

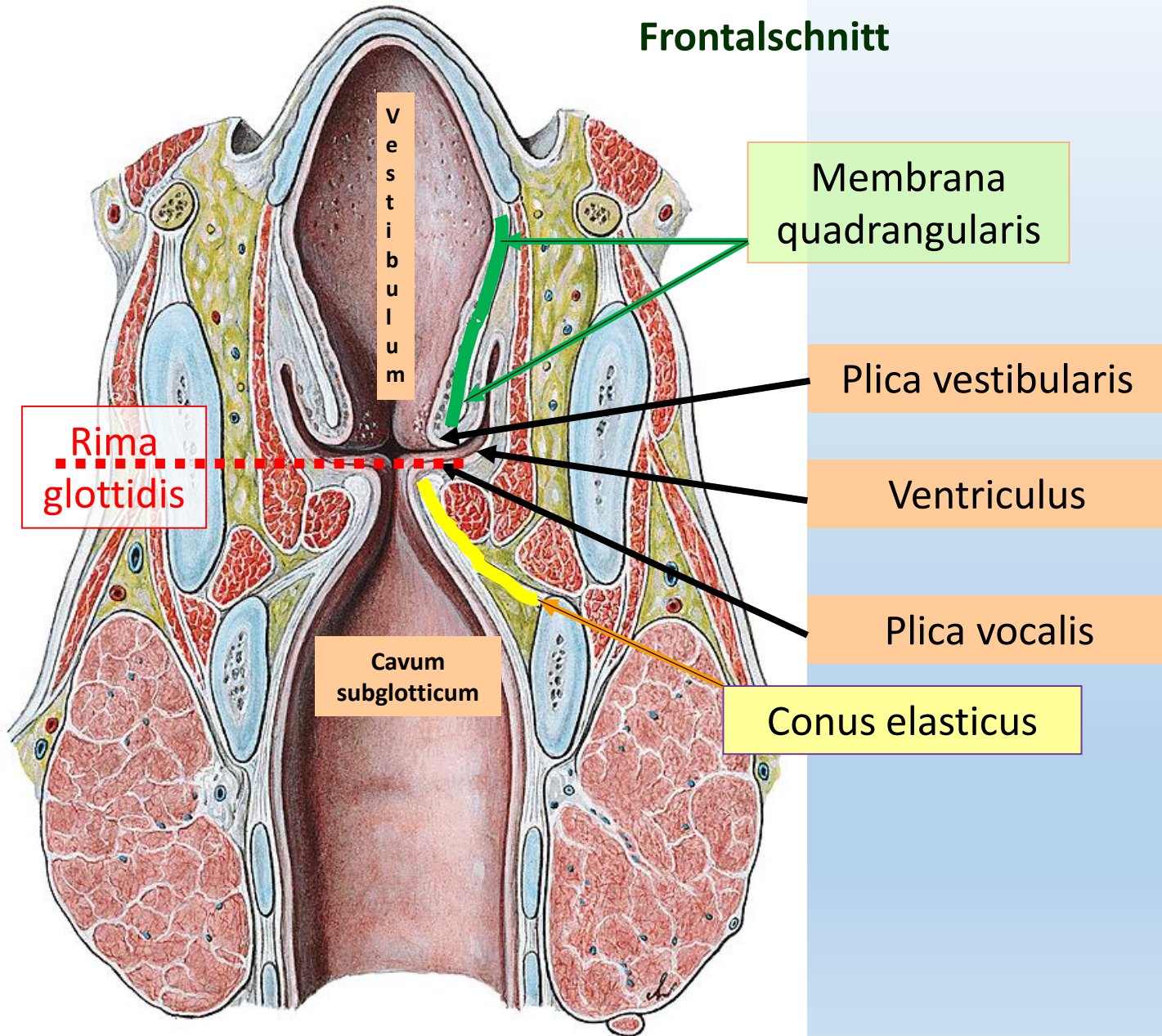
Histologie der Atemwege

zusammengestellt von

András Csillag

KEHLKOPF

Frontalschnitt



S
A
N
D
U
H
R
F
O
R
M
E
L

FEINBAU DES KEHLKOPFES

Vestibulum laryngis, Taschenfalte:
Respirationsepithel
lockeres Bindegewebe (Glottisödem!)
seromuköse Drüsen
Membrana quadrangularis

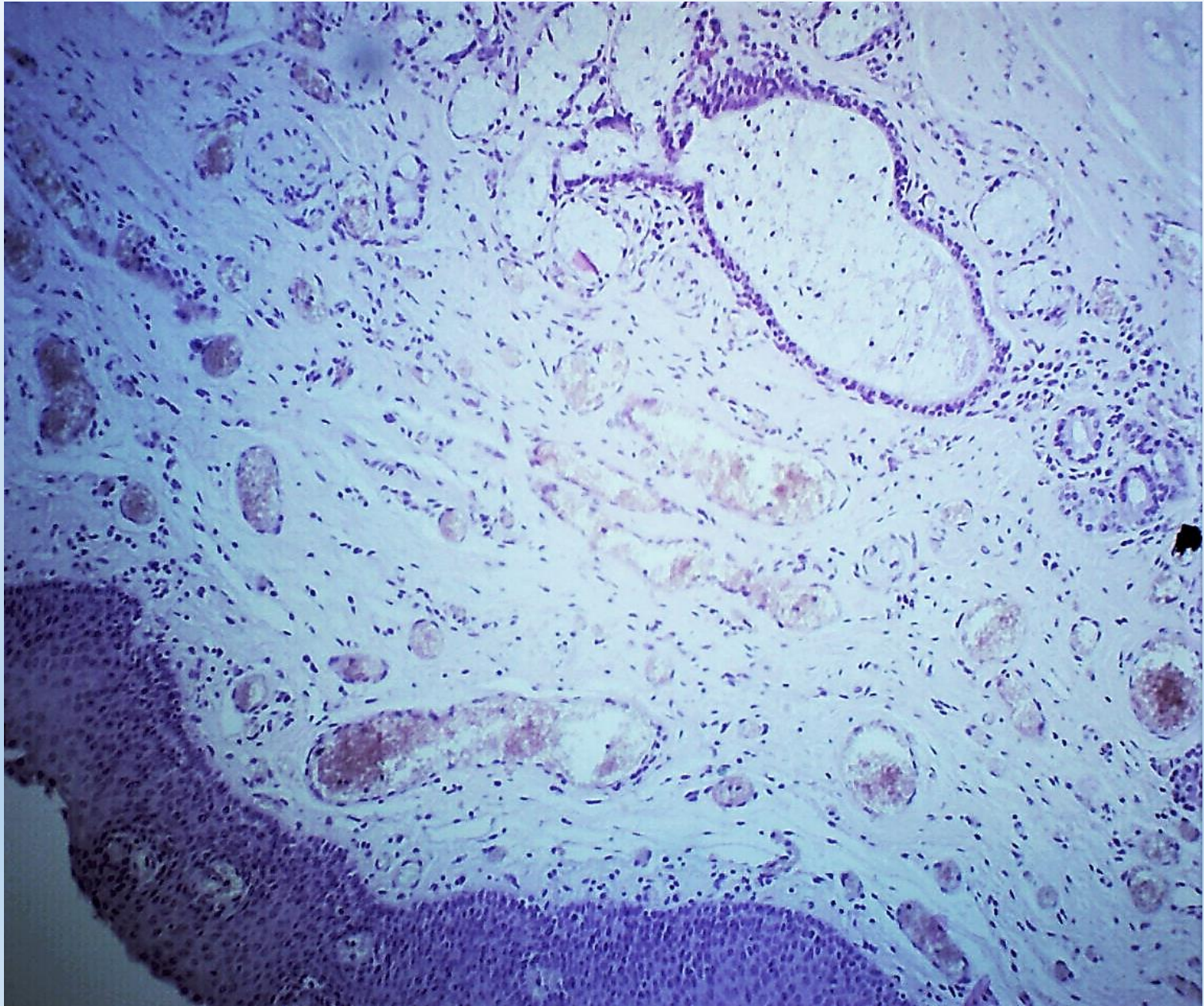
An den Stimmfalten:
Mehrschichtiges, unverhorntes Plattenepithel,
mit den Stimmfalten fest verwachsenes
Bindegewebe,
keine Drüsen,
mächtige Muskulatur (M. vocalis),
Membrana triangularis



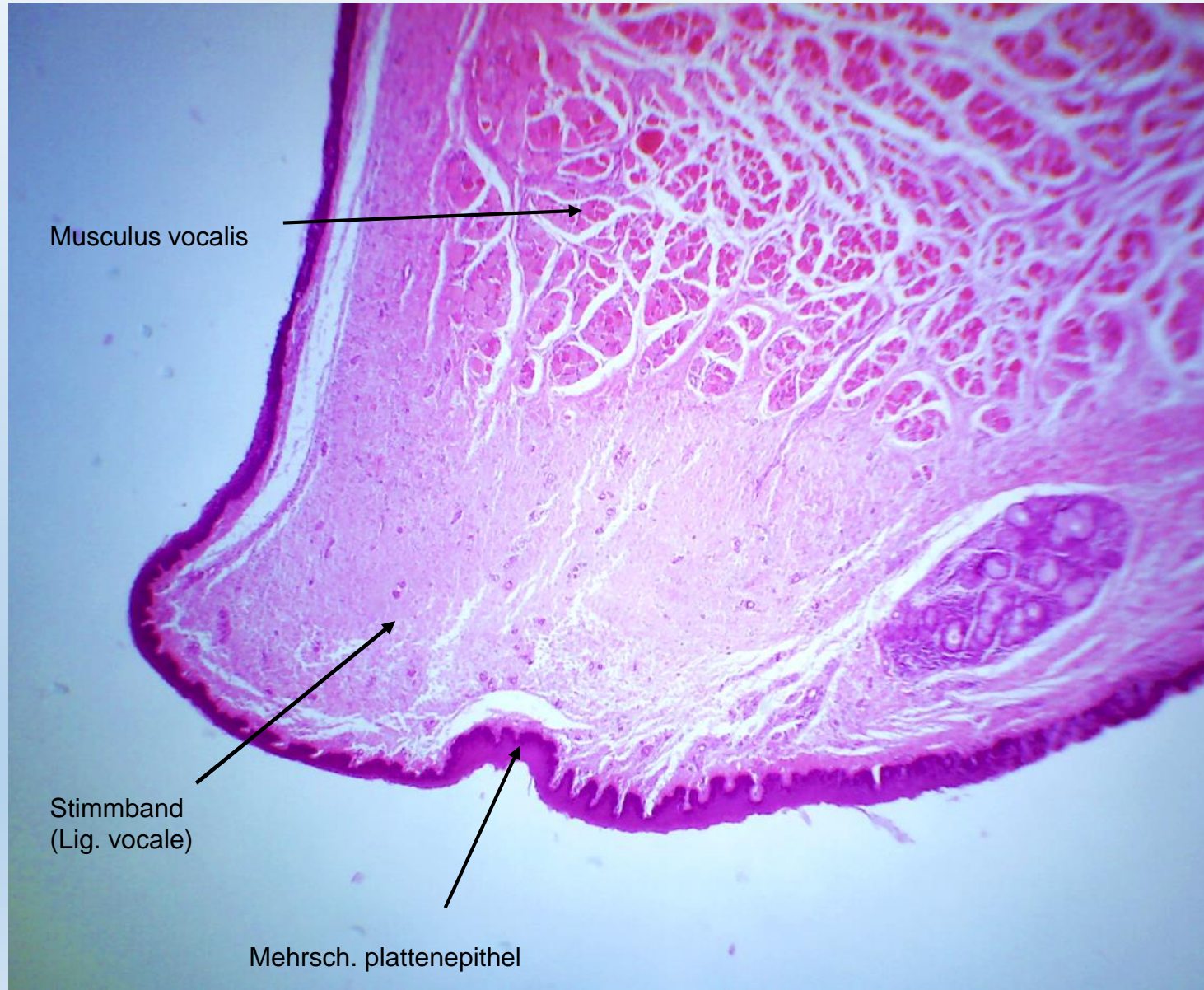
Sacculus laryngis
(Kehlkopfsäckchen-
Homolog,
Schallverstärker)

