



DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



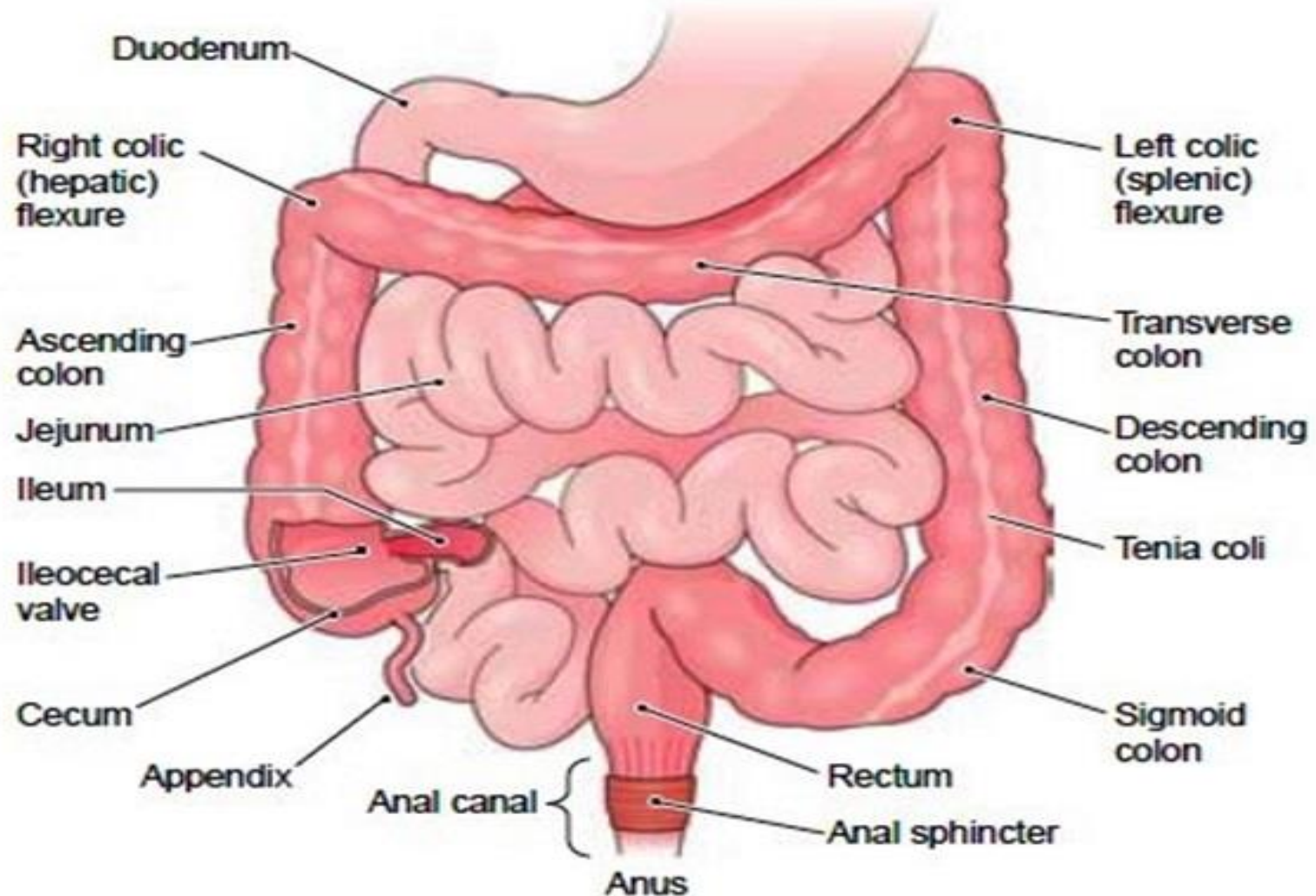
HISTOLOGY

Semester 2, Year 2 •

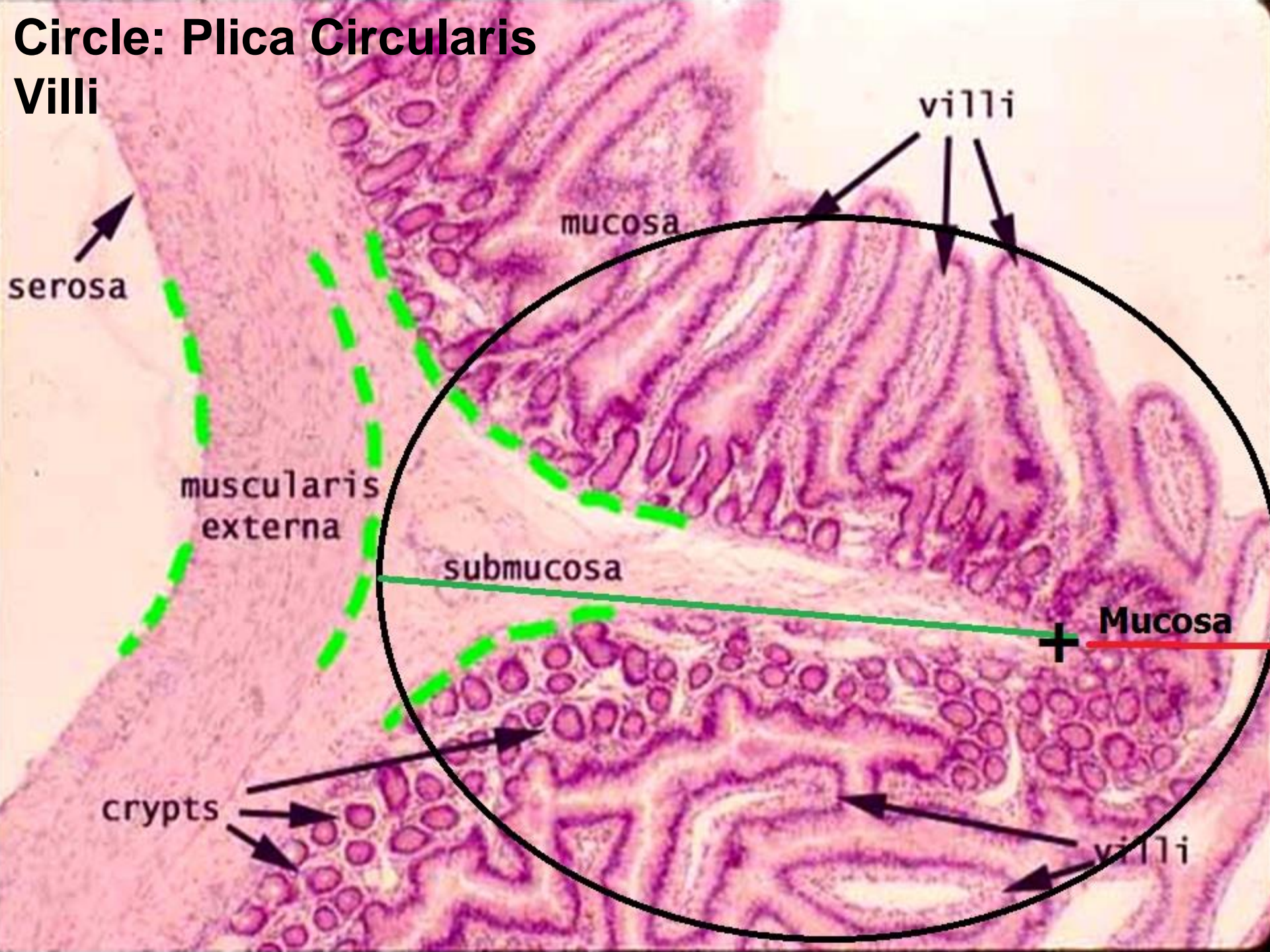
Dr . Amira Osman

Associate professor of Human histology & Cell Biology

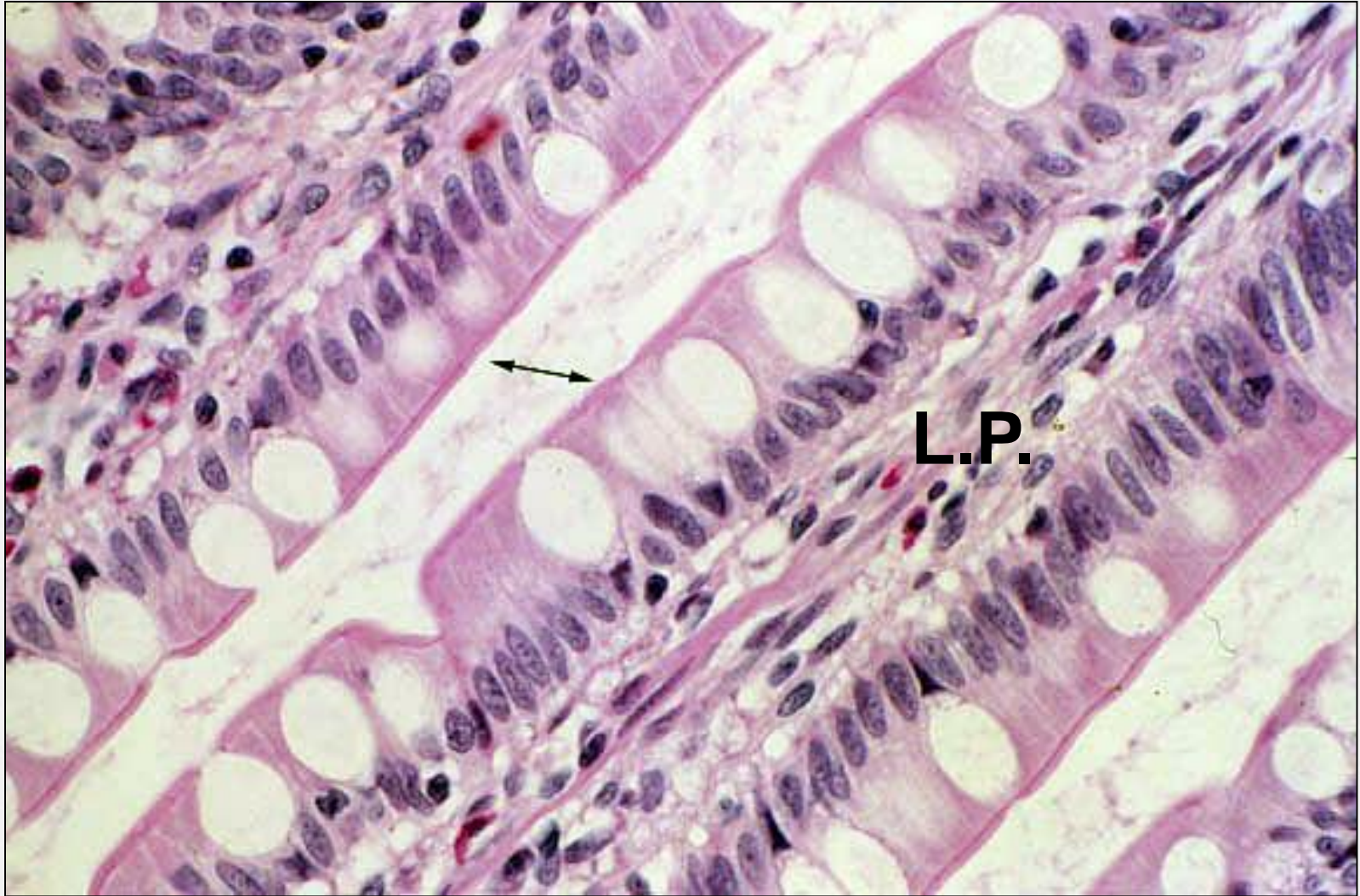
Small Intestine



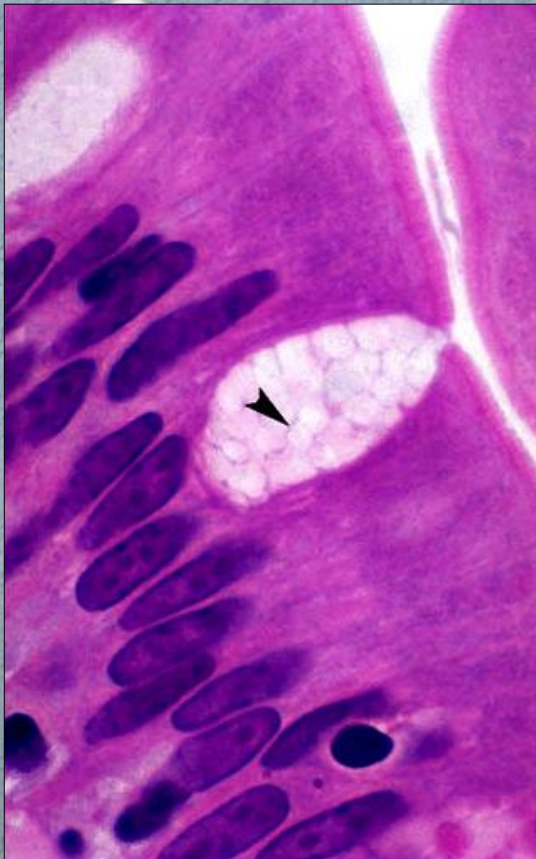
Circle: Plica Circularis Villi



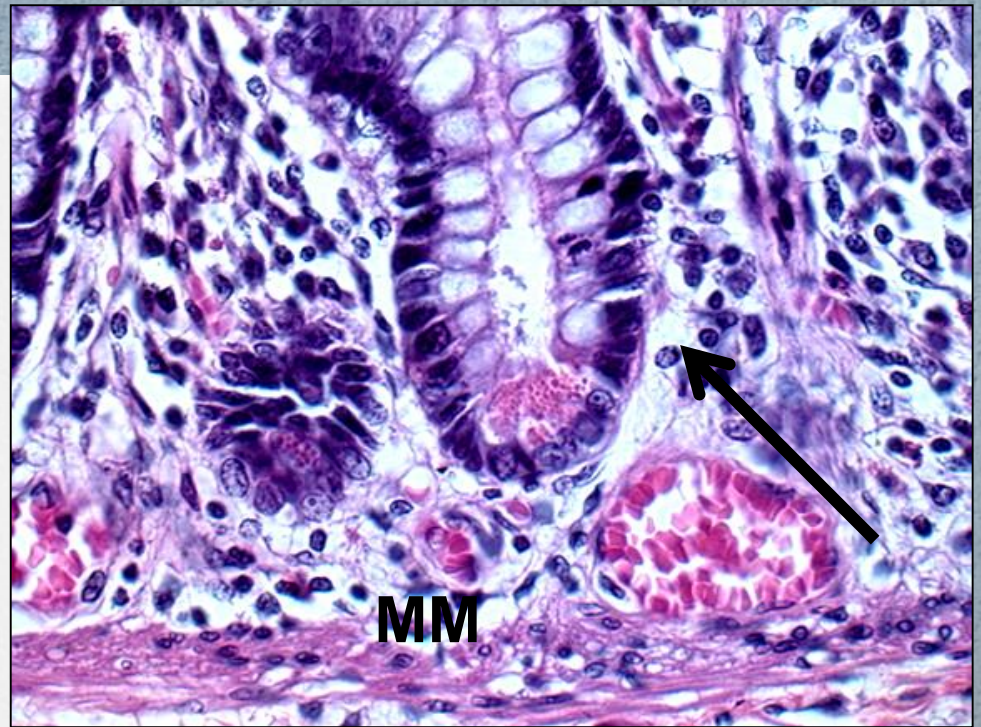
