LYMPHOID SYSTEM

- L.N
- Spleen
- Tonsil
- Thymus
- appendix

1) Lymph node:

* * divided into cortex and medulla
  * capsule is present & sends extensions called Trabeculae.
  * Deep to capsule & Trabecula, "subcapsular" sinus is present.
  * Lymphatic nodules which mainly has B-cells
    - present in cortex.
      - central - lightly stained ⇒ GERMINAL CENTRE reg.
      - peripheral darkly stained ⇒ mature B-cells.
  * Para-cortex ⇒ contains T-cells.

Medulla

- medullary ~~cortex~~ cords ⇒ mature B-cells → plasma cells. arranged irreg. in form of cords.
- medullary sinuses.
  ⇓
  space lined by endothelial cells & drain lymph from cortex reg.

Spleen:

* NOT DIFFERENTIATED INTO CORTEX & MEDULLA.
* Capsule is present & giving Trabeculae
* Trabeculae is branched, robust, found within the spleen not only from capsule.
* Just like Lymph node, spleen also has lymphatic nodule with light germinal centre and thick periphery (same as L.N).
* ECCENTRICALLY placed arteriole inside lymphatic nodule.

⇓

This is called CLOSED ⊙latn bcoz blood flows within blood V/s.

* since WBCs are present in lymphatic nodule they are called WHITE pulp of spleen

(All lymphatic nodules ⇒ WHITE pulp).

* Spleen parenchyma ⇒ RED pulp.

↓ (Illar to paracortex of L.N)

* called as Red pulp bcoz the eccentrically placed arteriole will drain all the blood into parenchyma once they come out of lymphatic nodule.

⇓

This is called OPEN ⊙latn.

PALATINE TONSIL

* lining epithelium ⇒ Stratified Squamous epithelium (oral mucosa).

* Tonsilar Crypts are also seen & lined by stratif. Sq. epi.

* Skeletal m/s @ basal surface of Tonsil ⇒ fibres of Superior constrictor.

THYMUS

* entire lobe → lobules → cortex (dark), medulla (light).

[No lymphatic nodules]

* incomplete septa separate cortex into many subdiv. but septa don't extend until medulla Thus a common medulla will be there for many cortex.

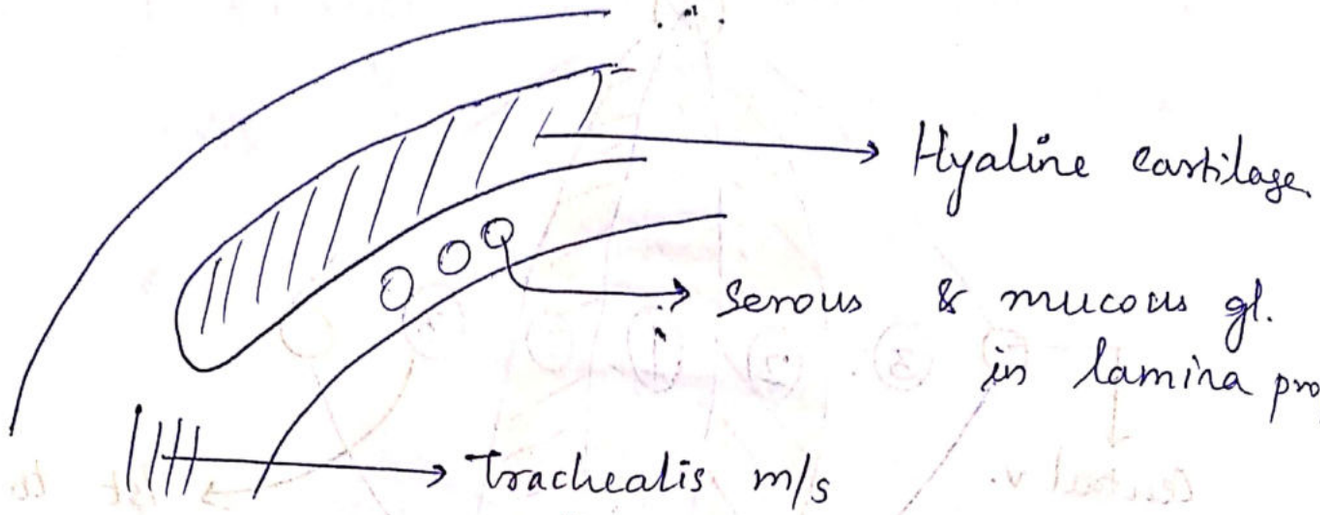
* Cortex is dark & medulla is light bcoz medulla has developing (immat.) T- cells & mature T-cells found at cortex

(Don't Confuse with germinal Centre of Lymphatic Nodule

degenerating Hyaline mass surrounded by dying Reticuloepithelial cells Concentrically

RESP. HISTOLOGY

1) TRACHEA



Hyaline cartilage

→ C-shaped bcoz esophagus is present posteriorly

Serous demilunes:

→ artifacts formed during prepn of slide, serous cells found surrounding a mucous acini.

