

I. Dotto intercalare; II. Acino sieroso; III. Dotto striato; IV. Acino mucoso e dotto intercalare (sezione longitudinale); V. Acino misto.



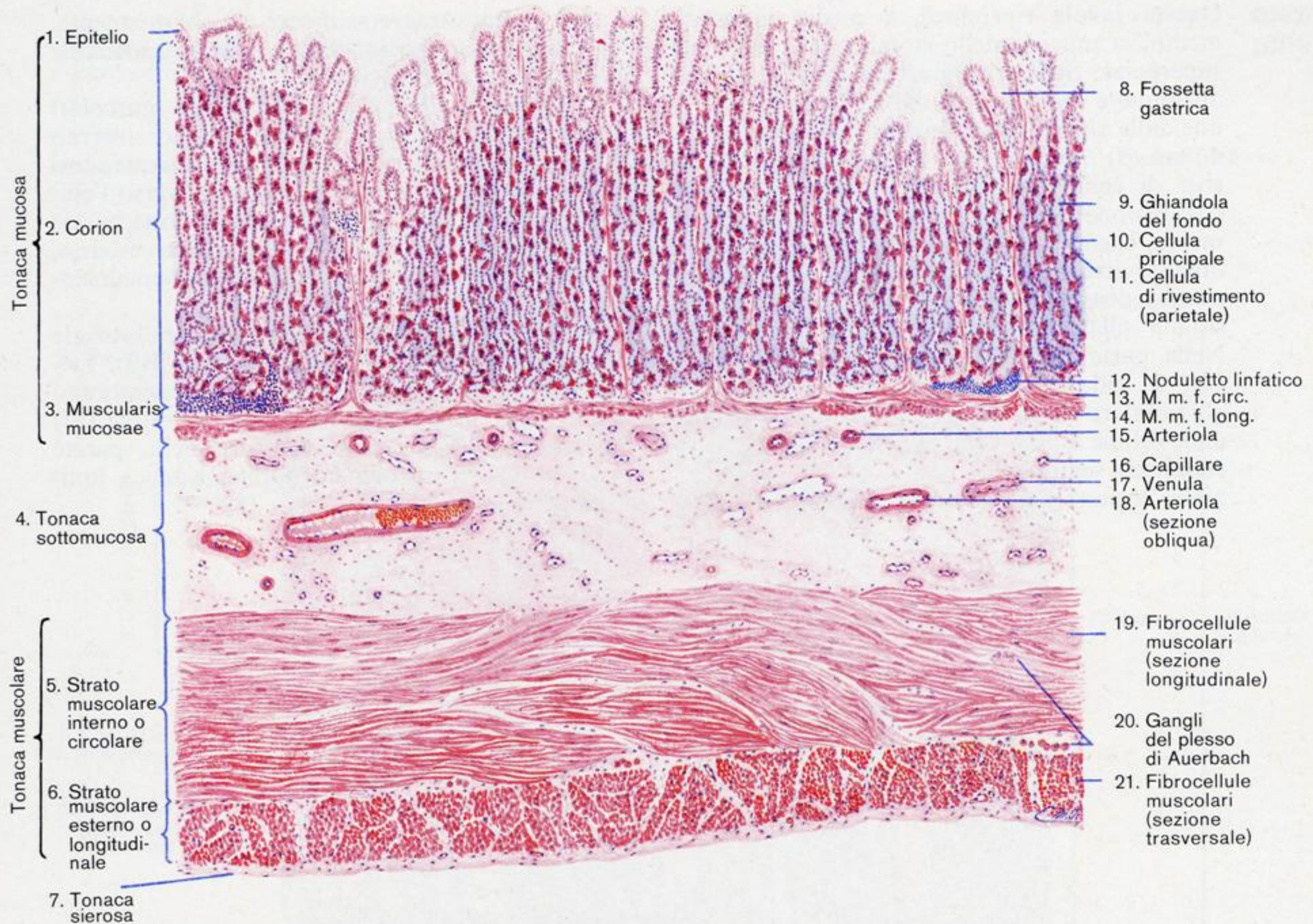
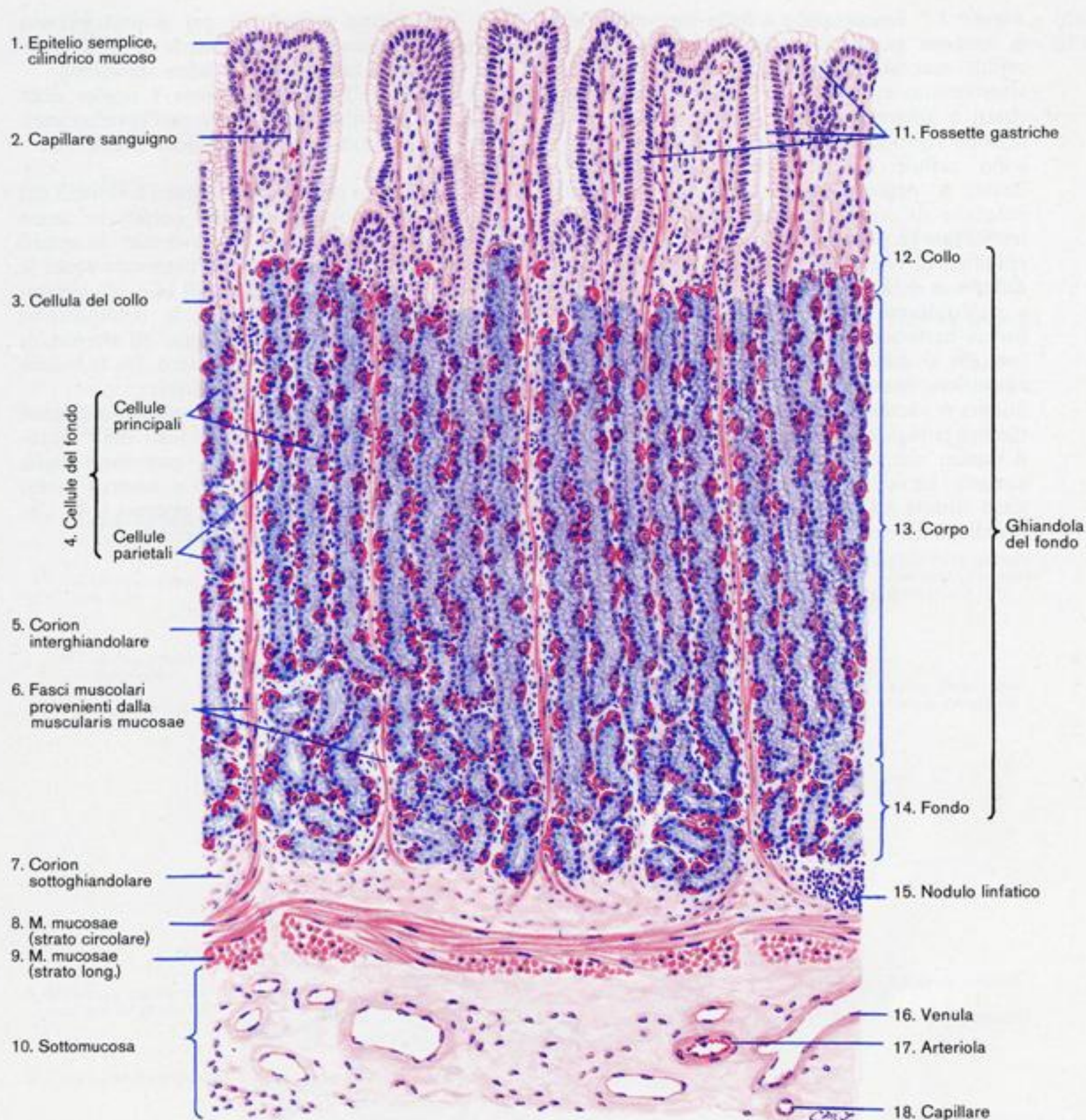


Fig. 1. Sezione trasversale della regione del fondo.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 57 ×.)



Tavola 78 MUCOSA GASTRICA (regione del fondo)



Sezione trasversale.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 180 ×.)



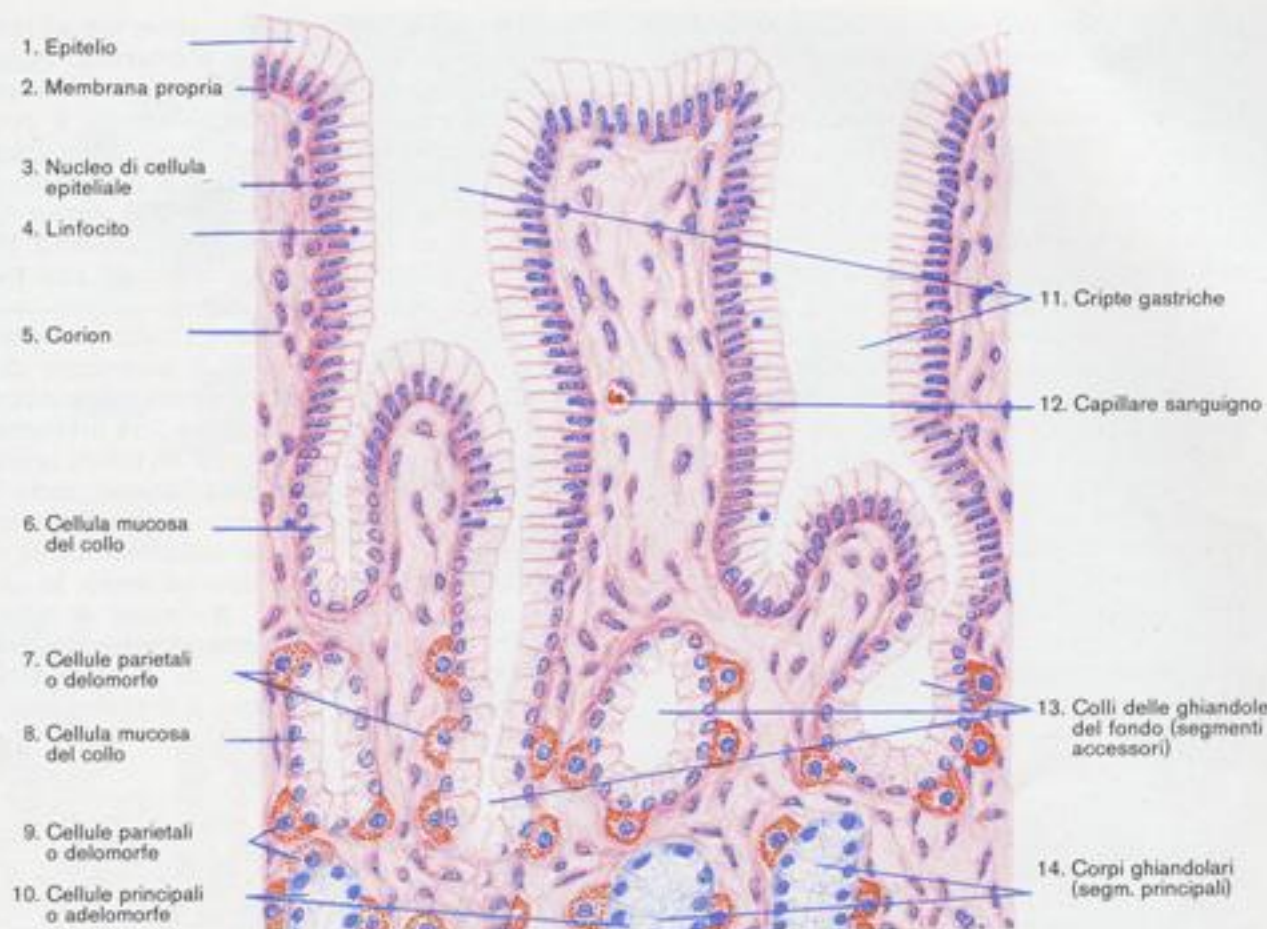


Fig. 1. Zona superficiale della mucosa.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 350 x.)

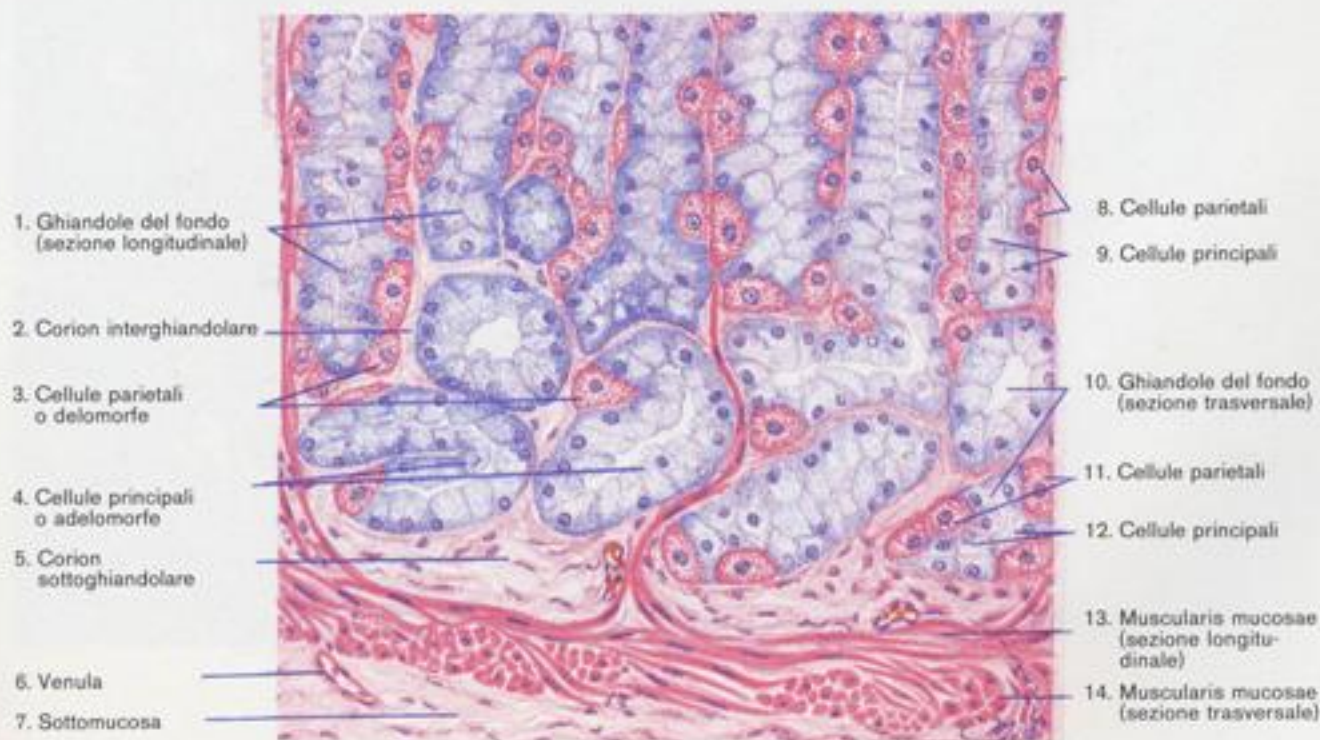
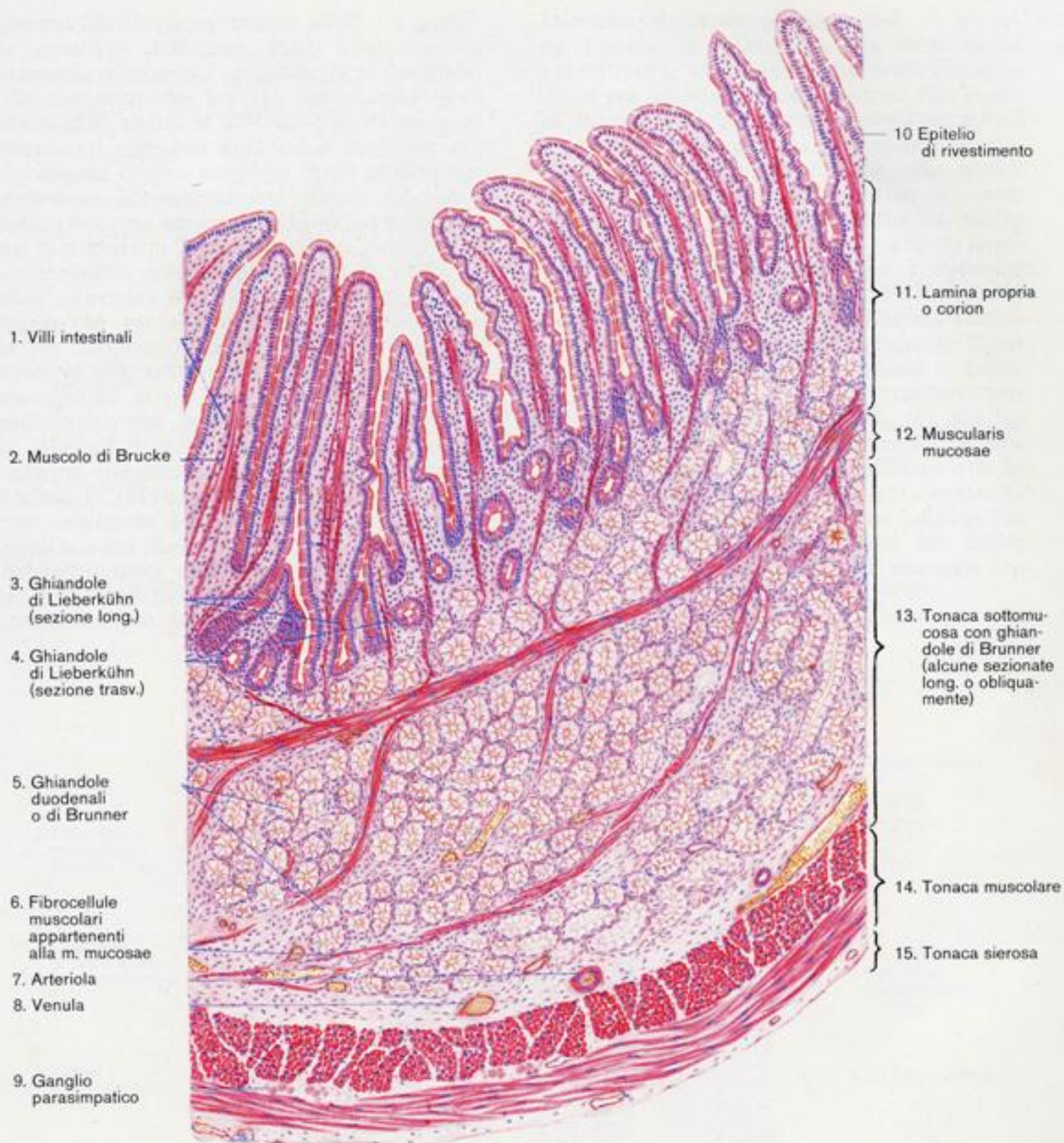


Fig. 2. Zona profonda della mucosa.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 350 x.)





