Oral Histology Lab.Exam. Slides

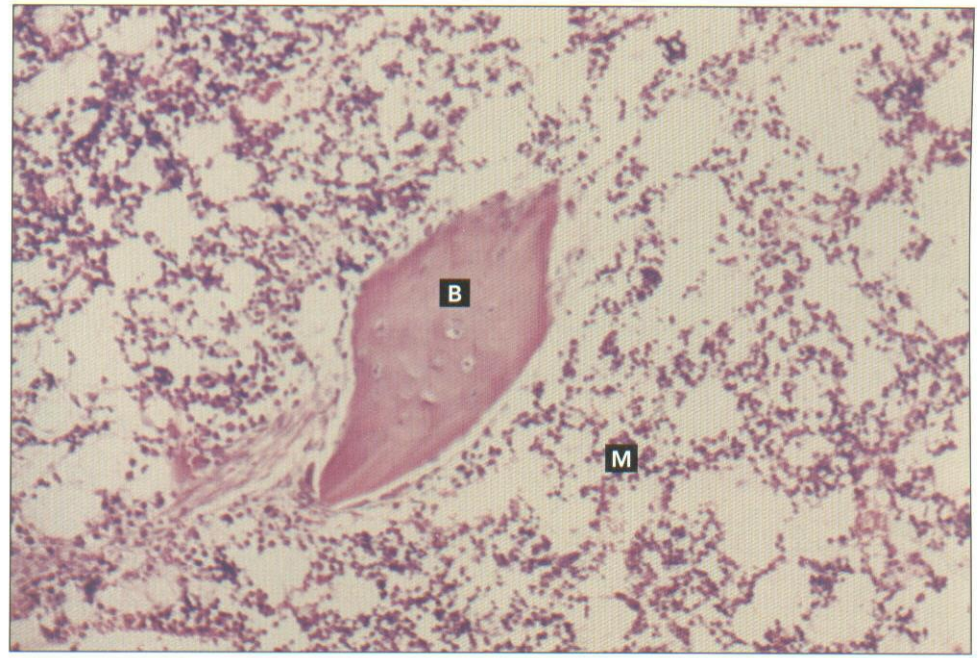


FIG 7-7

Bone marrow

Bone marrow (M) in the basilar bone of the mandible. A spicule of trabecular bone (B) is present (H and E stain; ×160).

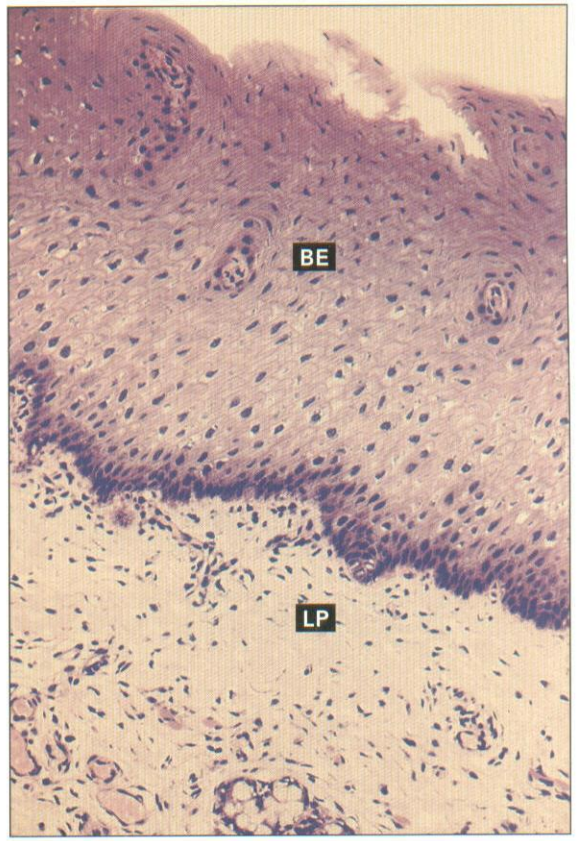


FIG 9-3

Buccal mucosa

Buccal epithelium (BE) and lamina propria (LP) comprise the buccal mucosa (H and Lee stain; ×160).

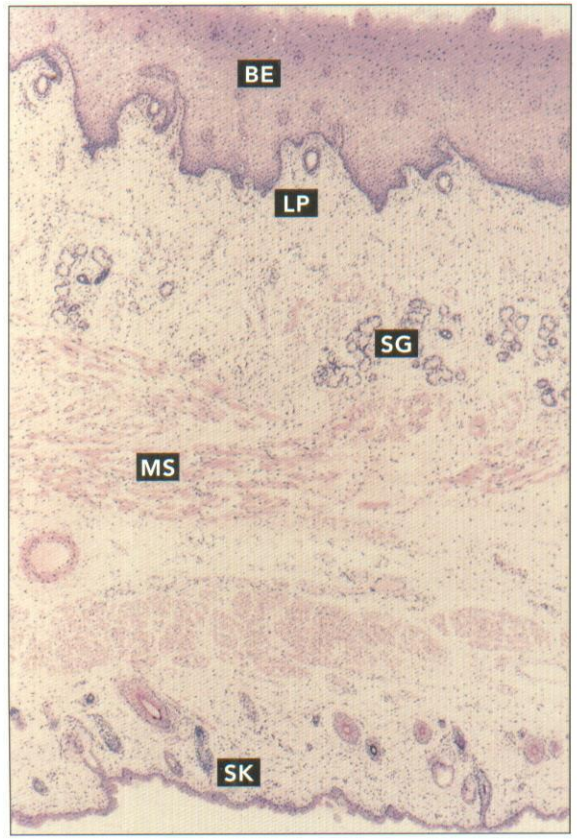


FIG 9-1

Cheek section

Full-thickness section through the cheek. Buccal epithelium (BE) and lamina propria (LP) overlie the submucosa, which contains minor salivary glands (SG). The buccinator muscle (MS) is sandwiched between the mucosa and submucosa and the skin (SK) (H and Lee stain; ×40).

FIG 10-11

Ducts of submandibular salivary gland

Higher magnification of the striated ducts (SD), intercalated duct (ID), and serous demilunes (SDL) shown in Fig 10-10 (×640).

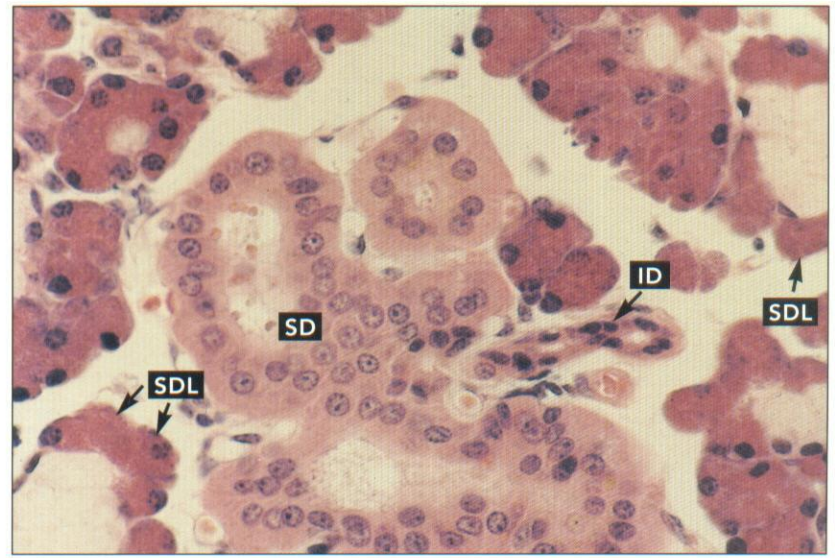


FIG 10-12

Ducts of submandibular salivary gland

Striated ducts in a thin section of the submandibular gland (H and Lee stain; ×400).

