic form of mucus. **Parietal cells** are distinctive eosinophilic cells with a centrally located nucleus and secrete hydrochloric acid. The eosinophilia is due to the large quantity of mitochondria in these cells. Some parietal cells are also be found in the base of the gland. The primary cell type in the base is the **chief cell** which has a basophilic cytoplasm in its basal region. Chief cells secrete pepsinogen and gastric lipase. **Gastric enteroendocrine cells** are part of the diffuse neuroendocrine system (DNES) are few in number and secrete enteric hormones (these can not be identified with H&E). The pyloric region has short coiled tubular glands that only secrete mucus – chief cells and parietal cells are absent.

SMALL INTESTINE

One of the main functions of the small intestine is nutrient absorption. Specializations for increasing surface area for absorption involve three magnitudes of folds or projections.

1. Circular transverse folds (**plicae circulares or valves of Kerckring**) of the entire mucosa (with a core of submucosa) project permanently into the lumen. The plicae are prominent in the duodenum and jejunum and diminish in the later part of the ileum.
2. **Villi** are projections (evaginations) of the mucous membrane (with a core of lamina propria) into the lumen. The shape of villi varies in the different regions of the small intestine: They start as tall, narrow, finger-like projections in the duodenum and evolve to a short broad leaf-like projection in the distal ileum.
3. **Microvilli** are cytoplasmic projections (1-2

um in length) on the surface of the simple columnar epithelial cells. These surface projections make up the **striate border** of intestinal epithelium.

The second main function of the small intestine is digestion and is dependent on secretions from three types of glands:

1. Exocrine glands (liver and pancreas) deliver their secretions (bile and digestive enzymes) into the duodenum by way of the **cystic duct** and main **pancreatic ducts**.
2. **Submucosal glands**. Submucosal glands are only found in the duodenum (Brunner's glands). They secrete mucus and resemble the pyloric glands of the stomach.
3. **Intestinal crypts** (glands) are invaginations of the surface epithelium down into the underlying lamina propria.

Cell types found in the intestinal epithelium include:

1. **Simple columnar epithelium** absorptive cells have a microvillus (striate) border and are involved in nutrient digestion and absorption.
2. **Goblet cells** secrete mucin.
3. Columnar **crypt cells** transport secretory IgA
4. **Paneth cells** at the base of intestinal crypts produce antibacterial substances. These cells have very eosinophilic secretion granules due to their content of lysozyme.
5. **M cells** occur in regions where lymphoid nodules abut intestinal epithelium. Here the columnar cells are replaced by the cuboidal to squamous M cells. M cells belong to the mononuclear phagocytic system of macrophages and antigen presenting cells.
6. Stem cells are located in the base of the intestinal crypts
7. **Enteroendocrine cells** (DNES) produce hormones and are not readily distinguished in routine preparations.

The **lamina propria** forms the core of the villi and supports the intestinal glands, is highly vascular and rich in lymphocytes and plasma cells. The **muscularis mucosa** lies at the base of the glands and sends fibers into the core of the villi. The **sub-**

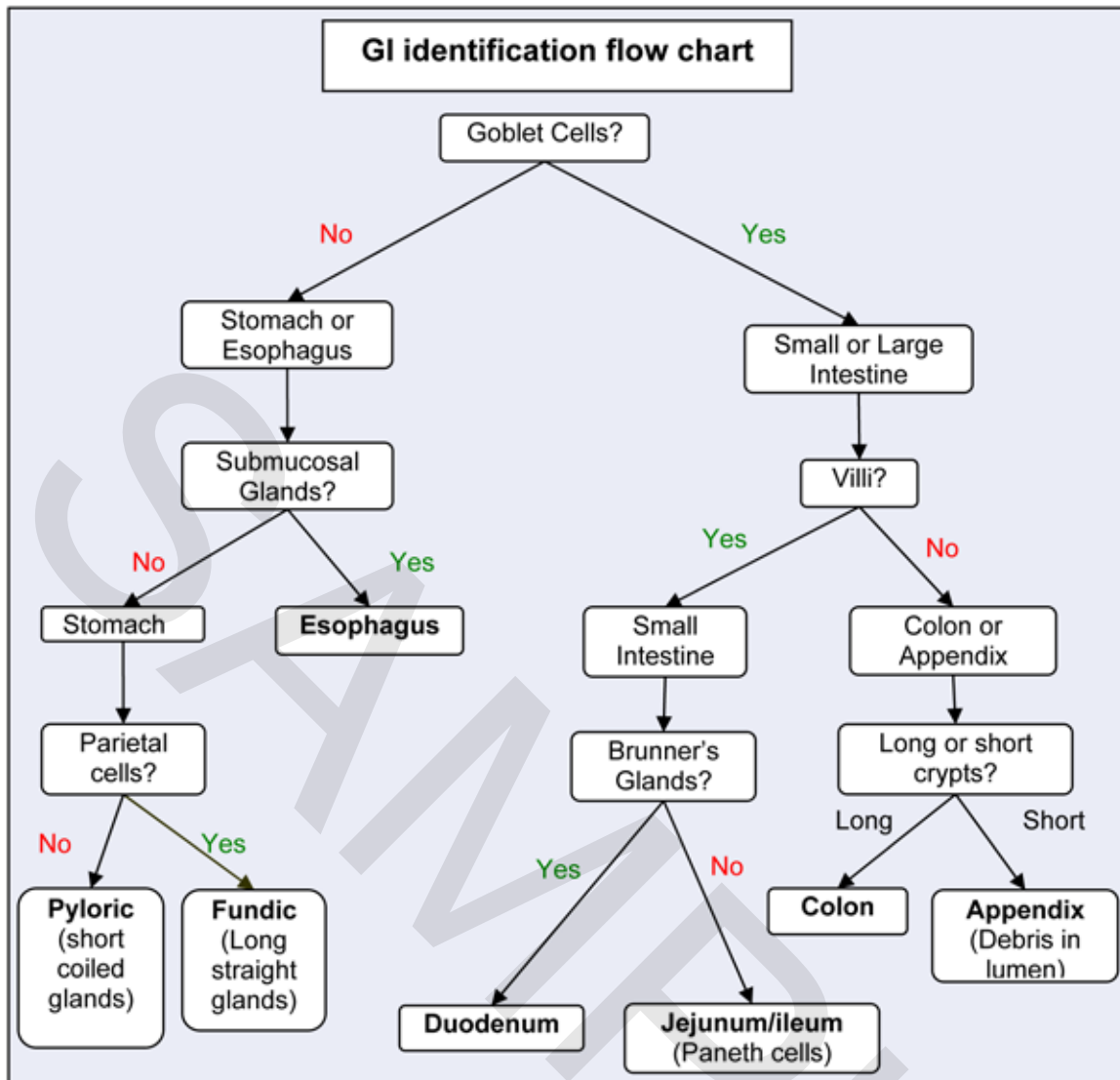
mucosa is irregular fibroelastic tissue with a rich lymphatic and vascular supply. **Meissner's submucosal** nerve plexus is found in this layer and controls the muscularis mucosa. In the duodenum submucosal glands are found. The **muscularis externa**, is responsible for peristalsis, and has an inner circular and outer longitudinal layer. **Auerbach's plexus** of nerves is found between the two muscle layers.

The small intestine is divided into three regions: duodenum, jejunum and ileum. The pyloric stomach transitions to the duodenum at the **pyloric sphincter** (thick inner circular layer of the muscularis externa). The **duodenum** is the shortest segment (25 cm) and receives secretions from the liver (bile) and pancreas (digestive enzymes). A distinguishing feature of the duodenum is the presence of **submucosal glands** (Brunner's glands, their appearance differs from pyloric glands only with respect to where they are located i.e. submucosal vs. mucosal). The **jejunum and ileum** have a similar appearance. Lymphoid tissue in the lamina propria progressively increases from the jejunum to the ileum. In the ileum, permanent clusters of lymphoid nodules (**Peyer's patches**) become a prominent feature. Villi become shorter, broader and have increasingly larger **lacteals** (blind ending lymphoid vessels in the core of villi) in the ileum. Frequency of goblet cells and Paneth cells increases as one progresses from the duodenum to the ileum.

LARGE INTESTINE

The main function of the large intestine is to reabsorb water and to consolidate and transport the fecal mass. The parts of the large intestine are the cecum, appendix, colon, rectum and anal canal. The cecum and colon are histologically indistinguishable. Having no villi, the inner surface is smooth and even. The **intestinal glands (crypts of Lieberkuhn)** are frequent and closely packed together. The glands are simple straight tubular glands and quite long (>600 µm). The two major cell types are **simple columnar absorptive cells** with striated border and numerous **goblet cells**. **Paneth cells** may or may not be present. **Enteroendocrine cells** may be seen at the base of the crypts. Lymphocytes are common in the lamina propria. The muscularis mucosa is found at the base of the glands. The submucosa is well developed with prominent blood and lymph vessels. **Meissner's** submucosal nerve plexus is easily seen in the colon. The **muscularis externa** consists of an inner circular layer and an unusual outer longitudinal layer. The outer layer is gathered into three distinct bundles (**taenia coli**) that are equally spaced around the gut. Between the muscle layers the numerous ganglia of **Auerbach's plexus** are

seen. The colon is mostly covered by a serosa. The **appendix** is a 4-6 cm blind ending diverticulum descending from the cecum. Its epithelium is similar to the colon, but with fewer goblet cells. The crypts are short (150-250 µm) in comparison to the colon. Enteroendocrine cells are found in the base of the crypts. Numerous lymphocytes and nodules are present in the lamina propria. When nodules are present M cells are frequently observed in the epithelium overlying the nodules. The muscularis mucosa is very thin. The muscularis externa is inner circular and outer longitudinal layers of smooth muscle. The appendix is covered by a serosa.

**OBSERVE AND NOTE:****TONGUE**

1. Striated muscle
2. Lingual (minor) salivary glands
3. Foliate and filiform papillae.
4. Taste buds
5. Taste pore

ESOPHAGUS

1. The mucosa consisting of:
 - a. Epithelium: stratified squamous non-keratinizing
 - b. Lamina propria (the connective tissue support for epithelium in mucous

membranes).

- c. Muscularis mucosa
2. Submucosa consisting of:
 - a. Submucosal glands with ducts passing through the mucosa
3. Muscularis externa: inner and outer layers
4. Ganglia of Auerbach's (myenteric) nerve plexus, located between the inner and outer muscle layers of the muscularis externa.

CARDIOESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION

1. Abrupt transition from stratified squamous non-keratinizing epithelium to a simple columnar epithelium.
2. Mucosa

- a. Lamina propria
- b. Muscularis mucosa
- 3. Gastric pits
- 4. Cardiac glands
 - a. Mucous cells
 - b. Parietal cells
- 5. Submucosa
- 6. Muscularis externa
- 7. Adventitia
- ii. Pyloric mucosal glands
- b. Submucosa
- 3. Duodenum
 - a. Mucosa
 - i. Villi
 - ii. Crypts (glands)
 - b. Submucosa
 - i. Submucosal glands (Brunner's glands)

FUNDIC STOMACH

- 1. Rugae
- 2. Muscularis mucosa
- 3. Muscularis externa
- 4. Gastric pits and glands
- 5. Four (five) types of cells characteristic of the stomach:
 - a. Simple columnar epithelium of the surface
 - b. Mucous neck cells
 - c. Parietal cells
 - d. Chief cells
 - e. Enteroendocrine cells cannot be easily recognized with H&E

PYLORIC STOMACH

- 1. Pits and glands
- 2. Short coiled mucosal glands
 - a. Glands consists primarily of cells that secrete mucus
 - i. Absence of parietal cells

PYLORODUODENAL JUNCTION

- 1. Sphincter
- 2. Pyloric stomach
 - a. Mucosa
 - i. Gastric pits

DUODENUM

- 1. Mucosa
 - a. Villi
 - b. Crypts (glands)
 - c. Surface absorptive cells
 - i. Brush border – microvilli
 - d. Goblet cells
 - e. Lamina propria
 - f. Muscularis mucosa
- 2. Submucosa
 - a. Submucosal glands (Brunner's glands)
- 3. Muscularis externa
 - a. Inner circular and outer longitudinal

JEJUNUM/ILEUM

- 1. Mucosa
 - a. Villi
 - i. Compare villi in duodenum, jejunum and ileum
 - ii. lacteals
 - b. Crypts (glands)
 - c. Surface absorptive cells
 - i. Brush border – microvilli
 - ii. Terminal web and terminal bar
 - d. Goblet cells

- e. Paneth cells
 - f. Lamina propria
 - i. Lymphocytes and plasma cells
 - ii. Lymph nodules (Peyer's patches)
 - g. Muscularis mucosa
 - h. Plicae circulares
 - 2. Submucosa
 - a. Absence of glands in submucosa
 - b. Connective tissue, blood and lymph vessels and nerves
 - 3. Muscularis externa
 - a. Inner circular and outer longitudinal
 - b. Auerbach's myenteric nerve plexus
- i. Lymphocytes, plasma cells, eosinophils
 - f. Muscularis mucosa
 - 2. Submucosa
 - a. Numerous blood and lymph vessels
 - b. Meissner's submucosal nerve plexus
 - 3. Muscularis externa
 - a. Inner circular layer, outer longitudinal layer (taenia coli)
 - b. Auerbach's myenteric plexus

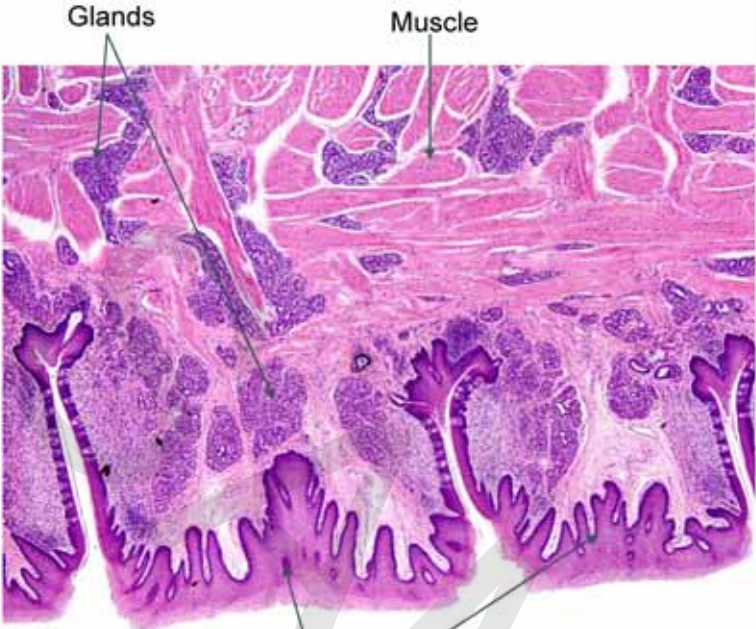
APPENDIX

- 1. Mucosa
 - a. Absence of villi
 - b. Short crypts
 - c. Surface absorptive cells
 - d. Few goblet cells
 - e. Lamina propria
 - i. Lymphocytes, plasma cells, eosinophils
 - ii. Lymph nodules (in some areas M-cells over lie nodule)
 - f. Submucosa
 - g. Muscularis externa

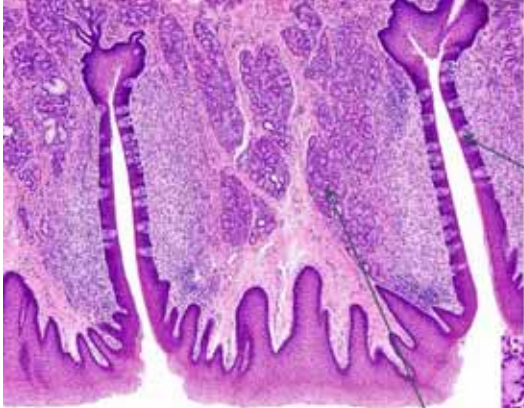
COLON

- 1. Mucosa
 - a. Absence of villi
 - b. Deep crypts (straight intestinal glands)
 - c. Surface absorptive cells (microvillus border, terminal web)
 - d. Numerous goblet cells
 - e. Lamina propria

Slide # 108 Tongue (H&E)

