

Melbourne Veterinary School

Microscopic Anatomy Connective Tissue

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VETS30015 / VETS90121



Intended Learning outcomes

At the end of the lecture, you should be able to:

- Explain how the basic tissue types combine to form body systems
- Explain the basic structure of connective tissues
- Identify the cells and extracellular material found in connective tissues





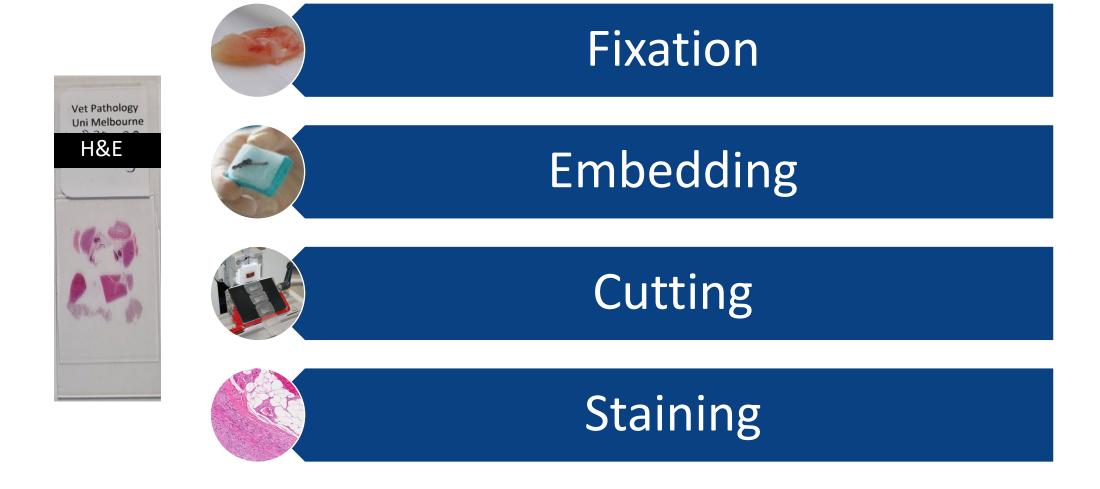
- Histology is the study of the structure of tissues at microscopic level
- The arrangement of cells within the tissue
- Structural levels of organization in the body

Why is it important to study histology?

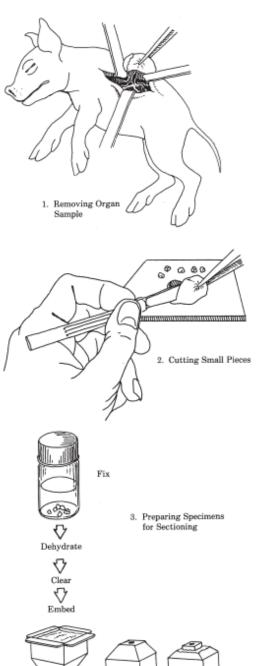
- To understand the function of the organ, it is important to know how cells are arranged in the organ
- It is the basis of understanding the pathology



How histological slides are prepared?



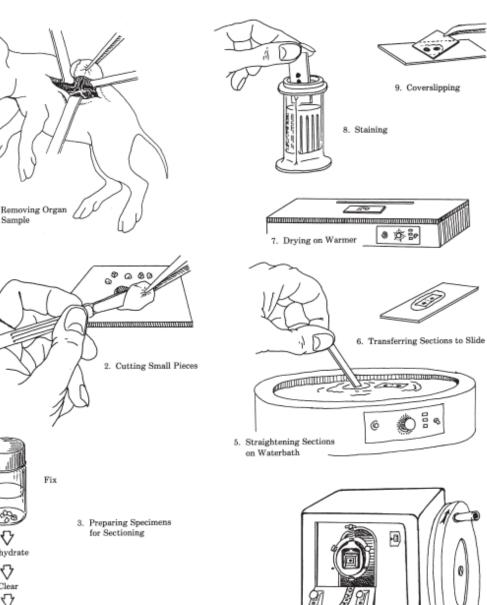




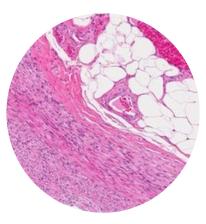
Mold with Specimen Paraffin Block in Melted Paraffin Removed from

