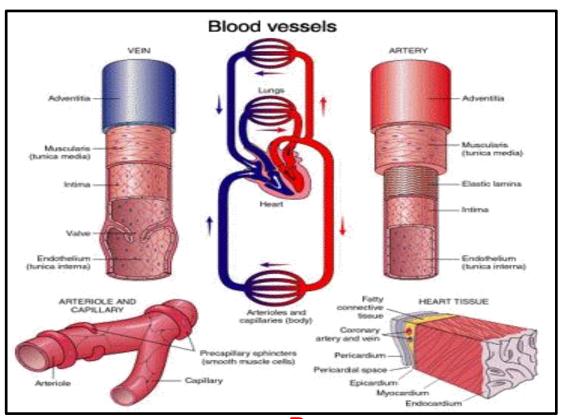
Blood Vascular System



By

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The Blood vascular system is formed of:

- Heart
- Arteries
- Veins
- Connections between arteries and veins.

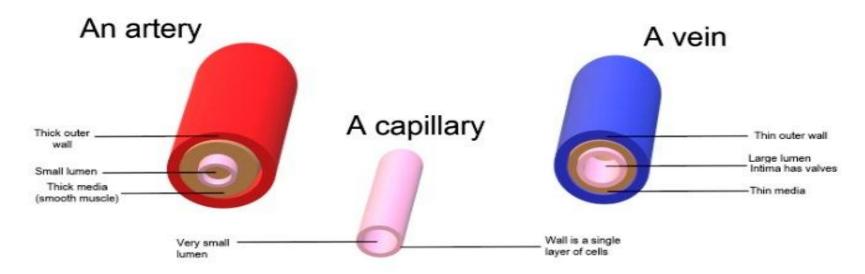
General Structure: The wall of a blood vessel consists of 3 coats (tunica):

1- Tunica Intima

2- Tunica Media

3- Tunica Adventitia

tunica-=layer



The wall of a blood vessel consists of 3 coats (tunica):

1- <u>Tunica Intima</u> formed of:

i) Endothelium:

- It is formed of a single layer of simple squamous cells.
- -It lines the blood vessel from inside.

ii) Subendothelial:

-It consists of loose connective tissue

iii) Internal elastic lamina:

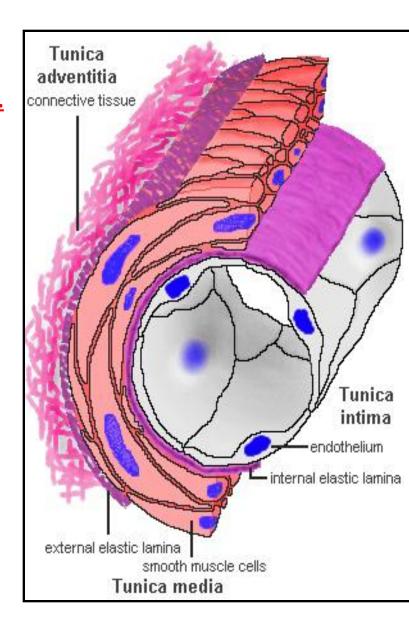
- -Composed of lamina of elastin.
- -It appears as a wavy pink line.

2- <u>Tunica Media</u> formed of:

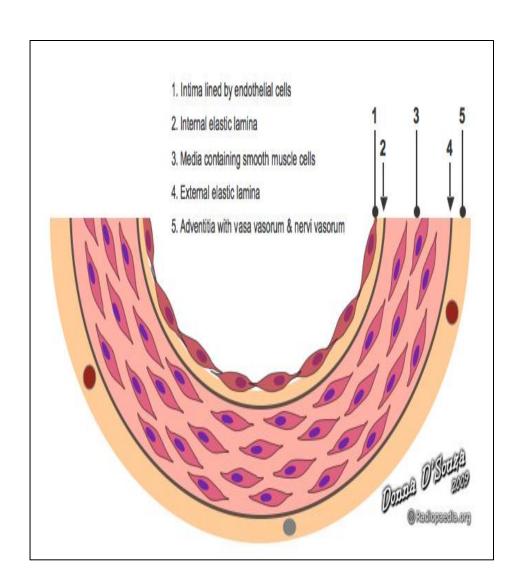
- -Circularly arranged smooth muscle cells
- -Variable amounts of elastic fibers.
- -An external elastic lamina may be present.