Sezione longitudinale.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 50 ×.)



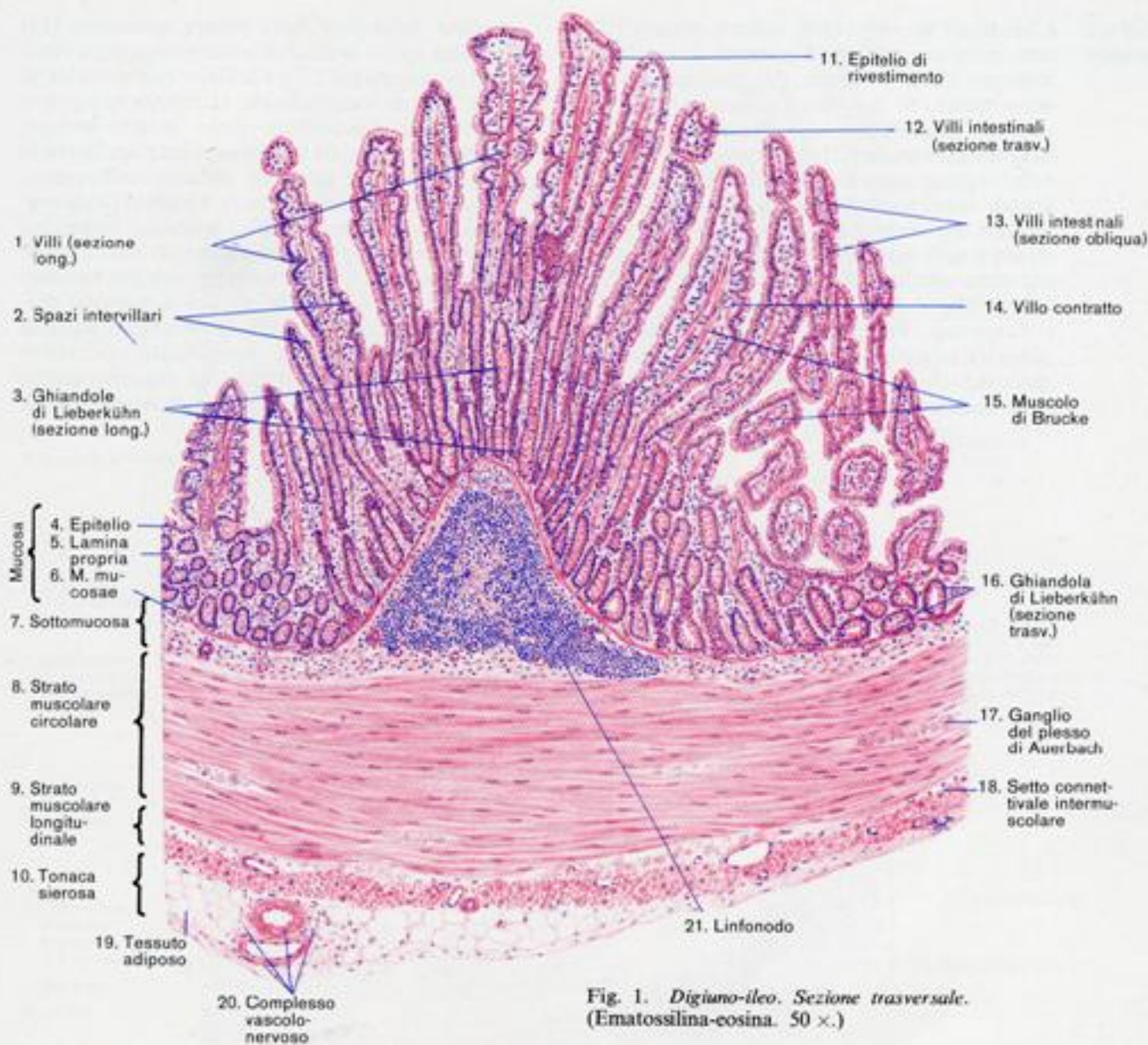


Fig. 1. Diguno-ileo. Sezione trasversale. (Ematossilina-cosina. 50 x.)

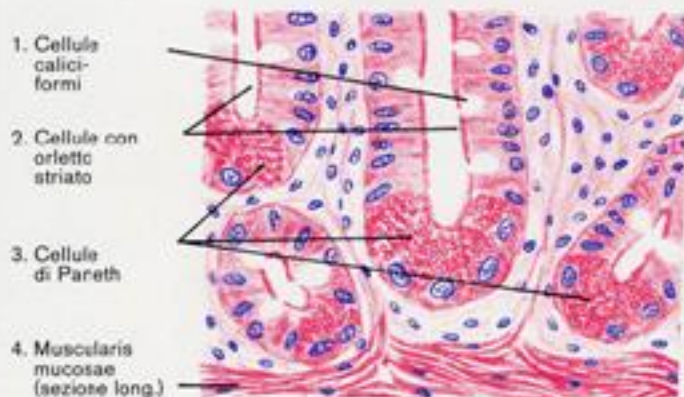


Fig. 2. Cellule di Paneth. (Ematossilina-cosina. 450 x.)

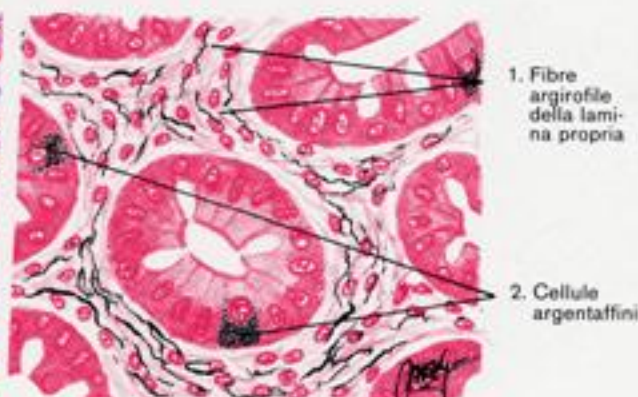


Fig. 3. Cellule argentaffini. (Metodo di Fontana; variante con soluzione argentica-methenamina e rosso «darrow». 450 x.)









Fig. 1. (Ematossilina-cosina. 90 x.)

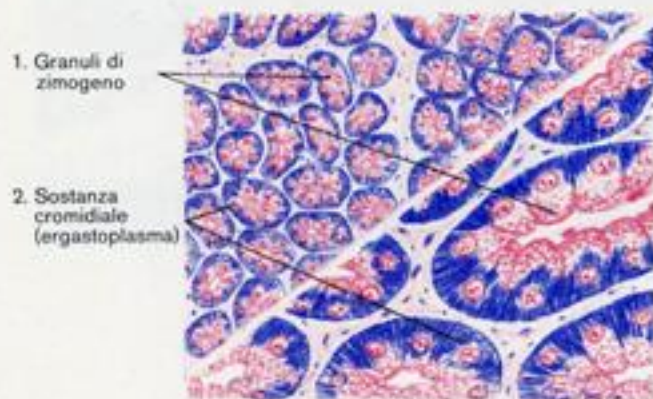


Fig. 2. *Acini pancreatici.*  
(Metodo di Gomori all'ematossilina cromica-floxina. 90 e 450 x.)

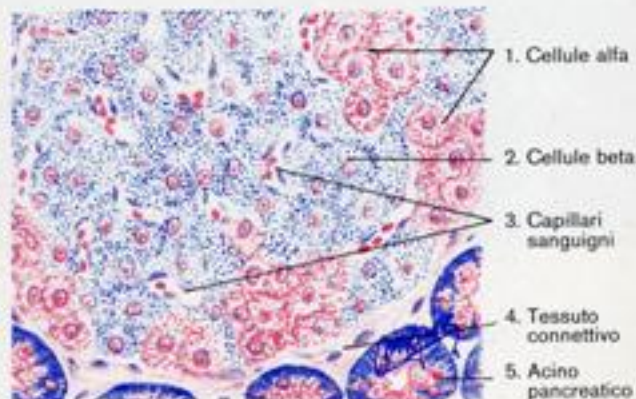
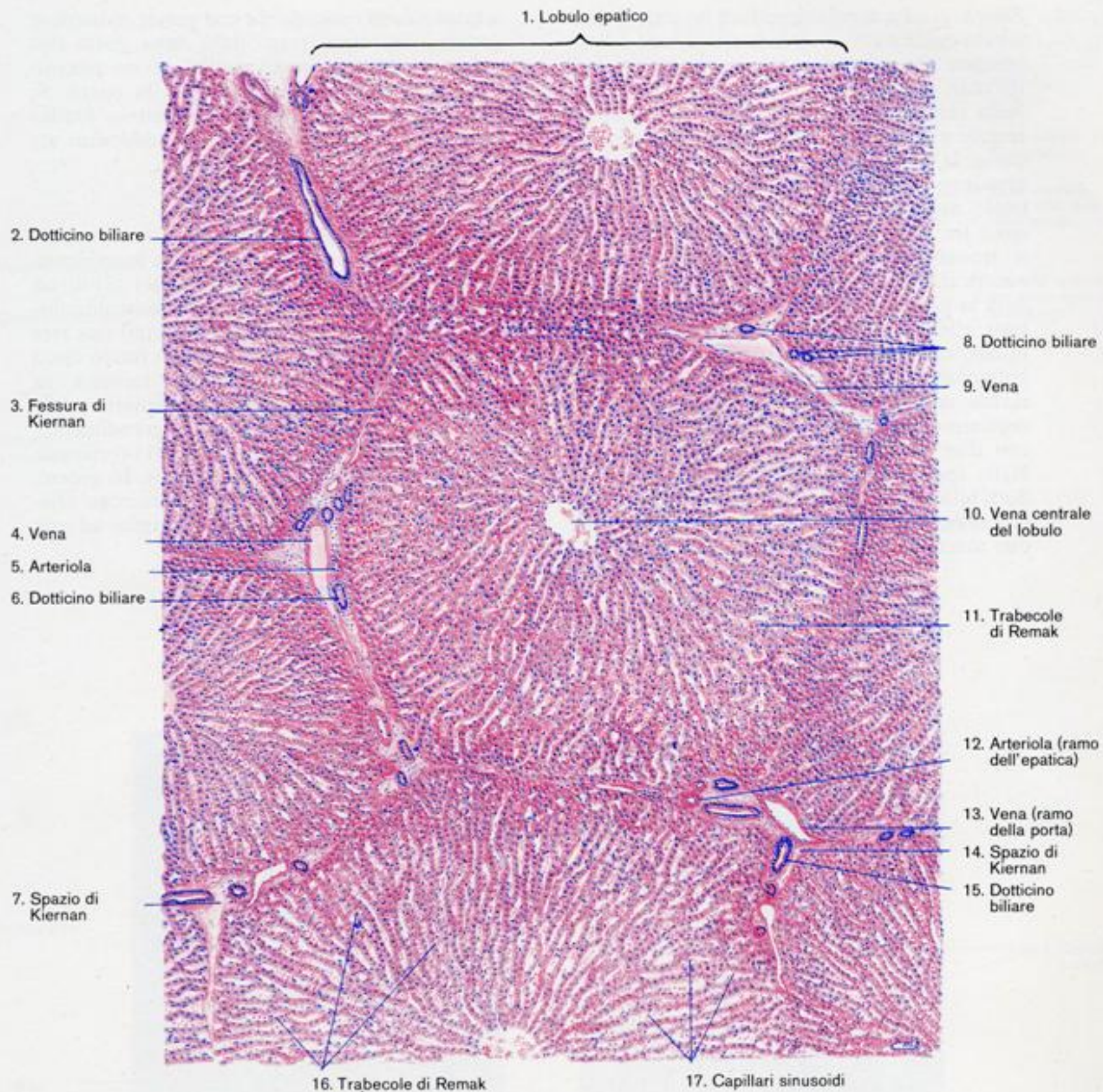


Fig. 3. *Isolotto di Langerhans.*  
(Metodo di Gomori all'ematossilina cromica-floxina. 350 x.)





(Ematossilina-eosina. 45 x.)



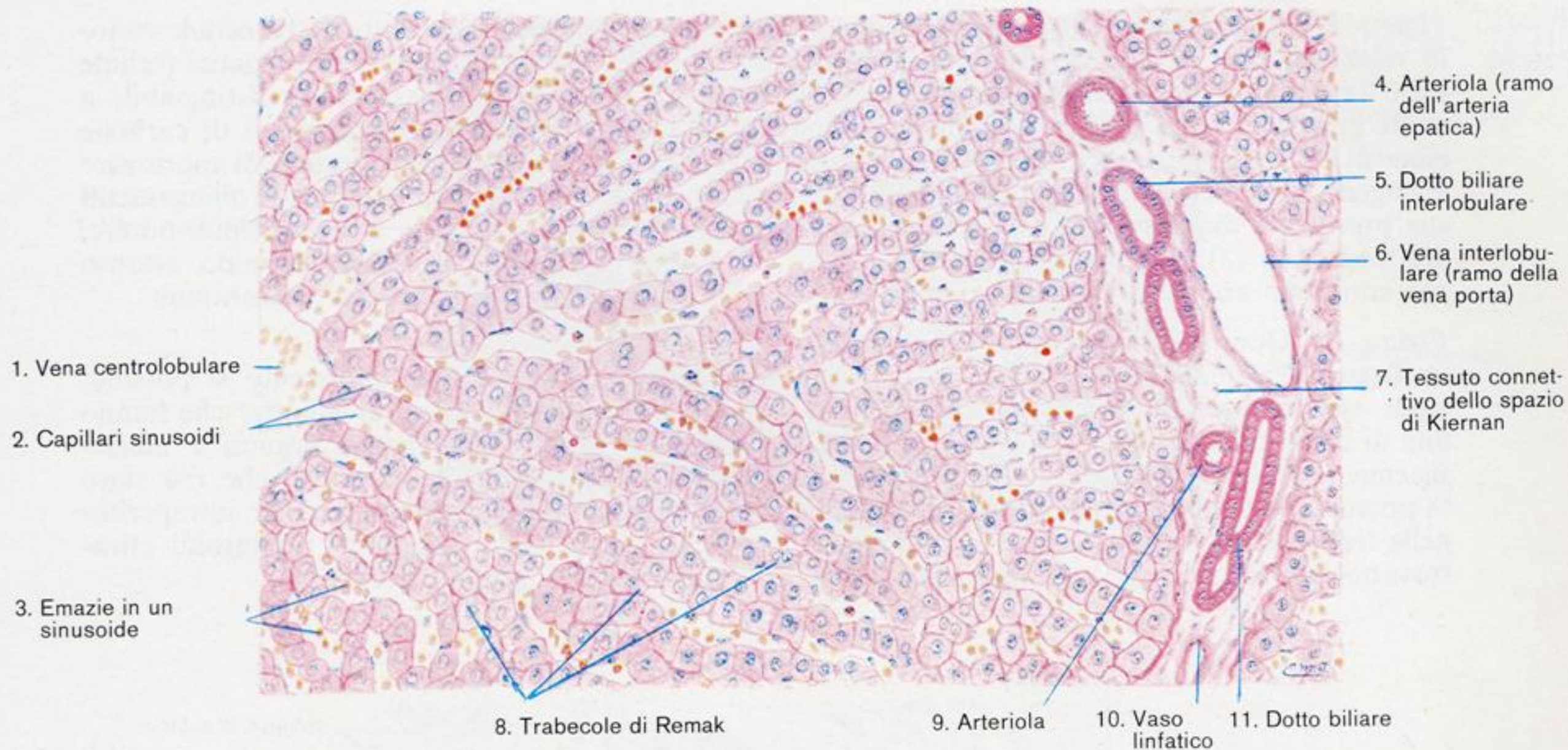


Fig. 1. *Parte di lobulo e spazio portale e biliare.*  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 285 ×.)