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* Pseudost. ciliated col-epi. with goblet cells.

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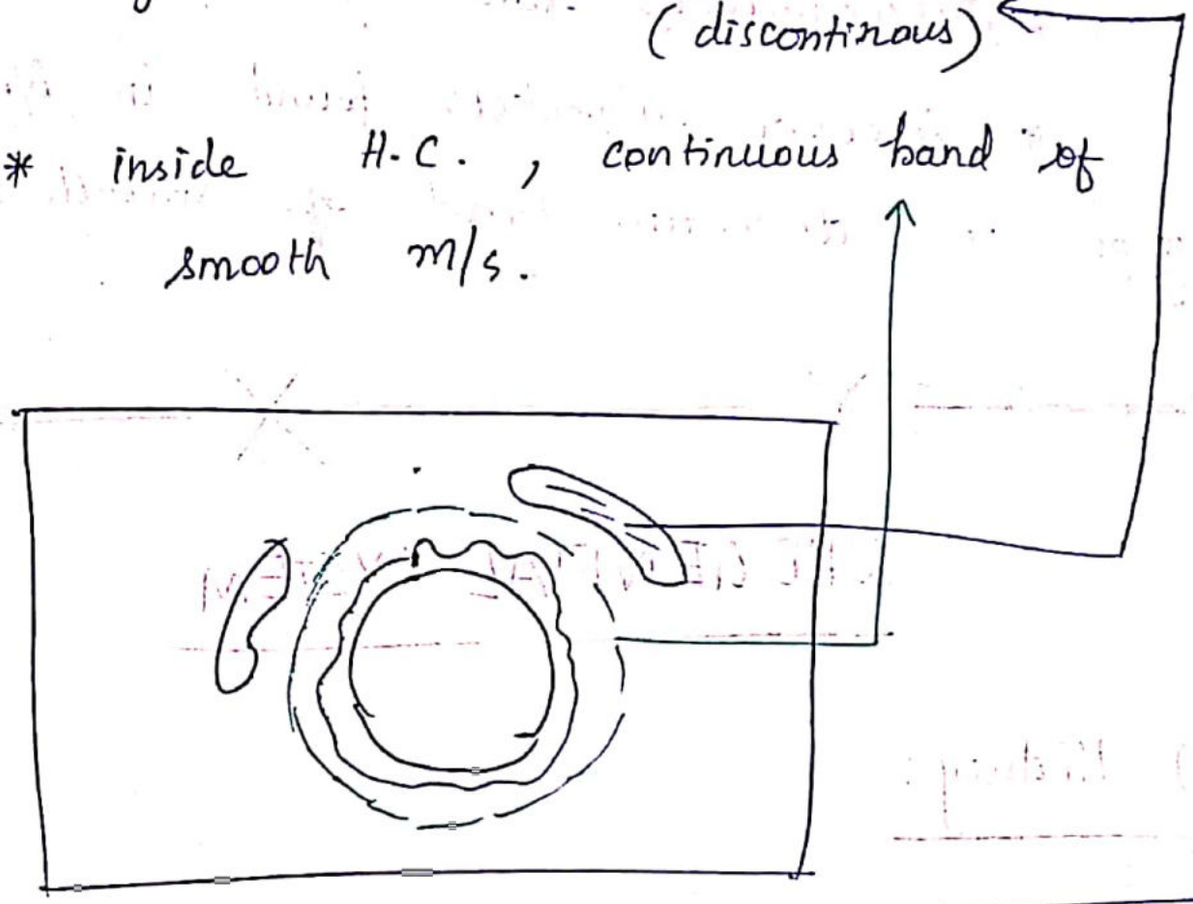
2) Intrapulmonary bronchus:

* Hyaline cartilage is present in parts (discontinous)
* inside H.C., continuous band of smooth m/s.



3) Terminal bronchiole:

* 'NO' Hyaline cartilage
* Continuous band of smooth m/s.
* micosal folds (why? ⇒ smooth m/s cause them fold).
* "Simple Columnar Epi"
  [NOT pseudost. ---]

4) Respiratory Bronchiole

* Discontinuous band of

* Alveolar outpockets four

gaps of discontin. band of