Intestinal Villus: Core of lamina propria (L.P.) covered with epithelium



Brush Border (arrow)



Goblet Cells
(appear vacuolated in H&E-stained sections)



Paneth Cells (Arrows)

Only at the *Base* of the crypts

Apical acidophilic Zymogen Granules

Secrete Lysozyme (Antibacterial).



Duodenum

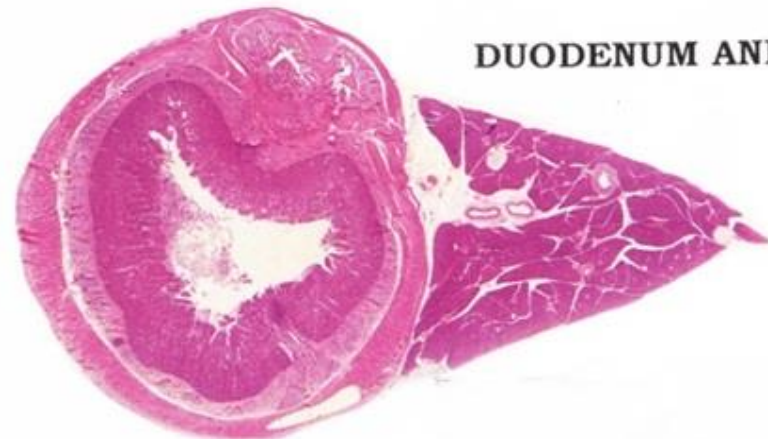
Duodenum

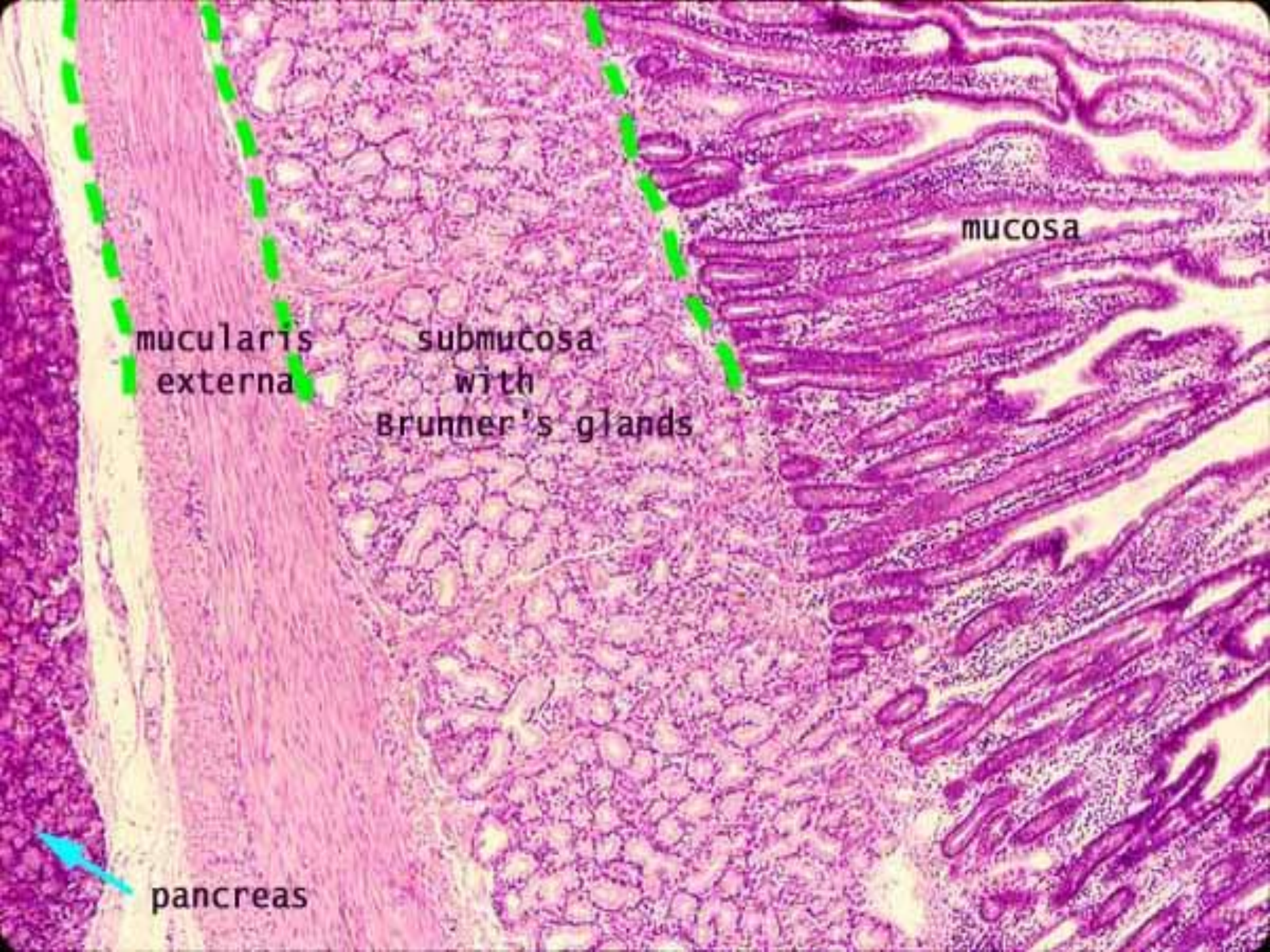


V: Villi

G: Brunner's Glands

Compound Slide:





mucosa

muscularis
externa

submucosa
with
Brunner's glands

pancreas

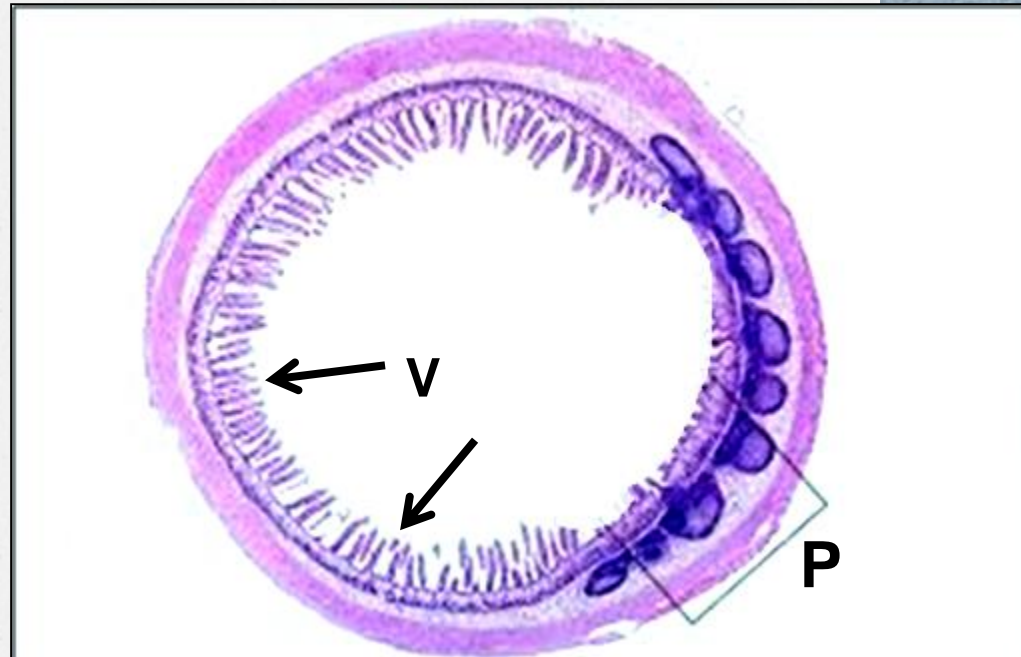
Ileum

Ileum

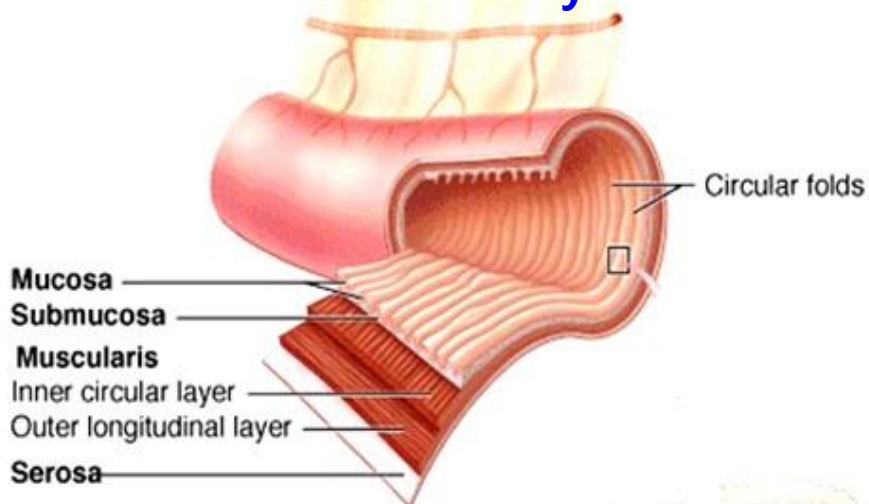
V:villi

P:Peyer's patches.

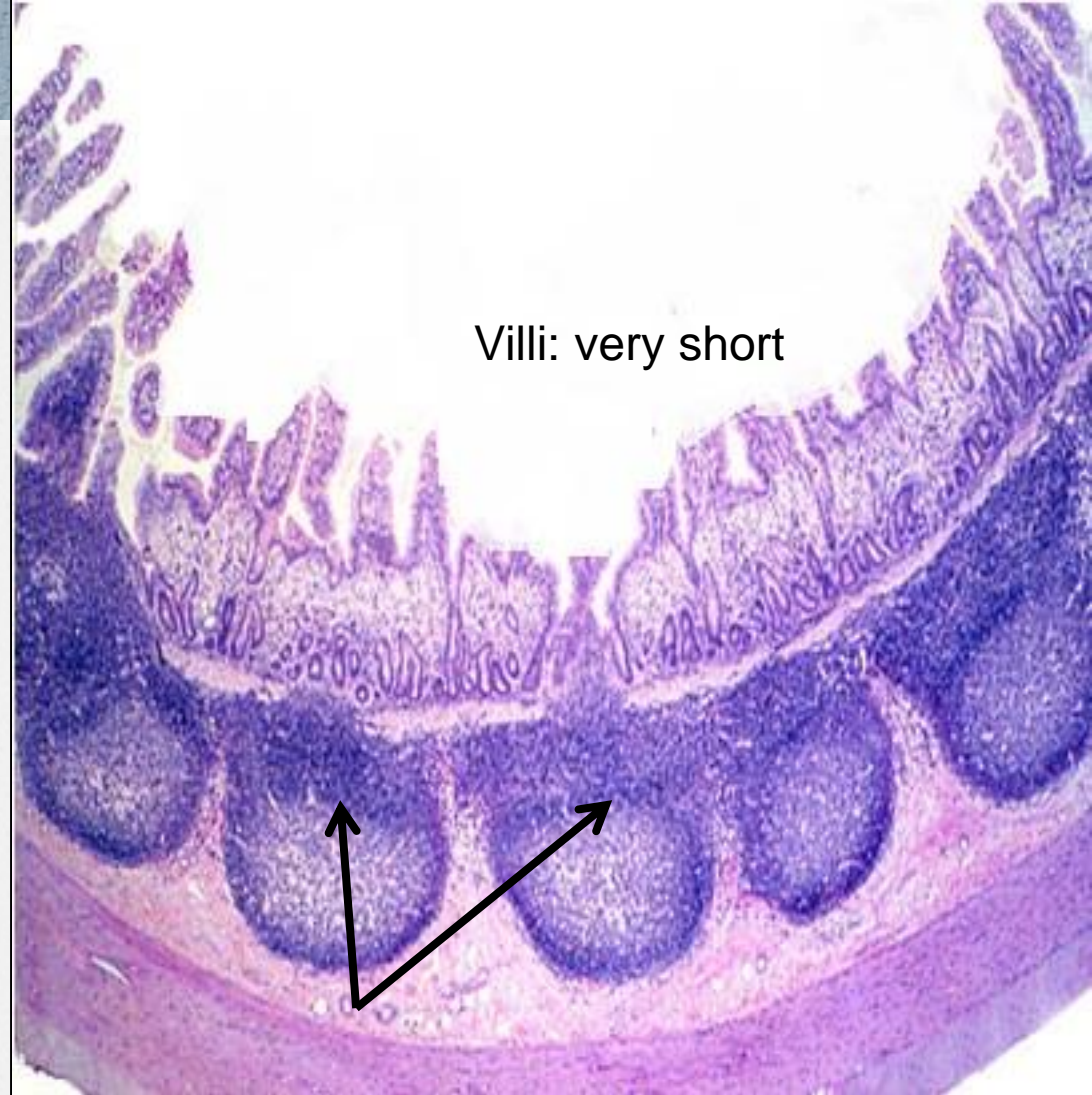
Present **ONLY** at the
anti-mesenteric border.



Mesentry

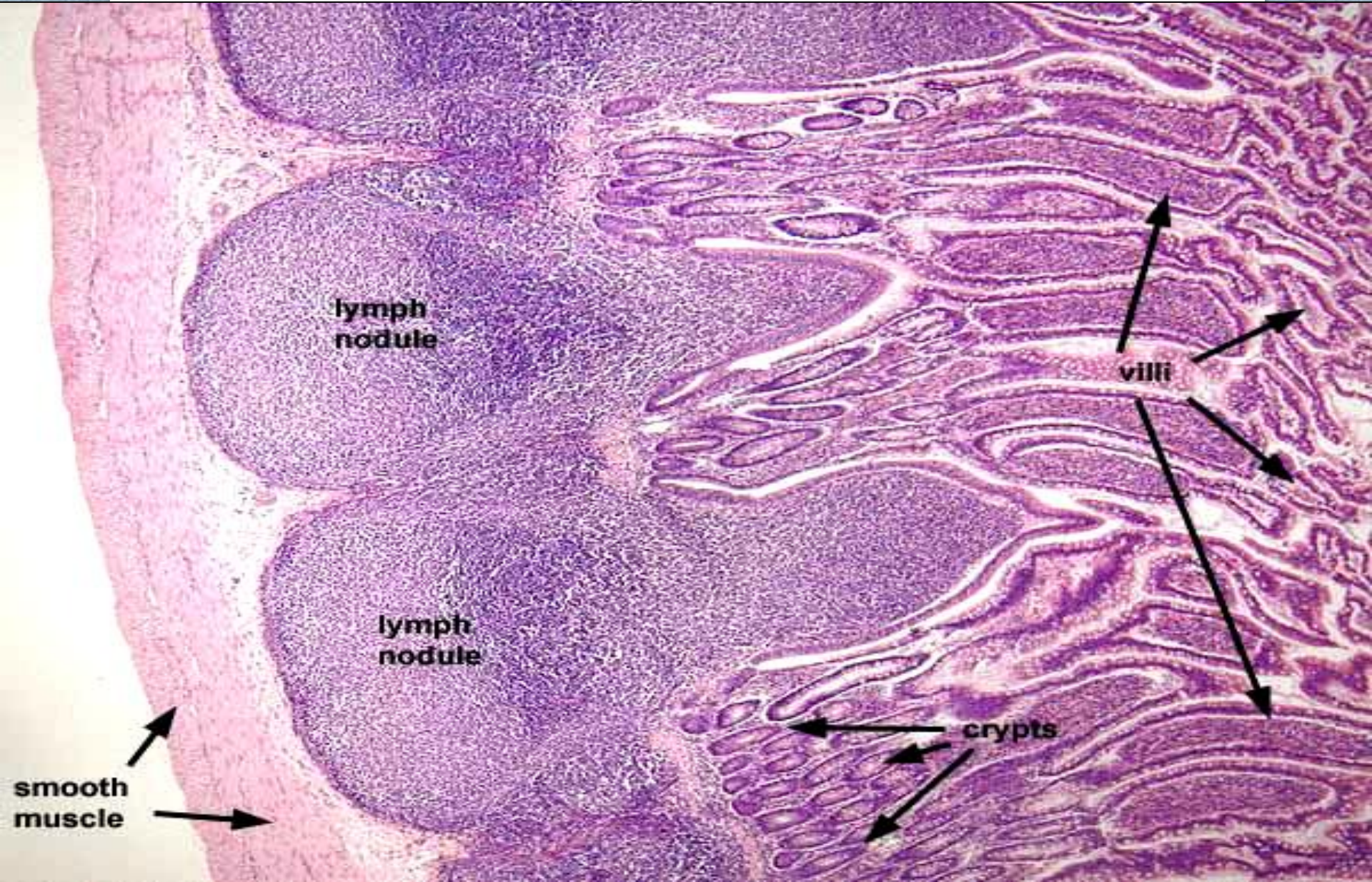


Peyer's Patches

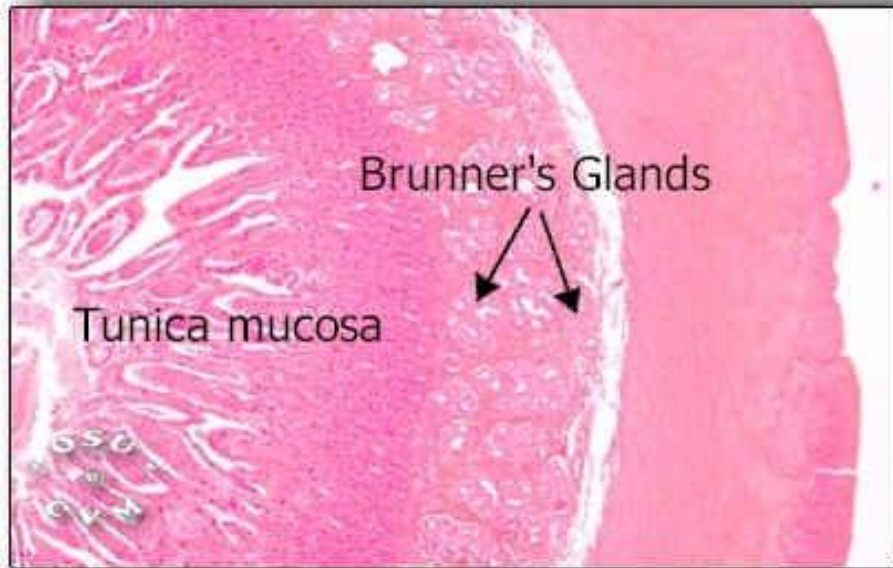


The **villi** over Peyer's patches are ***short or absent***.