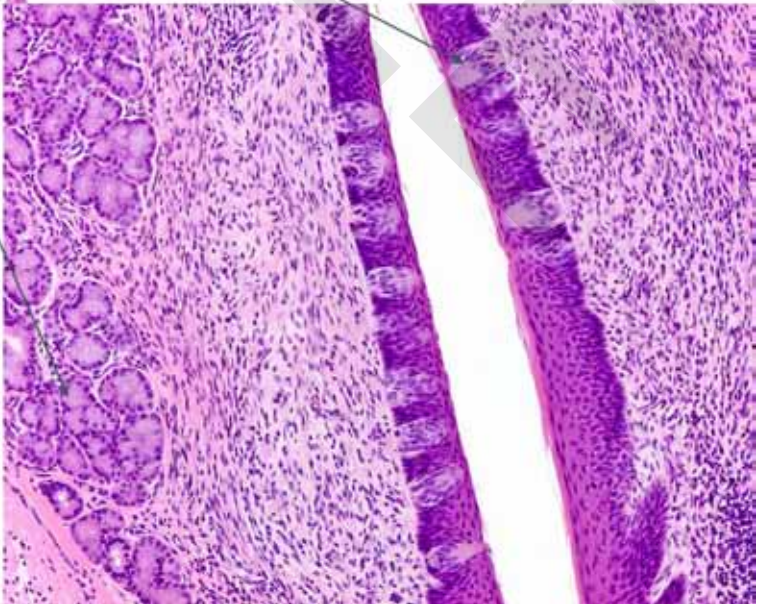


Foliate papillae

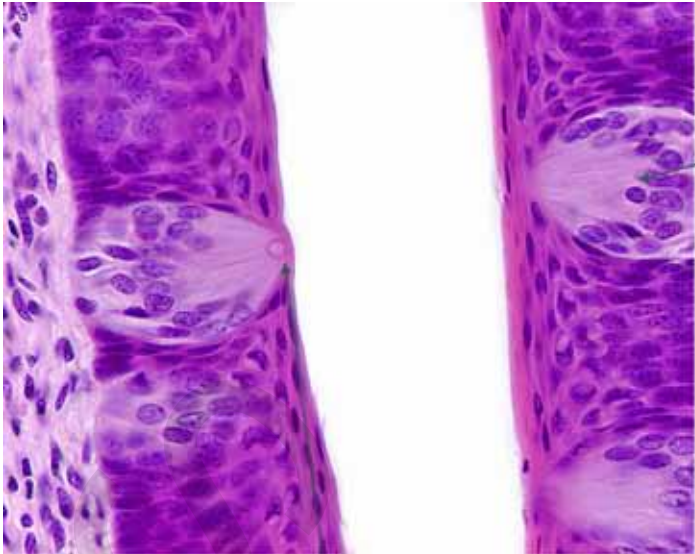


Slide # 108 Tongue (H&E) (foliate papillae)

Taste buds



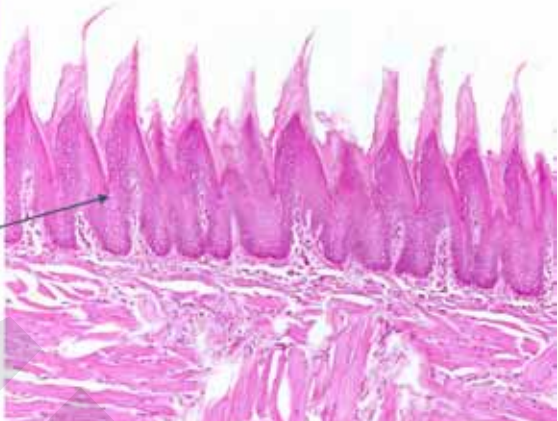
Lingual glands



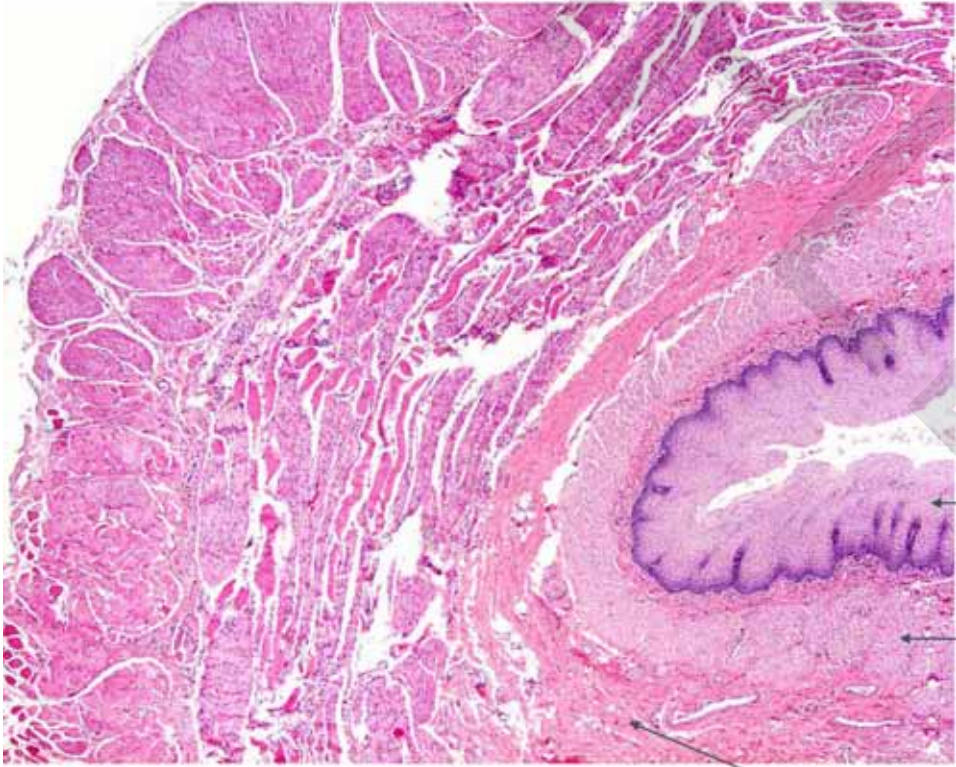
Slide # 108 Tongue (H&E)
(taste buds)

Taste pore

Filiform papillae (mouse tongue)



Slide # 109
Esophagus, Middle
Third (H&E)



Mucosa

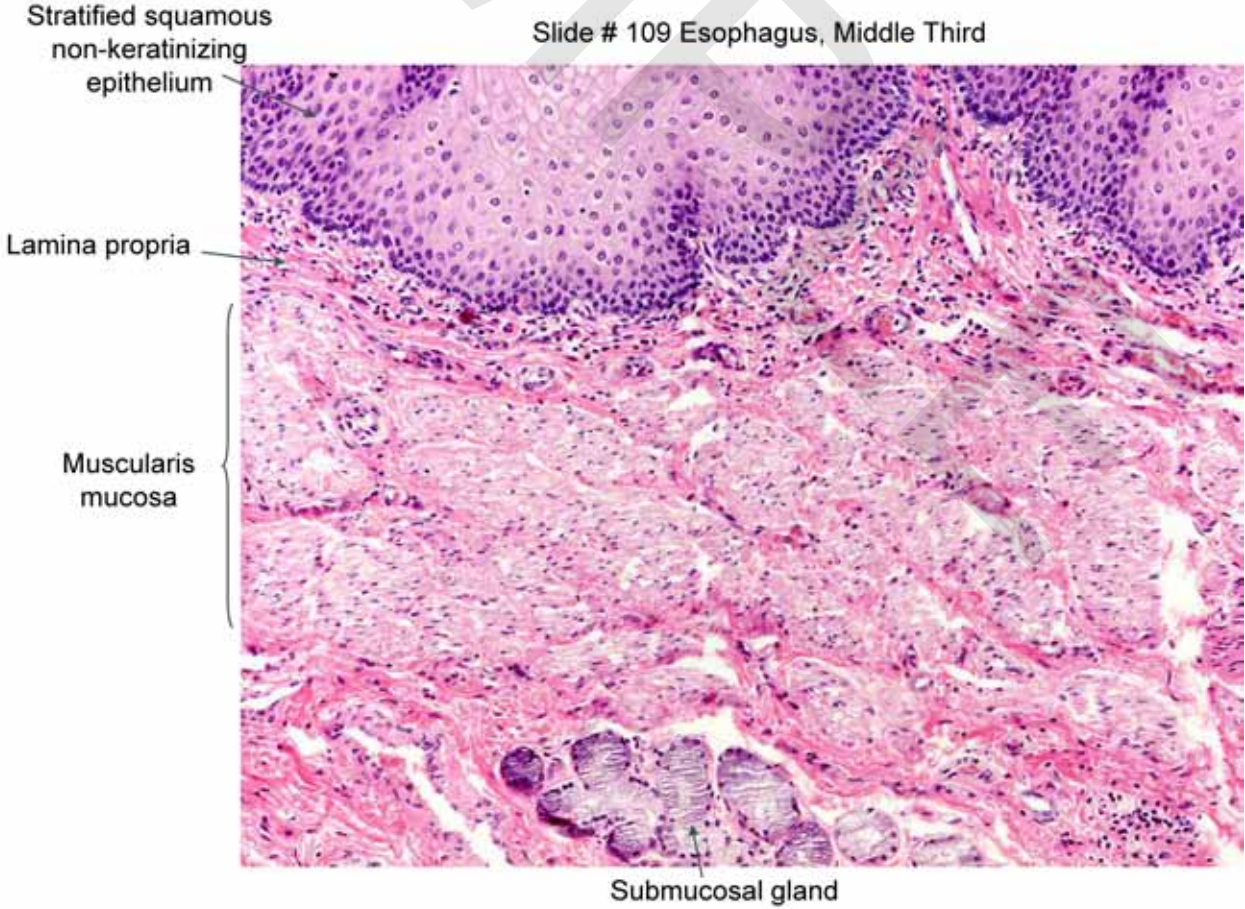
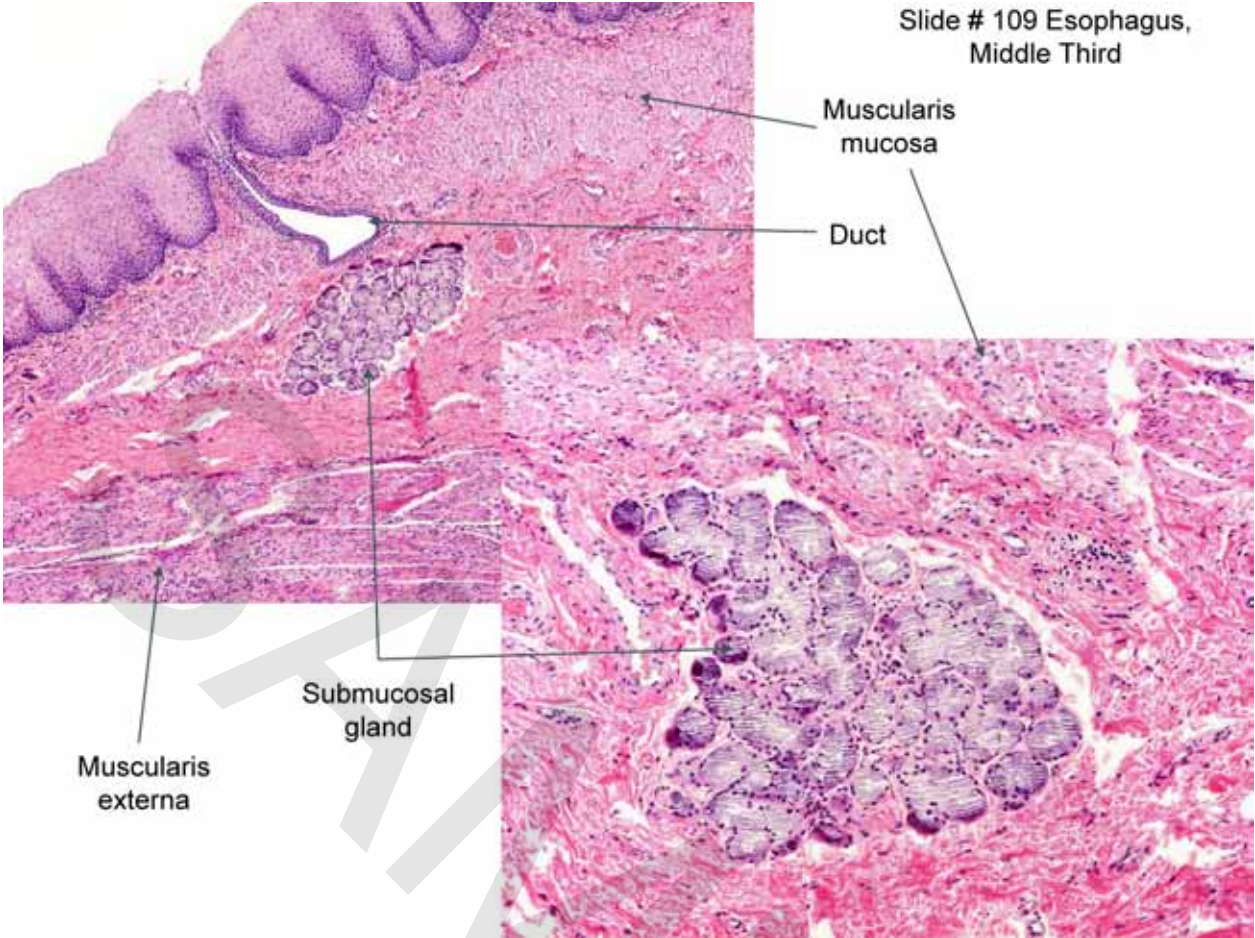
Epithelium