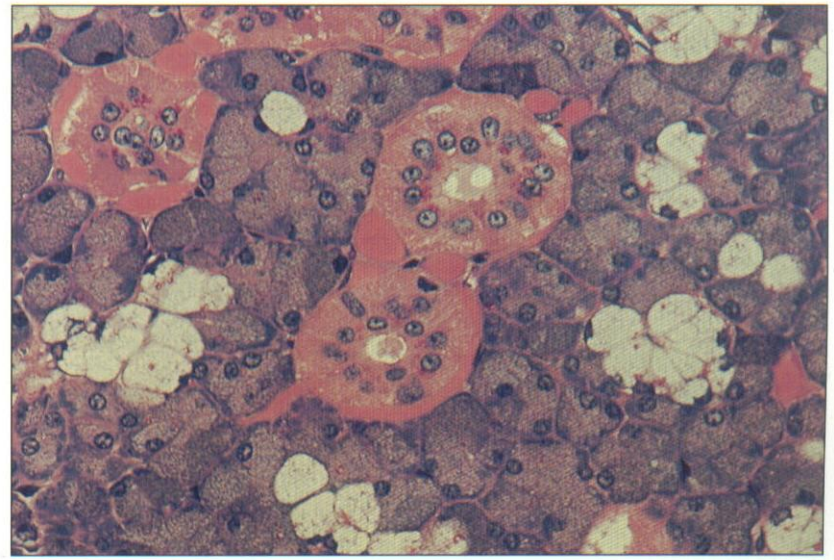


FIG 10-7

Excretory duct

Excretory duct (EXD) in connective tissue (CNT) of parotid gland. Some serous secretory units (SSU) are visible. Goblet cells (GC) are scattered among the ductal cells. Blood vessels (BV) lie close to the base of the ductal cells (H and Lee stain; ×400).

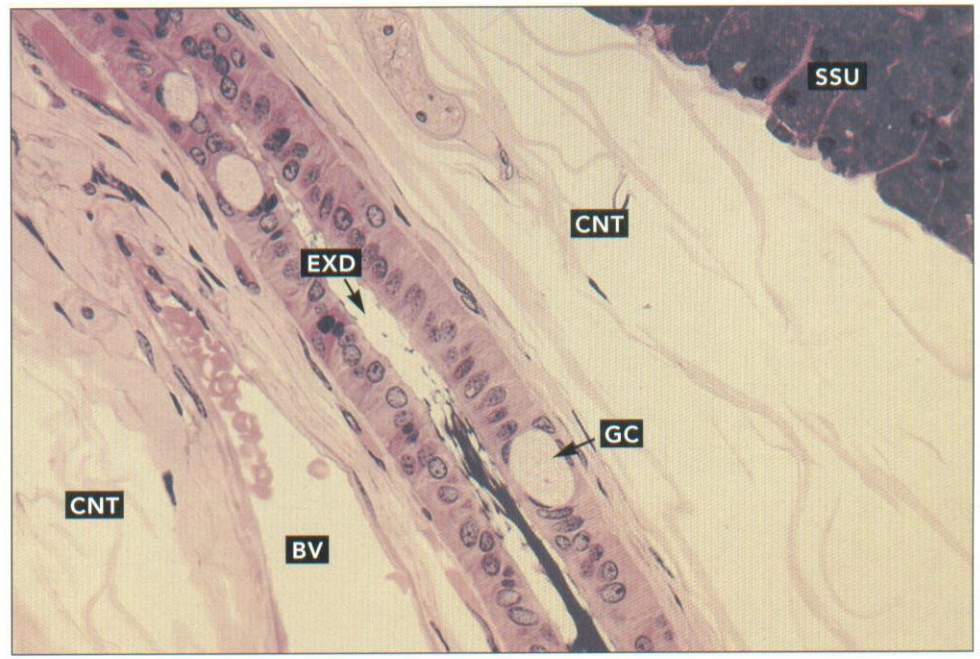


FIG 10-13

Excretory ducts

Large excretory ducts (EXD) in the connective tissue septa of the submandibular gland (H and Lee stain; ×160).

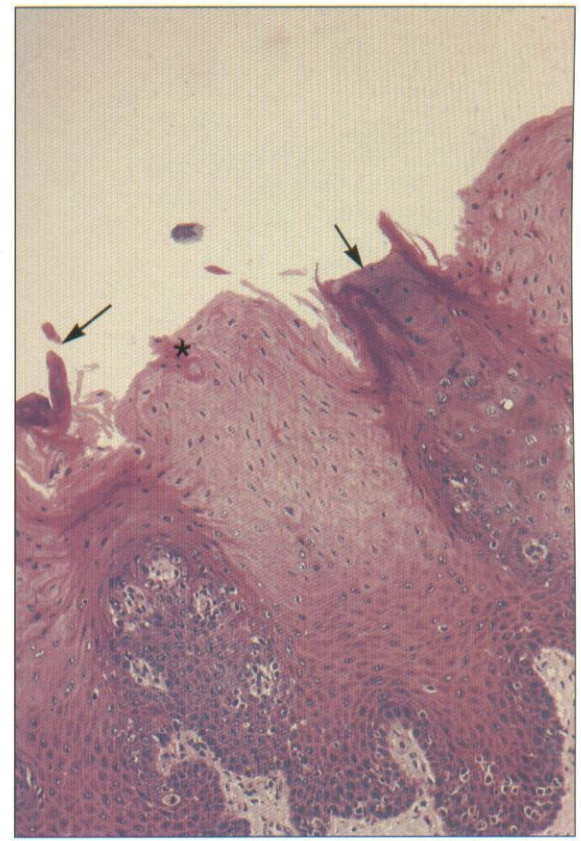


FIG 9-27

Filiform papilla

Higher magnification of a keratinized filiform papilla *(arrows)* and the nonkeratinized epithelium between the papillae (asterisk) (×160).

