

CT lecture

for 1st class
students



Contents



1- Types of CT



2-Blood

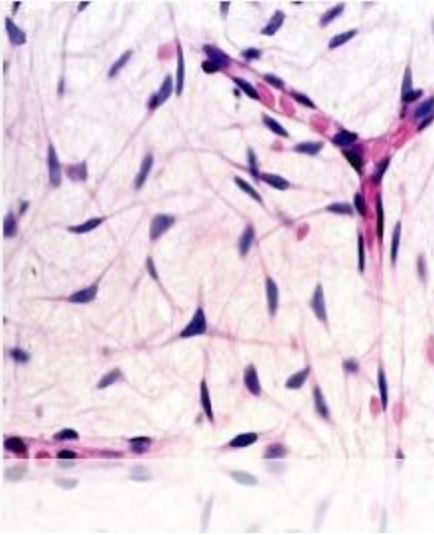


3-Cartilage

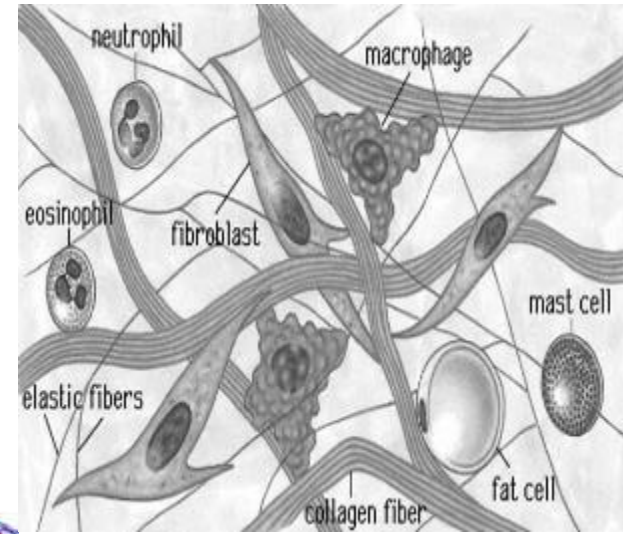


4-Bone

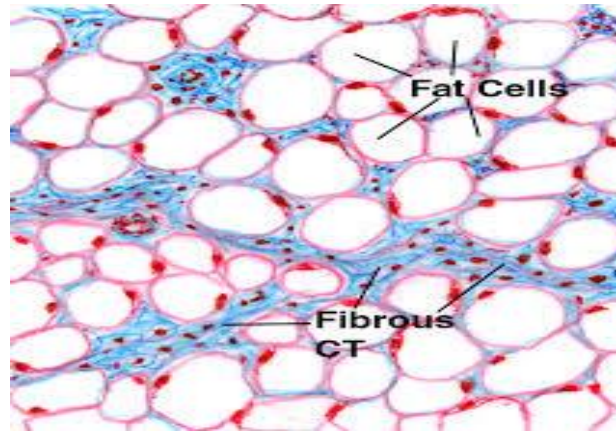
Embryonic CT: Mucous CT



Types of CT

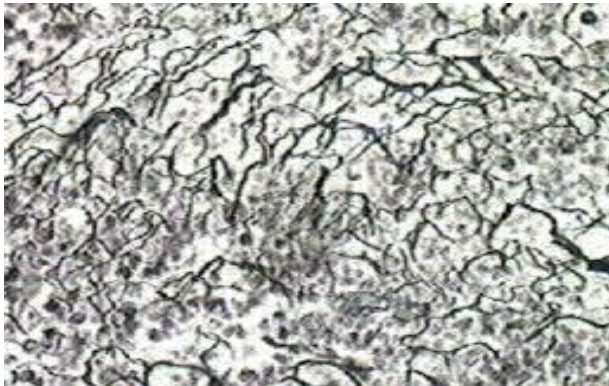


Adipose CT