Lamina propria

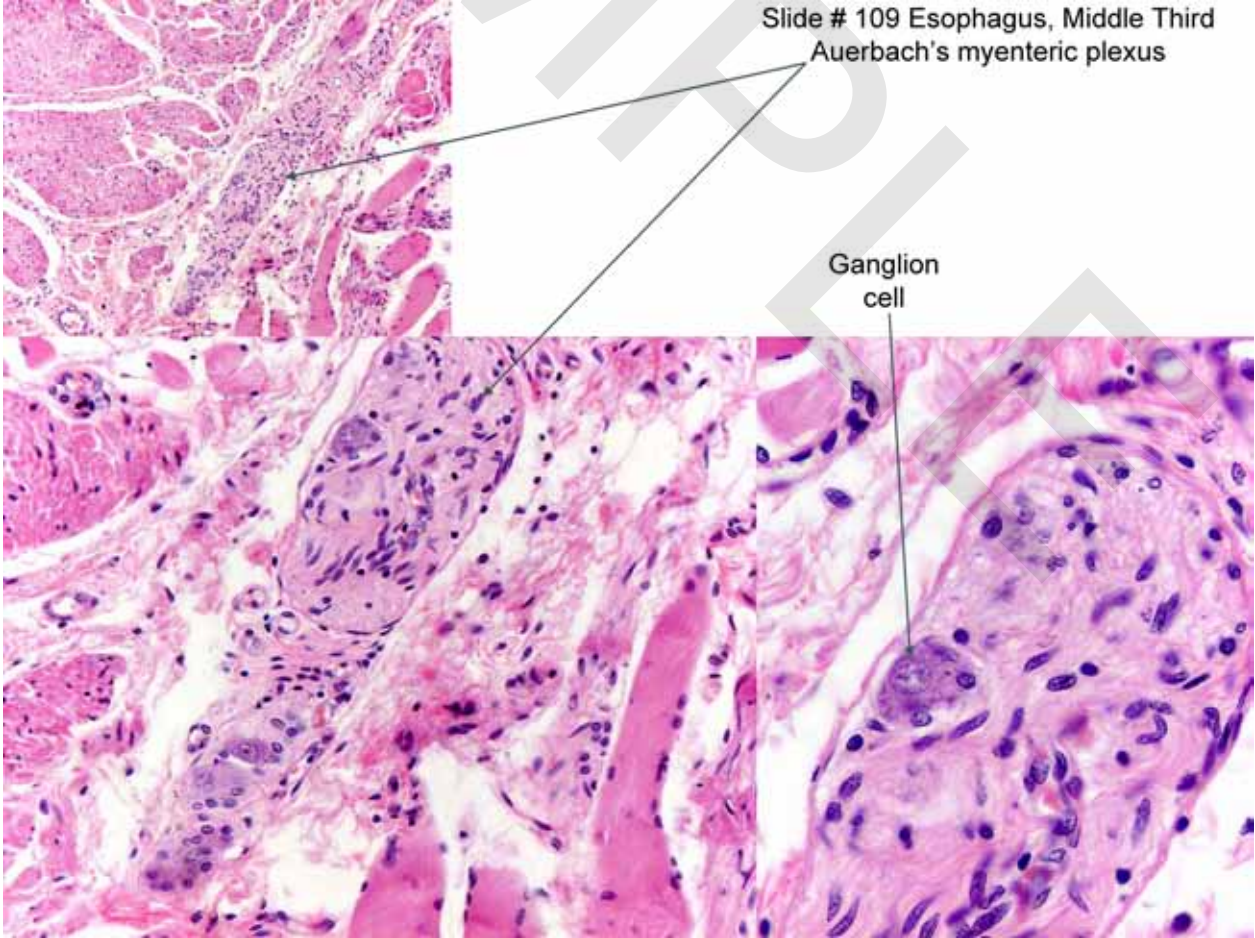
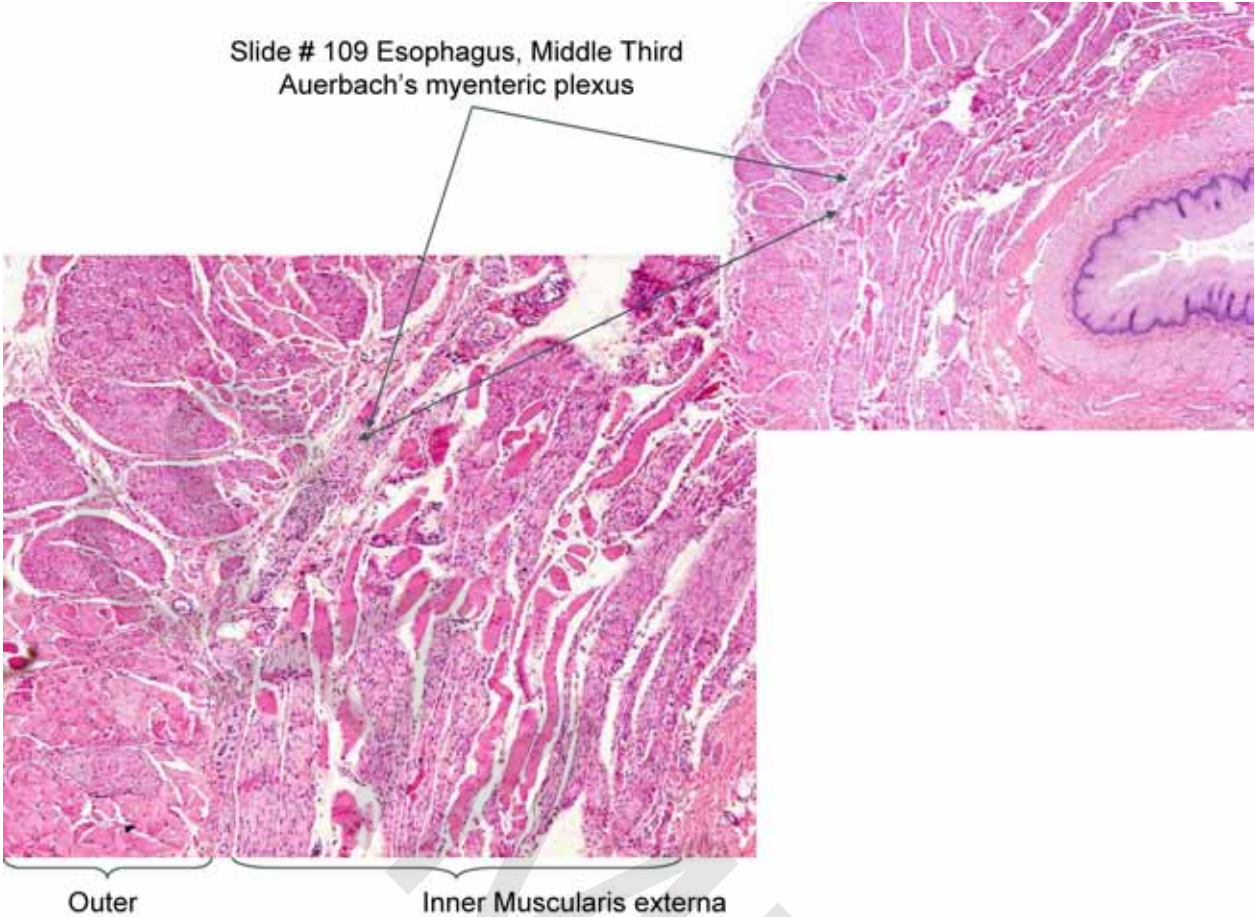
Muscularis mucosa

Outer
Inner
Muscularis externa

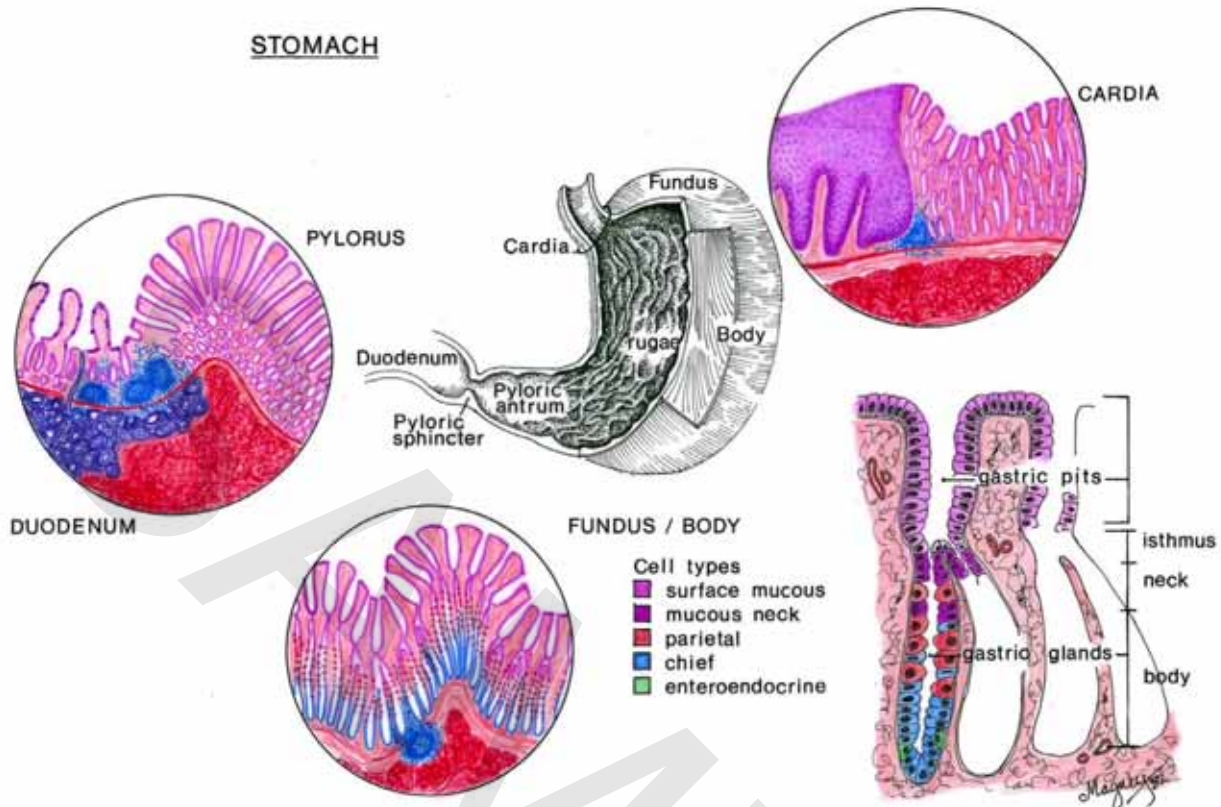
Submucosa



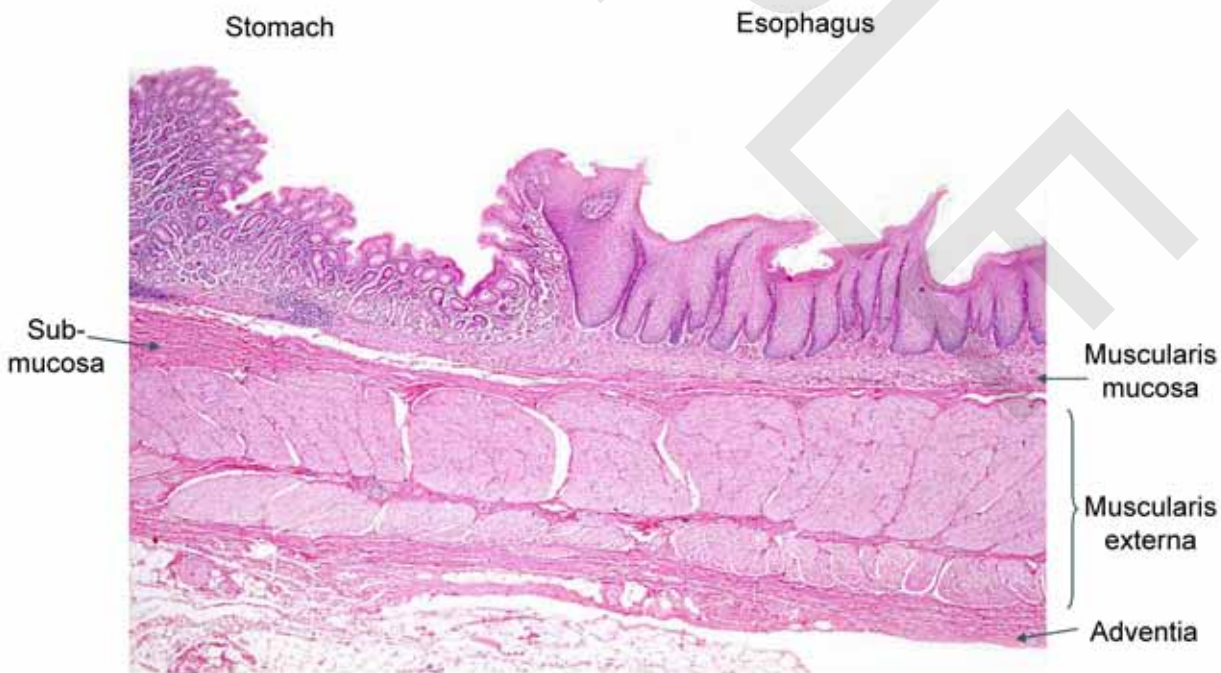
Slide # 109 Esophagus, Middle Third
Auerbach's myenteric plexus

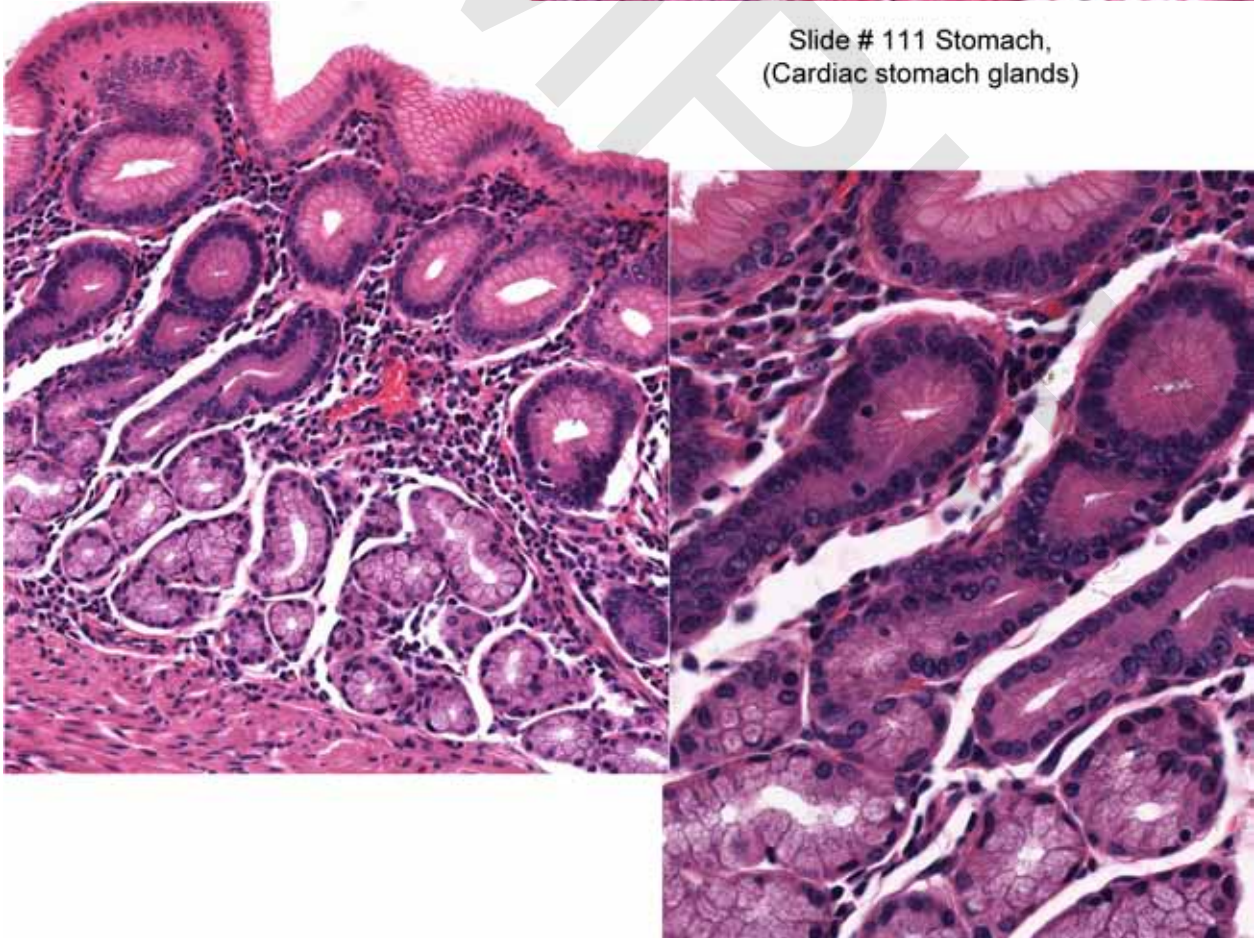
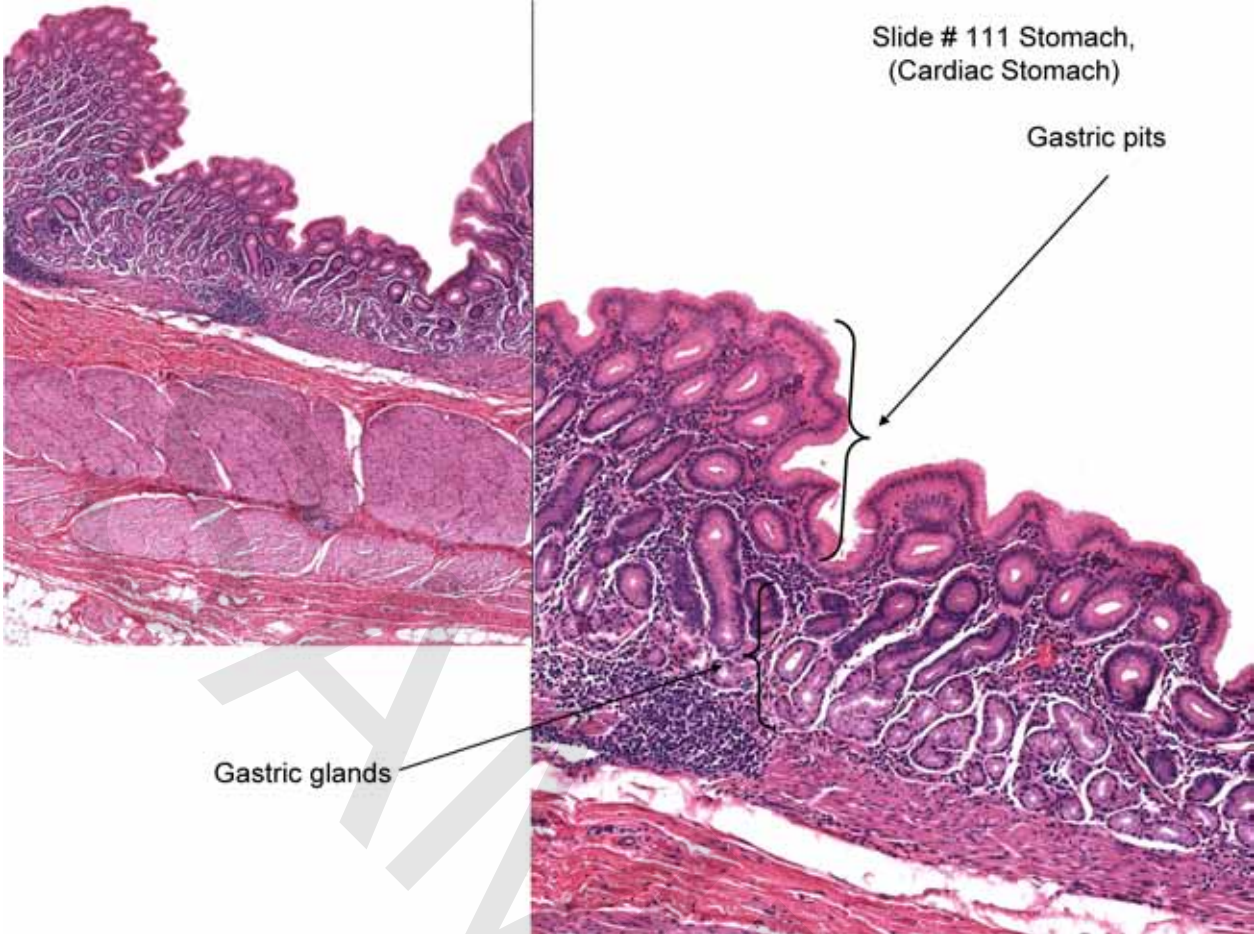


