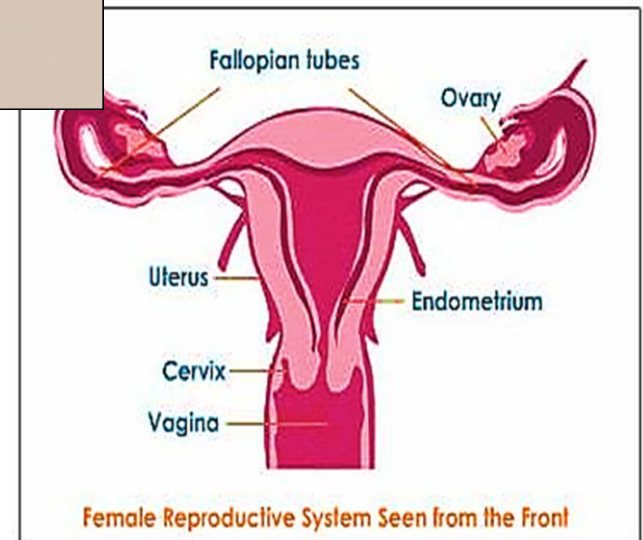
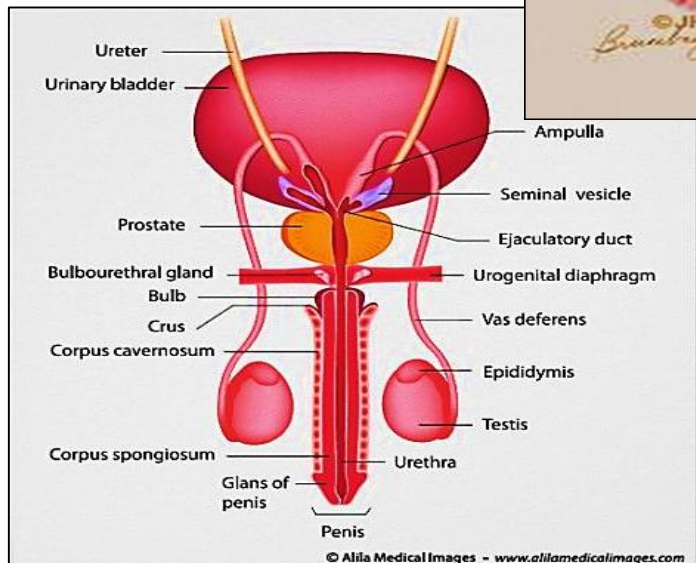
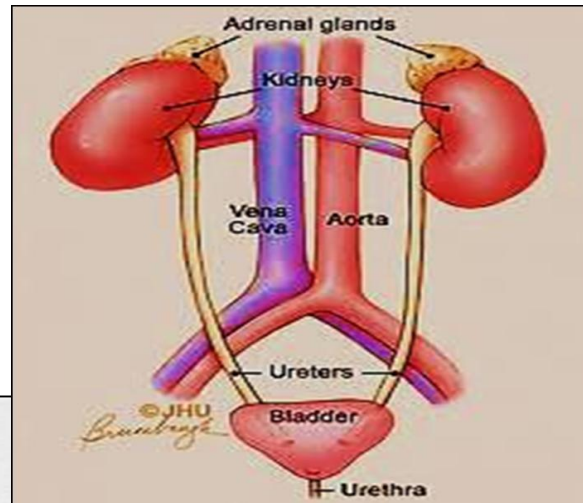
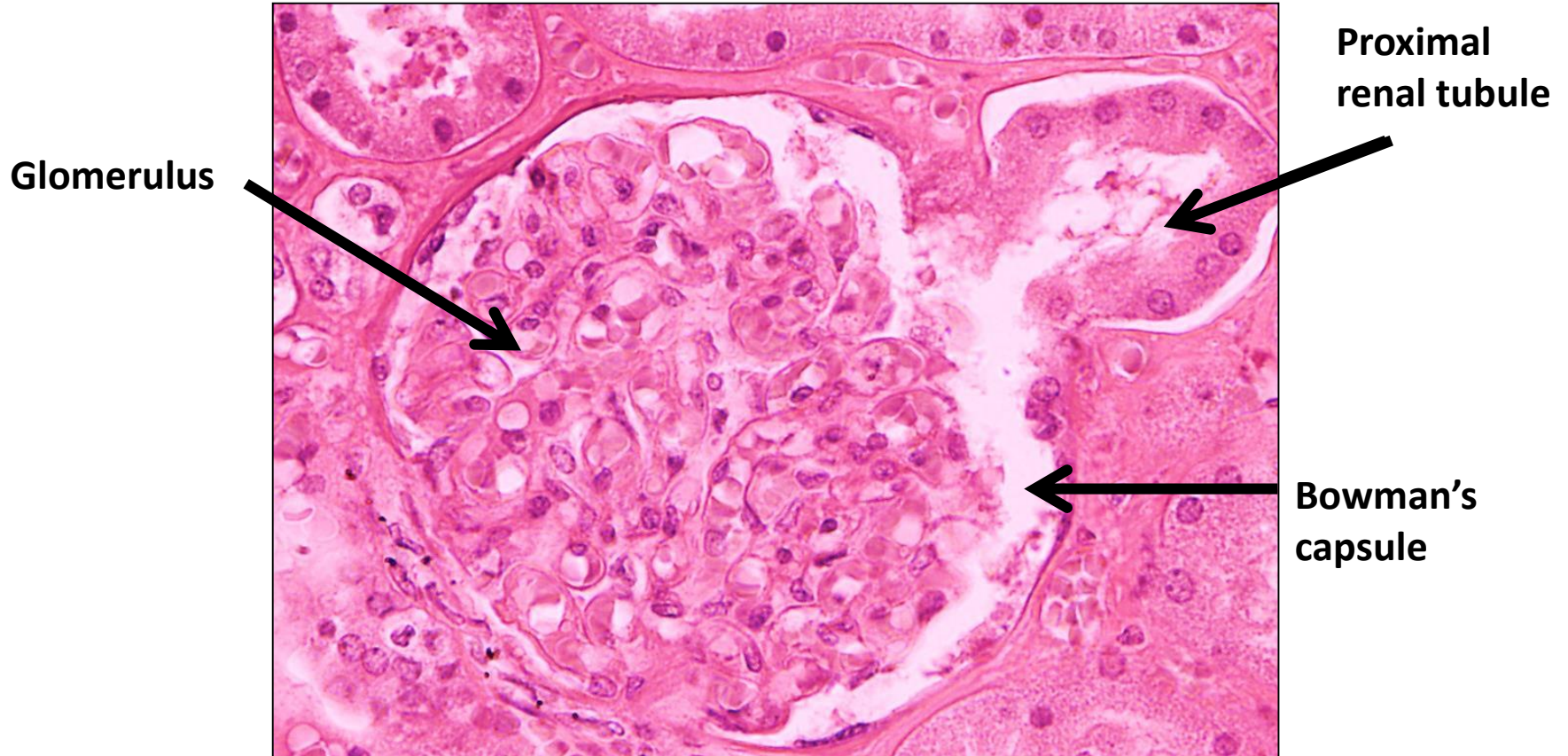


