VEIN BATCH 2027



MARIN

Sub:	Histology	المادة:		
Lecture:	4	المحاضرة:		
By: Mo	hammad alom	إعداد: ari		
Edited:		تعديل:		



Dr. Mustafa Saad (2022) part 1

بالشابتر السابق بلشنا بالCT وأخذنا منه نوعين (الAreolar والLiquid) وبهاض الشابتر رح نحكي عن آخر نوع وهو الSupportive

- Cartilage is a supportive type of connective tissue whose ECM is of a firm consistency which allows the cartilage to bear mechanical stresses. للود chondrocytes
- وطبيعة المواد اللي بفرزها : Cartilage is characterized by : • Cartilage is formed of Chondrocytes and ECM. This ECM is composed of fibers and ground substance synthesized by the chondrocytes.

مجرد ما أعرف إنه النسيج فيه chondrocytes فهاض يعني إنه cartilage , وهي اللي بتكوّنلي الECM

- According to the relative contents of the ECM, cartilage can be divided into three types:
- 1. Hyaline Cartilage.
- 2. Elastic Cartilage.
- 3. Fibrocartilage.

→ زي الEpithelial tissue (بس الفرق إنه الET كان يحصل على التغذية من طبقة من الCT تحته)

- Cartilage contain no blood vessels or nerves.
 Nutrients and stimuli reach this tissue by diffusion from the Perichondrium or from the nearby synovial fluid. أما في ال synovial fluid. أما في ال berichondrium. أما في الأماكن ف عن طريق ال Perichondrium
- *طيب بما إنه الcartilage ما فيه nerves.. كيف بنحس لما يصير إلتهاب بالغضاريف؟ لما يصير الإلتهاب بعمل pressure على الPerichondrium و هو اللي بنقل إشارة إنه في خلل
- <u>Perichondrium:</u>

Is a layer of dense connective tissue that covers all hyaline cartilages (except in joints) and <u>all elastic</u> cartilages. It's richly vascular and contains collagen fibers and fibroblasts. It's essential for the nourishment of the cartilage. المالي بنلاقيه بال elastic (غير) fibro cartilage

مغطى بالperichondrium)

3

Peri- = around. Chondro- = related to cartilage.

Functions of Cartilage:

الskeleton تاعها عبارة عن

artilage مش bones ج

- 1. Support of soft tissues, as in the larynx and trachea.
- 2. Acts as a shock absorber as in the intervertebral disc.
- 3. Important for development and growth of bones before and after birth.

Chondrocytes: (The characteristic cells of cartilage)

- Oval or round cells.
- Located inside spaces in the surrounding matrix called السابقة كانت الcells منتشرة في الECM ومحاطة بالcrunae. ..ground sub ومحاطة بالcrunae ... بس هون في عنا empty spaces اسمها lacunae بتشكل cavities صغيرة بتحتوي عالclls
- Each lacuna may contain 1-8 chondrocytes.
- **J** Function: production of the ECM including the fibers and large molecules of the ground substance.

Lacuna (plural, lacunae) = small space, gap

Hyaline Cartilage

The most common type of cartilage. Fresh hyaline cartilage is bluish-white in color.

- The ECM is rich in collagen fibers.
- The ground substance is rich in *hyaluronic acid*.

ال collagen fibers بتكون hyaluronic acid بينما ال hyaluronic acid بكون .basophilic بالمحصلة fibers بلون بنفسجي.. و السبب إنه ال bundles في soundles, فما بتتأثر بالصبغة وما بظهر تأثيرها



خلال حياة الجنين (fetal / embryologic life)

During <u>development</u>, it serves as a template for the formation of long bones. خلال خلال bones بكثير من الbones بتكون عبارة عن cartilage خلال من الولادة (بعدها بصير عندي ossification روي ما أخذنا بالأناتومي)

Location (in adults):

- Articular surfaces of bones in some joints. head of humerus زي الjoint زي الhead of humerus بتغطي الجزء من العظم اللي بدخل في ال
- 2. Some cartilages of the airway passages (nose, thyroid and cricoid cartilages of the larynx, and trachea).
- 3. Costal cartilages.
- The epiphyseal growth plate.
 *هي المسؤولة عن نمو العظام بالطول
 (زي ما قلنا بالأناتومي برضه)
 - سبحان الله, والحمد لله, ولا إله إلا الله, والله أكبر

مش كل الlarynx.. فقط في 🔶

الthyroid والcricoid

Elastic Cartilage

The ECM of this type of cartilage is rich in *elastic fibers* which give the fresh cartilage a yellow color.
 Index (Color)
 Index (Color)

- 1. Auricle of the ear.
- 2. Wall of external auditory canal.
- 3. Auditory tube.
- 4. Epiglottis and cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.