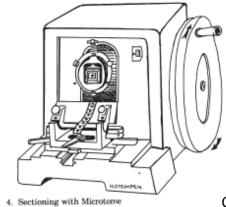
Trimmed

Removed from Mold Block





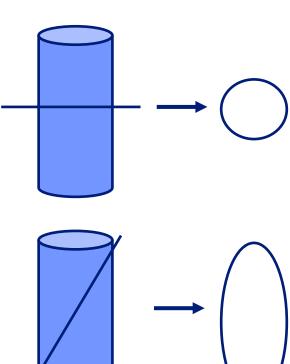






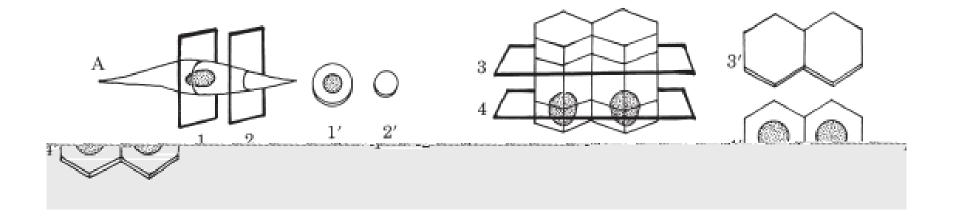
Things to consider while examining slides

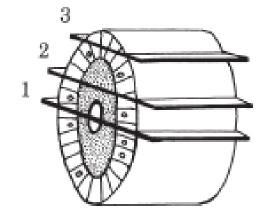
- Two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional structure
- When a tubular structure is cut in different planes the appearance will vary
- Various artifacts
 - Post-mortem change
 - Variation in staining
 - Folds in section
 - Air bubbles in mounting medium
 - Shrinking of tissue