UGS Practical Slides

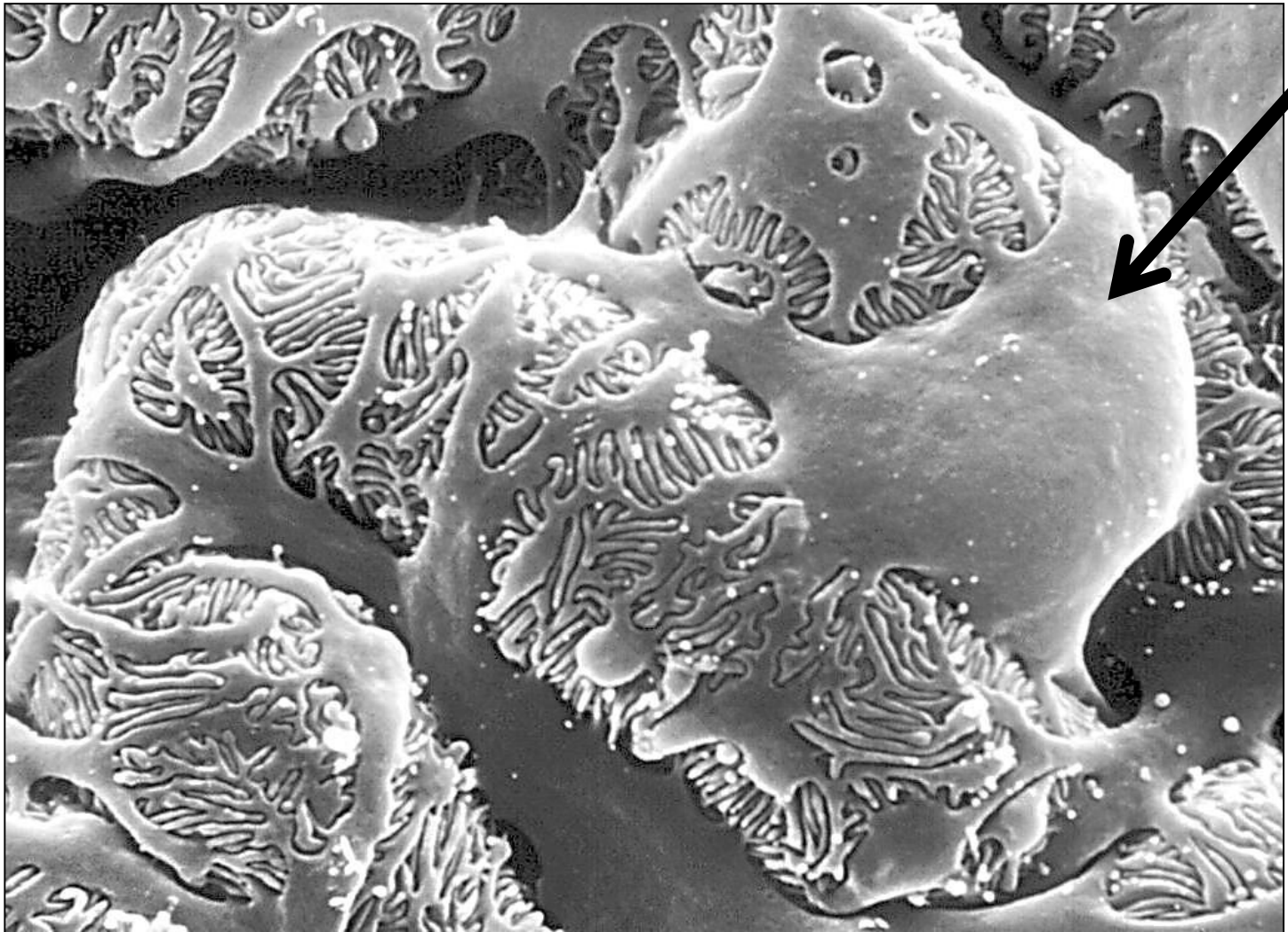
Professor Dr. Hala El-mazar

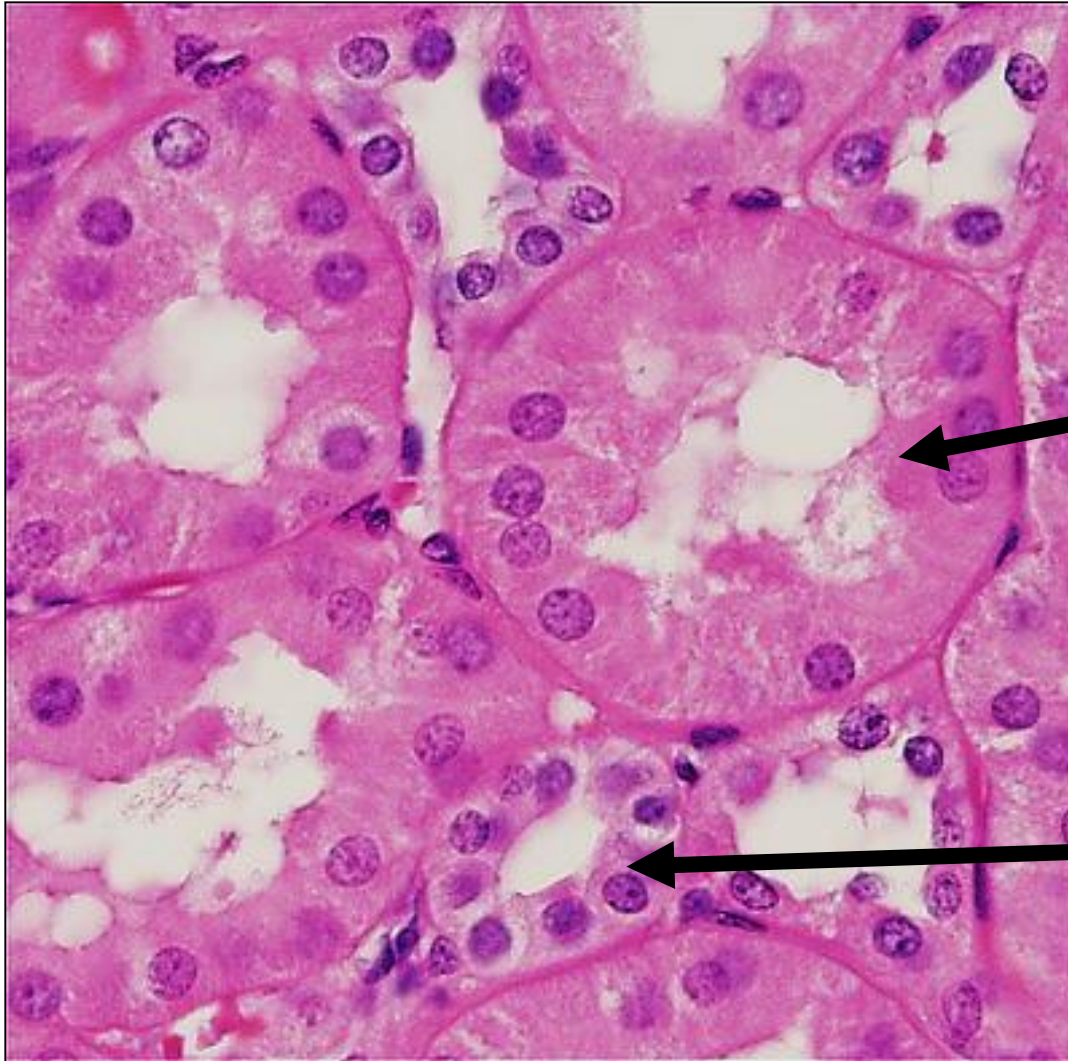


Kidney / Renal corpuscle



Podocyte



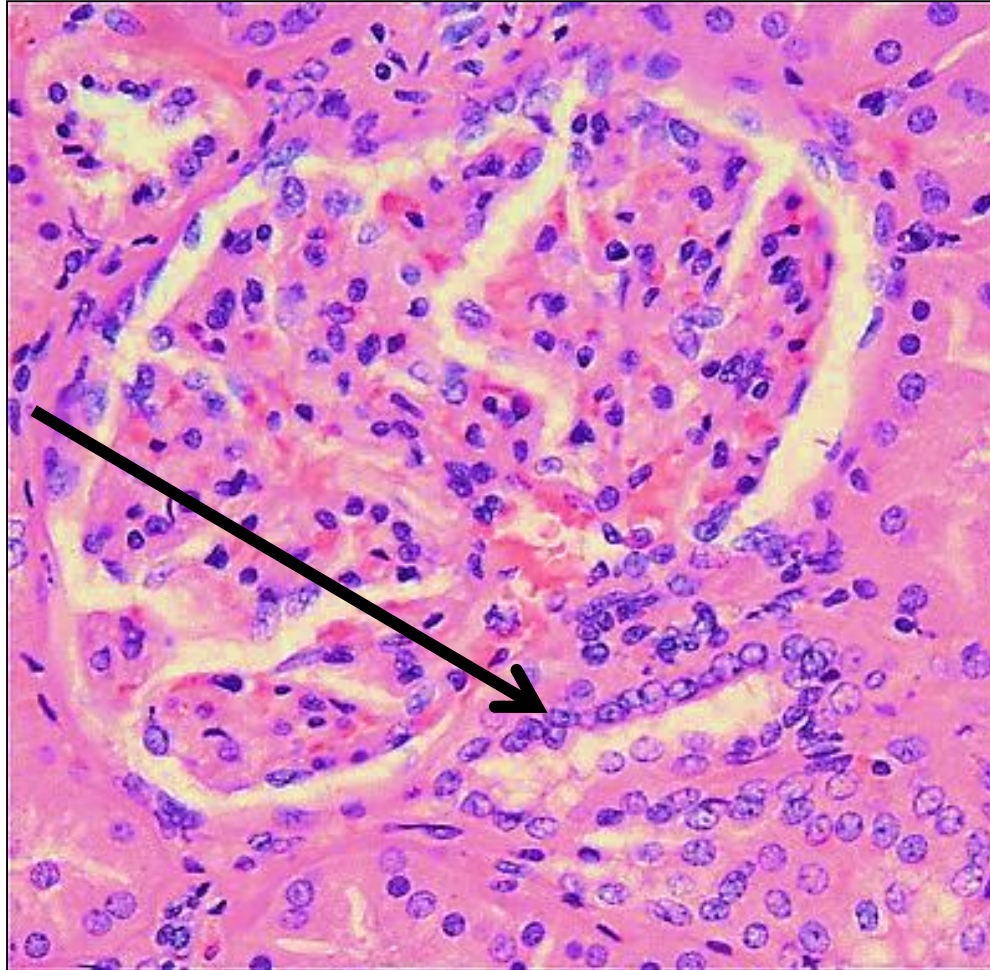