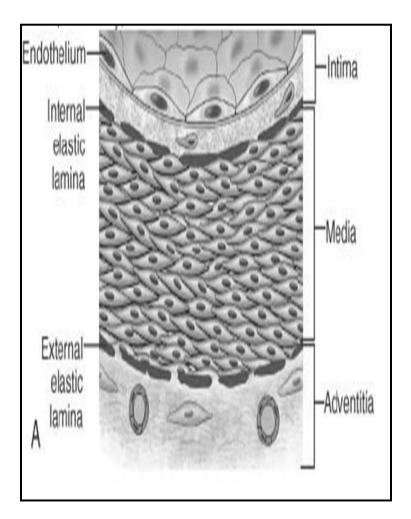
3- <u>Tunica Adventitia</u>:

- -It is formed of loose connective tissue
- -It contains small blood vessels (<u>vasa vasorum</u>) to supply the outer layer of the blood vessel and <u>vasomotor nerves</u>.



The wall of a blood vessel





Arteries

They are classified according to the diameter into:

- 1- Large (elastic) arteries.
- 2- Medium sized (muscular) arteries.
- 3- Arterioles.

Structure of large elastic artery (Aorta):

It has a very thick elastic wall and a wide lumen.

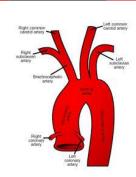
Tunica intima: it is formed of:

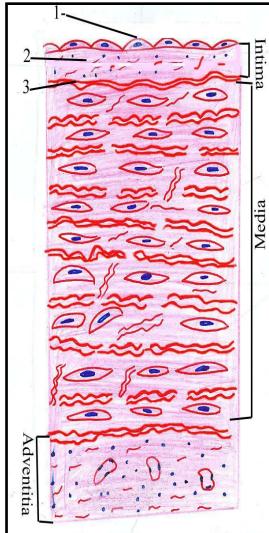
- Endothelium.
- Subendothelium.
- Internal elastic lamina (indistinct).

Tunica media:

- It is very thick.
- formed mainly of fenestrated laminae of elastic fibers separated by circularly arranged smooth muscles &collagen fibers.
- Internal and external elastic laminae although present, are **not distinct** as they emerge with that of tunica media.

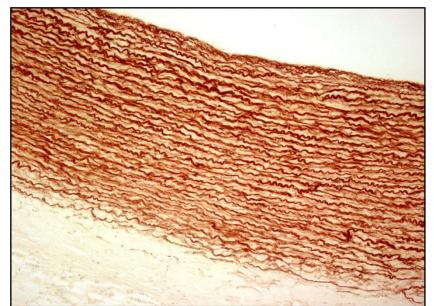
Tunica adventitia: It is relatively thin.

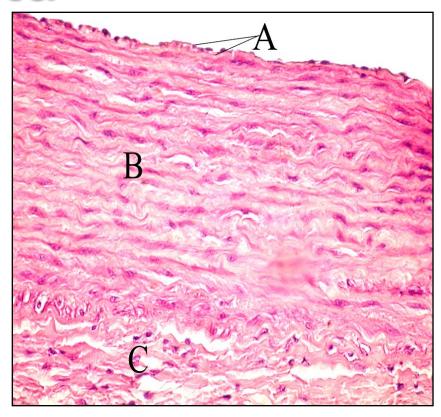




Aorta







A- Tunica Intima

B- Tunica Media

C-Tunica Adventitia

Orcein

Structure of medium sized (muscular) artery:

It has a thick wall with narrow lumen.

Tunica intima:

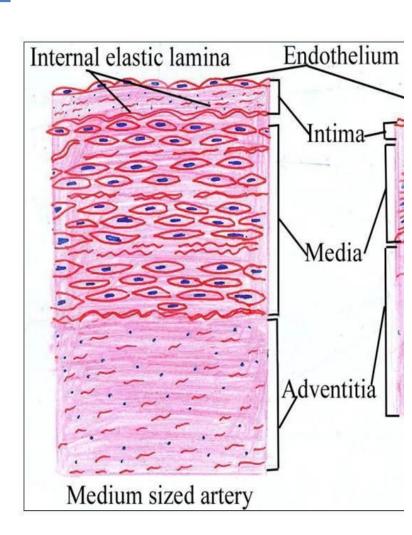
- Endothelium
- subendothelium
- prominent internal elastic lamina.

