

Histology lab 2

Git module

Esophagus

The muscularis externa layer in the top third of the oesophagus contains skeletal muscle, in the middle, it is a mixture of smooth and skeletal muscle, and in the bottom third it is entirely smooth

Stratified squamous epithelium non-keratinised (key to know the esophagus)

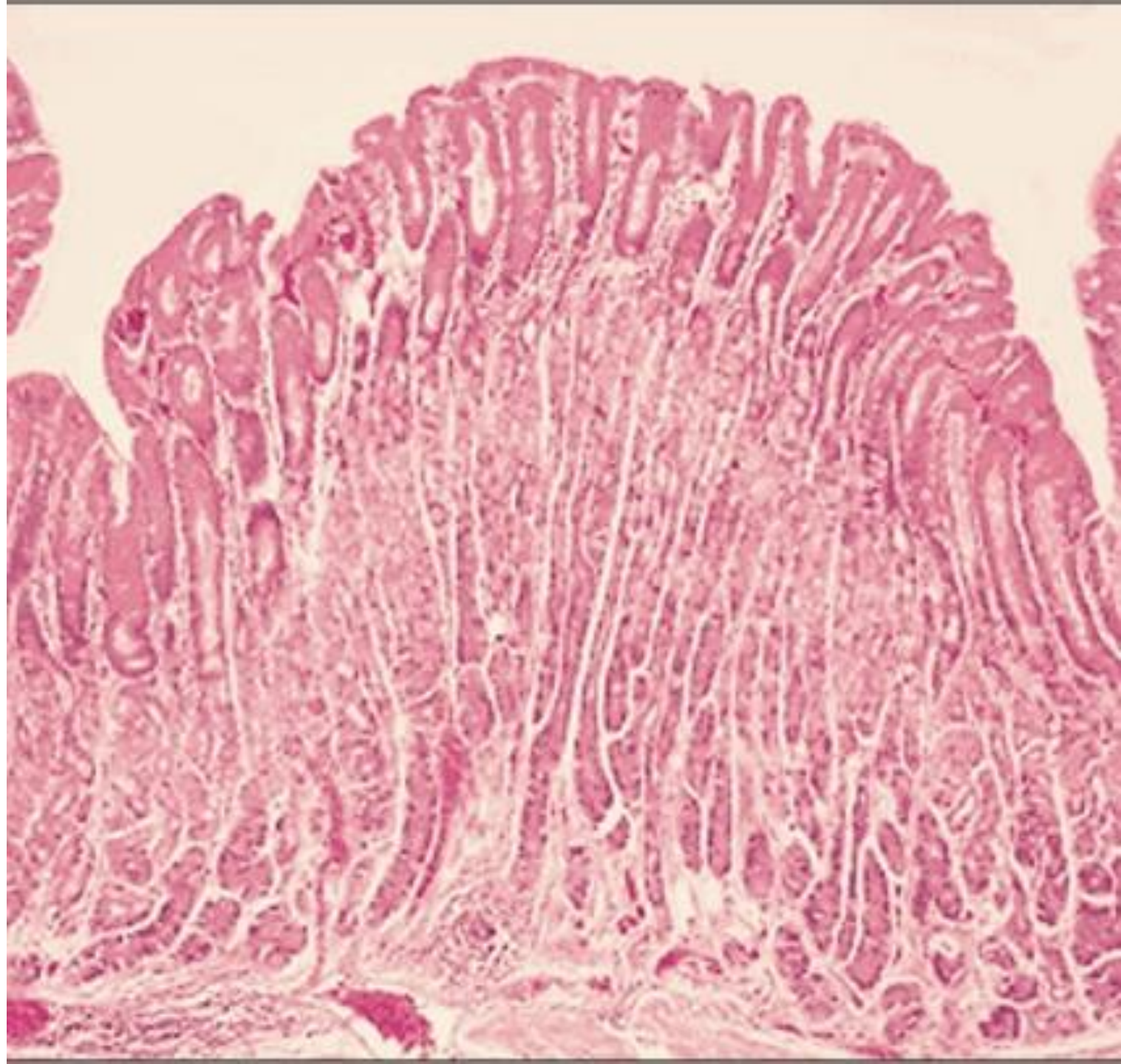
Esophageal glands (mucus secreting glands)

2 layers of muscles :
Outer longitudinal layer
Inner circular layer



Stomach

- 1- gastric rugae
- 2- simple tubular glands
- 3- the fundus part of the stomach