Proximal convoluted tubule

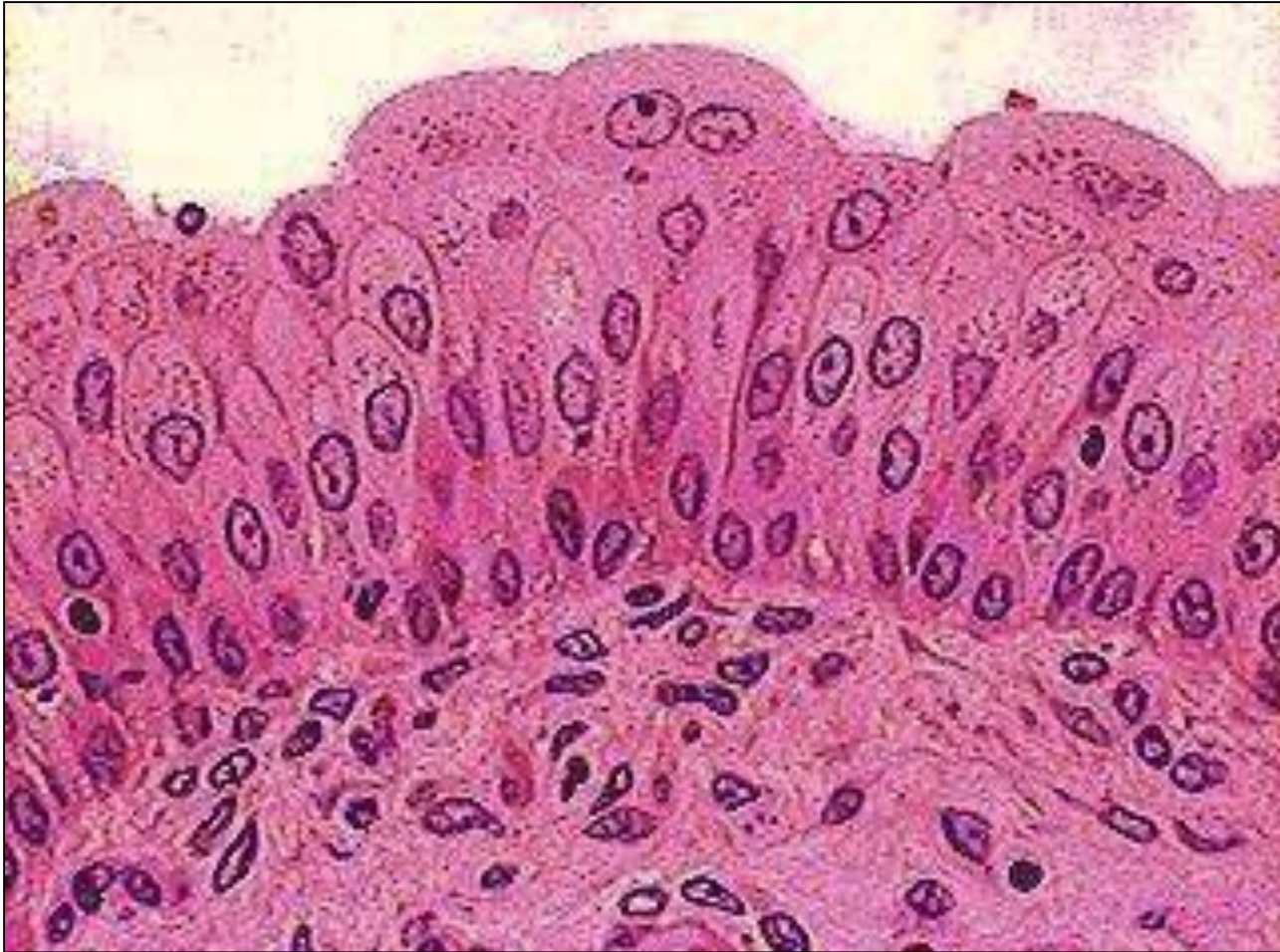
Distal convoluted tubule

Juxta- glomerular apparatus

Macula densa



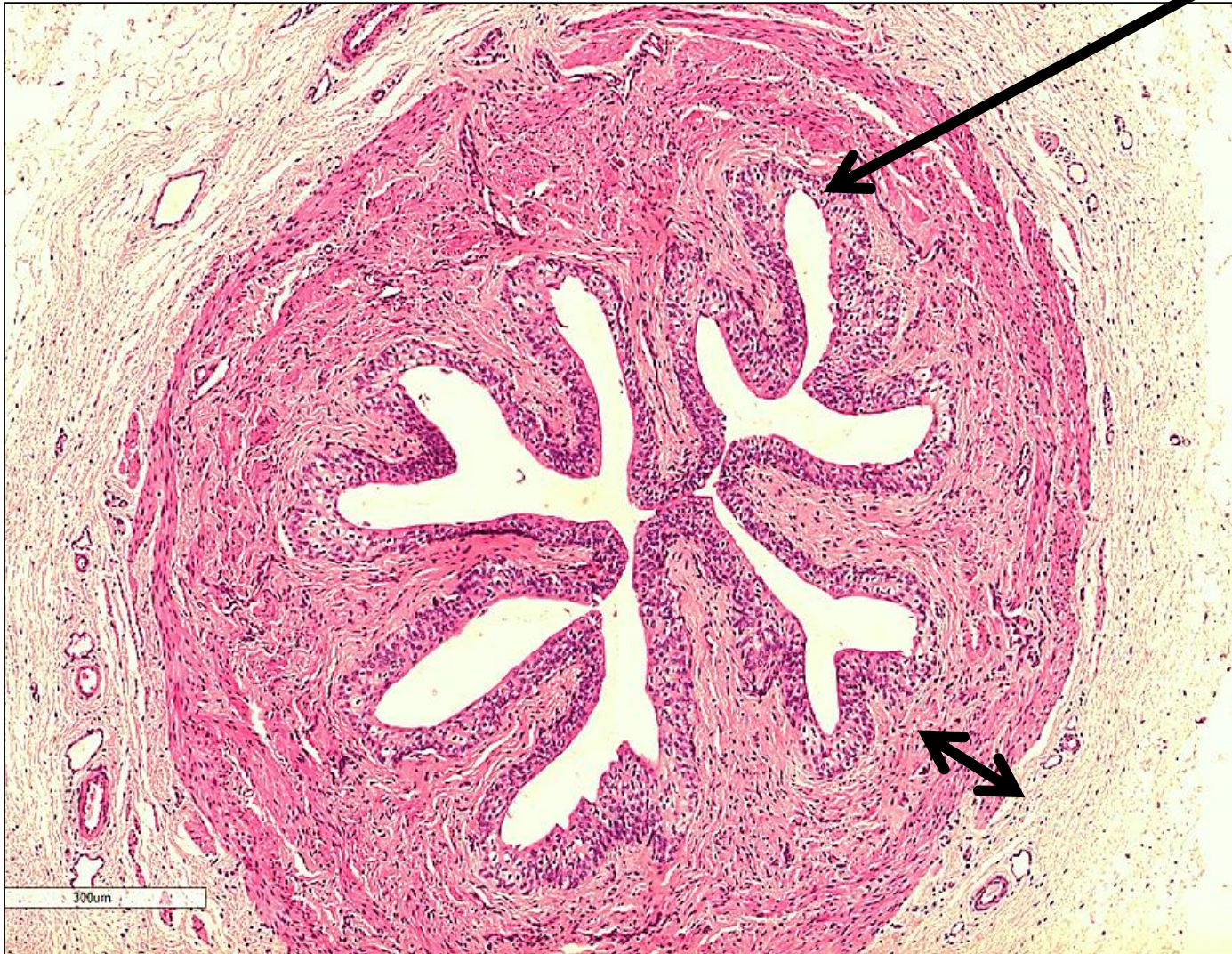
Urinary bladder