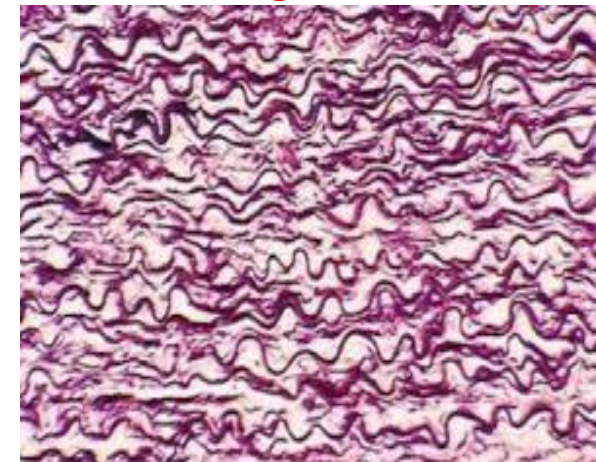


Loose CT

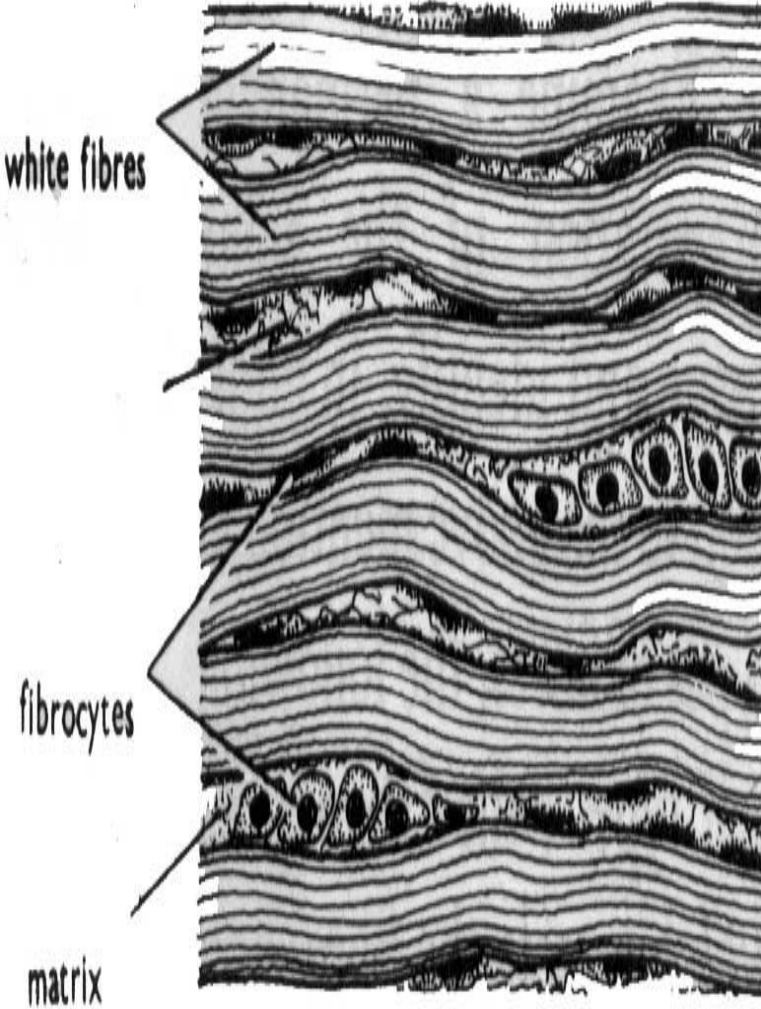
Reticular CT



Dense regular elastic CT

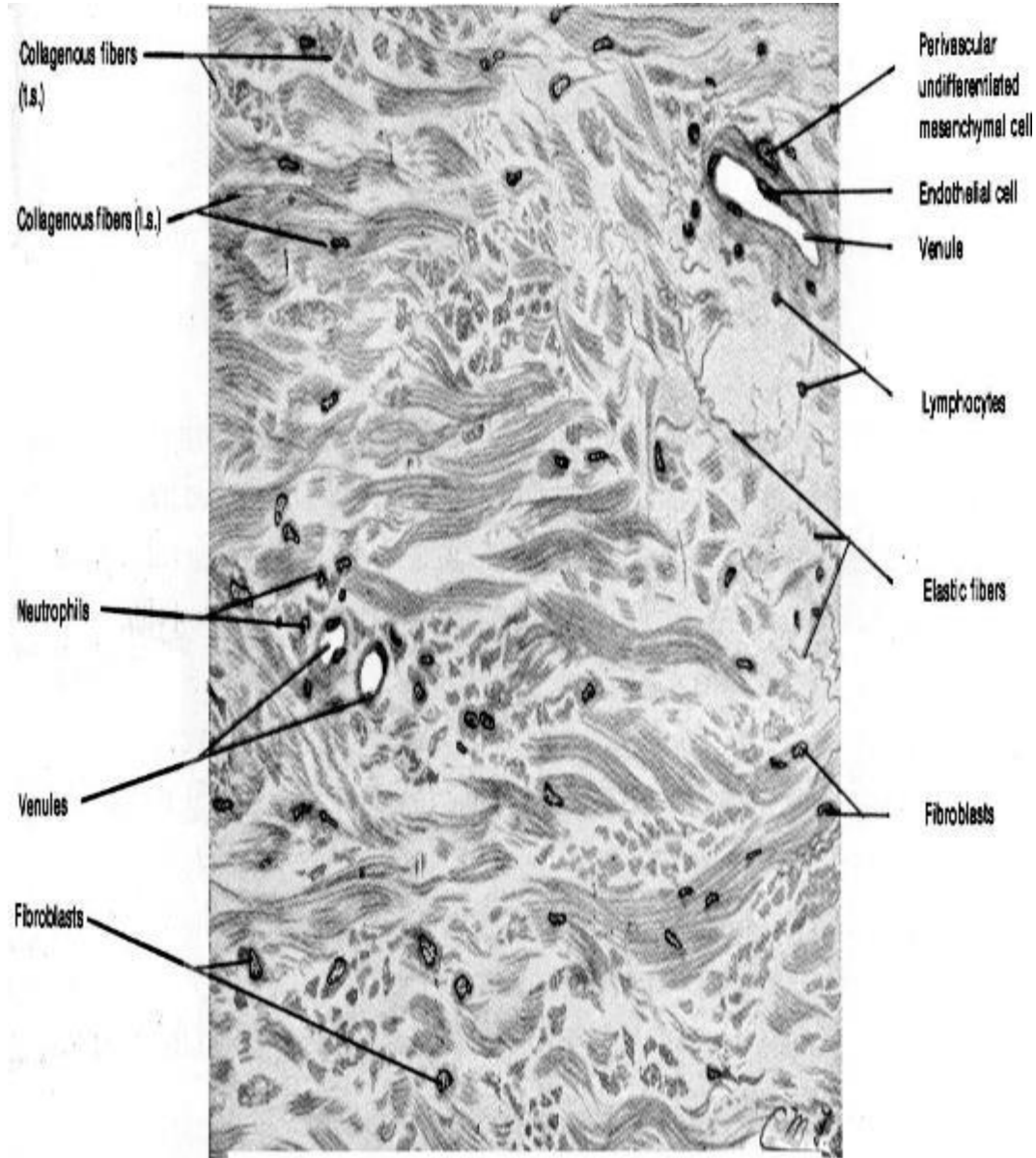


Dense fibrous CT (Dense Regular)



Tendon

and Dense Irregular



Dense irregular connective tissue (dense fibroelastic connective tissue).