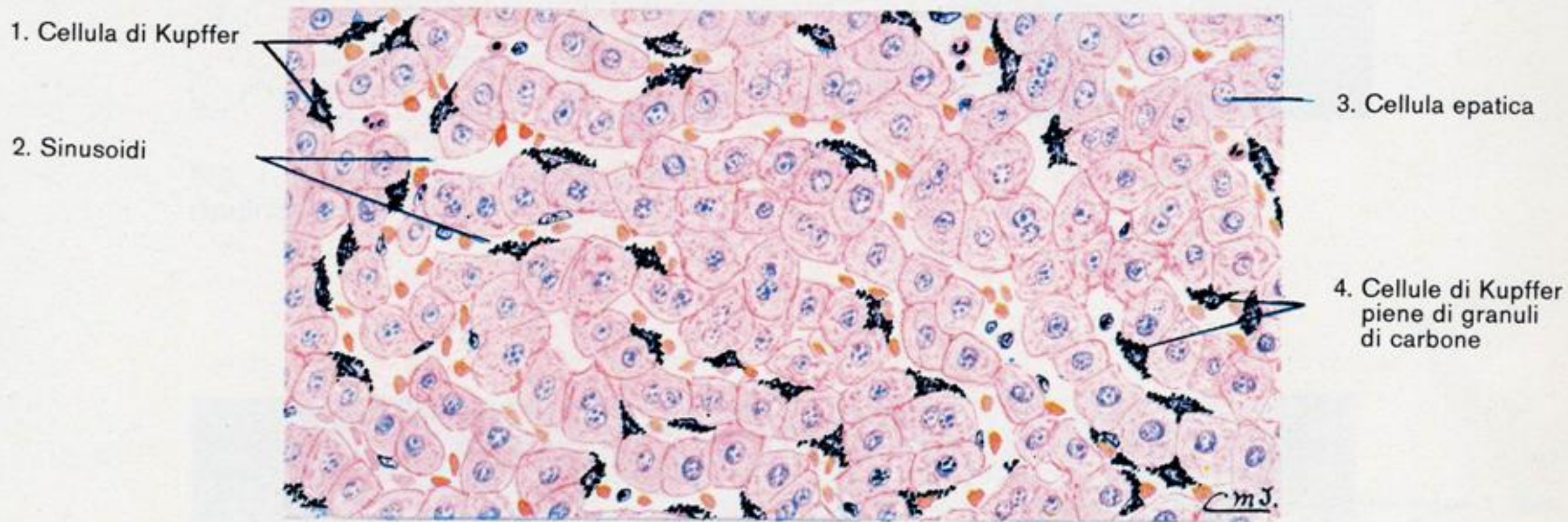


Fig. 2. *Fegato di coniglio iniettato con inchiostro di china.*  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 200 ×.)



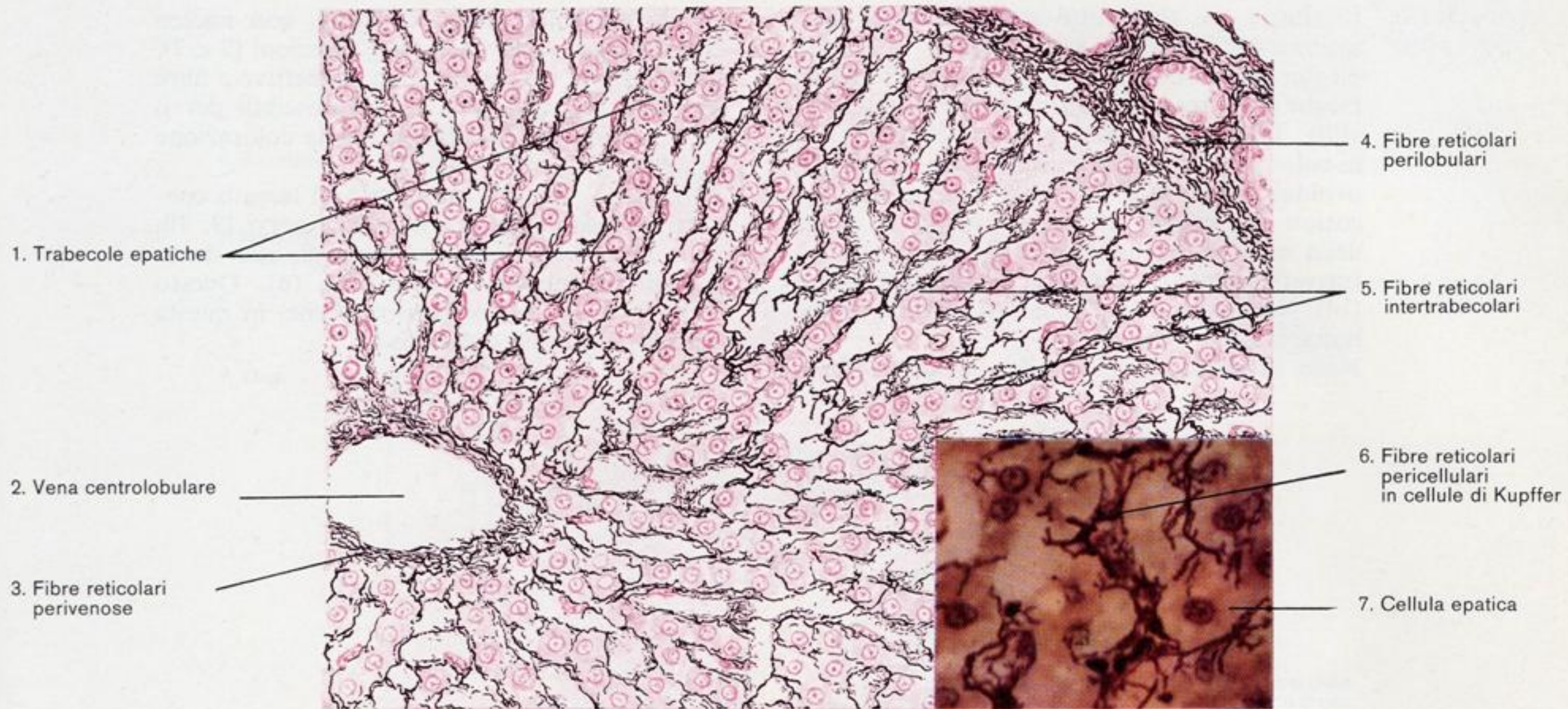
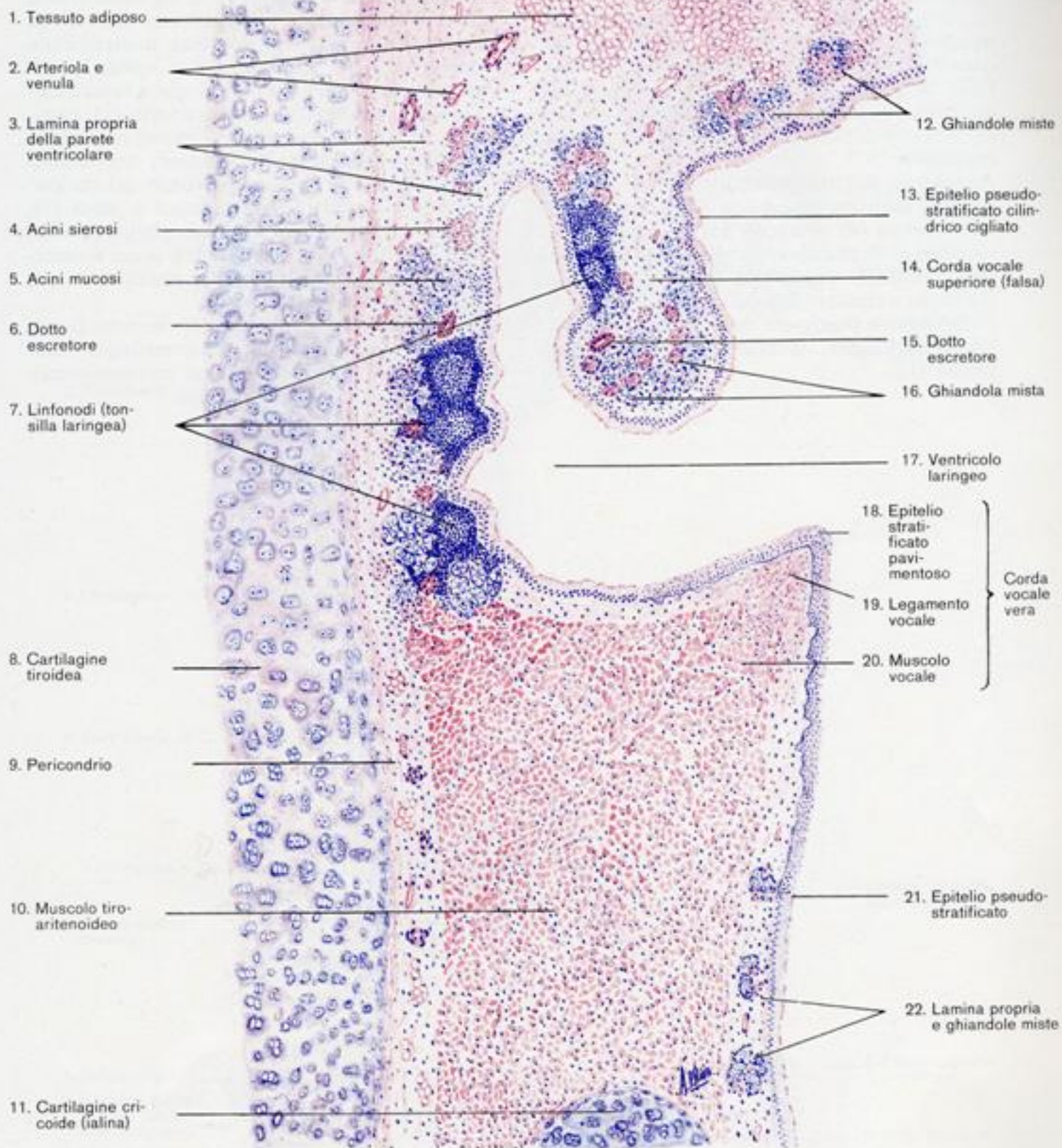


Fig. 1. *Fibre reticolari in un lobulo epatico.*  
(Impregnazione argentea. 180 ×.)





Sezione frontale.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 35 x.)



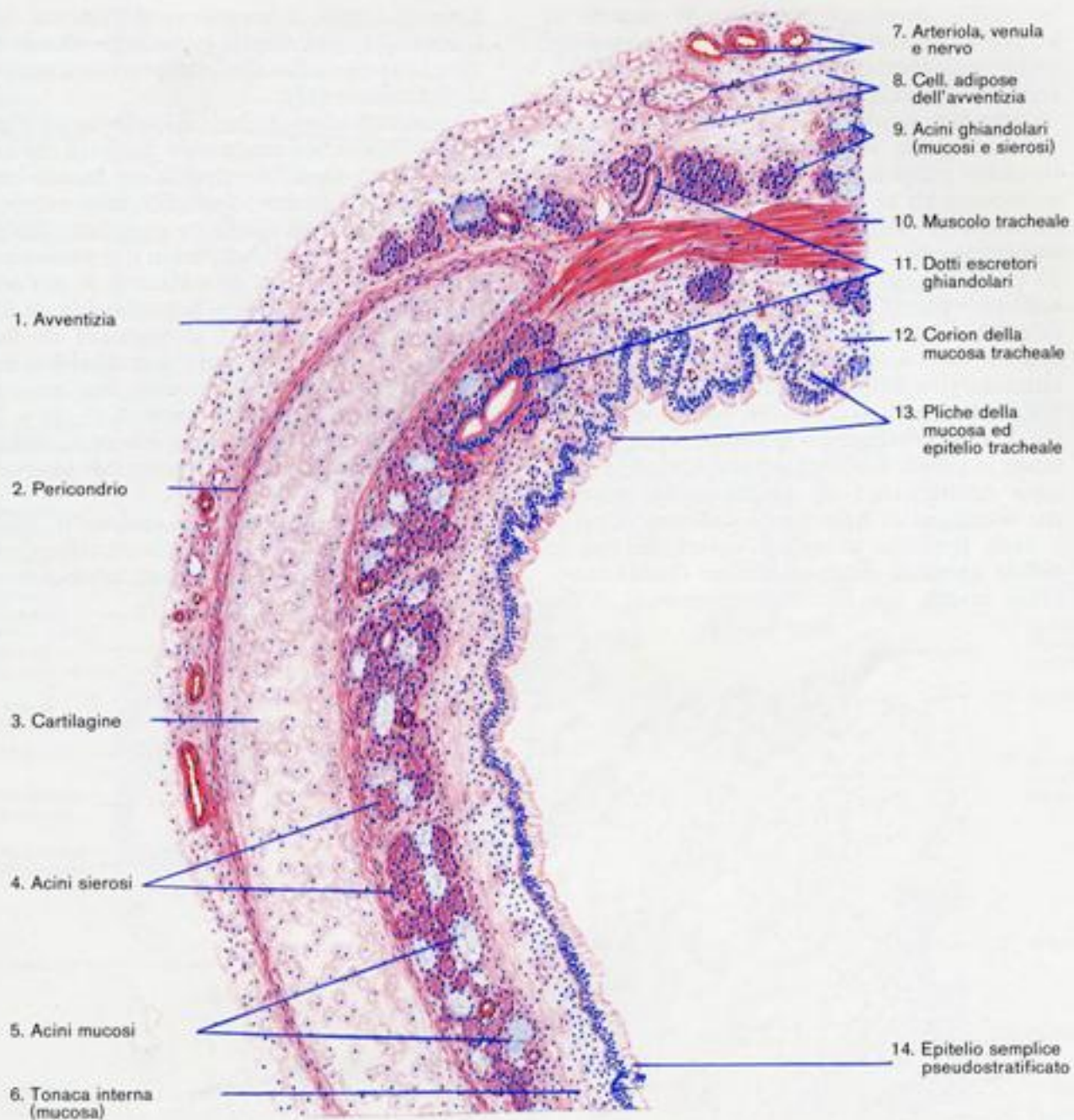


Fig. 1. Parte di sezione trasversale.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 50 x.)