Toldt

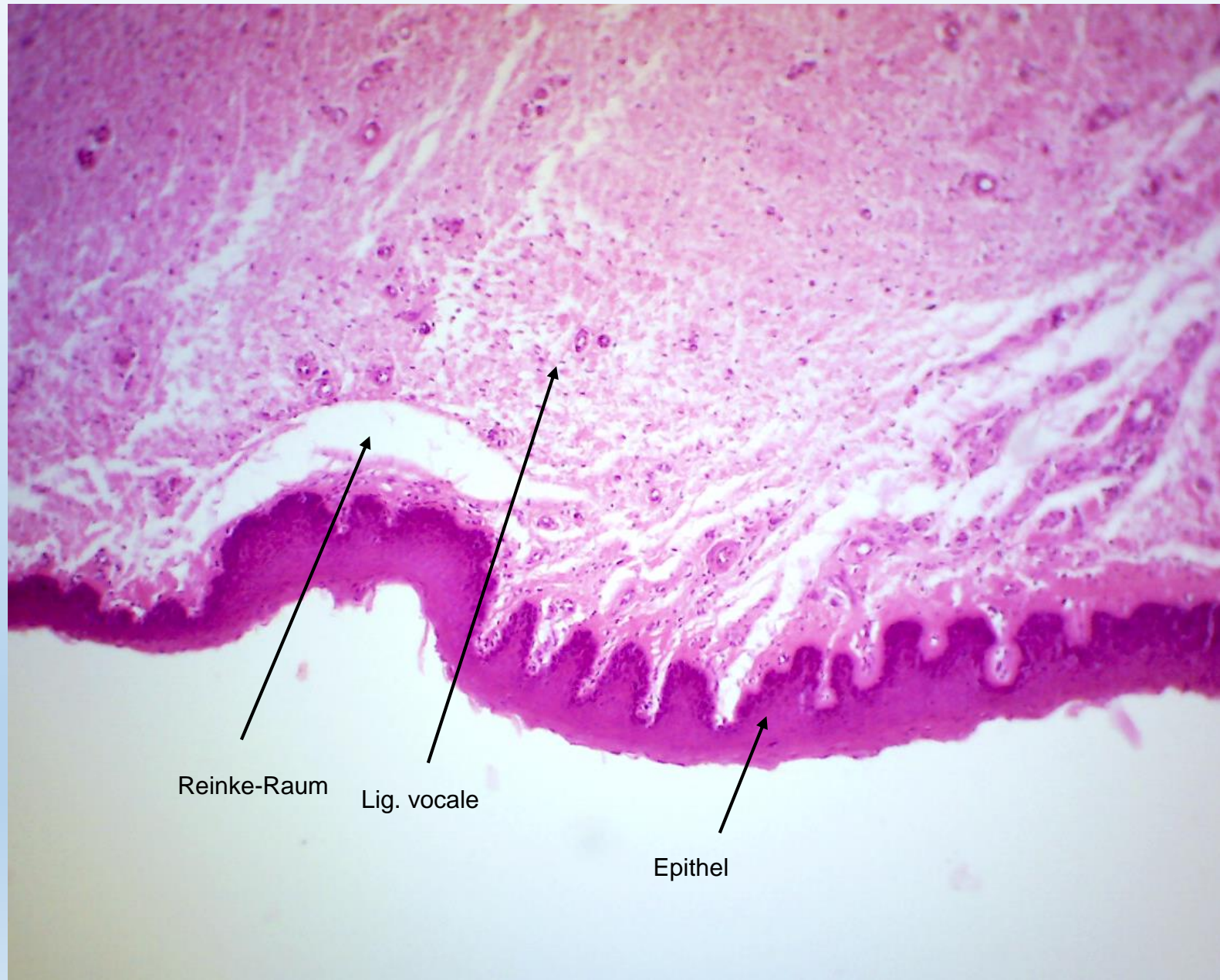
Epiglottis, laryngeale Oberfläche



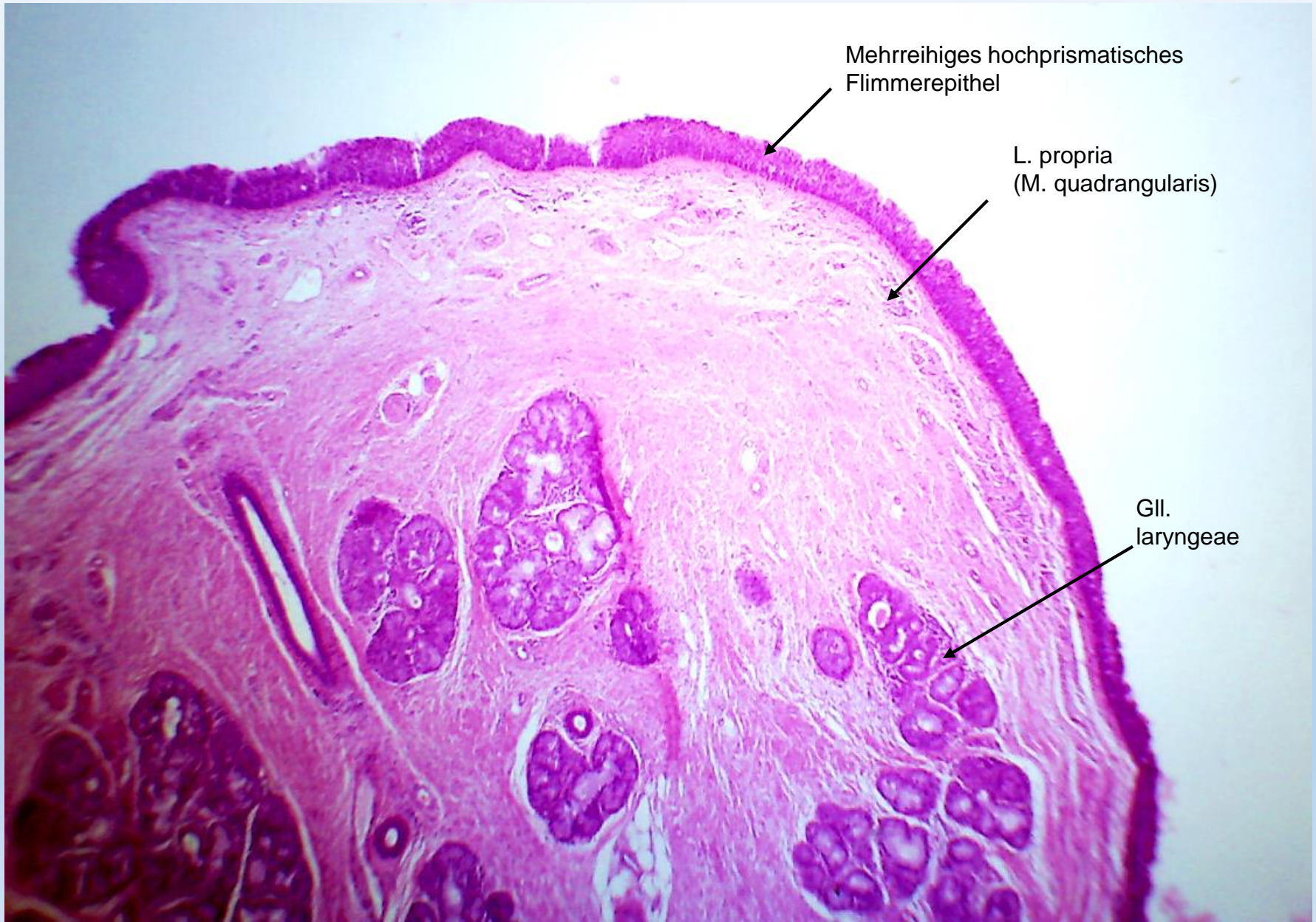
Larynx, H-E
Stimmfalte (Plica vocalis)



Larynx, H-E
Stimmfalte (Plica vocalis)



Larynx, H-E
Taschenfalte (Plica vestibularis)



Mehrrichtiges hochprismatisches
Flimmerepithel

L. propria
(M. quadrangularis)

Gll.
laryngeae

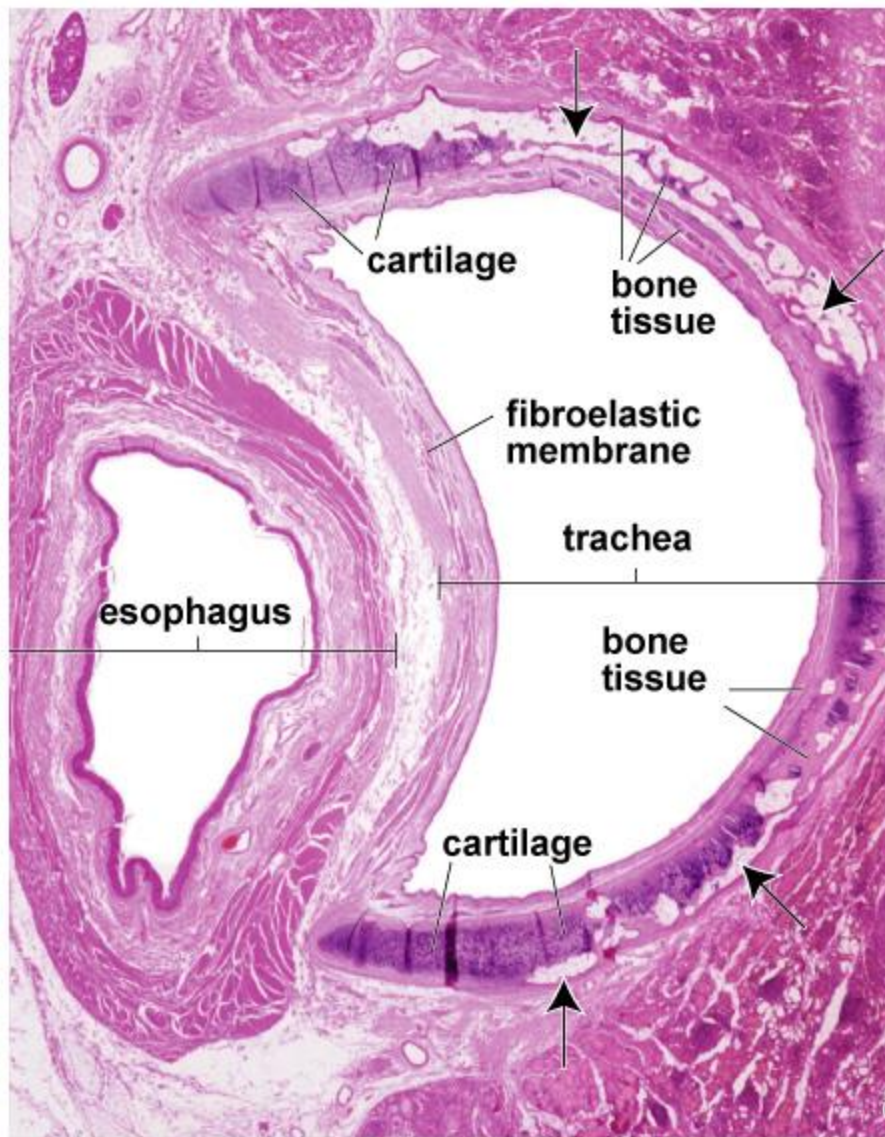


Figure 18.5a. Photomicrograph showing the relationship between the trachea and the esophagus at the base of the neck from an elderly individual. X33.

