

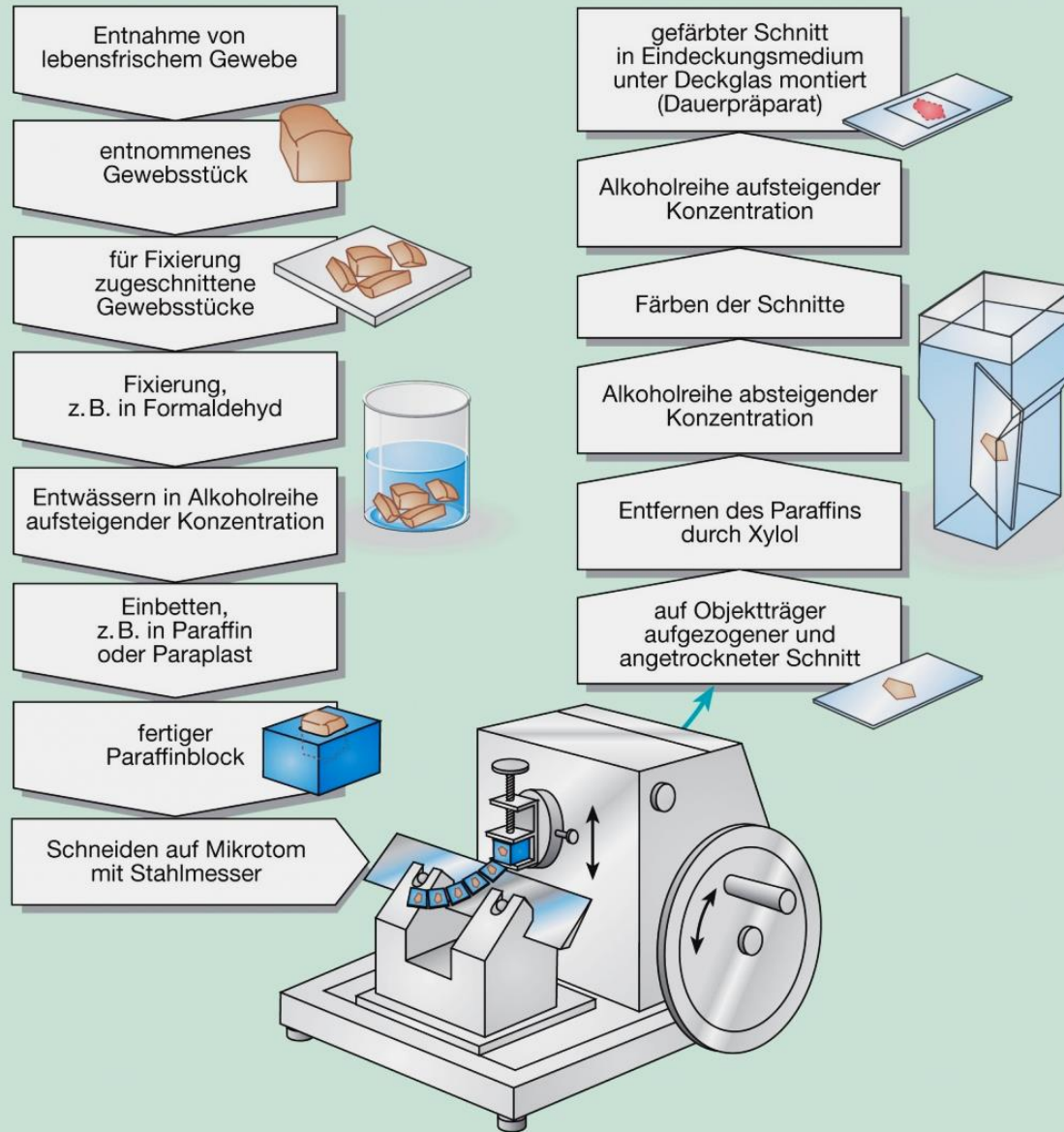
Einführung in die Histologie, Grundgeweben, die Haut

Fakultät für Pharmazie

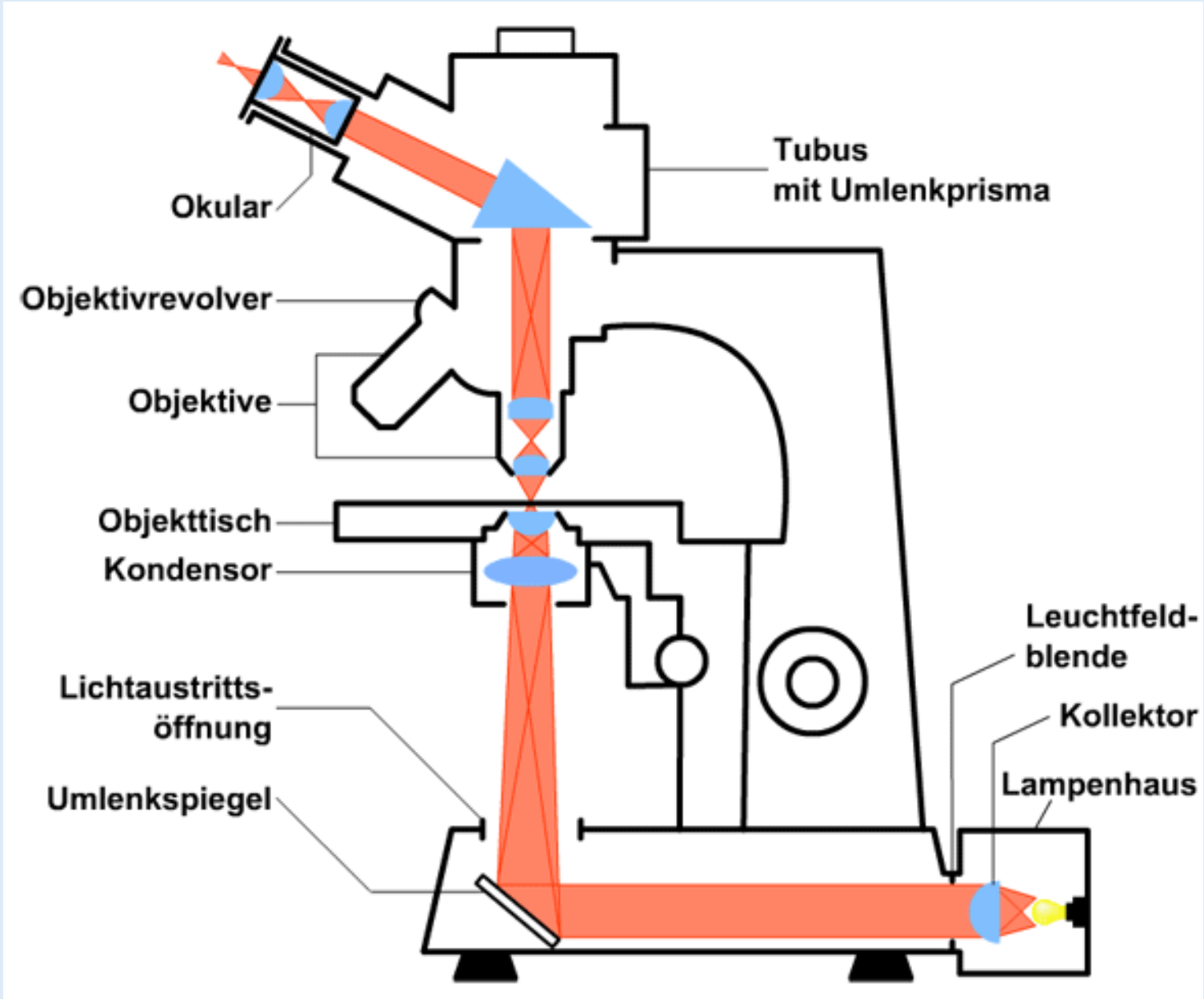
Histologie-Praktikum I.