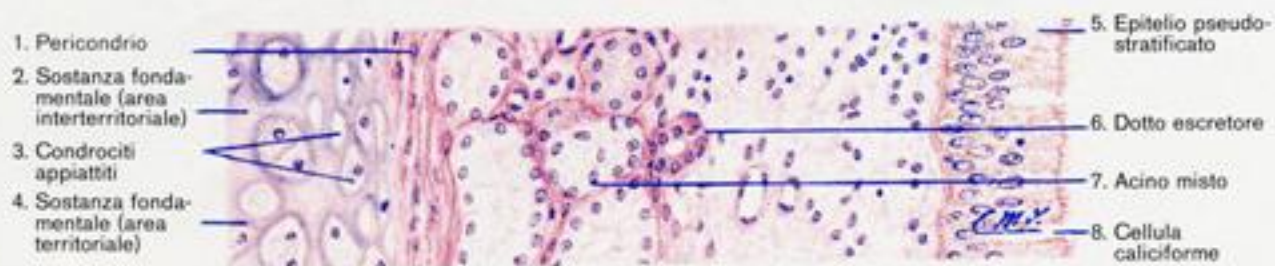
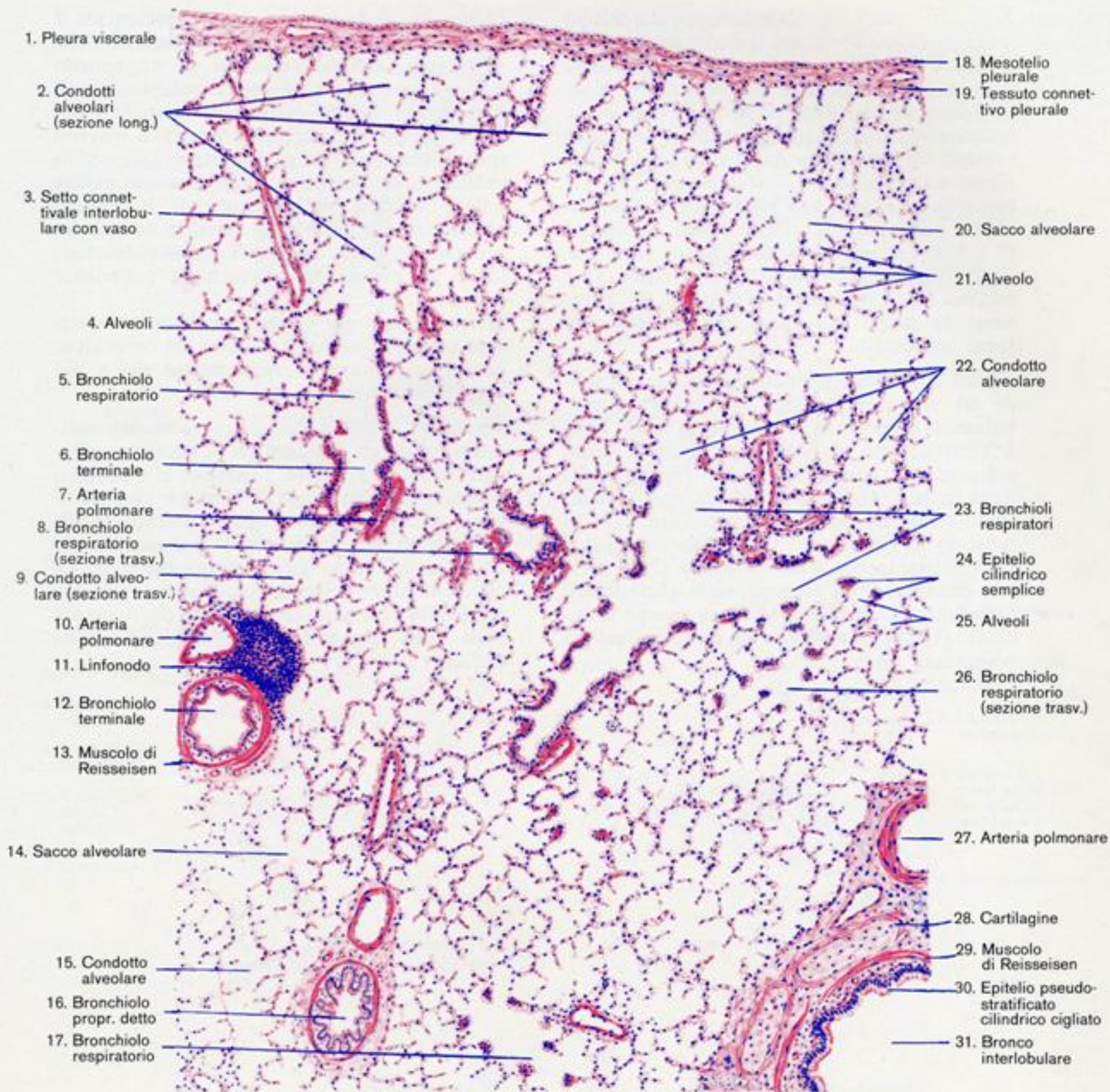


Fig. 2. Particolare ingrandito della figura precedente.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 220 x.)





(Ematossilina-eosina. 30 ×.)



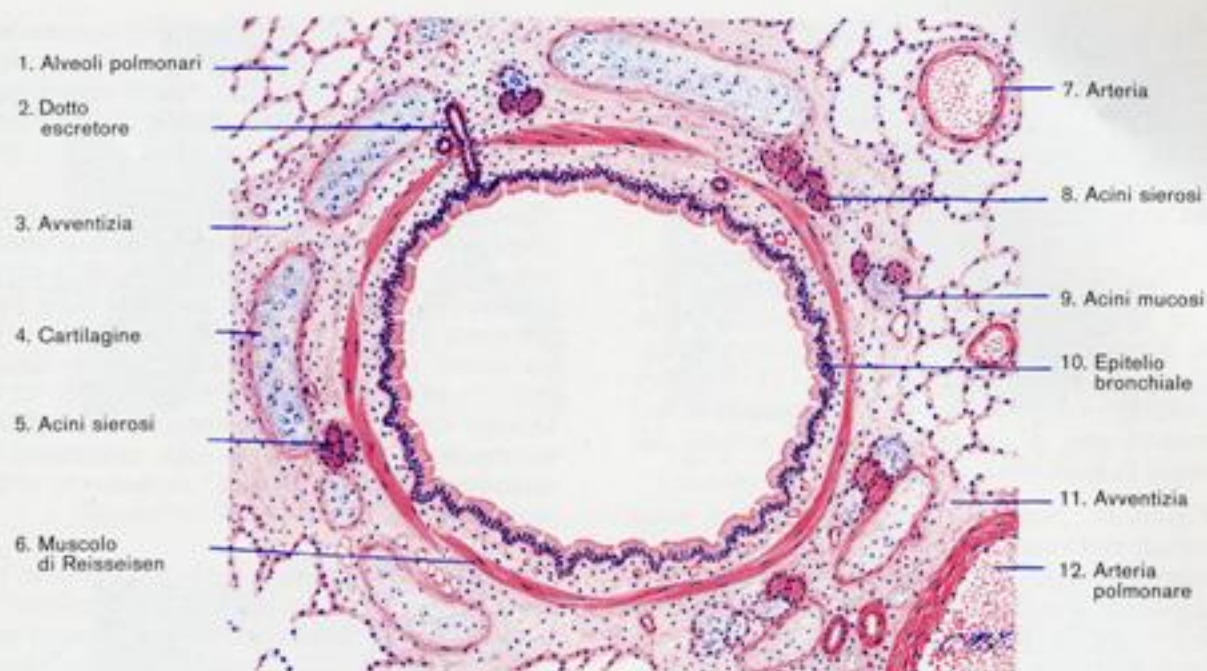


Fig. 1. *Bronco interlobulare.* (50 ×.)



Fig. 2. *Bronco intralobulare (bronchiolo propriamente detto).* (50 ×.)

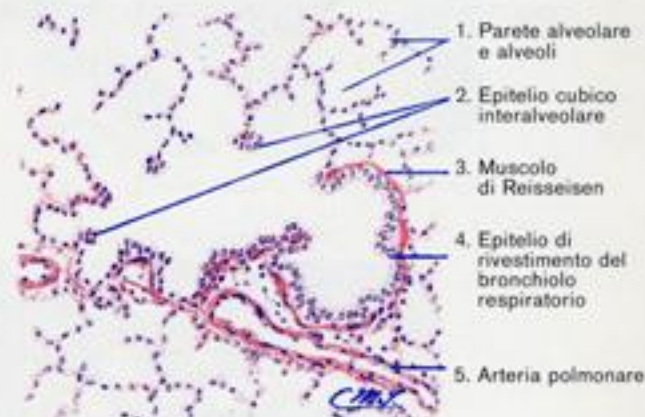


Fig. 3. *Bronchiolo respiratorio.* (50 ×.)

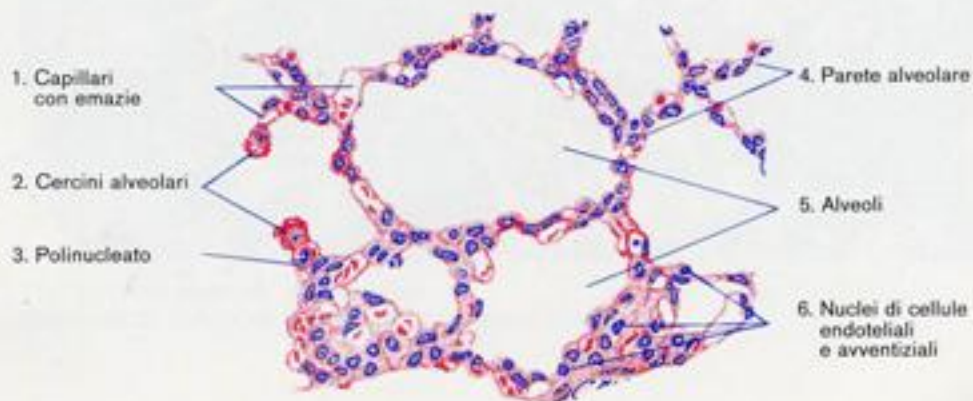
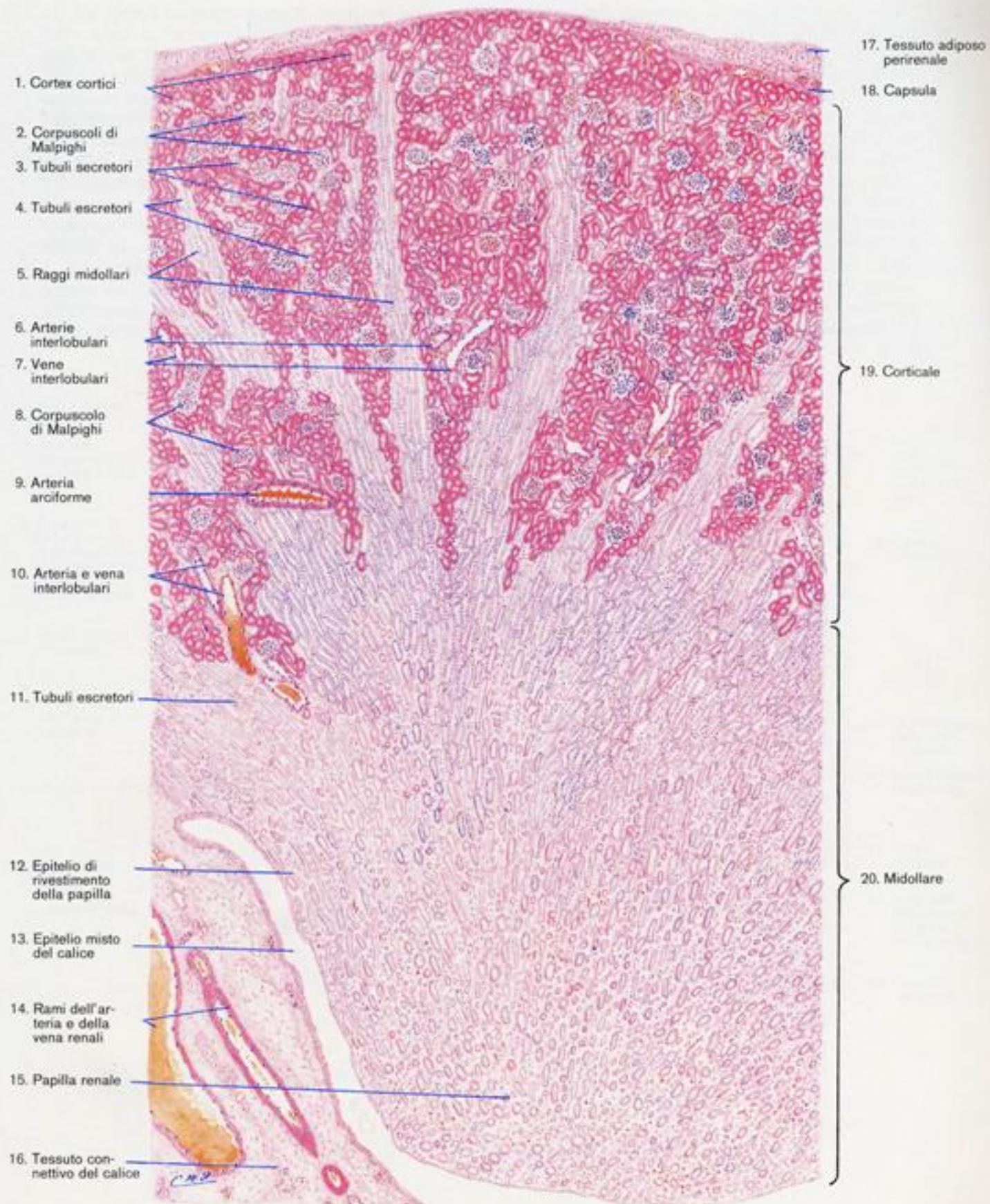


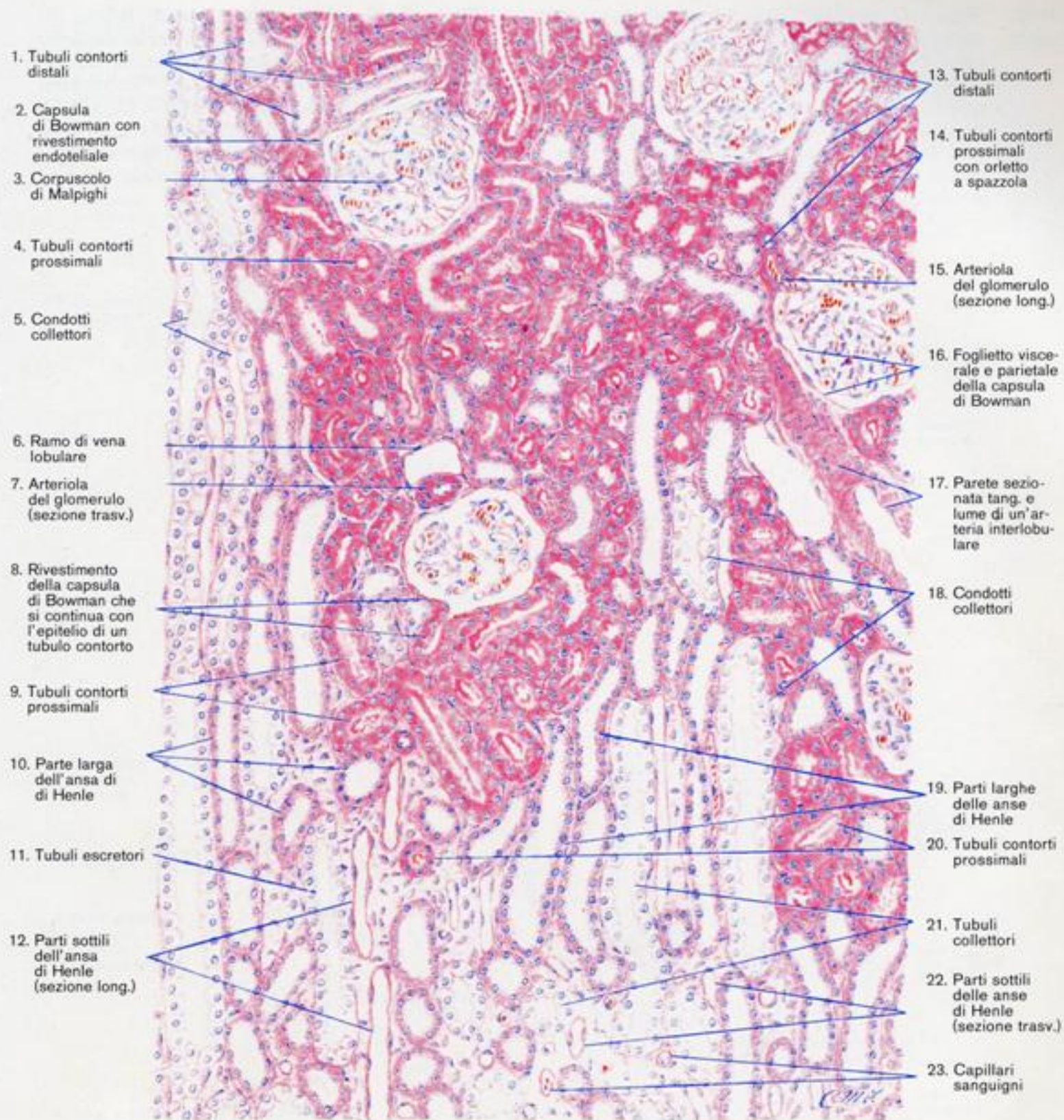
Fig. 4. *Parete alveolare.* (Ematossilina-cosina. 700 ×.)





Visione parziale di un lobulo.  
(Ematossilina-eosina, 25 ×.)





(Ematossilina-eosina. 150 x.)



