



# تجمیع ملف Cartilage

**DONE BY: KHALIDA AL BADDAWI** 

- 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.

  Cartilage is characterized by:

  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. وما الماكن الماك

\*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

#### Perichondrium:

Is a layer of dense connective tissue that covers all hyaline cartilages (except in joints) and all elastic cartilages. It's richly vascular and contains collagen fibers and fibroblasts. It's essential for the nourishment of the cartilage.

موجود بالelastic. بس ما بحول موجود بالfibro cartilage (غير مغطى بالperichondrium)

#### **Functions of Cartilage:**

الskeleton تاعها عبارة عن bones مش cartilage

- 1. Support of soft tissues, as in the larynx and trachea.
- 2. Acts as a shock absorber as in the intervertebral disc.
- 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 lacunae. ..ground sub ومحاطة بال ECM منتشرة في ال ECM منتشرة في ال CT السابقة كانت الحالية cavities سنفيرة بتحتوي عال empty spaces بس هون في عنا empty spaces اسمها lacunae بتشكل cavities صغيرة بتحتوي عال
- ☐ Each lacuna may contain 1-8 chondrocytes.
- 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 chondrocytes are oval or round. وبداخلها .lacunae
  بنلاقي الchondrocytes
- The ECM is rich in collagen fibers.
- The ground substance is rich in hyaluronic acid.

الcollagen fibers بتكون hyaluronic acid بكون بينما الbasophilic بكون الcartilage بالمحصلة بظهر بلون بنفسجي.. والسبب إنه الbundles, بتكون صغيرة وما بتتجمع في bundles, فما بتتأثر بالصبغة وما بظهر تأثيرها

المنطقة اللي الظاهرة عالأطراف بتمثل المنطقة اللي الظاهرة عالأطراف بتمثل وهاض بالكامل عبارة المنطقة اللي بحيط عن الحcartilage اللي بحيط عن الحcartilage

Fig.1: Hyaline Cartilage. P = perichondrium. M = ECM.

خلال حياة الجنين (fetal / embryologic life) خلال حياة الجنين

- During development, it serves as a template for the \*کثیر من الbones بتکون عبارة عن cartilage خلال bones. حياة الجنين قبل الولادة (بعدها بصير عندي ossification زي ما أخذنا بالأناتومي)
- Location (in adults):
  - Articular surfaces of bones in some joints. بتغطى الجزء من العظم اللي بدخل في الjoint زي الhead of humerus
  - Some cartilages of the airway passages (nose, thyroid 2. and cricoid cartilages of the larynx, and trachea).
  - 3. Costal cartilages.
  - مش كل الlarynx.. فقط في 🗲 4. The epiphyseal growth plate. cricoid elbyroid

\*هي المسؤولة عن نمو العظام بالطول (زى ما قلنا بالأناتومي برضه)

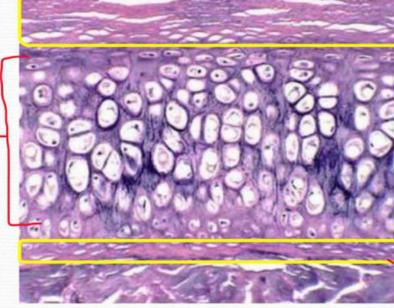
سبحان الله, والحمد لله, ولا إله إلا الله, والله أكبر

# Elastic Cartilage

- The ECM of this type of cartilage is rich in elastic *fibers* which give the fresh cartilage a yellow color.
  - بالصورة بنشوف تجمع وتراكم كمية كبيرة من الlacunae اللي بتحتوي على الchondrocytes وكل اللي بين الacunae elastic fibers باللون الغامق هو ال

#### Location:

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



مع وعالأطراف طبقة من الperichondrium (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.

### **Fibrocartilage**

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

  بحصل على تغذيته من الأنسجة الأخرى المحيطة فيه , على عكس النوعين السابقين اللي perichondrium كانت تغذيتهم من خلال ال

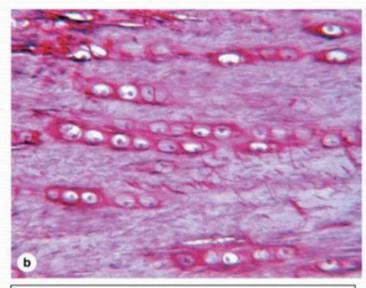


Fig.3: Fibrocartilage. Note the axial arrangement of the chondrocytes and the acidophilic matrix.

✓ Location: Intervertebral discs, pubic symphysis and the menisci of the knee joint.