ربع وعالأطراف طبقة من الperichondrium (هي نفسها الطبقة اللي كانت بالأبيض عند (هي نفسها الطبقة اللي كانت بالأبيض عند الhyaline بس هون تم صبغها)

Fig.2: Elastic Cartilage. Special stain was used for the elastic fibers. Note the perichondrium on both sides. 7

Fibrocartilage

- ✓ The chondrocytes in the lacunae are arranged axially.
- ✓ The matrix is rich in collagen fibers.
- This type of cartilage possesses no perichondrium.
 year the second second

المحيطة فيه, على عكس النوعين السابقين اللي perichondrium



Fig.3: Fibrocartilage. Note the axial arrangement of the chondrocytes and the acidophilic matrix.

Location: Intervertebral discs, pubic symphysis and the menisci of the knee joint.
 dense من إنه ال collagen fibers فيه بتكون densely packed بس ما بقدر أسميه collagenous CT 8



Intervertebral Discs

- These discs are located between the bodies of two adjacent vertebrae.
- They're formed of two parts:
- 1. Outer Annulus fibrosus.
- 2. Inner Nucleus pulposus.
- They act as cushions and shock absorbers for the vertebrae. And supports the vertebrae



Fig.5: Parts of the intervertebral disc.

Annulus fibrosus:

It's formed of an external layer Ο of dense collagenous irregular connective tissue. Internally, there are multiple layers of fibrocartilage. The direction of the collagen fibers in any layer is 90° to that of the adjacent ركزو على اتجاه الfibers في كل طبقة كيف layer. عمودي على اللي تحتها. و هاض بعطيها قوة ومرونة عشان تدعم الفقرات - Lamella Fig.6: The annulus and its layers. AF NP Collagen fibre اللي بالصورة بمثل الcartilage allignment بین two vertebrae This arrangement makes the annulus resilient and Ο enables it to act as a support for the vertebrae.

BM

AF

11

Nucleus pulposus:

- It's formed of a gel-like substance rich in hyaluronic acid and some collagen fibers.
- It may contain some cells.
 It has a high water content.
- It acts as a shock absorber.

و لإنها مكوّنة من gel-like substance مع high water و لإنها مكوّنة من content ... وبتقلل القوة و الضغط content اللي بنتقل من فقرة للثانية بالعمود الفقري بالتدريج





Fig.7: The nucleus pulposus and how it acts as a shock absorber.

Disc prolapse

- If the annulus weakens, the nucleus will protrude outside the disc \rightarrow Disc prolapse/herniation.
- This may cause compression on the spinal cord or the roots of the spinal nerves.

(BACK) بما إنه الNP مادة جلاتينية فيها نوع من السيولة فأي ضعف أو خلل بالAF رح يأدي لتسرب الNP *Percutaneous Laser Disc Decompression* Fig.8: Disc prolapse

- An optical fiber through a hollow needle is inserted into the herniated disc
- Laser beam is delivered to the nucleus pulposus through the fiber. This will evaporate some of the water in the nucleus creating a vacuum.
- The herniated disc will recede back into this vacuum relieving the compression.

من طرق معالجة الdisc prolapse هي إني أدخل إبره بداخلها optical fiber, بعدين أسلَّط laser عن طريق الحرارة وبالتالي يتبخر المريق الber على الNP. وبما إنها بتحتوي على water فالaser رح يرفع الحرارة وبالتالي يتبخر جزء من الماء ويعمل عندي vacuum (فراغ) وهاض الفراغ يسحب الbic ويرجعه لوضعه الطبيعي



Cartilage Formation, Growth and <u>Repair</u>

- □ Formation of cartilage is from precursor cells called Chondroblasts. واللي بعدين chondroblasts واللي بعدين chondroblasts. اثناء الحياة الجنينية عندي خلايا اسمها precursor cells called واللي بعدين
- Growth of cartilage is by two methods: In adults (after birth) (Within the tissue)
- Interstitial growth : in which the chondrocytes of the cartilage divide to form new cells. cartilage likely الخلايا داخل العاري من الخارج)
- 2) <u>Appositional growth</u>: in which the cells of the surrounding perichondrium differentiate into chondrocytes.