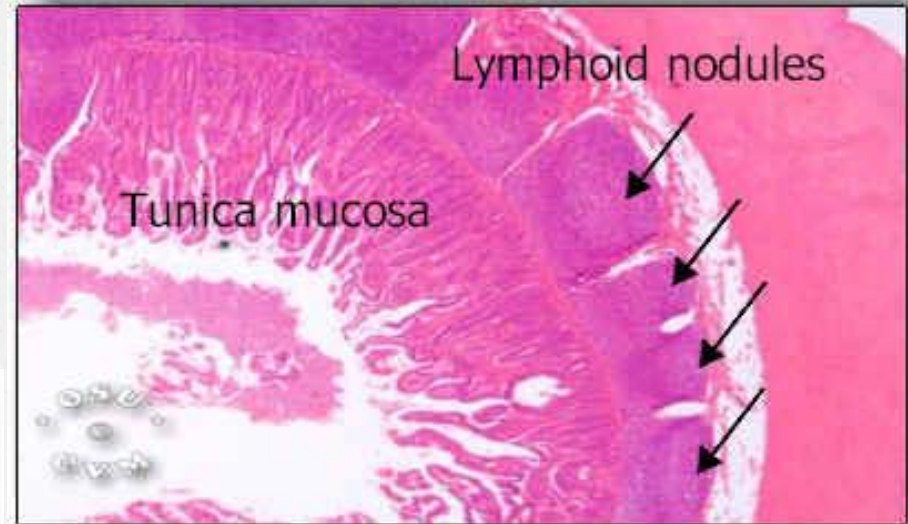
Peyer's Patches may penetrate the muscularis mucosa & reach the lamina propria of the mucosa.



Duodenum



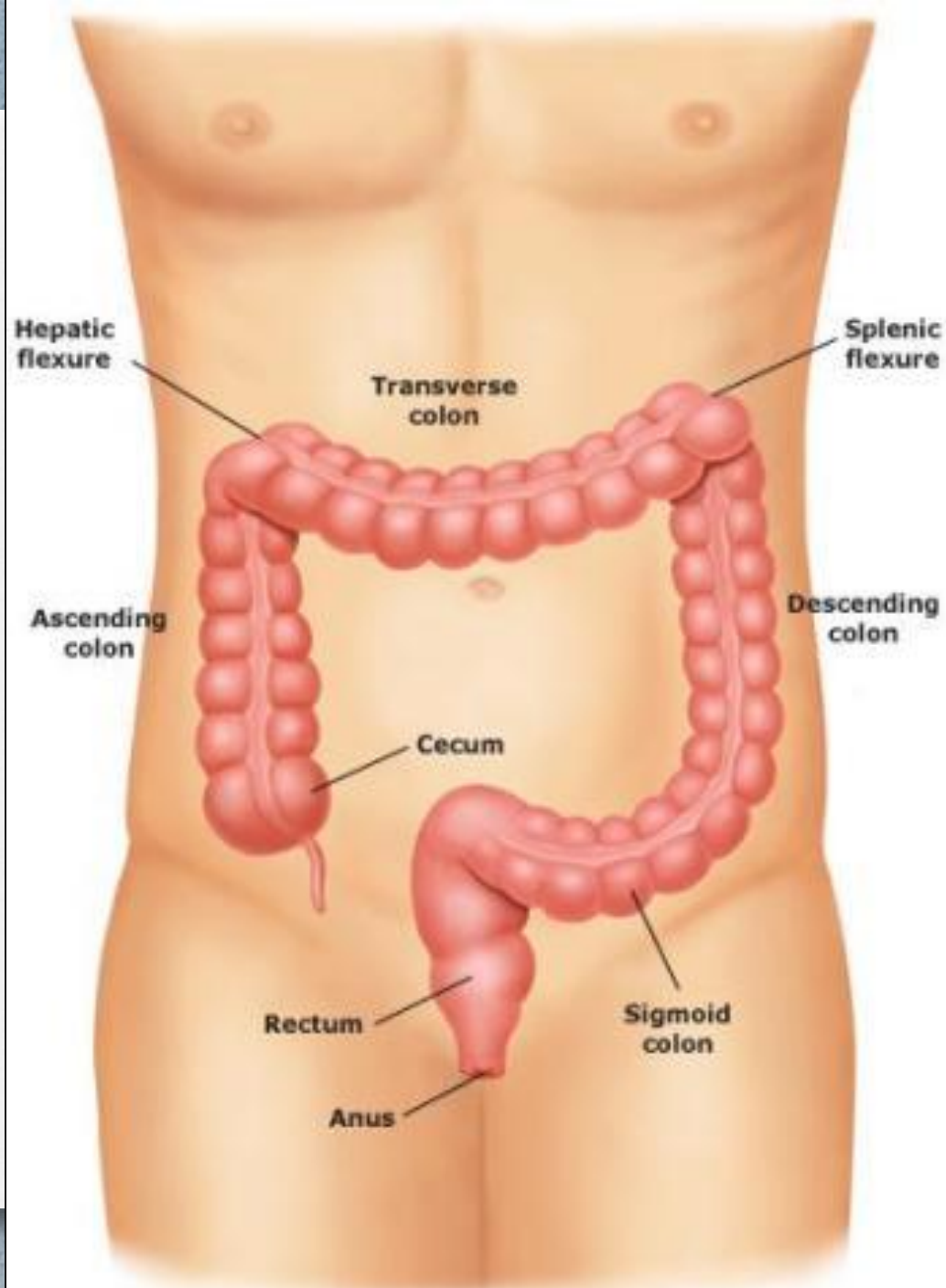
Ileum



Jejunum



Large Intestine



- **No Villi**
- Deep wide crypts
- Numerous **goblet** cells

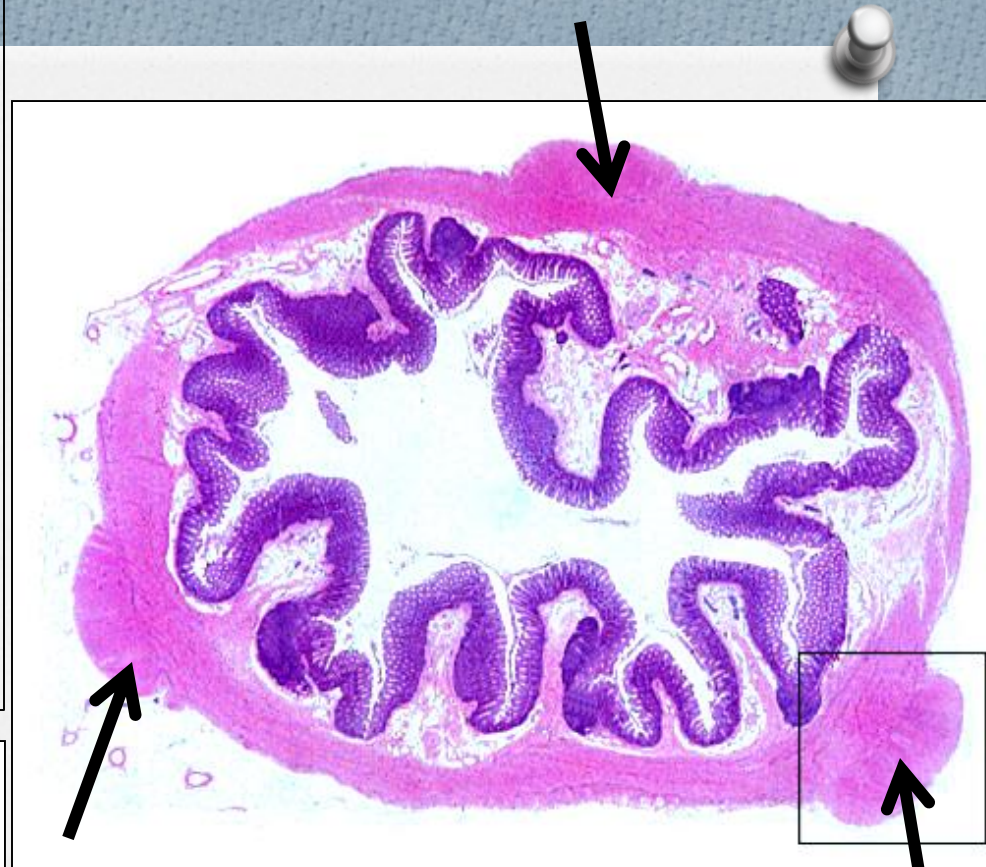
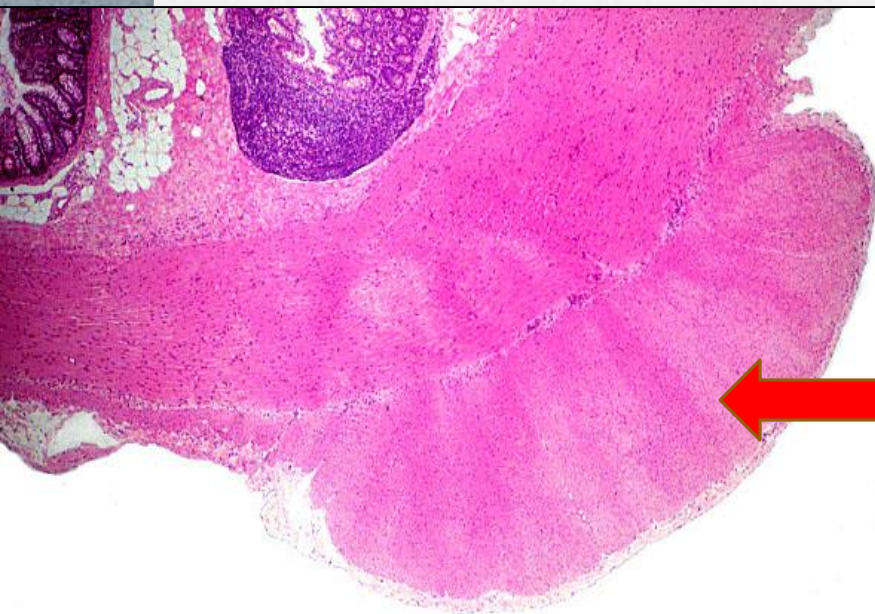


2. Submucosa:

No glands.

