

Lymph Node

M- Medulla

Cx- Cortex

C- Capsule

S- Subcapsular sinus

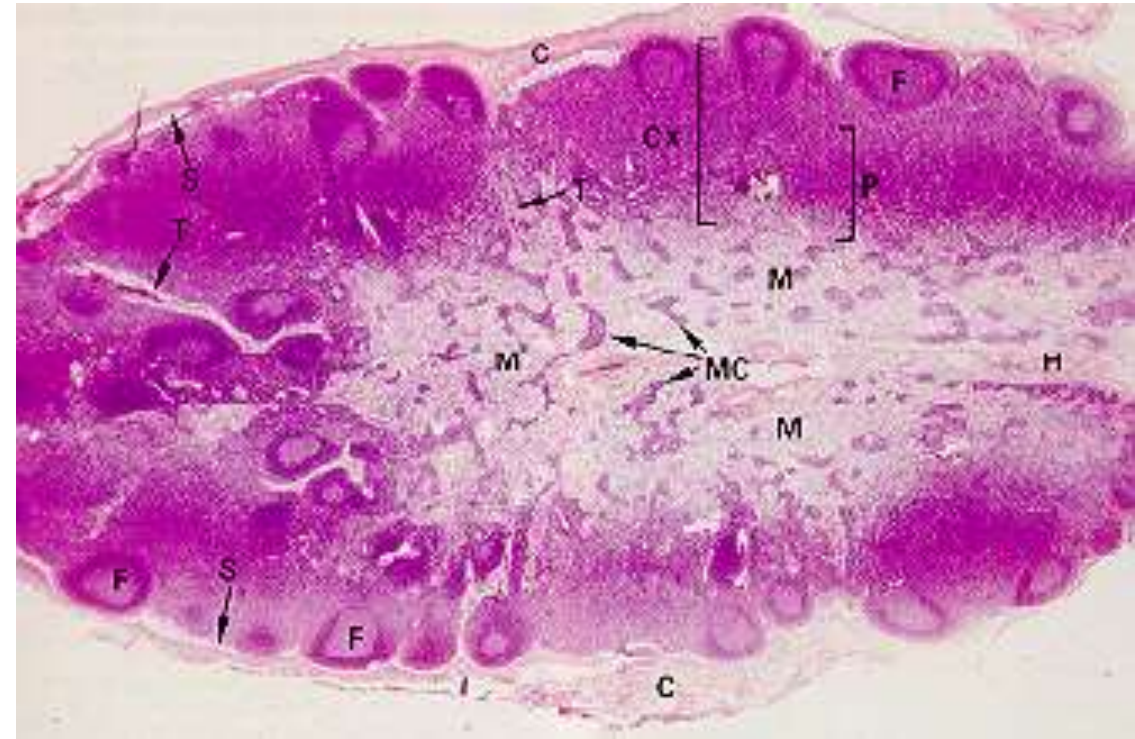
F- Lymphatic follicle or nodule

MC- Medullary cords

S- Trabecular sinus

P- Paracortical area or zone

H- Hilum



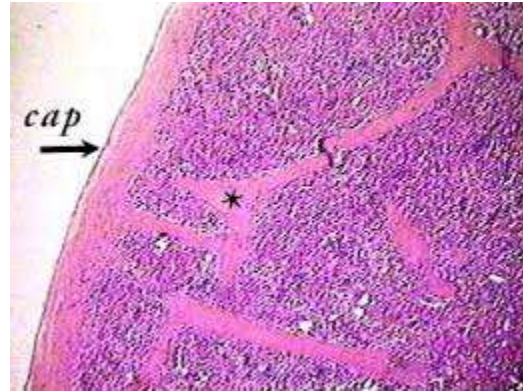
Spleen

C & cap- Capsule

Rp- Red Pulp

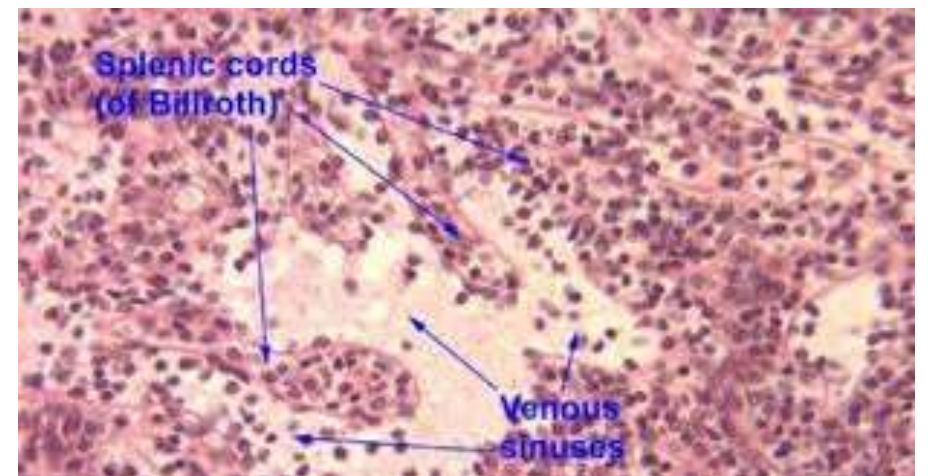
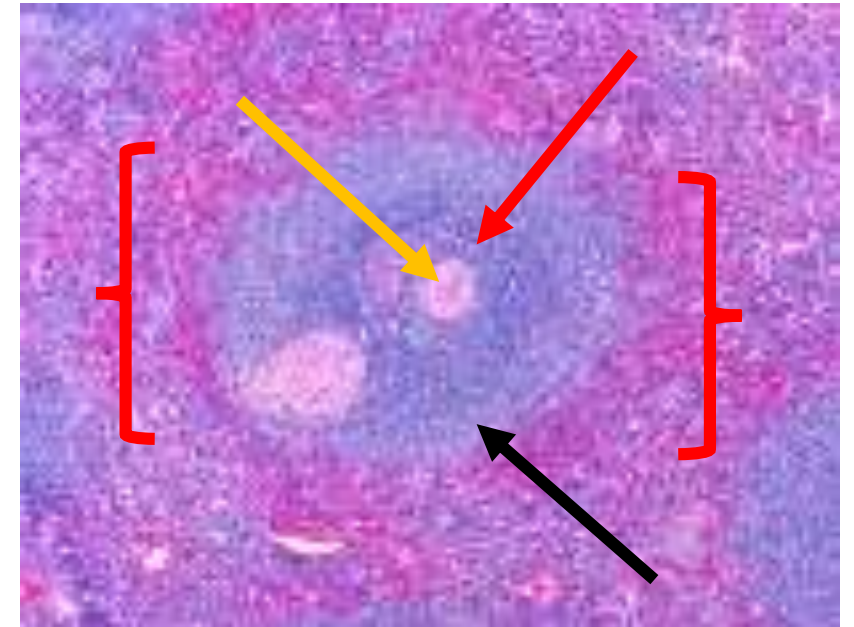