Anatomisches, Histologisches und Embryologisches Institut
2018.

Vorbereitung der histologischen Präparate



Lichtmikroskopie



Grundgeweben:

Epithelgewebe

Binde- und Stützgewebe

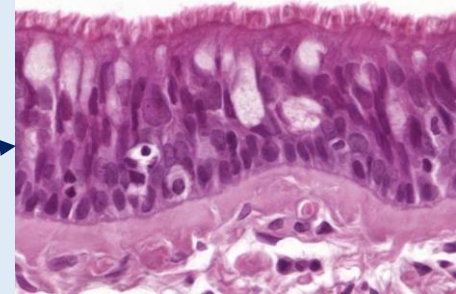
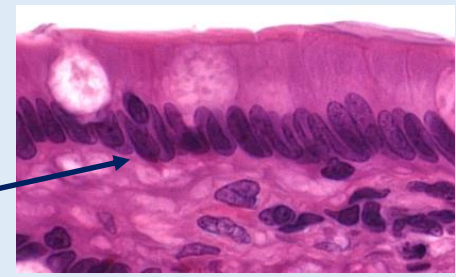
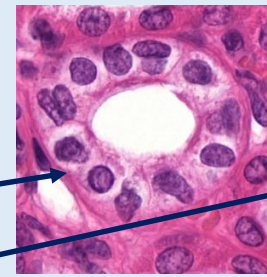
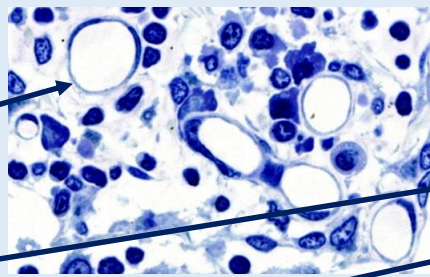
Muskelgewebe

Nervengewebe

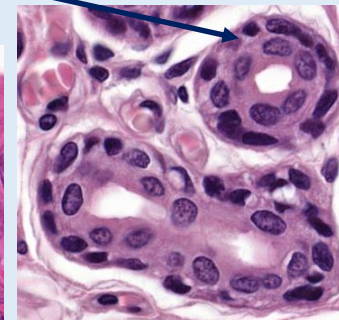
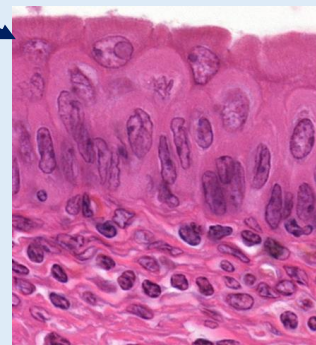
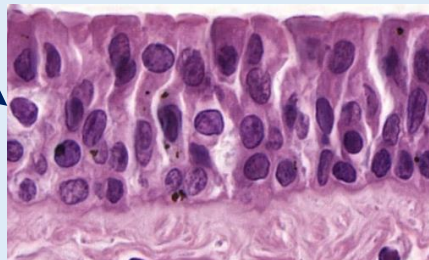
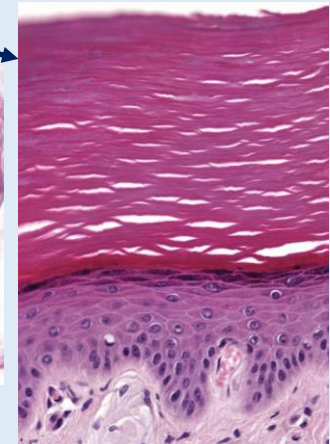
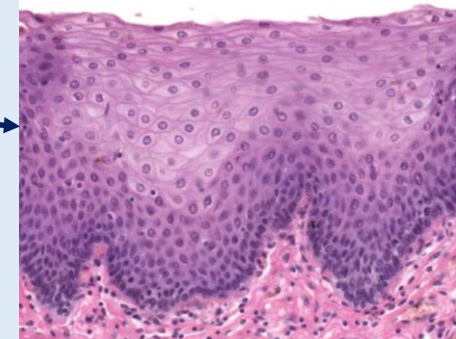
Epithelgewebe:

- Oberflächenepithelien

- einschichtiges Plattenepithel
- einschichtiges isoprismatisches Epithel
- einschichtiges hochprismatisches Epithel
- einschichtiges mehrreihiges Flimmerepithel



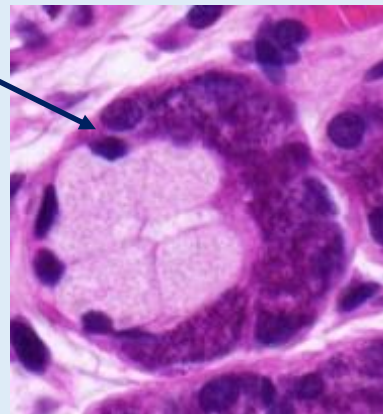
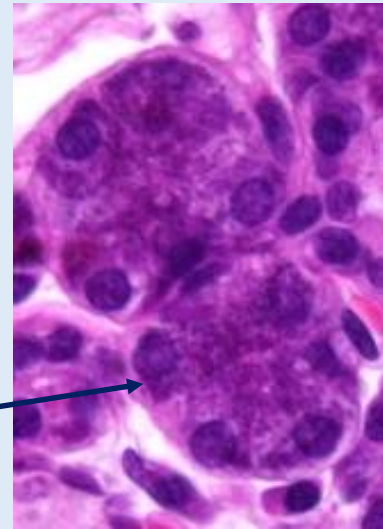
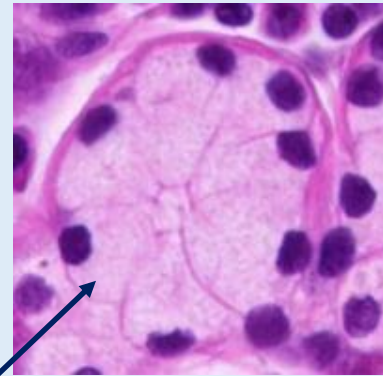
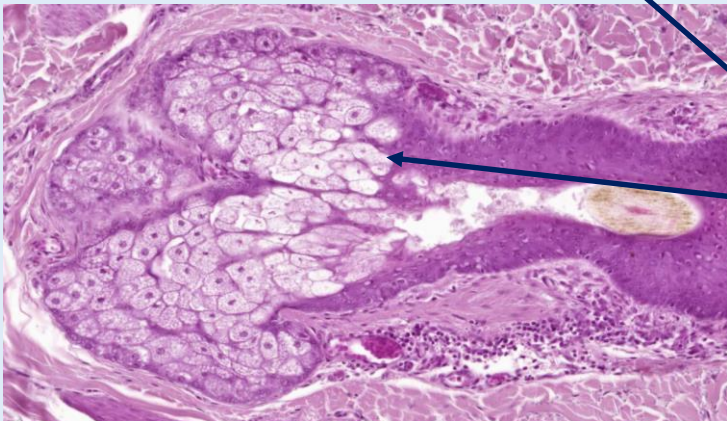
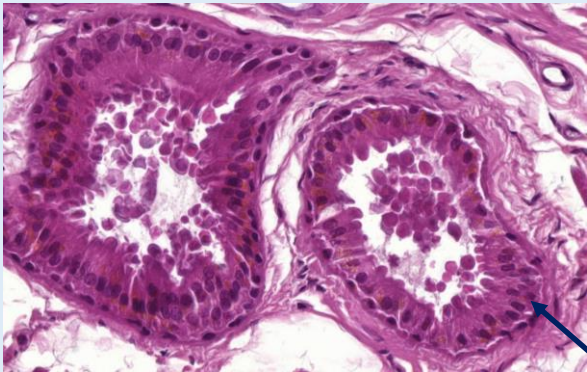
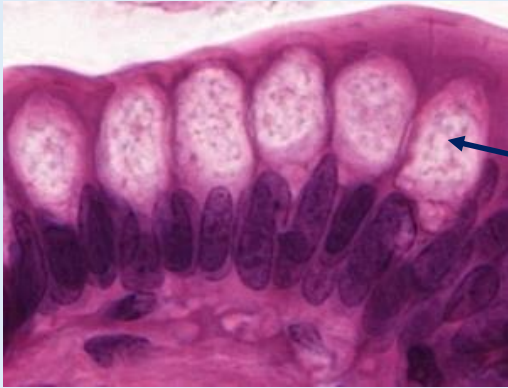
- mehrschichtiges unverhorntes Plattenepithel
- mehrschichtiges verhorntes Plattenepithel
- mehrschichtiges (zweischichtiges) kubisches Epithel
- Übergangsepithel (Urothelium)
- mehrschichtiges hochprismatisches Epithel