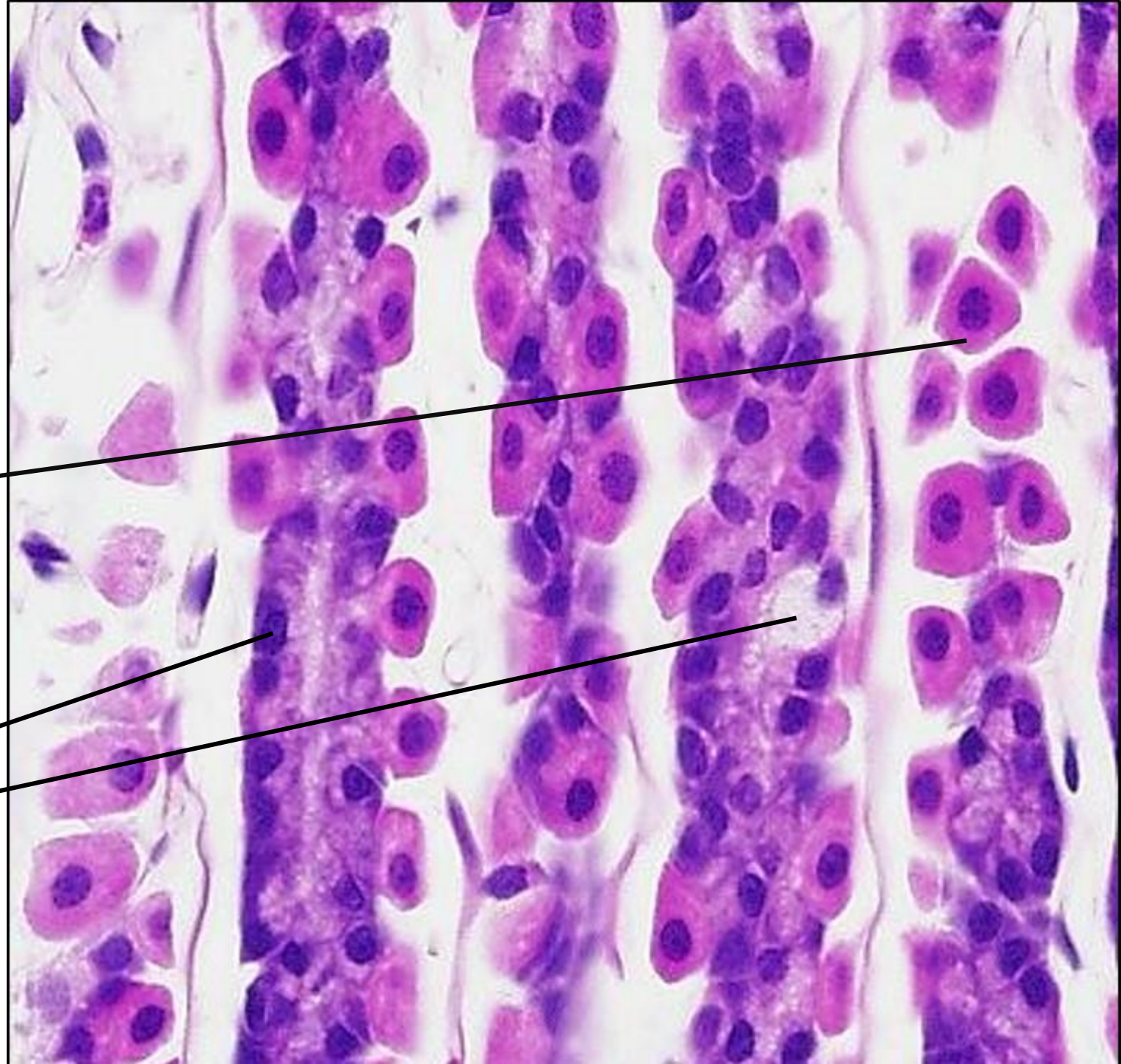


Gastric glands

- Parietal cells : ↑ mitochondria, ↑SER , secretes HCl

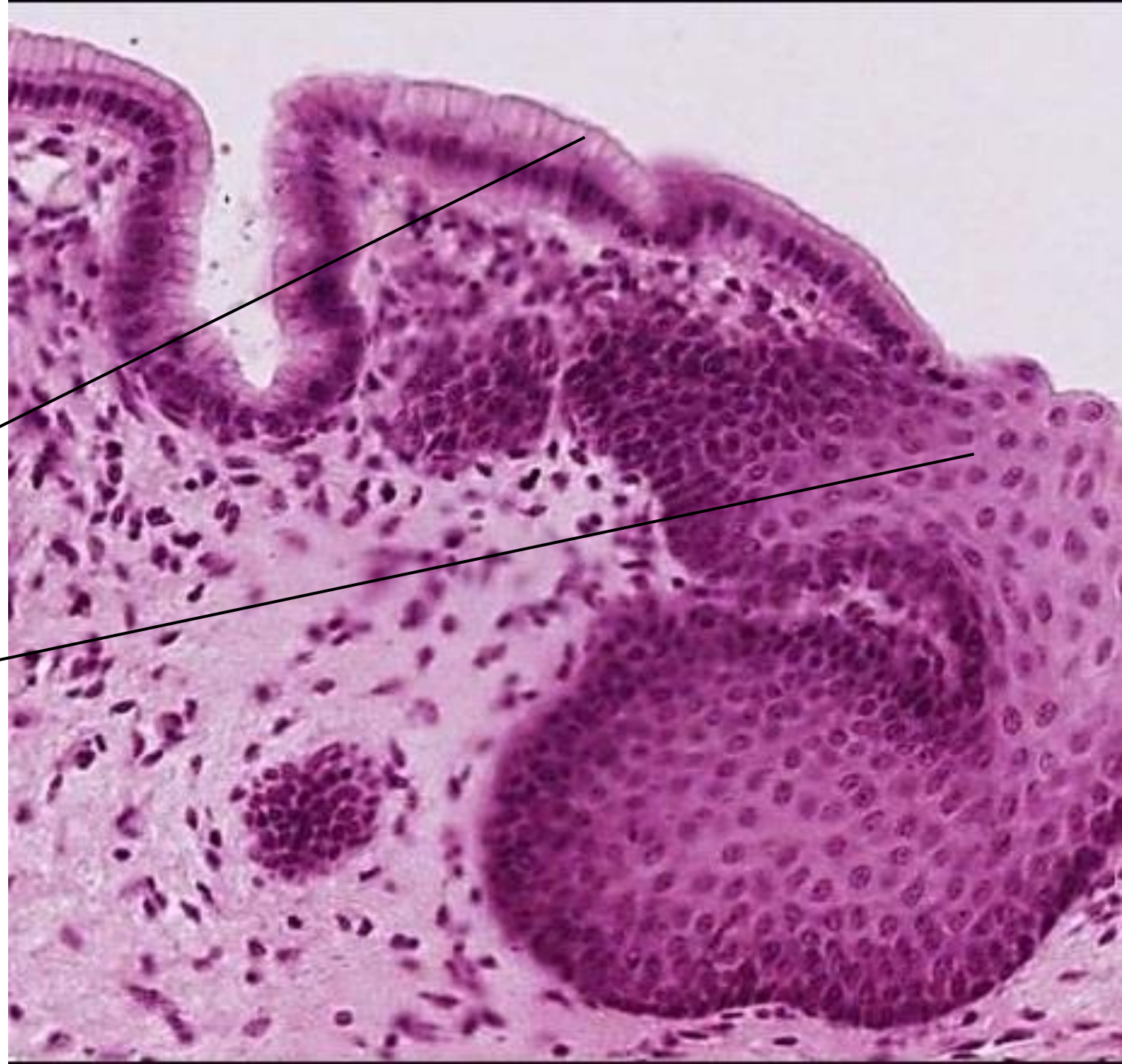
- Peptic (Chief, Zymogenic) cells: ↑rER