الperichondrium المحيط بالcartilage بتحول لطبقة من الcartilage

Cartilage repair is usually slow and incomplete due to the avascularity of this tissue.
¹⁴

Bone Tissue And Ossification

DR. MUSTAFA SAAD (2022)



Functions of Bones

- 1. Support fleshy tissues.
- 2. Protect vital organs: Skull protects the brain. Thoracic cage protects the heart and lungs.
- 3. Store and release of Ca^{2+} and PO_4^{3-} ions.
- 4. Some bones contain red marrow which is the site of formation of blood cells. ولونه الأحمر bone marrow ubic marrow. الى bone marrow وهو عين من الى bone marrow وهو عبارة عن fatty tissue وما إله علاقة بتكوين خلايا الدم. ببداية العمر كمية ال Red BM بتكون كبيرة جدا ومع تقدم العمر بصير يتحول ل_yellow BM
 - 5. Act as levers that multiply force of contraction of muscles.

Osteo- = related to bone. –clast = break. Bone tissue = osseous tissue. needed in some actions

*الECM في الbones بكون صلب والسبب هو

وجود الCalcified (عشان هيك بنحكيله Calcified)



- Osteoblasts are responsible for the formation of the organic matrix of bone and the subsequent deposition of minerals.
 بعد ما تكوّن ال PO4 وغير هم
- \Leftrightarrow They form a single cell-layer on the surface of bones.
- Active cells are cuboidal or low columnar with basophilic cytoplasm. Inactive cells are flattened and less basophilic.

سبحان الله وبحمده, عدد خلقه, و زِنة عرشه, ومداد كلماته

-oid = similar to, like.

to the osteoblasts is the newly formed osteoid.



الosteoblasts بتنتج الmatrix, ولما يحيط فيها بالكامل رح تتحول لosteocytes

- An osteoblast will eventually be surrounded by the matrix it produced and it'll convert into an Osteocyte. Osteocytes are flattened, almond-shaped cells featuring cytoplasmic processes with reduced rough endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex and darker nuclei. That's why its less active than the osteoblasts
 They're involved in the maintenance of the bony matrix.
 - يعني لو عندي fiber بده تجديد أو وحدة من الmolecules بدها تجديد فالosteocytes هي اللي بتكوّنها (بس تكوين عظم جديد بالكامل هي وظيفة الosteoblasts)
- \Leftrightarrow Each osteocyte is located within a lacuna. Its processes are located in bony canals called canaliculi. کل lacuna بتحتوي على خلية واحدة <
- Processes of osteocytes are connected with each other by gap junctions, allowing transport of nutrients between cells. This is vital because the passage of nutrients through the calcified matrix is difficult.



Fig.10: Osteocytes. The EM image to the left clearly shows the lacuna, the cell processes and the canaliculi.

3) Osteoclasts (The macrophages of bones)

- Osteoclasts are large,
 motile, multinucleated
 cells.
- $\stackrel{\text{(b)}}{\longrightarrow}$ They're formed by the union of several bonederived marrow mononucleated cells. الmonocytes بتدخل العظم ثم بتتحول إلى macrophages بعدين مجموعة من الmacrophages بتتحد مع بعض وبتكون ...osteoclast \Leftrightarrow They're responsible for the resorption of bone. (Destruction)



Fig.11: Osteoclast in action.

اللهم إنى أسألك الهدى والتقى والعفاف والغنى

Process of Bone Resorption:

- Osteoclast works in a specified depression called *Resorption Bay* (Howship's Lacuna).
- Their cell membrane facing the matrix is thrown into folds called the *Ruffled Border* (to increase surface area).
- Around the ruffled border the cytoplasm is rich in Actin filament which help in adhering the cell to the matrix (this area is called the *Circumferential Adhesion Zone*).
- 4) Into the subcellular space thus formed, H⁺ ions are pumped and lysosomes fuse with the cell membrane and release their secretions (including collagenases) to the outside. In this way, the collagen and hydroxyapatite of the matrix are dissolved.
 inorganic components اللي بتمل اللي بتمل على تدمير الcollagen fibers اللي بتمل على تدمير الcollagen fibers (local data and line of the secretion) and release their secretions.



Important note:

- The resorption of old bone by osteoclasts and its replacement by new bone by osteoblasts is a *continuous normal process*.
- It occurs to renew the bone so that it'll always stay strong to withstand the great pressures exerted on the bone.