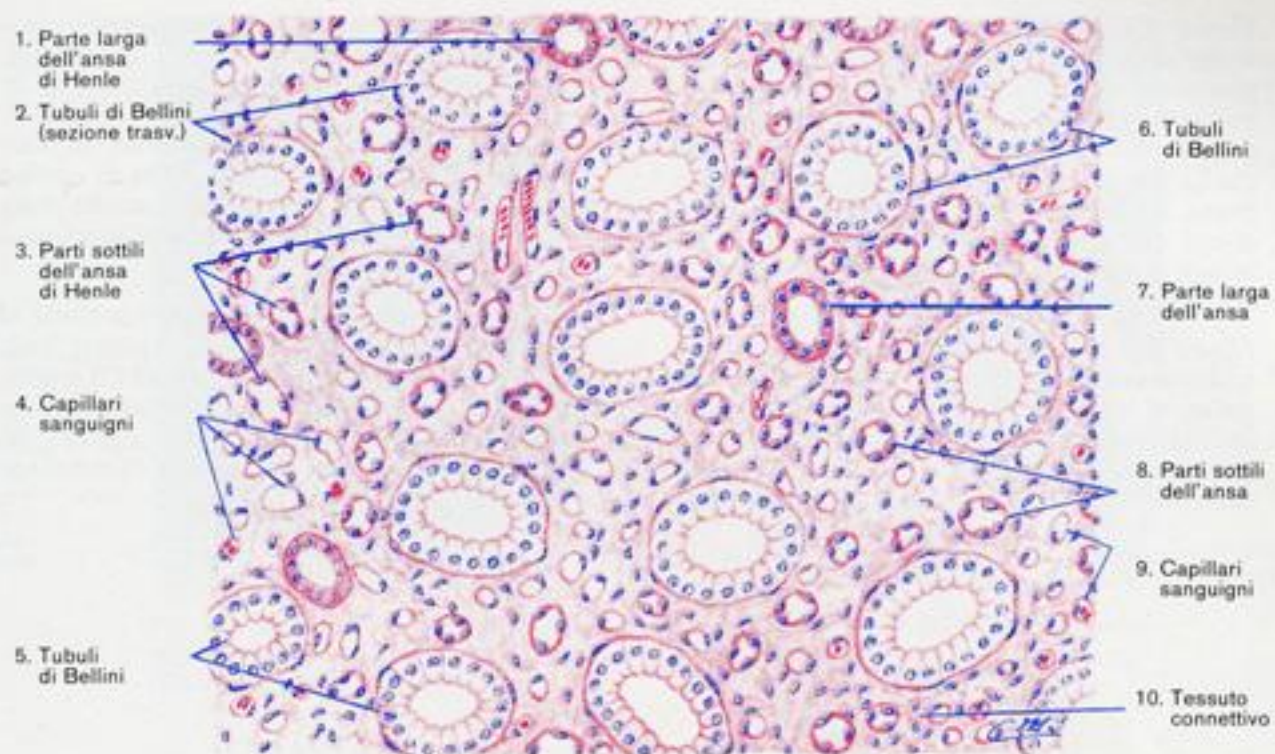


Fig. 1. Sezione trasversale della zona midollare profonda.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 170 ×.)

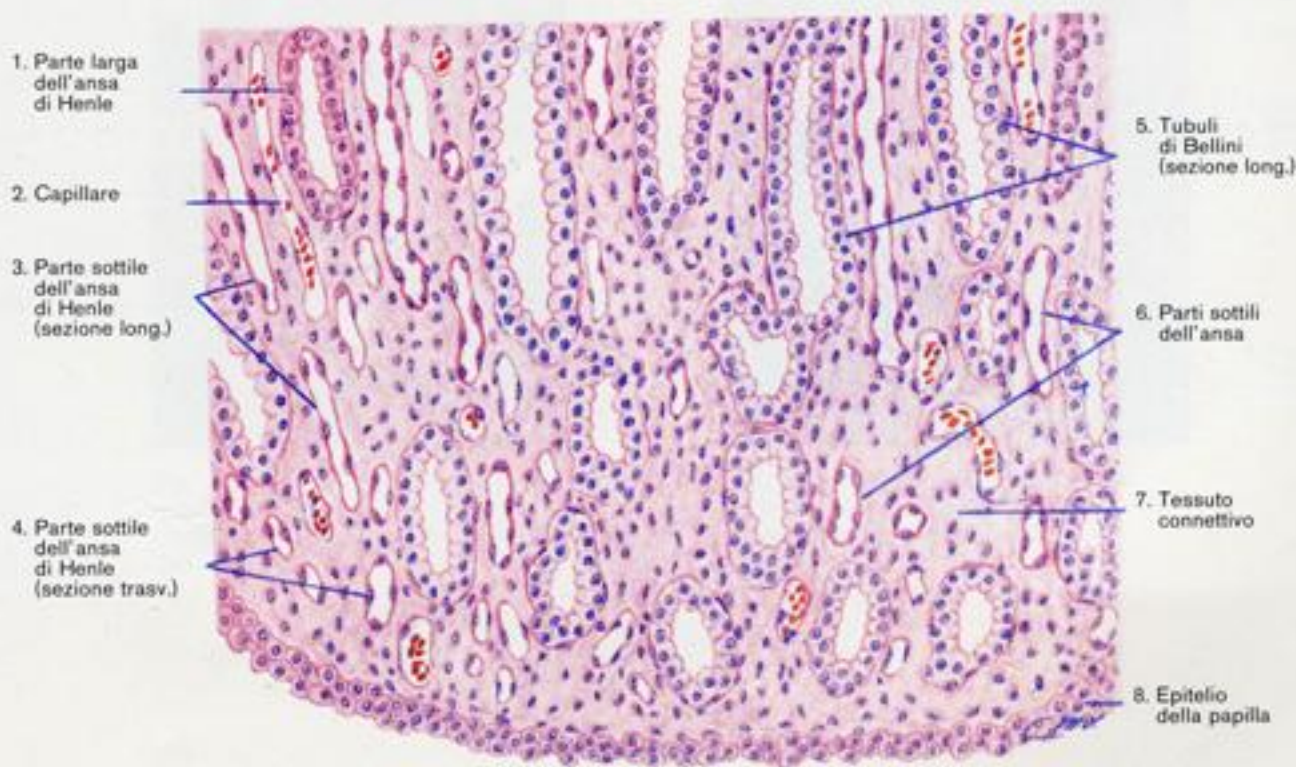
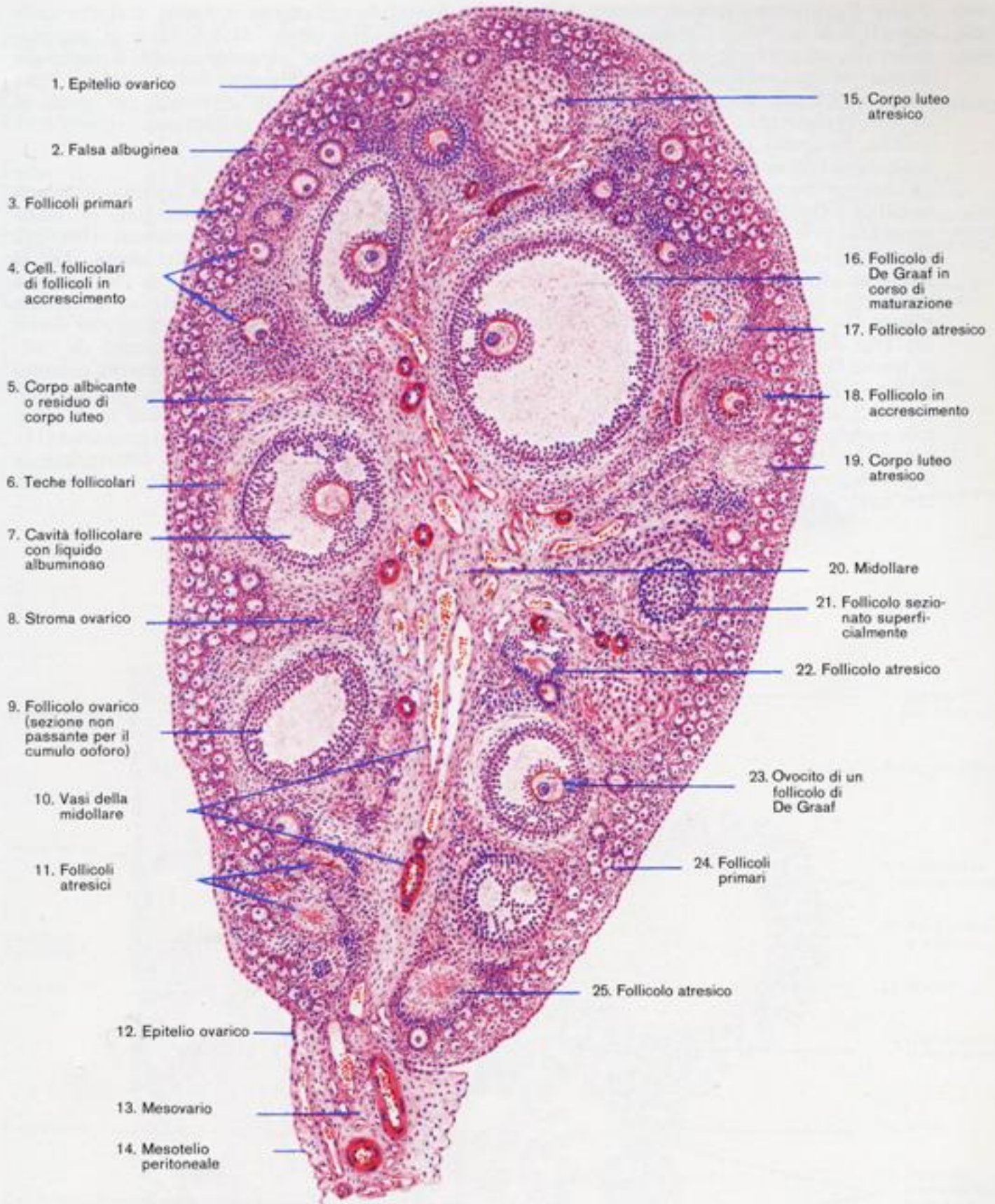


Fig. 2. Sezione longitudinale della zona midollare profonda.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 120 ×.)





*Visione d'insieme, sezione trasversale.*  
(Ematossilina-cosina. 60 ×.)



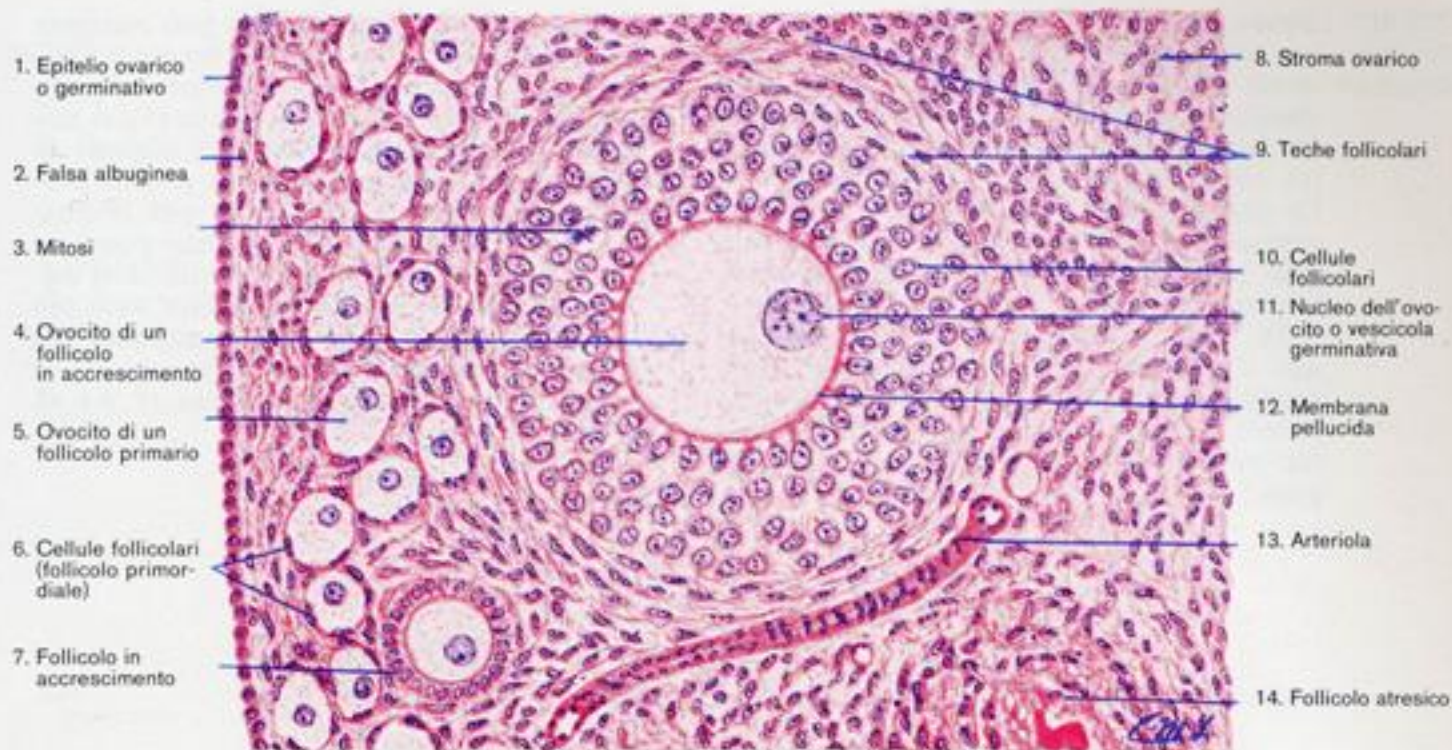


Fig. 1. Zona corticale. Follicoli primari e follicoli in accrescimento. (Ematossilina-eosina. 320 ×.)