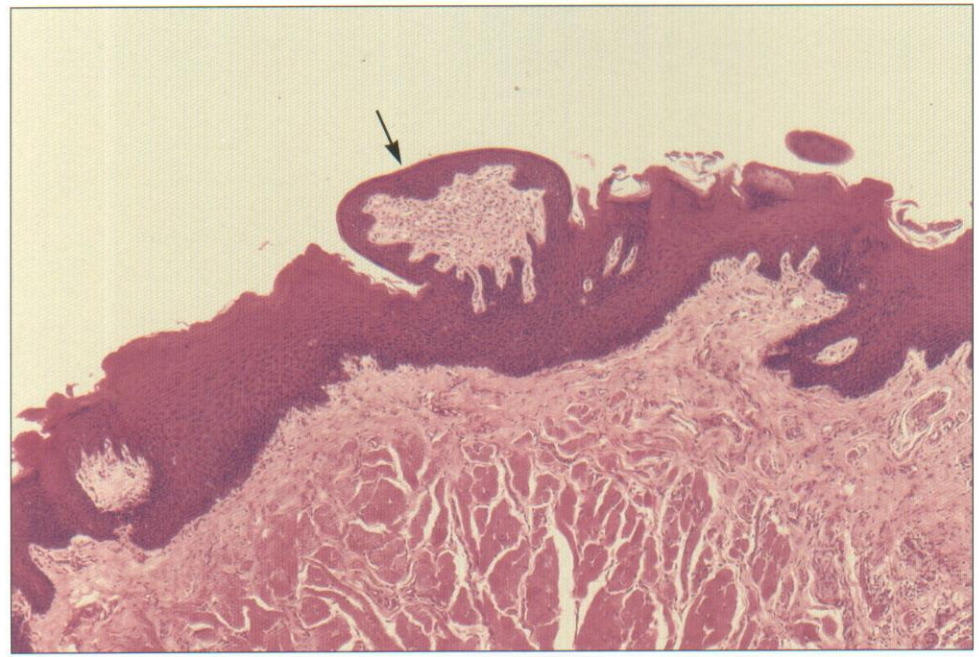


FIG 9-28

Fungiform papilla

Low-power view of a fungiform papilla *(arrow)* in the mucosa of the dorsum of the tongue (H and E stain; ×64).

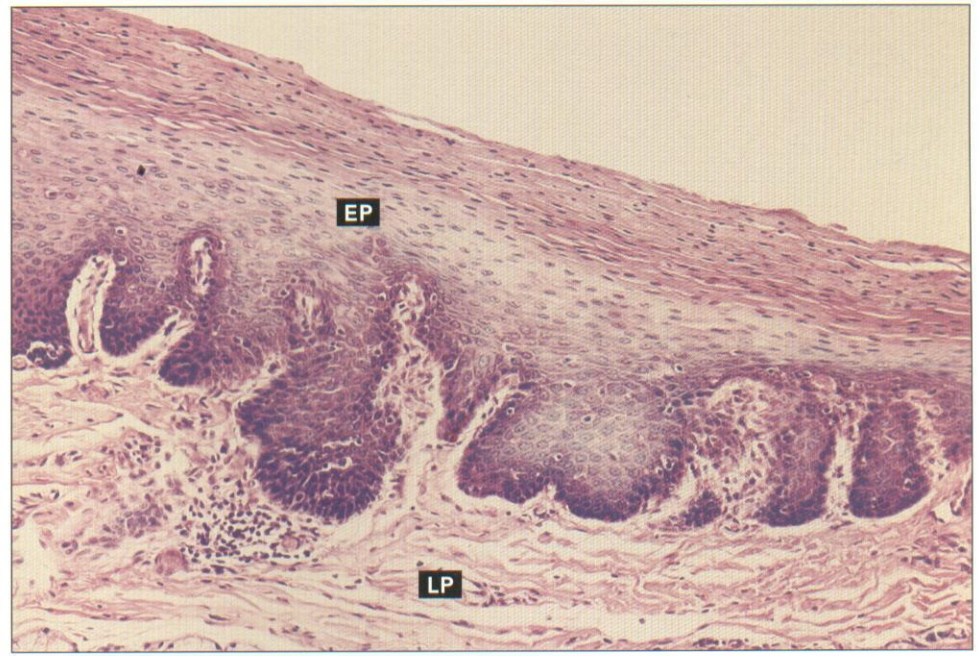


FIG 9-19

Hard palate–soft palate transition

Mucosa of the transition area from hard palate to soft palate. The epithelium (EP) is parakeratinized; the lamina propria (LP) is more loose. The connective tissue papillae from the lamina propria and rete pegs from the epithelium are broader and less numerous (H and E stain; ×160).

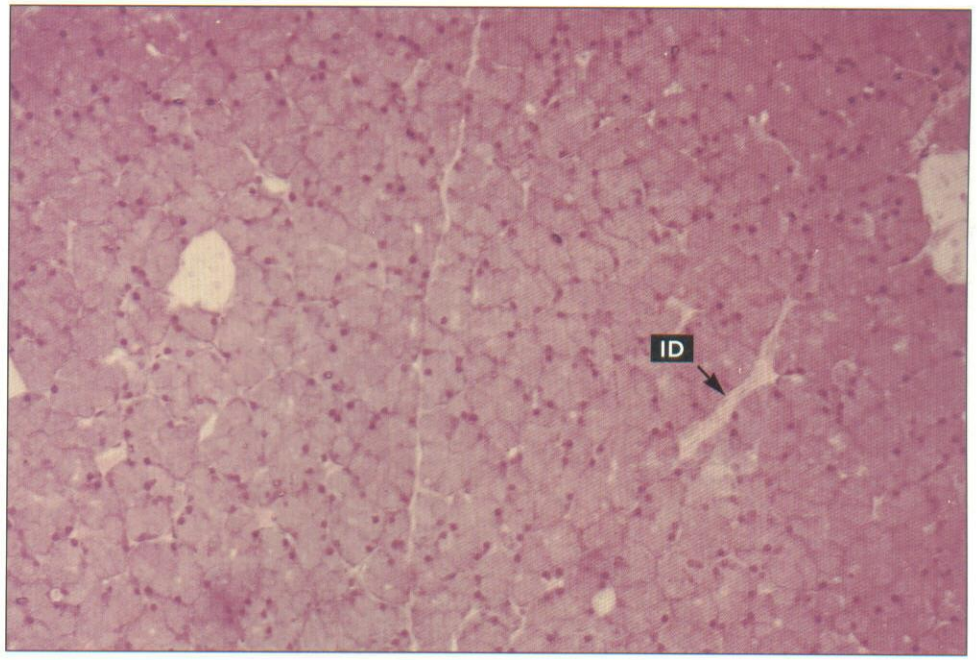


FIG 10-4

Intercalated duct

Low-power view of an intercalated duct (ID) in a paraffin-embedded specimen of parotid gland (H and E stain; ×160).

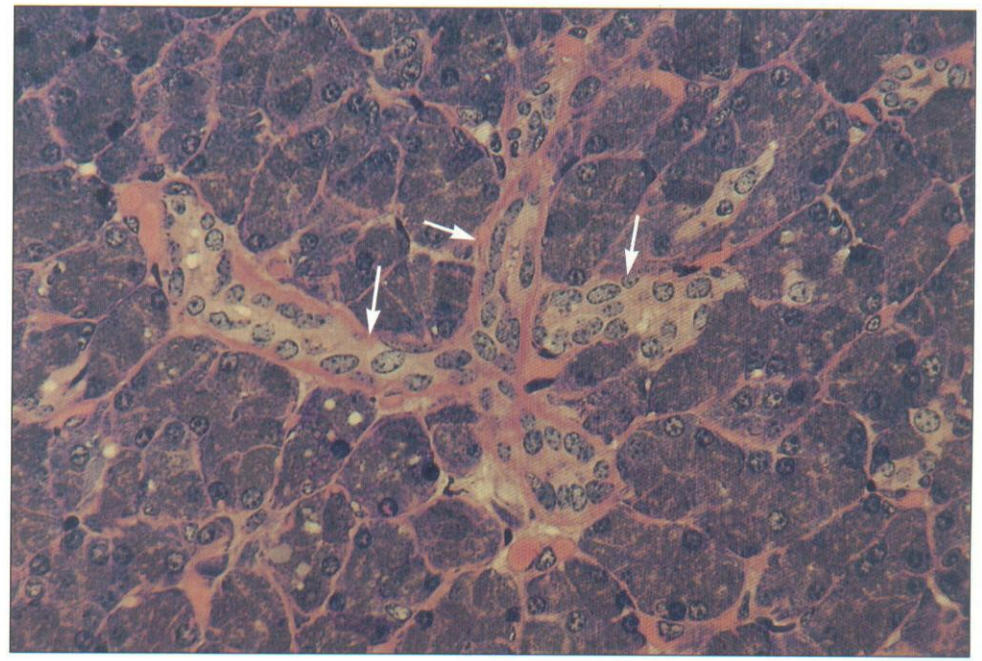


FIG 10-3

Intercalated ducts

Long, branched intercalated ducts *(arrows)* in the parotid salivary gland (H and Lee stain; ×400).