Organization of Stomach



Slide # 111 Stomach, Cardio-esophageal Junction (H&E)

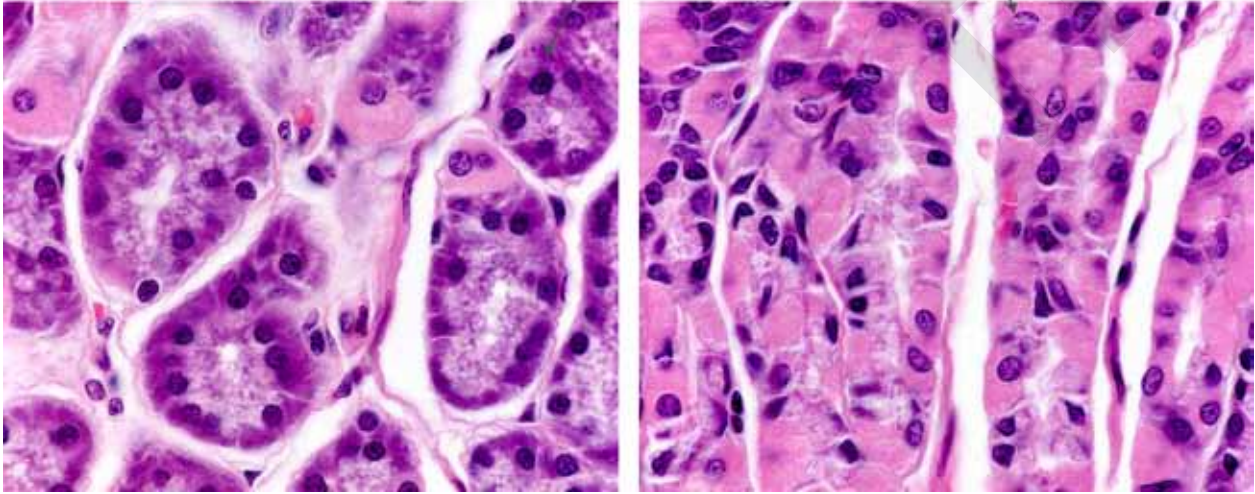
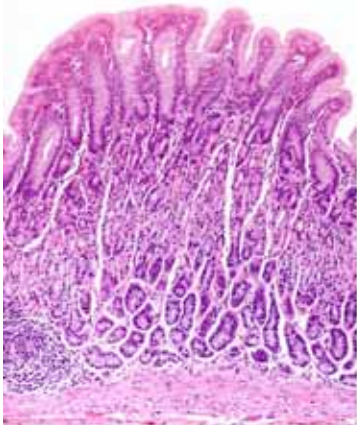




Slide # 112 Fundic Stomach (H&E)

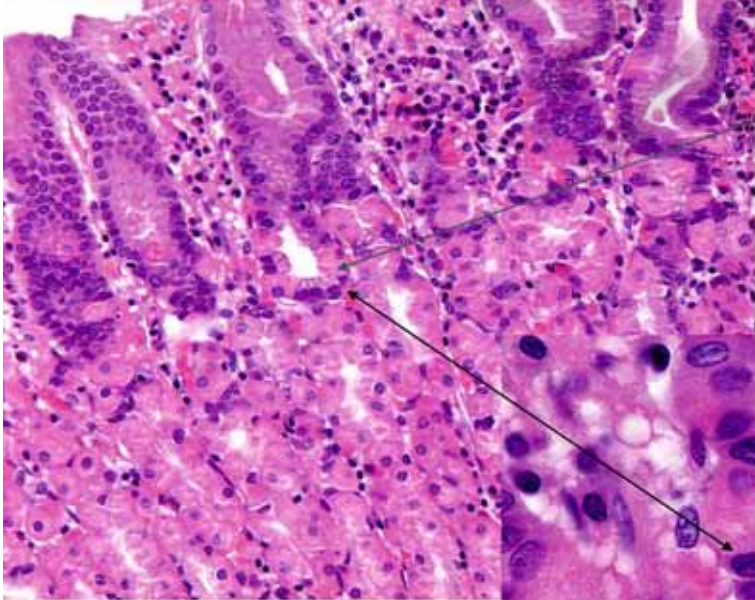
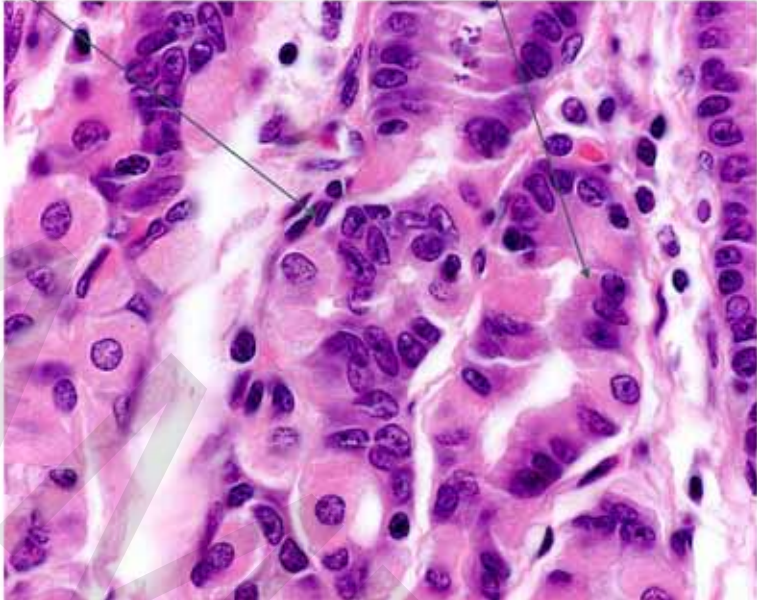


Slide # 112 Fundic Stomach (Chief & Parietal cells)

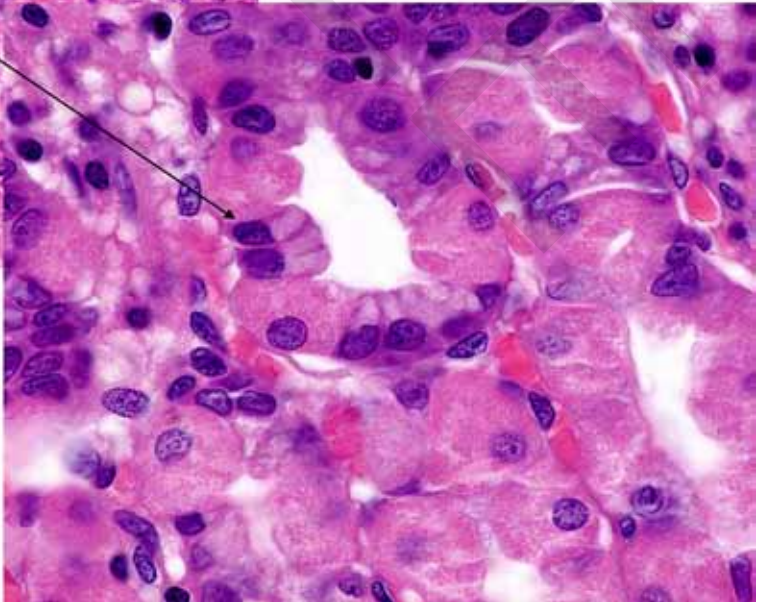




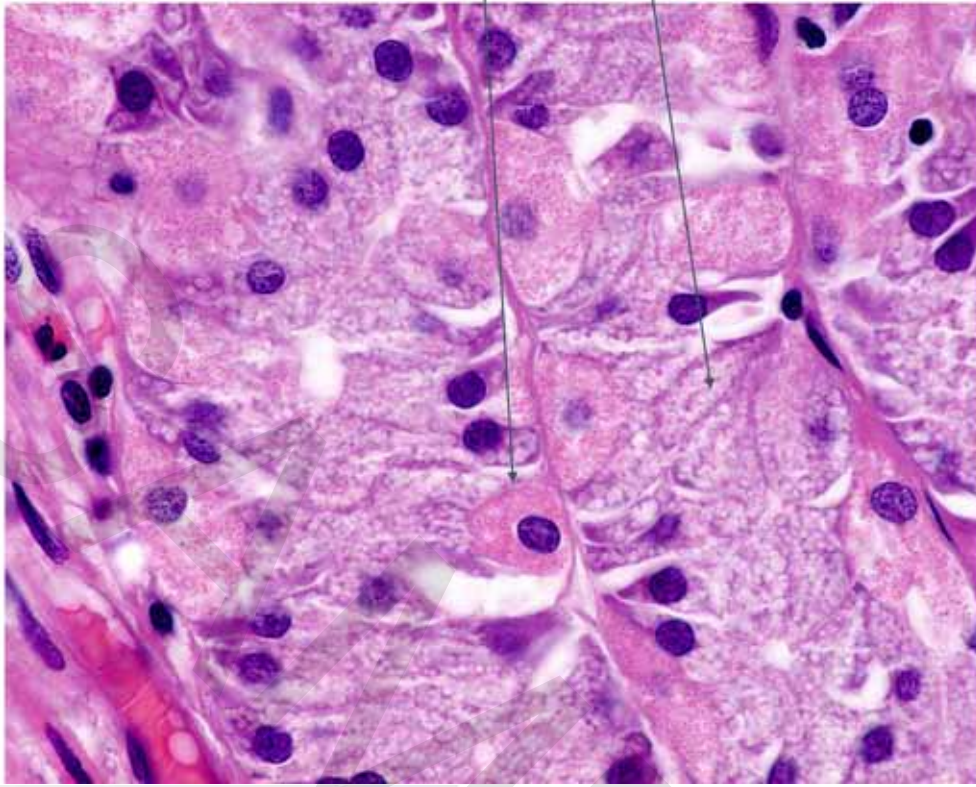
Slide # 112 Fundic Stomach
(Mucous neck cells)



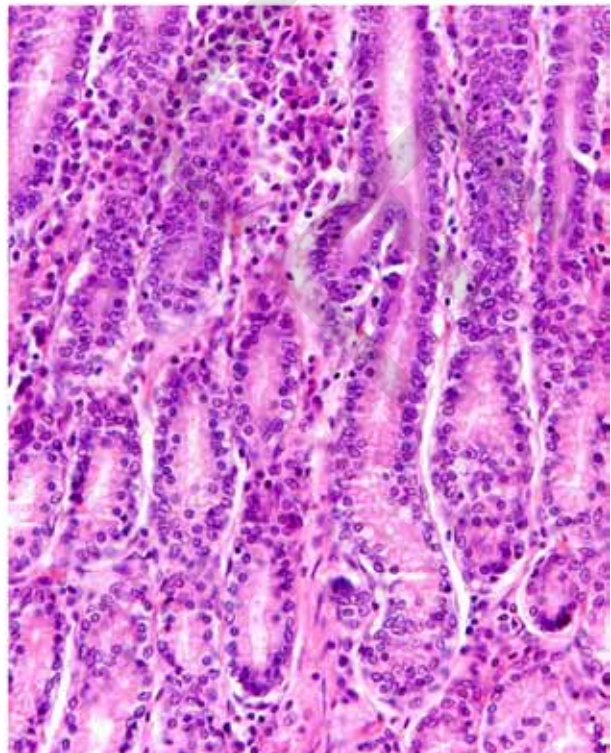
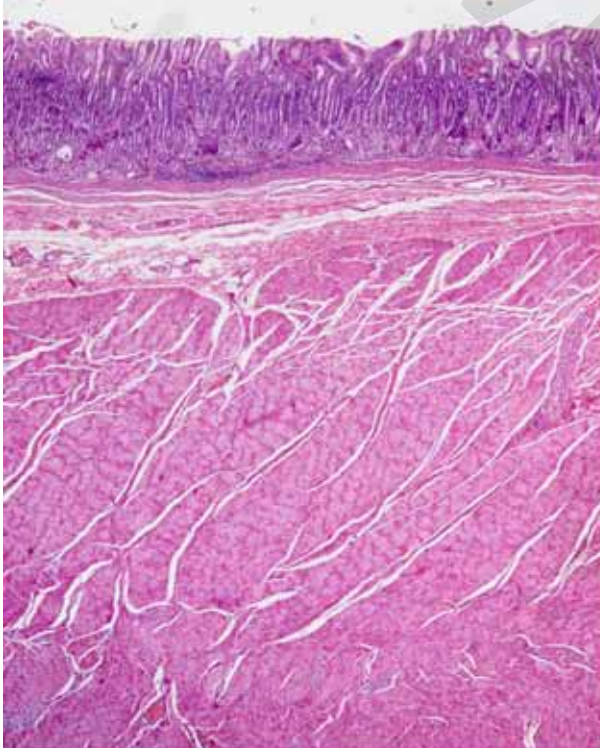
Slide # 113 Stomach Fundic (Mucous Neck cells)



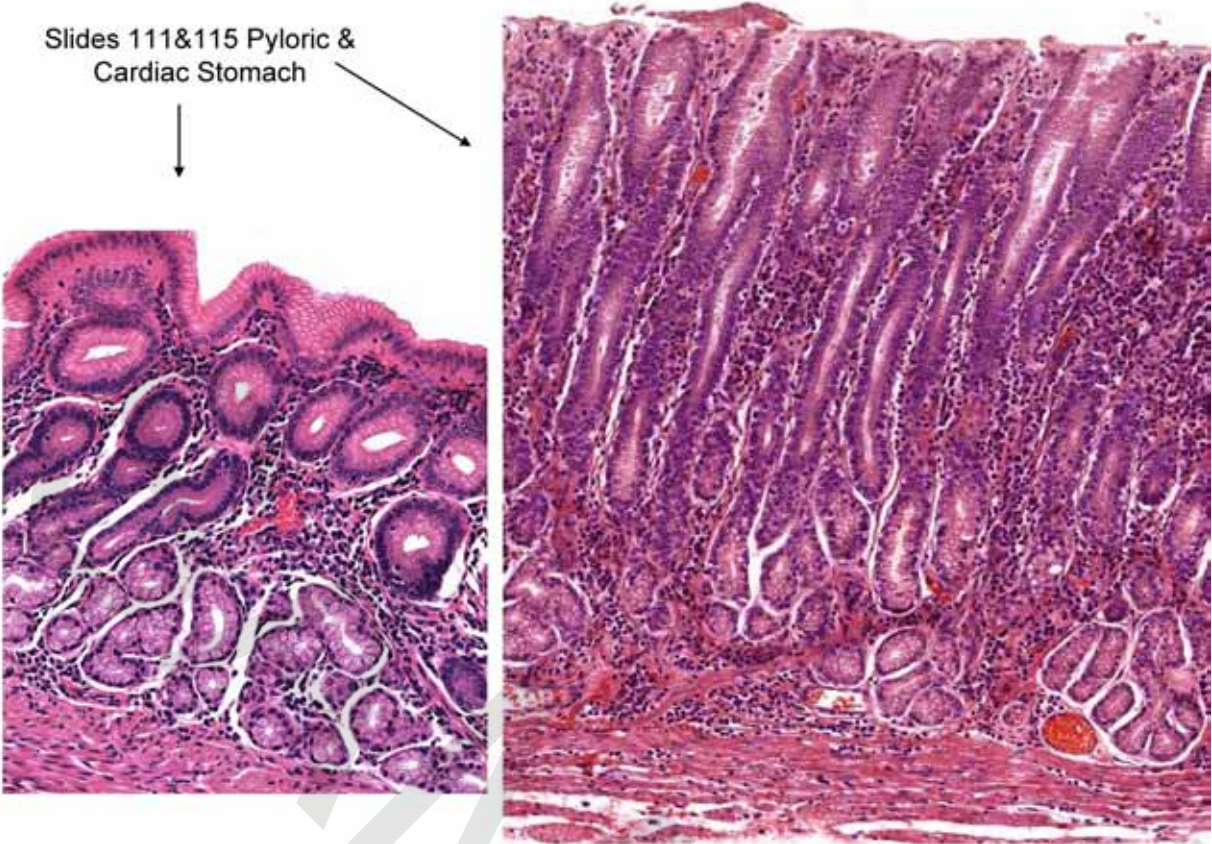
Slide # 113 Stomach Fundic
(Parietal and Chief cells)