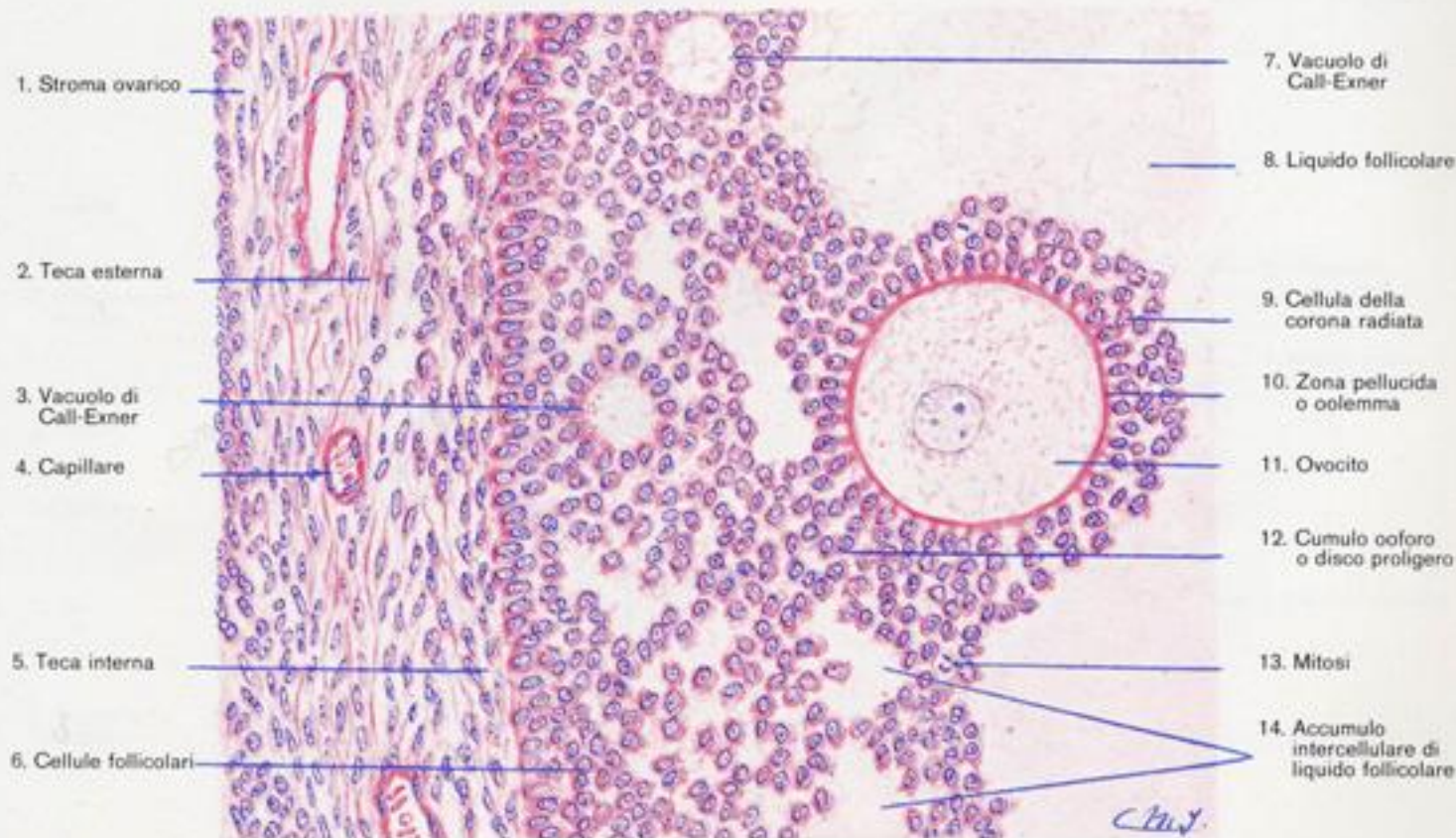
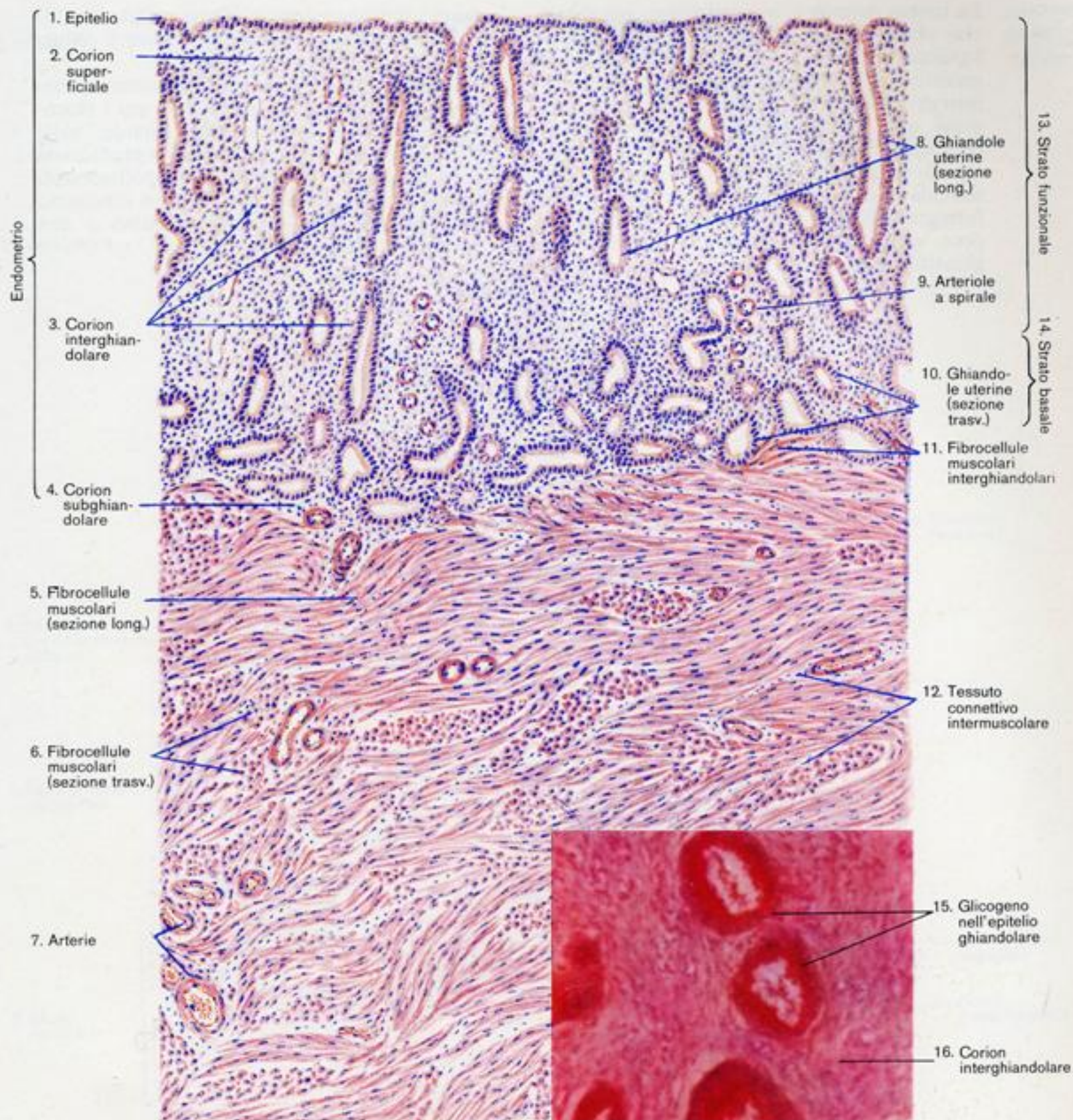


Fig. 2. Particolare di un follicolo di De Graaf maturo. (Ematossilina-eosina. 320 ×.)





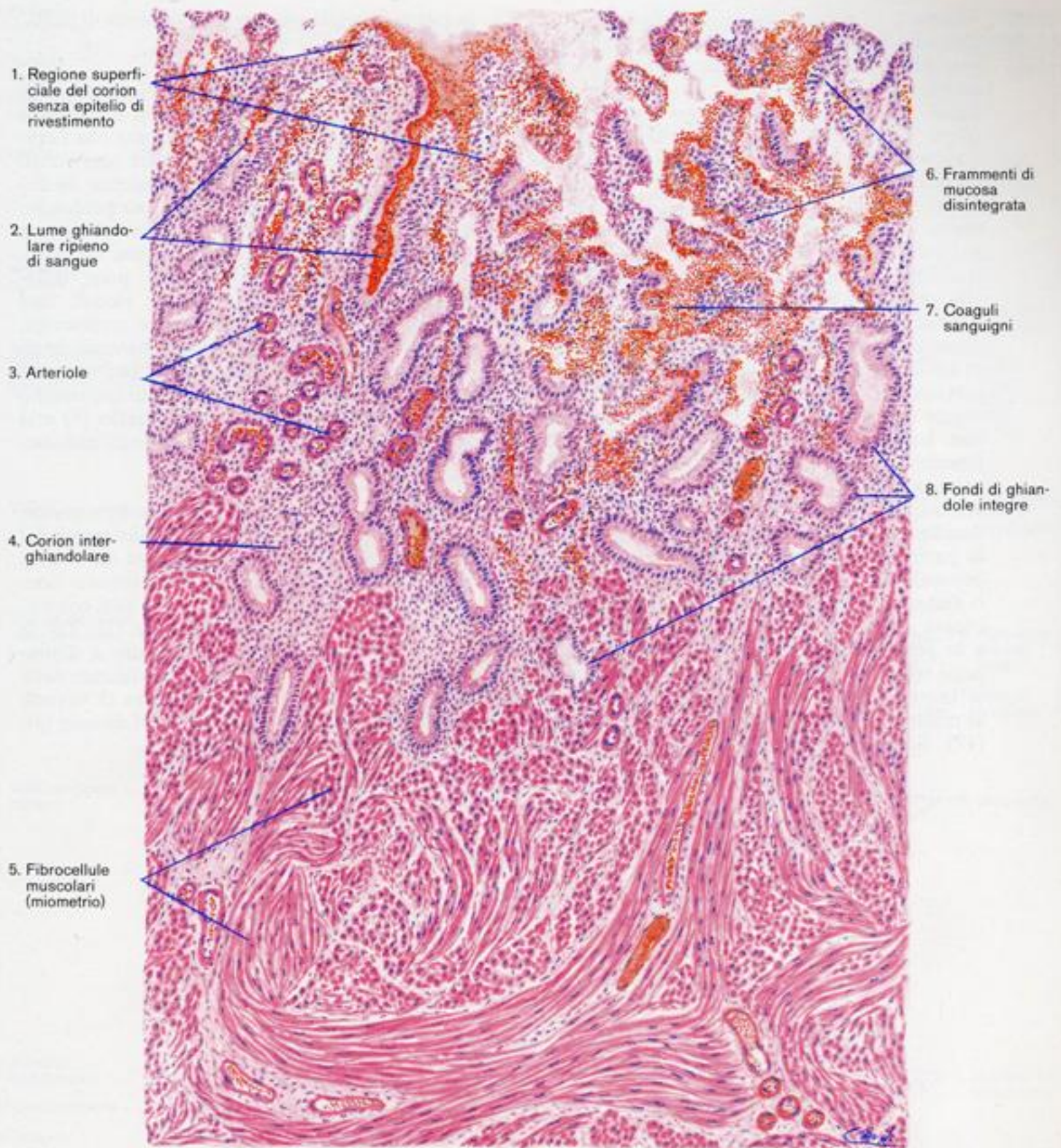
Periodo proliferativo. Fase estrogenica. (Ematossilina-eosina. 45 ×.)  
 Nell'inserito, glicogeno nelle ghiandole. (PAS-ematossilina. 240 ×.)





Periodo secretorio. Fase progestazionale. (Ematossilina-eosina. 45 x.)  
Nell'inserto, mucina nelle ghiandole. (Alcian blu. 140 x.)





(Ematossilina-eosina. 45 x.)



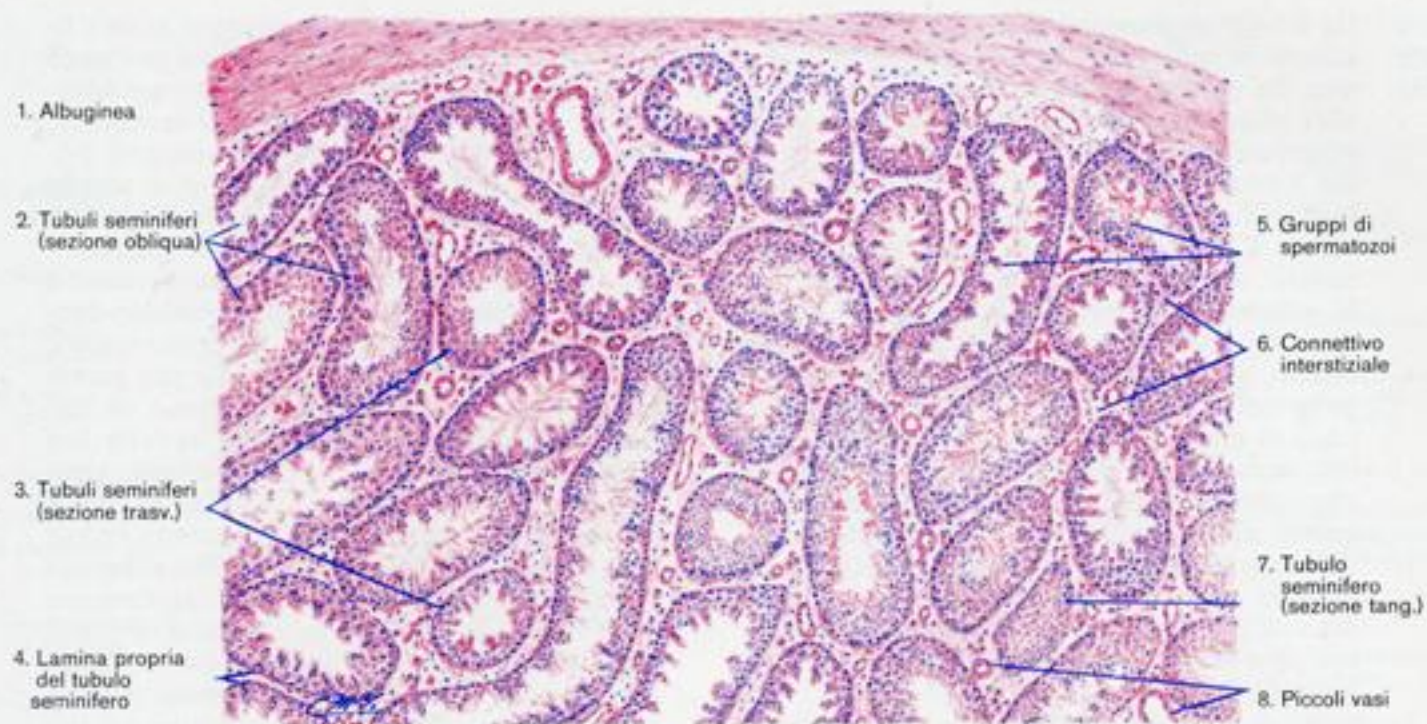


Fig. 1. Testicolo (parte periferica di un lobulo).  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 70 ×.)

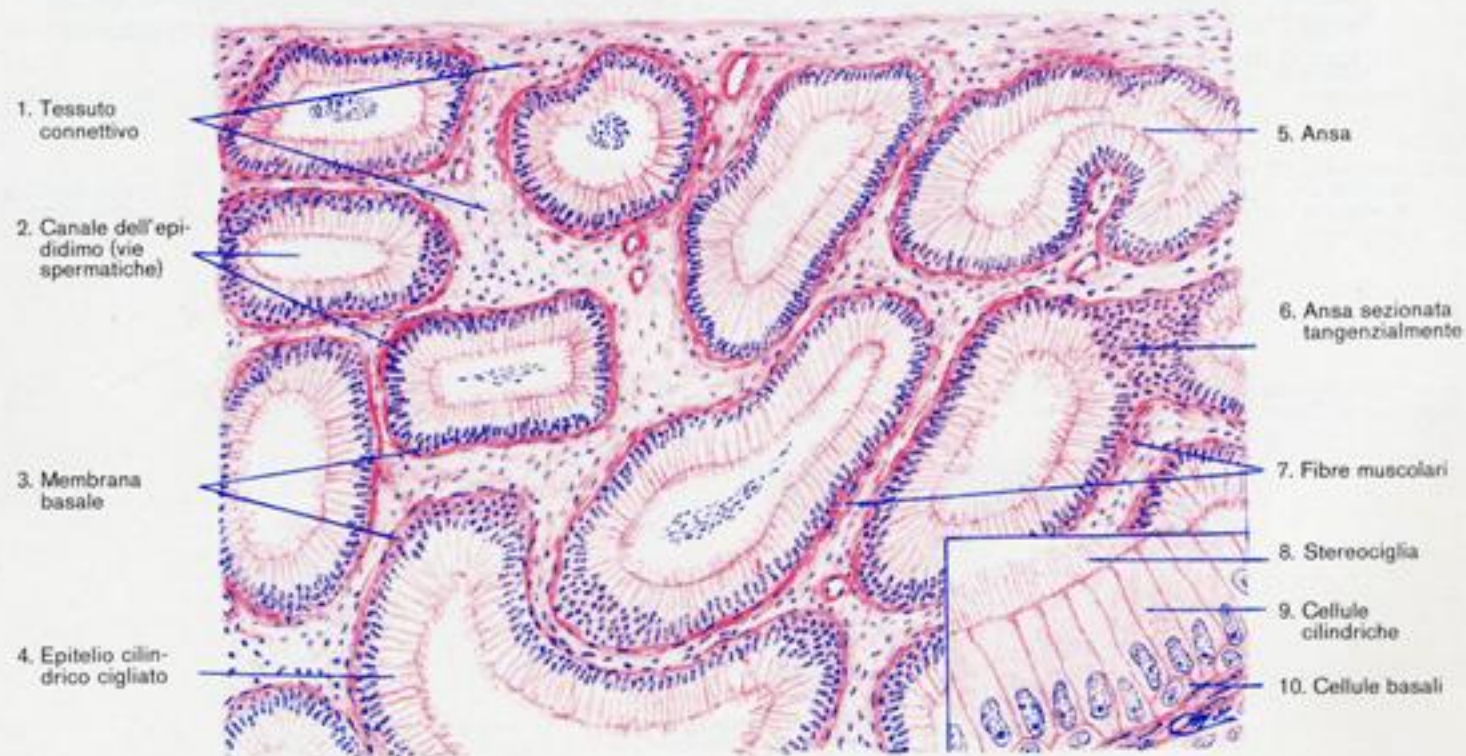
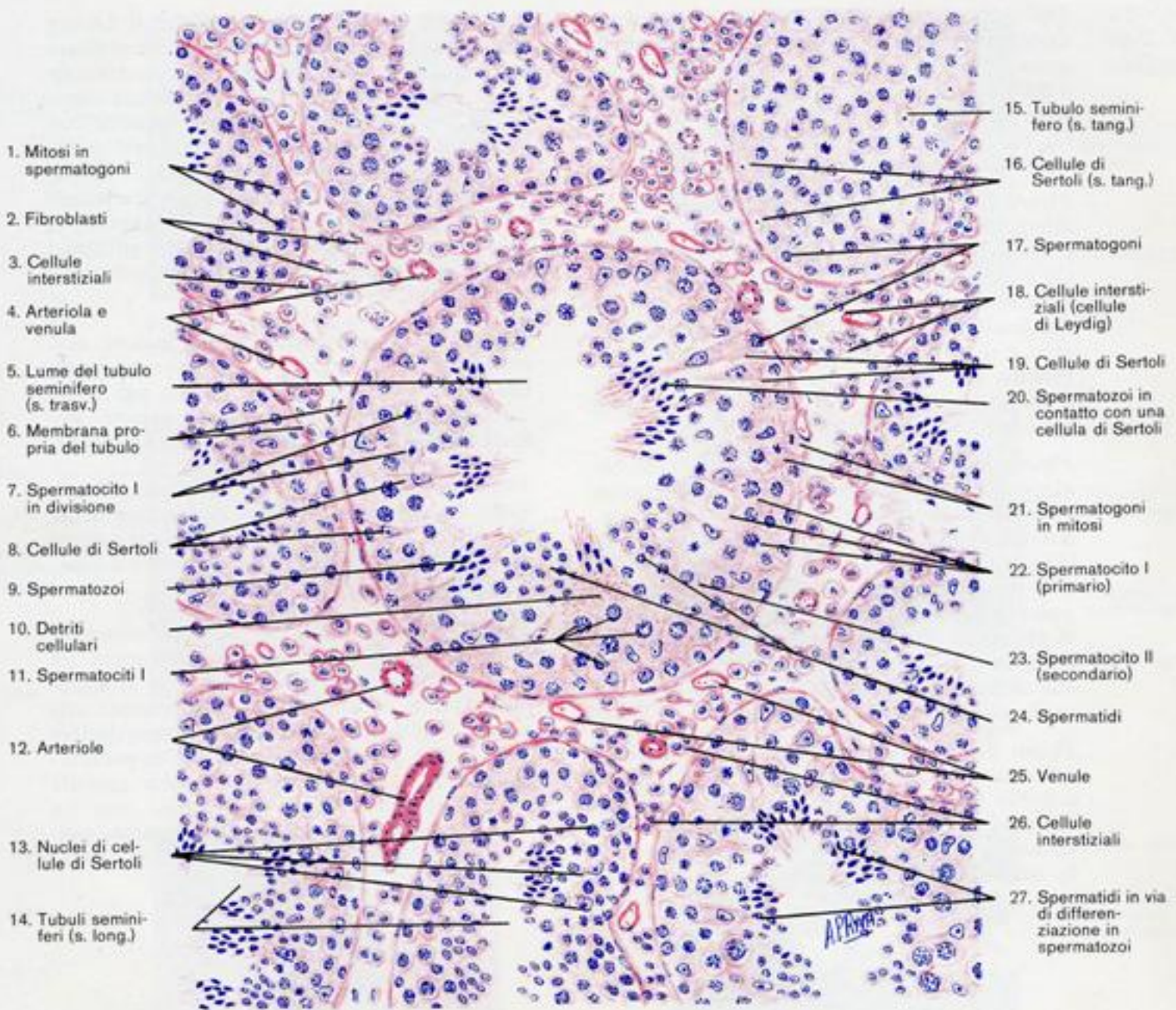


