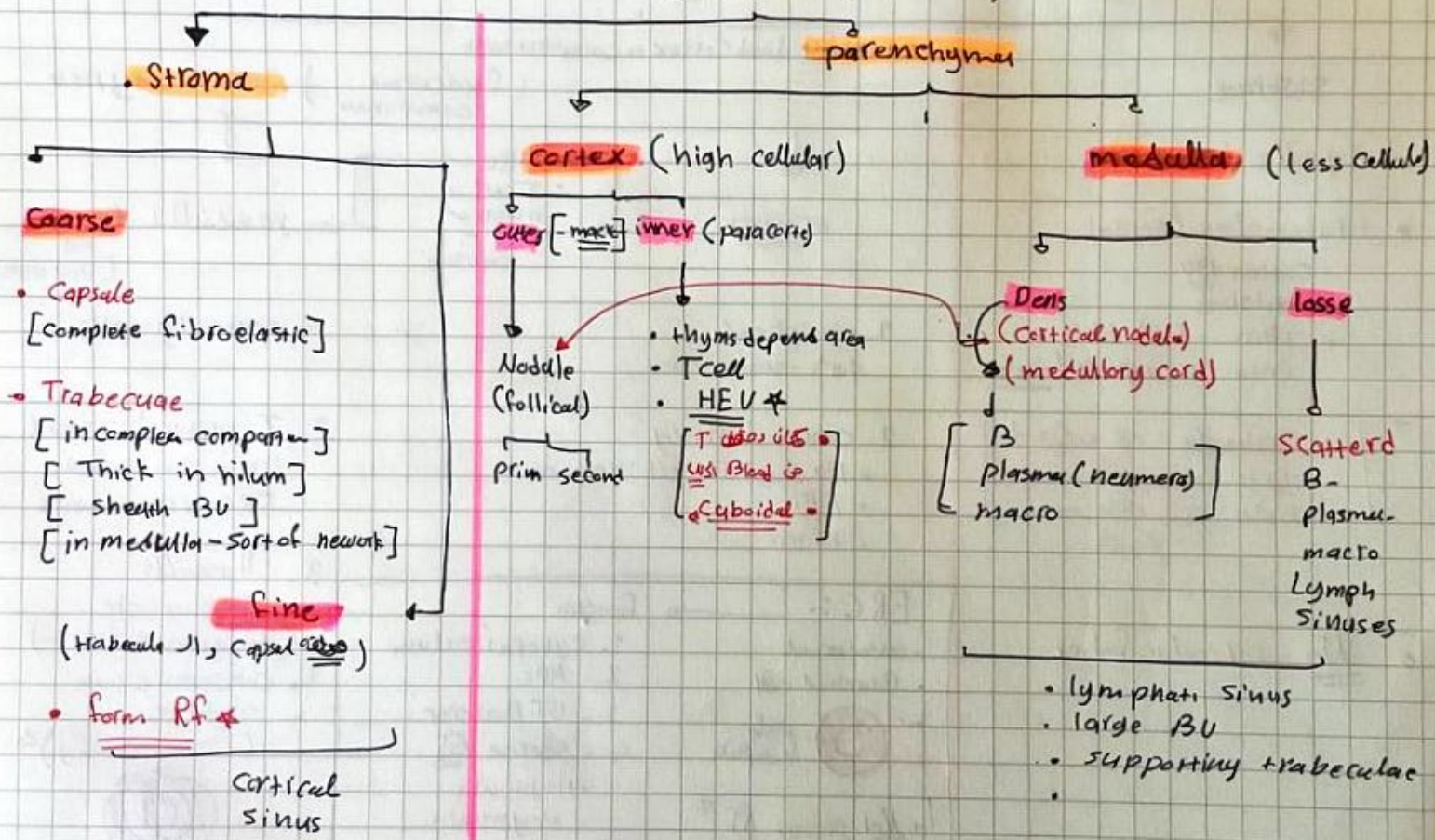


Lymph node (capsulated)

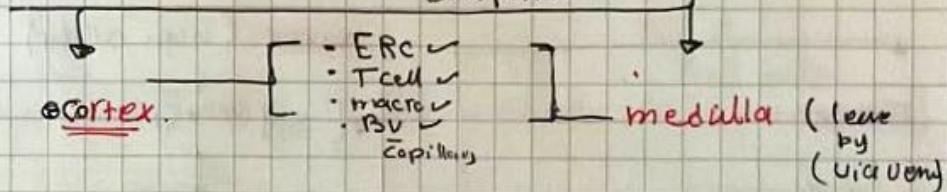


1- highly lobulated ^{due to} (loss of capsule)

Thymus gland :

1- ERC divid Cortex \rightarrow compartment

(functional component) parenchyma



Stroma

• Capsule (loss C.T)

• Trabeculae (Septa)