Tunica media:

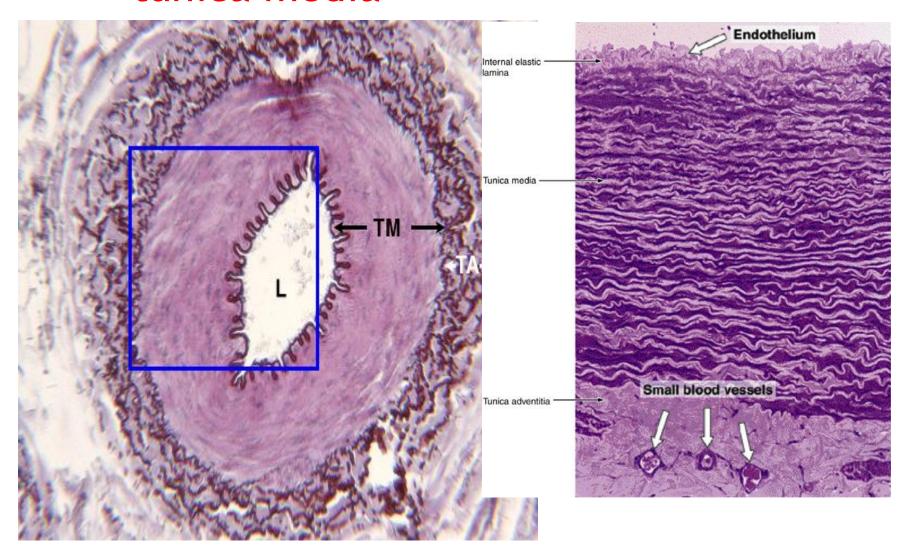
- It is formed mainly of circularly arranged smooth muscle cells separated by few elastic fibers and collagenous fibers.
- External elastic lamina is present between media and adventitia.

Tunica adventitia:

It is as thick as the media.



Muscular Artery - TM = tunica media

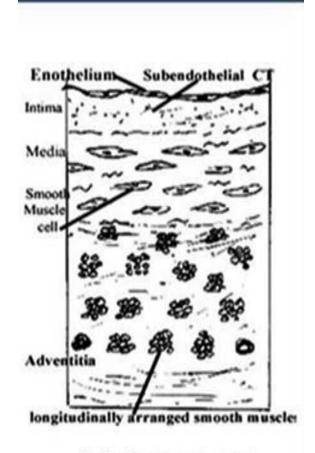


Veins

Structure of large veins (inferior vena cava):

It has a wide lumen, thin wall

- Tunica intima:
- -endothelium
- -subendothelial
- -poorly defined internal elastic lamina.
- Tunica media:
- is thin & formed mainly of few smooth muscle cells.
- Tunica adventitia:
- It is thick and contains longitudinal bundles of smooth muscle.



Inferior vena cava

Structures of medium sized vein:

It has a thin wall and wide lumen.

Tunica intima:

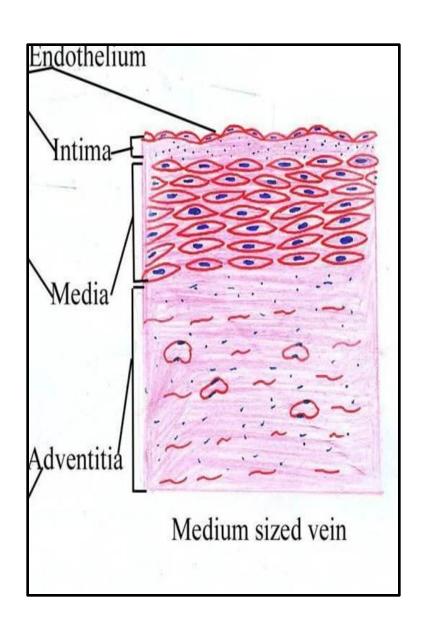
- -endothelium
- -subendothelium
- -no internal elastic lamina.