TYPES OF BLOOD CELLS

1. Red Blood Cells (Erythrocytes)



Helps in O_2 and CO_2 exchange

3. Platelets (Thrombocytes)



Helps in blood clotting

2. White Blood Cells (Leukocytes)



Neutrophil



Eosinophil



Basophil



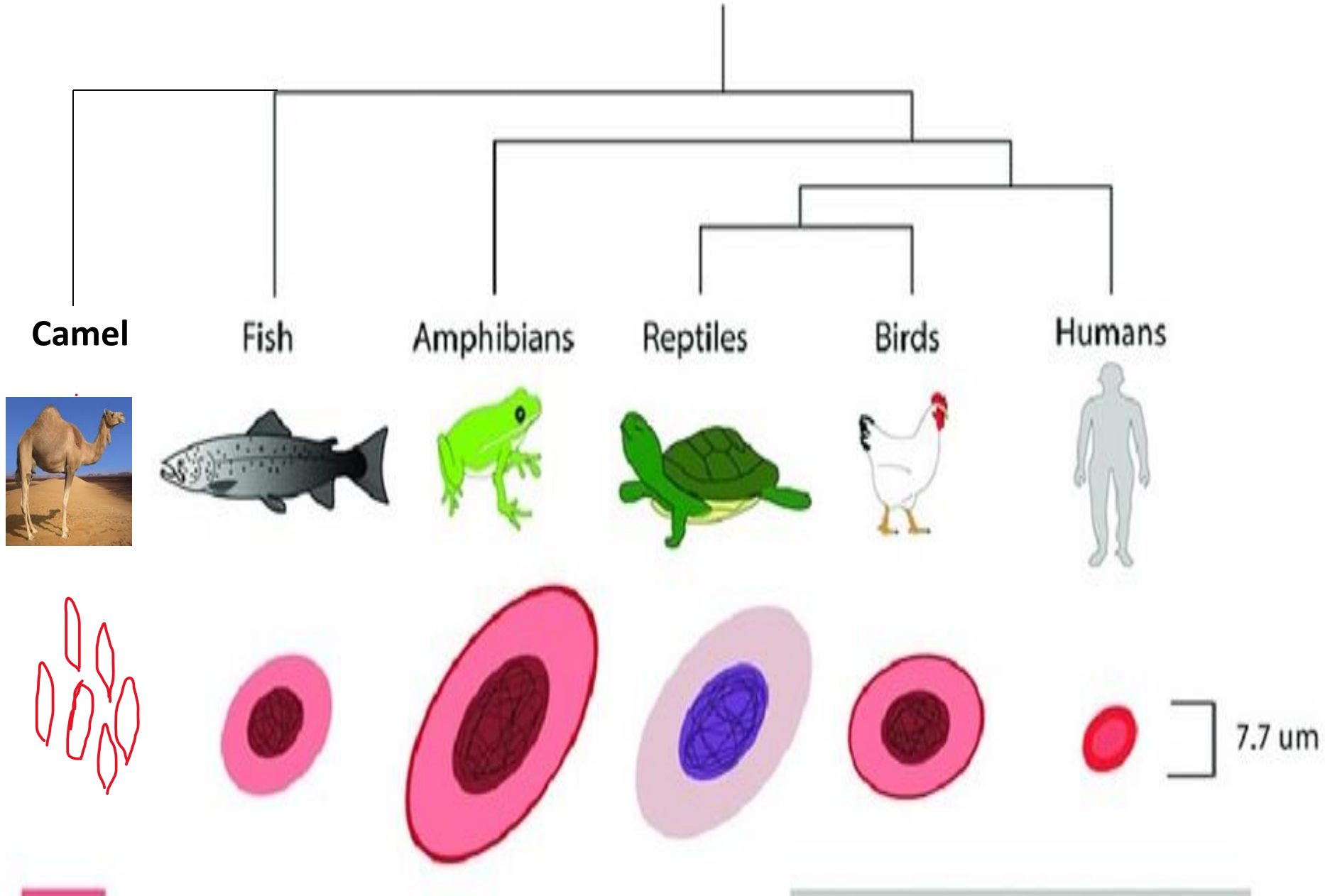
Lymphocyte



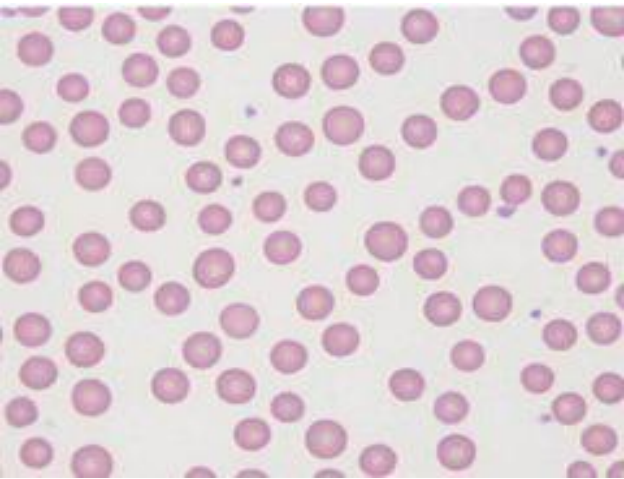
Monocyte

Fights against infections

RBCS of different animals and human



RBCS

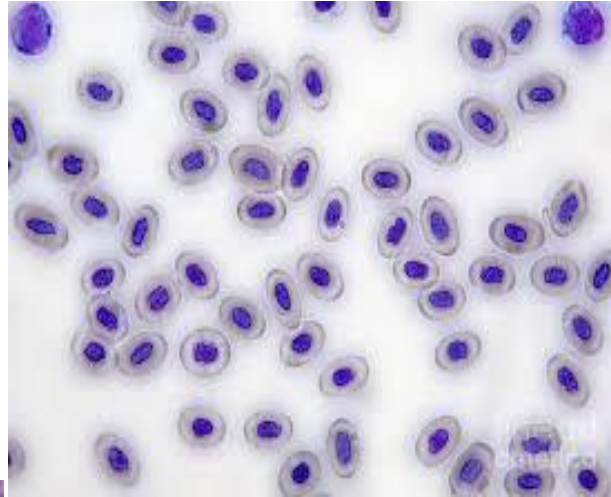


Cow blood



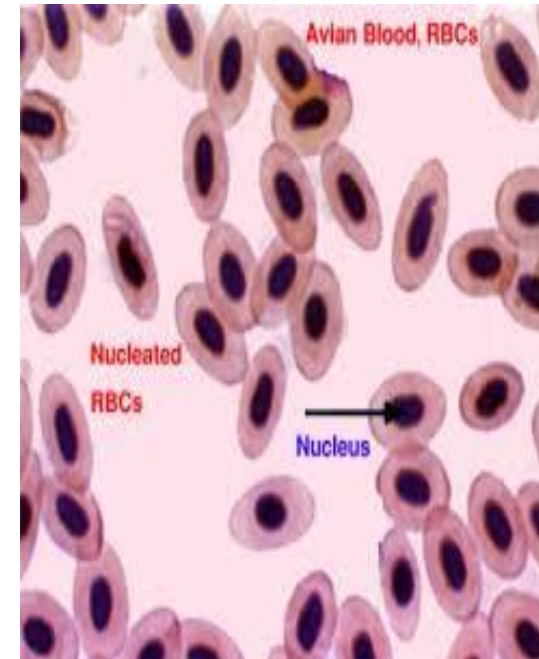
Biconcave, small elliptical

Camel blood



Reptiles RBCS

Amphibian blood

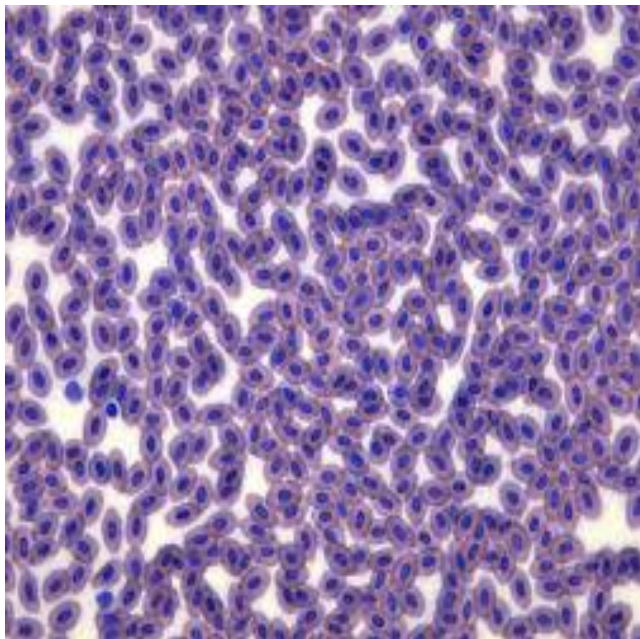


Avian Blood, RBCs

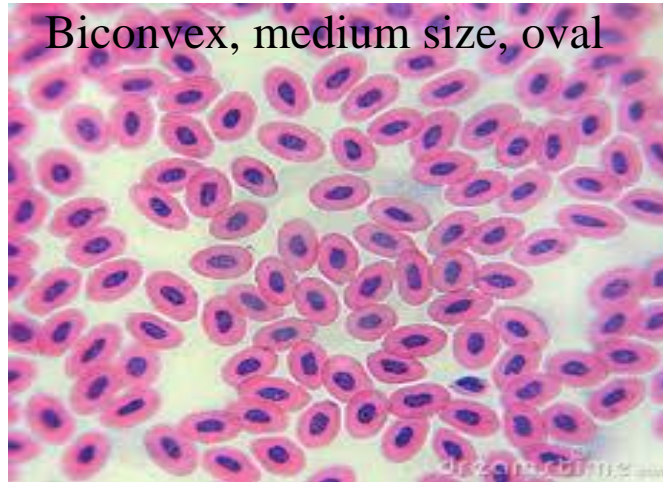
Nucleated RBCs

Nucleus

**Biconvex, medium size, oval
Fish blood**