3. Musculosa:

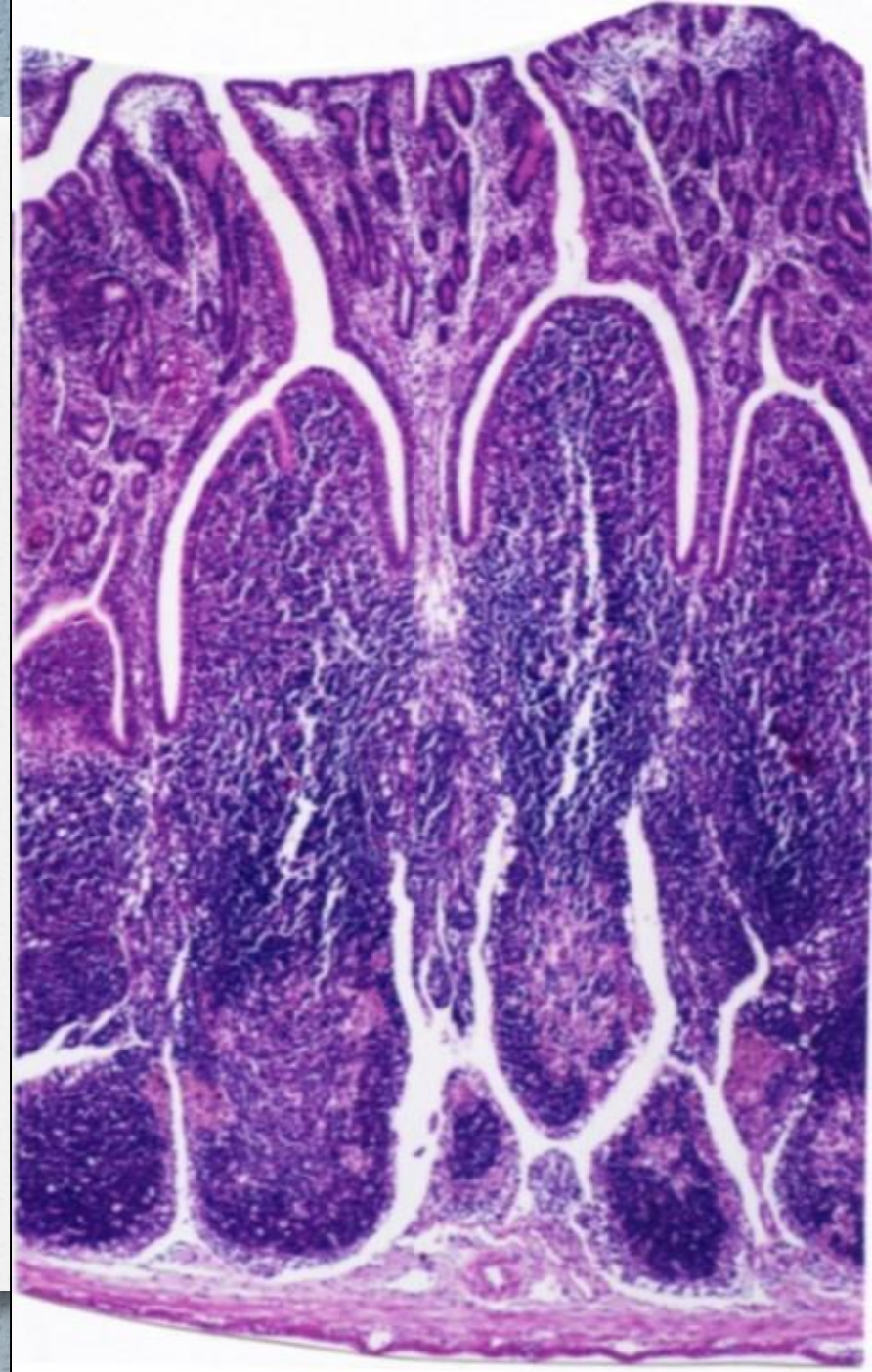
IC, OL → The outer longitudinal layer is not continuous but present in **3 bundles or bands** called Taenia Coli.



3 bands of Taenia
Coli

Appendix of rabbit

Inverted y-shaped crypts

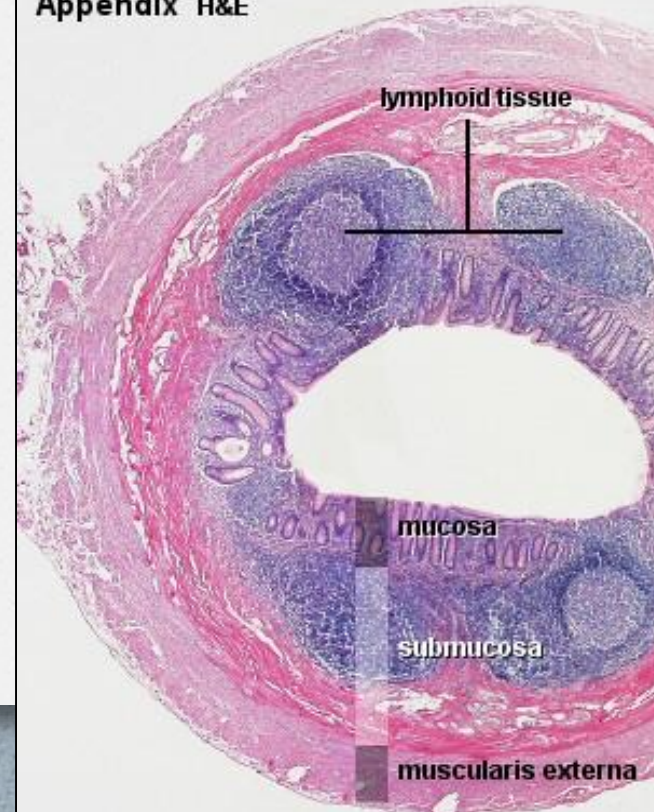


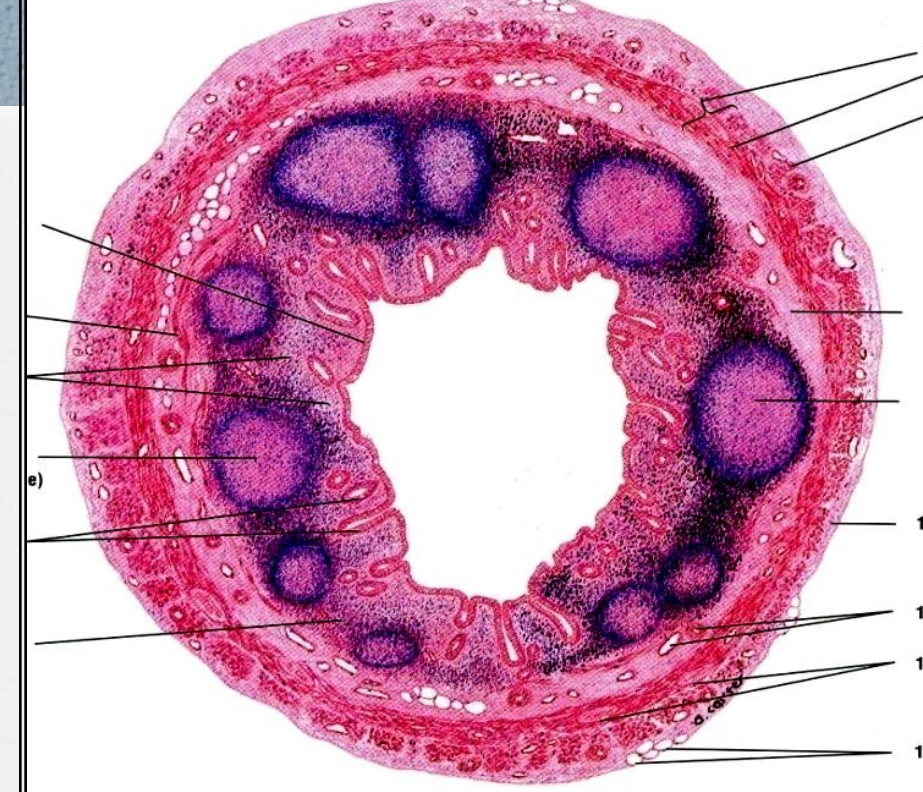
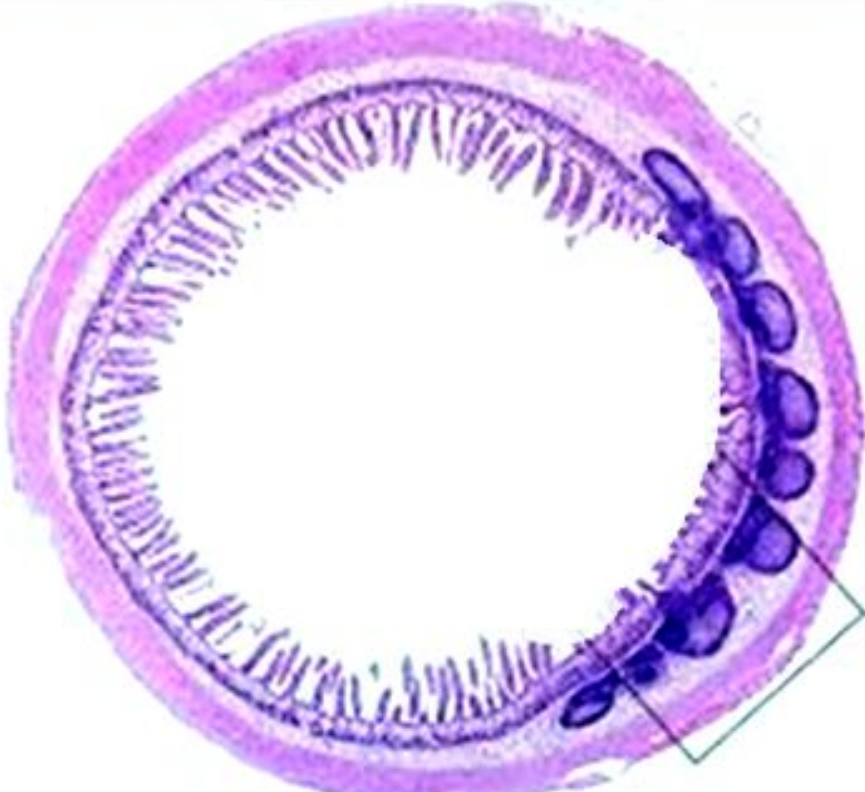
- **2. Submucosa: rich in lymphatic nodules.**
- **3. Musculosa: thin IC, OL (NO Taenia coli).**
- **4. Serosa: C.T, mesothelium. (NO Appendicis epiploicae).**

Extensive accumulation of lymphatic nodules.