- Mucus cell



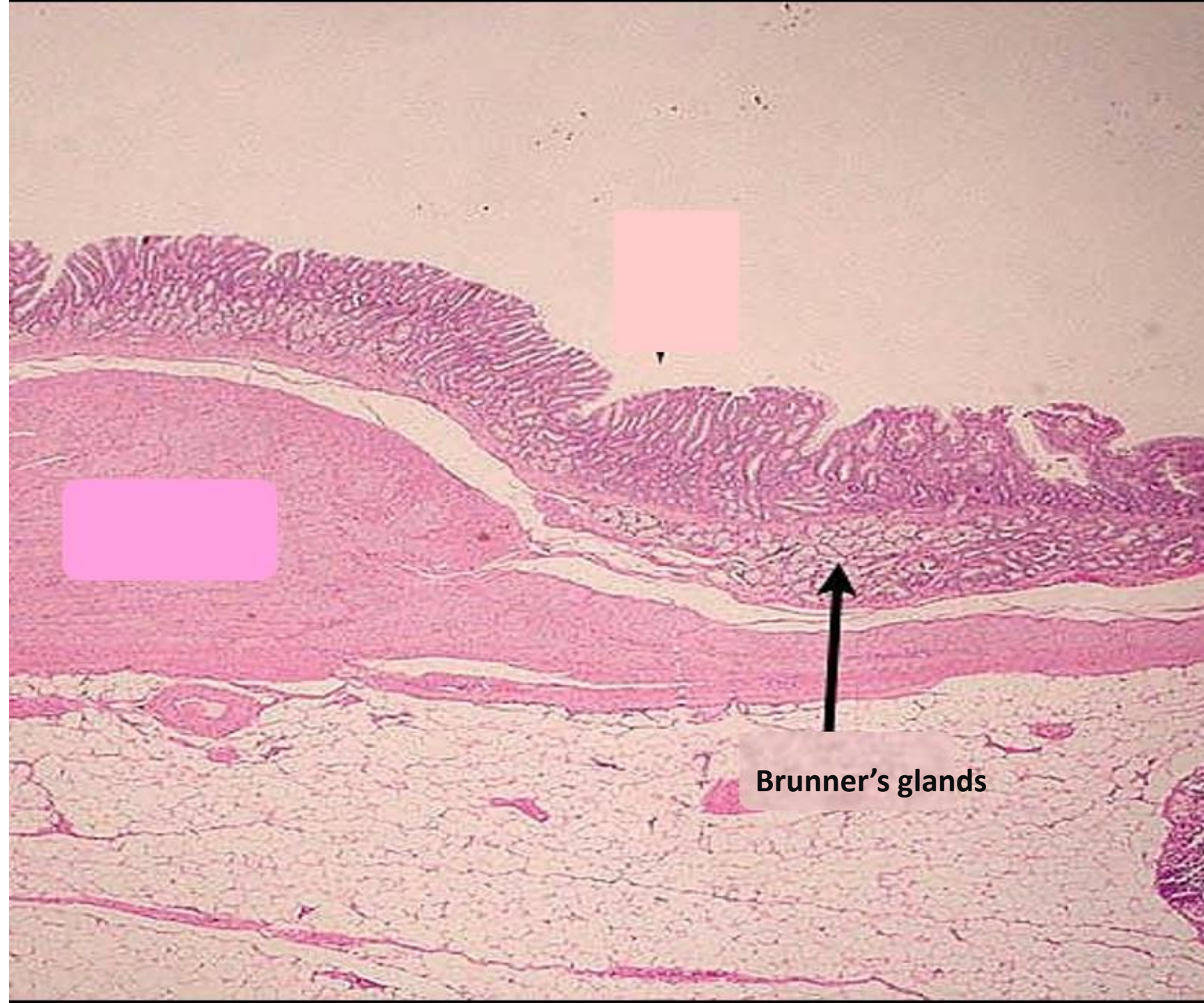
gastro esophageal junction

- Simple columnar epithelium
- Stratified squamous epithelium non-keratinised