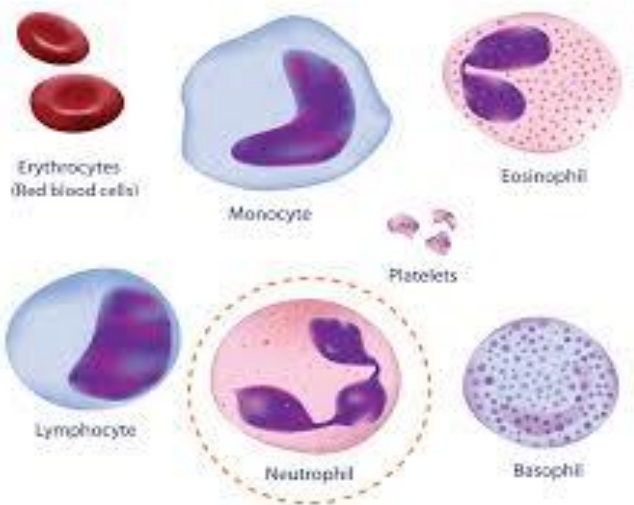


Biconvex, medium size, oval



Poultry blood

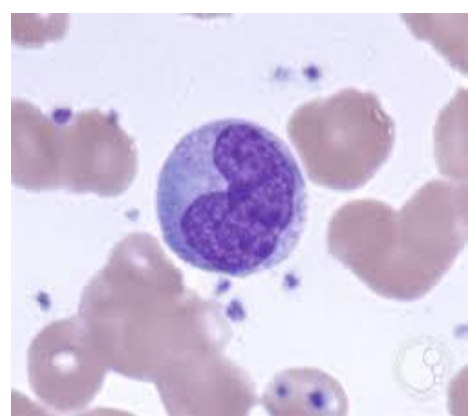
Types of blood cells



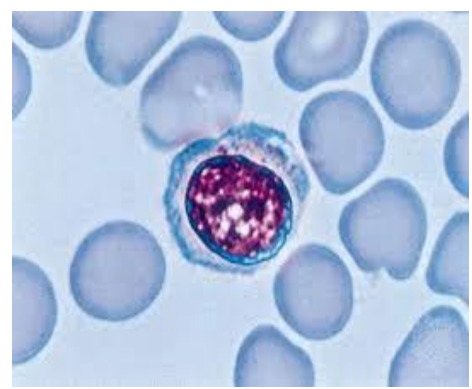
WBCs

Non granulated

granulated

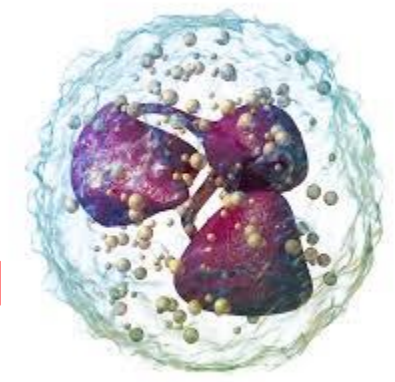


Monocyte

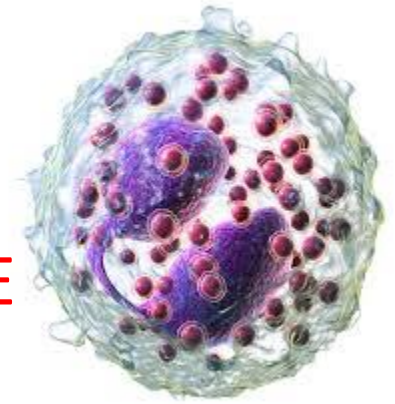


Lymphocyte

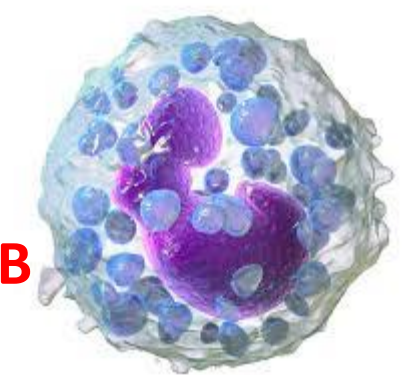
N



E



B



Hyaline cartilage

- Wall of respiratory passage
- Ventral end of ribs.

In articular cartilage

Chondroblast

Chondrocyte →

It present in the periphery of the cartilage.

Round in adult, flat in young.

It may arranged in group of 8 cells from mitotic division of one chondrocyte” isogenous group”

* Fibrocartilage

- Inter vertebral disk.
Symphysis pubica.