WP- White pulp

T & *- Trabecula



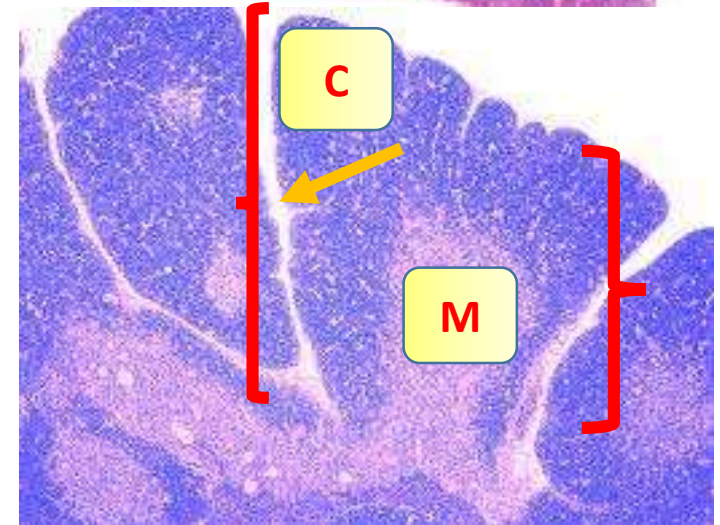
Spleen

- **Between brackets-** Lymphatic Nodule
- **Yellow arrow-** Central artery
- **Red Arrow –** Periarterial sheath
- **Black Arrow –** Marginal Zone



Thymus

- Part of the thymus between brackets is called (**Incomplete Lobule**)
- **C**- Cortex
- **M**- Medulla
- **Yellow arrow**- Trabecula