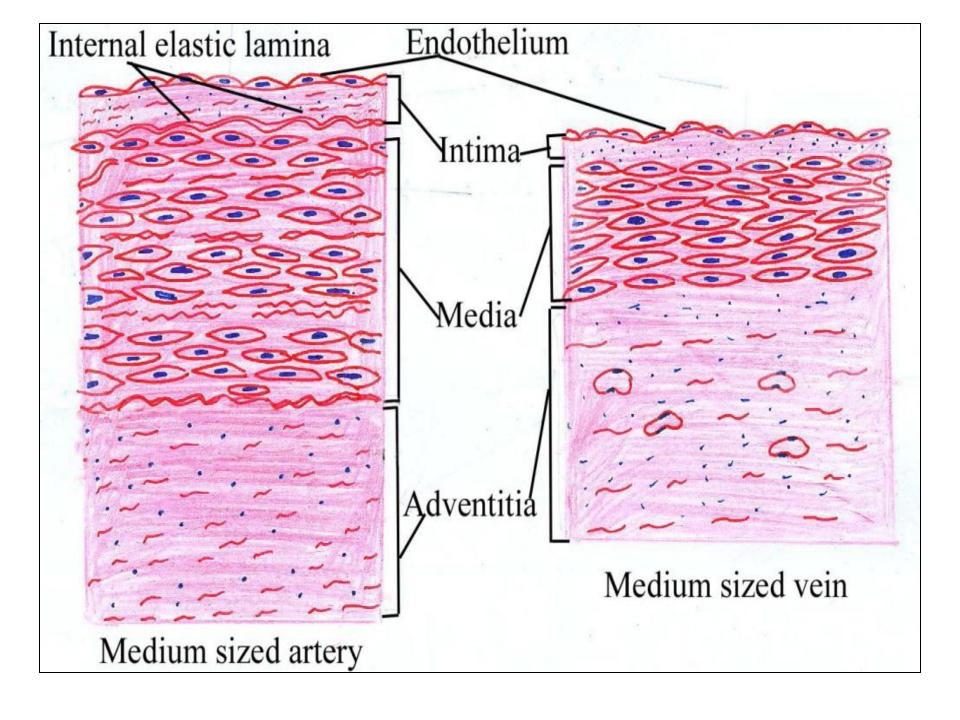
Tunica media:

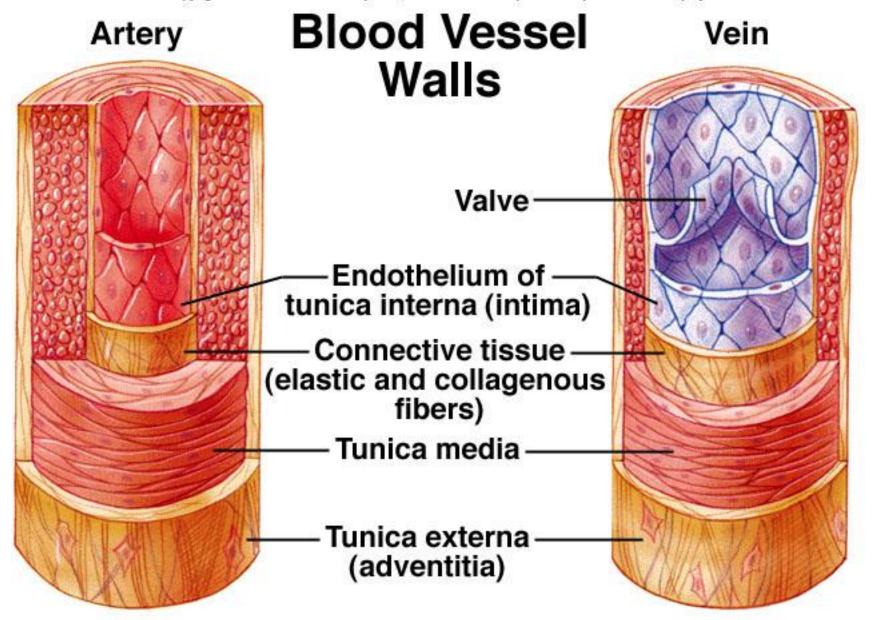
- It is thin.
- formed of few smooth muscle cells with few elastic &collagen fibers.
- No external elastic lamina.

