Elastic connective tissue is a specialized type of dense connective tissue with a much higher density of reticular fibres than other connective tissues. These fibres look like fine, black threads - coarse collagen fibres appear to be “honeycomb” with the cells being the walls of the chambers and the fat nucleus is very thin and small. Thus, adipose tissue looks like a mosaic of cells and fat.

Lesion

The liver is one of the organs in which the cells are arranged together in a way that facilitates their function. For instance, the liver cells are arranged in a way that allows them to carry out metabolic processes efficiently.

Tendinitis is inflammation, irritation, and swelling of a tendon, which is the connective tissue that connects muscles to bones. Tendinitis can occur because of use-related overuse or repetitive motions.

The exact causes of thoracic aortic aneurysms are unknown, but factors that can contribute to an aneurysm include age and medical conditions such as hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia, and hepatic steatosis. The loss of body fat in inherited lipodystrophies may also contribute to an aneurysm.

Subcutaneous emphysema is a condition in which air bubbles form under the skin of the skin or neck. The presence of air in the loose subcutaneous tissue can cause swelling and pain.

Treatment for subcutaneous emphysema is to remove the cause, such as removing or immobilizing the affected tendons.

Hyperkeratosis

Adipose-specific peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ knockout protects the body from infections and diseases. In patients with Raynaud's disease, but blood vessels in the hands and feet may become narrowed, leading to Raynaud's attacks. Medications can be prescribed to help prevent attacks.

Histology Compendium

Histology is the study of tissues and cells at a microscopic level. It is an important aspect of pathology and medical diagnosis, as it allows doctors to examine tissues and cells in detail to identify abnormalities and diseases.

Notes on Disease

Notes on Therapies / Treatments

Prevalence / Incidence

Other Information / Notes

Histology Compendium

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Notes on Disease

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Prevalence / Incidence

Other Information / Notes
There are two osseous tissues in the body, the first is compact bone. Mature bone cells or osteons are the site of calcium absorption and redistribution to its counter part; compact bone. It does have a much higher surface area for the world and second in the body only to the enamel on our teeth.

Compact bone allows small vessels throughout the bone to travel through caniculi and makes up the diaphysis (shaft) of a long bone. Elastic cartilage from the ear, 400X. Fibrocartilage is typically found in the intervertebral disk; pubic costal cartilages and upper airways. Other classical features include scleritis and episcleritis, aneurysm are feared complications. Treatment is mainly based on systemic corticosteroids.

Lymphocytes constitute 20–25% of agranulocytes and may be small, round, and are shaped like sickles or crescent moons. These irregularly shaped cells can contain vacuoles (small, clear areas). These areas help to distinguish lymphocytes from other blood cells. Lymphocytes & B lymphocytes, which have distinctive functional differences. Neutrophils are also called Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes (PMNs) in some contexts. They are around 2-3 μM in diameter and originate from megakaryocytes. Neutrophils are the most abundant white blood cells in the blood and tissues. They have a key role in immune responses, including those associated with allergy and asthma. They are granulocytes that respond to certain infections in vertebrates. Along with mast cells, they also control mechanisms associated with allergy and asthma. They are granulocytes that respond to certain infections in vertebrates. Along with mast cells, they also control mechanisms associated with allergy and asthma.

Monocytes, on the other hand, are larger than neutrophils and have a more irregular shape. They contain more cytoplasm and contain numerous cytoplasmic granules. Monocytes are phagocytes. Their role is to eat harmful pathogens. They are around 16-20 μM in diameter and originate from the bone marrow. Monocytes migrate from the bloodstream to other tissues, where they differentiate into macrophages and become the most important phagocytes. Monocytic leukemia is a type of myeloid leukemia characterized by a dominance of monocytic cells over the other types of leukocytes. It represents about 1% of all cases of leukemia in adults.

Monocytic leukemia is a type of myeloid leukemia characterized by a dominance of monocytic cells over the other types of leukocytes. It represents about 1% of all cases of leukemia in adults. Monocytic leukemia is caused by the accumulation of monocytic cells in the bone marrow, which prevents the proper production of other blood cells. The immature monocytic cells crowd out the healthy cells, leading to a reduction in white blood cells. This condition is also associated with increased risk of infections and bleeding. The treatment of monocytic leukemia depends on the stage of the disease and the patient's age. It typically involves chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or a combination of both. Other causes include infections, autoimmune diseases, and exposure to certain chemicals or drugs.

Leukemia is a type of cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow. It is characterized by an uncontrolled growth of abnormal white blood cells in the bone marrow. Leukemia can affect people of any age, but it is most common in children and adults over the age of 60. The symptoms of leukemia may vary, but they often include fatigue, fever, and bruising or bleeding. The primary cause of leukopenia is disease or medication-related. It can also be caused by radiation, chemotherapy, and leukemia and many other diseases. Other causes include infection, cancer, and autoimmune diseases. The treatment of leukopenia depends on the underlying cause and may involve antibiotics, antifungal drugs, antiviral medications, or chemotherapy. In some cases, bone marrow transplantation may be necessary.
Barretts Esophagus x20
ependymoma
Multipolar motor, spinal chord

Ependymal granulations
Sensory neuron, Dorsal Root Ganglion

Myocardial infraction (old)
Ependymal

Central Nervous System
Picture / Illustration Tissue or Source 4
Human, LM

central nervous system
Creutzeldt-Jakob Disease
neuron, LM
oligodendrocyte, artist rendering
Creutzeldt-Jakob Disease
Neurolemma

Ependymal granulation
skeletal muscle 600x

Heart muscle is very similar to skeletal muscle, striated and multi nucleic bands and A bands that line the fibers for contraction.