Epithelgewebe:

- Aufteilung des Drüsenepithels

- nach Abgabe des Sekrets:
 - endokrine Drüsen
 - exokrine Drüsen
- nach Anzahl der Drüsenepithelzellen:
 - einzellige (Becherzelle)
 - mehrzellige
- nach Gestalt des Drüsenendstückes:
 - azinär
 - tubulär
 - gemischt (tubuloazinär)
- nach chemischer Beschaffenheit des Sekrets:
 - mukös
 - serös
 - gemischt (seromukös)
- nach Sekretionsmodus:
 - merokrin
 - apokrin
 - holokrin



Bindegewebszellen:

- ortständige Zellen:

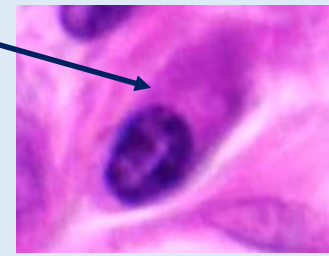
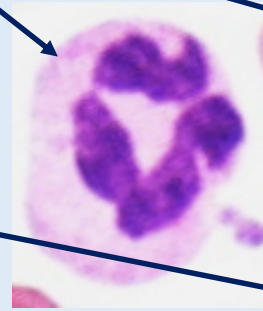
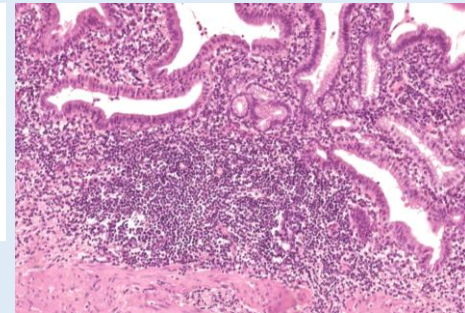
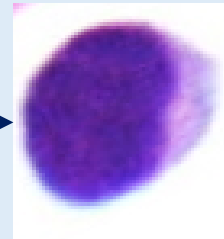
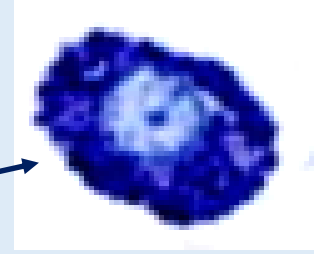
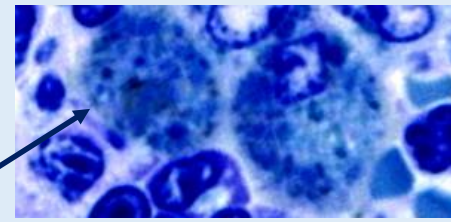
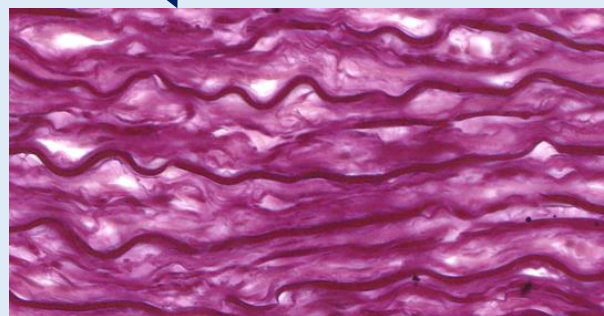
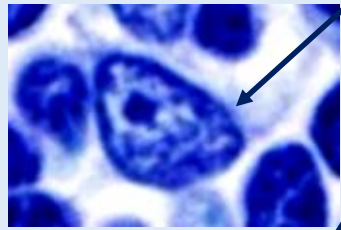
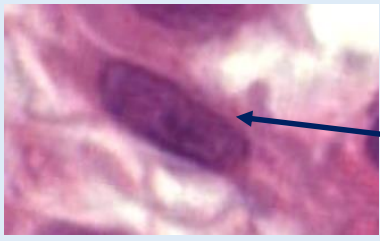
- Fibroblasten
- Fibrozyten
- Retikulumzellen
- Fettzellen (Adipozyten)

- mobile Zellen

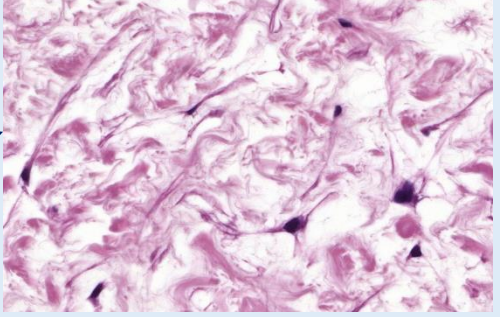
- Makrophage
- Mastzellen
- Lymphozyten
- Plasmazellen
- Granulozyten

Bindegewebsfasern:

- Kollagenfasern
- Gitterfasern
- elastische Fasern



Klassifizierung des Bindegewebes:

- unreifes, embryonales Bgw. → 

- lockeres Bgw. → 

- straffes Bgw. → 

- geflechtartiges

- parallelfaseriges

- elastisches Bgw. → 

- retikuläres Bgw. → 

- zellreiches / spinozelluläres Bgw. → 

- Fettgewebe

- weiss → 

- braun → 

Stützgewebe

- Knorpelgewebe:

- hyaliner Knorpel

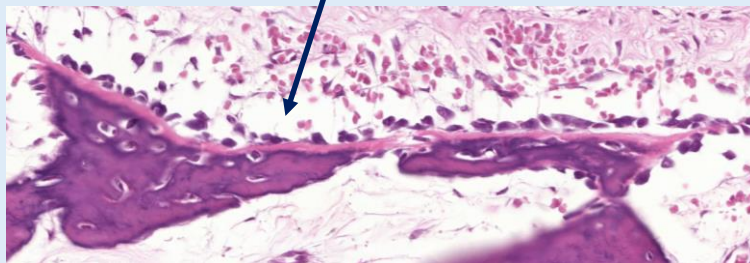
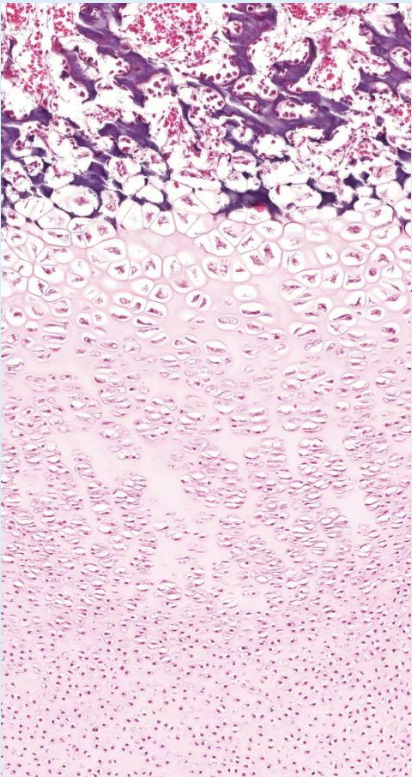
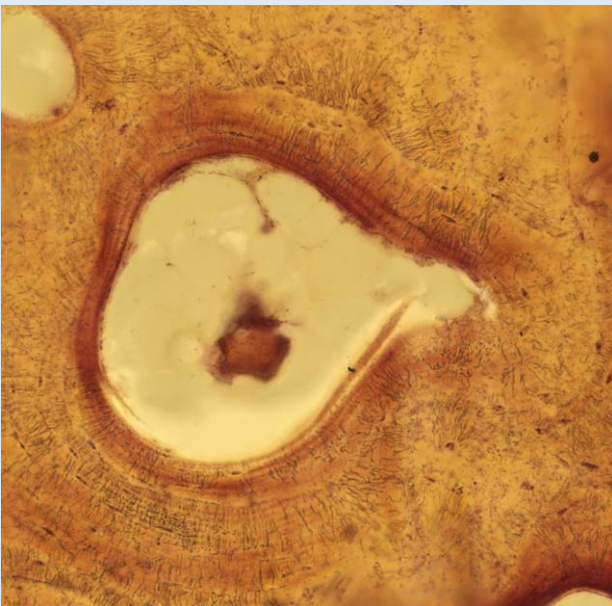
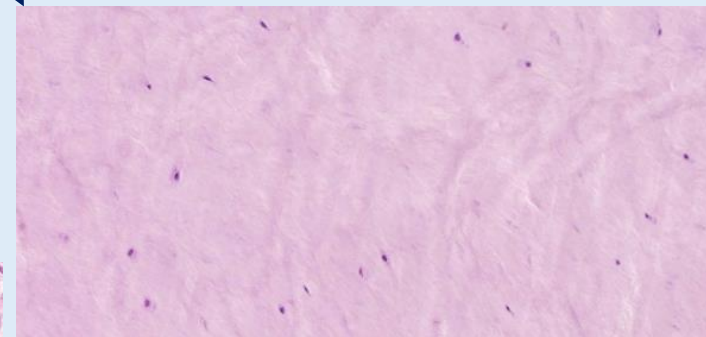
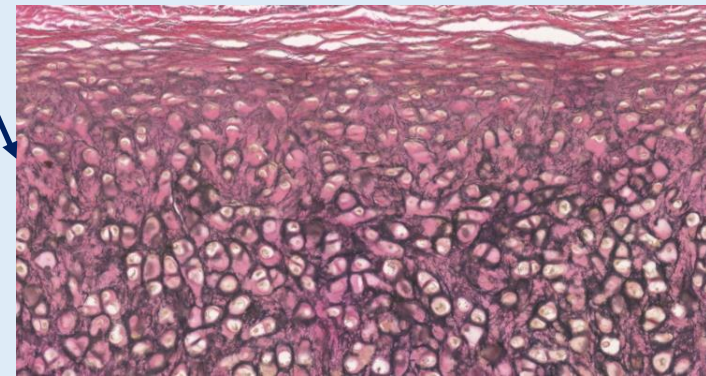
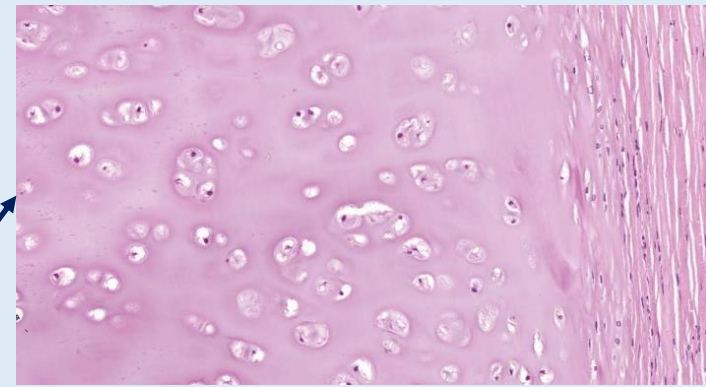
- elastischer Knorpel

- Faserknorpel

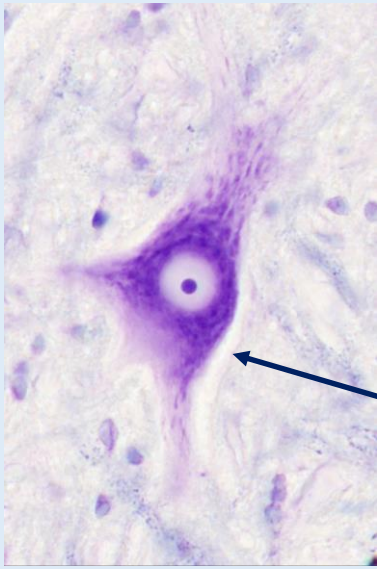
- Knochengewebe:

- chondrale
Ossifikation

- desmale
Ossifikation

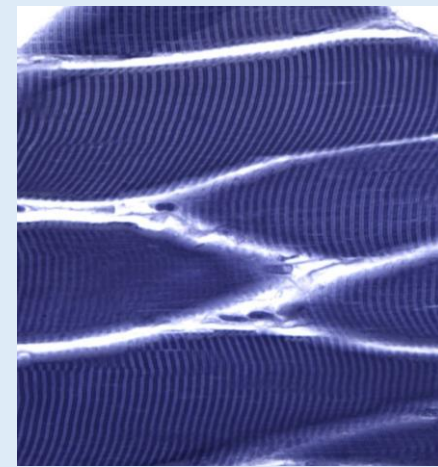
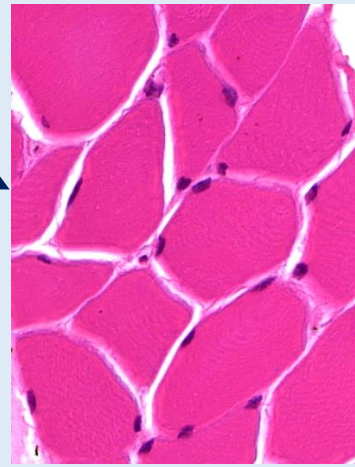