Transitional epithelium

The ureter

transitional epithelium



musculosa:
2 layers IL, OC

The testis

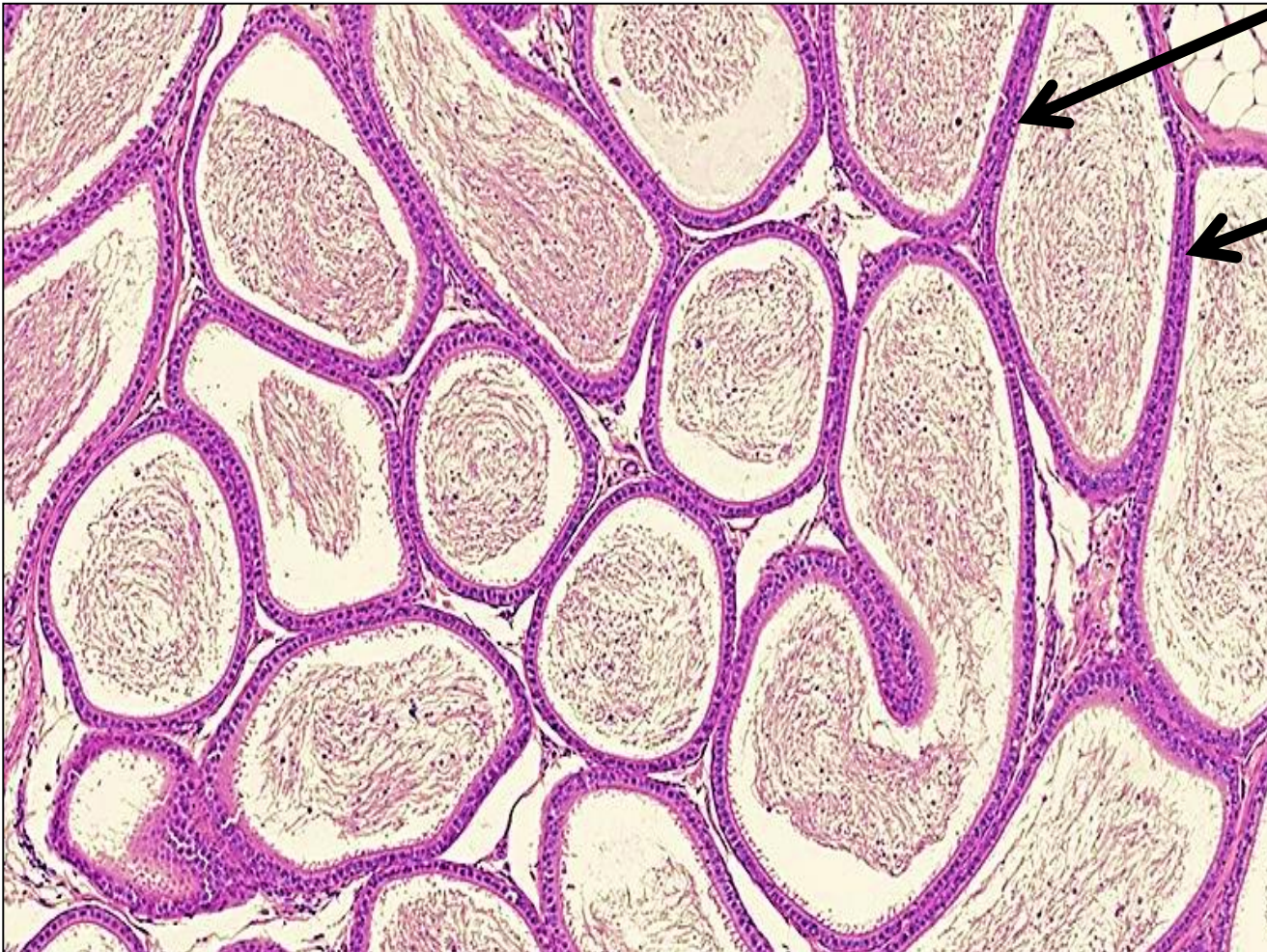


Cross section in Testis



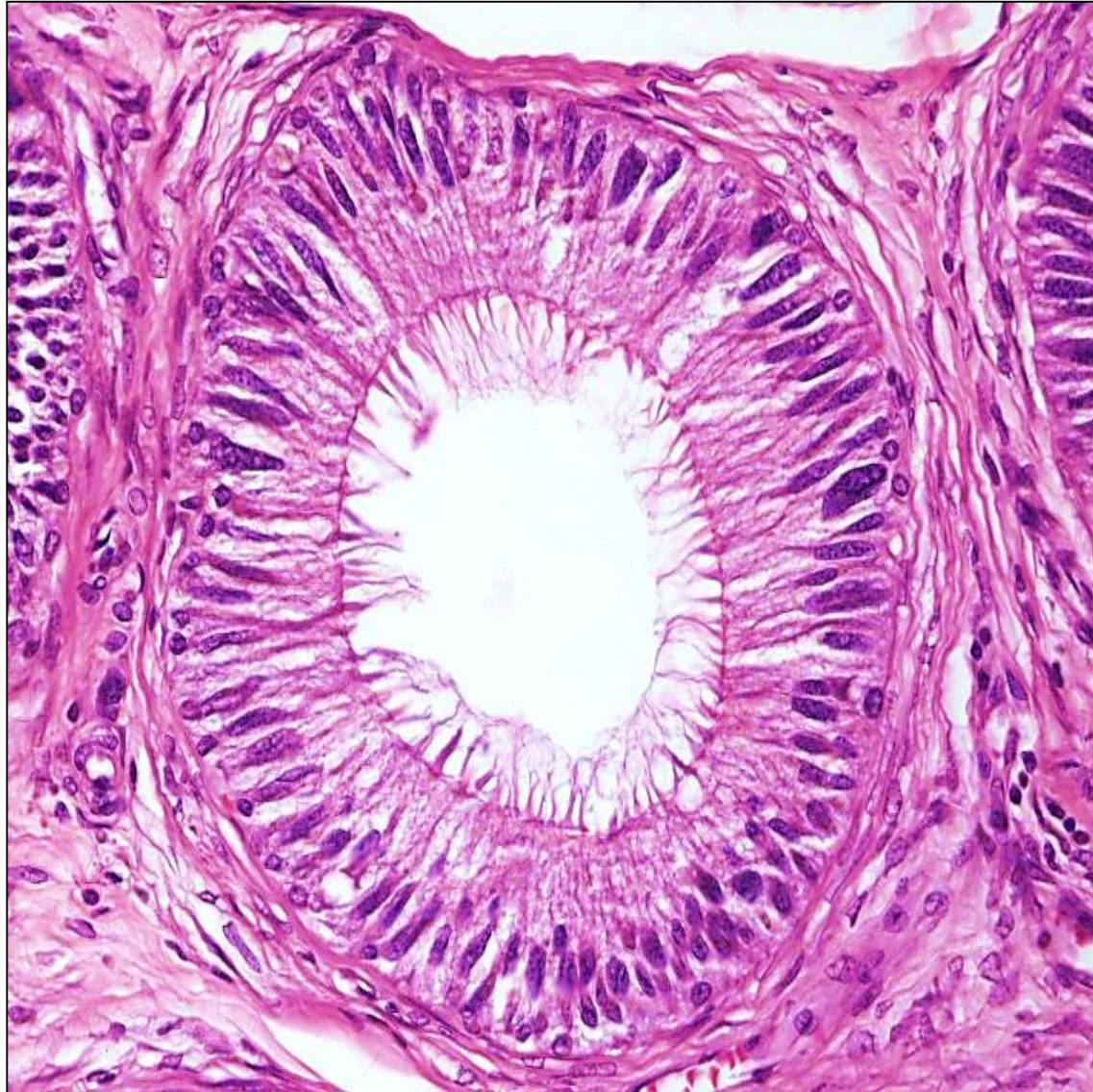
