Histology

. 2

Lec : 2. Part 1

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Body Tissues Epithelial Tissue

2

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A tissue is a collection of cells with a usually common embryologic origin that function together to perform a specialized activity. In addition to the cells, a tissue contains a substance that's present between the cells called the extracellular matrix (ECM).

- Body tissues can be generally divided into 4 main types according to the *type of cells* and the *amount and content* of the ECM they possess. different fibers من شو بتتکون؟ M من شو بتتکون؟ chemical compounds
- The main types of body tissues are:
 - Epithelial tissue
 - Connective tissue 2
 - 3. Muscular tissue
 - 4. Nervous tissue

Any piece of your body consists of tissue

Type of cells + E Cm) + عمة بعددوا نوع النبيج

ECM

Extra- = outside. Intra- = inside. Inter- = between.

1. Epithelial tissue : It is functions : lines cavities ,covers surfaces

de_



- 1. Outer layer : skin
- 2. Inner layer for any cavity: stomach cavity, oral cavity, nasal cavity

هذا النوع من الانسجة يعمل ك حاجز(barriers) للعوامل الخارجية <mark>(external environment)</mark> او حتى للاعضاء الداخلية<mark>(internal organs)</mark>

* Anything secreted ot absorbed will pass through epithelial tissue

2. Connective tissue Connecting other tissue together

-have different functions based on the different type of tissue

– هو اكثر نوع من الانسحة تنوعاً

*

- 3.muscular tissue: it is function is movement
- have a three types :

هدول موجودین بالinternal organs: ace tissue internal organs

3.cardiac muscle tissue: — In the heart

4.nervous tissue: Function is Transmit of nerve impulse

Nerve impulse:هم، عبارة عن Information وتنتقل من خلال هذه الخلايا (الخلايا العصبية) لانواع اخرى من الانسجة



Epithelial Tissue

• The epithelial tissue has the following characteristics: هذا النوم من الأنسجة يتعرف لعوال خارجية (external environment)

It covers surfaces or lines cavities. As a result, it's in contact with another medium (air or fluid), which means that it's exposed to foreign bodies and chemicals. To endure these adverse conditions, the epithelium has a rapid turn-over (time from birth till the death of the cell).
 تحمل :Turn-over (time from birth till the death of the death of the cell).

2. It's formed of sheets of closely packed cells. As a result, the cells assume a polyhedral shape (<u>columnar</u>, <u>cuboidal</u>, etc...).

Polyhedral = A 3D geometric shape with several faces. From Greek *poly-* = many and *-hedron* = surface

هذا النومح يعتلك القدرة على التجدد أومه، وان لل طب ليك ؟ لأنه زي ما حكينا أنعا تبتون موجودة على الأسطح فري اله ملك و مهمه مه المعام فالاسطح بإلمارة تتعرض لللوذي مثل. ا- شال على منهاى: لو عملت حادث مكن يصير عندك ٢٥٢ القرحات عشان هيك لازم يتجدد كر شال على معهم الما الفر لو تعرف للأذى شل شرب التي سخى فاله epithelium بر

cells of the connective tissues are non-polar

- 3. The cells are polar and are connected with each other and with the underlying tissue by various types of complexes.
- 4. The epithelium rests upon a sheet of extracellular matrix هي طبقة قاعدية ، نفس تكوين الecm، يعني تكوينها زي النسيج بس بدون خلايا

Epi.. cells produce ECM (5) Epithelia have a layer of connective tissue under them, for example: lamina propria of the gastrointestinal tract and the dermis of the skin.

مروحة Epithelial tissues are <u>avascular</u> (lack blood vessels). It takes its nourishments by diffusion <u>from</u> underlying vascular tissues.

a = Not, lack.