- At attachment of certain ligament to bone.

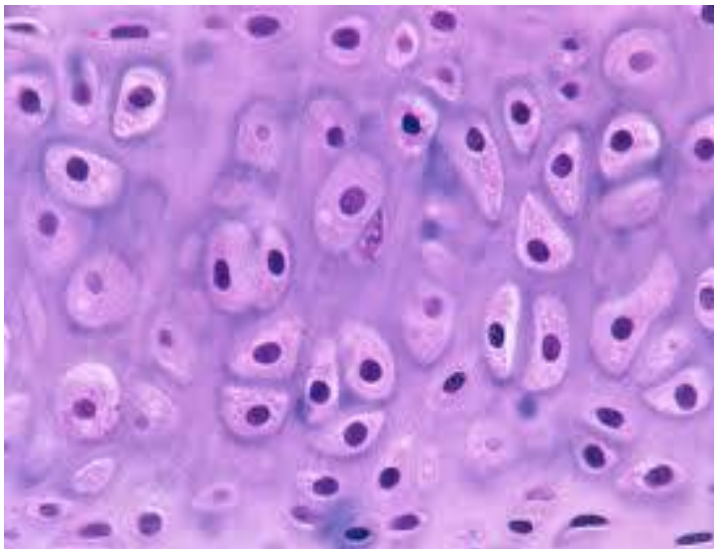
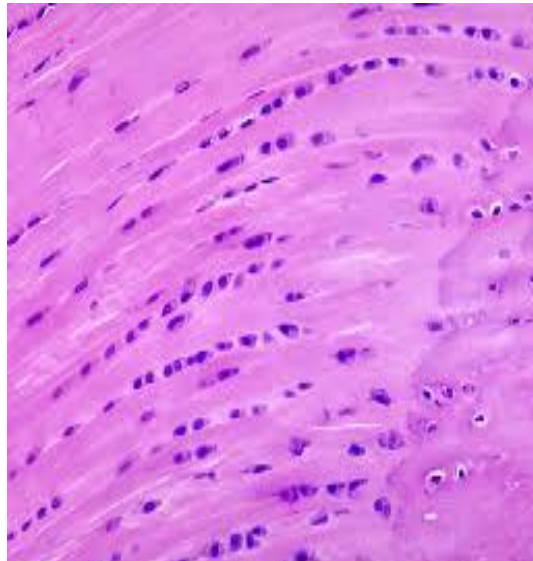
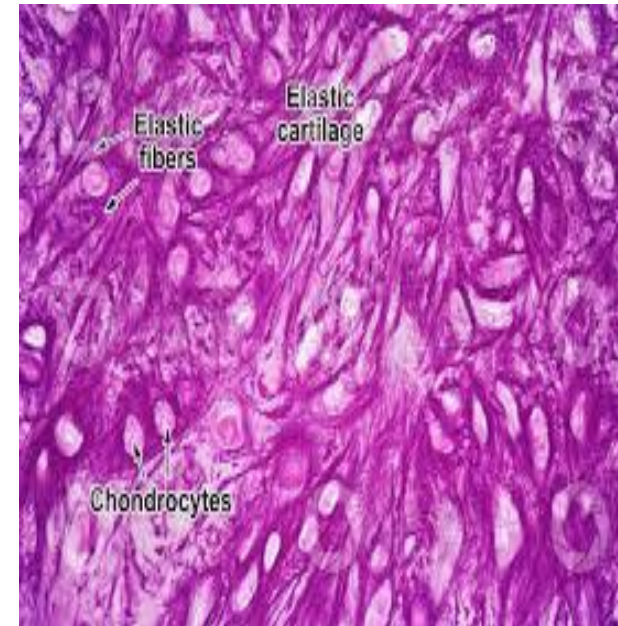
This Type between Dense C.T & hyaline cartilage.

No Perichondrium observed in this type of cartilage

ELASTIC CARTILAGE

Site: -Auricle of ear – epiglottis- External auditory canal - cuneiform cartilage of larynx- Eustachian tube

Ground substance is obscured by net work of the elastic fibers.



Bone structure



BONE TISSUE

Bone tissue is classified

- **compact bone**
 - dense layer forms the outside of the bone
- **spongy bone (cancellous bone)**
 - spongelike meshwork consisting of trabeculae
 - The spaces within the meshwork are continuous and occupied by marrow and blood vessels.