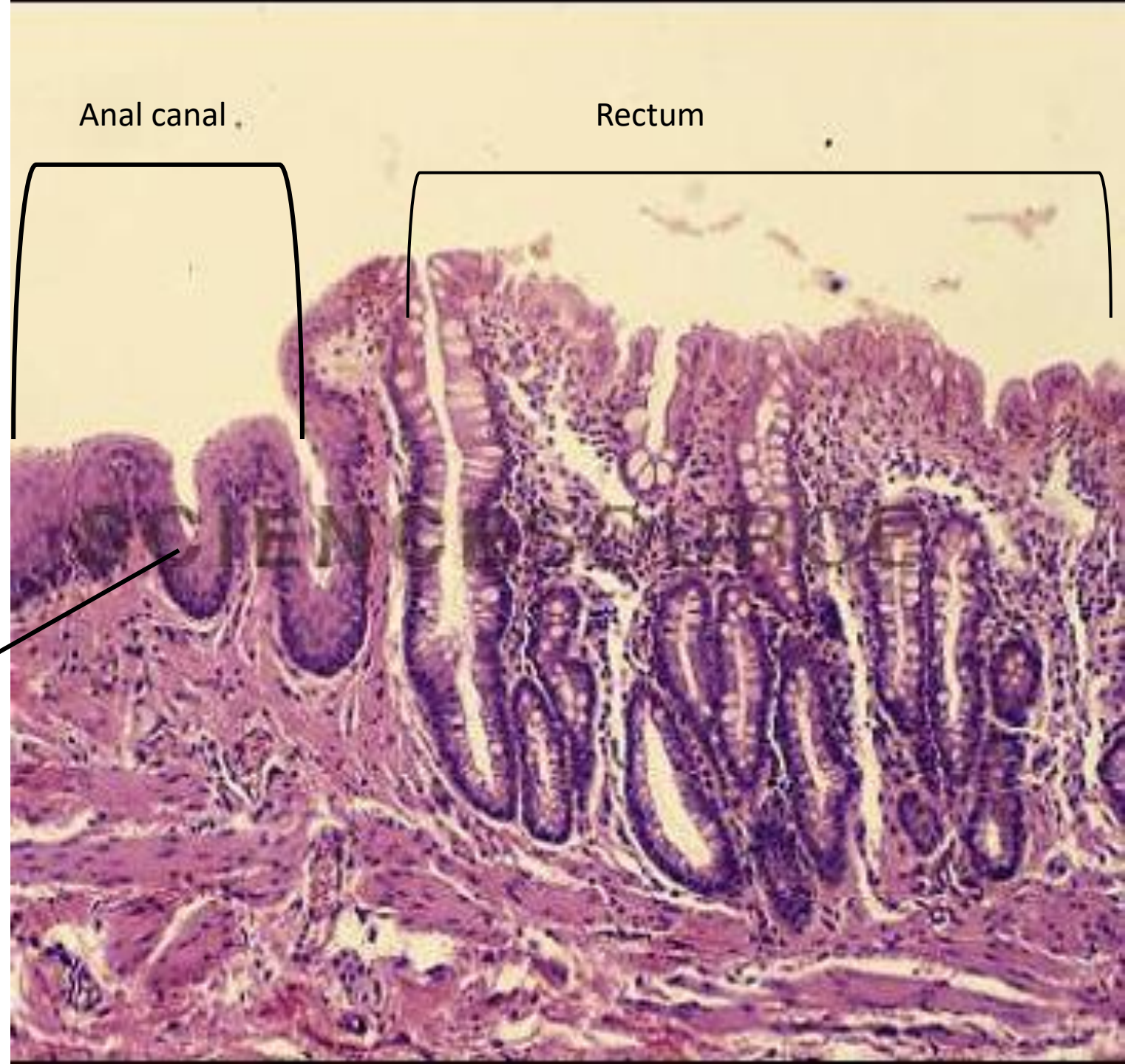
gastroduodenal junction

- Brunner's glands: They secrete alkaline mucous that neutralize stomach acidity
- Intestinal villi starts to appear