كل ما يجى عالم هستو بسمى كل طبقة من منطقة معينة من Stades 220 connective and epi ب اسم مختلف عسار في المعان في المفلع المبقة من ennective (كمان وروي مل وبكون فوق طبقة ال ennective طبقة تابعة لل أع عمل ميل مين]_ epithelium طبقة تابعة للعام معاد على epi طبقة تابعة للعام مع استها الاصبادى reticular to mective tissue lamina basal + reticular = basement membranes اس آنهم تختلف حسب المنطقة ولكن هذا (والآن امثله ع: الاسم الاحتيادي dermis une crive l'an Indress Ithres le skin of the Skin of the Skin of the dermis epidermis epi la autria en la elider م connective الما بعة التا بعة لا bigestive system Sh 🛠 Janina Propria وهي موجودة في Jastrointestinal tract مالذي يتمل cosa (sour epi star un aeren l'intestine and stomach



Functions of Epithelial Tissue:

1. Lining, covering and protection.

- 2. Secretion (epithelium of stomach and glands).
- 3. Absorption (epithelium of the intestines).

Basal Lamina and Basement Membrane-

Basal lamina is a sheet of ECM located under the epithelium. It's very thin and can only be seen by the electron microscope.

Basement membrane is a much thicker structure seen by the light microscope. It's formed of the basal lamina and the reticular lamina. The reticular lamina is the upper reticular-fiber-rich part of the connective tissue that's usually located under the epithelium.



9

:Lateral surface

بكون موجود بين الخلايا واله وظائف عديدة ،منها:يعمل على <mark>ثتبيت</mark> الخلايا مع بعضها وبعمل بين الخلايا interaction،وبيصير communication بين الخلايا بسببه

Basal surface : surface close to the underlined tissue

apical or free or lumenal surface :away from the basal surface (cover the cell) الخلية لها shape معين ومستحيل يتغير حتى لوقلبناها

epithelial :has a layer of basal lamina,

connective tissue: has a layer closed to the epithelial : reticular lamina

Both layers(basal lamina and reticular lamina) can be seen under electron

In the light microscope can be seen a one layer (basement membrane)_

igetieseler الاسم لاحتوائها على الياف بتعمل شكل شبكة

Epithelial tissue is avascular لا تمتك blood vessels ولكنها تحتوي على نهايات عصبية ا لا يب ليش لا تحتوي على والعالي كر لا تعاهي تعمل كر محتوي على والعالي فوجود ال العالي والعالي ال لا تعاهي لي الميكروبات فبالتالي قلت حايتها

Connective tissue have a blood vessels

طيب الخلايا ال ٩٦ كيف تتجدد وما في عندي دا عدى لا مامكې الجواب: خي العدى لا مامكام بال عند د معامي مندي ملية انتشار سيط (simple diffusion)

 Reticular fibers

 BL

(a)

Fig.2: (a) EM image showing the basal lamina (BL); note underlying reticular lamina. (b) LM image showing the basement membrane (white arrows).



- attach the cells to basal Functions of Basal Lamina: 1. Provide structural support for the epithelium. secrition/ absorbtion JUL 2. Help in filtering of substances that pass through (depending on the number and size of holes in it). 3. Affect cell proliferation, differentiation and بعض الخلايا لما يصيرلها division رح تمشي من مكان لاخر فهاي القدرة على الحركة نتيجة للايا الم ارتباطها بالbasal lamina, اكيد رح يكون الbasal اله دور في عملية ال cell migration
- 4. Important for cell repair (as in repair of nerve fiber and neuromuscular junctions).

Types of Epithelium

- Epithelium can be divided into two general groups:
- Lining or covering epithelium
 Glandular epithelium → Main function is secretion
- However, some lining epithelial cells secrete (like those in the stomach) and some glandular cells are present between cells of lining epithelium (like goblet cells of small intestine)
 digestive في عدة سي موجو دة على عدمته في عدة في avarance of secretary system







Pneumo- = related to lung, from pneuma = breath. Alveoli (single = alveolus) = little cavity.