CELLS OF BONE TISSUE

cell types

Differentiated form of the same basic cell type

1. osteoprogenitor cells,
2. osteoblasts,
3. osteocytes,
4. bone-lining cells
5. Osteoclasts

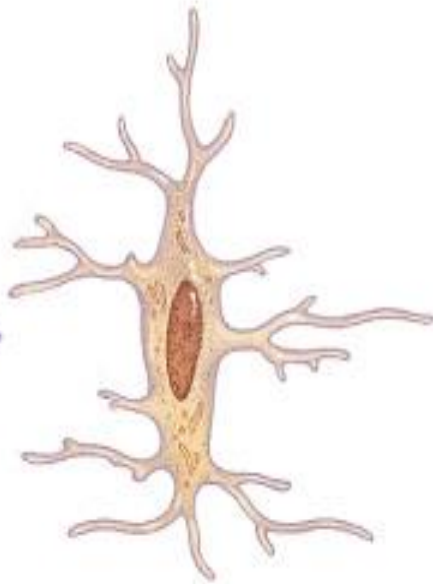
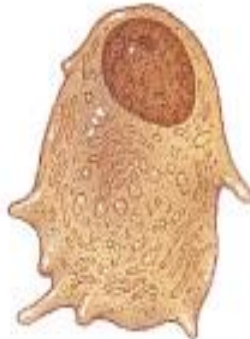
Endosteum: - Is the lining of the bone cavity. It consists of layer of osteogenic cells

Periosteum. It is CT capsule that cover the whole bone except articular surface. It consists of outer fibrous layer and inner osteogenic layer

• bone tissue Cells are surrounded by matrix.

- 25% water
- 25% protein
- 50% mineral salts

Cells of Bone Tissue



Ruffled border

Osteogenic cell
(develops into an
osteoblast)

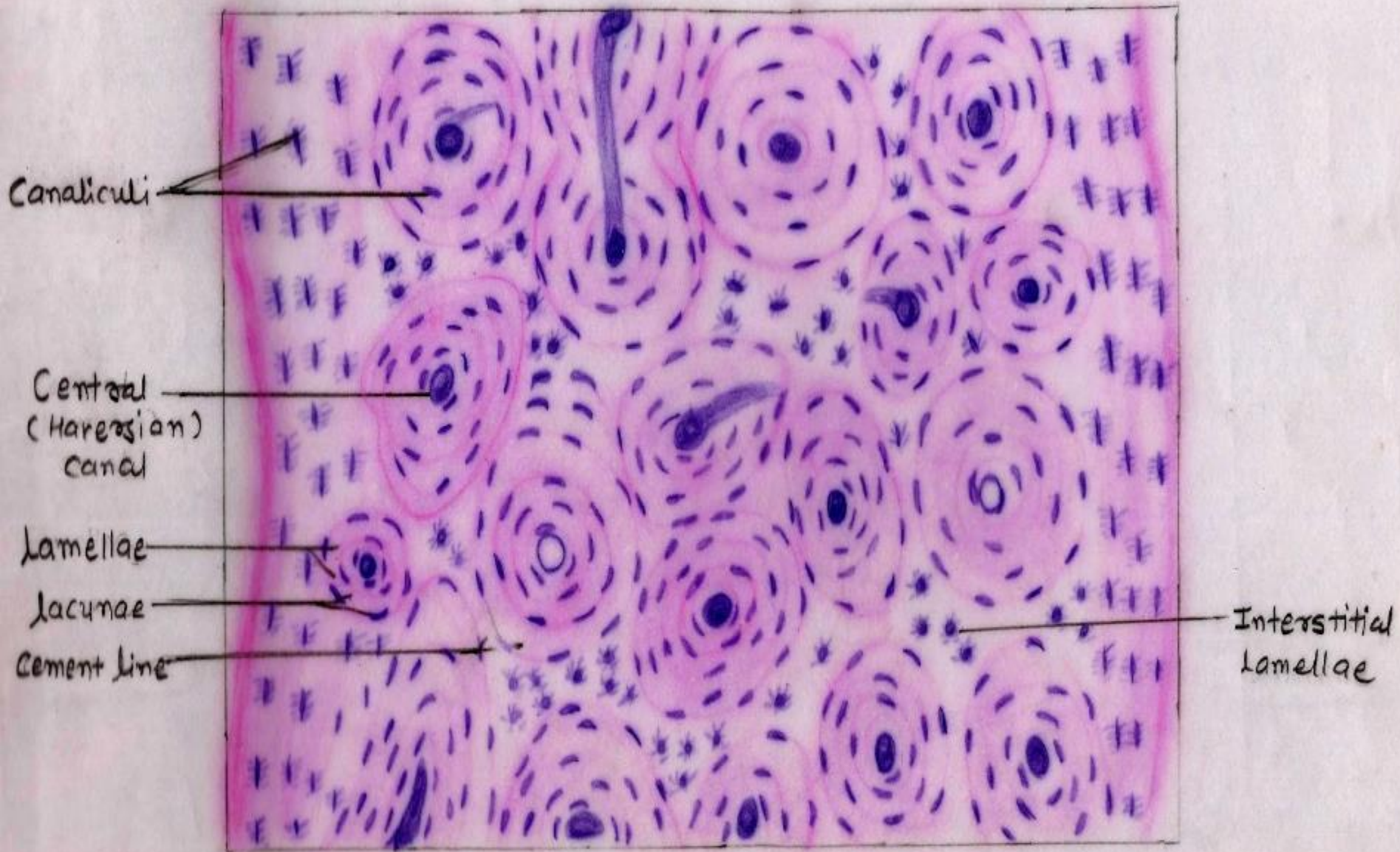
Osteoblast
(forms bone
tissue)

Osteocyte
(maintains
bone tissue)