\*بالرغم من إنه الcollagen fibers فيه بتكون densely packed بس ما بقدر أسميه collagen strilage \*بالرغم من إنه الcollagen out cartilage فيه بتكون collagenous CT. يعني صار

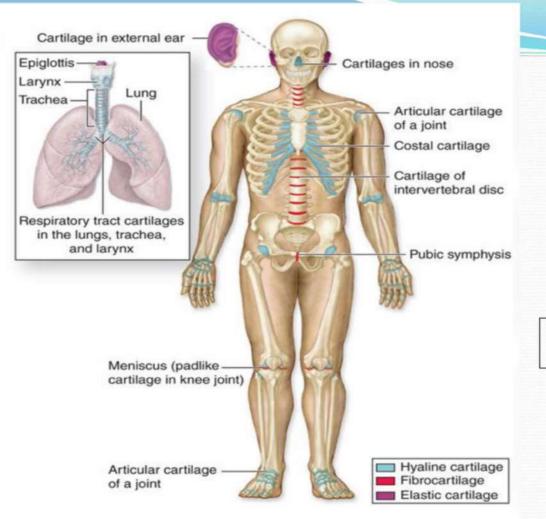


Fig.4: Location of the different types of cartilage.

# **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

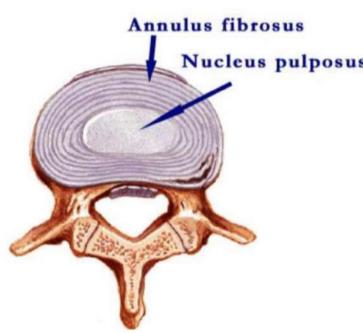
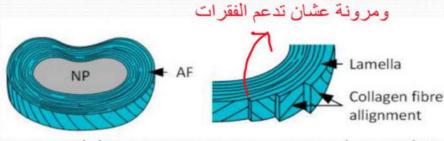


Fig.5: Parts of the intervertebral disc.

#### **Annulus fibrosus:**

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 layer. في كل طبقة كيف fibers الموادي على اللي تحتها. وهاض بعطيها قوة



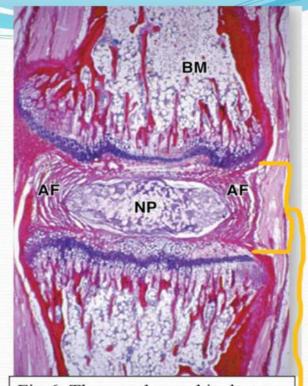


Fig.6: The annulus and its layers.

اللي بالصورة بمثل الcartilage اللي بين two vertebrae

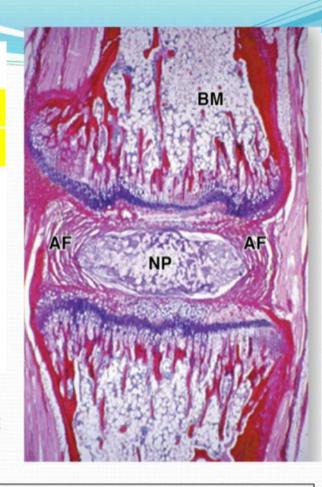
o This arrangement makes the annulus resilient and enables it to act as a support for the vertebrae.

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#### **Nucleus pulposus:**

- formed of a gel-like It's substance rich in hyaluronic acid and some collagen fibers.
- It may contain some cells.
- It has a high water content. 0
- It acts as a shock absorber.

ولإنها مكوّنة من gel-like substance ولإنها مكوّنة من content بتكون أشبه بممتص صدمات. وبتقلل القوة والضغط اللي بنتقل من فقرة للثانية بالعمود الفقري بالتدريج



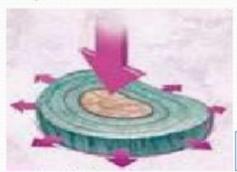


Fig.7: The nucleus pulposus and how it acts as a shock absorber.

Spinal cord

اللهم صلِّ وسلم على سيدنا محمد

#### Disc prolapse

- If the annulus weakens, the nucleus will disc protrude outside the 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 Fig.8: Disc prolapse.

- Percutaneous Laser Disc Decompression
  - 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 أسلّط laser عن طريق الfiber على الNP.. وبما إنها بتحتوي على water فالlaser رح يرفع الحرارة وبالتالي يتبخر جزاء من الماء ويعمل عندي vacuum (فراغ) وهاض الفراغ يسحب الdisc ويرجعه لوضعه الطبيعي

Herniated

Spinal

(FRONT)

Annulus Nucleus

# Cartilage Formation, Growth and Repair

- □ Formation of cartilage is from precursor cells called Chondroblasts. واللي بعدين chondroblasts واللي بعدين خلايا اسمها chondroblasts واللي بعدين بتتحول لchondrocytes وبتكون ال
- ☐ Growth of cartilage is by two methods: In adults (after birth)
  (Within the tissue)
- 1) <u>Interstitial growth</u>: in which the chondrocytes of the cartilage divide to form new cells. cartilage divide to form new cells. cartilage divide to form new cells. بتنقسم وبتكثر
- Appositional growth: in which the cells of the surrounding perichondrium differentiate into chondrocytes.

الperichondrium المحيط بالcartilage بتحول لطبقة من الperichondrium

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

avascularity of this tissue.

# Thank

You

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