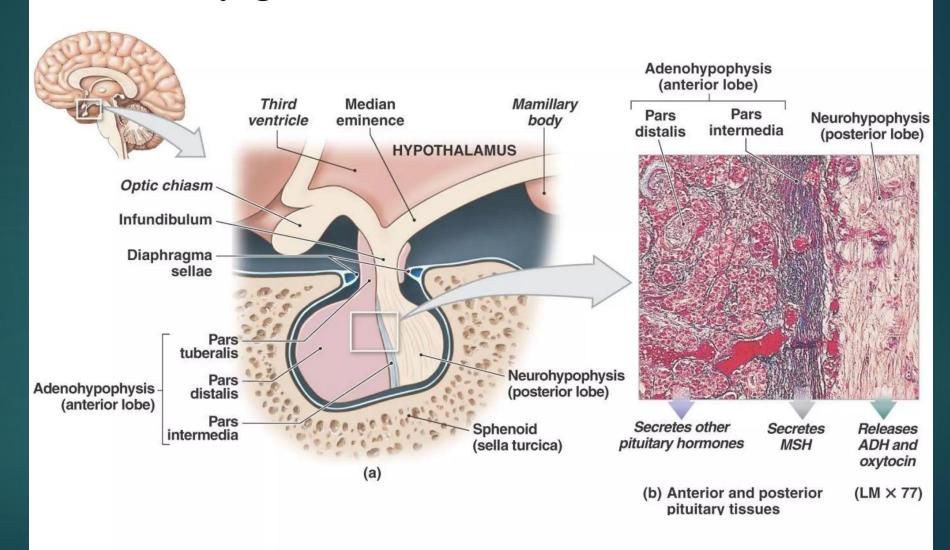
Al-mustaqbal university collage College of Dentistry Second stage 2Lap:



MSC: Ali Talib Ahmed Al aaraji



Pituitory gland...



1. Hypophysis (Pituitary Gland)

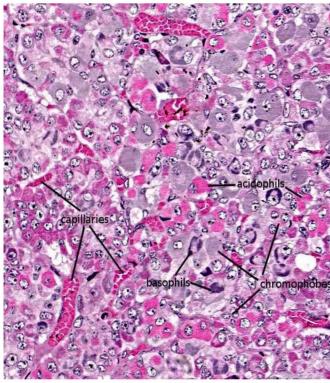
• The hypophysis consists of **glandular(Adenohypophysis)** & nervous portions(Neurohypophysis)

At low power, identify:

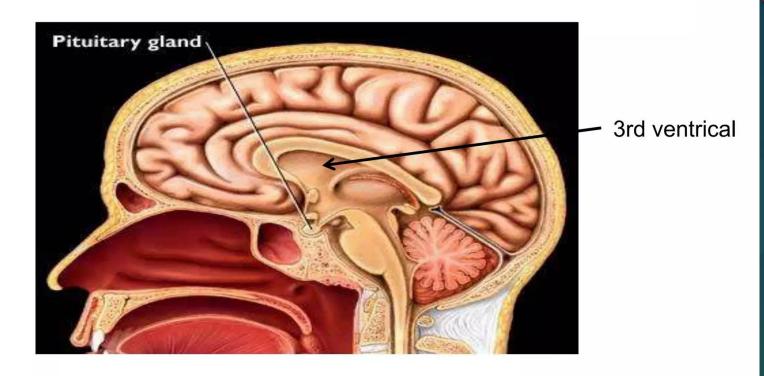
- Adenohypophysis:
- > Pars anterior (pars distalis; anterior pituitary).
- ➤ Pars intermedia(remnant of rathke pouch rudimentary in human beings).
- > Pars tuberalis
- Neurohypophysis:
- Pars nervosa (posterior pituitary) consist of median eminence and infundibulum.

Anterior Pituitary (Pars Distalis /Pars Anterior)

- Cells can be divided into two classes on the basis of their staining characteristics:
- Chromophils ("color-loving"), and chromophobes ("color-fearing").
- Chromophils are further classified as acidophils and basophils.
- Each cell type produces only one type of hormone.
- parenchyma consists of secretory epithelial cells arranged in anastomosing cords and clusters.
- Abundant sinusoidal capillaries with fenestration



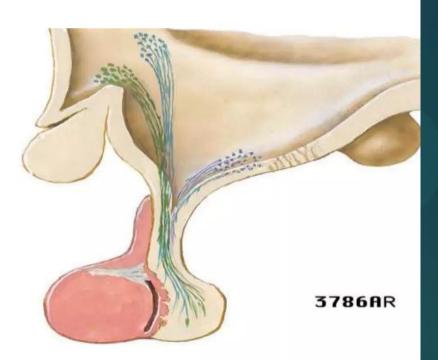
Pituitary Gland / Hypophysis Cerebri



- Master gland of endocrine system
- But under control of the hypothalamus
- Suspended from floor of 3rd ventricle