Tunica adventitia:

It forms the **main thickness** of the wall.

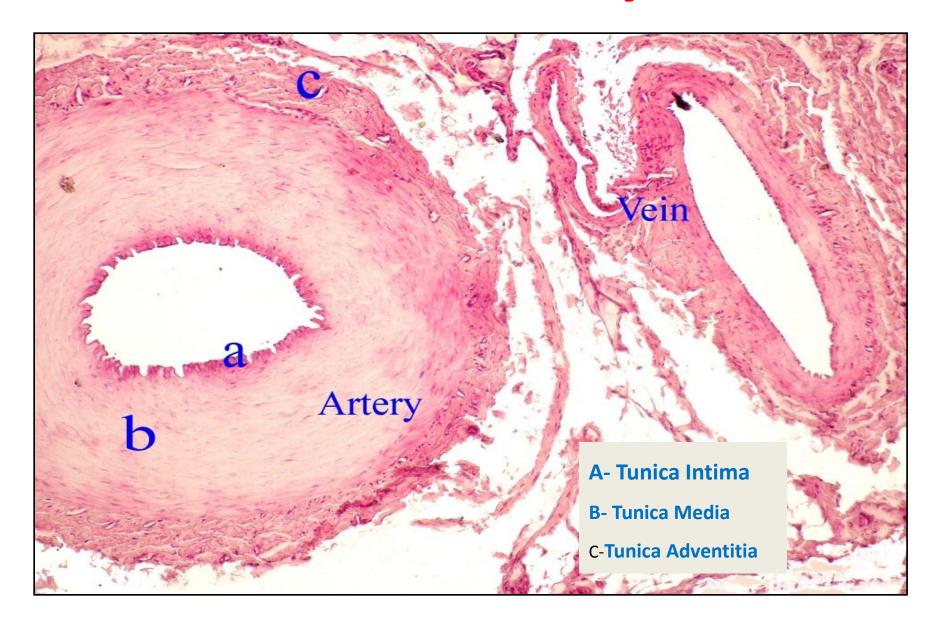






	Medium sized artery	Medium sized artery
wall	Thick	Thin
lumen	Narrow	Wide
Intima	Thick folded	Thin not. folded
Media	Thick formed of smooth muscle	Thin
adventitia	Is almost thick as media	Thicker Form the main thickness of the wall

Medium sized artery & vein

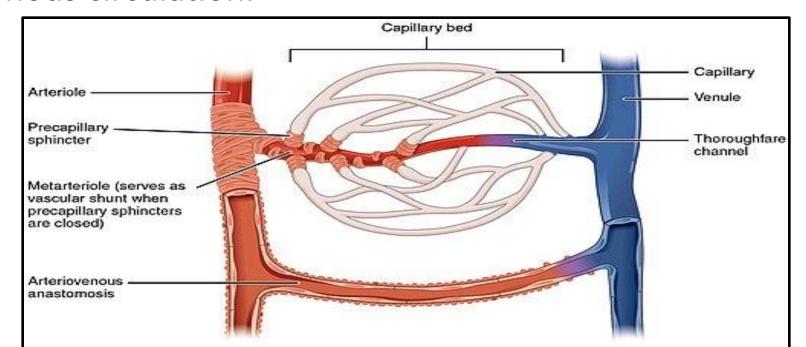


Connections between Arteries and Veins:

1- Capillaries.

2- Arterio-venous anastomosis(A-V shunts).

These are direct communication between arterial and venous circulation.