The epididymis

Pseudostratified columnar with Stereocilia



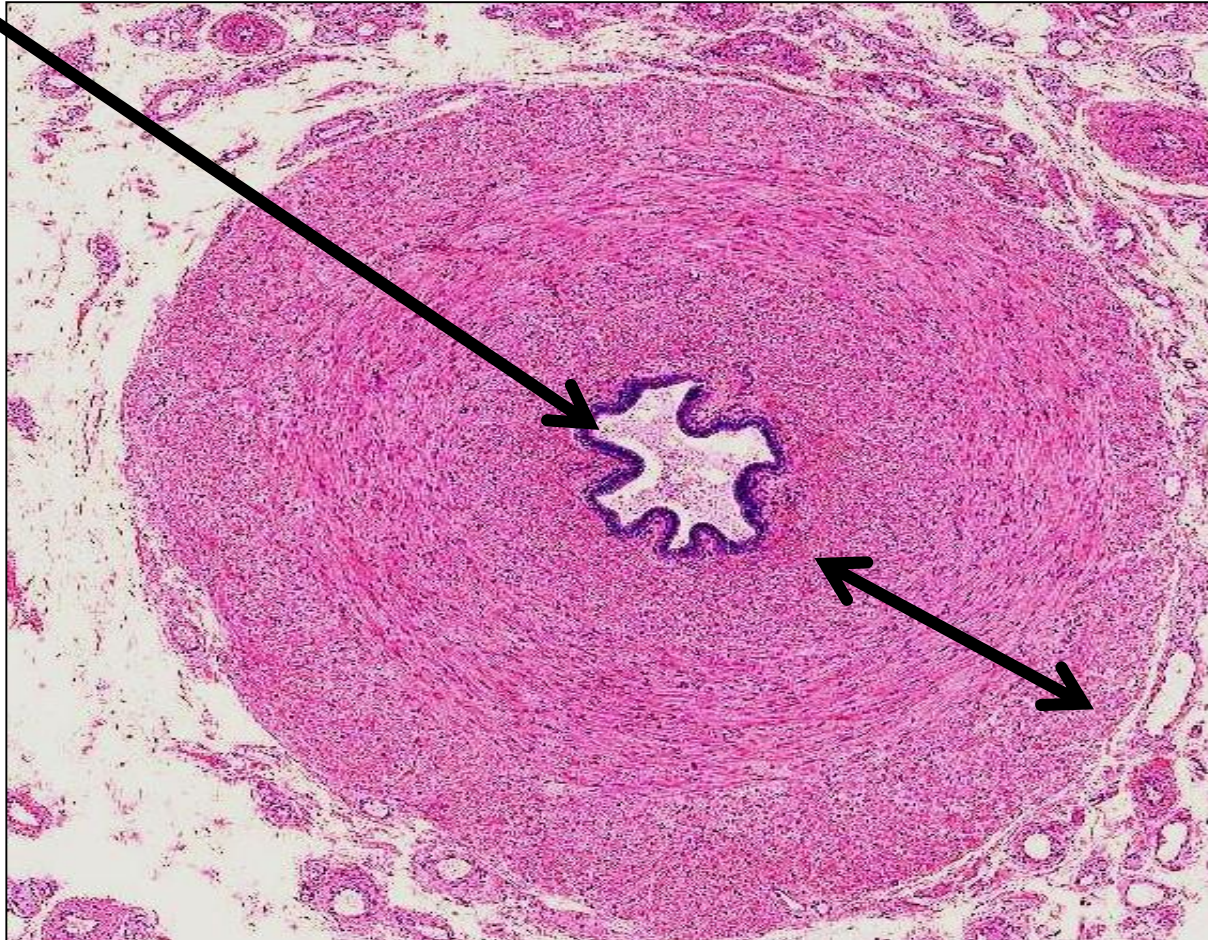
Ductus epididymis

Cross section in epididymis



The vas deferens

Pseudo stratified columnar
ciliated epith.