وفي الbones بكون عندي عملية مستمرة من تدمير طبقات العظم القديمة وتكوين طبقات جديدة.. عشان العظم يضل محافظ على صلابته وقوته



Dr. Mustafa Saad (2022) part 2

Disease	Pathology	Notes		
Osteitis fibrosa cystica	Increased level of PTH causes excessive stimulation of osteoclasts that leads to increased resorption. Cysts are formed within the bone.	 Bones are decalcified and liable for fracture. High Ca²⁺ level in blood increases risk of renal stones. 		



وبتظهر ك مناطق فارغة بالعظم بصورة الX-ray

ال PTH هو هرمون بأثر على وظائف الosteoclasts.. ف بالتالي زيادة نسبته رح تأدي لزيادة نشاط الosteoclasts.. وبالتالي رح يأدي لزيادة في عملية الresorption.. و هاض الإشي رح يأدي لتكوين costices) costs / فراغات) و هاض رح يعمل هشاشة و إضعاف للعظم Resorption means taking the components of the ECM of the bone to the outside (to the blood) وبما إنه زاد نشاط الosteoclasts يعني رح تزيد نسبة الCa في الدم و هاض برفع خطر وبما إنه زاد نشاط الإصابة بحصى الكلى وبما إنه زاد نشاط المعلية الإصابة بحصى الكلى

PTH = Parathyroid Hormone. –itis = inflammation. Petrosis = stone.

Disease	Pathology	Notes	
Osteopetrosis (Marble bone disease)	Genetic disorder in which there's abnormality in osteoclasts that leads to decreased resorption.	 Bones are thicker and appear denser on X-rays. The bone marrow cavity is narrowed → anemia and increased risk of infection. 	Auin a alia II a Slam in
			لط شماحة العظام وشبة

انعدام الفراغ في وسطها في الحالة السابقة كان السبب هو زيادة في نشاط الs الresorption رح يقل بينما لسا الosteoblasts شغ

في الحالة السابقة كان السبب هو زيادة في نشاط الosteoblasts. بينما هون العكس, ف الresorption رح يقل بينما لسا الosteoblasts شغالة بتكوين العظم.. وبالتالي رح يصير العظم أكثر سماكة, والbone marrow cavity رح تصير أضيق , وبما إنه الدم بتكون بالwhite bone marrow فهاض رح يأدي لنقص في تكوين الدم, واللي ممكن يسبب الanemia. وقلة تكوين المصاب لأمر اض أكثر

Bone Matrix

- a) <u>Inorganic Components:</u> (50% of dry weight of bone)-
 - Mainly Hydroxyapatite crystal $[Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2].$
 - Various ions and compounds. v^{4}

نص المواد اللي بتضل عندي inorganic وبشكل أساسي بتكون Ca و PO4 بس على بتكون متفاعلة مع

hydroxyl groups و موجودة على شكل hydroxyapatite

- b) Organic Component:
 - Fibers: Collagen.
 - Ground substance: Proteoglycans and multiadhesive Glycoproteins. جاصدة باله bones غير عن اللي بنشوفها بأماكن ثانية
 - Ca²⁺ binding proteins (Osteocalcin).

Ca Aggregate and accumulate (يتجمع ويتراكم) in bones because of osteocalcin

Alkaline Phosphatase in matrix vesicles (which increase PO₄³⁻ concentration).
 Sosteoblasts (which increase PO₄) osteoblasts
 These both are specific in bones
 PO4 USA
 PO4 USA
 PO4 USA
 PO4 USA
 PO4 USA
 PO4 USA
 PO4 USA

- In the matrix the association of minerals with collagen fibers is responsible for the hardness and resistance of bones. components lite at a li
- ✓ If Ca²⁺ is removed, the bone will maintain its shape but become flexible as a tendon. collagendu aid like the collagenous Ca. collagendu aid like tendon.
 (dense regular collagenous CT وبصير أشبه بال tendon (ال tendon). فبشكل fibers and رح يضل محافظ على شكله, بس اذا تعرض لضغط ممكن شكله يتغير (و هاض اللي بصير بال rickets)
 - ✓ If collagen is removed, the bone will maintain its shape but becomes fragile and easily broken.

ولو كان عبارة عن Ca فقط رح يفقد مرونته تماما (حتى لو كانت قليلة بس بتضل مفيدة) وبصير هش وسهل الكسر

Periosteum and Endosteum

<u>Periosteum</u>: A thick connective tissue layer that covers the outer surface of the bone. It consists of an outer layer of dense collagenous fibrous tissue with fibroblast, and an inner single layer of osteoprogenitor cells. osteoprogenitor cells are the original stem cells of the bone.. يعني هي الخلايا المسؤولة عن تكوين الosteoblasts عند الحاجة لتكوين الones يعني هي الخلايا المسؤولة عن تكوين الA number of collagen fibers pass from this layer to the bone matrix attaching them together (these are called *Perforating fibers*).