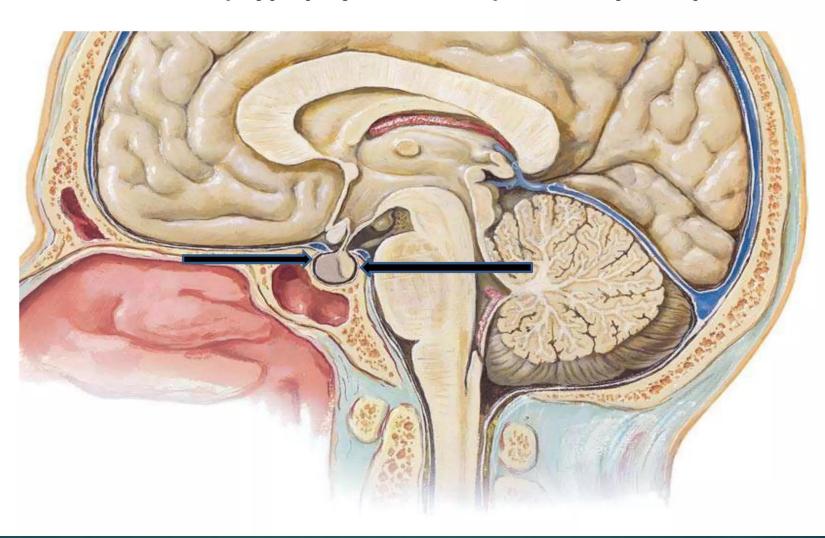
Pituitary Gland / Hypophysis Cerebri

- Size of small pea
- Reddish grey ovoid body
- Measurements:
 - Transverse 12 mm
 - Antero-posterior 8 mm
 - Weight- 500 mg



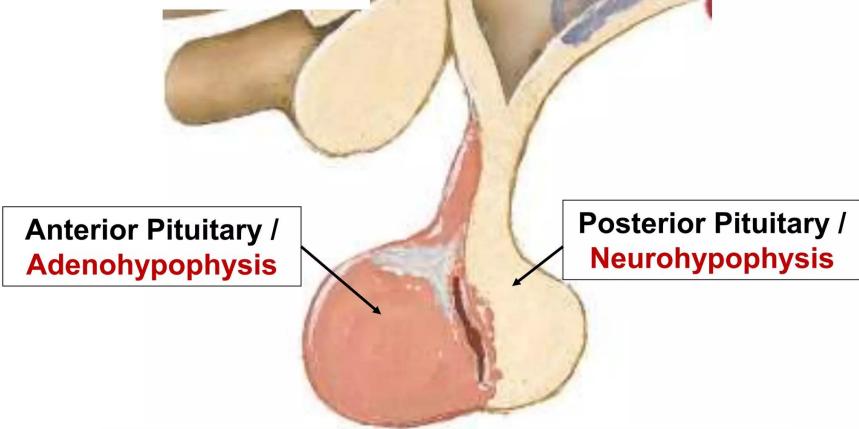
Position

Sella Turcica (Hypophyseal Fossa) Of Body Of Sphenoid



Subdivisions of Pituitary Gland

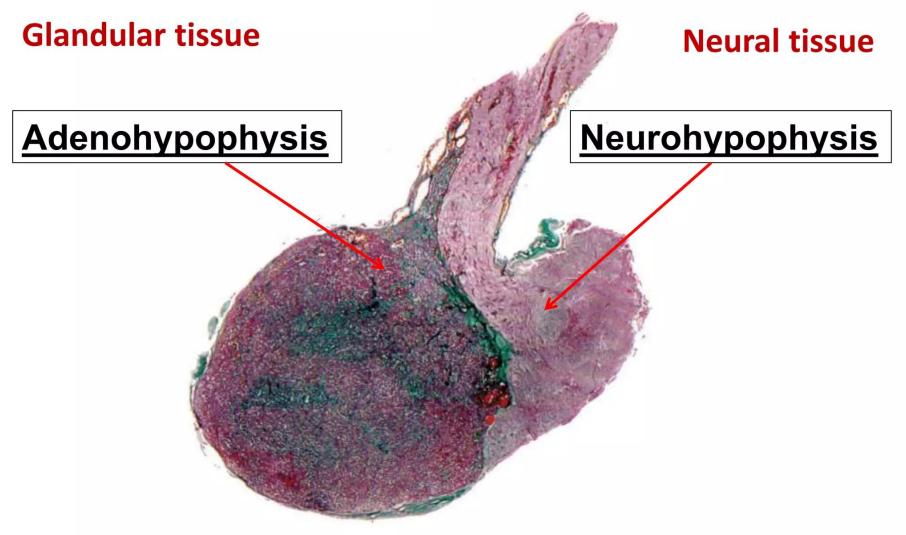




Differ from each other:

Embryologically, Morphologically & Functionally

Microscopic Features



Entire gland is covered by a connective tissue capsule

- Capsule adherent to dura
- No CSF around gland