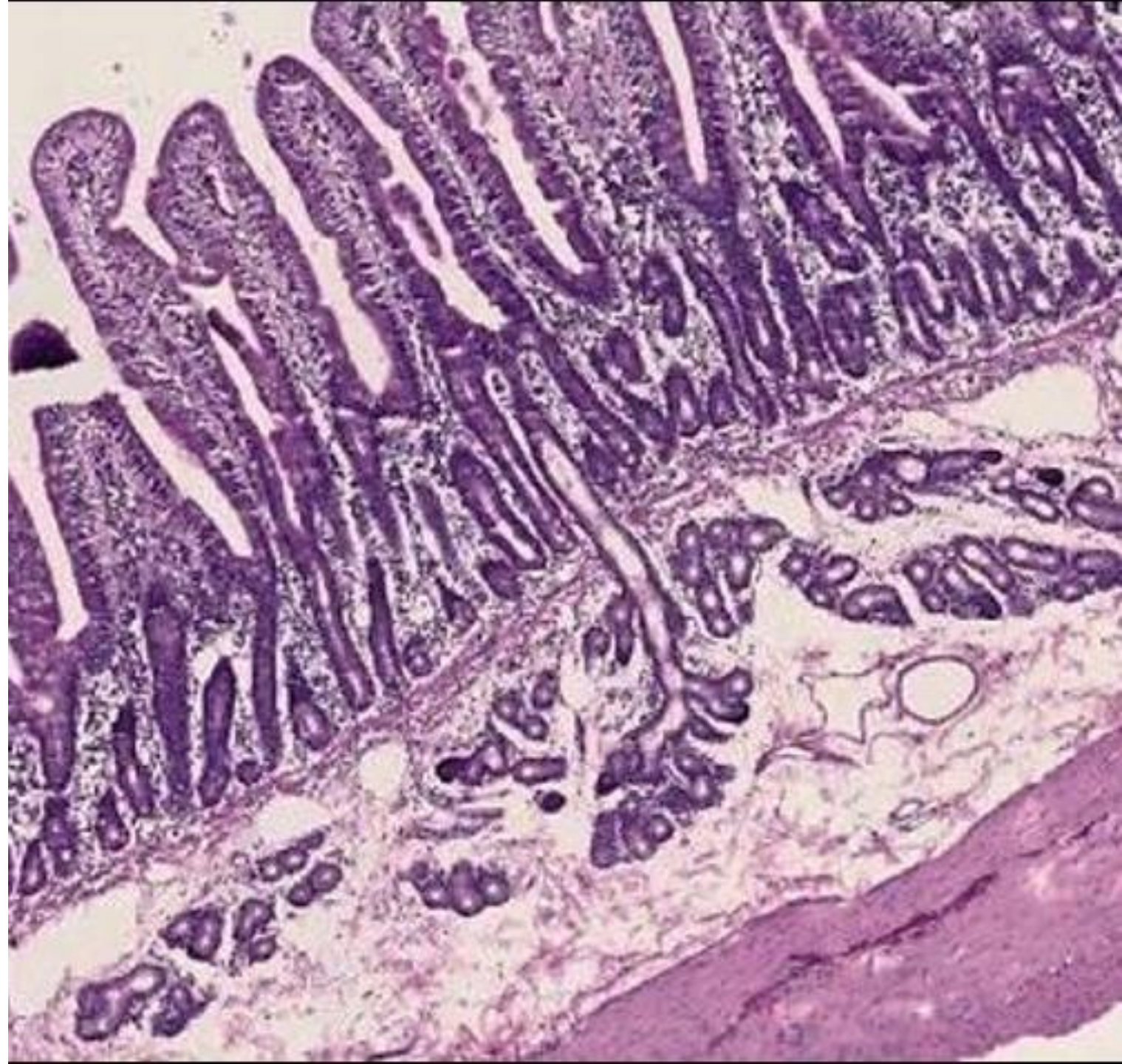
Anorectal junction

- Crypts found in the rectum (no villi) and intestinal glands
- Stratified squamous epithelium
- A lot of mucus found in large intestine glands



duodenum

- Villi similar to leaf
- Less mucus
- The only part in the small intestine that have glands in its submucosa “**Brunner’s glands**”