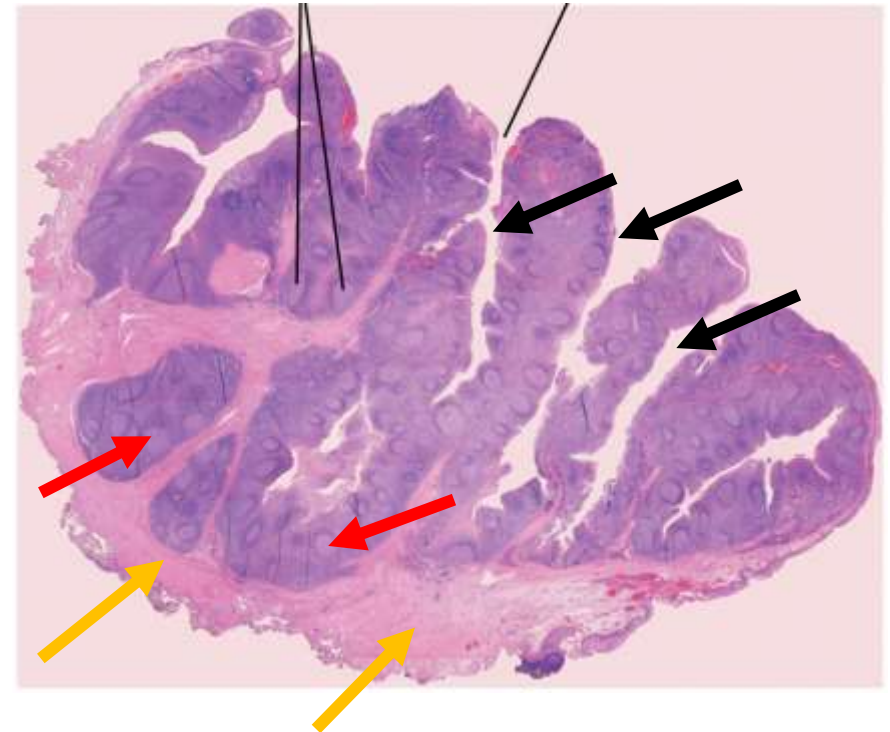
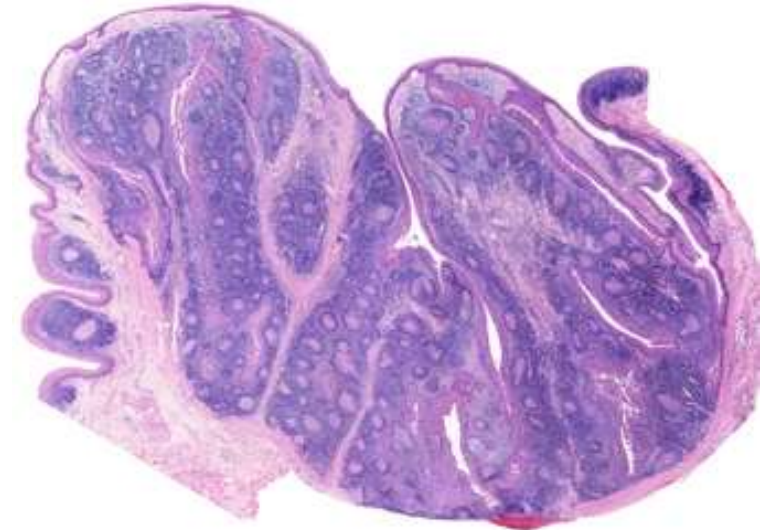
Thymus Cont.,

- This image shows part of the medulla
- Round structure in the middle is (Hassale corpuscle)
- **Blue Arrow**- High Endothelial Capillary
- **T**- T lymphocytes
- **Black arrows**- Epithelial Dendritic Cells