الfibers هاي بتخترق الperiosteum وصولا إلى الbone matrix وبتربط أجزاؤه ببعض

• <u>Endosteum</u>: A thin layer that lines the inner surface of the bone. Formed of a single layer of osteoprogenitor cells with osteoblasts.

Peri- = around. Endo- = inside.

الصورة هاي لspongy bone.. الP بتمثل الطبقة السميكة على السطح و هي الperiosteum.. ال B هي الطبقة الرفيعة اللي بتبطّن جدر ان العظام (العظام هي اللي باللون الأحمر \وردي) وبداخله الosteon.. وبين العظم بنشوف الفر اغات اللي بتمرّ منها الblood vessels

Fig.13: Periosteum (P) and Endosteum (E). The spaces between the bone tissue are filled with blood vessels and blood elements. The perforating fibers cannot be seen by routine LM study. Also note the osteon (O).

()

Classification of Bone



Cancellous = latticed, porous.

According to Gross Morphology:

- In a section, a part of the bone appears as a dense area with generally no cavities. This is called *Compact Bone*.
- Another part have several interconnected cavities.
 This is called *Spongy* (*Cancellous*) *Bone*.
- Histologically, both the compact bone and the trabeculae of the spongy bone have the same features.



Fig.14: Compact and Cancellous bones.

According to Shape:

△ Long Bones have a tubular shaft, the diaphysis, and an expanded epiphysis at each end. The shaft has a central cavity for the bone marrow (called marrow or medullary cavity). The shaft is mostly composed of compact bone with a thin layer of spongy bone surrounding the cavity. The epiphyses are composed of cancellous bone surrounded by a thin layer of compact bone.

الdiaphysis والepiphysis فيهم النوعين compact و spongy, بس الفرق بالthickness

 Δ <u>Short bones</u> are composed of spongy bone completely surrounded by a thin layer of compact bone.

 Δ <u>*Flat bones*</u> consists of two thin layers of compact bones (plates, tables) separated by a layer of spongy bone called diploë.

سبحان الله وبحمده. عدد خلقه, و زنة عرشه, ومداد كلماته



According to Histological Features:

1) Primary (Woven) Bone:

Characterized by the irregular arrangement of its collagen fibers. Osteocytes are more abundant (and few osteoblasts). And it appears less dense on X-Rays due to less mineral content.

It's the first type of bone to appear during embryonic development and in fracture repair.
 اما بالadults فوجودهم نادر (rare) في الجسم

It's replaced by secondary bone, except in areas of *tendon* attachment, tooth sockets, and near the sutures of the skull bones.



2) <u>Secondary (Lamellar) Bone:</u>

 Characterized by the arrangement of the matrix into multiple layers called *Lamellae*. The osteocytes are located inside lacunae found between the lamellae.

The lamellae could be arranged as:

a) Parallel layers just inside the periosteum (*The External Circumferential Lamellae*) or around the bone marrow cavity (*The Internal Circumferential Lamellae*)

Lamellae (singular = lamella) = Thin plates, layers.

-And most of the lamellae are arranged in this method

- Concentric layers around a central b) Called central canal forming an canal Osteon 7 Artery with (Haversian System). This canal capillaries Structures -Vein in the contains blood vessels, nerves, and Nerve fiber central canal embedded in loose areolar connective tissue. The outer layer Collagen fibers of the osteon is rich in collagen and is called the *Cement Line*.
 - The collagen fibers in each lamella are parallel to each other and helically arranged. The collagen fibers in adjacent lamellae are at right angles to each other. بين ال 90 fibers بين ال 10 درجة. And this gives more strength to the bone



 The central canals are connected to the periosteum, the bone marrow cavity and to each other by transverse (or oblique) *Perforating canals*.

c) Irregularly shaped groups of lamellae called *Interstitial Lamellae*. They are found between the previous two and represent the remnants of osteons that have been resorbed.