Duodenum

Colon

- No villi
- Glands full of mucus
- Crypts





peyer's patch in the ileum

Colon



Taenia coli

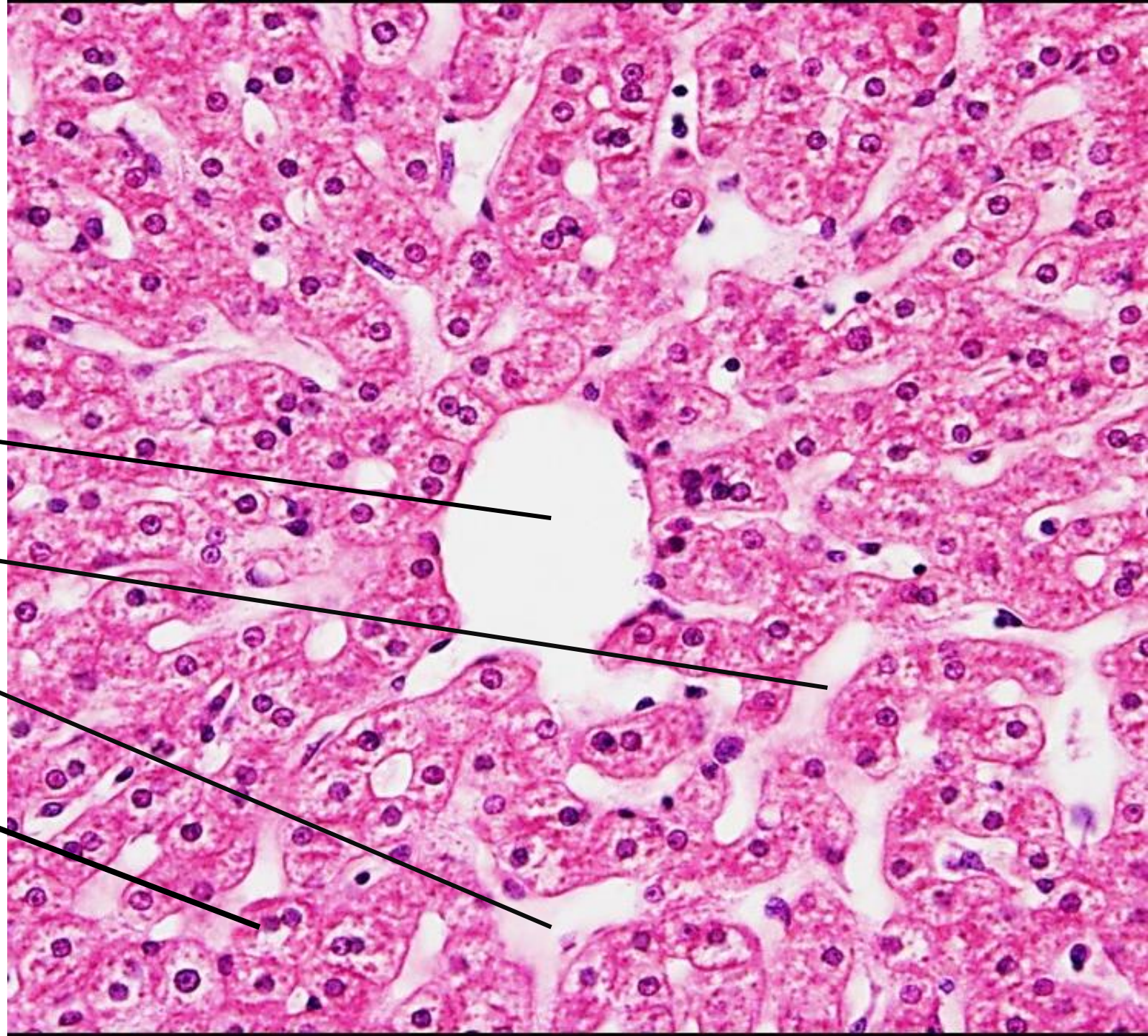
Appendix



Lymphatic
nodules or
follicles

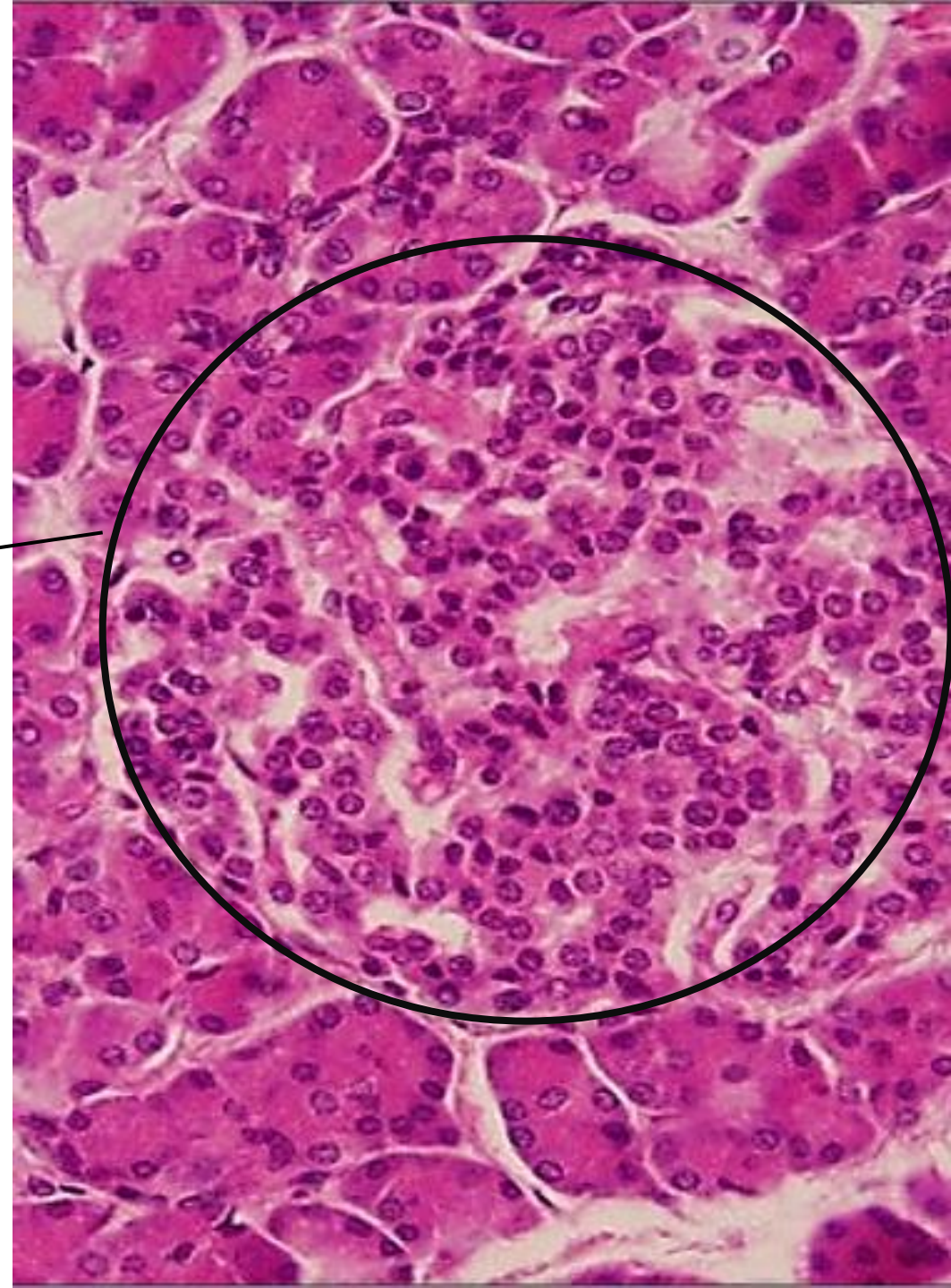
Liver