- Contain BV
- \rightarrow lobes

• thin - divid lob into in complete lobules

• [Trabecula ^{al nisa di} lob \leftarrow ^{lobules} thin \leftarrow]
 \leftarrow ^{al nisa di} \leftarrow ^{lobules} \leftarrow thin \leftarrow \leftarrow ^{al nisa di}

• No reticular fiber

1- peripheral dark-stain zone

2- contain densely

- Packed T-cell : numerous
- ERC
- macro

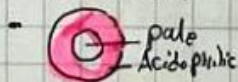
1- centrally pale

2- T (mature) - small
 macrophage - few
 ERC : numerous

3- Hassall's Corpuscle
 (diagnostic feature)
 \rightarrow Concentric layer of ERC
 (spin, calcify) \rightarrow

ERC :-

- endodermal
- Binucleated cell



\rightarrow Not produce RF \rightarrow

function

- 1- Cytoreticulum
- 2- APC
- 3- BT Barrier
- 4- secreta GF

- thymulin
- thymosin
- THF - thymopoietin



palatine Tonsil

Stroma: ~~proceeds~~

parenchyma
(~~under epi + around crypt~~)

o Capsule (incomplete)

Ant. medial

post. lateral

- epi of oral
(1st crypt)
(2nd crypt)

C.T capsule
palatine
gland

lymphoid follicular

- (lymphatic nodules)
[under epi]
[around crypt]

Diffuse
lymphoid

[loose lymphoid]

- macro
- leuko
- lympho
- plasmas

(non-ker. str. sq. epi)

- L crypt:
- 1 - desquamated epi. cell
 - 2 - lymph $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix}$
 - 3 - bacteria

[bet. lymphatic
nodules]

have mucous acine
that don't open
in the crypt

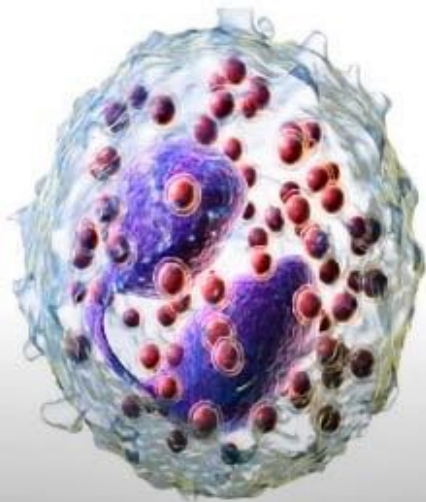
(No lymph
sinuses)
in crypts

Which statement is the best to describe the structure of the thymus?

- 1-It is divided by CT septa into complete lobules.
- 2- It contains a well developed cytoreticulum formed by reticular cells.
- 3- The thymic cortex contains T lymphocytes, macrophages & plasma cells.
- 4- No lymphoid nodules characterize the parenchyma.

What is the function of the cell in the opposite diagram?

- 1- Formation of blood clot.
- 2- Secretion of histamine.
- 3- First line of defense against microbes.
- 4- Killing of the parasites.



Which statement is the best describing the inner cortex of the lymph node?

- 1- It contains numerous lymphoid nodules.
- 2- The parenchymal cells arranged in the form of branching cords.
- 3- It is populated by large number of T lymphocytes.
- 4- It is divided into lobules by connective tissue septa.

Structure

I-Stroma

▪Capsule

▪Trabeculae

▪Reticular fibers.

Fibrous

Divide it into incomplete lobules.

Absent

Fibroelastic.

Arise from capsule, perpendicular, divide cortex into compartments, run in different directions in the medulla.

Present.



Structure

II-Parenchyma

❖ Cortex.

- 1-T- lymphocytes
- 2-macrophages
- 3-epithelial reticular cells .

❖ Medulla.

- 1- Small lymphocytes
- 2-macrophage
- 3-epithelial reticular cells
- 4- Hassall's corpuscles

❖ Cortex.

A- Outer cortex:

- 1- Lymphoid follicles.
- 2- Lymph sinuses

B- Inner cortex (thymic dependant area)

❖ Medula.

- 1- Medullary cords
- 2- Medullary sinuses

❖ Loose lymphatic tissues.

Function

Site of development & maturation of T lymphocytes

Filteration of lymph.

Which statement is the best to describe the parenchyma of the spleen?

- 1- The red pulp contains lymph sinuses.
- 2- The trabeculae arise at the hilum, run in different directions.
- 3- The lymphoid nodules are present exclusively under the capsule.
- 4- The area around the follicular artery is the thymic dependent area.

Which statement describes the histological structure of the palatine tonsils?

- 1- The anterior and the medial surfaces are covered by simple squamous epithelium.
- 2- The mucous glands are present under the epithelial surface.
- 3- The crypts arise from the CT capsule.
- 4- The loose lymphoid tissues contain neutrophils.