Rückenmark



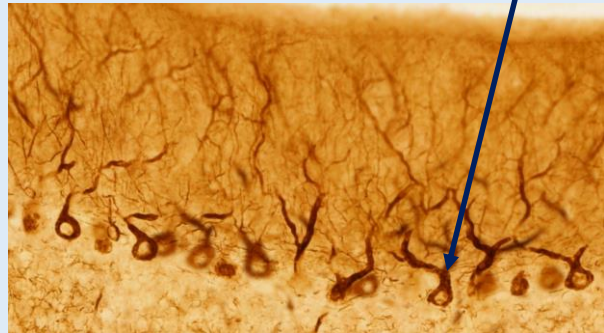
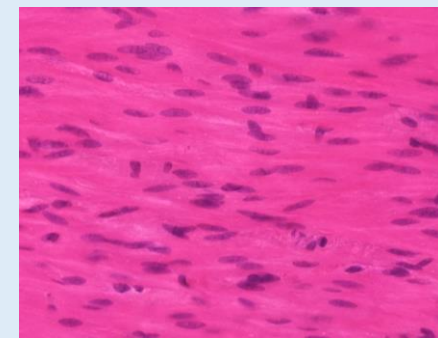
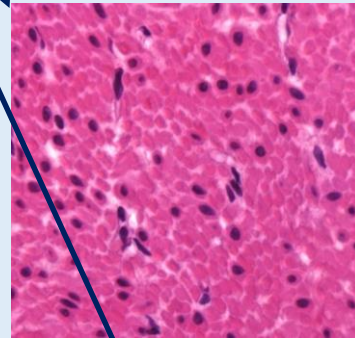
Muskelgewebe:

- quergestreifte Muskulatur
- glatte Muskulatur
- Herzmuskulatur

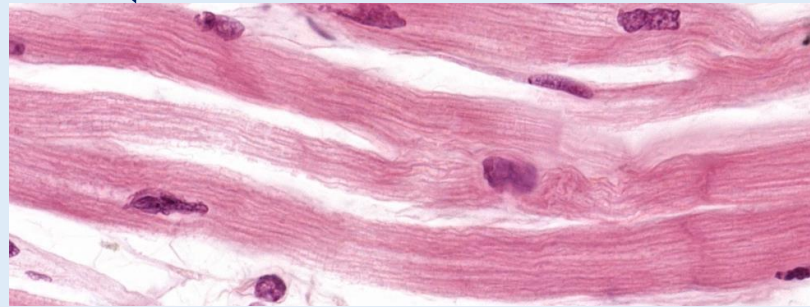
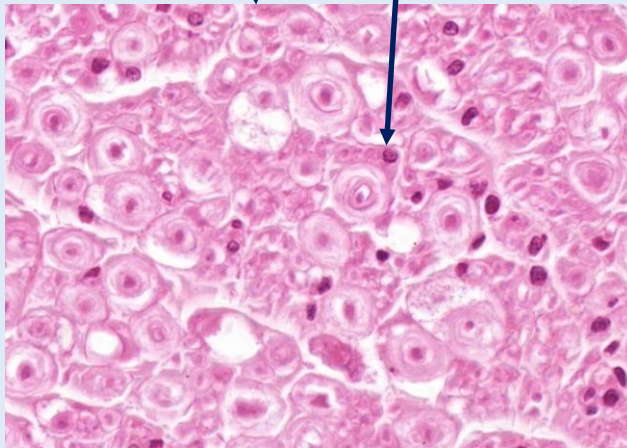


Nervengewebe:

- multipolare Neuronen
- peripherer Nerv
- Schwann-Zellen

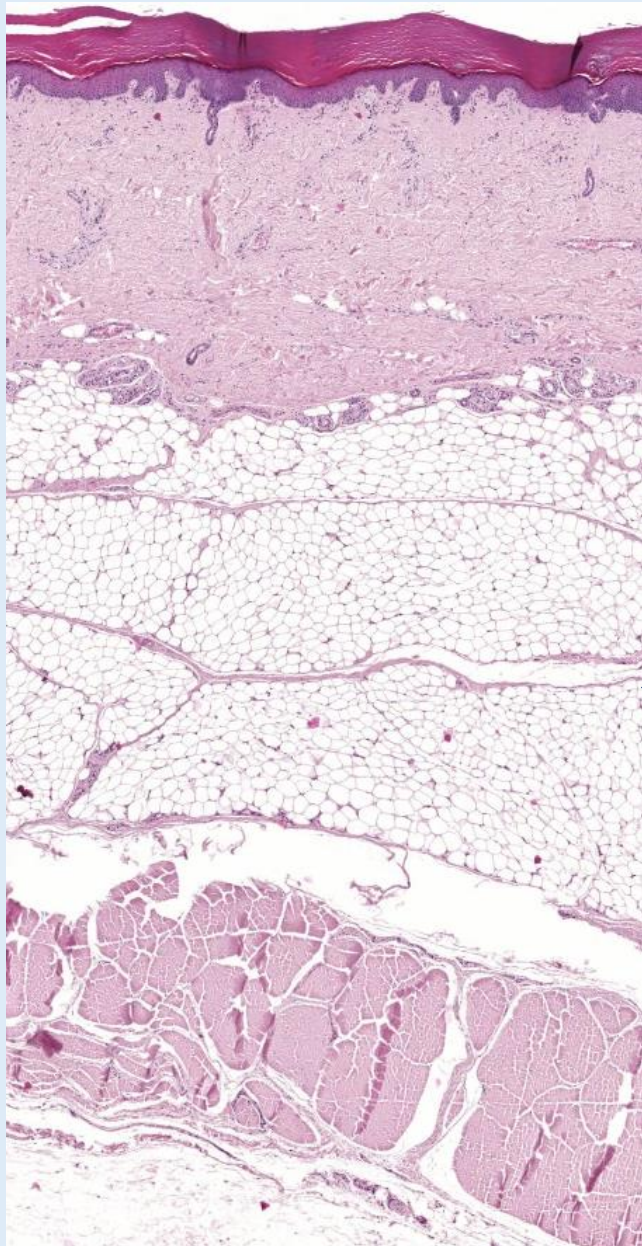


Kleinhirn



Histologische Präparate und Strukturen zu erkennen

6. Haut (HE)

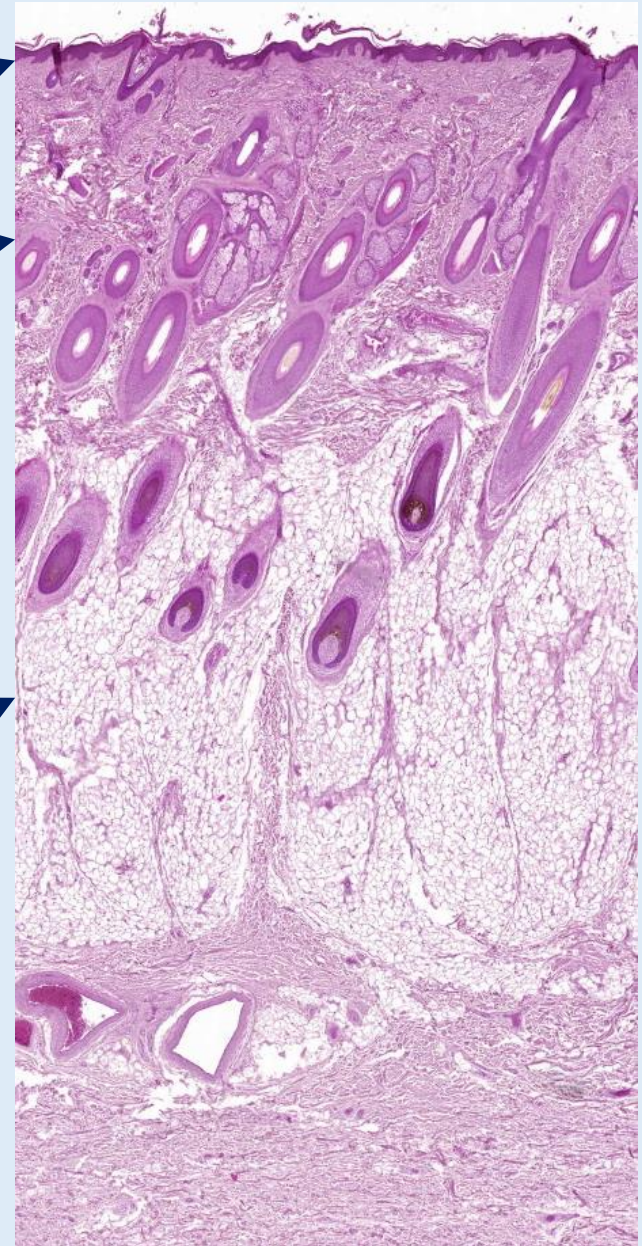


Hohlhand

← Epidermis →

← Dermis →

← Hypodermis →



Kopfhaut

6. Haut (HE)

Schichten des Epidermis:

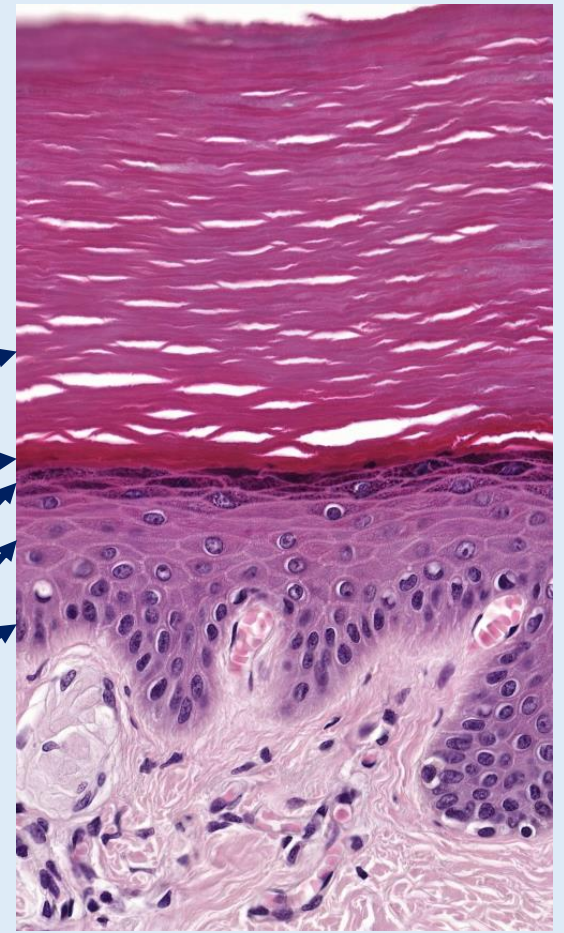
Stratum corneum

Stratum lucidum

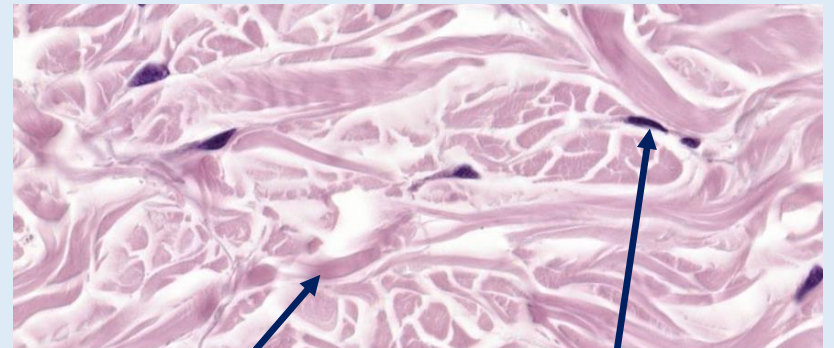
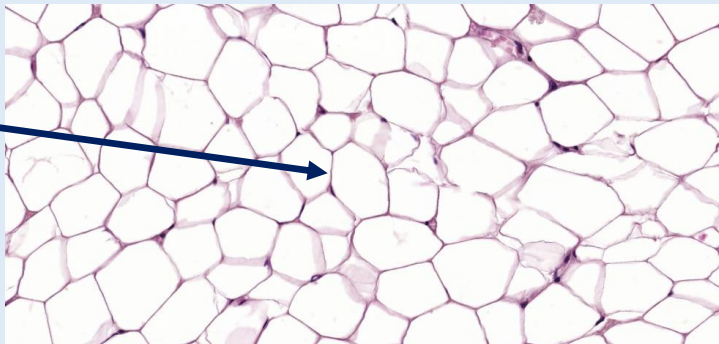
Stratum granulosum

Stratum polygonale

Stratum basale



weisses
Fettgewebe
(Adipozyten)