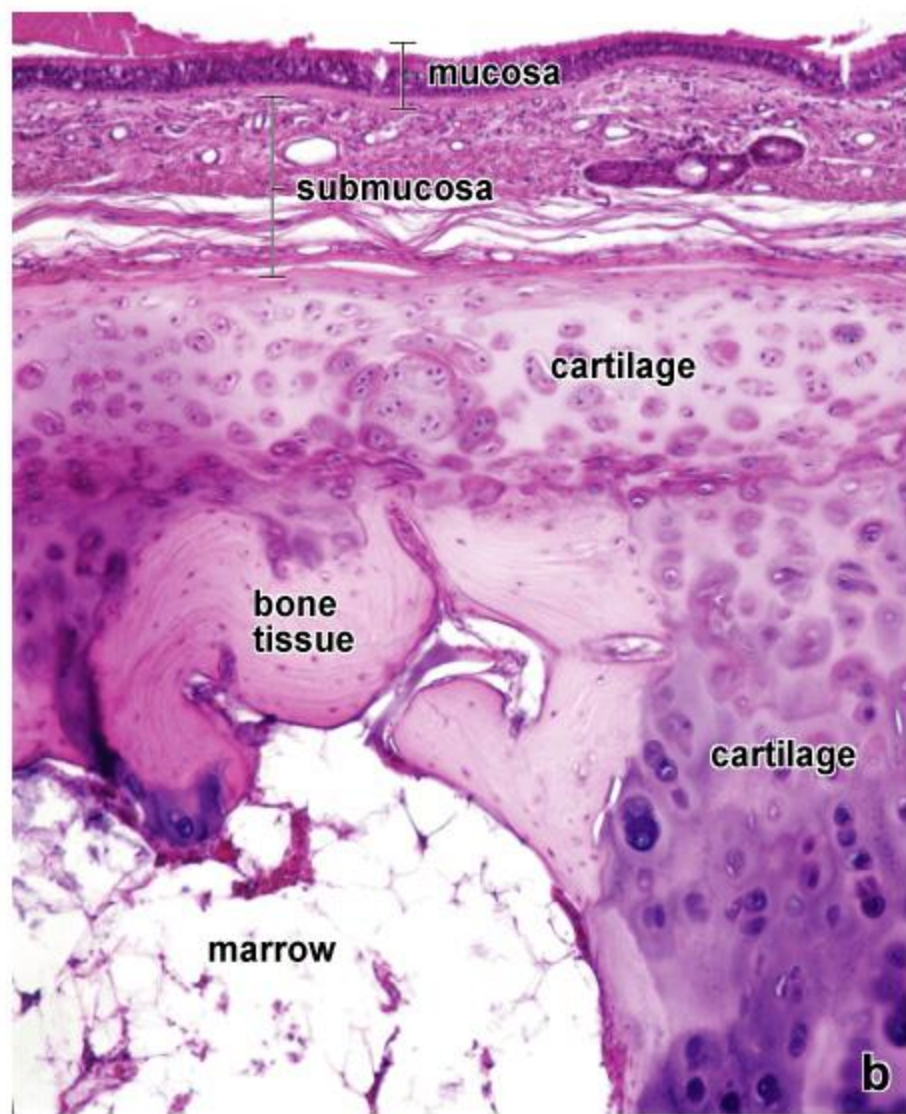


Figure 18.5b. High magnification photomicrograph showing the mucosa, the underlying submucosa with its sero-mucous glands and an area of the tracheal ring that has partially transformed into bone. X100.

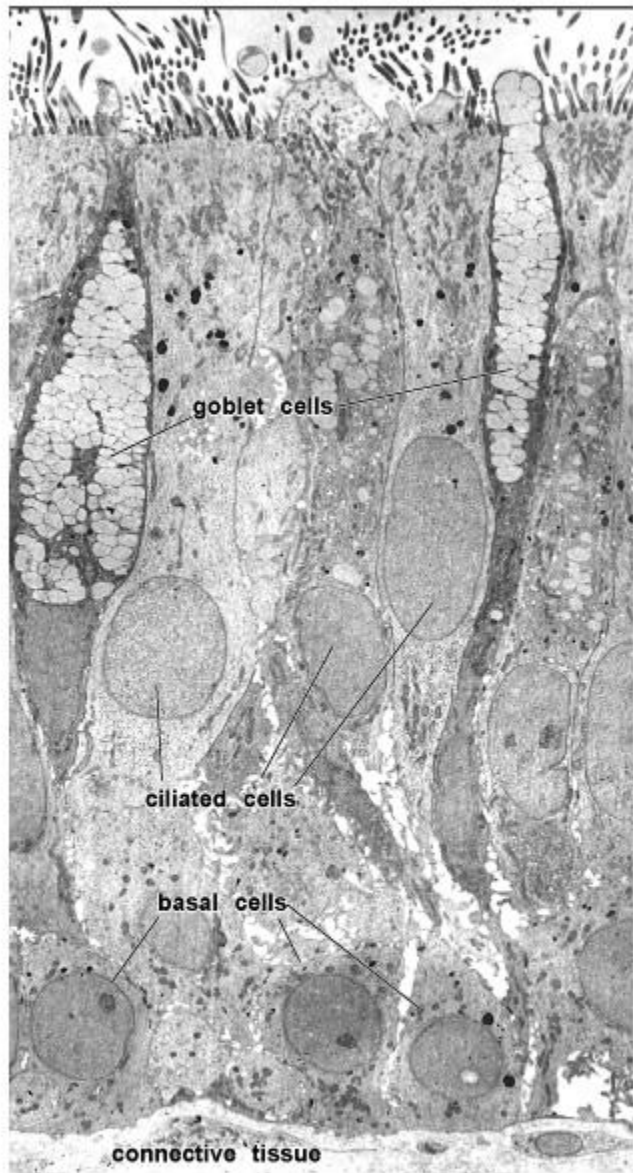


Figure 18.6. EM of human trachea. X1,800

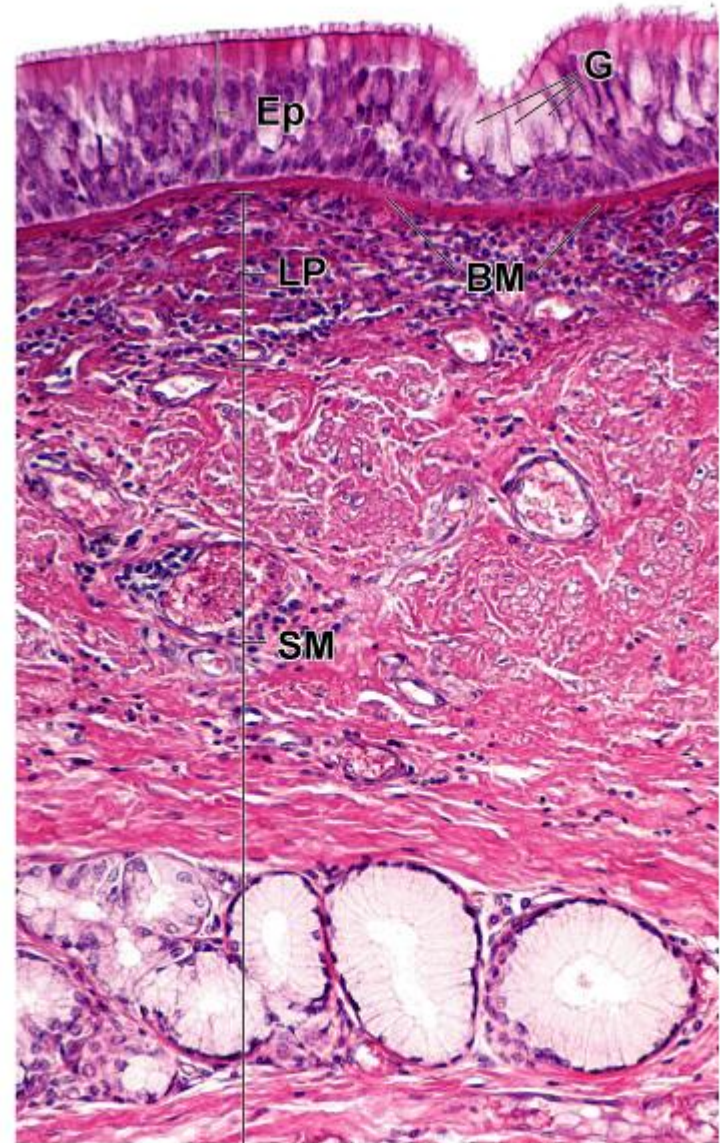
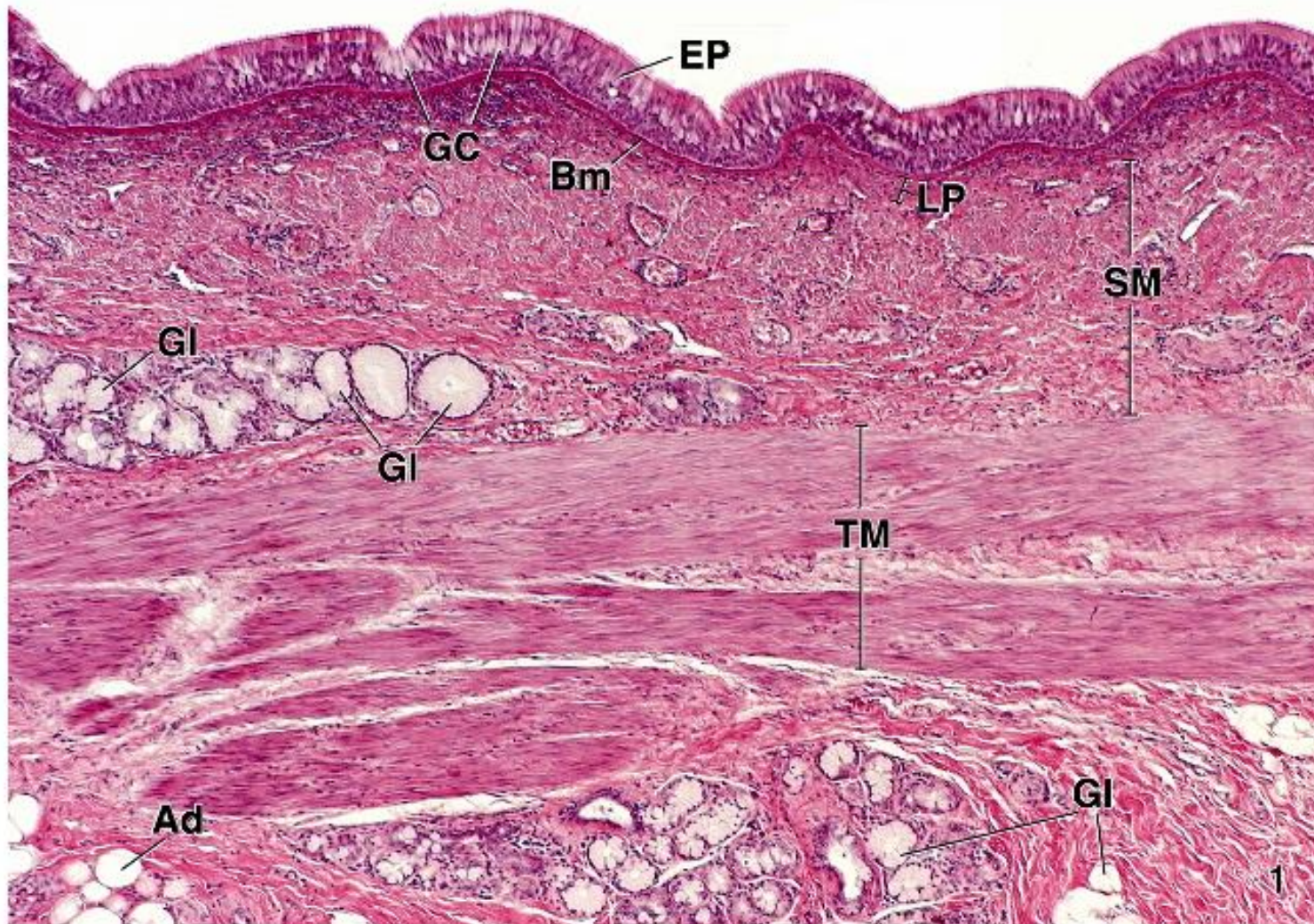
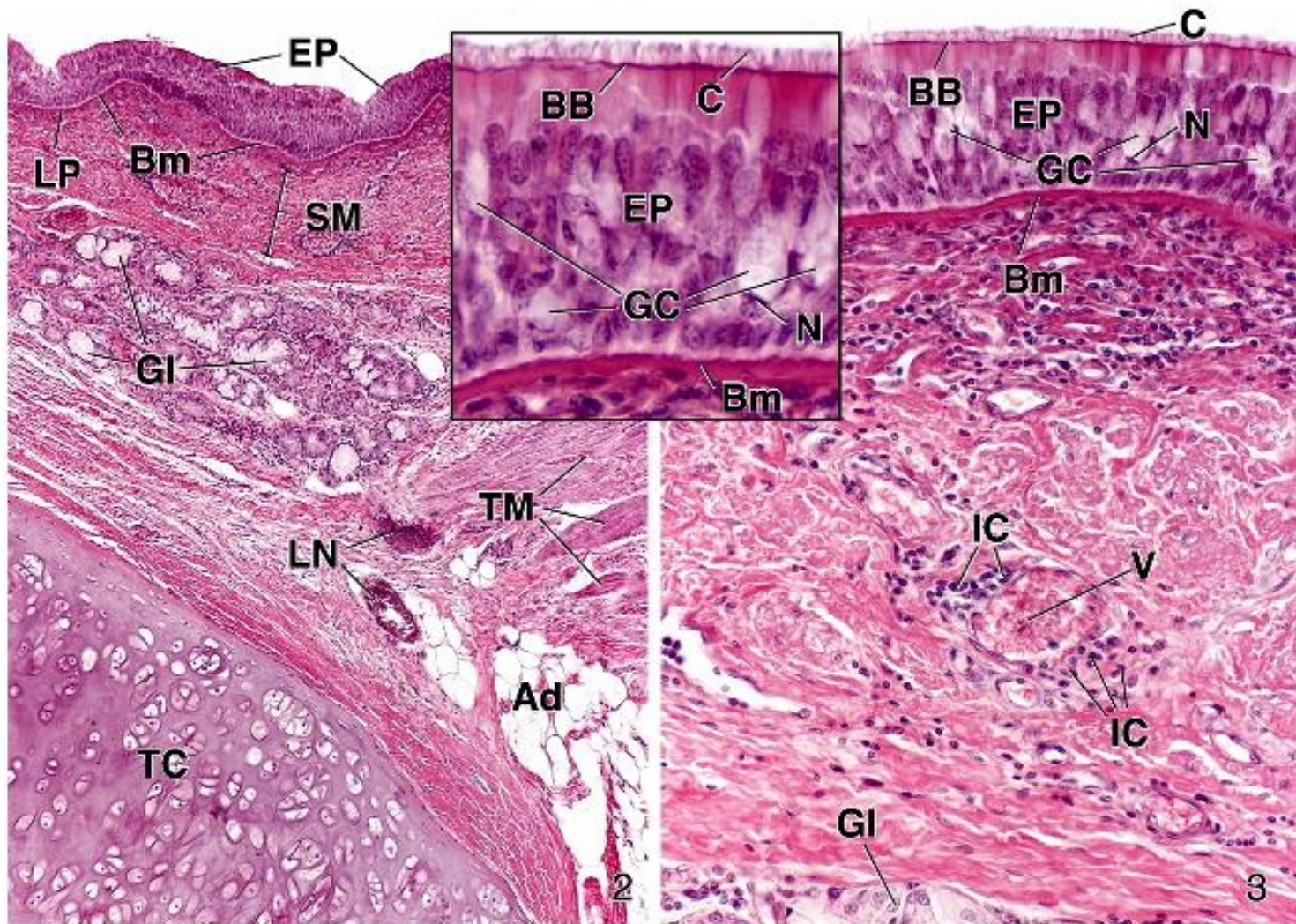