Appendix H&E





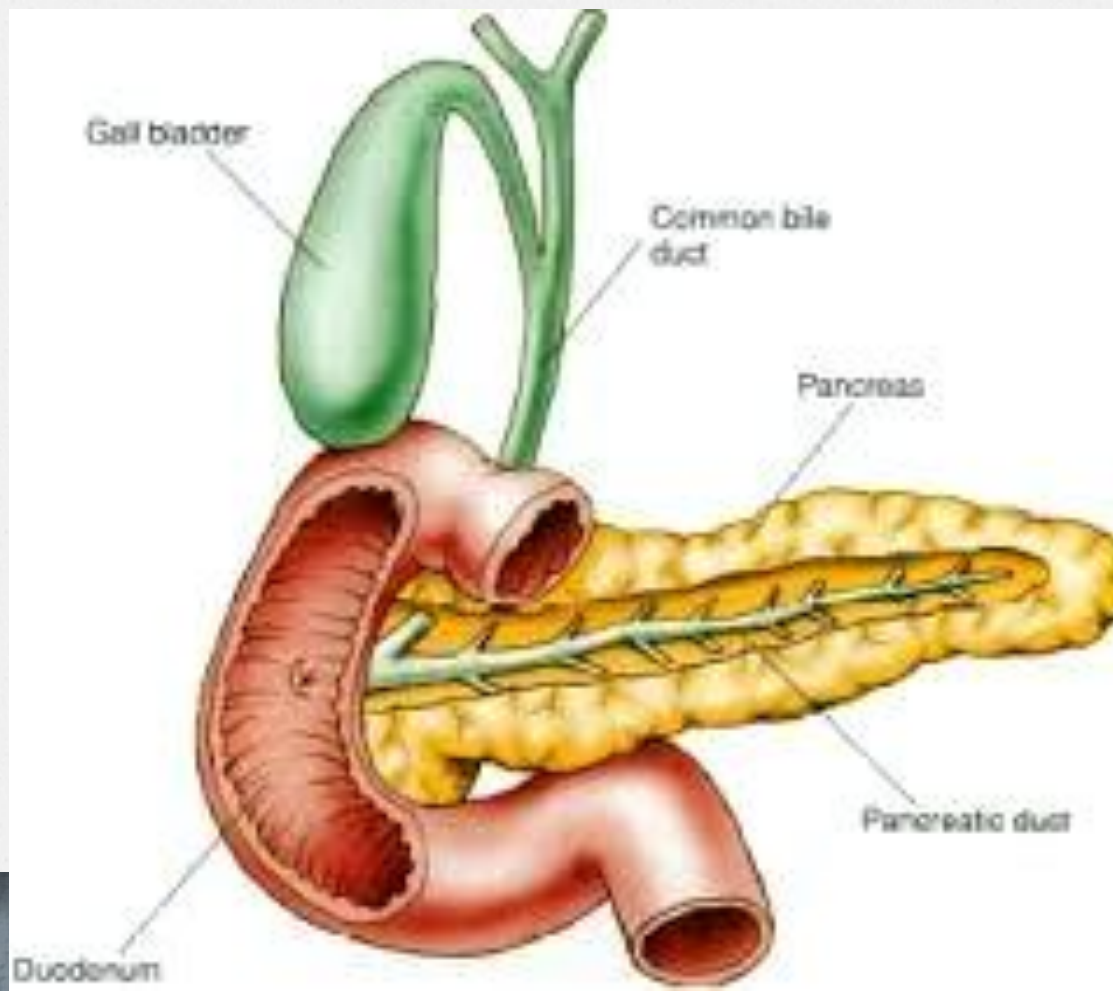
Ileum

Villi + Crypts.
Lymphatic Nodules:
Only on the ***anti—
mesenteric border***

Appendix

NO Villi. Crypts ONLY.
Lymphatic Nodules: ***All
around***

Pancreas

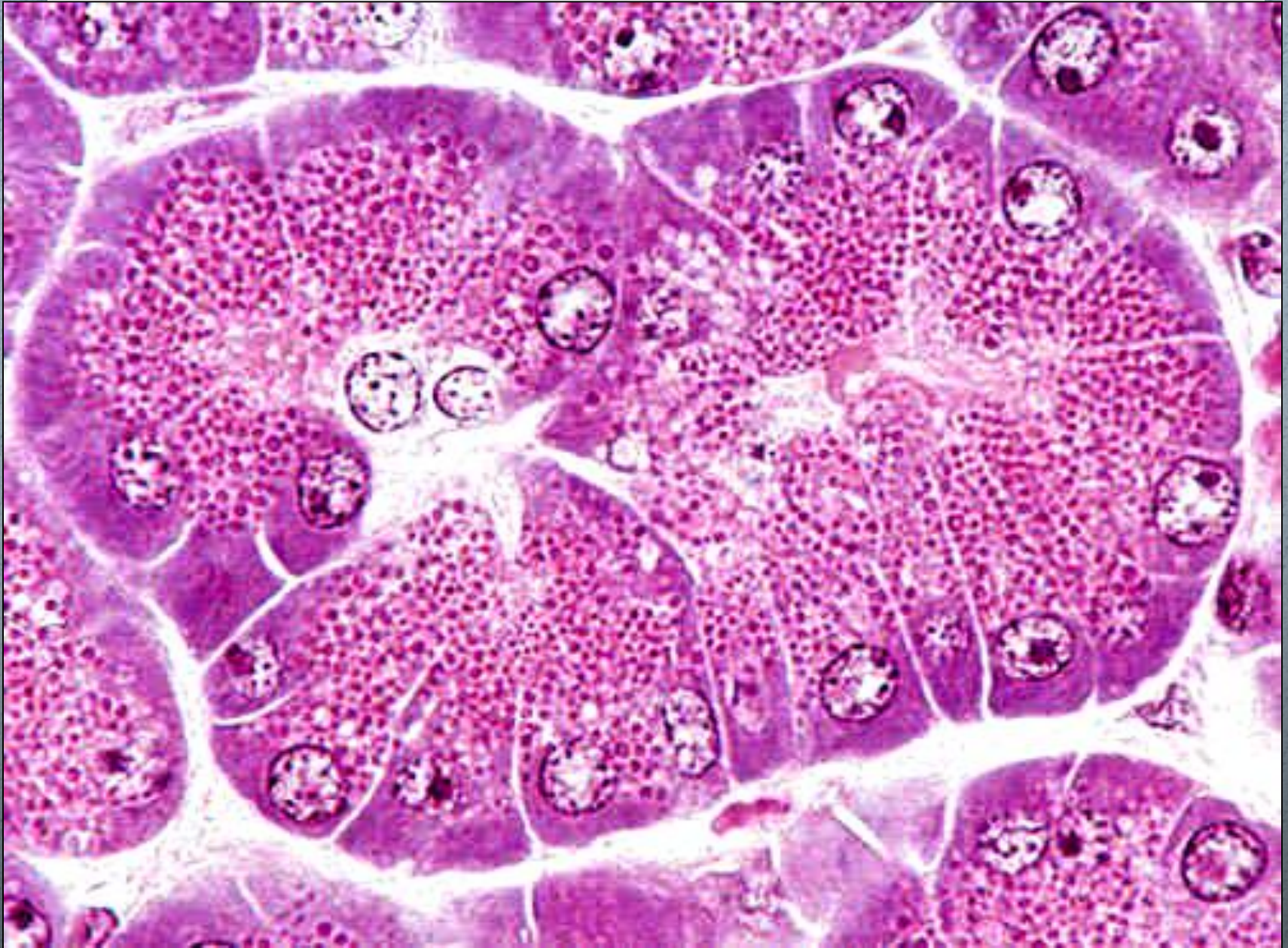


Stroma of Pancreas

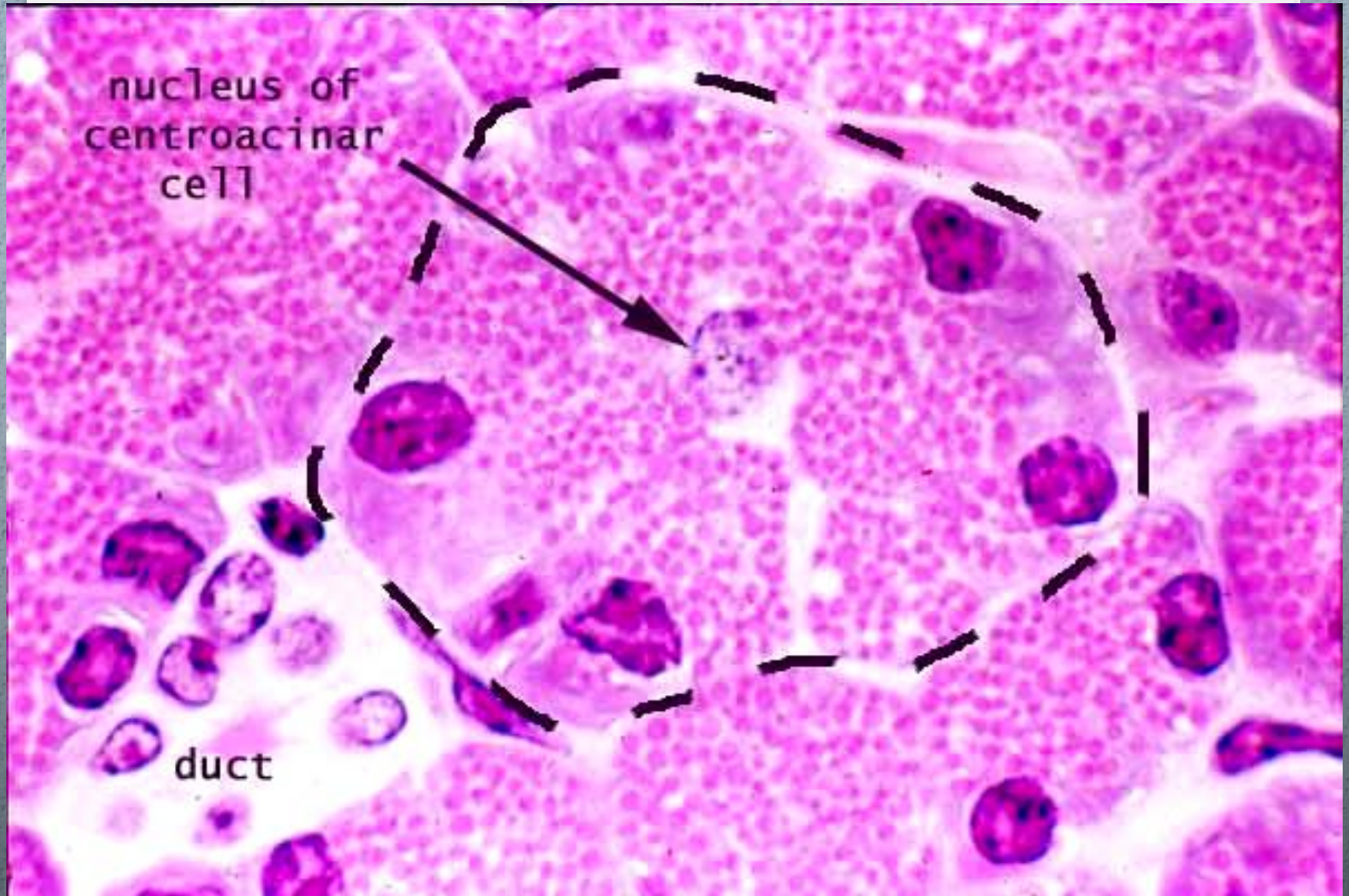


Capsule: Thin. **Trabeculae:** Thin, delicate, divide the gland into ill-distinct lobes and lobules + **Reticular C.T. (Ag)**