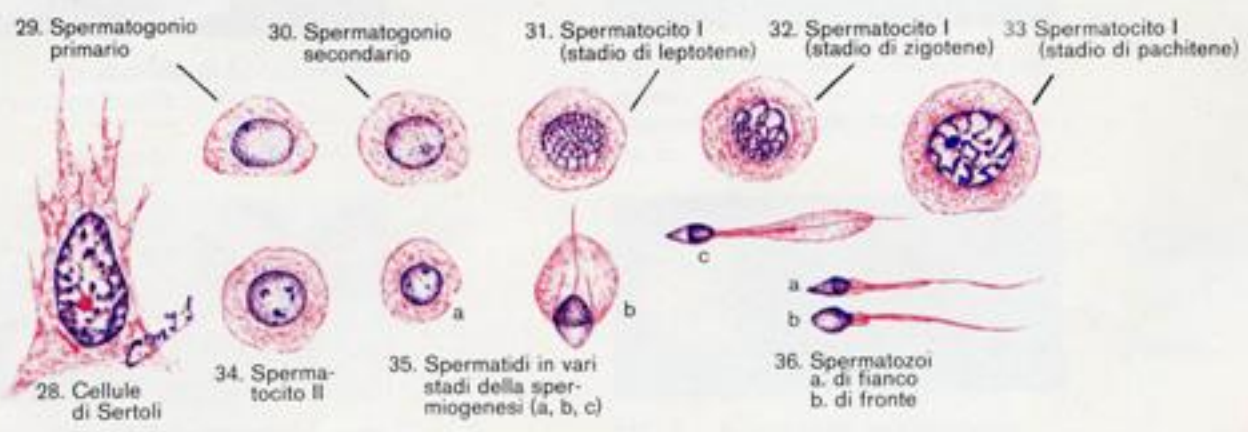
Fig. 2. Epididimo (parte di sezione trasversale).  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 90 ×.)





- 1. Mitosi in spermatogoni
- 2. Fibroblasti
- 3. Cellule interstiziali
- 4. Arteriola e venula
- 5. Lume del tubulo seminifero (s. trasv.)
- 6. Membrana propria del tubulo
- 7. Spermatocito I in divisione
- 8. Cellule di Sertoli
- 9. Spermatozoi
- 10. Detriti cellulari
- 11. Spermatociti I
- 12. Arteriole
- 13. Nuclei di cellule di Sertoli
- 14. Tubuli seminiferi (s. long.)

- 15. Tubulo seminifero (s. tang.)
- 16. Cellule di Sertoli (s. tang.)
- 17. Spermatogoni
- 18. Cellule interstiziali (cellule di Leydig)
- 19. Cellule di Sertoli
- 20. Spermatozoi in contatto con una cellula di Sertoli
- 21. Spermatogoni in mitosi
- 22. Spermatocito I (primario)
- 23. Spermatocito II (secondario)
- 24. Spermatidi
- 25. Venule
- 26. Cellule interstiziali
- 27. Spermatidi in via di differenziazione in spermatozoi



Sezione trasversale.  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 300 e 1000 x.)



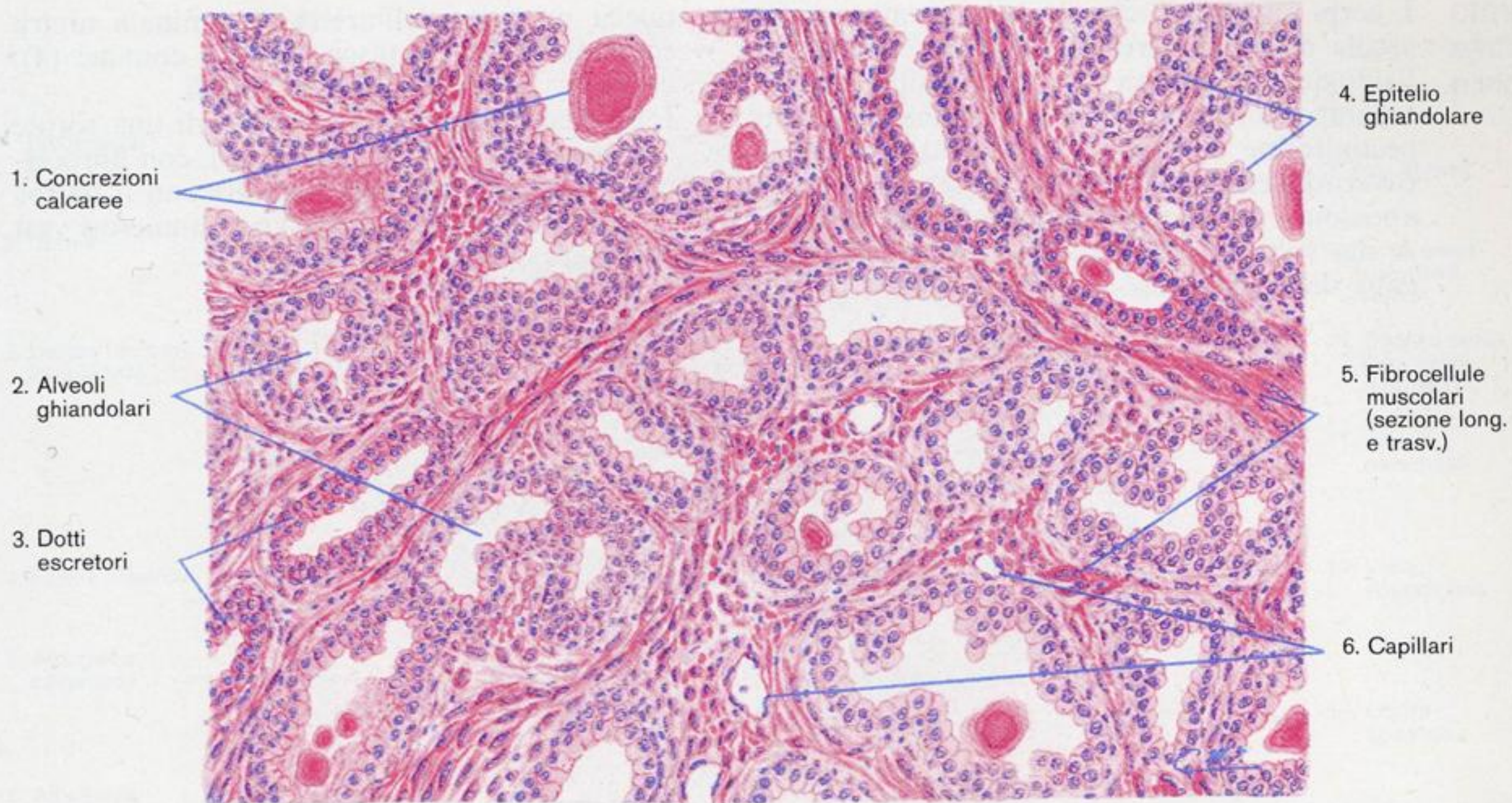


Fig. 1. *Sezione di prostata.*  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 180 ×.)



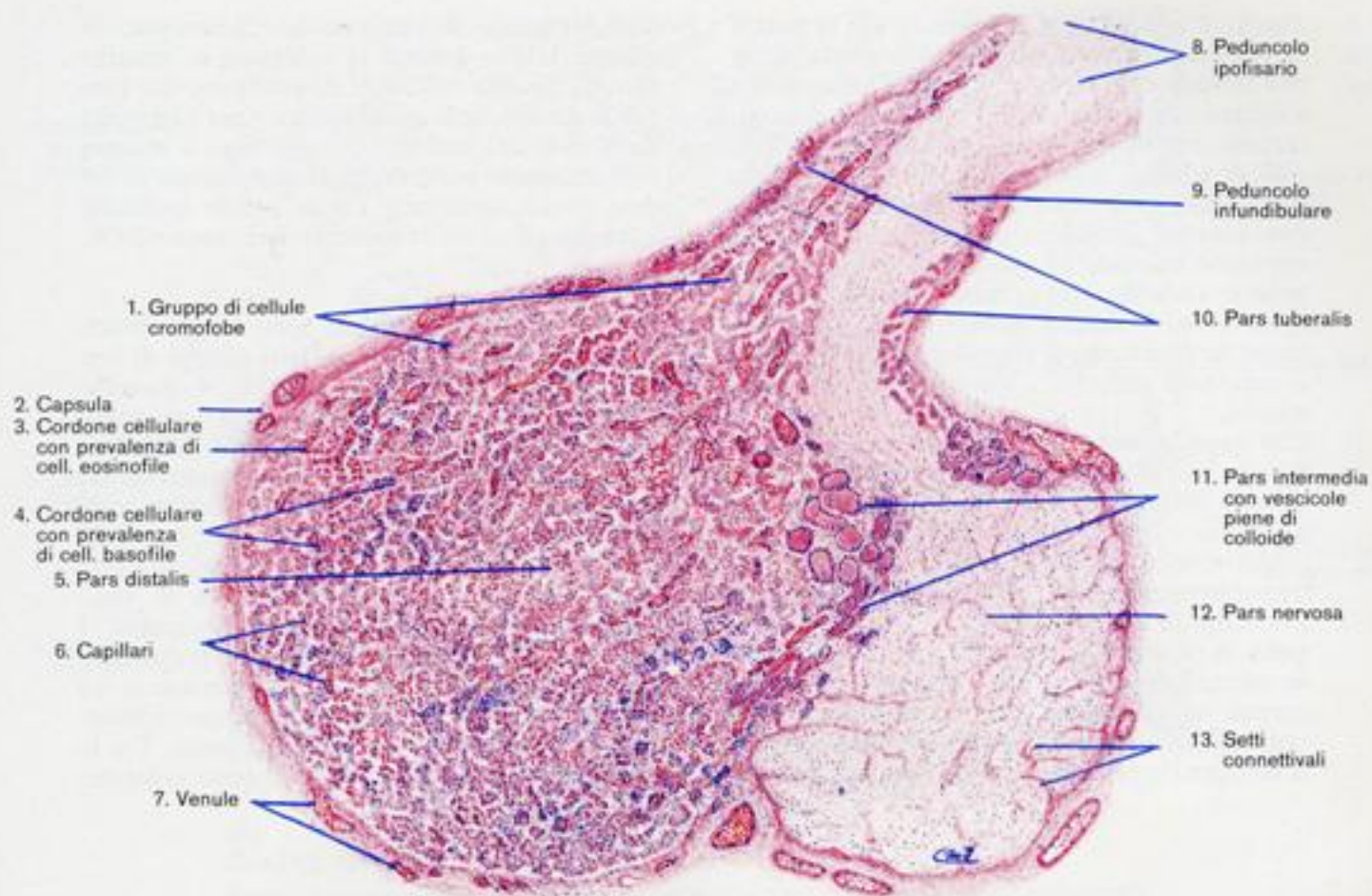


Fig. 1. *Visione d'insieme (sezione sagittale).*  
(Ematossilina-cosina. 22 x.)

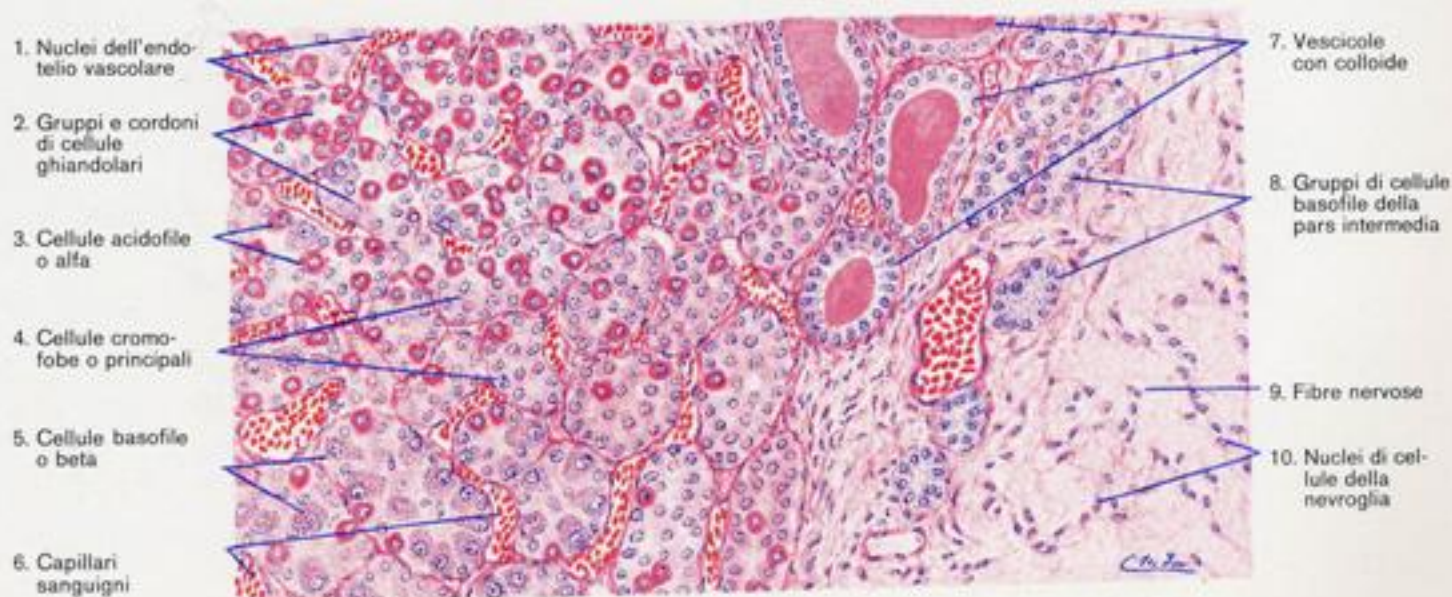


Fig. 2. *Particolare della parte centrale.*  
(Ematossilina-cosina. 200 x.)