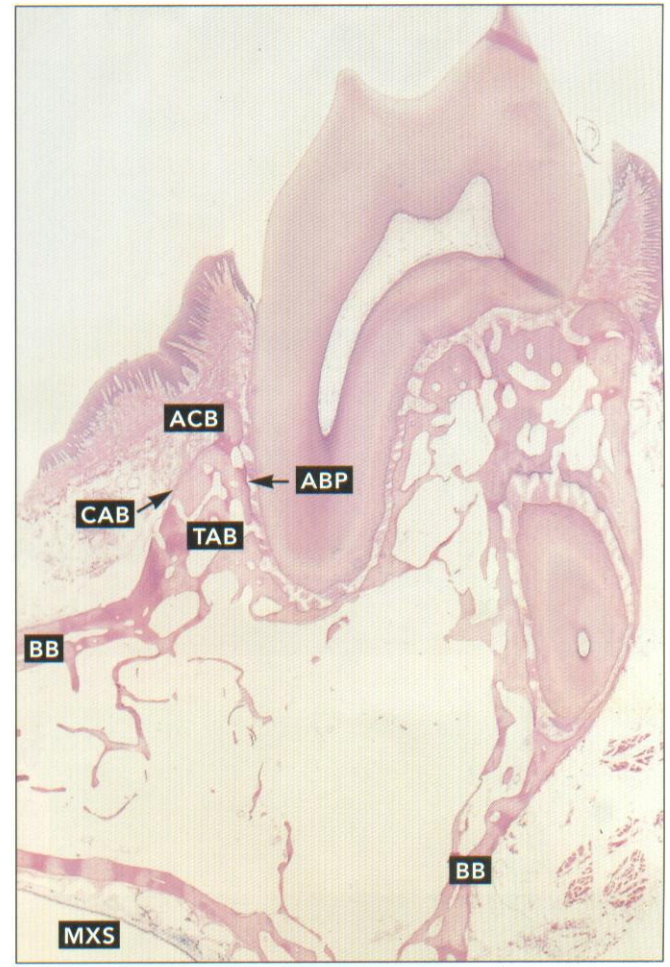


FIG 7-2

Maxillary molar

Sagittal section of a maxillary molar in situ. The cortical bone (CAB), alveolar bone proper (ABP), and trabecular alveolar bone (TAB) form the alveolar process, which ends at the margin of the alveolus as the alveolar crest (ACB). The alveolar process is continuous with the basilar bone (BB) of the maxilla. A small part of the maxillary sinus (MXS) is also visible (H and E stain; ×16).

FIG 7-6

Osteoblasts and osteocytes

Osteoblasts (OB) on the surface and osteocytes (OCT) within alveolar bone proper (H and E stain; ×400).

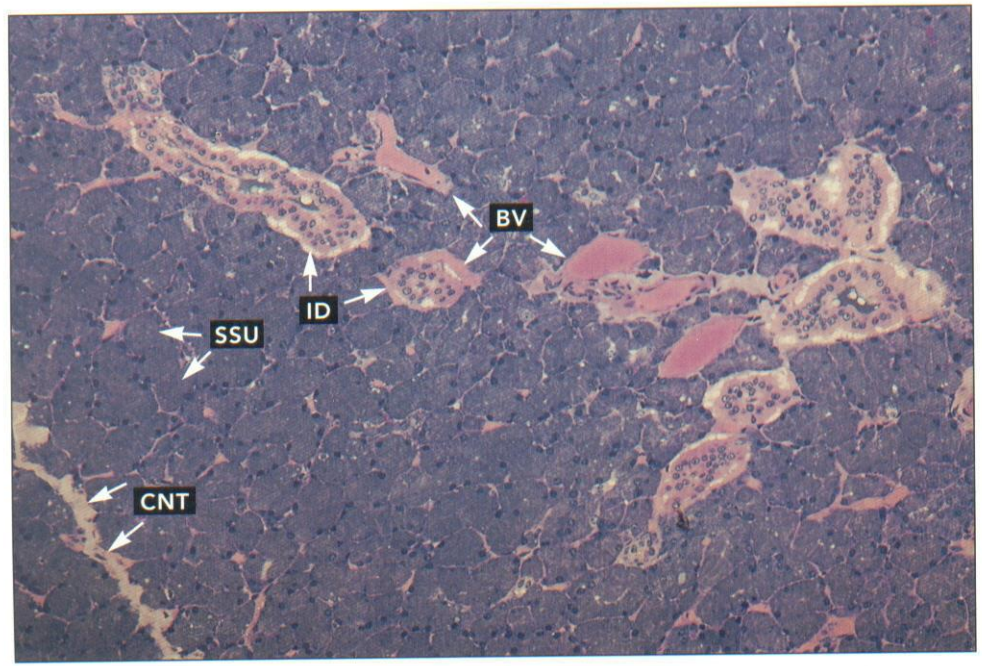


FIG 10-1

Parotid salivary gland

Thin section of parotid salivary gland. Serous secretory units (SSU) secrete into intercalated ducts (ID). Blood vessels (BV) are numerous. The gland is divided into lobes and lobules by connective tissue septa (CNT) (H and Lee stain; ×160).

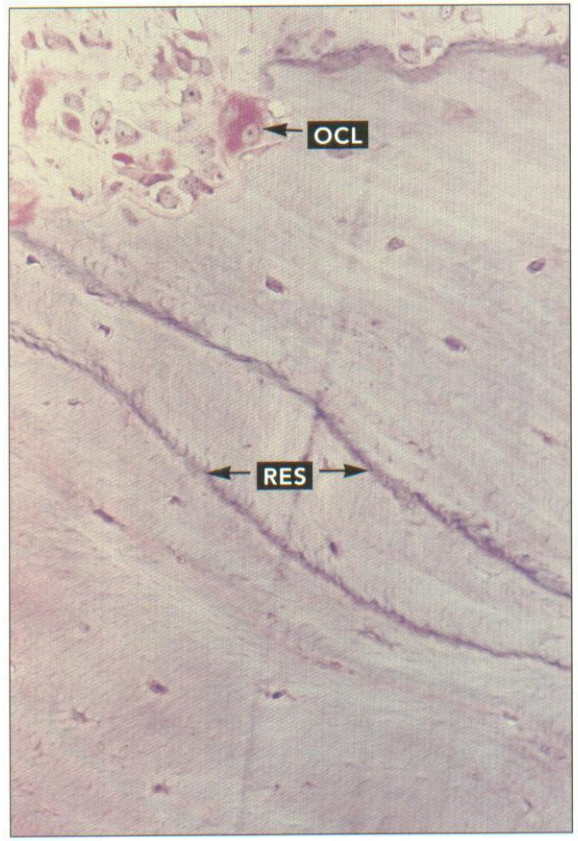


FIG 7-12

Resting lines

Resting lines (RES) in alveolar bone. An osteoclast (OCL) is visible on the periodontal surface of the bone (H and Lee stain; ×400).