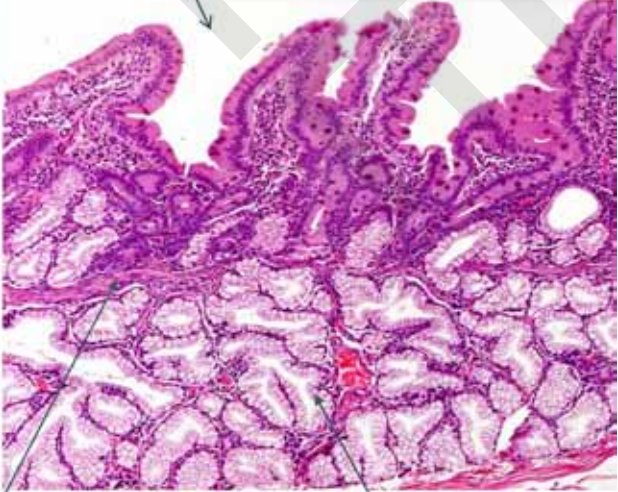
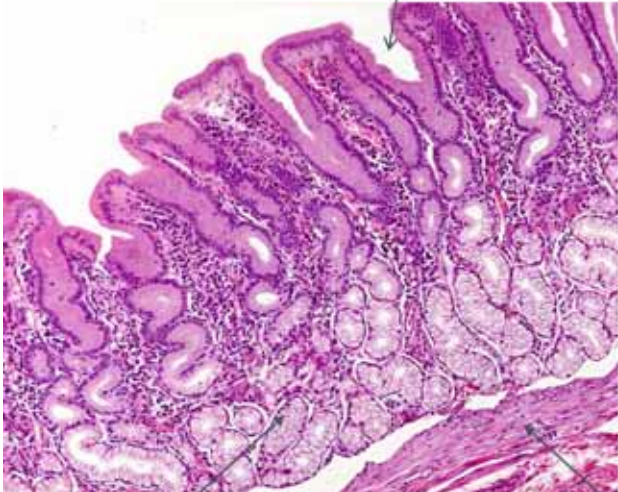
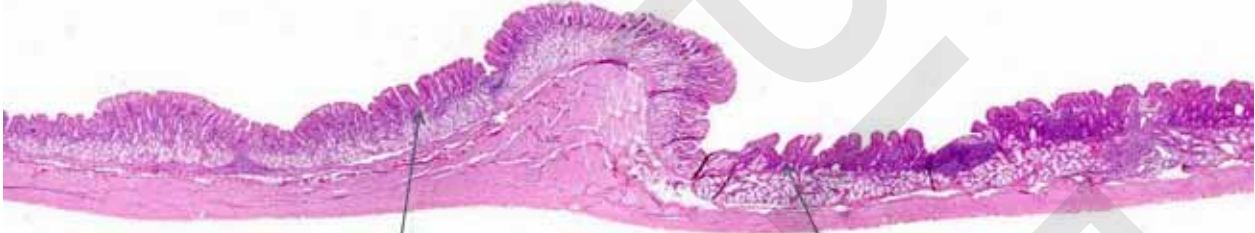
Slide # 115 Pyloric Stomach (H&E)



Slides 111&115 Pyloric & Cardiac Stomach



Slide # 116 Pyloroduodenal Junction (H&E)



Gastric mucosal glands

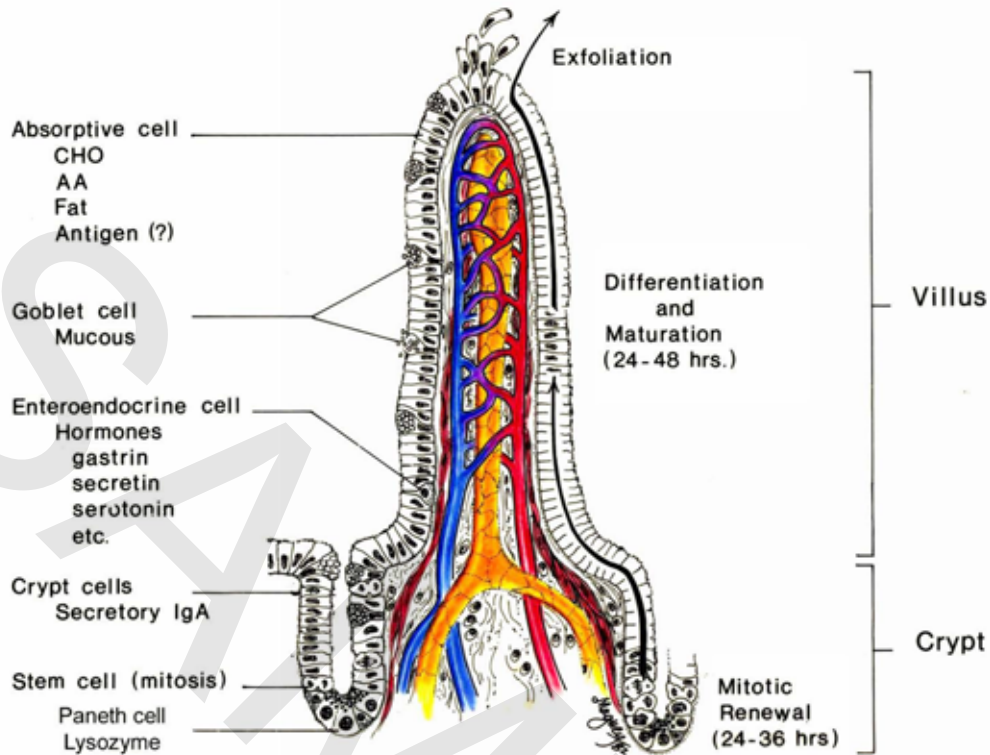
Muscularis mucosa

Brunner's submucosal glands

Intestine Structure and Function

Epithelial Function

Absorptive Cell Kinetics



Slide # 118 Duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum (H&E)



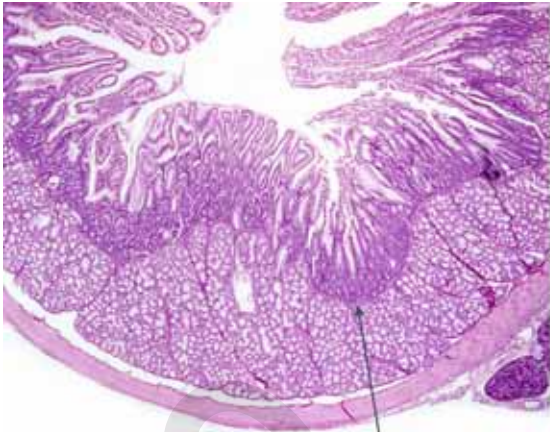
Ileum



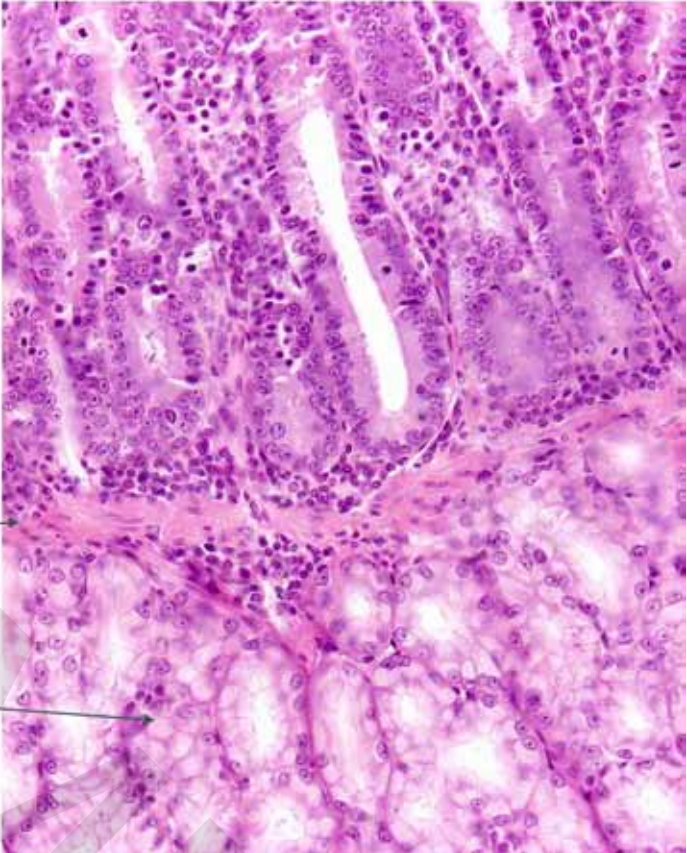
Jejunum



Duodenum

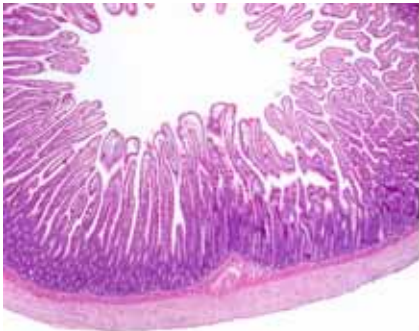


Slide # 118 Duodenum

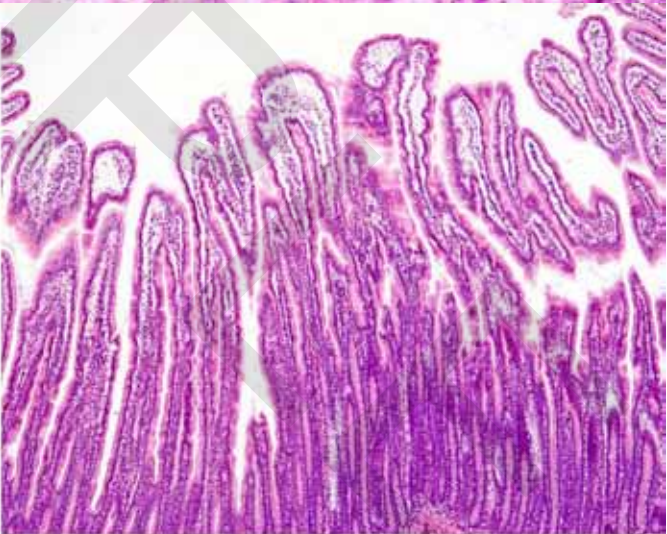


Muscularis mucosa

Brunner's submucosal glands



Slide # 118 Jejunum

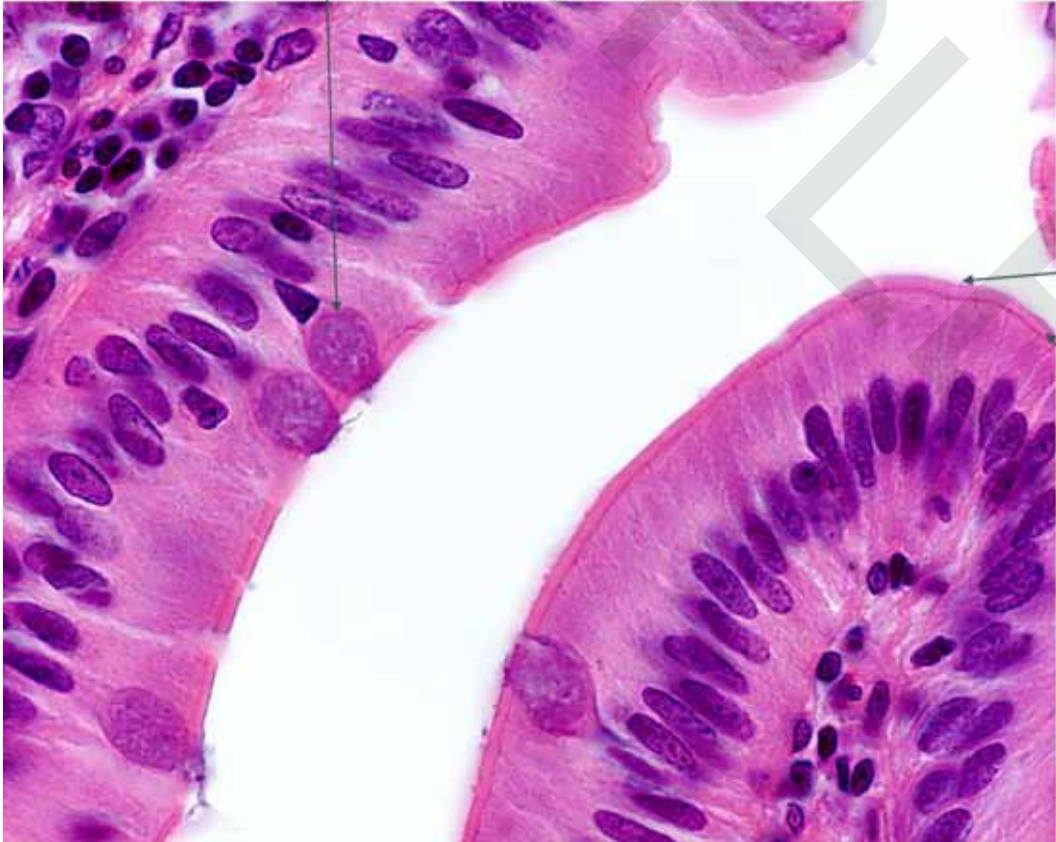




Slide # 118 Ileum (H&E)



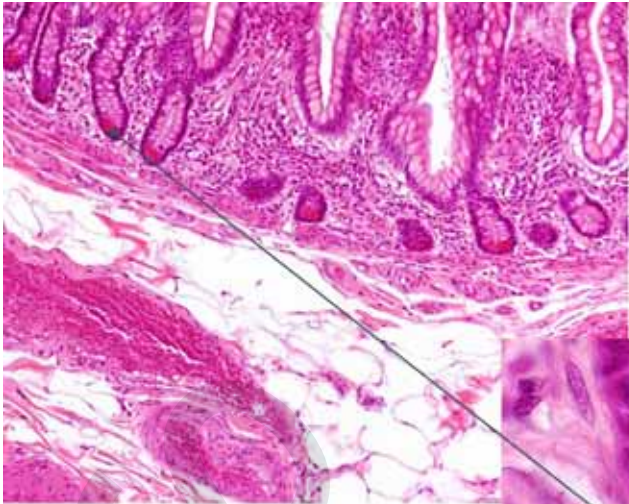
Slide # 118 Duodenum, Jejunum and Ileum (surface epithelium)



Goblet cells

Microvilli

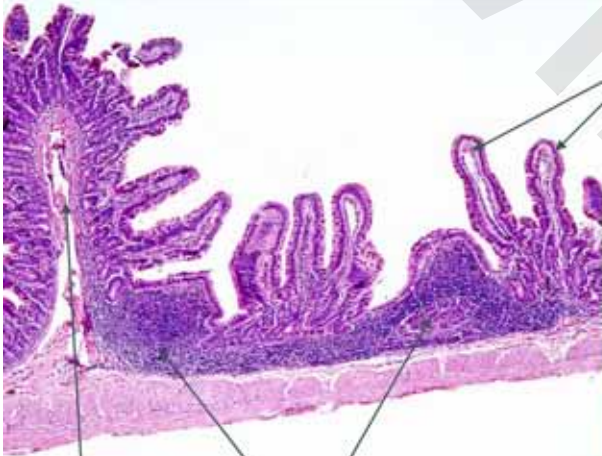
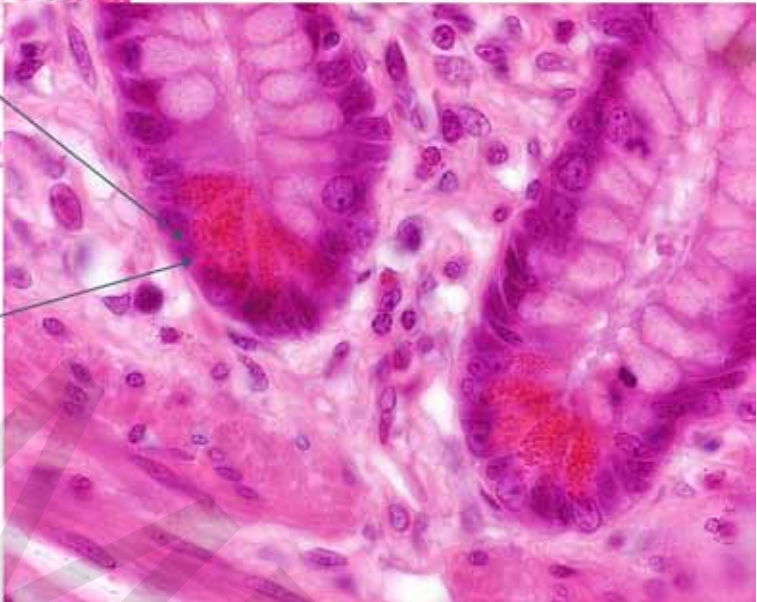
Terminal web