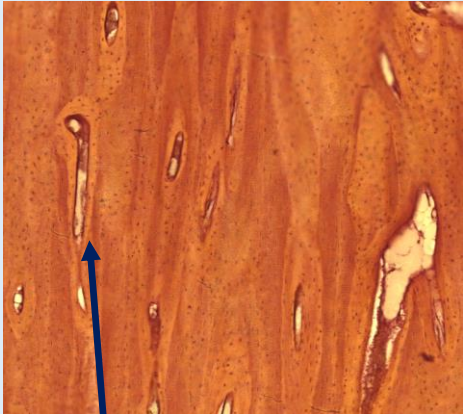
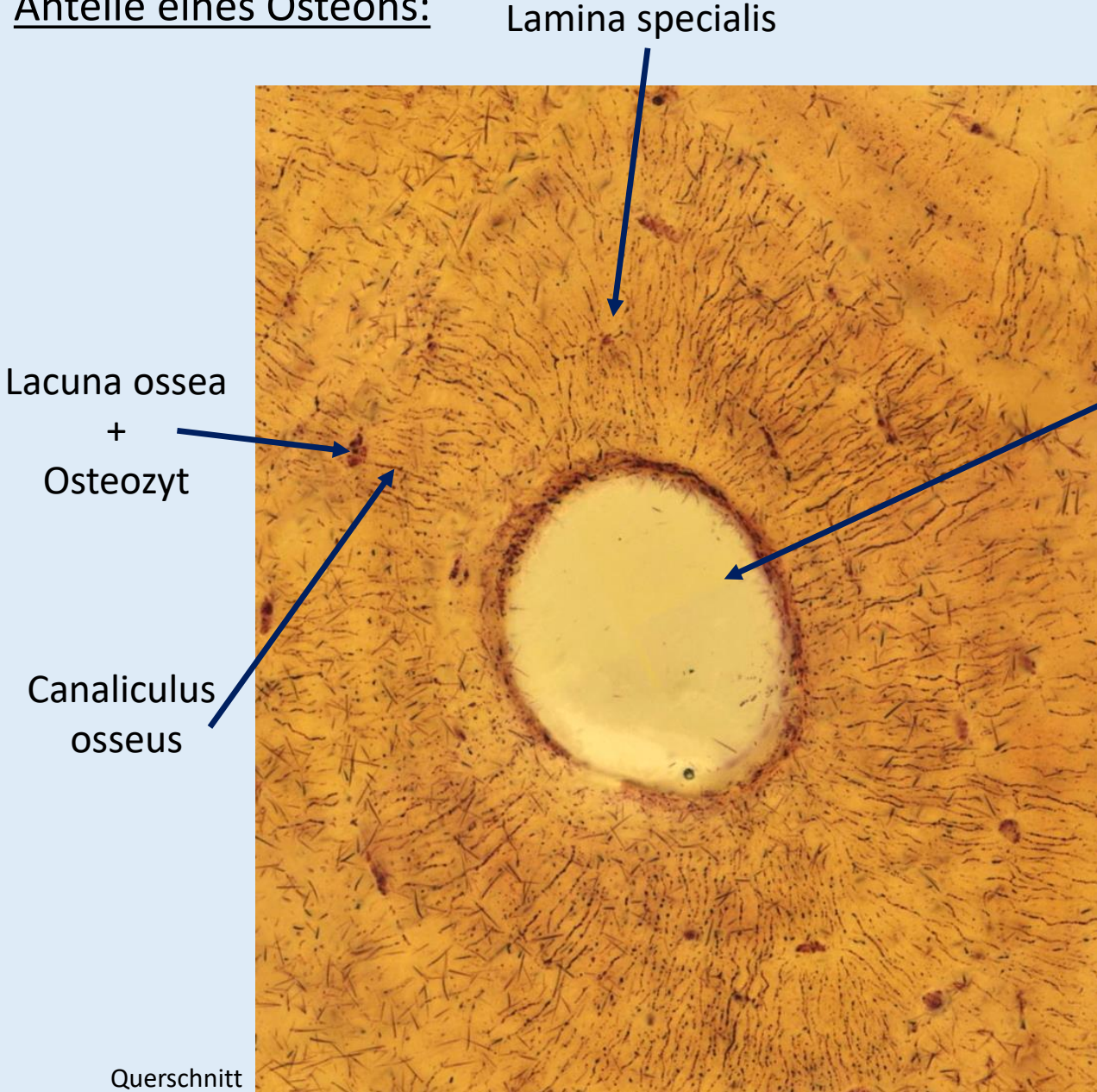


Kollagenfasern

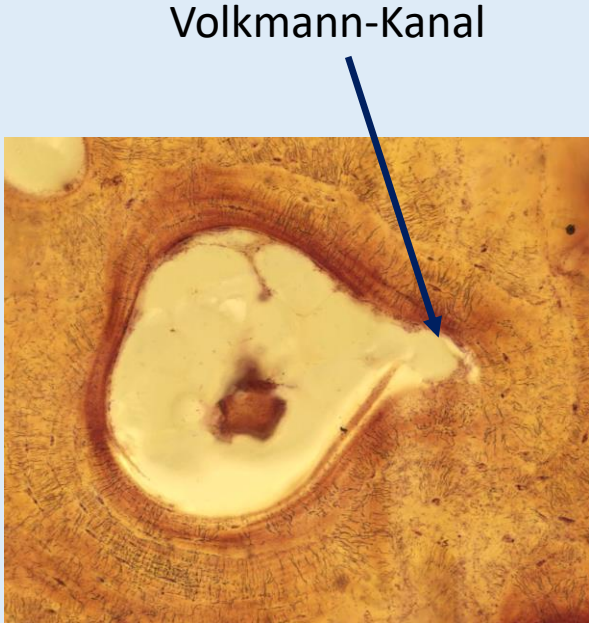
Fibrozyten

25. Knochengewebe (Schmorl-Färbung)

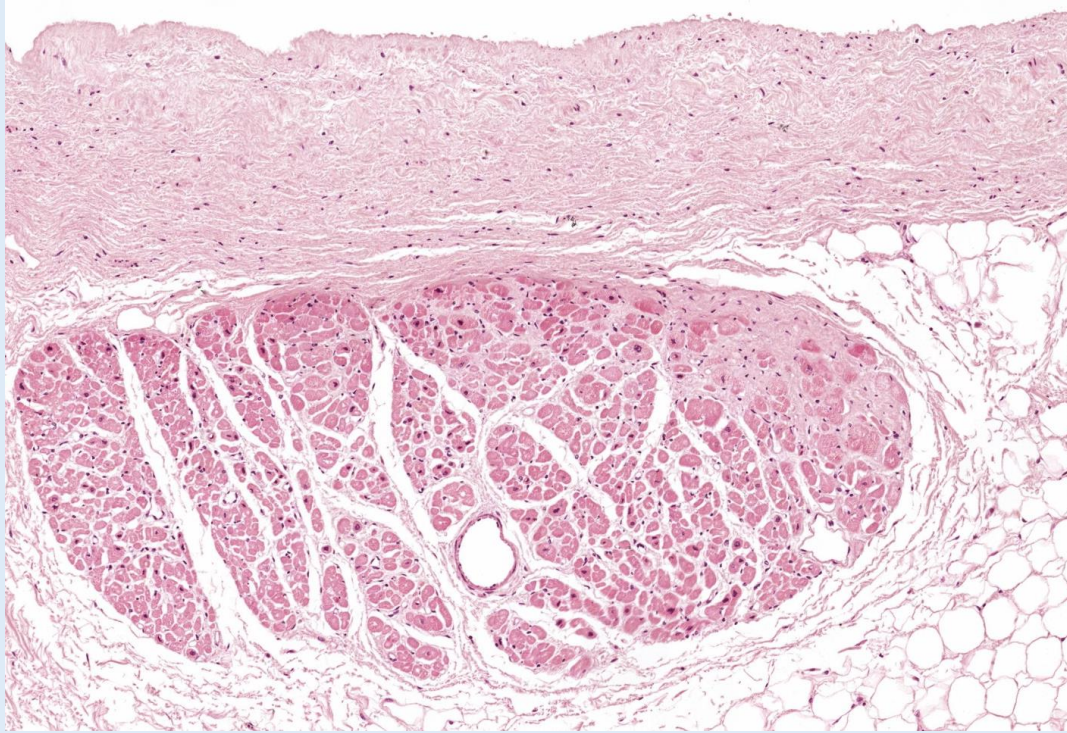
Anteile eines Osteons:



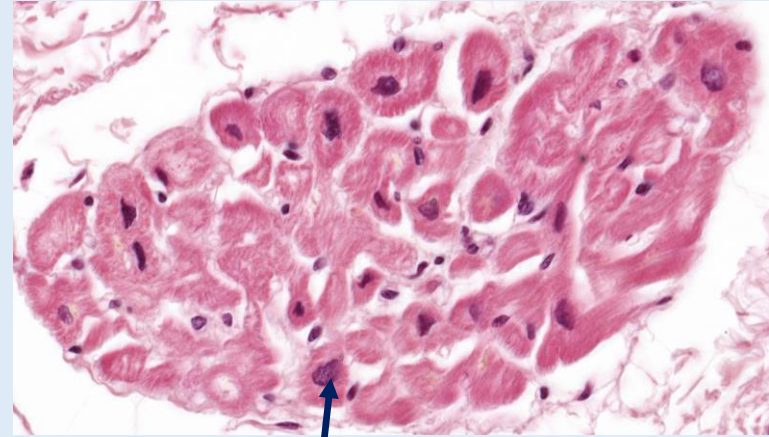
Havers-Kanal



41. Herz (HE)



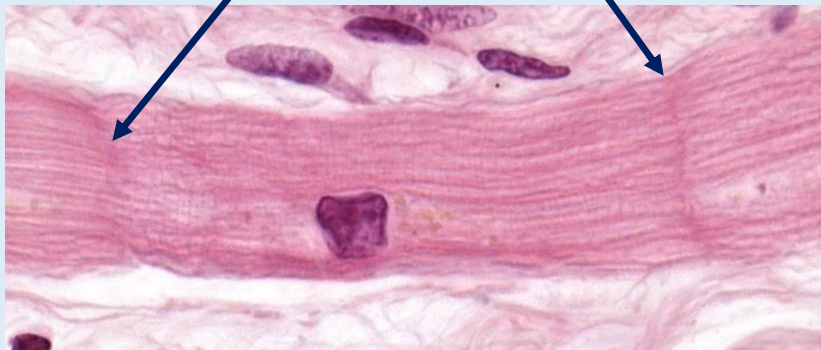
Querschnitt



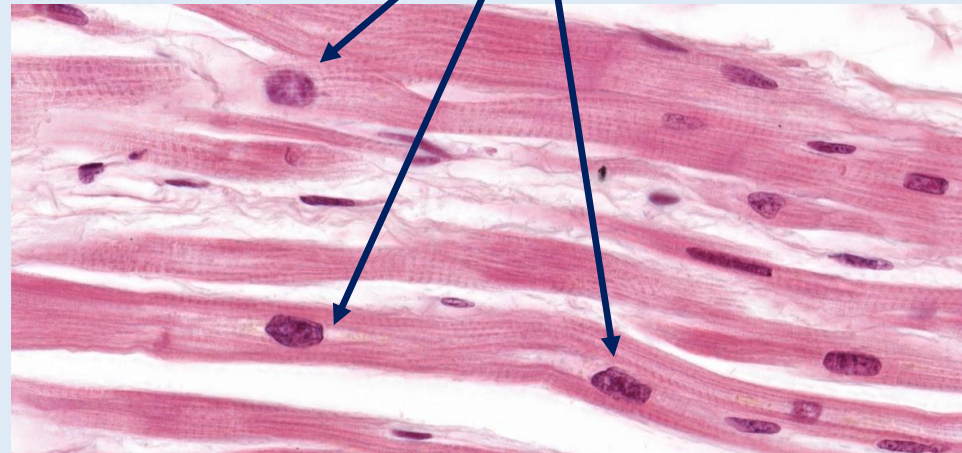
Querschnitt

Herzmuskelzelle

Discus intercalaris



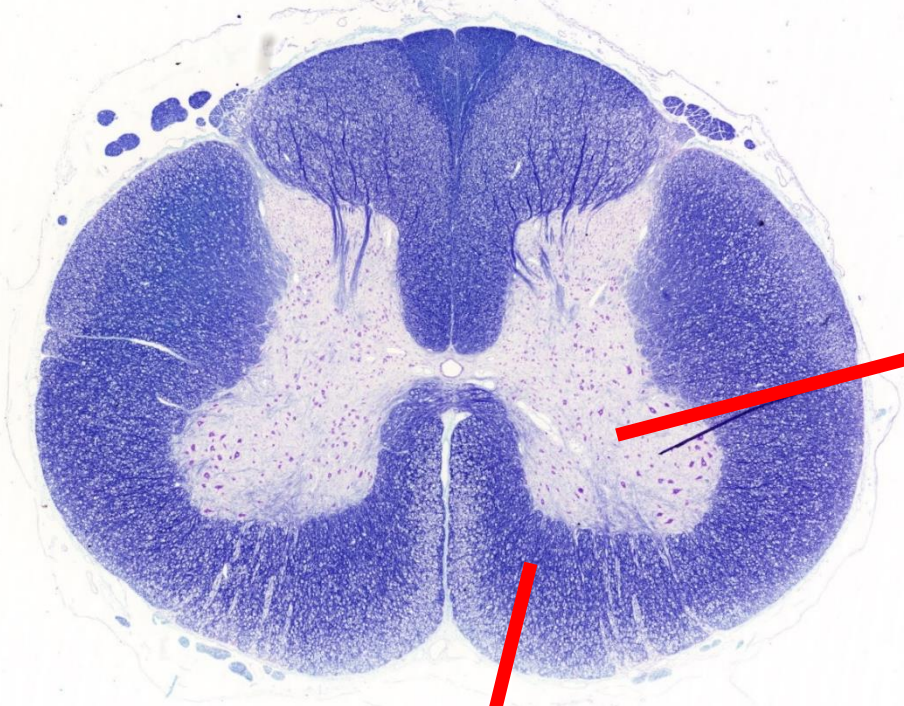
Längsschnitt



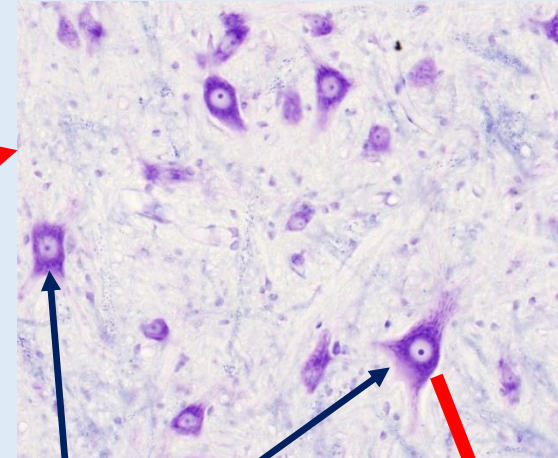
101. Rückenmark (Luxol-fastblue + Kresylviolett)

graue Substanz

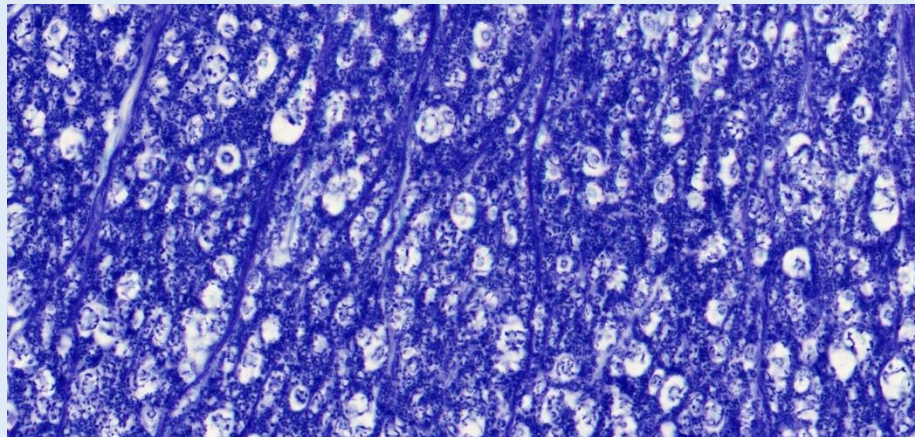
Kresylviolett



weisse Substanz



multipolare Neuronen
(Alfa-Motoneuron)



Myelinscheide

Nissl-Schollen

Perykarion

Zellkern
(Nukleolus)

Axon
(Axonhügel)

Dendrit