Figure 18.8. Photomicrograph of tracheal epithelium. *G*, goblet cells; *BM*, basement membrane; *LP*, lamina propria; *SM*, submucosa.

Trachea, paries membranaceus



Trachea



Histologische Merkmale des Bronchialbaums

TABLE 18.1. Divisions of the Bronchial Tree and Summary of Its Histologic Features

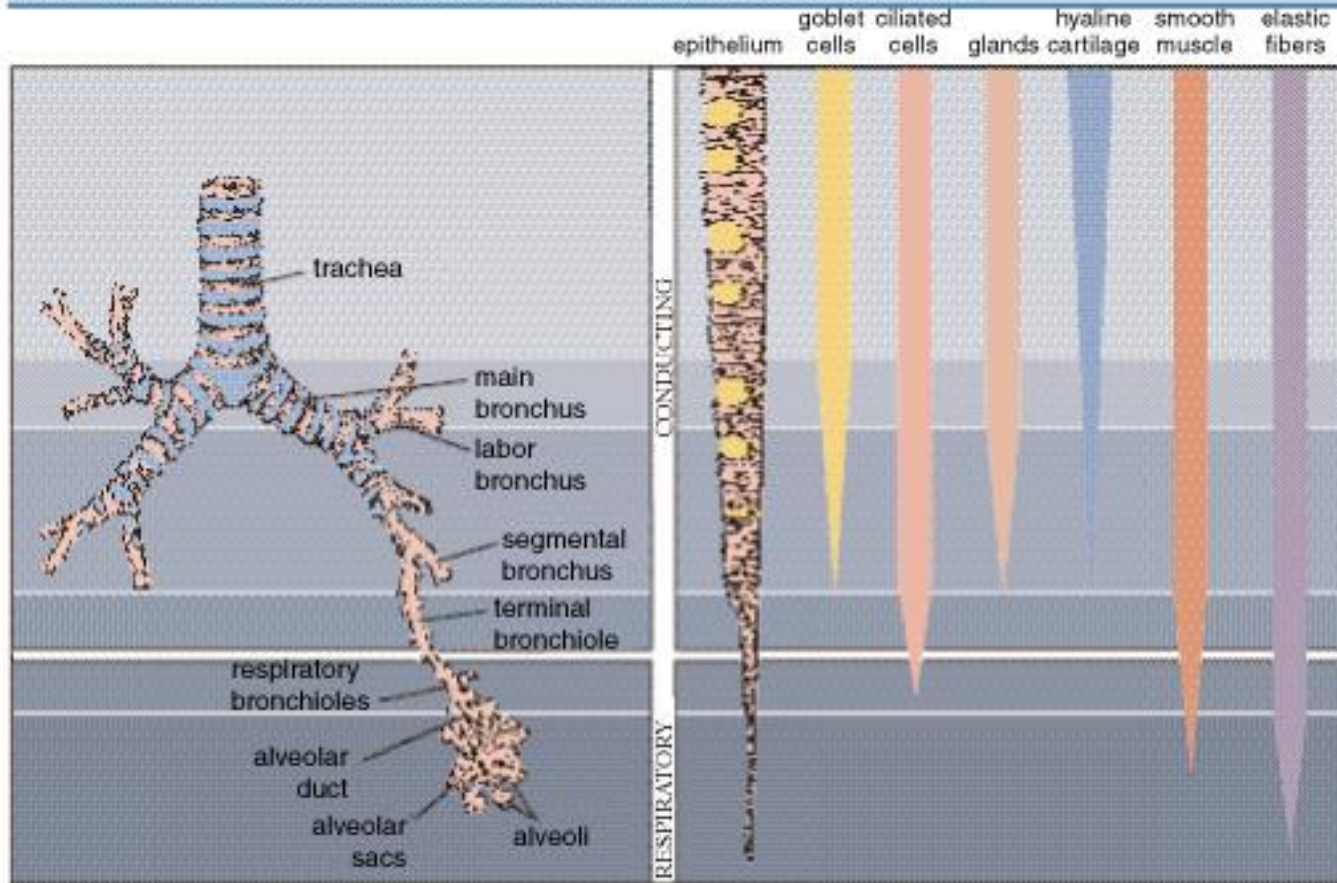
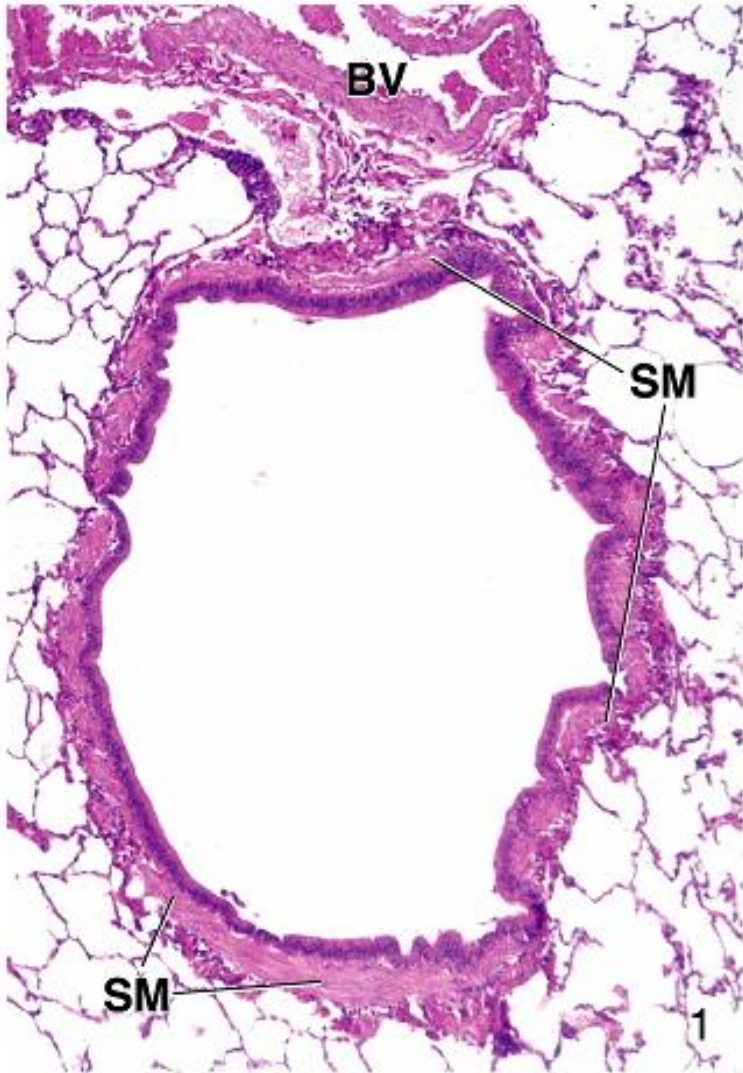


Table 18.1. Divisions of the bronchial tree and summary of its histologic features.