Slide # 119 Ileum (Paneth cells)



Paneth cells



Slide # 120 Ileum (H&E)

Villi

Lacteal (lymphatic vessel)

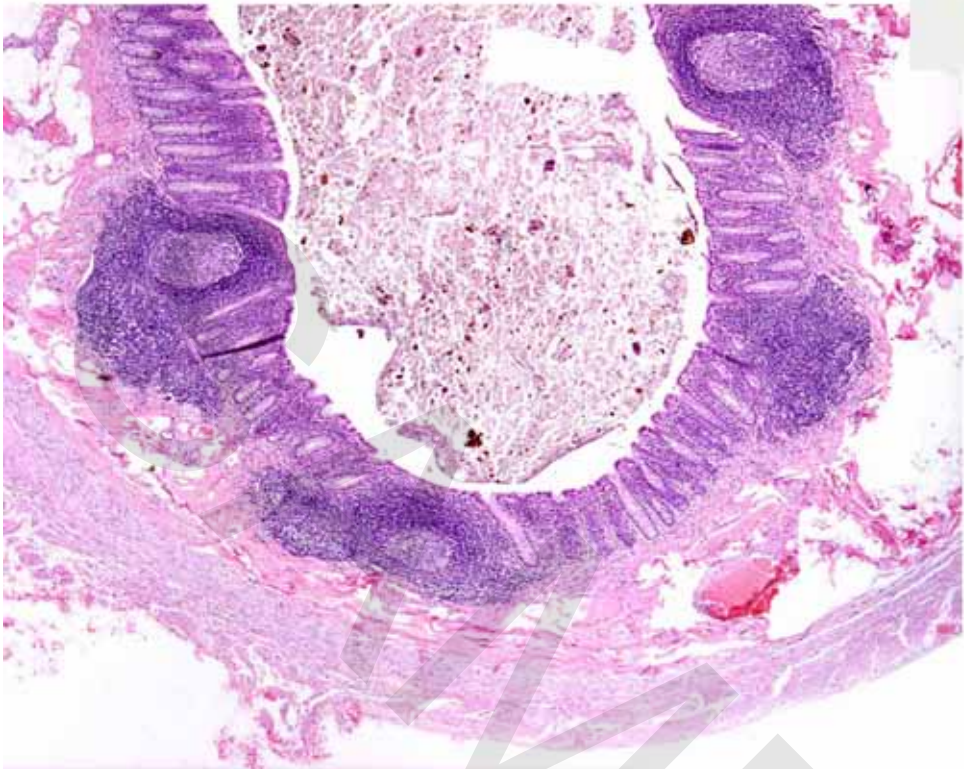
Plica circularis

Peyer's patches (lymph nodules)

Goblet cells



Slide # 122 Appendix (H&E)



Slide # 123 Colon (H&E)

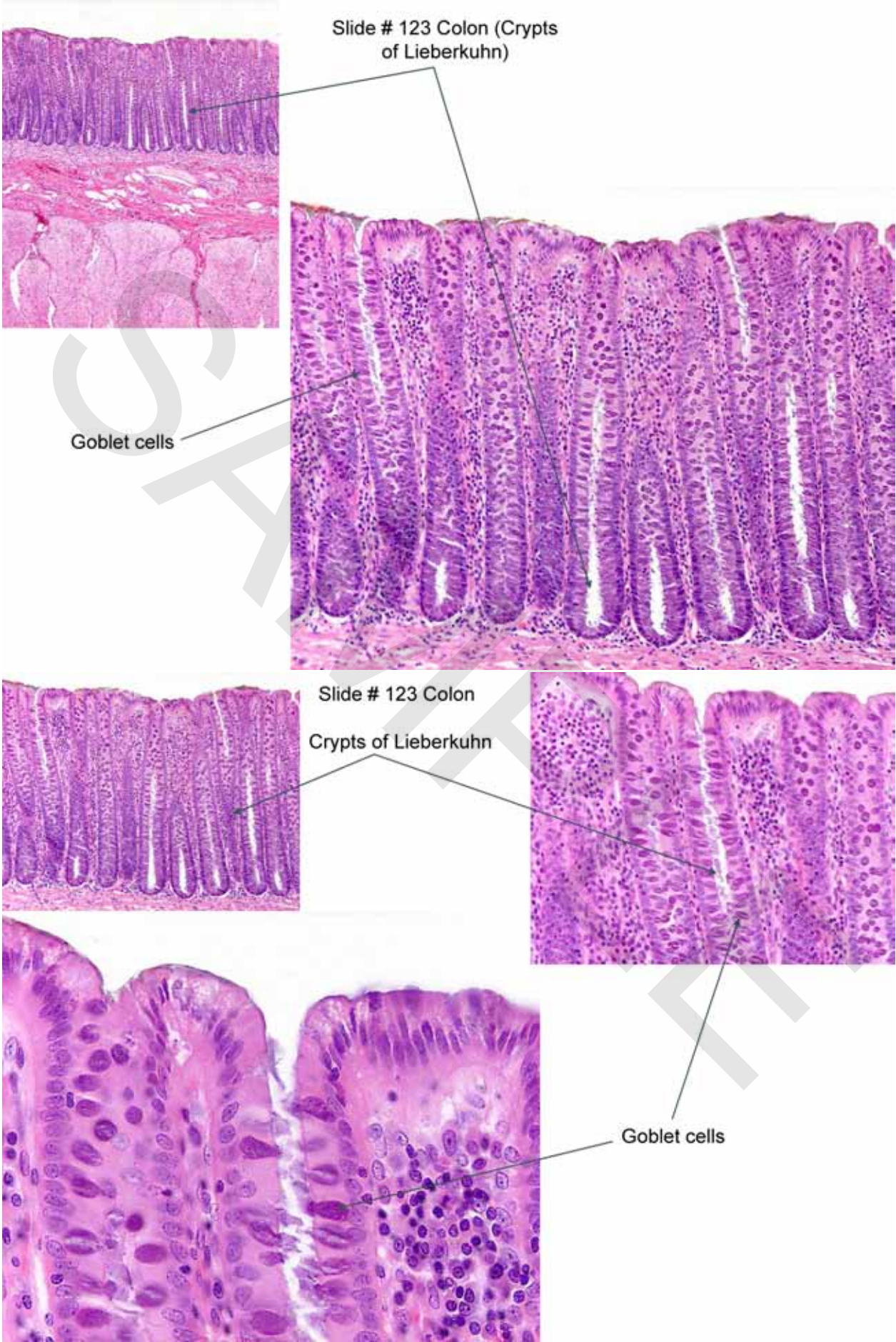


mucosa

Inner circular

Outer longitudinal (taenia coli)

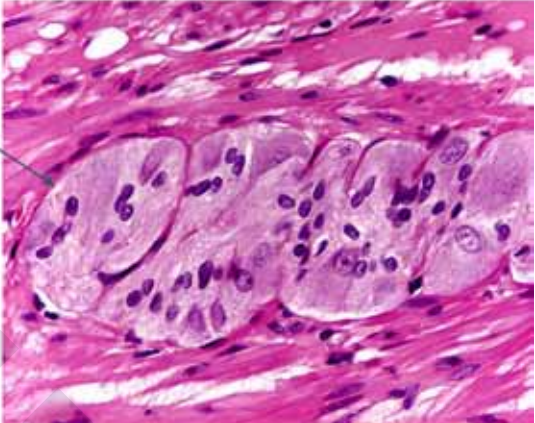
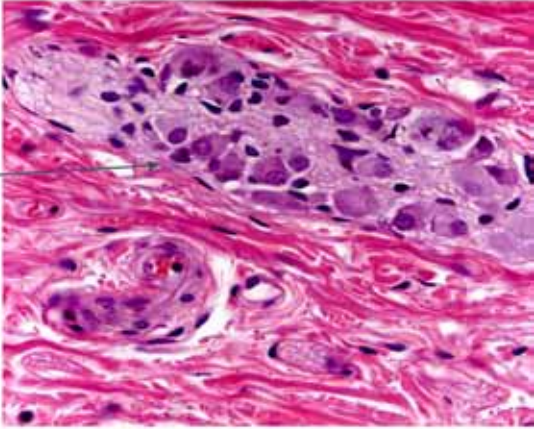
Muscularis externa



Slide # 123 Colon (Meisner's & Auerbach's Plexus)



Meisner's plexus



Auerbach's plexus

AMPE

SAMPLE

INDEX

A

A-band, 43-44, 48
 absorptive cells, 224-225, 227-228
 acidophils, 205, 207, 209, 211
 acinar pancreas, 195
 acini, 194, 196-197, 207
 actin, 15, 43, iii
 adenohypophysis, 205
 adipocytes, 29-30, 35, 194, 207
 adrenal cortex, 128, 206-207, 216-218
 adrenal gland, 128, 206-207, 215-219
 adrenal medulla, 206, 216, 219
 adventitia, 127-130, 133-136, 142, 144-145, 223, 227, 233, 247, 265, 306, 331
 afferent lymphatic, 158-159, 163-164
 agranulocytes, 107
 aldehyde fuchsin, 1, 198, 207, 221-222
 alpha-cells, 206, 221
 alveolar cells, 290, 292, 302-303, 307
 alveolar duct, 290, 292, 301
 alveolar macrophage, 290, 292
 alveolar pore, 290
 alveolar sac, 290, 292
 alveolus, 16, 193, 289-290, 292, 301, 309, 344
 ameloblasts, 84
 ampulla, 305, 307, 322-323, 329, 331, 338, 346
 anterior chamber, 343-345
 anterior pituitary gland, 207, 209-211
 antigen presenting cells, 157, 181, 224
 aorta, 127, 130, 143-145
 aortic valve, 127, 151-152
 appendix, 223, 225, 228, 243
 appositional growth, 61-62
 arcuate arteries, 262, 308, 318
 arcuate artery, 262, 264, 270, 278, 306, 308, 318
 area cribrosa, 261
 areolar tissue, 29-30, 35-36
 arrector pili, 182-183, 186
 arrector pili muscle, 182, 186
 arteriole, 127-130, 138, 158-160, 174-177, 179, 247-248, 253, 261-264
 artery, 127-129, 133-134, 136-144, 150, 158, 248, 261, 264, 270, 278, 306, 341
 articular cartilage, 77, 79-80
 atrioventricular node, 127
 atrioventricular septum, 127
 atrium, 43, 127, 130, 147-148
 Auerbach's plexus, 86-87, 96-98, 223, 225, 228, 232, 245
 autonomic nervous system, 85-86, 206
 axon, 85-86, 90, 100-101, 182
 axon hillock, 85-86, 90
 azan, 1, 30, 33, 35,
 azure granules, 107, 113-114

B

band forms, 114, 119
 basement membrane, 6, 15-16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 127-129, 159, 181-182, 193, 205, 261, 263, 289, 295, 299, 307, 329-330, 343
 basilar membrane, 346
 basophilia, 1, 5, 157, iv
 basophilic erythroblast, 113-114
 basophilic metamyelocytes, 122
 basophilic myelocyte, 114
 basophilic myelocytes, 122
 basophilic normoblasts, 116-117
 basophils, 107-108, 111-112, 114, 205, 207, 209, 211
 beta-cells, 206-207, 221
 bile canaliculi, 247-248, 254-255
 bile ducts, 247
 bile ductule, 247-248, 253
 bladder, 16, 247, 258-259, 261-262, 265, 285-287,
 blood, 1, 4-5, 15-16, 29, 43, 61-63, 107-109, 112-114, 127-128,
 B-lymphocytes, 157-159
 bone, 29, 61-63, 69-70, 72-82,
 bony labyrinth, 346
 Bowman's capsule, 16, 261, 263-264, 268, 276
 Bowman's membrane, 343-344
 Bowman's serous glands, 289
 Bowman's space, 261, 264
 brachiocephalic vein, 142-143
 bronchi, 16, 289-292, 303
 bronchiole, 289-292, 300
 Bruch's membrane, 343-345
 brush border, 15, 227, 261

C

calcified cartilage, 81
 calyx, 281-282
 canal of Schlemm, 343-344, 350
 canaliculi (bone), 62-63, 74
 cancellous bone, 63, 69-70, 77
 capillaries, 15, 128, 130, 132, 159, 181, 194, 205-207, 248, 261, 263-264, 307, 330-331, 343
 capsule cells, 85-86, 91, 95, 159-160, 276
 cardiac muscle, 43-44, 49, 51-53, 55-56, 58-59, 127
 cardiac skeleton, 43-44, 55, 61, 127, 130, 151-152, 155
 cardioesophageal junction, 226
 cardiovascular system, 127,
 carotid artery, 141-142
 cartilage, 5, 29, 43, 61-68, 77, 79-81, 127, 289-291, 296, 298, 303,
 cartilage histogenesis, 64
 cell nest, 61-62, 66
 cells of Boettcher, 346
 cells of Claudius, 346

cells of Hensen, 346
 central arteries, 158
 central arteriole, 158-160, 174, 176-177, 179
 central canal, 86, 89
 central lymphoid organs, 157
 central nervous system, 85
 central vein, 247-248, 251-254
 centroacinar cells, 193-194, 196-197
 cerebellum, 9
 cervical glands, 306, 308, 324
 cervix, 306, 308, 324
 chief cell, 224
 chief cells, 205, 207, 215, 224, 227, 235, 237
 cochlear nerve, 346
 chondroblast, 61-62, 64-66, 292
 chondrocyte, 5, 61-66
 chondrogenic layer, 61-62
 chorion, 307
 choroid, 343-345, 348, 351
 chromaffin cells, 206-207, 219
 chromophils, 205-206
 chromophobes, 205-207, 209, 211
 cilia, 15-16, 20, 25, 295, iv
 ciliary body, 343-344, 348, 350
 ciliary glands, 344-345, 354-355
 ciliated cells, 323
 clear cells, 181, 205, 207, 215
 cochlea, 346, 356
 cochlear duct, 346, 356-357
 collagen, 1, 5-7, 29-30, 33, 43, 61-62, 86,
 collecting ducts, 261, 263-265, 282
 collecting tubules, 261, 264, 269-271, 273, 279
 collecting veins, 128, 178
 compact bone, 62-63, 69-70
 conjunctiva, 344-345, 353-355
 connective tissue, 15, 29-30, 33, 35-38, 43,
 convoluted tubules, 261, 263-264, 267-268, 274,
 278-279
 cornea, 343-344, 348
 corneal-scleral junction, 343
 corona radiata, 305, 313
 coronary artery, 150
 corpora amylacea, 330-331
 corpora cavernosae, 330-331
 corpus albicans, 305, 307
 corpus cavernosum, 340-341
 corpus hemorrhagicum, 305, 307, 315
 corpus luteum, 305, 307, 316
 corpus spongiosum, 330-331, 340
 cortex (adrenal gland), 128, 206-207, 216-218
 cortex (kidney), 157, 261-264, 267-268, 270-272,
 278
 cortex (lymph node), 157-159, 163-164, 166
 cortex (ovary), 307
 corticotropes, 205
 crista ampullaris, 346-347, 358
 crypt cells, 224
 crypts of Lieberkuhn, 225, 244
 cumulus oophorus, 305, 307, 313

INDEX

cuticle, 182
 cystic duct, 224

D

decidua basalis, 307
 decidua capsularis, 307
 decidua parietalis, 307
 dendrite, 85-86, 90
 dendritic cells, 157-159
 dense irregular connective tissue, 29, 36, 38,
 127-128, 223, 247, 305-306, 308, 329, 343
 dense regular connective tissue, 29, 36-37, 61,
 330
 dental papilla, 83
 dental pulp, 84
 dentin, 84
 dermal papillae, 86, 181-182, 188
 dermis, 29, 38, 86, 181-182, 184, 189-190, 309
 Descemet's layer, 343
 desmosomes, 15, 157, 181
 diastole, 127
 diffuse lymphocytic infiltrations, 158
 distal convoluted tubule, 261, 263-264, 268, 274,
 279
 distributing arteries, 128
 DNA, 1, 14
 dorsal horn, 85-86, 89
 dorsal root ganglion, 85-86, 88, 91-93
 dorsal roots, 85
 duct cells, 6, 183, 193, 197, 307
 ducts of Bellini, 261, 264
 ductus deferens, 329-331
 dust cells, 157, 301-302