Pancreatic acini: basal basophilia & apical acidophilic Zymogen granules

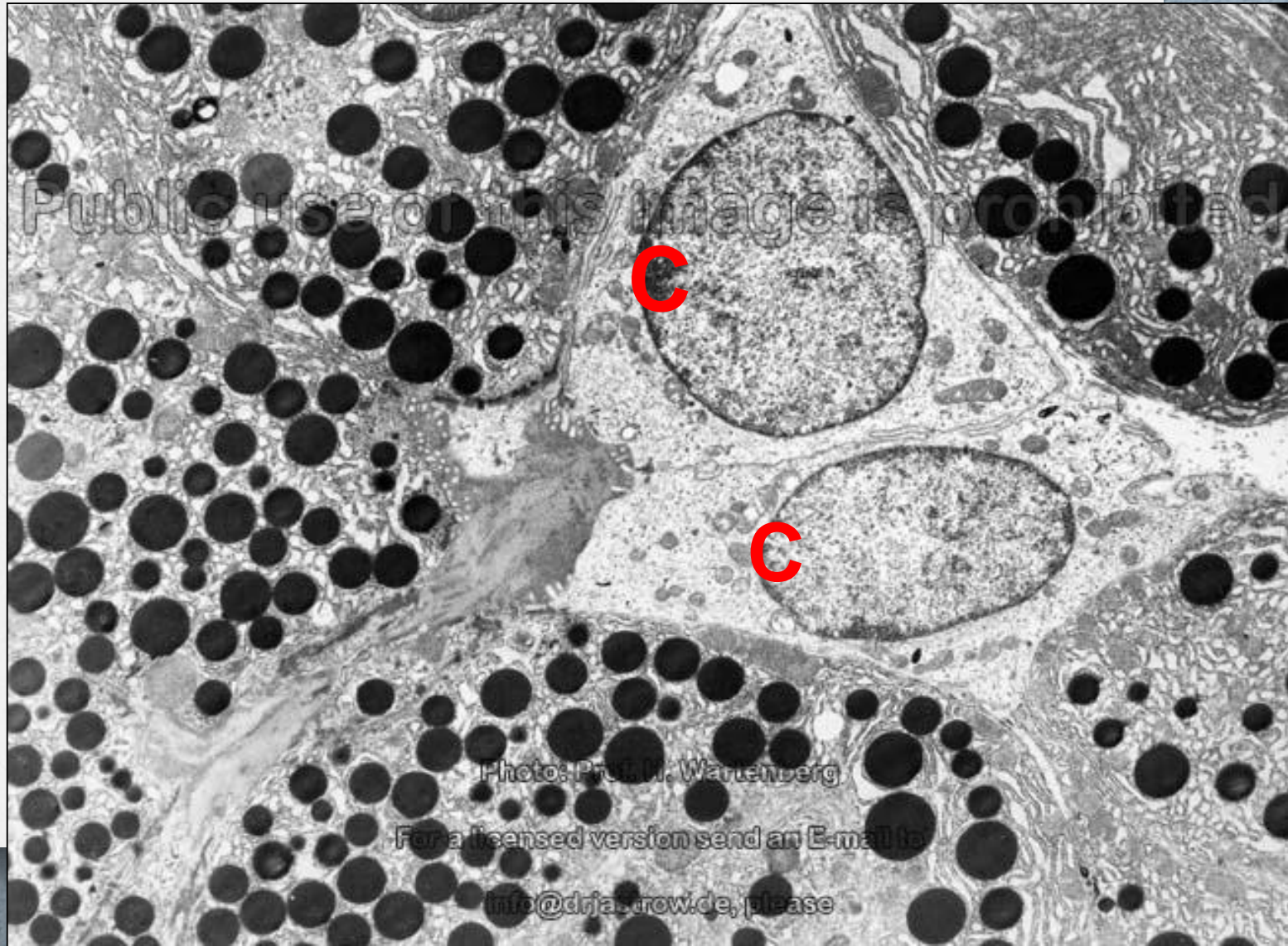


Centroacinar Cells



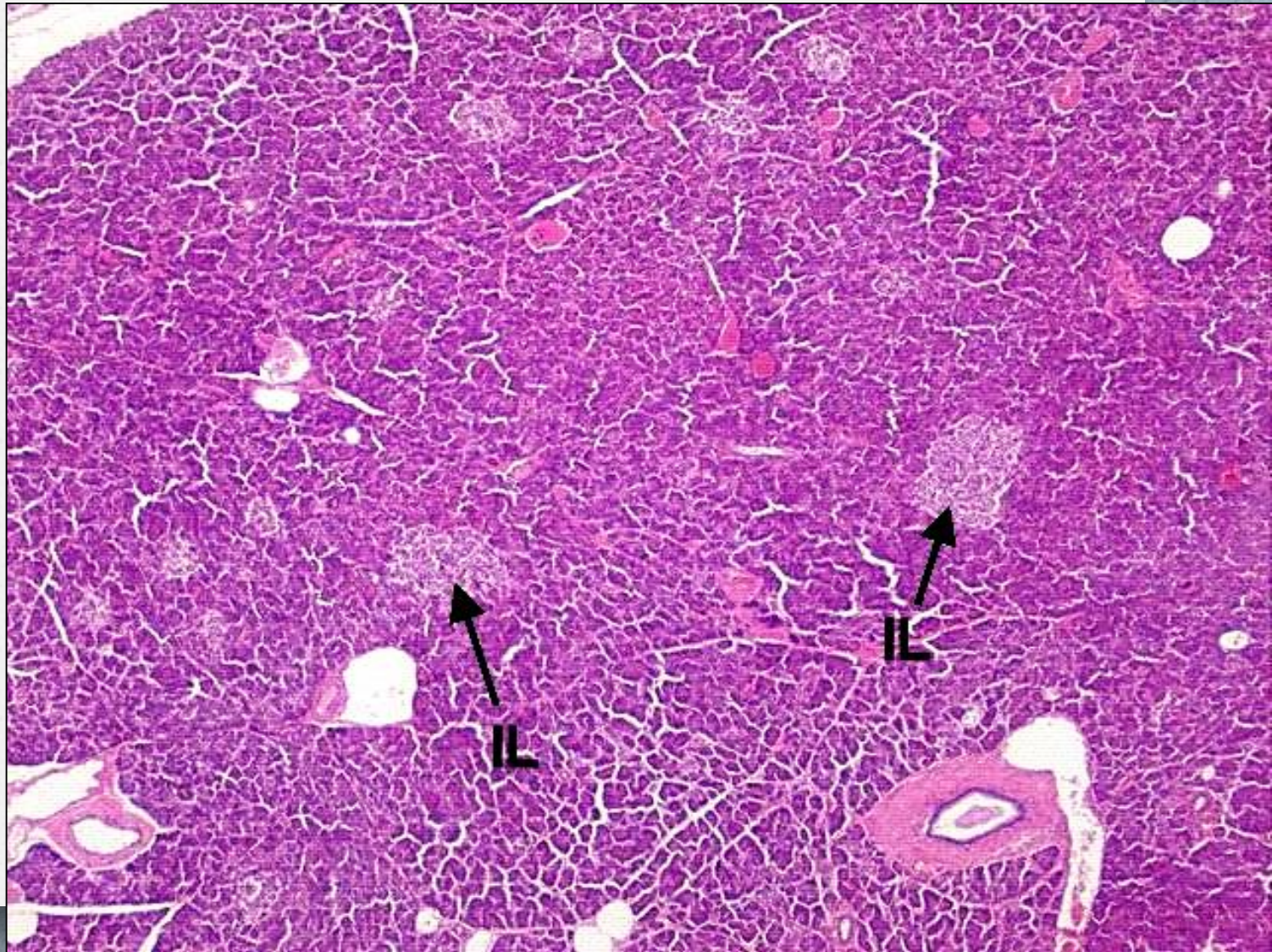
E.M. Picture: at low mag. Showing Pancreatic Acinus with a central lumen enclosing 2 nuclei of centroacinar cells (C) (Pale-stained)

Describe the histological structure of ONE pancreatic acinar cell at the ultra structural (E.M) level.