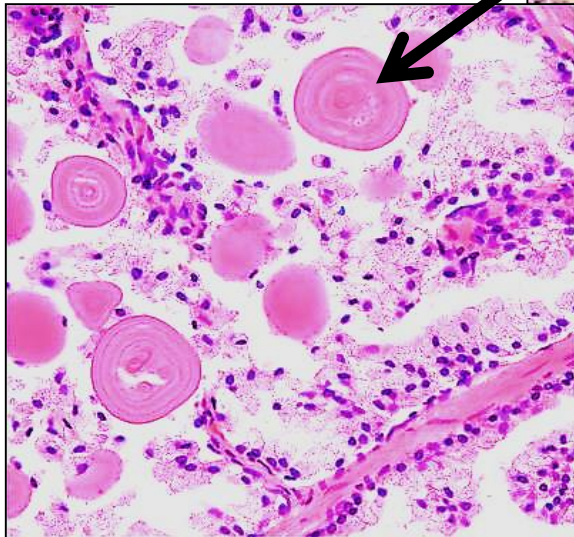
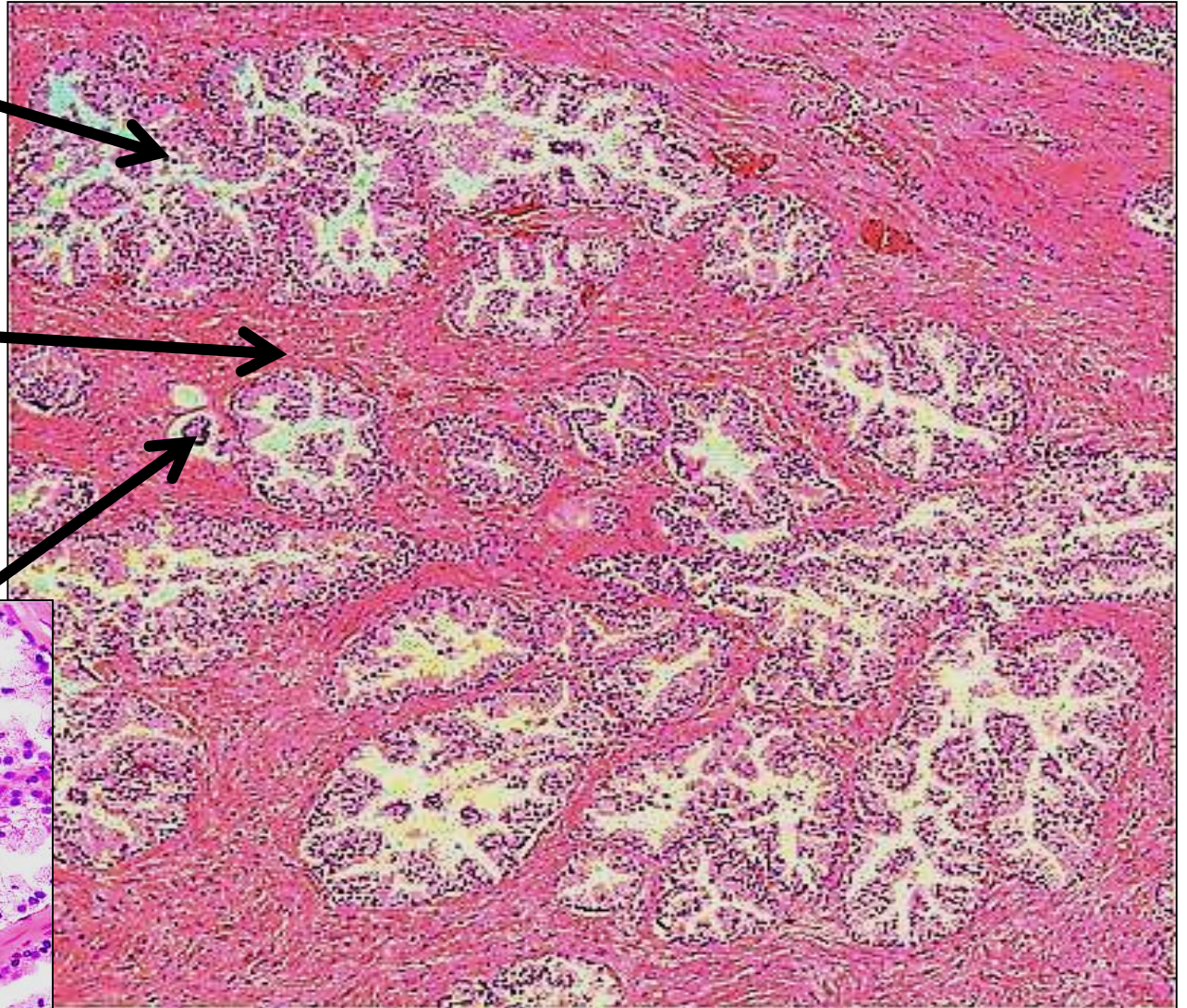
Musculosa:
IL, MC, OL.