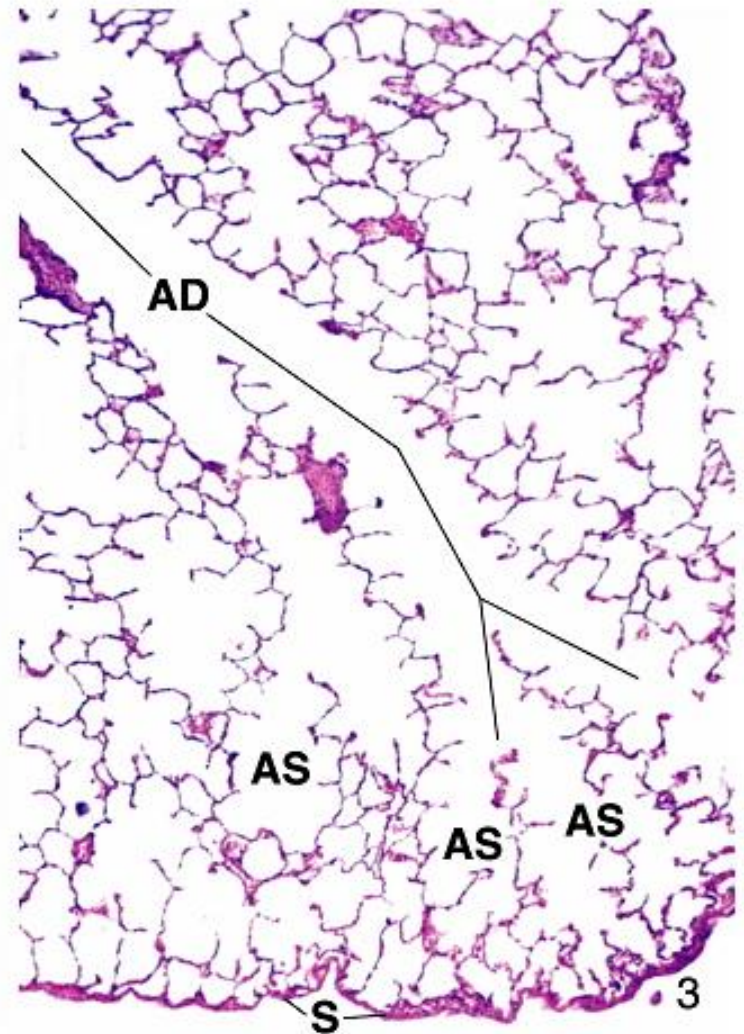
Bronchiolus



Copyright © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

BV – Blutgefäß; SM – Glatter Muskel; AD – Ductus alveolaris; AS – Saccus alveolaris

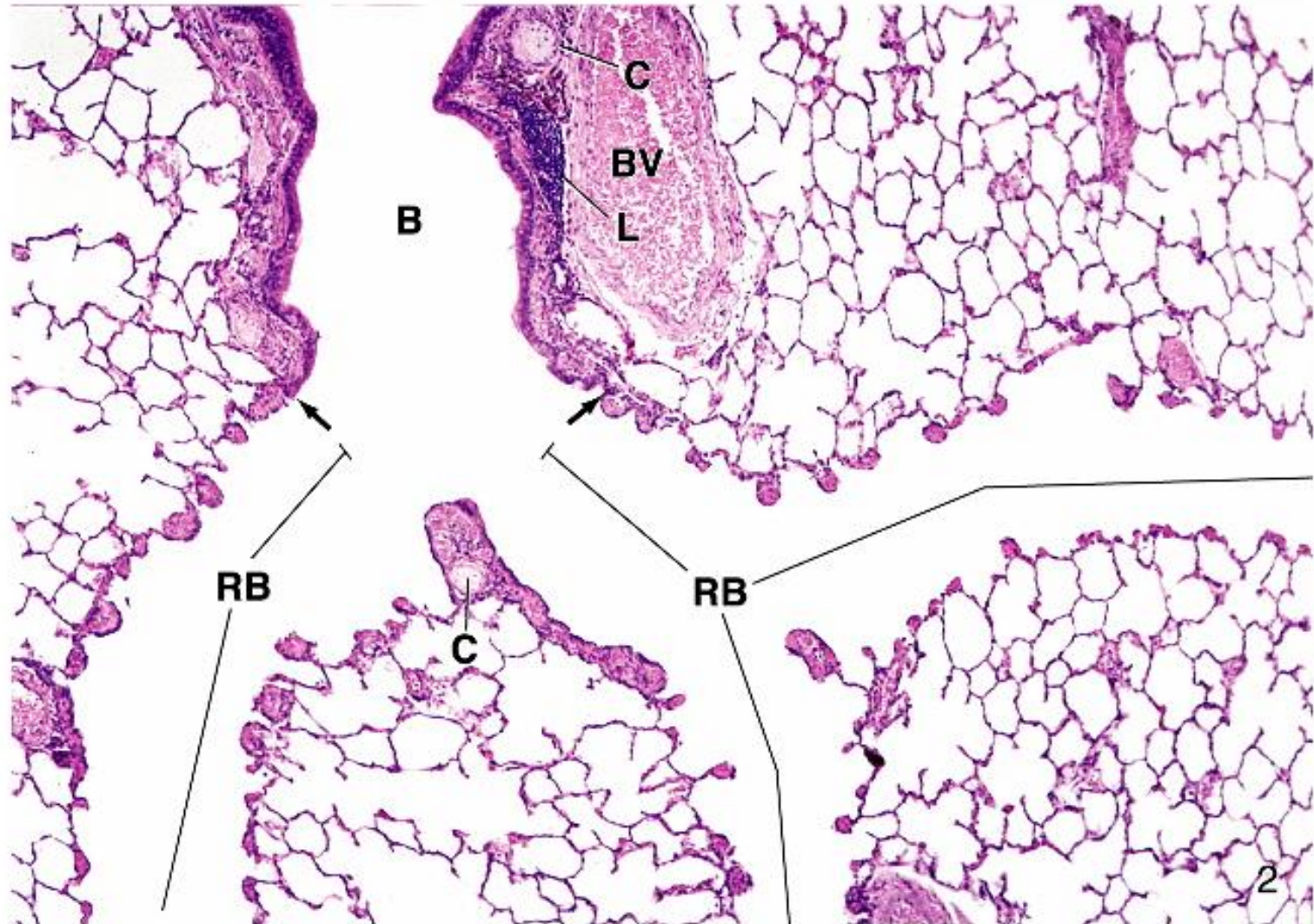
Alveoli



Copyright © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

BV – Blutgefäß; SM – Glatter Muskel; AD – Ductus alveolaris; AS – Saccus alveolaris

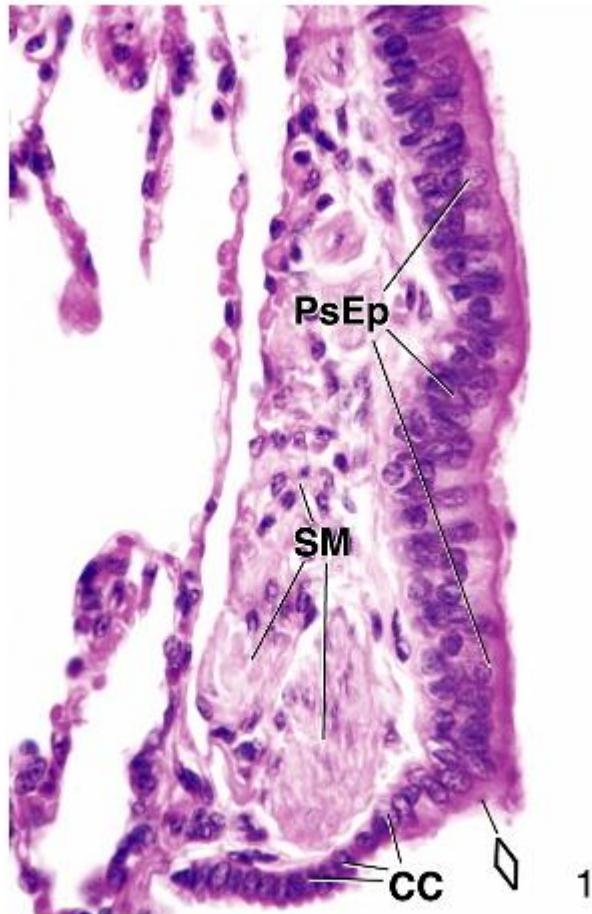
Brochioli und Alveolen



Copyright © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

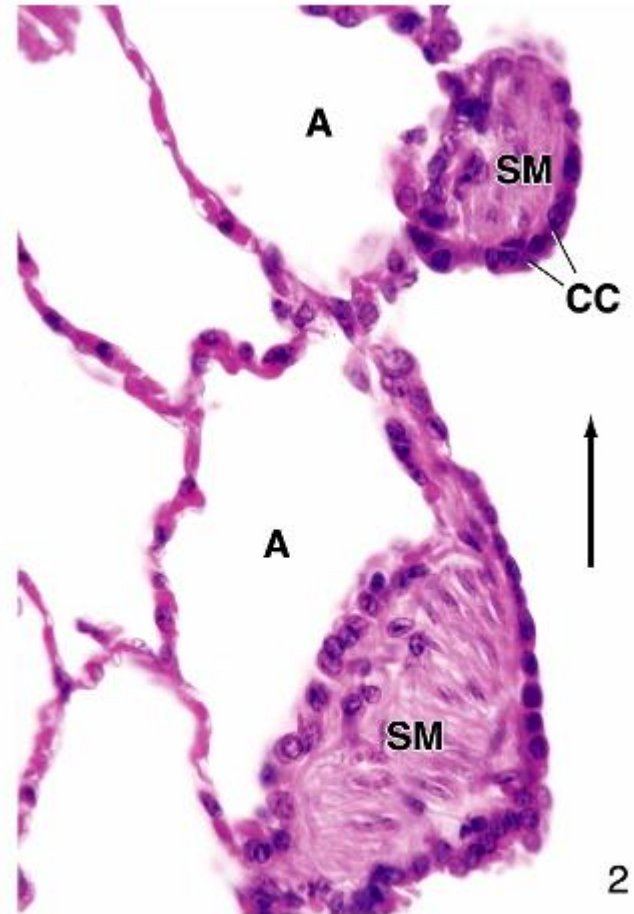
B – Bronchiolus termin.; RB – Bronchiolus resp., C- Knorpel; L – Lymphgewebe.; BV - Blutgefäß

Bronchiolus terminalis



Copyright © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

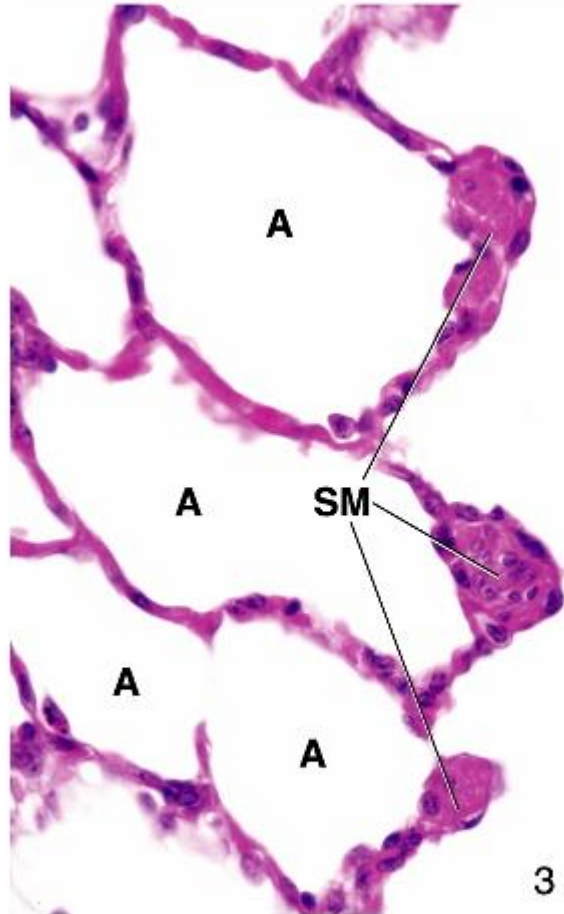
Bronchiolus respiratorius (pars proximalis)



Copyright © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

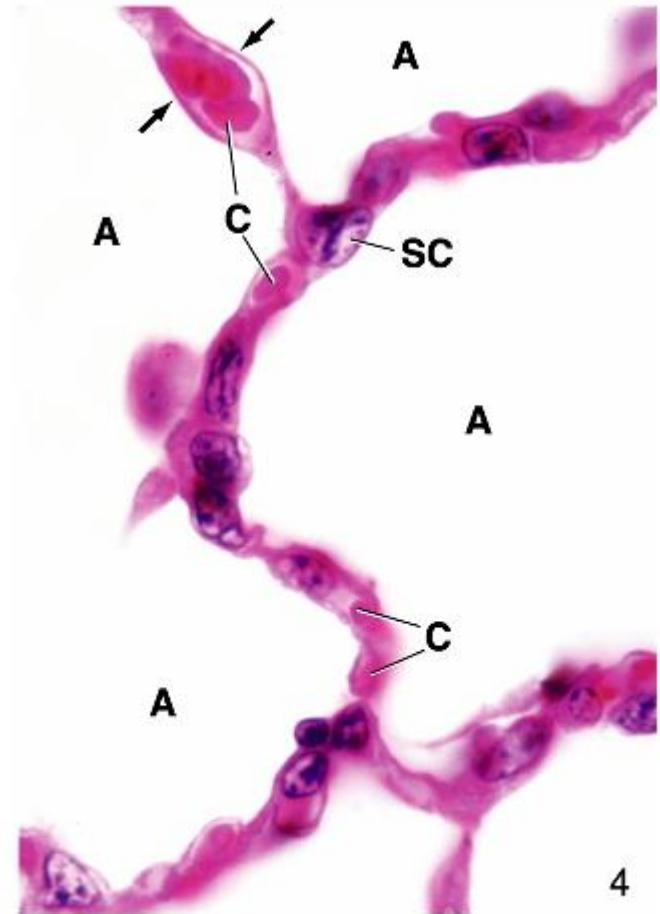
CC- Clara Zellen; SM – glattes Muskelgewebe

Bronchiolus respiratorius
(pars distalis)



Copyright © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Alveolus



Copyright © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

C - Kapillarnetz; SM – glattes Muskelgewebe; SC – septale Zelle



Figure 18.7. SEM of the luminal surface of a bronchus. G, goblet cells. X1,200.