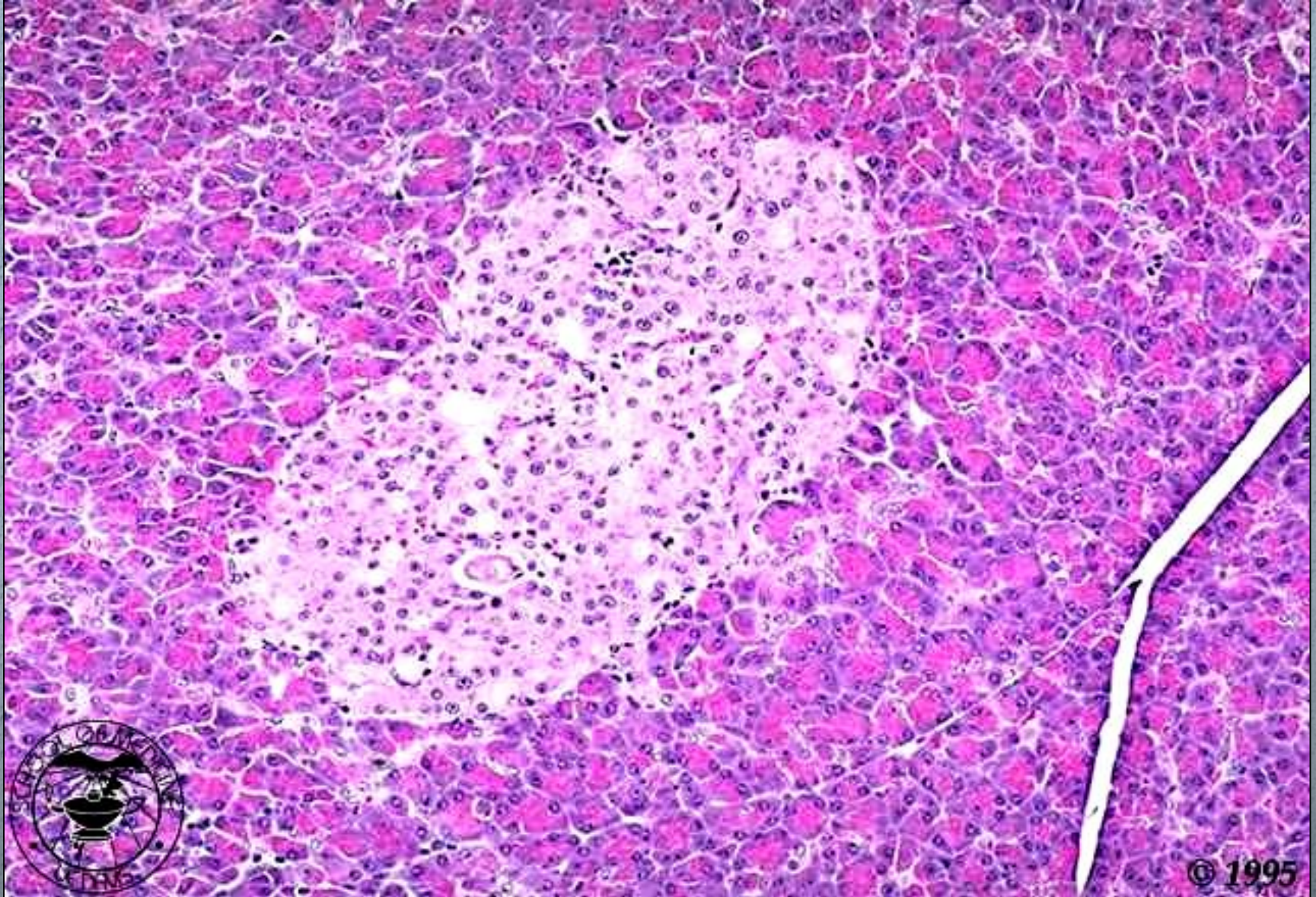


(II) Endocrine Portion: Islets of Langerhans

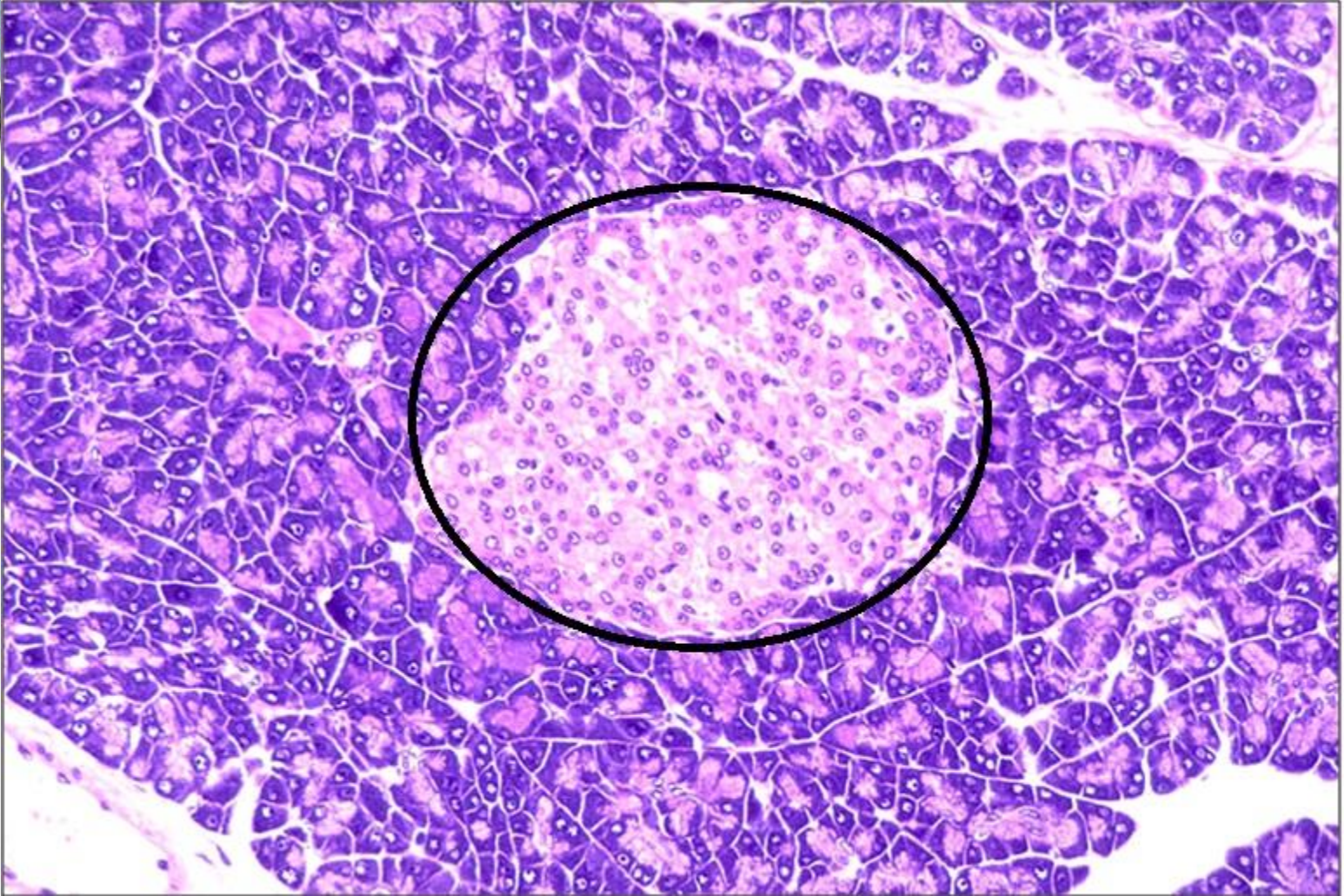
Scattered pale-staining clusters of cells (IL), among the darkly-stained pancreatic acini.



Secretory cells are surrounded by fenestrated blood capillaries.



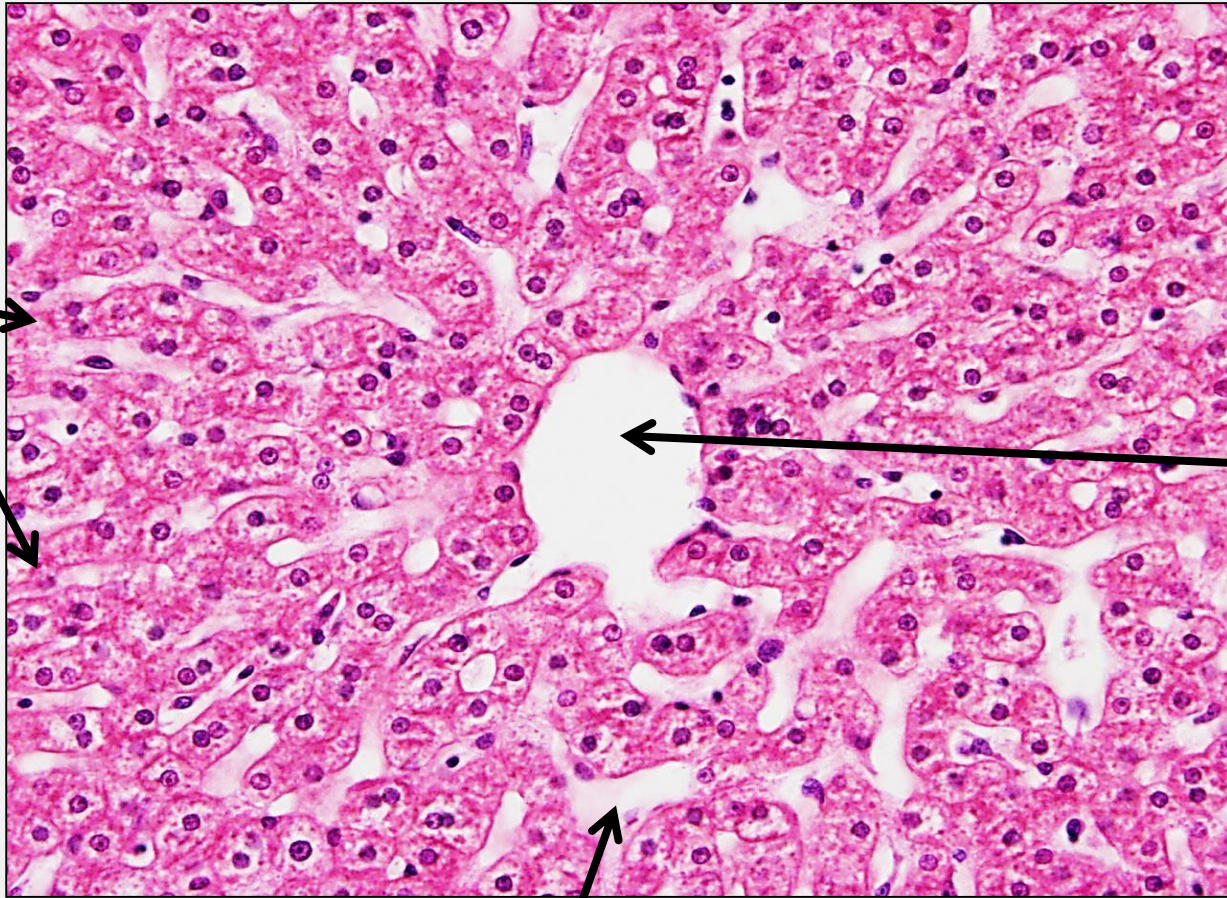
- List the **3 principal (major) cells** constituting the islets of Langerhans.
(Beta – Alpha and Delta cells).



How are the secretory cells of the islets supported?

Each islet is surrounded by reticular fibers, which enter the substance of the islet to support the cells and the fenestrated blood capillaries in-between.

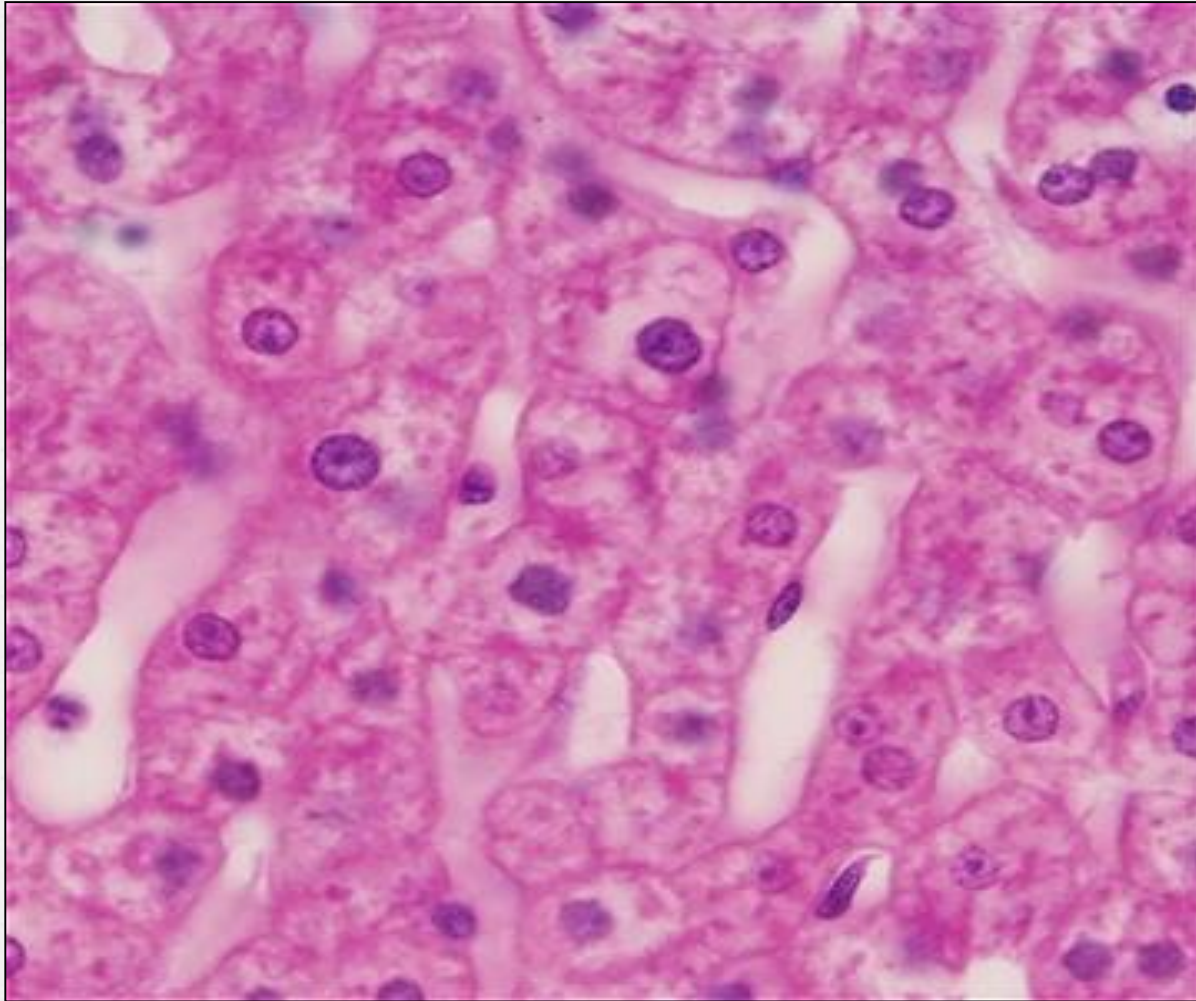
Liver



**Cords of
liver cells**

Central vein

Liver sinusoids



Hepatocytes