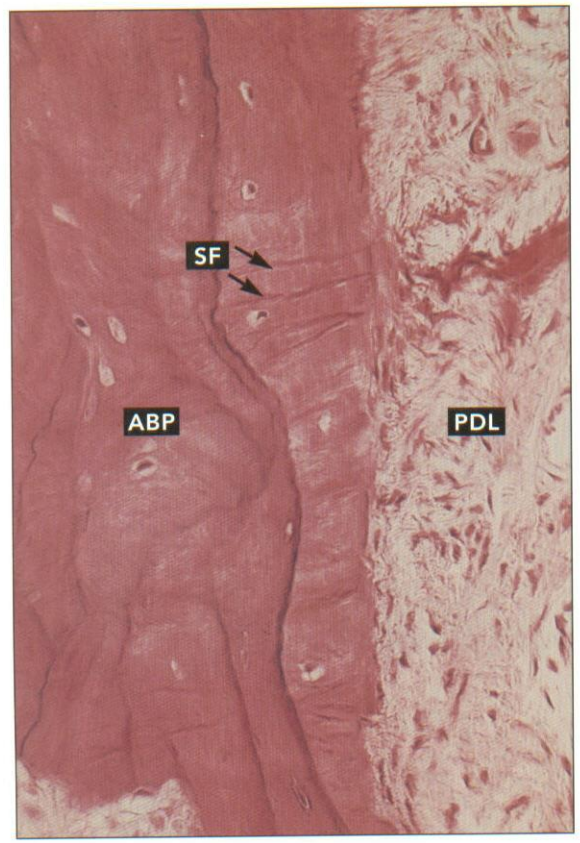


FIG 7-8

Sharpey's fibers

Sharpey's fibers (SF) from the periodontal ligament (PDL) in alveolar bone proper (ABP) (H and E stain; ×400).

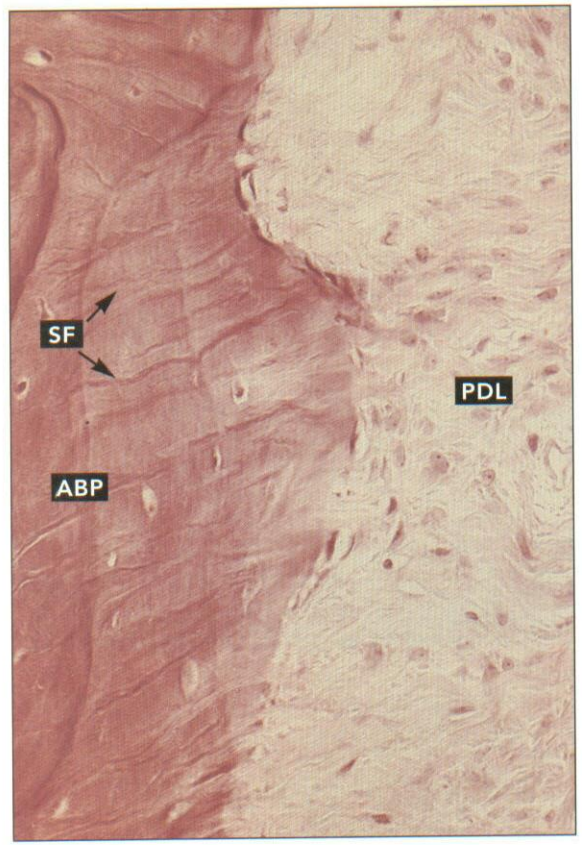


FIG 7-9

Sharpey's fibers

Higher magnification of Fig 7-8 (×400).

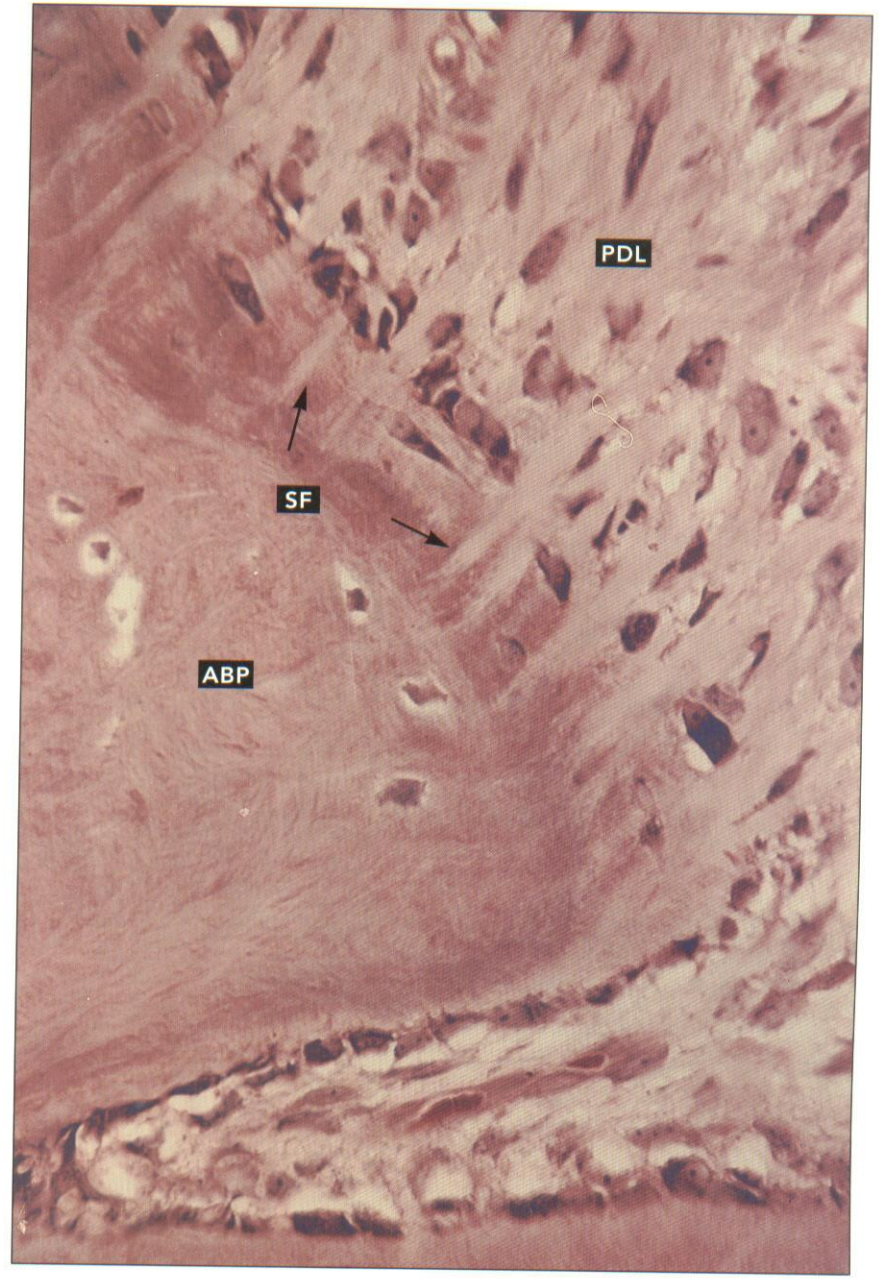


FIG 7-10

Sharpey's fibers

Thin section of Sharpey's fibers (SF) from the periodontal ligament (PDL) in alveolar bone proper (ABP) (H and Lee stain; ×400).