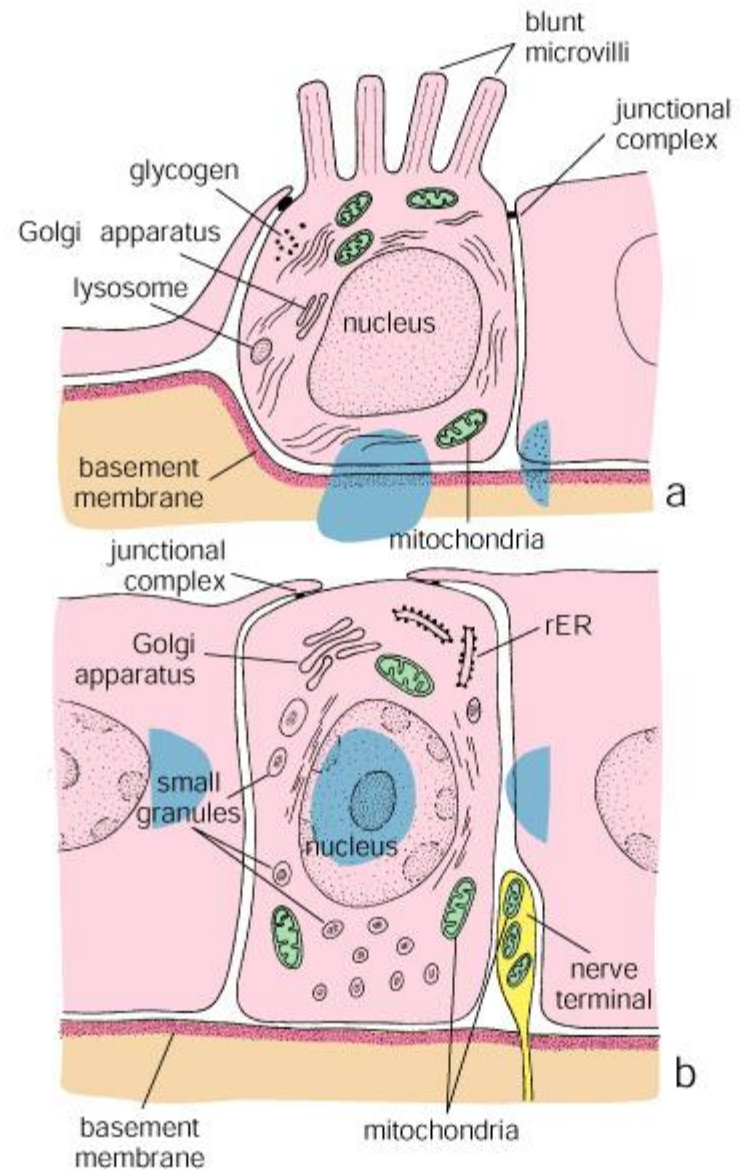


Figure 18.9. Diagram of a brush cell (a) and small-granule cell (b).

Alveoli und Zelltypen

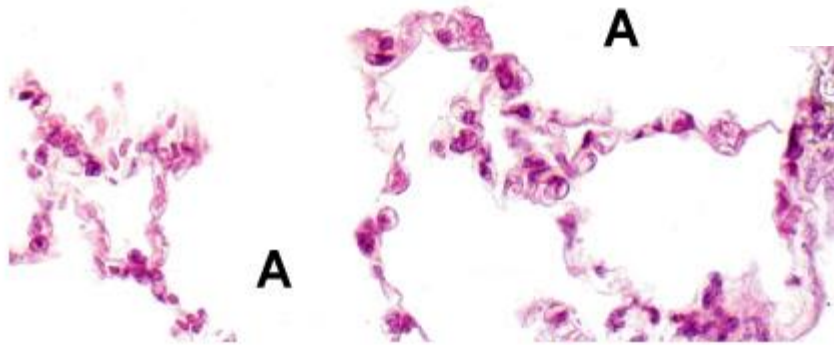
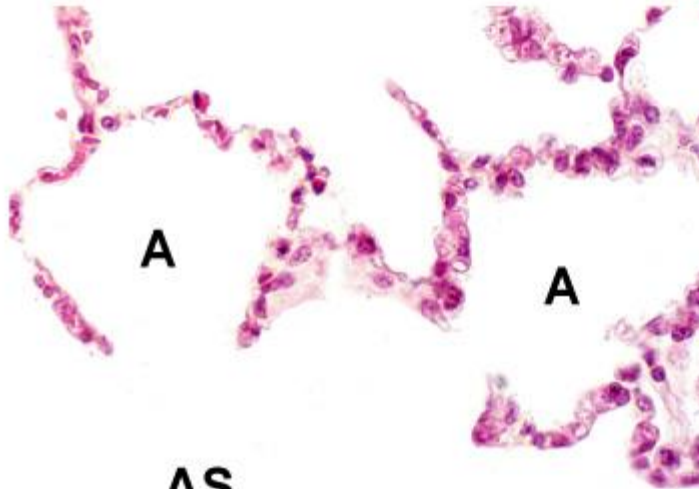


Figure 18.14. Photomicrograph showing an alveolar sac with adjacent AS, alveolar sac; A, alveoli. X360.

Copyright © 2003 Lippincott Williams and Wilkins

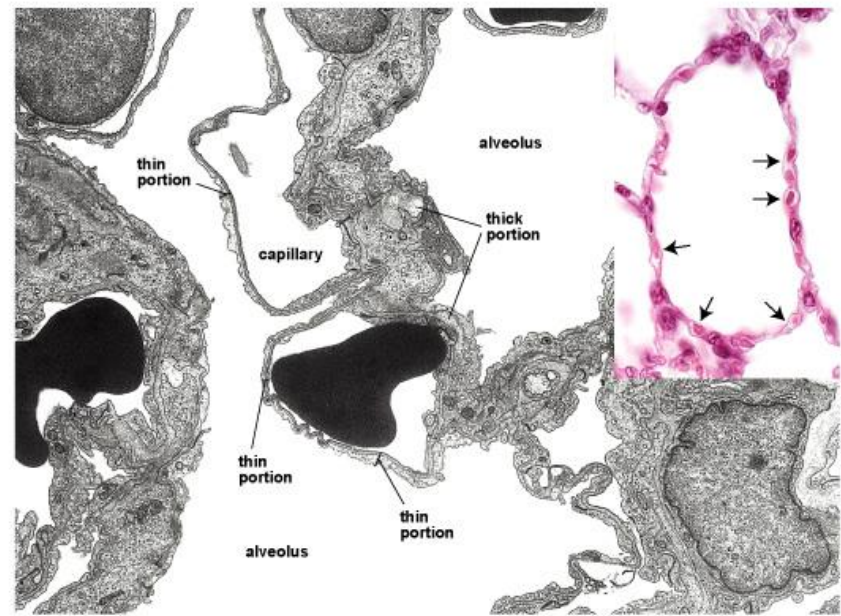


Figure 18.15. EM of the lung. X5,800. Inset. Photomicrograph of an alveolus. Arrows, alveolar capillaries containing red blood cells. X480.

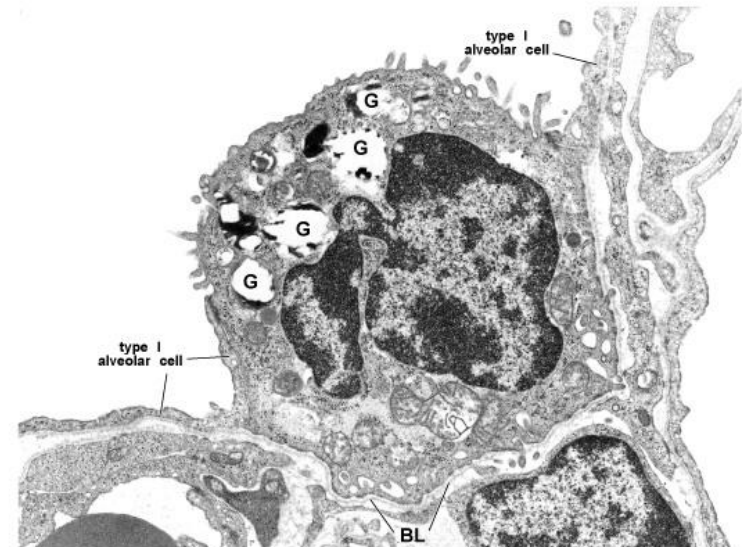
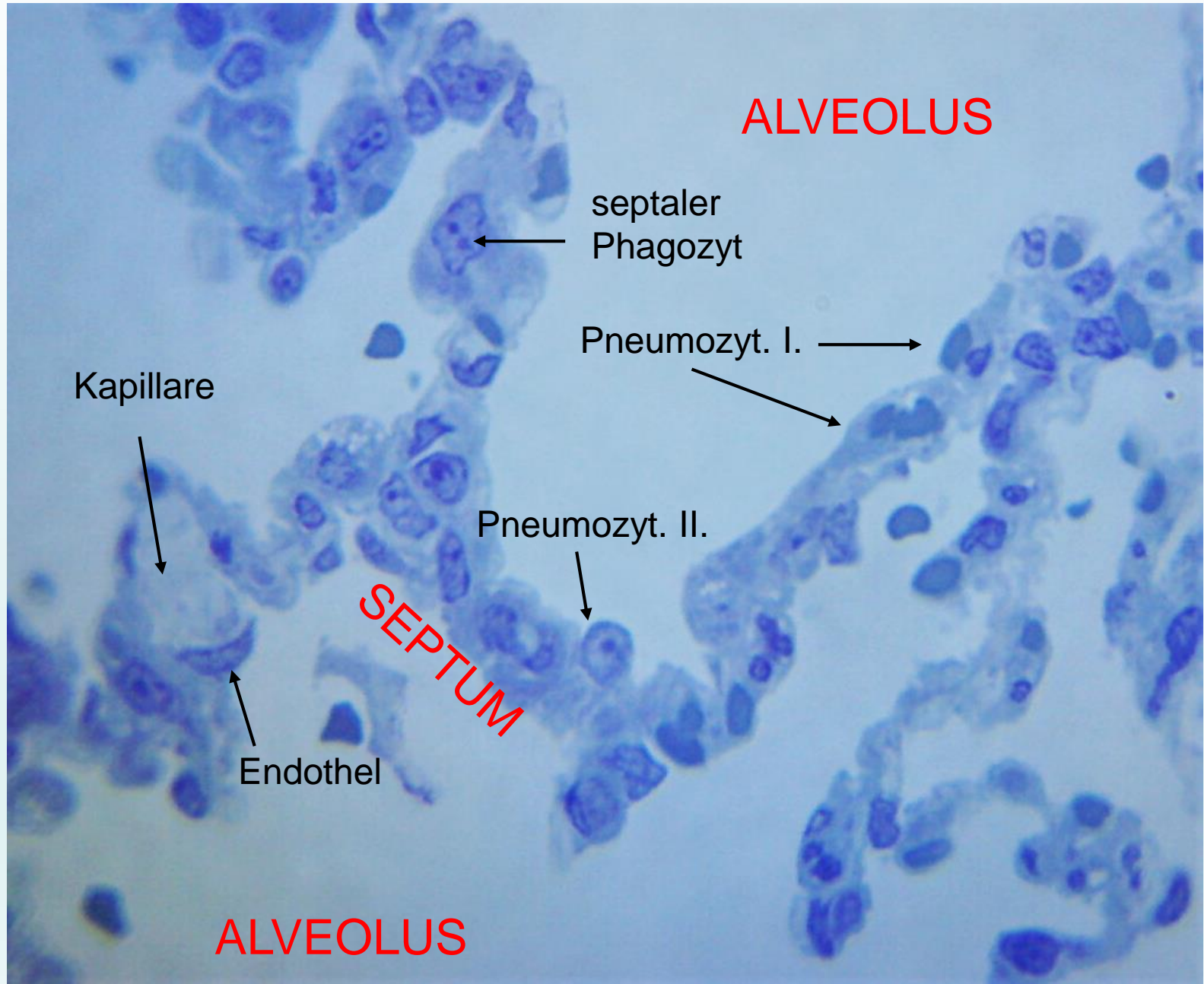


Figure 18.16. EM of a type II alveolar cell. BL, basal lamina; G, secretory vesicles. X24,000.