عملية الresorption ما بتصير فجأة وبختفي الosteon بلحظة.. بتصير بالتدريج عمهلها.. وبنتج عنها بقايا للosteon هي اللي بتمثل الinterstitial lamellae

*حاولت أوضح قد ما أقدر من الاسماء و أكبر ها ن Nerve Concentric lamellae Vein -Artery canaliculi Collagen Central fiber canal Central canal orientation Osteon external Osteon circumferential lamellae lacuna Performating ((@ fibers Periosteum Osteocyte Cellular interstitial Canaliculi Fibrous layer layer Trabeculae of spongy bone Endosteum Interstitial Central Perforating lamellae canal canals Osteoclast Space for Parallel bone marrow lamellae Osteocyte Trabeculae in lacuna Fig.18: Secondary bone. Osteoblasts Canaliculi opening aligned along at surface trabecula of new bone



Fig.19: To the right, section through an Osteon. Note the concentric arrangement of the lamellae (L). The central canal (H) is in the center. (O) = osteocytes. (C) = Canaliculi. The image above shows part of an osteon. Note the cement line.





□ The process by which new bone tissue is formed.

□ It's of two types:

- Intramembranous: Is the formation of bone from a group (membrane) of mesenchymal cells. It's the process by which most of the flat bones are formed. CT cells of the embryo وهي من أهم الخلايا الموجودة في الجنين, لإنها بتكوّنلي عدد كبير من الخلايا (osteoblasts/chondroblasts/fibroblasts)
- Endochondral: Is the formation of bone from the matrix of a pre-existing hyaline cartilage model of the bone. Long and short bones are mostly formed by this method.

يعني أول اشي بتكوّن bone من cartilage بعدين هاض الcartilage بتحول لbone tissue

سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك, أشهد ألا إله إلا أنت, أستغفرك وأتوب إليك

1) In *Ossification Centers*, some mesenchymal cells differentiate into osteoblasts.

osteoblasts بتمايز وبتتحول لmesenchymal cells

- These osteoblasts will form osteoid which will later become calcified. Some osteoblasts will be surrounded by bone matrix forming osteocytes in lacunae. unmineralized bone) osteoid بس ببدایة تکوینه بکون bone matrix osteoblasts
- (matrix) وبعدين بصير له calcification) وبعدين بصير (matrix). 3) The areas of bone matrix will line elongated cavities that are filled with blood-forming and mesenchymal cells. العملية هاي بتصير بمناطق عديدة (several ossification centers) , وبين هاي الcavities mesenchymal cells
- 4) The numerous sites of ossification will eventually fuse together, and so will the cavities.

ولاحقا الcavities المختلفة بتتحد مع بعض والossification centers برضه بتتحد, وبتكون عندي bone with several small cavities (spongy bone) 5) The bone thus formed is a spongy bone.

6) The cavity formed is filled with bone marrow.

- 7) At first, bone formed by osteoblasts is primary which will then be converted into secondary.
- 8) The remaining non-calcified mesenchymal tissue will form the periosteum and endosteum.

داخل ال.cavities ال mesenchymal cells رح يكون الها مصيرين.. الأول : forming blood elements forming cells (يعني بتكوّن الblood) الثاني : والباقي بشكل الendosteum اللي ببطن الخلايا , أو بشكل periosteum وبغطي العظم من برا..

وبالإضافة لتكوّن الspongy bone رح يتكوّن عندي طبقه رفيعة من الcompact bone برضه حول spongy.

وبشكل عام أول bone بتكوّن بكون woven بعدين مع النمو بتحول لlamellar





C Woven bone and surrounding periosteum form.

(d) Lamellar bone replaces woven bone, as compact and spongy bone form.





Fig.20: Intramembranous ossification.







Endochondral Ossification:

- 1) A model of the bone made from hyaline cartilage is formed.
- 2) A **Bone Collar** is formed around the diaphysis of the model. This will prevent passage of nutrients from the perichondrium to the chondrocytes. nutrients لي نافذة الـnutrients
- 3) Chondrocytes will produce alkaline phosphatase and they will hypertrophy, enlarging their lacunae and compressing the cartilage matrix between them.
- 4) The compressed matrix will be calcified and the chondrocytes will die forming a porous structure. سرلها calcification بس لساما calcification (ال cells) bones بقدر أسميها bones لإنها لساما بتحتوي على الشرط الثاني لل bones (ال cells)
- 5) Osteoclasts will dig tunnels through the calcified matrix. In these tunnels, blood vessels and osteoprogenitor cells from the perichondrium (which is now called periosteum) will reach the matrix. سفان ال osteoclasts العظم لجوا بتعمل الosteolasts على حفر العظم بتمر خلالها الessels

- 6. Osteoprogenitor cells will form osteoblasts that line the cavities of the porous structure.
- 7. Osteoblasts will produce primary bone which will later convert into secondary bone.