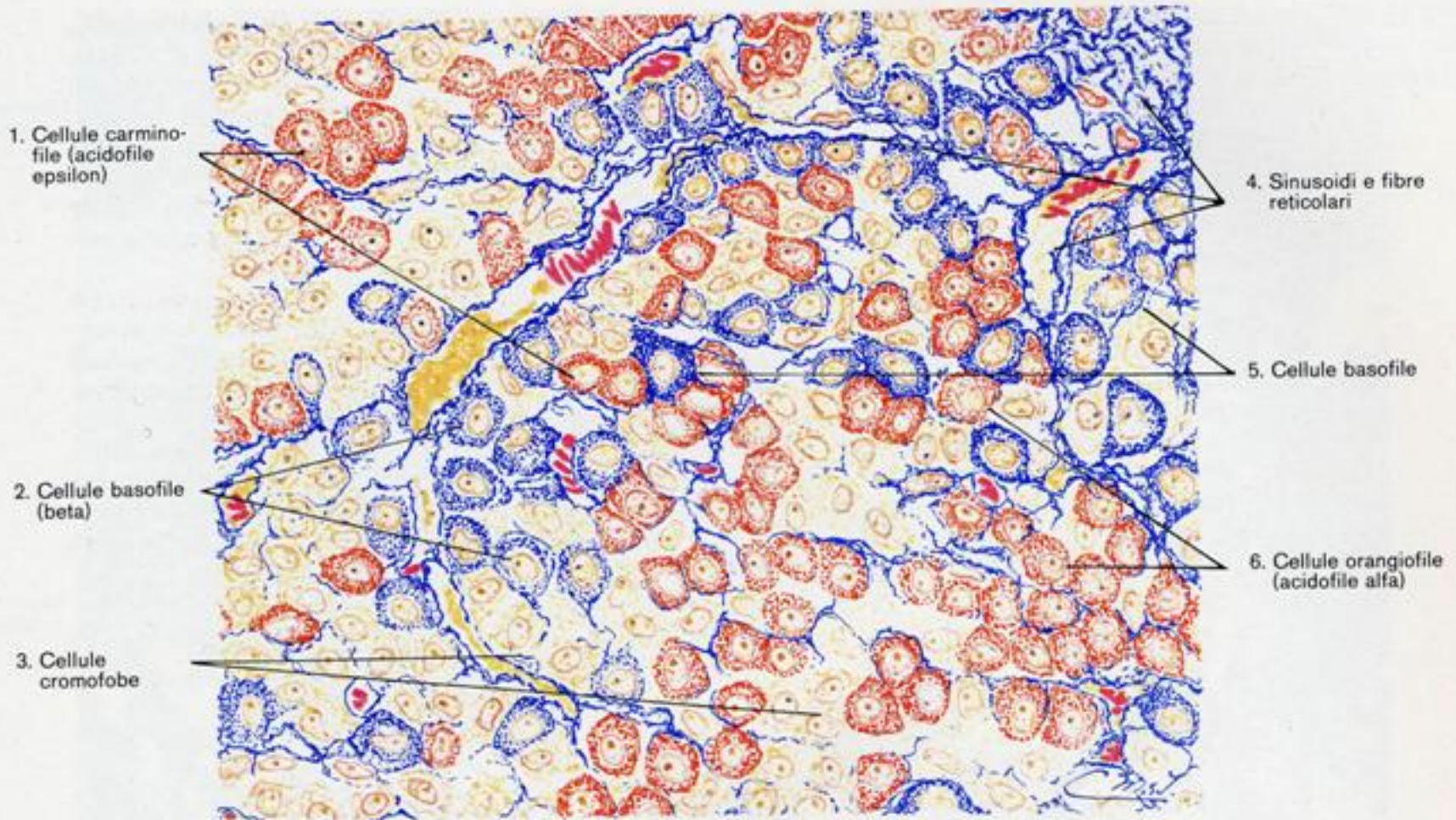


Fig. 1. *Pars distalis.*  
(Mallory-Azan. 500 ×.)

Nuclei: arancione; granuli citoplasmatici delle cellule alfa: rosso o arancione; granuli citoplasmatici delle cellule beta: azzurro intenso; fibre collagene e reticolari: azzurro; eritrociti: rosso vivo; sangue emolizzato: giallo intenso.

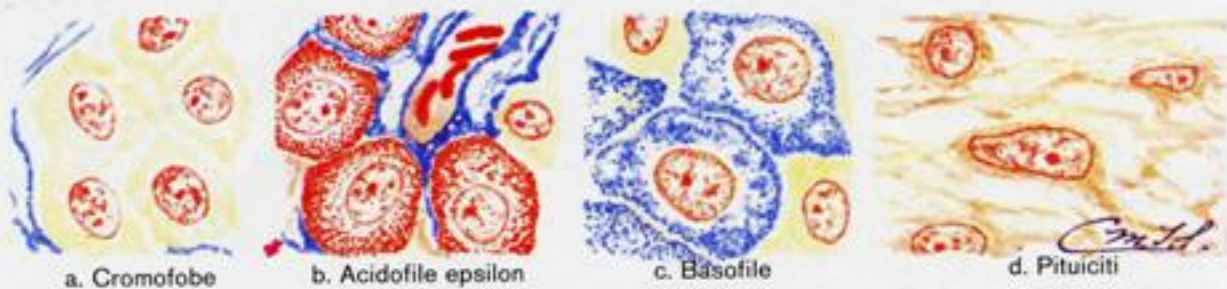


Fig. 2. *Gruppi cellulari.*  
(Mallory-Azan. 800 ×.)



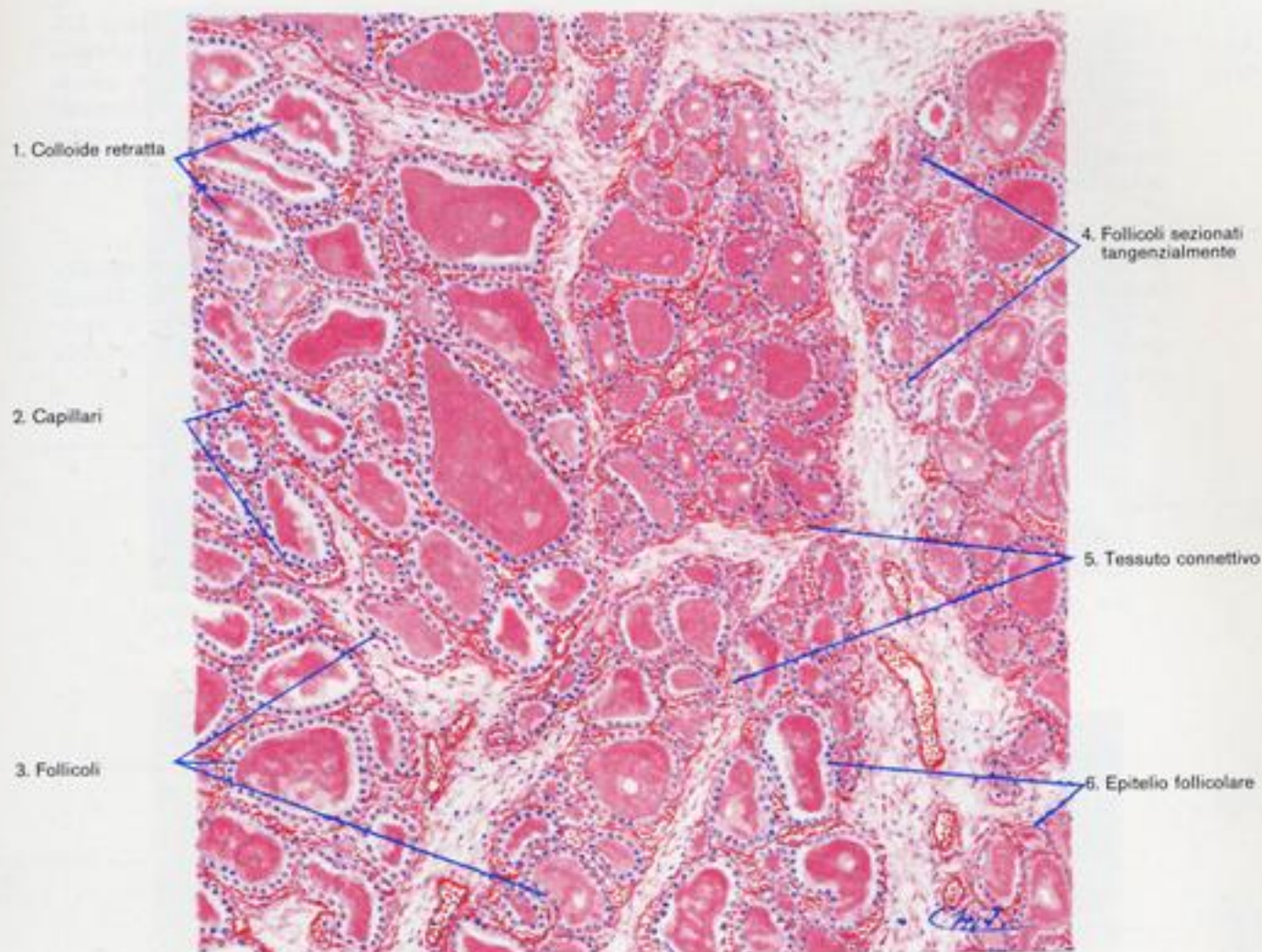


Fig. 1. *Follicoli tiroidei a piccolo ingrandimento.*  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 90 ×.)

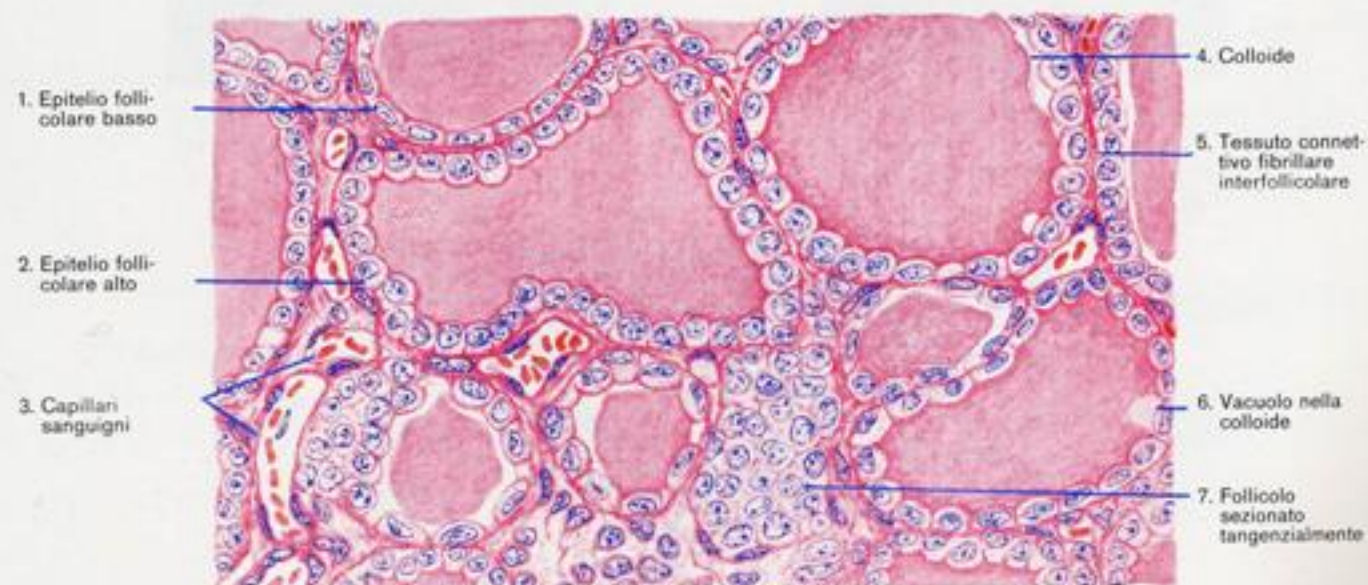
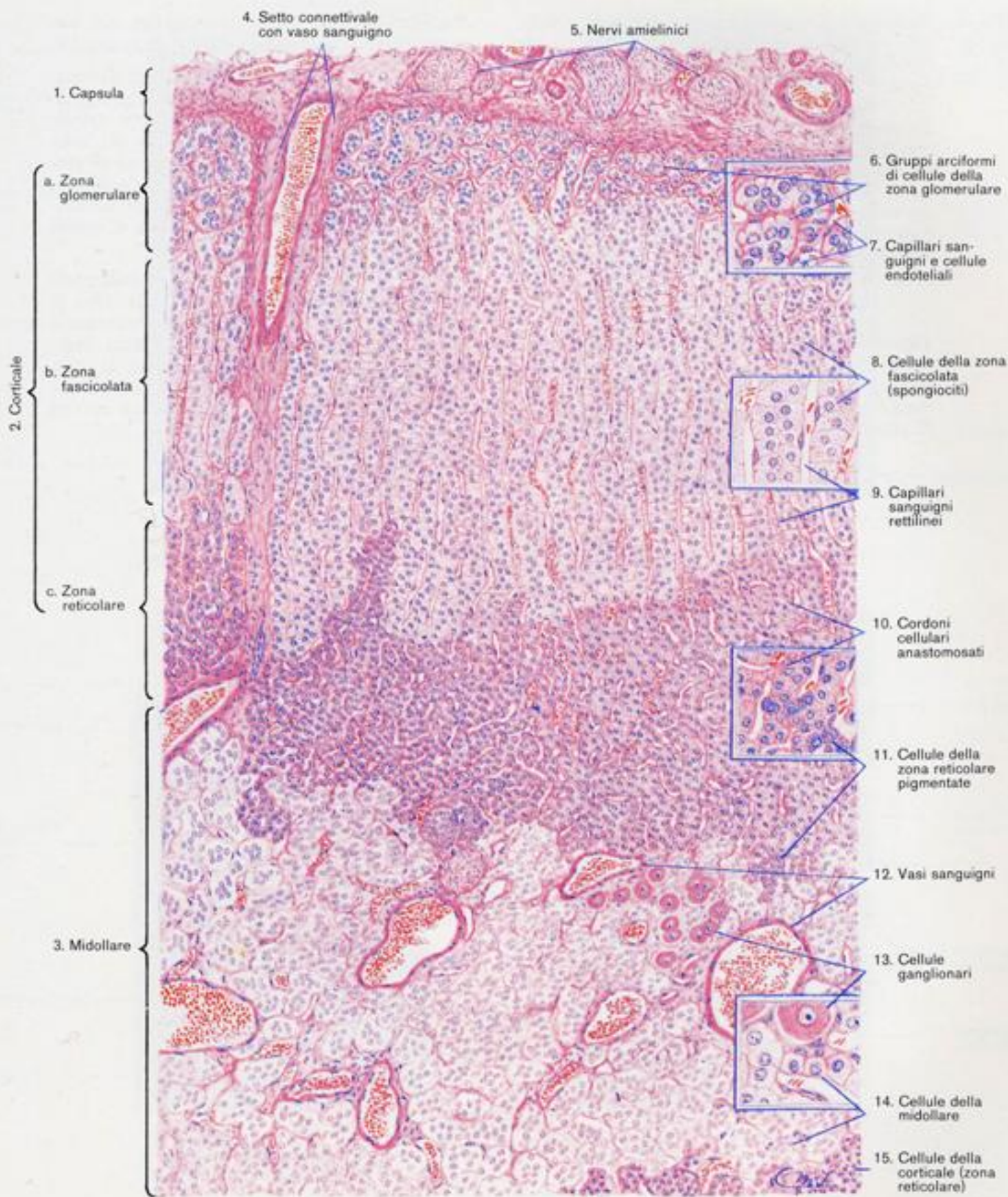


Fig. 2. *Follicoli tiroidei a più forte ingrandimento.*  
(Ematossilina-eosina. 550 ×.)





4. Setto connettivale con vaso sanguigno

5. Nervi amielinici

1. Capsula

a. Zona glomerulare

b. Zona fascicolata

c. Zona reticolare

3. Midollare

6. Gruppi arciformi di cellule della zona glomerulare

7. Capillari sanguigni e cellule endoteliali

8. Cellule della zona fascicolata (spongicioti)

9. Capillari sanguigni rettilinei

10. Cordoni cellulari anastomosati

11. Cellule della zona reticolare pigmentate

12. Vasi sanguigni

13. Cellule ganglionari

14. Cellule della midollare

15. Cellule della corticale (zona reticolare)

(Ematossilina-eosina. 200 x.)