Copyright © 2003 Lippincott Williams and Wilkins

Alveolare Zelltypen



Große Alveolarzelle, Typ II (Pneumocyte II)

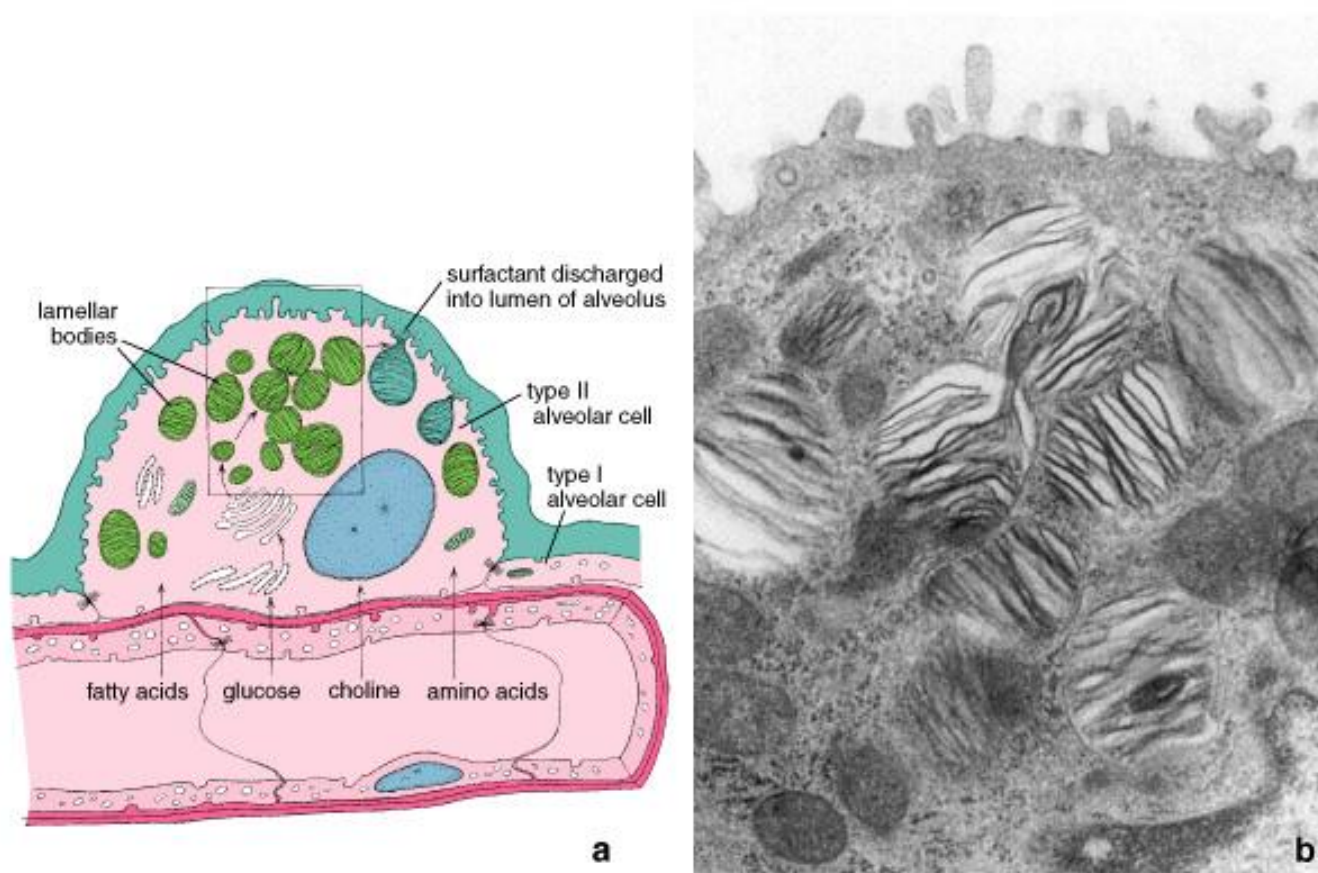


Figure 18.17. Diagram of a type II alveolar cell and electron micrograph (X8,000) of lamellar bodies.

Blut-Luft Schranke

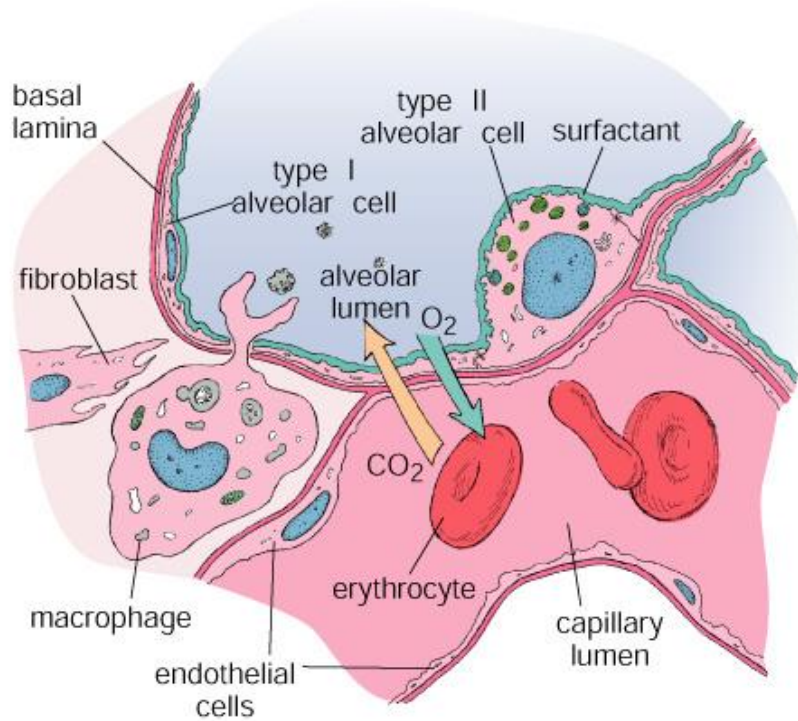


Figure 18.18. Diagram of the interalveolar septum.

Copyright © 2003 Lippincott Williams and Wilkins

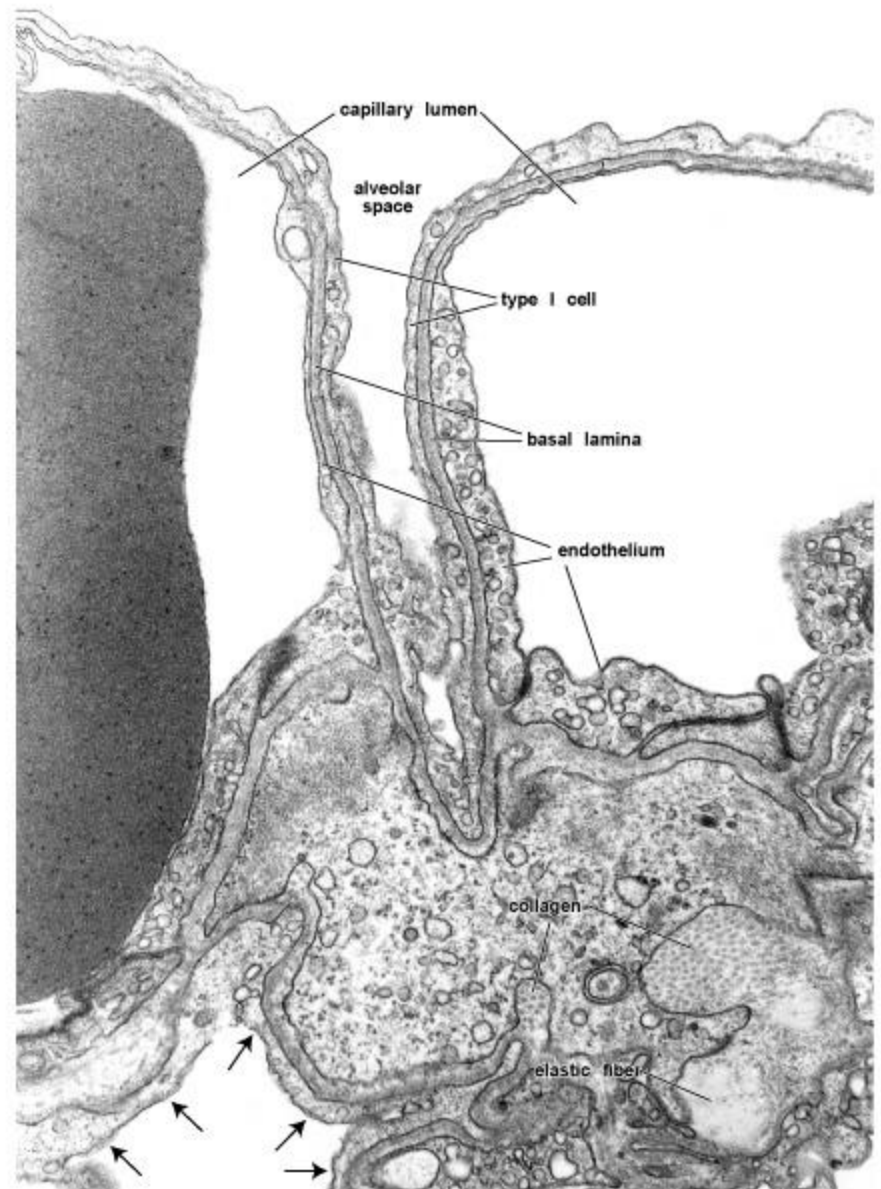


Figure 18.19. EM of the alveolar septum . X33,000.