The mesenchymal cells will convert into osteoblasts.. And osteoblasts will start to form osteoid which will later become calcified to form bone matrix, the osteoblasts will eventually be surrounded by the matrix and will convert to osteocytes

و هاي العملية كلها بتمثل الprimary ossification

- Ossification in the diaphysis is called the *Primary Ossification Center*: Later in life, *Secondary Ossification Centers* appear in the epiphyses by a similar process
- ➢ In the epiphysis, the cartilage remains in two areas:
 - The Articular Cartilage. This persists throughout life.

بضل cartilage طول عمر ہ

• The Epiphyseal Plate, which disappears during adulthood.

بصيرله ossification مع العمر





Fig.22: Formation of bone.

اللهم أعنا على شكرك وذكرك وحسن عبادتك



Dr. Mustafa Saad (2022) part 3

Bone Growth & Repair

- □ Increase in length of bones occur at site of epiphyseal plate before they're closed. After closure of the plates during adulthood, no further increase in bone length can occur. The time of closure of the plate is specific for the bone. This can be used to determine the age of the person.
- المقصود بclosed انه الclosed فقد القدرة على زيادة طول العظم.. مش انه في اشي تسكر بشكل حرفي.. والعمر اللي بصير فيه closure لكل عظمة معروف ومحدد, وآخر عظمة بسكر الepiphysia هي الclosic تقريبا بعمر ال2-25.. ويستخدم هاض الموضوع بالتحقق من العمر الحقيقي لبعض الأشخاص اللي ممكن يكونوا بزيفوا هويتاهم, أو لدراسة الجثث ومعرفة أعمار المومياوات عند موتها..
 - الosteoprogenitor cells وبتكوّن طبقات جديدة Increase in width of bone can occur throughout life by appositional growth from the periosteum.
- □ Bone growth is affected by several hormones in the body, like growth hormone.
- Repair of bone is usually very well because bones are well vascularized.

Tetracycline and Bones:

- Tetracycline binds with great affinity with Ca²⁺ in recently deposited bone matrix. Based on this interaction, a method was developed to measure the rate of bone apposition, an important parameter in the study of bone growth and the diagnosis of bone growth diseases.
 Use antibiotic antibiotic antibiotic provide antibiotic provide antibiotic provide antibiotic provide antibiotic provide antibiotic provide antibic provide antibiotic provide antibiotic provide antibic provide antipic provide antibic provide antipic provide antite provide antipic provide antipic provide antite provide antite
- Tetracycline is administered twice to a patient, with an interval of 5 days between injections. A bone biopsy is then performed and the sections are studied by means of fluorescence microscopy. The distance between the two fluorescent layers is proportional to the rate of bone apposition.

لما بدي أشوف نمو العظم عند مريض بقوم بإعطاؤه الtetracycline على جرعتين بينهم 5 أيام, بحيث في أول مرة بقيس وبسجل موقع العظم المتكون جديد.. وبعد 5 أيام برجع أعطيه جرعة ثانية وبشوف الفرق بين الموقع الجديد للعظم وهل نما بشكل جيد ولا في خلل في نموه Tetracycline must not be given to a pregnant or lactating women or to a child whose teeth are erupting, because it may bind to Ca^{2+} of the newly forming teeth of the child leading to the permanent discoloration of the teeth.

- وبما إنه مادة مشعّة وبترتبط بال newly formed bone فإعطاؤه لطفل أسنانه لسا قاعده بتطلع أو ببدل بأسنانه خطأ كبير لإنه رح يأدي لتواجد الtracycline في الأسنان , و رح تأدي للتواجد الbernanent discoloration فيهم.. وممكن برضه تنتقل للجنين إذا تم إعطاؤه للمر أة الحامل, أو للرُضّع عن طريق حليب الأم إذا كانت بتتناول أدوية بتحتوي على tetracycline.. هسا هي رح تتحد برضه مع العظم داخل الجسم.. ما رح يتعرض للV light وبالتالي ما رح يظهر التأثير إلى عالأسنان

Fig.23: Staining of teeth as a side effect of tetracycline use.