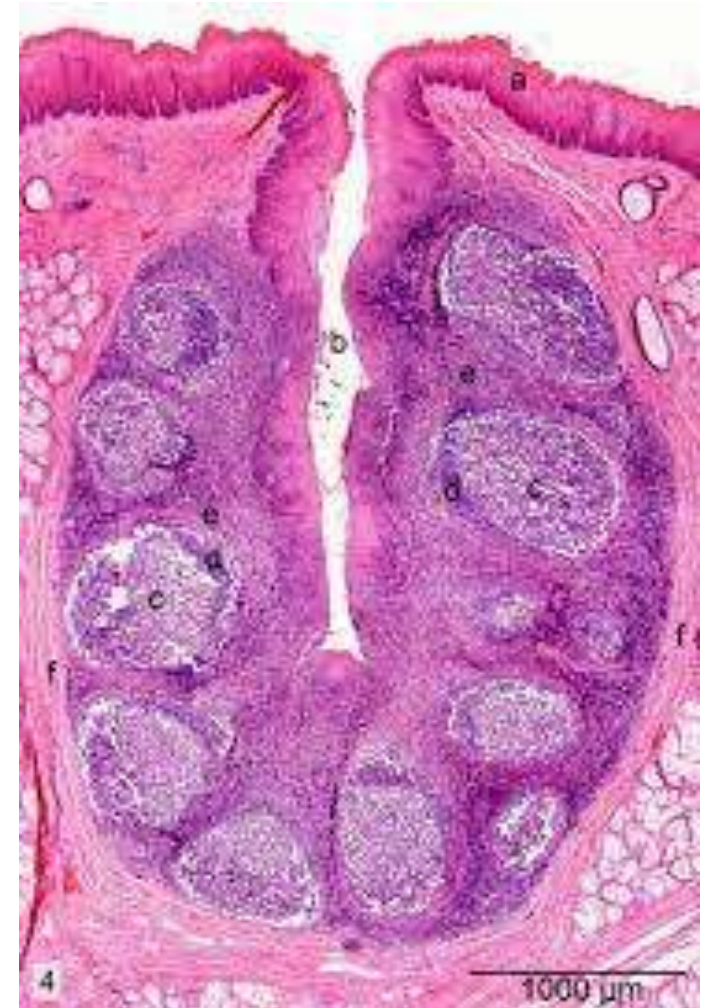
Palatine Tonsil

- It is surrounded by incomplete connective tissue capsule (**Yellow arrows**)
- It has many crypts (**Black arrows**)
- Notice the distribution of lymphatic nodules (**Red Arrows**)



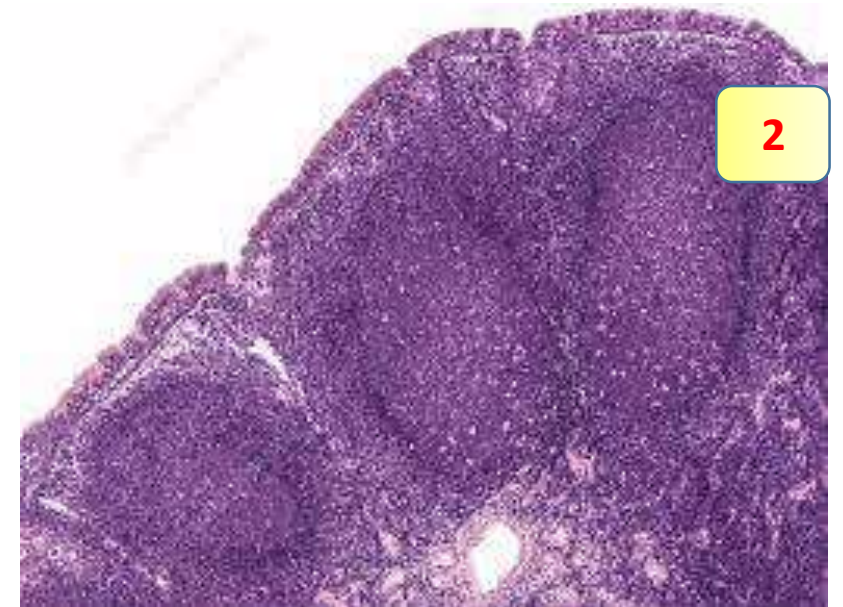
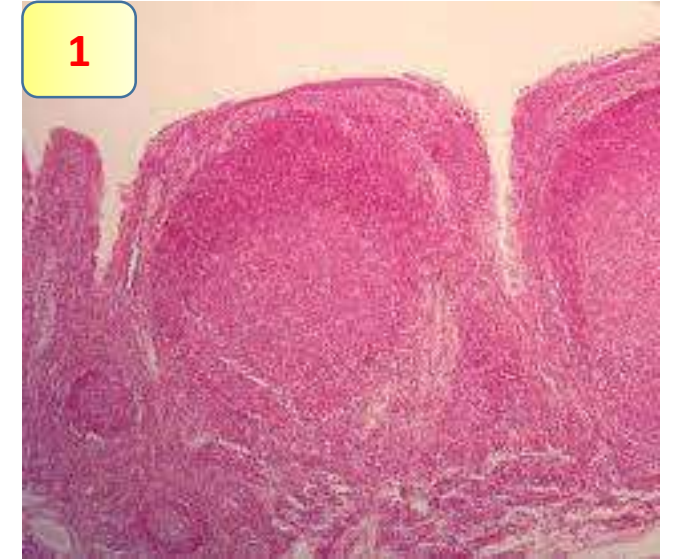
Lingual Tonsil

1. Notice the covering of stratified squamous epithelium
2. Notice the presence of one crypt for each tonsil
3. Notice the presence of lymph nodules
4. Sometimes you can see the mucus glands and the skeletal muscle fibers of the tongue



Pharyngeal Tonsil (1 and 2)