The prostate

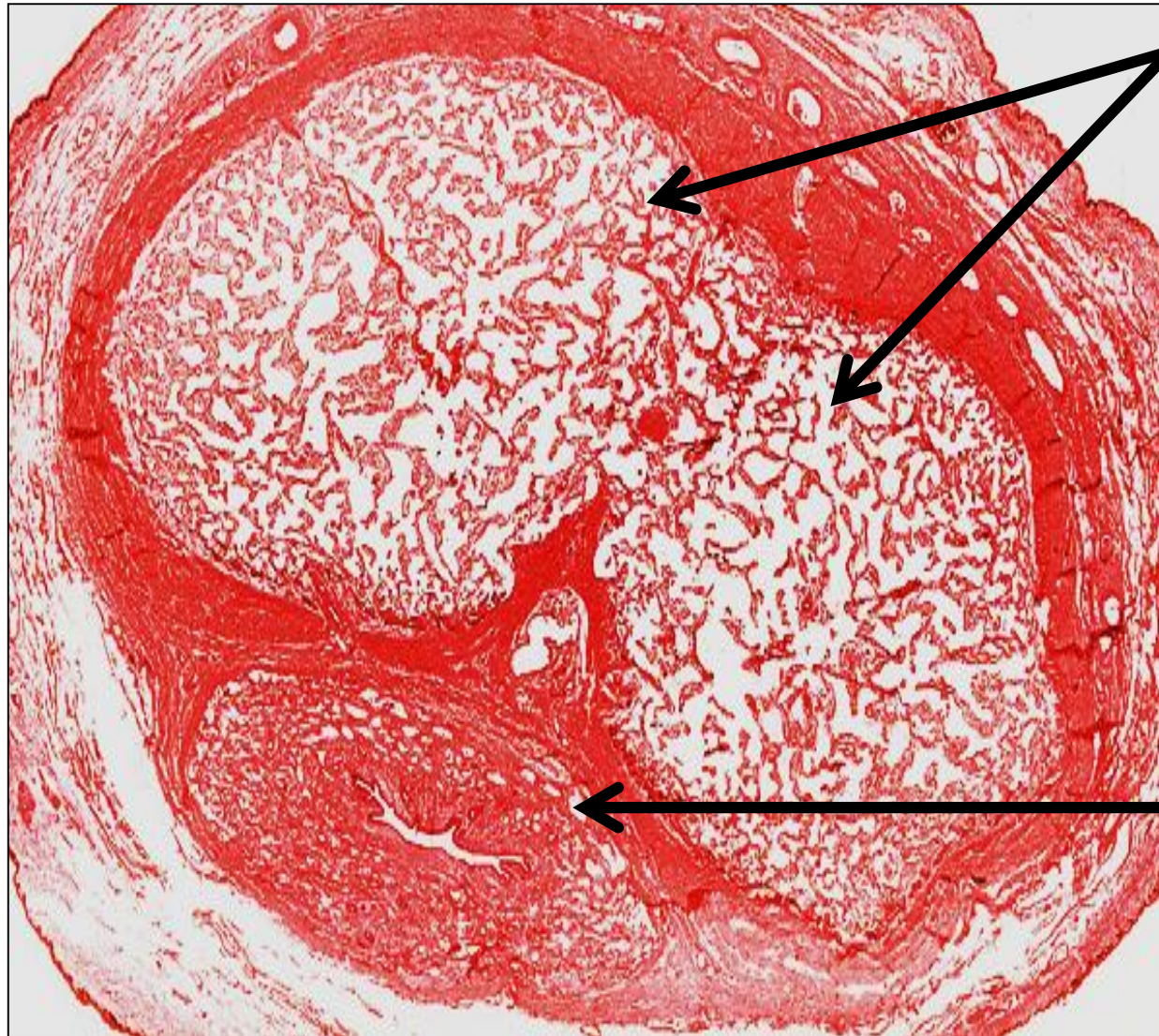
Prostatic acini

Fibromuscular stroma

Corpora amylacea



The penis



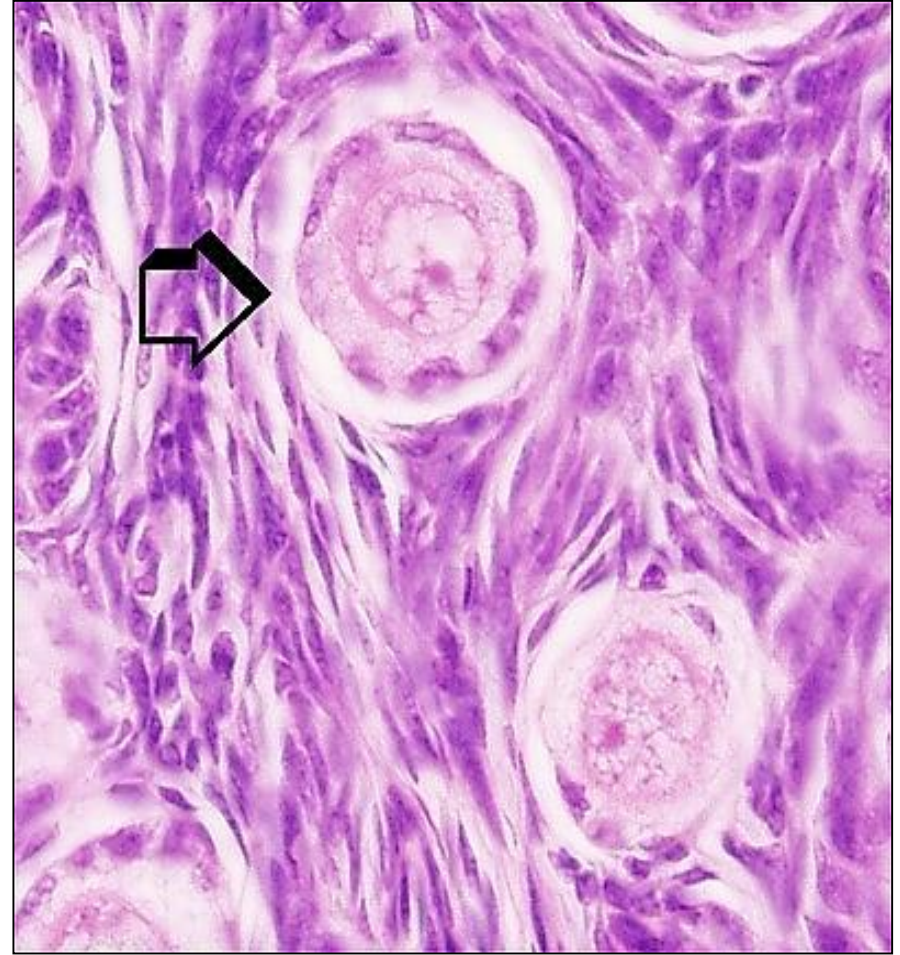
Corpora cavernosa

Corpus spongiosum

Ovarian follicles

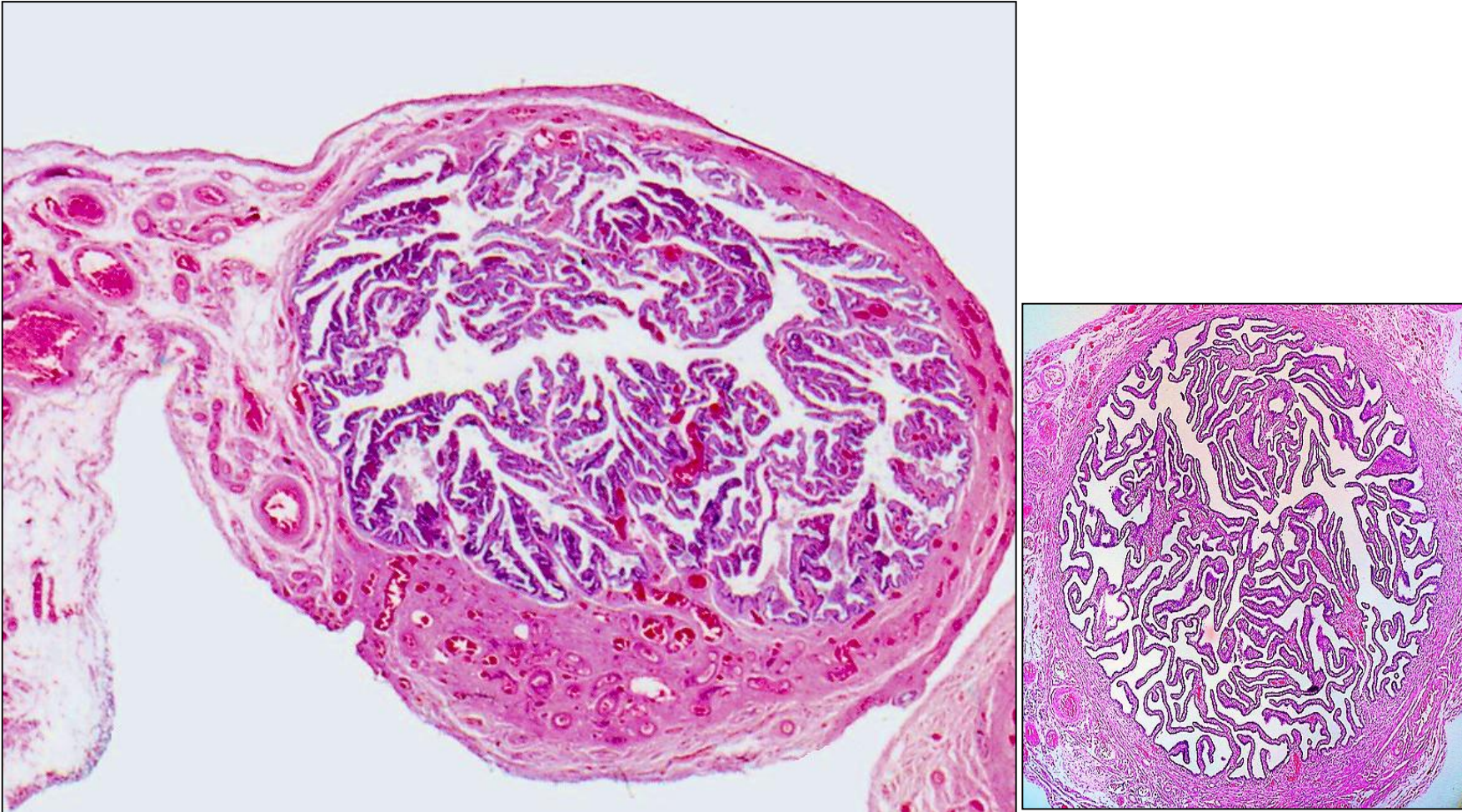


Multi-laminar primary follicle



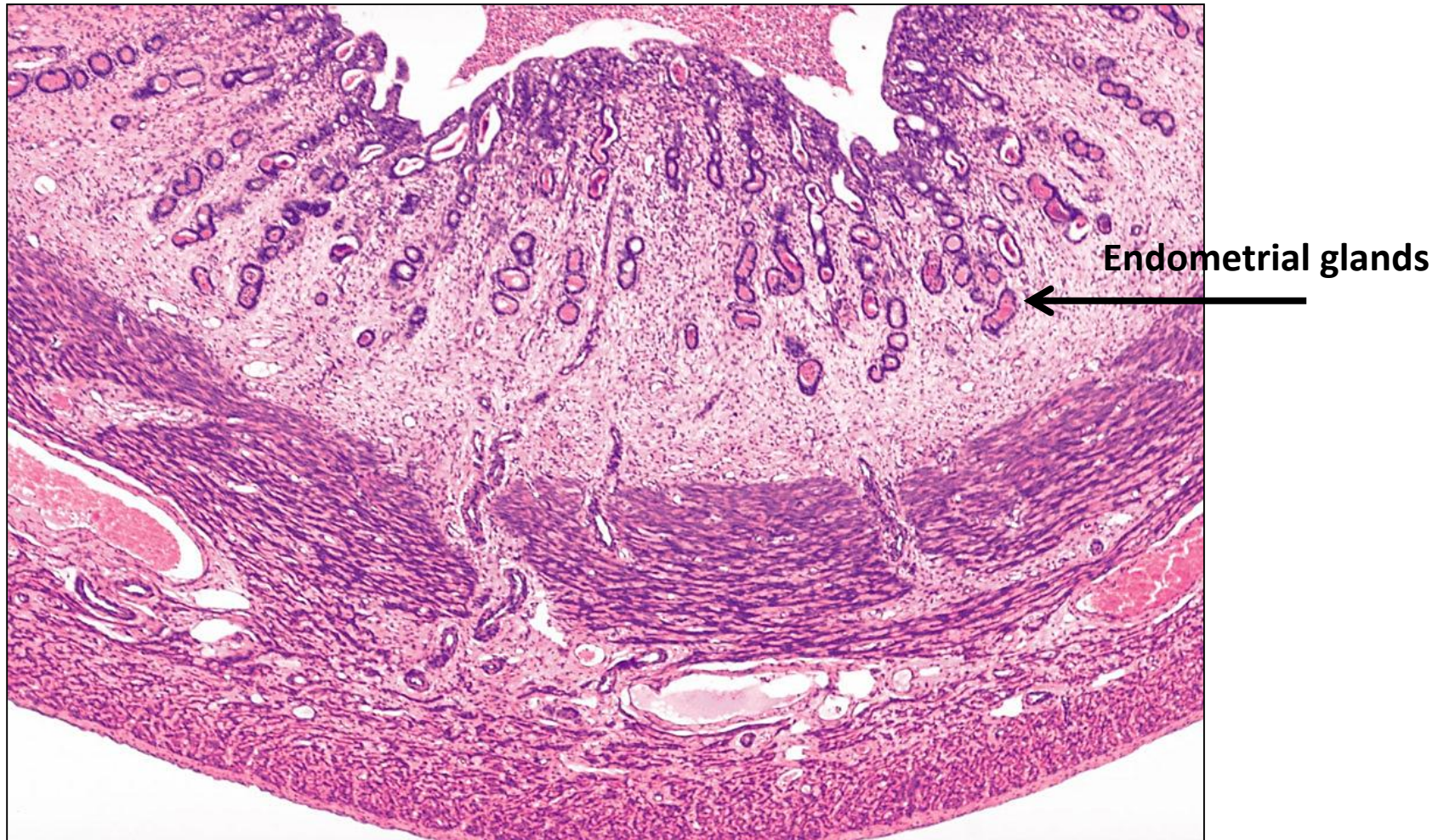
Primordial follicle

The fallopian tube



- 1- highly folded mucosa
- 2- Lined with simple columnar partially ciliated partially secretory (Peg cells)