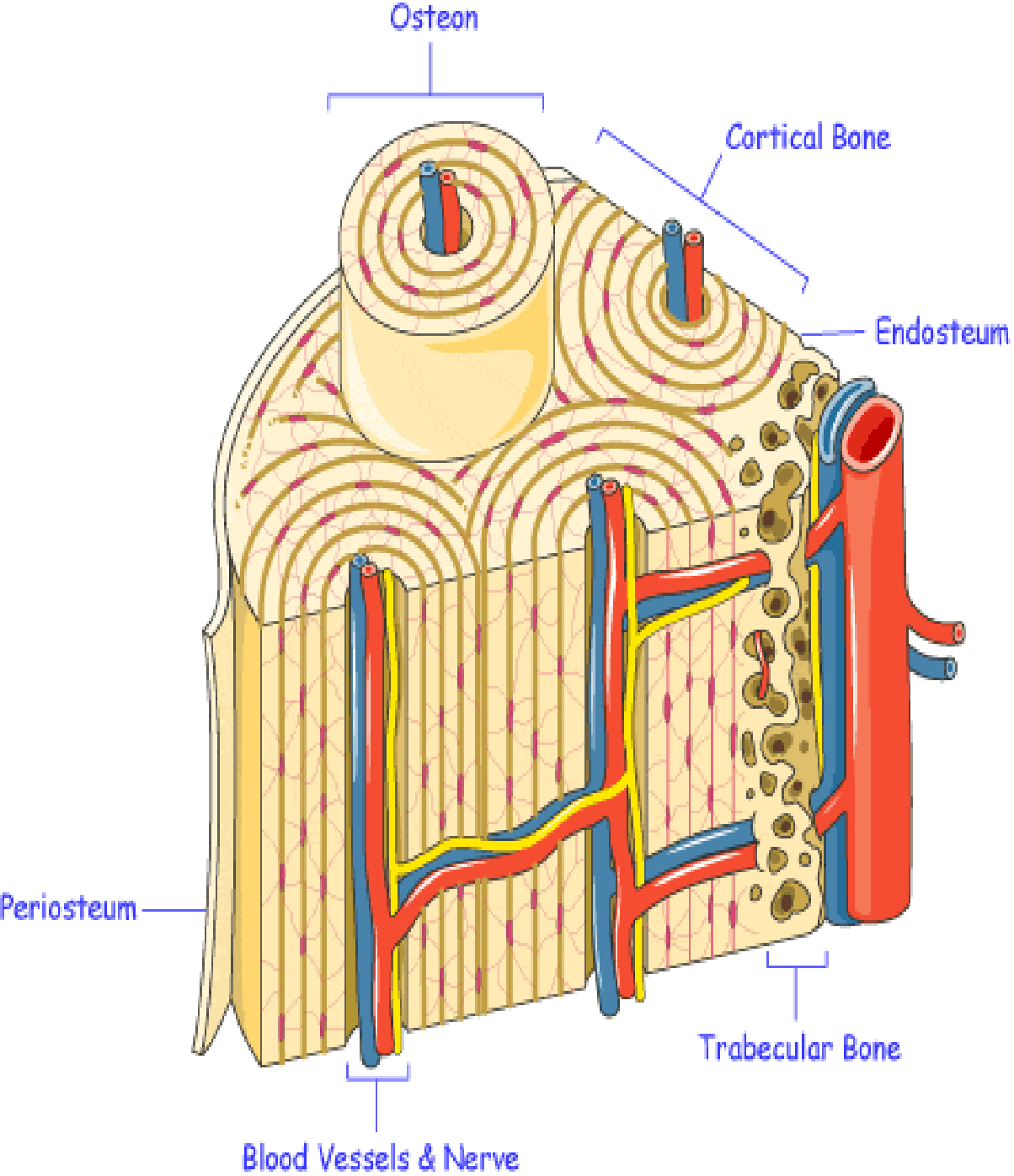
Osteoclast
(functions in resorption, the
destruction of bone matrix)