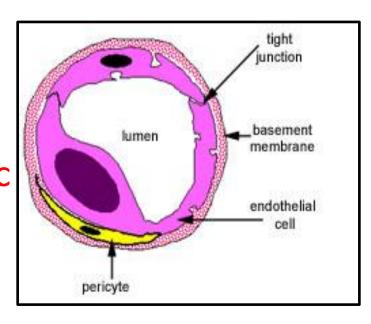


Capillaries

They are composed of <u>single layer of endothelium.=single layer of simple squamous cells.</u>

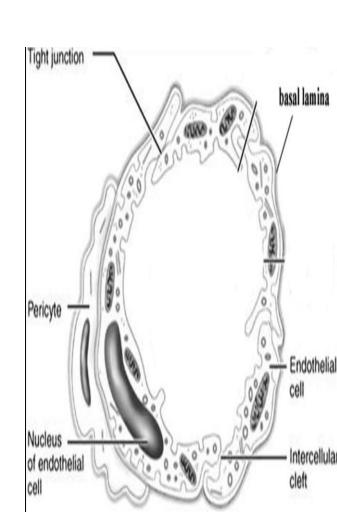
In cross section the wall consists of:

- 1-2 endothelial cells only.
- Endothelial cells rest on basal lamina.
- They are elongated cells
- Nuclei: central oval bulging
- Cytoplasm: contains pinocytotic vesicles, few mitochondria, ribosomes, RER, mitochondria and microfilaments.



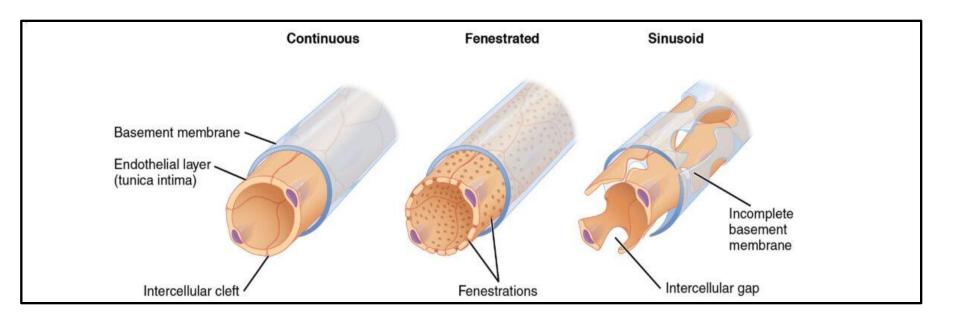
Pericytes:

- They surround the endothelial cells partly.
- They have long cytoplasmic processes.
- They have their own basal lamina.
- They constitute the <u>tunica media</u> for capillaries.
- Cytoplasm: actin, myosin, and tropomyosin in which help them to contract



Types of capillaries

- I) Continuous capillaries
- II) Fenestrated capillaries
- III) Sinusoidal capillaries

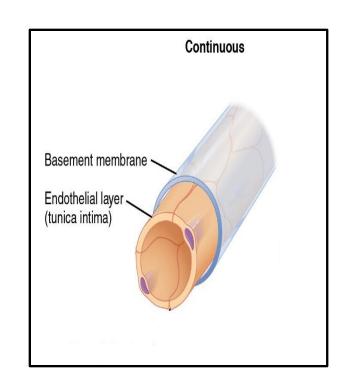


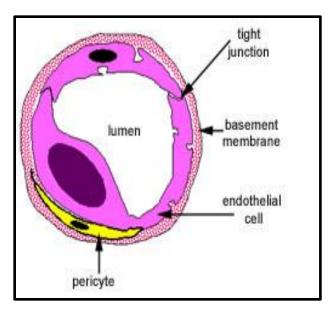
I) Continuous capillaries

Site: the **brain** and cardiac muscle.