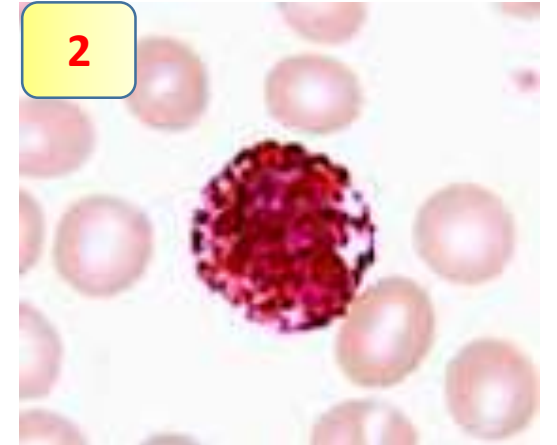
1. Notice the pseudostratified columnar epithelium covering the tonsil
2. Notice the presence of lymph nodules (The round structures)
3. Notice that there is no crypts



Blood Smear showing granulocytes

1. Neutrophil
2. Basophil
3. Eosinophil

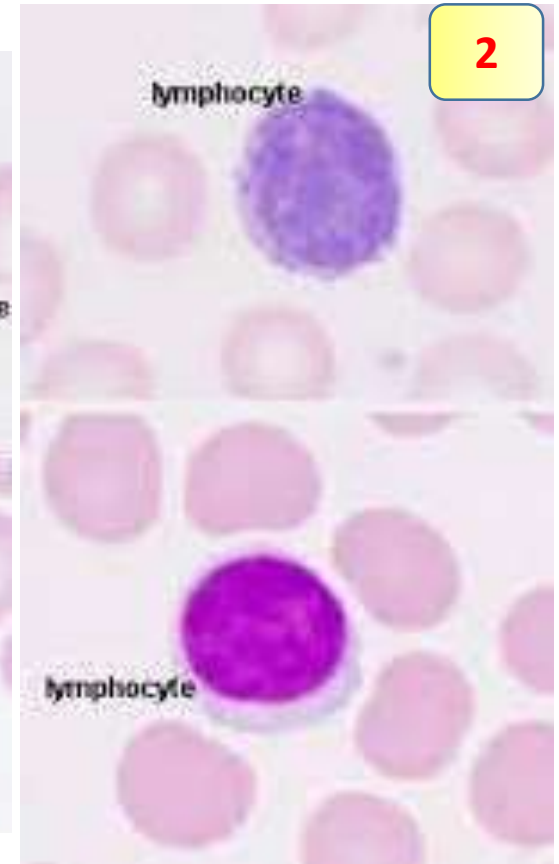
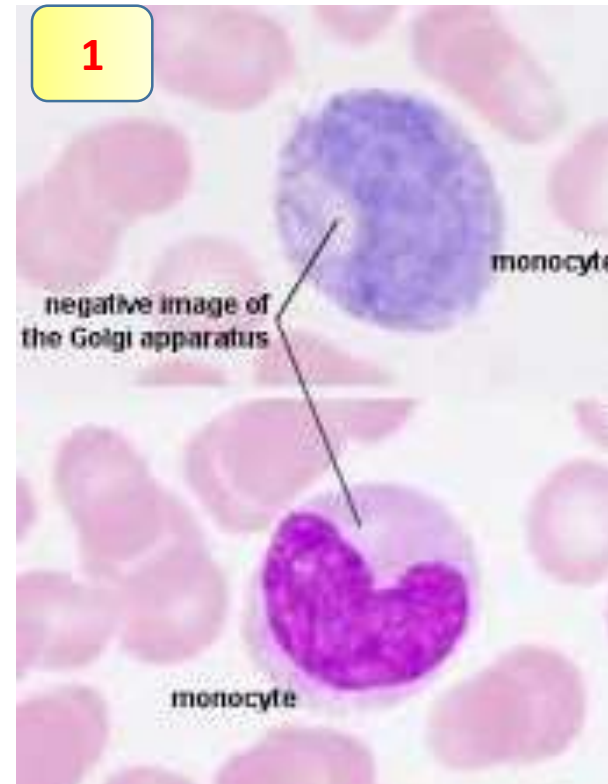
Compare the **nucleus** and the **color** of the specific granules of the above cells



Blood Smear

1. Monocyte with kidney-shaped or indented nucleus. Light area represent the location of Golgi Apparatus
2. Lymphocyte with round nucleus almost filling the cytoplasm

Compare the size of the above cells compared to RBC to realize their sizes



Electron micrographs of

1. Eosinophil
2. Specific granules of eosinophil
3. Basophil
4. Neutrophil
5. Compare the number and the size of the granules