Skeletal muscle or striated muscle has long cylindrical fibers. A

M Artist rendering of the process of myelination. N: Transverse section of human brain stained with cresyl violet; magnification; x 400

Smooth muscle lacks I/A bands which cause other histologies to appear.

- Skeletal muscle has a consistent flow to its look but when a

O: This is an image of reactive astrocytosis stained with an

K: Astrocytes in the pineal gland can be seen throughout this slide by their

K: oligodendrocytoma located in the cerebral cortex. L Oligodendrocytes

K: Artist Rendering of Ependymal cell. L: Picture of an ependymal granulation

M Artist rendering of the process of myelination. N: Transverse section of human brain stained with cresyl violet; magnification; x 400

However, it is not uncommon to find a few small granulations in an otherwise

by the arrow)(L)  react and form a small nodule. It is seen in cases of chronic

Grossly, oligodendroglioma appear firm, reddish, and solid, although occasionally

and lower extremities and the trunk.

Oligodendroglioma make up just 4 percent of the glioma neoplasm, partial or complete absorption of one or more

fifty percent of obstructing neoplasms of the spinal cord problem in diagnosis. However if the neoplasm is small

Differences between Normal and Pathological

Other Information / Incidence


James Vietor    Dustin Holmes
Ellery Santos    Odie Jimenez

Target and targetoid fibers on NADH-TR stain. Note the central clearing within muscle fibers and peripheral accentuation of

staining. (NADH-TR, 200x)

Any sort of stoppage of oxygen to the myocardial (heart)

continuation of the process causes atrophy to take place of the affected tissue.

smooth muscle to split apart and group together in an inconsistant pattern and

Percent.

As of 2004, no treatment has been shown to be effective against CJD. Treatment

for symptoms such as muscle pain and jerky movements are available. The

commonly occurs within 6 months or less after the first appearance of symptoms.

However, it is not uncommon to find a few small granulations in an otherwise

prevalence of CJD is 0.2 per million people, which is very low compared to other

in the world. CJD occurs in approximately one case per million people, annually. It appears first at around 20 with the average age

CJD attacks men and women in equal numbers. It occurs

annually in the United States. CJD attacks men and women in equal numbers. It occurs annually in the United States.

As with most benign tumors, nerilemmomas respond well to local resection. The

outcome for a person with CJD is usually very poor. Complete dementia

As of 2004, no treatment has been shown to be effective against CJD. Treatment
Stratified squamous non-keratinized, vaginal wall.

Ovary

Skin

Stomach

Thick Skin

Columnar

Kidney

Artery and Vein

Basal cell carcinomas (BCCs) have many different characteristics/9651952

The acini in this terminal duct lobular unit are lined by a few non-ciliated differ from ciliated simply because they lack the cilia hair at the non-ciliated nodule embedded within the mid portion

Grossly, the tumor was a small 1 x 2 cm well demarcated nodule embedded within the mid portion

The slides show examples of simple squamous epithelium. This is a single

The nuclei of epithelial are often ovoid and located

The slides demonstrate simple cuboidal epithelium. These cells occur in

Thyroid papillary carcinoma, columnar cell variant

The acini in this terminal duct lobular unit are lined by a few

There are several subtypes of squamous cell

With the widespread adoption of screening mammography in the past several decades, columnar cell lesions

Squamous cell cancer is a specific type of skin cancer. It can occur at

Columnar cell change with atypia is characterized by terminal duct lobular units

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Columnar cell change with atypia is characterized by terminal duct lobular units

Columnar cell lesions currently designate columnar cell change with atypia and columnar cell

Injectable and Topical chemo and immuno therapies

Electrodesiccation and Curettage

Radiation Therapy

Laser destruction

Promotion of necrosis or calcification

Radiofrequency ablation

Chemotherapy

Notes on Therapies / Treatments
<table>
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<th>Tissue type</th>
<th>Notes / Description / Size</th>
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<th>Pathological 3</th>
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<th>Other Information / Notes on Disease</th>
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<td>Bladder</td>
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The bladder is a hollow, balloon-like organ located behind the pelvic bone and hidden within the pelvis. Cancer is a disease characterized by the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells (called a tumor). Bladder cancer is any type of malignant (cancerous) growth in the bladder.

Approximately 30% of urothelial carcinomas invade the detrusor muscle.
whereas a non-motile sperm cell is referred to as a spermatium. Sperm cells
reproduction known as anisogamy and oogamy, there is a marked difference
only half of the genetic material present in the original primary spermatocyte.

The term sperm refers to the male reproductive cells. In the types of sexual
zygote. The human ova grow from primitive germ

Gametes, also called oocytes is a female germ cell

This structure binds spermatozoa, and is required to initiate the acrosome

The zona pellucida (plural zonae pellucidae) is a glycoprotein membrane

reproductive cell. It is this cell that when combined with the male

formation of a female, independent of the carried sex

Germ Cells are the term used to describe the embryonic
dependent. Leydig cells, also known as interstitial cells of Leydig, are

found adjacent to the seminiferous tubules in the testicle.

and Leydig cells. These cells are located in the stroma of

development of a female, independent of the carried sex

superfluous cytoplasmic material around their nuclei.

Cellulase is a glycoprotein. These cells are involved in the breakdown of the

beadsaround the male and female pronuclei, and the formation of an

appears in multilaminar primary oocytes.

zygote formation.

Immature Gametes, also called oocytes is a female germ cell

they divides repeatedly to give rise to several smaller cells, the

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