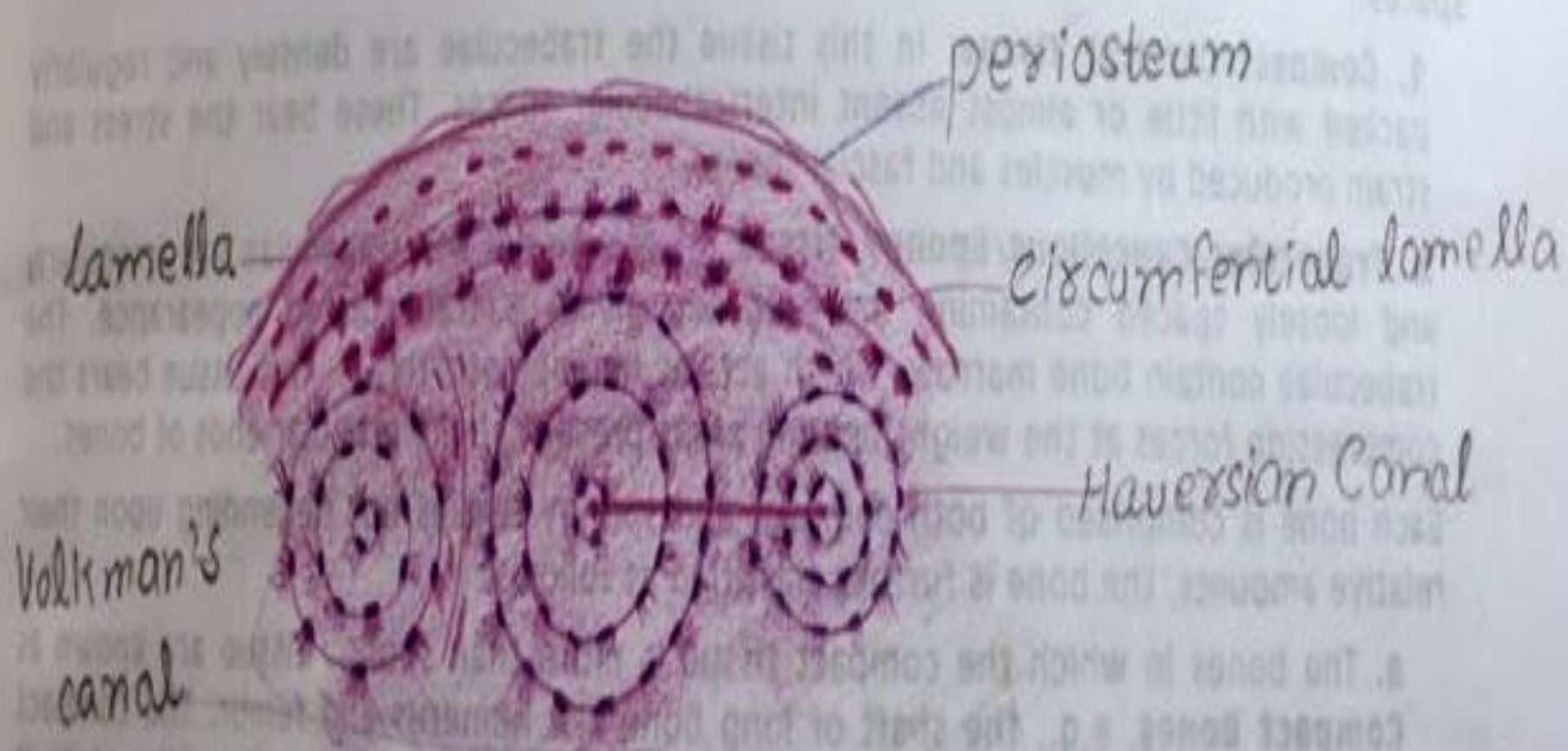
Compact bone:-

- Solid mass found in the long bone shaft
- It is characterized by regular bone lamellae
- The bone lamellae consist of osteocytes inside lacunae and canaliculi embedded in the calcified collagen fibers
- The bone lamellae are concentrically arranged around a vascular channel called Haversian canal
- This orientation forms the Haversian system (osteons)
- The Haversian system consists of 5-20 bone lamellae
- The blood vessels in the Haversian system are connected to each other and to the periosteum and the bone marrow via a transverse canal (Volkmann's canal).

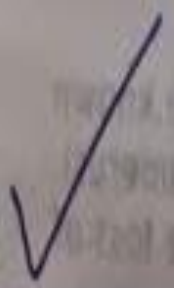


Bone ground section (T.S.)



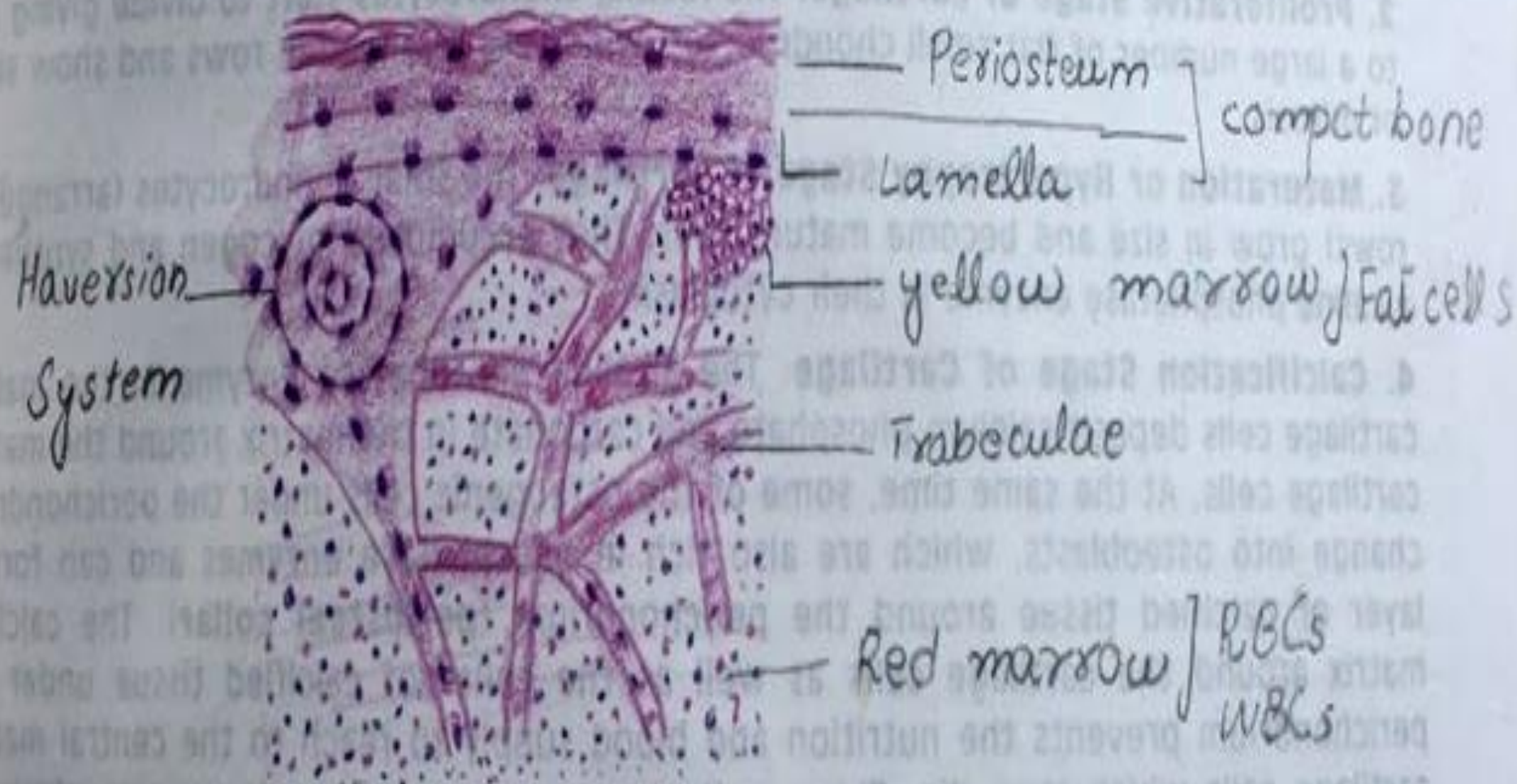


Compact Bone



Spongy bone (cancellous)

- Found at the ends of the long bones, in the center of flat and irregular bone
- It is formed from branching irregular bone lamellae
- **No Haversian system**
- The nourishment of the osteocytes via the diffusion through the bone marrow
- The bone marrow appears as irregular cavities between bone trabecula.



SPONGY BONE

SPONGY BONE