- Central vein
- Sinusoids
- hepatocytes

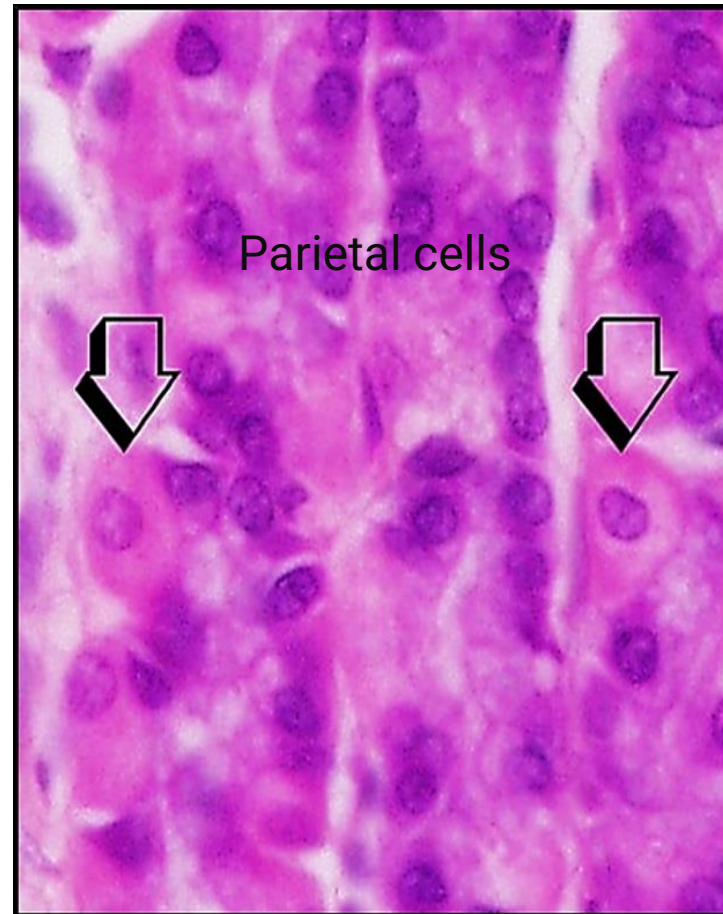


Pancreas

- acini of parotid glands and pancreas are similar
- The landmark of pancreas are islets of Langerhans
- Islets of Langerhans are the endocrine part of pancreas