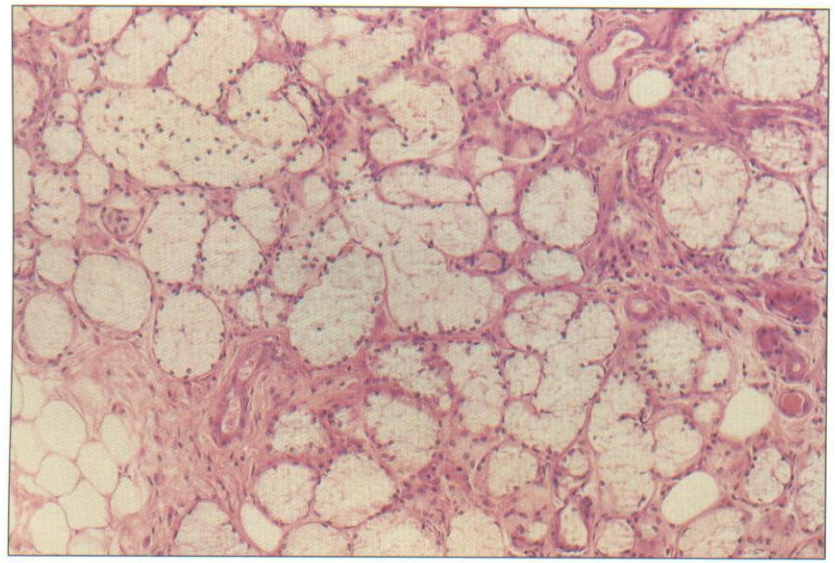


FIG 10-15

Sublingual salivary gland

Paraffin-embedded section of the sublingual salivary gland. The duct system is very much reduced, and most of the secretory units are mucous-secreting (H and E stain; ×160).

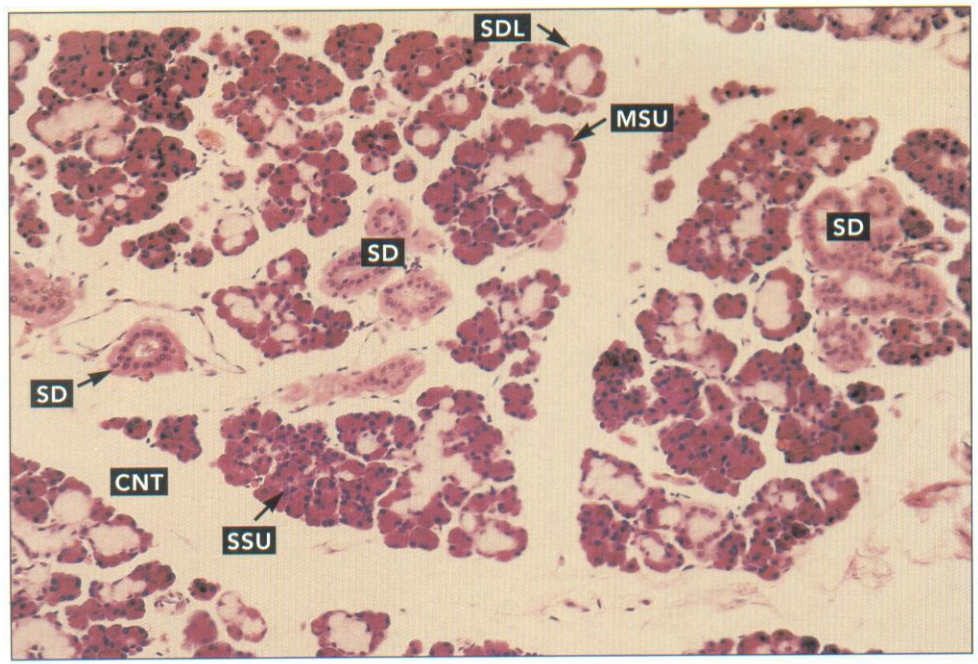


FIG 10-9

Submandibular salivary gland

Paraffin-embedded section of the submandibular salivary gland. Lightly staining mucous secretory units (MSU) and dark staining serous secretory units (SSU) are present. The ends of mucous-secreting units are frequently capped by a serous demilune (SDL), which consists of several serous secreting cells. Striated ducts (SD) are numerous. Connective tissue (CNT) divides the gland into lobes (H and E stain; ×160).

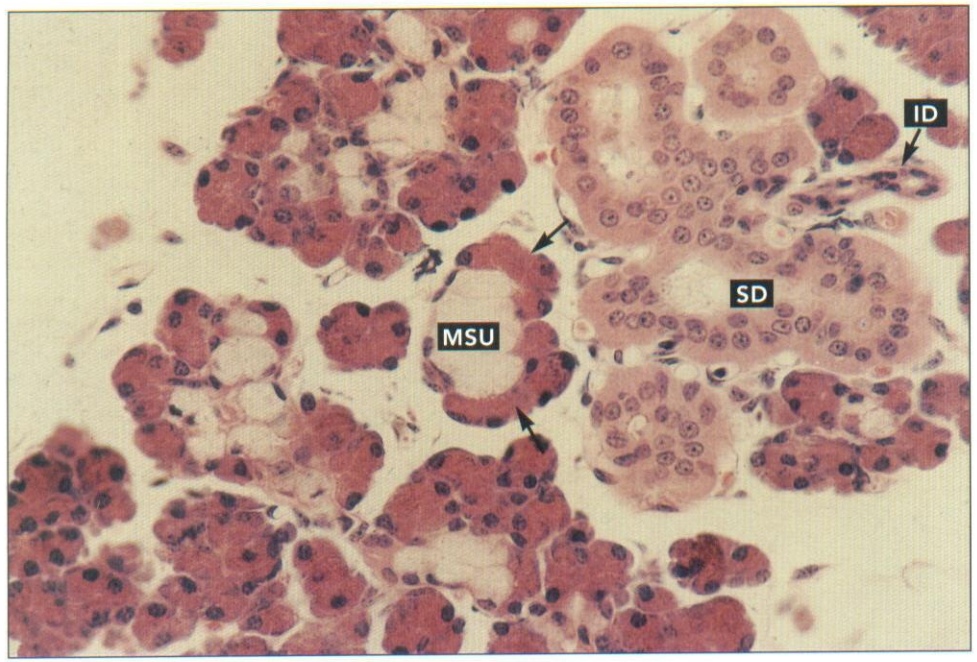


FIG 10-10

Submandibular salivary gland

Higher magnification of the submandibular salivary gland shown in Fig 10-9. A mucous secreting unit (MSU) with serous demilunes *(arrows)* is located next to a large striated duct (SD) system. An intercalated duct (ID) can be seen joining the striated ducts (×400).