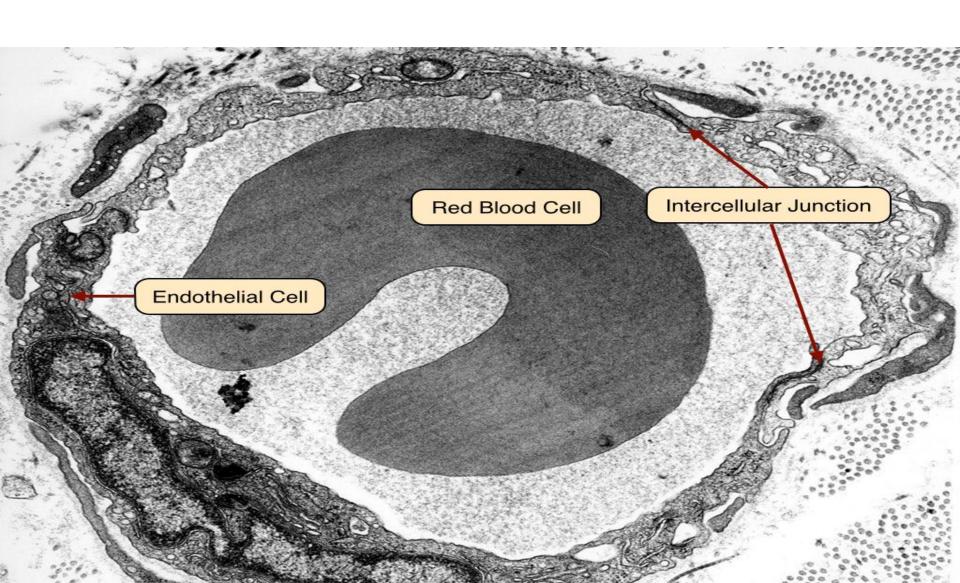
Structure: lined with

- Endothelium: simple squamous cells
- no fenestrae
- with tight junction in-between the edges of endothelium.
- completely surrounded with very thick continuous basement membrane.





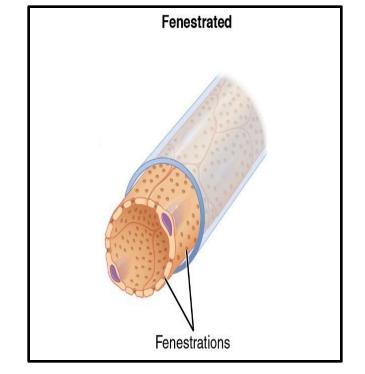
Continuous capillary



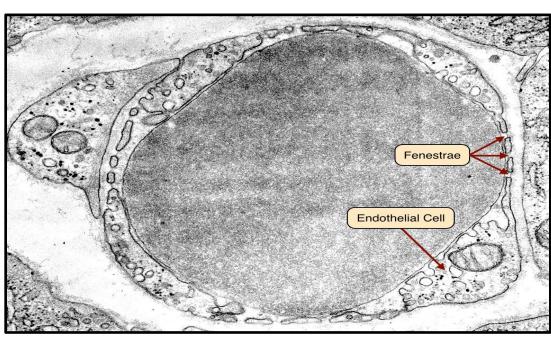
II) Fenestrated capillaries

Site:

- Kidney and endocrine glands.
- They have pores in their walls.
- It is surrounded with continous basal lamina.

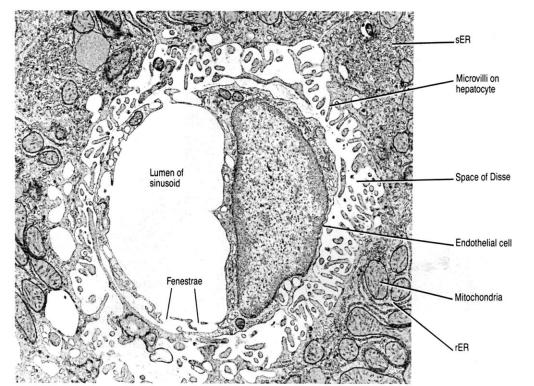


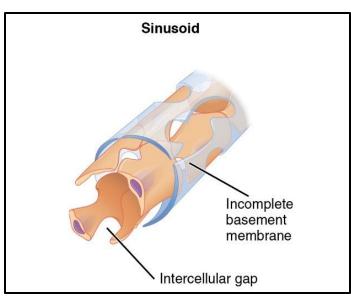
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IV) Sinusoidal capillaries

- Site: bone marrow and liver.
- lined with discontinuous simple squamous endothelium and discontinuous basement membrane.
- usually associated with macrophage.





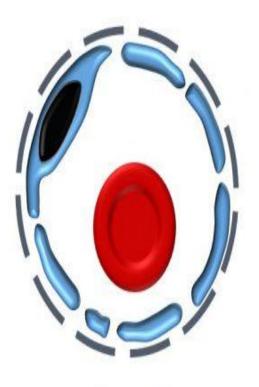
Types of capillaries



Continuous



Fenestrated



Sinusoidal (Discontinuous)