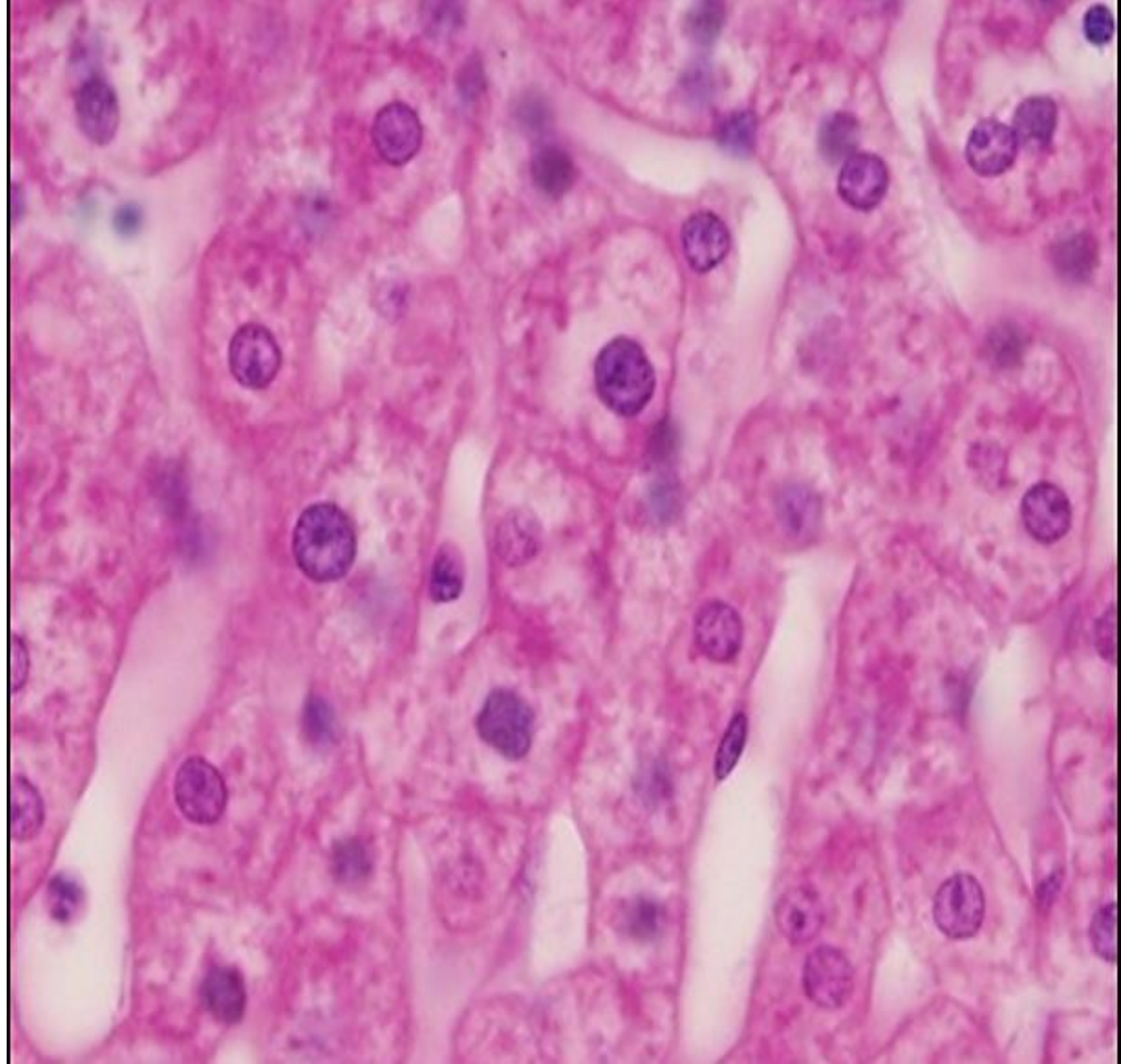
Stomach

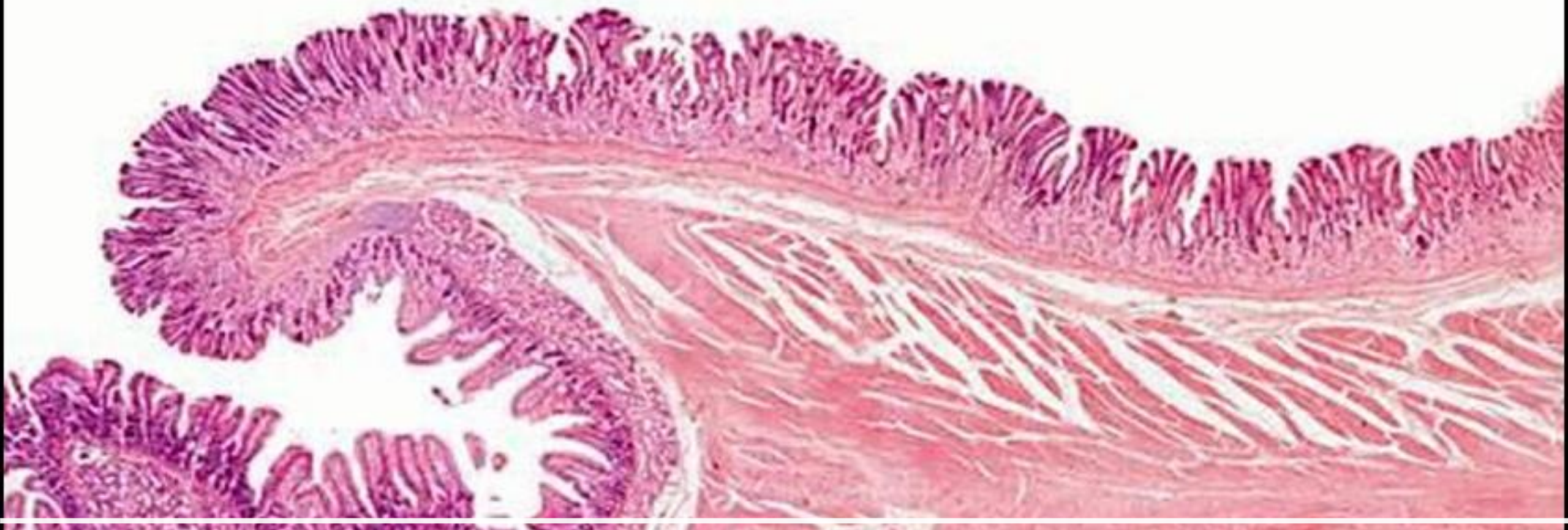


Liver

Chains of branching cells with liver sinusoids between them

Foamy or non-homogeneous red color in hepatocytes





gastroduodenal junction