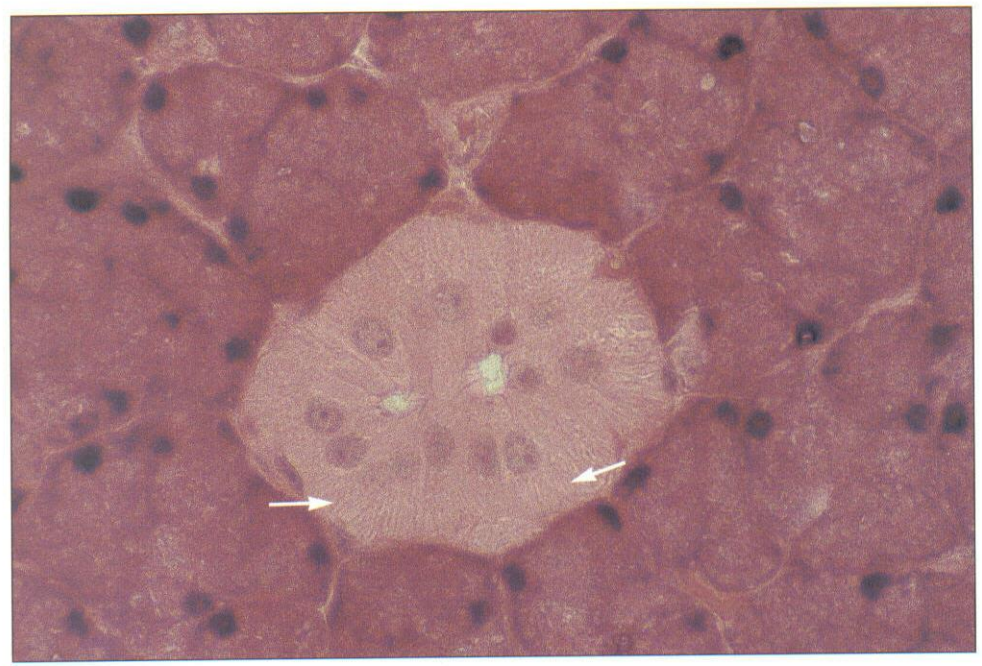


FIG 10-6

Striated duct

Striated duct in a paraffin-embedded section of parotid gland. Note prominent striations *(arrows)* in the basal region of the duct cells, which give rise to the name (H and E stain; ×640).

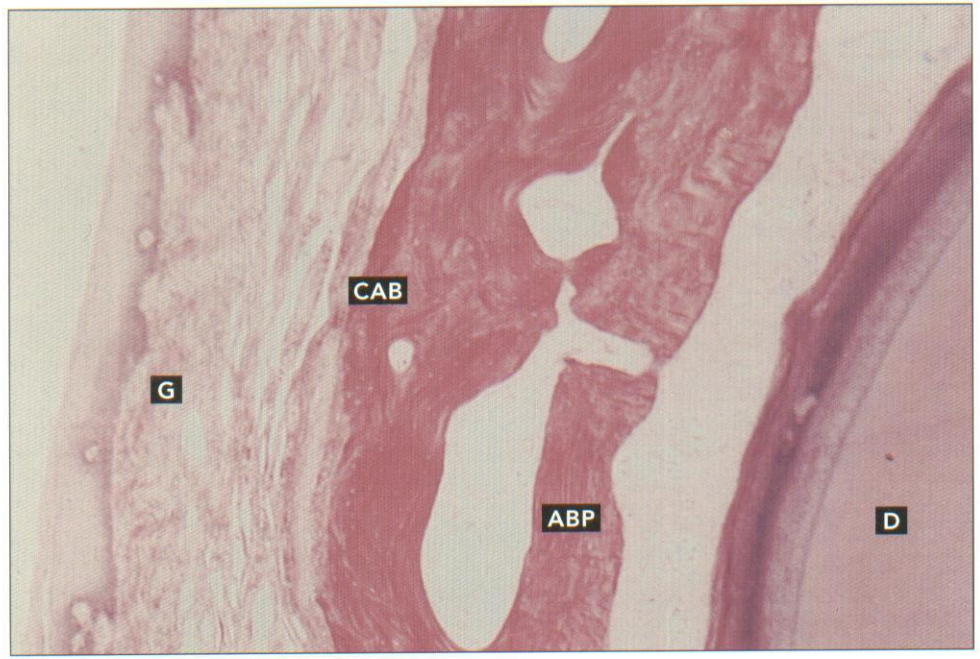
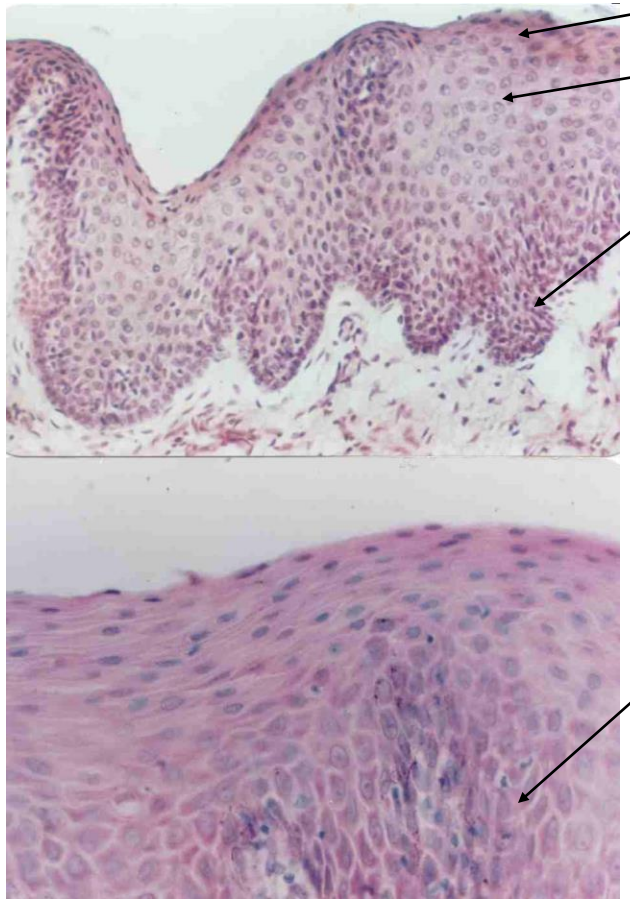


FIG 7-4

Tooth root

Transverse section through the root of a tooth in situ. Alveolar bone proper (ABP) lines the alveolus. Cortical alveolar bone (CAB) underlies the gingiva (G). The dentin of the tooth root (D) is to the right (H and E stain; ×64).

Non-Keratinization in oral epithelium in human gingiva..