Copyright © 2003 Lippincott Williams and Wilkins

Abwehrsystem

Alveolare Makrophagen 'Herzfehlerzellen'

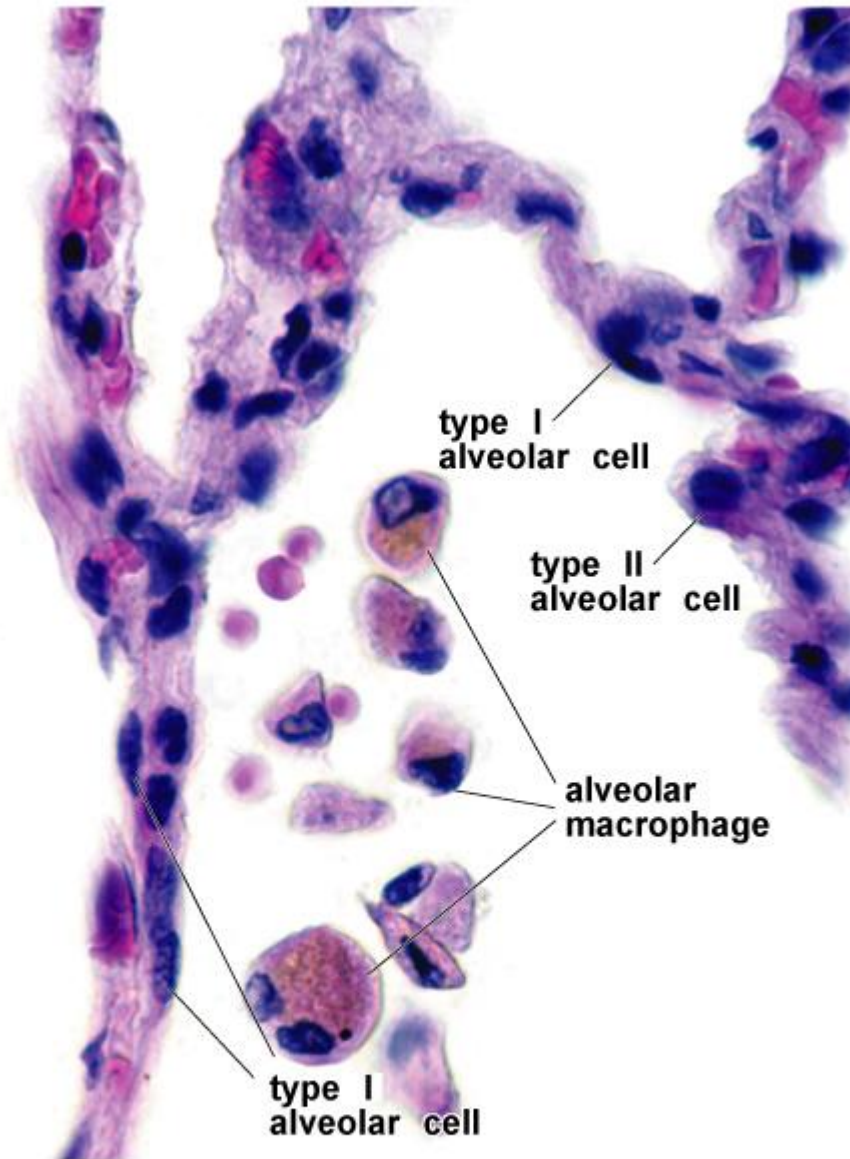


Figure 18.21. Photomicrograph of alveolar macrophages. X560.

Emphysem

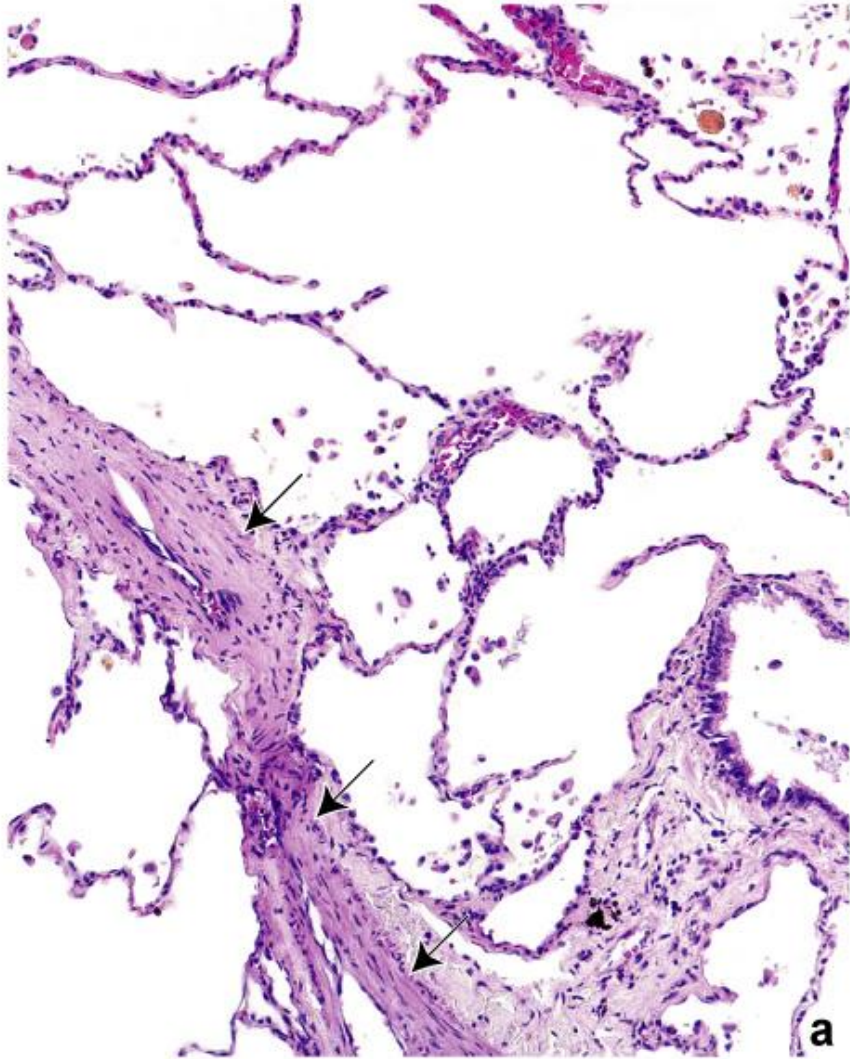


Figure 18.20a. **Photomicrograph of emphysema**. Arrows, thickening of the wall of the pulmonary vessels. X240.

Lungenentzündung (Pneumonia)

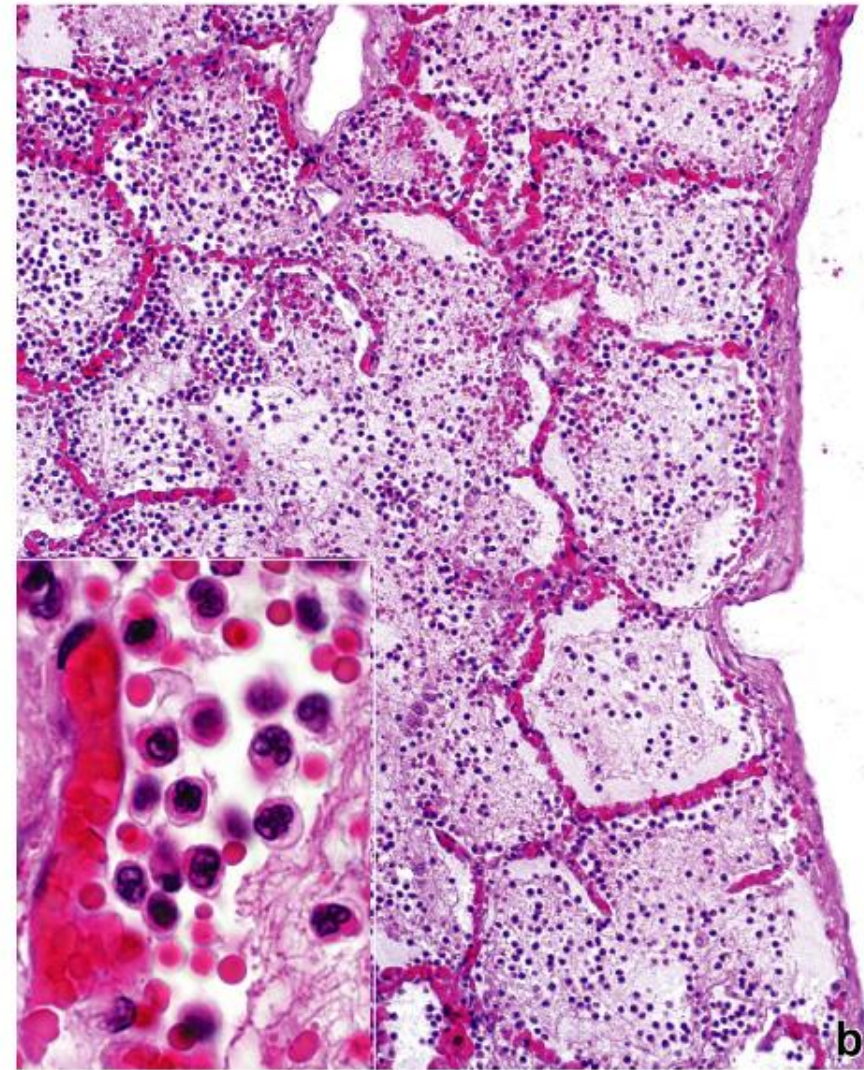
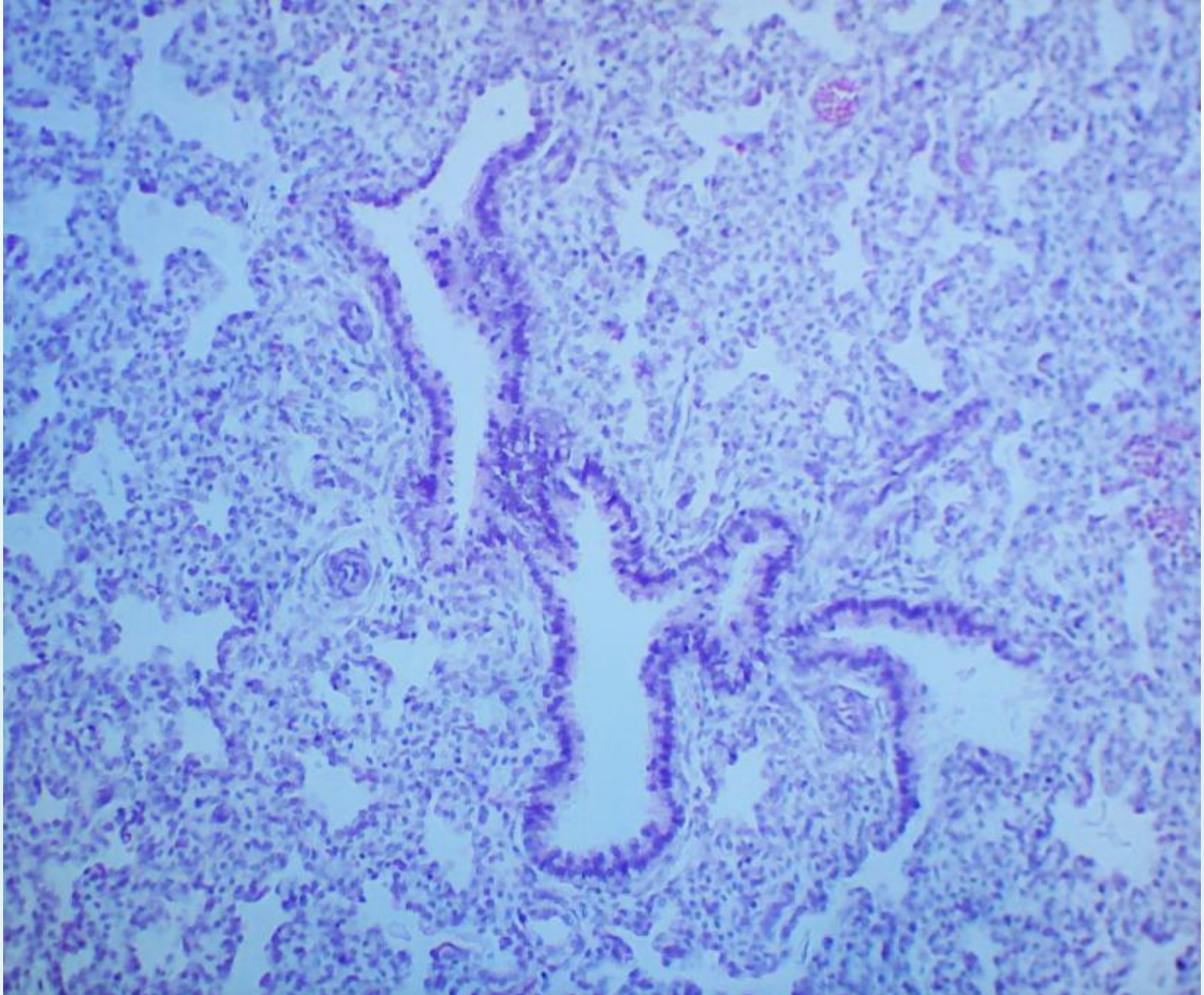


Figure 18.20b. **Photomicrograph from the lung of an individual in the early stages of acute pneumonia**. X240. Inset. Part of the alveolus at a higher magnification. X420.

Fetale Lunge (pseudoglanduläres Stadium)



Fetale Lunge (pseudoglanduläres Stadium)