E

ear, 61, 346, 356-358
 efferent ductules, 329
 efferent lymph vessels, 158
 ejaculatory duct, 330
 elastic artery, 127-130, 134, 141, 143-144
 elastic cartilage, 61-62, 67-68, 289-291, 296
 elastic fibers, 1, 29-30, 61, 86, 127-129, 181,
 290-291, 306
 elastic lamina, 127-130, 133-134, 145
 elastic tissue, 29-30, 62, 127-129, 306, 343
 elastin, 33-34
 endocardium, 127, 130, 148-149
 endochondral bone growth, 63
 endocrine glands, 15, 128, 205, i
 endometrium, 306, 308, 317, 320
 endomysium, 43-44, 47, 50-51
 endoneurium, 85-87, 93, 100
 endosteum, 62-63
 endothelial cell, 5, 15, 127-130, 158-160, 247-248,
 263-264, 290, 331
 enteroendocrine cells, 224-225, 227
 eosin, 1, 30

eosinophilia, 1, 5, 193, 224, 261, 263, iv
 eosinophilic metamyelocytes, 122
 eosinophilic myelocytes, 122
 eosinophils, 29-30, 41, 107-108, 111-112, 114, 122, 228
 epicardium, 127, 130, 148-149
 epidermis, 15, 181-182, 184, 189-190
 epididymis, 329, 331, 336
 epiglottic cartilage, 289
 epiglottis, 61, 67-68, 289, 291, 294-296
 epimysium, 43-44
 epineurium, 86-87, 99
 epiphyseal plate, 63, 77, 79
 epithelial reticular cells, 157, 160, 169-171
 epithelium, 15-16, 18-20, 22-27, 83,
 erythropoiesis, 113
 esophagus, 16, 26, 96-97, 223, 226, 230-232
 euchromatin, 1, 6, iv
 exocrine glands, 15, 193, 224, 290, i
 exocrine pancreas, 193, 196
 external elastic lamina, 128-130, 133-134
 external root sheath, 182, 188
 extracellular matrix, 29, 343, v
 extraglomerular mesangium, 263, 272
 extralobular ducts, 193-194, 197, 199
 eye, 343-344, 348-353, iii
 eyelid, 344-345, 354-355
 eyelids, 344

F

Fallopian tube, 305, 322-323
 false vocal cords, 289
 fascicle, 43, 48, 86
 fat cells, 4, 7, 29-30, 38, 158, 206, 247
 female reproductive system, 305, i
 fetal liver, 247-248, 258
 fetal lung, 292, 304
 Feulgen, 1, 14
 Feulgen stain, 14
 fibria, 322
 fibroblast, 5-7, 29-32, 43, 61, 85-87, 129, 182, 247, 263, 290, 305, 329-330, 343
 fibrocartilage, 55, 61, 68
 fibroelastic lamina propria, 289
 fibrogenic layer, 61-62
 fimbriae, 305
 follicles, 182, 184, 186-188, 205, 207, 213, 305, 307, 311-314, 344-345
 follicular cells, 205-207, 214, 305, 307
 follicular phase, 305

G

gall bladder, 247, 258-259, i
 gastric glands, 223-224, 227, 234, 238
 gastric pits, 223-224, 227, 234
 gastrointestinal tract, 86, 223, i
 germinal center, 158, 160, 165

INDEX

germinal epithelium, 305, 329-330
 gland cells, 5, 183, 193, 202-204, 207, 214-215, 344
 glands of Littre, 331, 341
 glans penis, 330
 glassy membrane, 182, 188
 glia, 85
 glomerulus, 261, 263-264
 glucagon, 206
 glycogen, 1, 43, 127, 247-248, 255-256, 306
 goblet cell, 15-16, 20, 24-25, 224-225, 227-228, 241, 244, 289-291, 295, 344
 Golgi apparatus, 1, 11, 205
 Golgi stain, 1, 10-11
 gonadotropes, 205
 Graafian follicle, 305, 312-313
 granulocytes, 107
 granulomere, 107
 granulopoiesis, 113
 granulosa, 305, 307, 312-313, 316
 granulosa cells, 305, 307, 316
 granulosa luteal cells, 307, 316
 grey matter, 85
 ground substance, 29, 61-62

H

hair bulb, 182, 188
 hair follicles, 182, 184, 186-188
 Hassel's corpuscles, 157-158, 160
 Haversian, 62-63, 70-74
 Haversian canal, 63, 70-74
 Haversian lamellae, 62-63, 70-71, 74
 H-band, 43-44, 48
 heart, 43, 127-130, 154
 heart conduction system, 127
 helicine artery, 341
 helicotrema, 346, 356
 hematopoiesis, 113, 247, 258, i
 hematoxylin, 1, 12-13, 61
 Henle's loop, 261, 263, 269, 271, 273, 279, 281
 hepatic arteriole, 247-248, 253
 hepatic ducts, 247
 hepatic sinusoids, 247, 254-255
 hepatic stellate cells, 247
 hepatocytes, 247-248, 252, v
 Herring bodies, 205, 207, 210, 212
 heterochromatin, 1, 6, 43
 high endothelial venules, 158-159, 166
 high resistance channels, 128
 horny cells, 181
 hyaline cartilage, 61-62, 65-66, 289-291, 303
 hyalomere, 107
 hypodermis, 86, 181-182, 184, 189

I

I-band, 43-44, 48
 ileum, 223-225, 227, 241

immature bone, 63
 infundibulum, 305, 307, 322-323
 inlet vessels, 247
 inner circumferential lamellae, 62, 73
 inner enamel epithelium, 83
 inner root sheath, 182
 insulin, 1, 206-207
 interalveolar septum, 290
 intercalated disks, 43-44, 52-53
 intercalated ducts, 193-194, 200
 interlobar vessels, 261, 264
 interlobular arteries, 262
 interlobular ducts, 193-194, 196-197
 internal elastic lamina, 128-129, 133-134
 Interstitial cells of Leydig, 329, 331, 333
 interstitial growth, 61-62
 interstitial lamellae, 62-63, 70, 74
 interterritorial matrix, 61-62
 intervetebral disk, 68
 intestinal crypts, 224-225, 228
 intestinal glands, 224-225, 228
 intralobular duct, 193, 197
 intralobular ducts, 193-194, 196, 200, 309
 intramembranous bone formation, 75-76, 82
 intramembranous bone growth, 63
 iris, 343-344, 348-349
 islets of Langerhans, 193-195, 198, 206-207, 220-222
 isthmus, 224, 305-306

J

jejunum, 223-225, 227, 239-240
 junctional complex, 15, 43, 193
 juxtamedullary cortex, 164
 juxtamedullary renal corpuscles, 262, 264

K

keratin, 15-16, 26-27, 181
 keratinocytes, 181
 keratinosome, 181
 keratohyalin granules, 181
 kidney, 15-16, 107, 113, 157, 205, 261-264, 267-282
 Kupffer cells, 157, 247-248, 257

L

lacrimal gland, 344, 353
 lacteals, 225, 227
 lactiferous duct, 306, 326
 lactiferous sinus, 307
 lactotrope, 205-206
 lacunae, 61-63, 70-74, 307
 lamellae, 62-63, 70-71, 73-74
 lamina propria, 29, 158, 223-228, 231, 247, 262, 265, 289, 291-292, 306, 308-309, 329, 331, 344
 Langerhans cells, 157, 181, 207

INDEX

Large intestine, 223, 225
 larynx, 25, 289, 291, 297
 lens, 343-345, 348-349, iii
 Leydig cells, 329, 331, 333
 limbus, 343-344, 346, 348
 lipofuscin pigment, 43-44, 52, 86, 206, 218
 Littre, 330-331, 341
 liver, 8, 15, 128, 157, 224-225, 247-248, 250-258, i, v
 liver hematopoiesis, 247, 258
 liver lobules, 247-248, 250-251, 253
 lobules, 157, 193-194, 247-248, 250-251, 253, 307, 309, 330
 loose connective tissue, 29, 127, 129, 158, 307, 329, 331, 343
 lung, 15-16, 127, 157, 290-292, 299-304
 luteal phase, 305
 lymph node, 4, 9, 40-41, 158-159, 162-167
 lymph node cortex, 163, 166
 lymph node medulla, 163
 lymph nodes, 29, 157-158
 lymph nodules, 158-159, 228, 289, 291
 lymphatic vessel, 139, 158-159, 162, 223, 247-248
 lymphocyte nuclei, 4
 lymphocytes, 107-108, 110, 112, 124, 157-160, 223-225, 228, 306-307
 lymphoid system, 157, i

M

M cells, 224-225
 macrophage, 29-32, 41-42, 157-160, 162-163, 224, 247-248, 263, 290, 292, 301, 305-306, 329, 331
 macrophages, 157, 159, 224, 247-248
 macula, 261, 263-264, 275, 279-280, 344, 346
 macula densa, 261, 263-264, 275, 279-280
 major calyces, 262
 male reproductive system, 329, i
 mammary gland, 305-306, 309, 325-327
 mammatropes, 205
 marginal zone, 159-160, 177
 mast cells, 1, 29-30, 39-40, 329, 331
 mature (Graafian) follicle, 305
 mediastinum testis, 329, 335
 medium and large veins, 128
 medulla, 157-160, 163-164, 182, 206-207, 216, 219, 261-264, 267, 270-271, 278, 305
 medulla (adrenal gland), 206-207, 216, 219
 medulla (kidney), 157, 261-264, 267, 270-271, 278
 medulla (lymph node), 157-159, 163-164, 305
 medulla (ovary), 305
 medullary cords, 158-159
 medullary ray, 261, 263-264, 270, 272-273, 278, 282
 medullary region, 157, 261
 megakaryocytes, 114, 123

Meibomian glands, 344-345, 354-355
 Meissner's corpuscles, 86, 182
 Meissner's plexus, 86-87, 97-98, 223
 melanin, 181, 189
 melanocytes, 181, 183, 188
 membranous labyrinth, 346
 menstrual phase, 306
 Merkle cells, 181
 mesangial cells, 157, 263-264, 276
 mesangium, 263, 272, 276-277
 mesenchymal cells, 30-32, 63
 mesentery nerves, 102-103
 metamyelocytes, 119-120, 122
 microvilli, 15-16, 20, 24, 224, 227, 241, 289, 307, 329, iv
 minor calyces, 262
 mitochondria, 1, 12-13, 63, 193, 205, 224, iv
 modiolus, 346, 356
 monocytes, 63, 107-108, 110, 112, 125, 157
 mucoid connective tissue, 29
 mucosa, 158, 223-228, 230-231, 233, 235, 238, 243, 247, 262, 289, 305-308, 330
 mucous, 5, 15-16, 193-194, 202-204, 223-224, 226-227, 236, 289, 303, 306, 331, 344
 mucous cells, 5, 15, 193-194, 202-204, 223-224, 227, 236
 mucous glands, 193, 223-224, 227, 303, 306, 331
 mucous neck cells, 224, 227, 236
 multilaminar primary follicles, 307, 311, 314
 muscle, 7, 15, 33, 37, 43-44, 47-53, 55-59, 86,
 muscle fascicle, 43, 48
 muscle insertion, 44, 50-51
 muscular artery, 129, 133-134, 136-140
 muscularis externa, 223, 225-228, 230-233, 235, 243
 muscularis mucosa, 223-228, 230-231, 233, 235, 238, 243, 247, 305-306
 myelin, 85-87, 100-101
 myeloblast, 113-114, 119-120
 myelocytes, 119-120, 122
 myenteric plexus, 223, 226, 228, 232
 myocardium, 127, 130, 149
 myoepithelial cells, 193, 307, 343-344
 myofibrils, 43-44, 50, 127
 myometrium, 306-308, 317, 320
 myoneural junctions, 43
 myosin, 43, iii
 myo-tendinous insertion, 43-44

N

nasal cavity, 289, 291
 nasopharynx, 289
 nephron, 261, 263
 nerve, 43, 85-87, 99-101, 128, 182,
 nerve fascicles, 87, 99
 neurohypophysis, 205
 neuron, 85-86, 289
 neutrophil, 113-114

INDEX

neutrophilic band, 113-114, 120-121
 neutrophilic band cells, 121
 neutrophilic metamyelocyte, 113-114, 120
 neutrophilic myelocyte, 113-114, 120
 neutrophils, 29, 107-108, 112-114, 159
 Nissl bodies, 86, 95
 Nissl substance, 4, 85-86, 90
 node of Ranvier, 86-87, 100-101
 nodule, 158-159, 164, 172, 174, 177, 179, 228
 non-striated muscle, 43
 nucleolus, 4, 9-10, 85, 329
 nucleus, 4, 9-10, 29, 43-44, 85-86,

O

odontoblasts, 84
 olfactory region, 289
 oocytes, 305, 307
 optic disk, 344-345, 352
 optic nerve, 343-345, 352
 ora serrata, 343, 345
 oral epithelium, 83
 organ of Corti, 346, 357
 orthochromatic erythroblast, 113-114
 orthochromatic normoblasts, 116-117
 osseous spiral lamina, 346
 ossified cartilage, 80
 osteoblasts, 61-63, 76, 78, 81-82
 osteoclasts, 63, 78-79, 81
 osteocyte, 62-63, 70-74, 76, 82
 osteocyte lacunae, 63, 70-74
 osteoid, 62-63, 76, 82
 osteon, 62-63
 otoliths, 346
 outer circumferential lamellae, 62-63, 73
 outer enamel epithelium, 83
 ovarian cycle, 305-306
 ovary, 16, 305, 307, 311-316
 oviducts, 305-306
 ovulation, 305
 oxyphils, 205-207, 215

P

Pacinian corpuscle, 86-87, 104-105, 182, 192
 palate, 291, 293-294
 palatine tonsil, 172
 palpebra, 344, 353-354
 pancreas, 10, 16, 39, 128, 193-198, 206, 220-222, 224-225
 pancreatic ducts, 16, 224
 Paneth cells, 224-225, 227-228, 242
 papillary layer, 181
 paracortex, 158-159
 parafollicular cell, 205, 207, 214
 parasympathetic ganglion, 86-87, 96-98, 232
 parasympathetic nerves, 86, 223
 parathyroid gland, 205-207, 214-215
 paratrabecular sinuses, 158

parietal cells, 224, 227, 235, 237
 parotid gland, 193-194, 199-201
 pars basalis, 308, 317, 321
 pars distalis, 205
 pars functionalis, 306, 308, 317
 pars intermedia, 205
 pars tuberalis, 205
 PAS, 1, 43, 54-55, 127, 193, 247-248, 255-256
 pasasympathetic ganglion, 97
 pectinate muscle, 147
 penicillar arteries, 159
 penis, 329-331, 340-341
 periarteriolar lymphocytic sheath, 158, 174, 179
 peribiliary capillary, 253
 perichondrium, 61-62, 64-66
 pericyte, 128
 perimysium, 43-44
 perineurium, 86-87, 99
 periodic acid Schiff, 1, 247
 periosteum, 37, 51, 62-63, 79, 82
 peripheral lymphoid tissues, 158
 peripheral nerve, 85, 87, 99-101
 peripheral nervous system, 85
 Peyer's patches, 158, 225, 228, 242
 pituicytes, 205, 207
 pituitary gland, 205, 207-212
 placenta, 305, 307, 309, 328
 plasma cells, 29-30, 40, 114, 124, 157-159, 223-224, 228, 307
 platelets, 107-108, 114
 plicae circulares, 224, 228
 pneumocytes, 290, 292, 302
 podocytes, 261, 263-264, 276-277
 polychromatic normoblasts, 116
 polychromatic erythroblast, 113-114
 portal canal, 247-248, 252-253
 portal venule, 247-248, 253
 post capillary venules, 128-129
 posterior chamber, 343, 345
 posterior pituitary gland, 205, 210, 212
 PP-cells, 206
 preentin, 84
 primary nodule, 158-159, 164
 primary nodules, 158-159
 primary oocytes, 305, 307
 primordial follicles, 305, 307, 311
 proerythroblast, 113-114
 proliferative phase, 306
 promyelocyte, 113, 119-120
 promyelocytes, 119-120
 pronormoblasts, 116
 prostate, 330-331, 339-340
 proximal convoluted tubule, 261, 263-264, 267-268, 274, 278-279
 pseudostratified columnar epithelium, 15-16, 20, 25, 289, 295, 297, 299, 303, 329-331, 344
 pseudounipolar, 85
 PTA stain, 49, 53, 56
 pulp arteriole, 159, 174-177

INDEX

pupil, 343-344, 348
 Purkinje fibers, 44, 54, 56, 127, 130, 152-154

R

radial arteries, 306, 308, 318
 Rathke's cysts, 205, 207-208
 RBC, 4, 7, 113, iii
 reaction center, 174
 red blood cells, 1, 5, 107-108, 158-159, 264
 red pulp, 158-160, 173, 175-177
 regenerative cells, 224
 Reissner's vestibular membrane, 346
 renal arteries, 262
 renal columns, 261-262
 renal corpuscle, 261-264, 267-268, 274-277, 279
 respiratory bronchioles, 289-291, 300
 respiratory epithelium, 16, 289, 291, 299
 respiratory system, 15, 289, i
 resting zone, 63, 78, 80
 rete testis, 329, 331, 335
 reticular fibers, 1, 29-30, 34, 43, 86, 128-130, 132, 158-159, 167, 181, 247, 290, 329
 reticular layer, 181-182
 reticular tissue, 29-30, 329
 reticulocyte, 113, 116
 retina, 343-345, 348, 351-352
 retina layers, 345, 352
 RNA, 1, 4, 8-10, 85, iv
 root sheath, 182, 188
 rugae, 223, 227, 235, 247