الأسنان الدائمة بتكون مخزنة في اللثة بانتظار موعد خروجها.. ف إعطاء الطفل tetracycline رح يأدي لاختلاطه بالأسنان الدائمة, وبمجرد نموها وتعرضها لأشعة الشمس (UV) بصيرلها brownish discoloration



The Epiphyseal plate

Epiphyseal cartilage is divided into five zones starting from the epiphyseal side of cartilage:

epiphysis الأقرب لل

- 1. <u>The Resting Zone</u>: consists of hyaline cartilage with typical chondrocytes.
- 2. <u>Proliferative Zone:</u> chondrocytes divide rapidly and form columns of stacked cells parallel to the long axis of the bone.
- 3. <u>The Hypertrophic Zone:</u> contains enlarged chondrocytes. The matrix is reduced to thin septa between the chondrocytes.
 اله التالي المي المي المي المي المي المي الموالية المحمد.

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بينهم رح تنضغط وتقل

4. <u>The Calcified Zone</u>: Death of chondrocyte with calcification of the thin septa of cartilage matrix.

(هون ببلش يظهر الكالسيوم) Zone of deposition of Ca

الأقرب للdiaphysis

5. <u>The Ossification Zone</u>: Blood capillaries and osteoprogenitor cells originating from the periosteum invade the cavities left by the chondrocytes. The osteoprogenitor cells form osteoblasts which will deposit bone matrix.

التغيرات اللي بتصير بالepiphysial plate من zone 1 to 5 مشابهة للعملية اللي بتصير بالendochondral ossification

سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك أشهد ألا إله إلا أنت أستغفرك وأتوب إليك



• Before closure, each layer converts to the next at the same rate with the formation of new cartilage in zone 1 and new bone in zone 5. Therefore, there's no change in the relative size of the plate. The plate moves away from the center of the bone thus increasing bone length. The chondrocytes in the plate will, eventually, start to die without forming new cartilage. The dead cartilage is replaced by bone until all the plate becomes ossified at the time of closure.

العظمة

ببلش من الshaft صعودا إلى الheads ... فالepiphysial plate بكون بمنتصف العظمة بالبداية (بالzones 5 تبعته) بعدين كل ما يصير ossification لطبقة بطلع الplate شوي لفوق.. ف حجم ال ossification plate بضل زي ما هو تماما ما بصغر ولا بكبر, إنما مكانه اللي بتغير بحيث بضل يبعد عن مركز العظمة. طب كيف حجمه ما بتغير بينما قاعد بتحول لbone ؟ الzones كلها بصير لها تحوّل للمرحلة اللي بعدها بنفس الوقت وبنفس المقدار .. يعنى أول اشى بداية تكون الbone بتكون عندي cartilage (zone 1). بعدين الchondrocytes الموجودة بتبلش تتكاثر وبتتحول لzone 2. وبنفس الوقت اللي بتتحول فيه لzone بكون في cartilage جديد تكون يعوض مكانها ب1 zone. بعدين الخلايا ب2 zone بصيرلها hypertrophy (تضخم) وبتتحول لzone 3. وبنفس وقت تحولها بكون zone 1 بتحول ل2, وبكون في new cartilage بتكون.. بعدين الchondrocytes بتبلش تموت ويتحول zone 3 ل4.. وبنفس الوقت نفس العملية بتصير بباقي الzones اللي قبل وصولا بالنهاية لzone مع استمر ار حدوث هاي العملية بالzones اللي قبل محافظا على حجمه. بس لما نوصل بالنهاية لمرحلة الclosure. بحيث zone 1 بتحول ل2 بس بدون وجود new cartilage يعوض مكانه ب1 zone , بعدين 2 بتحول 3, و 3 بتحول ل4 ثم ل5 دون وجود تعويض أو تكوين للzones اللي قبل مرة ثانية

وبتوقف نمو العظمة عند هاي المرحلة.





(هو جزء من الsynovial joints)

- The synovial membrane, may contain areolar, fibrous or adipose tissue depending on the joint. (CT (یعني بنتکون من)
- Has 2 types of cells :

 ECM خلايا للتنظيف وأخرى لتكوين الPerform phagocytosis
 The synovial membrane has *phagocytic synoviocytes* that are round and located near the cavity. They engulf debris resulting from wear and tear.
 حركة المستمرة بنتج عنها مغيرة مكسرة, فهاي الخلايا بتعمل على تنظيفها والتخلص منها
 - The membrane also contains *fibrocytic synoviocytes* that produce hyaluronic acid (and other components of the extracellular matrix of the membrane). These are located deeper in the membrane. ECM المسؤولة عن تكوين ال synovial fluid

Thank You



Do not despise a snake for having no horns; for it may one day become a dragon.