- 3- muscularis : IC, OL

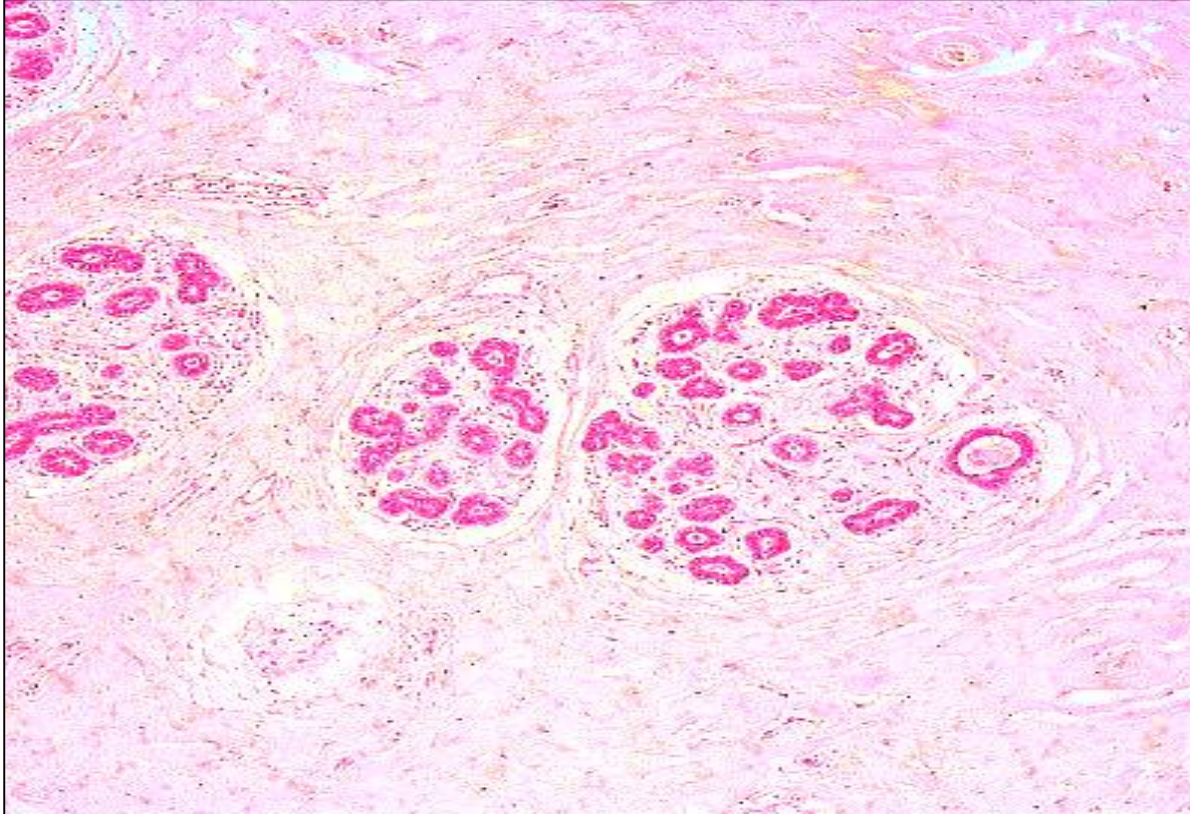
The uterus



- 1- Endometrium
- 2- Myometrium
- 3- lining epithelium is simple columnar partially ciliated

The mammary gland

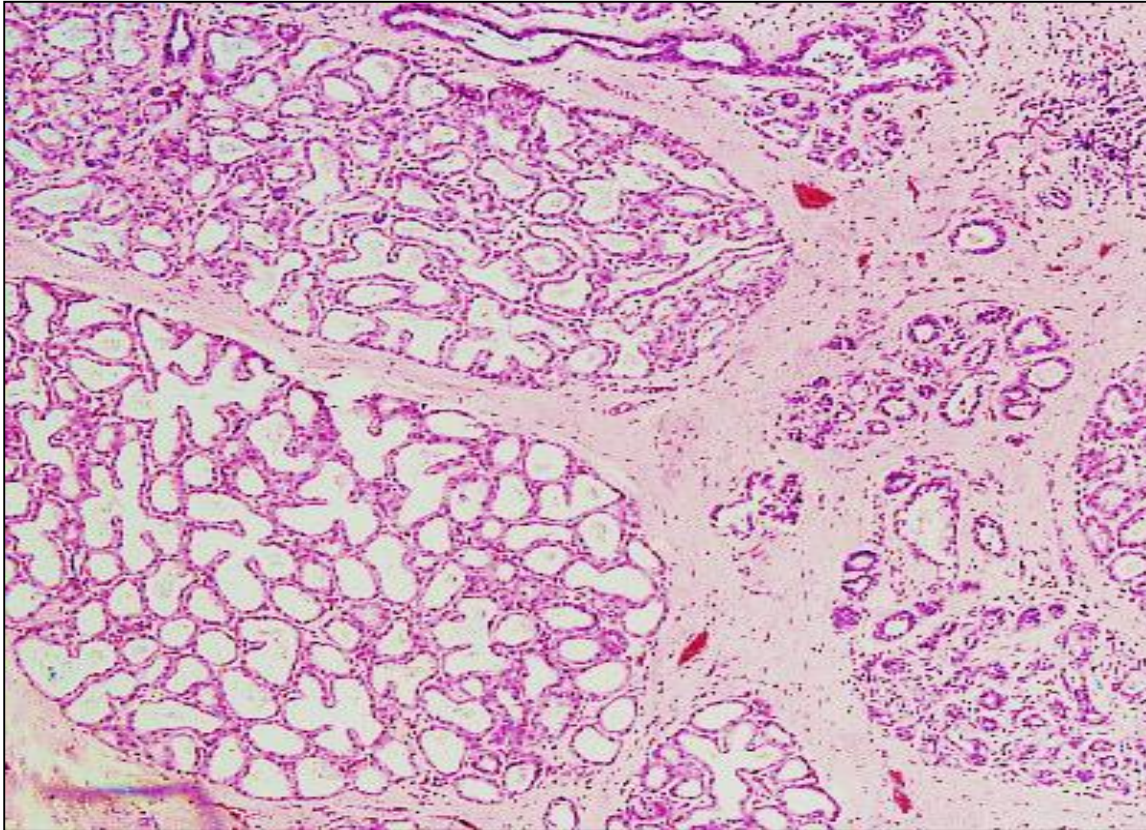
(A- Resting gland)



- 1- No secretory acini
- 2- Thick fibrous stroma
- 3- clusters of ducts

The mammary gland

(B- Lactating gland)



- 1- Secretory acini lined e simple columnar epithelium
- 2- less fibrous CT septa

Thank you