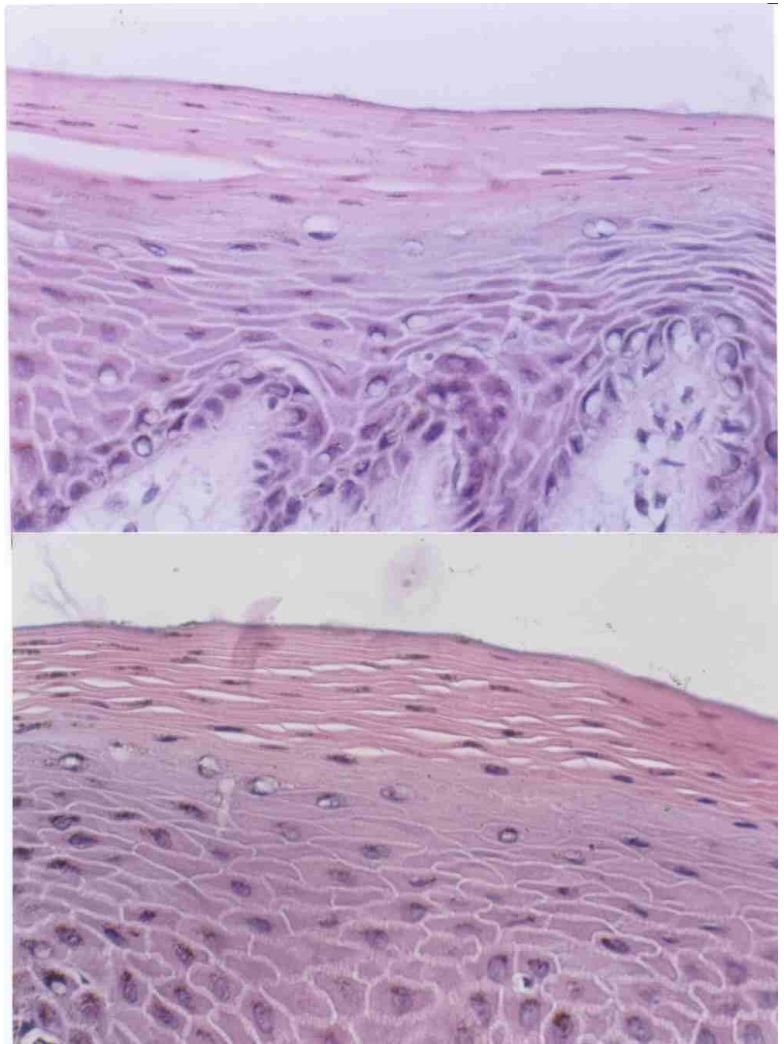
Superficial layer

Intermediate layer

Basal layer

Prickle cell layer

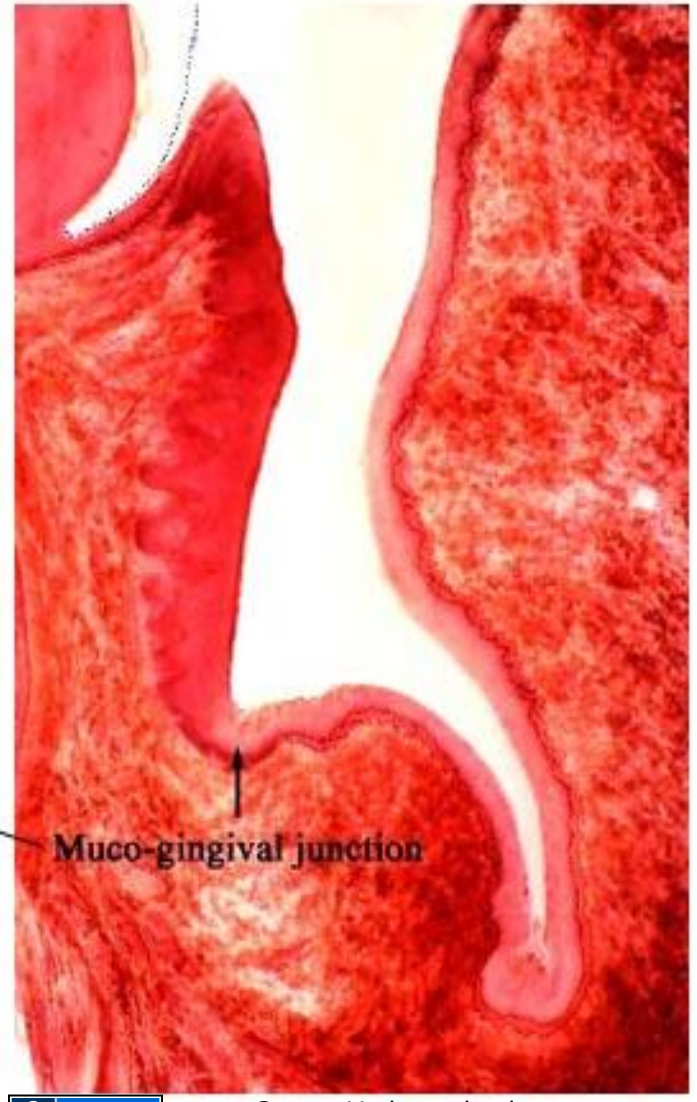
Parakeratinization of oral epithelium..



Orofacial Histology and Embryology, Moss-Salentijn, L., et al., F.A. Davis Co.

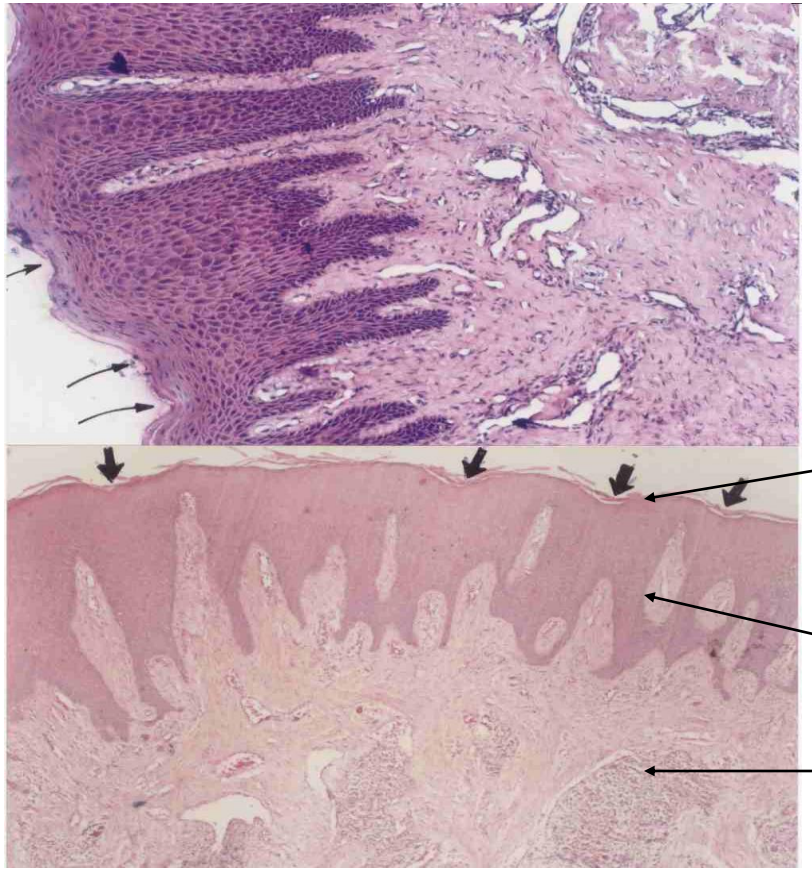
Muco-gingival Junction

PD-INEL Source Undetermined



PD-INEL Source Undetermined

STIPPLING ON THE EPITHELIUM..



Sites of stippling

Surface epithelium(keratinized layer)

Lamina propria

3- histology of maxillary sinus:-

*walls of sinus are lined by thin mucos membrane (epith. & C.T) similar to respiratory type but **thinner** , continuous with that lining the nasal cavity.*

- its composed of psedo-stratified columner ciliated epithelium, C.T layers which are separated from bone by peri-osteal layer. Thus its form ***muco-peri-ostium.***