S

saccule, 346-347
 satellite cells, 85
 scala media, 346
 scala tympani, 346, 356-357
 scala vestibuli, 346, 356-357
 scalp, 182, 184-188
 Schwann cell, 85-87, 100-101
 sclera, 343-344, 348, 351
 sebaceous gland, 182-183, 185-186, 344-345
 secondary follicles, 305, 307, 312-313
 secondary nodule, 158-159, 164
 secretion granules, 193, 205, 224, iv
 secretory phase, 306
 semicircular canals, 346-347, 356
 seminal vesicle, 329-331, 338-339
 seminiferous germinal epithelium, 329
 seminiferous tubules, 329-330, 332, 334
 sero-mucous glands, 289, 291
 serosa, 223, 225, 247, 305-306
 serous cells, 193-194, 202-204, 289-290, 344
 serous demilune, 203
 serous glands, 193, 289
 serous secretory cells, 193
 Sertoli cells, 329-330, 333-335
 sheathed arteriole, 159-160, 175

sheathed capillary, 177
 silver stain, 128, 158, 167
 simple columnar epithelium, 19, 24, 223-224, 226-227, 241, 247, 289, 306-308, 330, 346
 simple cuboidal epithelium, 18-19, 23, 182, 193, 197, 205, 247, 261, 263, 289, 305, 307, 311
 simple squamous epithelium, 16, 18, 23, 261, 263, 289, 343
 sino-atrial node, 43, 127
 sinuses, 158-159, 306, 331
 sinusoids, 128, 159-160, 175, 177-179, 206-207, 217, 247-248, 254-255
 skeletal muscle, 43-44, 47-51, 53, 58-59, 223, 289, 291, 306
 skin, 15-16, 26-27, 29, 86, 103-105, 157, 181-182, 189-192,
 small collecting veins, 128
 small intestine, 223-225
 smooth muscle, 7, 43-44, 49, 56-59, 127-129, 182, 223, 225, 247, 262-263, 289-292, 306-307, 309, 329-331, 343-344
 soma, 85
 somatostatin, 206
 somatotropes, 205
 space of Disse, 247-248
 specific granules, 107, 113-114
 spermatids, 329-330, 334
 spermatocytes, 329-330, 334
 spermatogonia, 329-330, 333-334
 spermiogenesis, 334
 spinal cord, 4, 85-86, 88-91
 spiral ganglion, 346, 356-357
 spleen, 128, 157-158, 160, 173-178
 splenic artery, 158
 splenic cords, 159-160
 splenic sinusoids, 159, 175
 spongy bone, 62, 69
 stellate reticulum, 83
 stereocillia, 329, 331, 346
 stomach, 16, 193, 223-225, 227, 233-238
 straight tubules, 261, 264
 stratified cuboidal, 16, 193, 307, 309
 stratified squamous epithelium, 25-27, 159, 181-182, 223, 226, 289, 291, 295, 297, 306, 308, 343-344
 stratified squamous keratinized epithelium, 181-182, 344
 stratum basalis, 181-182, 189-190
 stratum corneum, 181, 189-190
 stratum germinativum, 181, 190
 stratum granulosum, 181, 189-190
 stratum intermedium, 84
 stratum lucidum, 181
 stratum spinosum, 181, 189-190
 striate border, 224
 striate ducts, 193, 200
 striated muscle, 43, 226
 subcapsular sinus, 158-159, 165
 sublingual gland, 193-194, 203-204

INDEX

submandibular gland, 193-194, 201-203
 submucosa, 223-228, 230, 233, 247
 submucosal glands, 223-227, 238, 240, 330
 surface mucous cells, 223-224, 227
 sweat glands, 182, 184-185, 187, 190, 193, 345
 sympathetic ganglion, 86, 88, 91, 95
 syncytiotrophoblasts, 307, 328
 systole, 127

T

taenia coli, 225, 228, 243
 tarsal glands, 345, 354-355
 tarsal plate, 344-345, 355
 tectorial membrane, 346, 357
 tendon, 37, 50-51
 territorial matrix, 66
 terminal bar, 15-16, 20, 227
 terminal bronchioles, 289-291, 300
 terminal pulp capillaries, 159
 terminal web, 15-16, 20, 227-228, 241
 territorial matrix, 61-63
 testis, 128, 329-335
 theca externa, 305, 307, 313
 theca interna, 305, 307, 313
 theca luteal cells, 305, 316
 thick skin, 27, 86, 103-105, 181-182, 190-192
 thin skin, 26, 86, 181-182, 189, 289
 thymus, 157, 160, 168-171
 thyroid follicles, 207, 213
 thyroid gland, 205-207, 213-214
 thyrotropes, 205
 T-lymphocytes, 157-159
 toluidine blue, 1, 8-10
 tonofilaments, 181
 tonsil crypt, 172
 tonsils, 158, 289
 tooth development (bell stage), 83-84
 trabeculae, 62, 157-160, 330-331
 trabecular sinus, 159, 165
 trabecular veins, 159-160, 178
 trabecular vessels, 158-159, 176, 178
 trachea, 25, 65-66, 289-291, 298-299
 tracheal cartilage, 289, 298
 trachealis muscle, 289, 291, 298
 transitional epithelium, 15-16, 22-23, 262, 265, 283-287
 tricuspid valve, 150
 tubuli recti, 329, 331, 335
 tunica adventitia, 127-130, 133-136, 142, 144-145
 tunica albuginea, 305, 329-331, 340
 tunica intima, 127-130, 133, 135, 144-145
 tunica media, 127-130, 133, 135, 142, 144-145
 type I pneumocytes, 290, 292, 302
 type II pneumocytes, 290, 292, 302

U

umbrella cells, 16, 22-23, 262, 265, 285-287

unilaminar primary follicles, 307, 311, 314
 ureter, 16, 261-262, 265, 283-284
 urethra, 261, 329-331, 340-341
 urinary bladder, 16, 265, 285-287
 urinary pelvis, 261
 urinary pole, 261, 263-264, 268, 275-277, 280
 urinary system, 261, i
 uriniferous tubule, 261
 uterine glands, 306, 308, 317-318
 uterine tube, 305, 322-323
 uterus, 16, 43, 305-308, 317-321
 uterus (late secretory), 308, 319
 uterus (menopausal), 321
 uterus (menstrual), 308, 320-321
 uterus (proliferative), 308, 317-318
 uterus (secretory), 308, 319
 utricle, 346-347

V

vagina, 16, 305-306, 308, 325
 valves of Kerckring, 224
 vas deferens, 329, 331, 336-338
 vas deferens (ampulla), 331, 338
 vasa recta, 262, 264, 270-271, 278
 vasa vasorum, 127, 129
 vascular pole, 261, 263-264, 275-276, 280
 vaso vasorum, 130, 142-143, 145
 vein, 128, 135-137, 140-143, 146, 159, 247-248, 251-254
 vein valve, 146
 vena cava, 130, 145-146
 ventral horn, 85-86, 89
 ventral motor neurons, 89-90
 ventral roots, 85
 ventricle, 127, 130, 149, 289, 291
 ventricular fold, 289
 venule, 130, 138-139, 253
 Verhoeff, 1, 30, 35, 67-68, 128, 291, iv
 vestibular apparatus, 356, 358
 vestibular membrane, 346, 356-357
 vestibule, 289, 306, 346
 villi, 224-225, 227-228, 307, 309
 vitreous body, 343
 vitreous chamber, 343
 vocal cords, 289
 vocal fold, 289, 291
 vocal ligament, 291, 297
 vocalis muscle, 289, 291, 297
 Volkman canal, 73
 Volkmann's canals, 62

W

Wasserhelle cells, 205, 207, 215
 white blood cells, 4-5, 107-108, 128
 white pulp, 158, 160, 173-174, 176

Z

Z-line, 43-44, 48
 zona fasciculata, 206, 216, 218
 zona glomerulosa, 206, 216-217
 zona pellucida, 305, 307, 313
 zona reticularis, 206, 216, 218-219
 zone of calcification, 78, 80-81
 zone of hypertrophy, 63, 78, 80
 zone of ossification, 63, 78, 80-81
 zone of proliferation, 63, 78, 80

Slides

Slide 1 Lymph Node, 4
 Slide 1 Nuclear Morphology & Cell Size, 3
 Slide 1 Spinal Cord, 4, 90
 Slide 3 Toluidine Blue, 8-10
 Slide 2 Cells and Tissue: Size, Shape, Color, 5-7
 Slide 9 Golgi Stain, 10-11
 Slide 10 Iron Hematoxylin Stain, 12-13
 Slide 12 Feulgen Stain, 14
 Slide 16 Gut: Smooth muscle, 57-58
 Slide 16 Simple Epithelia, 18-20
 Slide 17 Stratified Epithelia, 21
 Slide 18 Transitional Epithelium, 287
 Slide 20 Pig Snout, 31-32, 64, 75-76, 83-84
 Slide 20 Pig Snout Embryo, 64, 75-76, 83-84
 Slide 21 Connective tissue H&E, 35
 Slide 22 Connective tissue Verhoeff, 35
 Slide 23 Connective tissue Azan, 35
 Slide 23 Tendon: Muscle insertion (Azan), 51
 Slide 24 Connective Tissue H&E, 33
 Slide 24 Mesentery, 38, 41, 102, 132-139, 162-163
 Slide 24 mesentery Lymph Node, 41, 162-163
 Slide 24 Mesentery nerves, 102
 Slide 24 Vessel: Smooth muscle, 57
 Slide 25 Connective Tissue Verhof, 33
 Slide 25 Mesentery (Verhof), 33, 134-135, 137-139
 Slide 26 Connective Tissue Azan, 33
 Slide 26 Mesentery (Azan), 42, 102-103, 134, 136-137
 Slide 26 Mesentery nerves (azan), 102-103
 Slide 29 Endochondral Bone Formation, 77-79
 Slide 29 Muscle Attachment, 37
 Slide 29 Tendon: Muscle insertion, 51
 Slide 30 Tendon: Muscle insertion, 50
 Slide 31 Liver (Trypan Blue), 256-257
 Slide 33 Blood Smear, 109, 112
 Slide 34 Bone Marrow Smear, 115
 Slide 36 Epiglottis (H&E), 67-68
 Slide 38 Epiglottis, 294-296
 Slide 39 Epiglottis (Verhof), 67-68, 296
 Slide 40 Intervetebral Disk: Fibrocartilage, 68
 Slide 43 Epiphysis - Cancellous and compact Bone, 69
 Slide 43 Skill - Cancellous and compact bone, 69-70

Slide 44 Ground bone, 73-74
 Slide 45 Decalcified bone, 72
 Slide 46 Endochondral Bone Formation, 79-82
 Slide 46 Intramembranous bone formation, 82
 Slide 47 Spinal Cord, 88-89, 91
 Slide 50 Dorsal Root Ganglion, 91-92
 Slide 51 Dorsal Root Ganglion (Azan), 93
 Slide 52 Peripheral Nerve, 99-101
 Slide 53 Smooth Muscle, 56
 Slide 54 Cardiac Muscle, 51-53
 Slide 55 Skeletal Muscle, 47-49
 Slide 56 Skeletal, Cardiac and Smooth Muscle (PTA stain), 49, 53
 Slide 57 Skeletal Muscle Teased, 50
 Slide 58 Cardiac Skeleton, 55, 155
 Slide 58 Cardiac Skeleton (PAS), 53, 55, 155
 Slide 58 Purkinje Fibers, 54, 153-154
 Slide 58 Purkinje fibers (PAS), 54
 Slide 59 Sympathetic Ganglion, 95
 Slide 61 Popliteal Artery and Vein, 140-141
 Slide 62 Popliteal Artery and Vein, 140-141
 Slide 63 Brachiocephalic Vein, 142-143
 Slide 63 Carotid Artery, 141-142
 Slide 65 Aorta, 143-145
 Slide 65 Vena Cava, 146
 Slide 66 Aorta (Verhof), 144-145
 Slide 66 Vena Cava (Verhof), 145-146
 Slide 67 Vein Valve, 146
 Slide 69 Pectinate Part of Right Atrium, 147
 Slide 69 Smooth part of Left Atrium, 148
 Slide 70 Left Ventricle, 149
 Slide 70 Right Ventricle, 149
 Slide 71 Coronary Artery, 150
 Slide 71 Tricuspid Valve and Coronary Artery, 150
 Slide 72 Coronary Artery (Verhof), 150
 Slide 73 Aortic Valve, 151-152
 Slide 74 Cardiac Skeleton, 152
 Slide 74 Purkinje Fibers, 56, 152-153
 Slide 76 Lymph Node, 164-166
 Slide 78 Reticular fibers, 34
 Slide 79 Thymus, 168-171
 Slide 81 Palatine Tonsil, 172
 Slide 84 Spleen, 176-178
 Slide 85 Spleen, 173-175
 Slide 86 Scalp, 184-187
 Slide 87 Scalp, 188
 Slide 88 Hair Follicle, 186
 Slide 88 thin skin, 189
 Slide 90 Thin Skin, 26, 189
 Slide 91 Thick Skin, 27, 103-105, 190-192
 Slide 94 Parotid Gland, 199-201
 Slide 95 Submandibular Gland, 201-203
 Slide 96 Sublingual Gland, 203-204
 Slide 109 Esophagus, 26, 96-97, 230-232
 Slide 110 Trachea, 298
 Slide 119 Simple columnar epithelium, 23-24
 Slide 120 Simple columnar epithelium, 24
 Slide 123 Colon, 97-98, 243-245
 Slide 125 Liver (6 mos. Fetus), 257-258

INDEX

Slide 126 Liver, 250-252
 Slide 127 Liver (Azan), 253-255
 Slide 128 Liver (PAS), 255-256
 Slide 130 Gall Bladder, 258-259
 Slide 131 Pancreas, 195-197, 220
 Slide 132 Pancreas (Azan), 198
 Slide 133 Pancreas (Aldehyde Fuchsin), 198, 221-222
 Slide 134 Nasal Conchae and Palate, 293
 Slide 134 Palate, 293-294
 Slide 135 Larynx, 25, 297
 Slide 136 Trachea, 25, 65-66, 298-299
 Slide 136 Trachea, Hyaline Cartilage, 65-66
 Slide 137 Lung (fetal), 304
 Slide 139 Lung, 303
 Slide 140 Fetal Kidney, 267-269
 Slide 141 Kidney, 270-277
 Slide 141 Simple epithelium, 23
 Slide 142 Kidney, 278-281
 Slide 142 Kidney (Azan), 278-281
 Slide 143 Kidney, 281-282
 Slide 146 Ureter, 283-284
 Slide 147 Bladder, 285
 Slide 149 Pituitary Gland, 208-210
 Slide 150 Pituitary Gland (Azan), 210-212
 Slide 151 Thyroid Gland, 213-214
 Slide 154 Parathyroid Gland, 214-215
 Slide 155 Adrenal Cortex, 218
 Slide 155 Adrenal Gland, 215-219
 Slide 155 Adrenal Medulla, 216, 219
 Slide 160 Ovary, 311-312
 Slide 165 Uterus (proliferative), 317-318
 Slide 166 Uterus (late secretory), 319
 Slide 167 Uterus (menstrual), 320-321
 Slide 170 Uterus (menopausal), 321
 Slide 171 Fallopian Tube, 322-323
 Slide 172 Cervix, 324
 Slide 173 Vagina, 325
 Slide 174 Mammary Gland, 325-327
 Slide 175 Placenta, 328
 Slide 178 Testis (adult), 333-335
 Slide 178 Testis (neonate), 332-333
 Slide 181 Vas Deferens, 336-337
 Slide 182 Seminal Vesicle, 338-339
 Slide 183 Prostate, 339-340
 Slide 184 Penis, 340-341
 Slide 185 Epididymis, 336
 Slide 207 Cervix, 324
 Slide 211 Pancreas, 221
 Slide 214 Urinary Bladder, 287
 Slide 218 Mammary Gland, 327
 Slide 224 Uterine Tube, 323
 Slide 226 Eye, 352
 Slide 227A Eye, 348-350
 Slide 227B Eye, 353
 Slide 229 Eye, 351-352
 Slide 230 Ear, 356-358
 Slide 231 Eyelid, 354-355
 Slide 245 Heart Purkinje Fibers, 154

SAMPLE