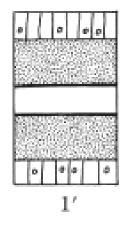


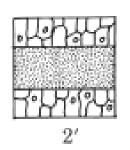


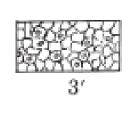
Interpreting sections







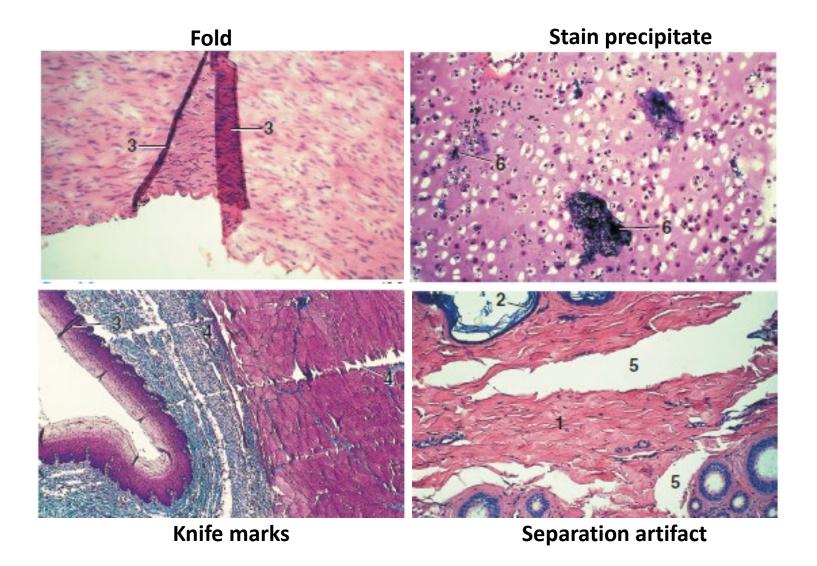




Harrist Prize



Artifacts



8



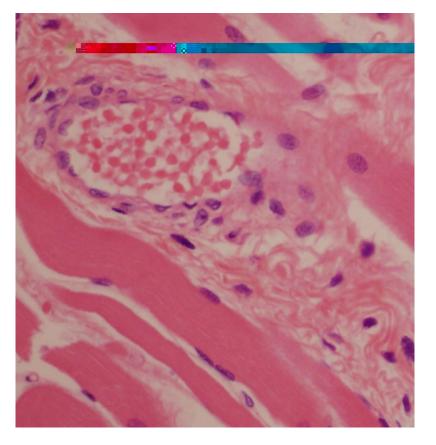
Terminology

Staining Characteristics

- Eosinophilic pink cytoplasm
- Basophilic blue DNA and RNA

Naming of cells

- Cells with 'blast' at the end e.g., Fibroblast
- Cells with 'cyte' at the end e.g., Fibrocyte



Tongue, Dog



Types of tissue

Tissue

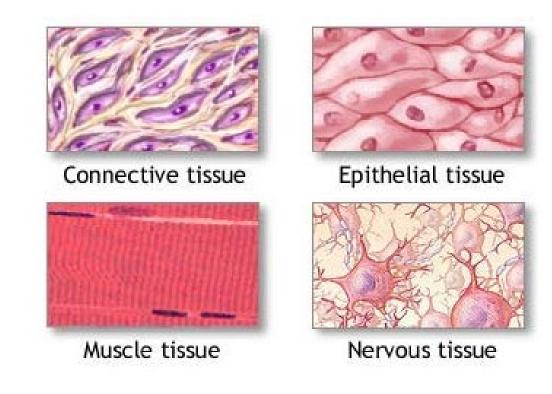
Organs

Connective tissue

Epithelial tissue

Muscular tissue

Nervous tissue



https://medlineplus.gov/ency/imagepages/8682.htm



- Introduction to histology
- How to process tissues for histological examination
- Artifacts
- Terminology
- Types of tissue





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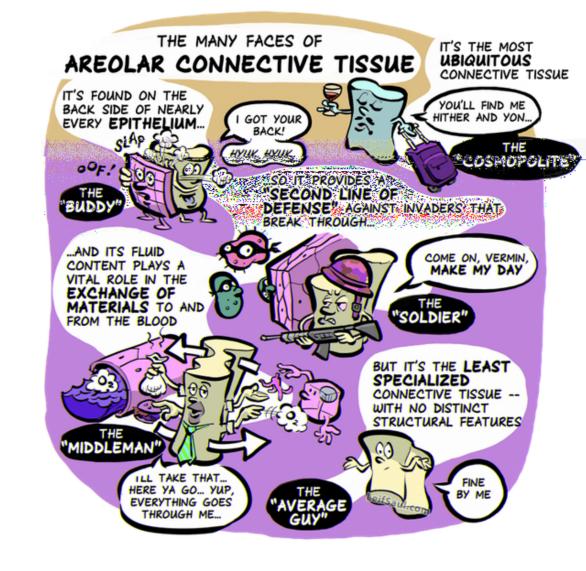
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Connective Tissue (CT)

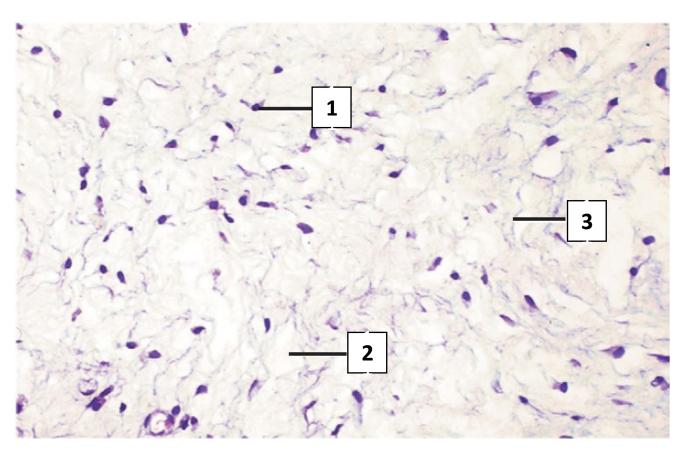
Function of Connective Tissue:

- Support
- Transportation
- Energy source
- Storage
- Inflammation and tissue repair





Composition of connective tissue



Umbilical cord, Cow

Cells (1)

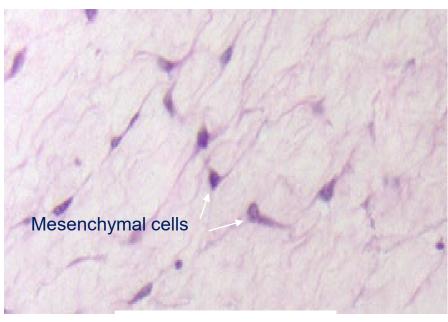
Extracellular material (2,3)

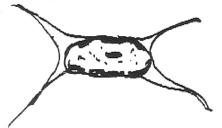
Amorphous (2)— no shape

• Fibrous (3)



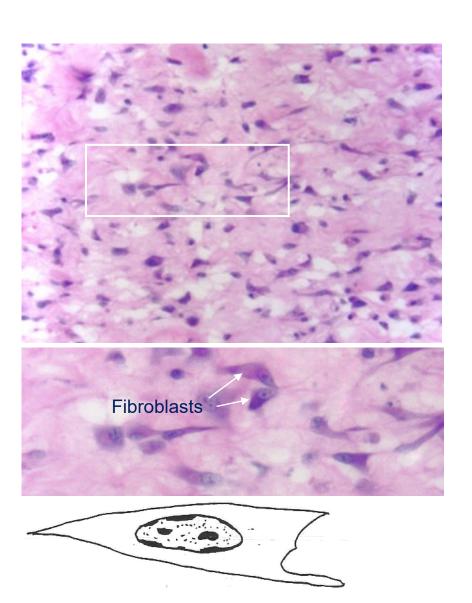
- Mesenchymal cell
- Fibroblast
- Fibrocyte
- Adipocyte
- Macrophage
- Mast cell
- Plasma cell
- Melanocyte





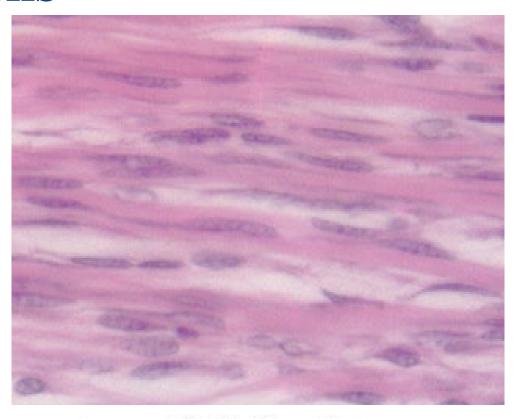


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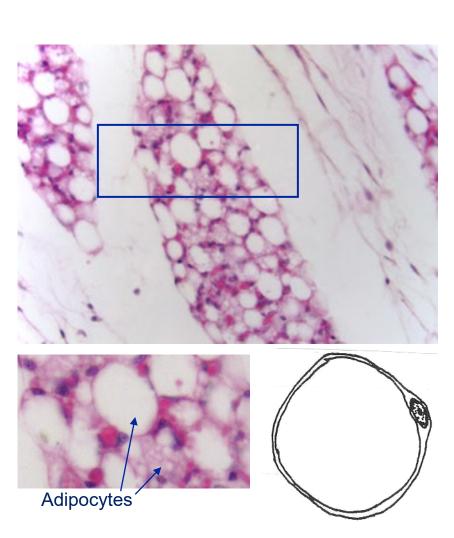
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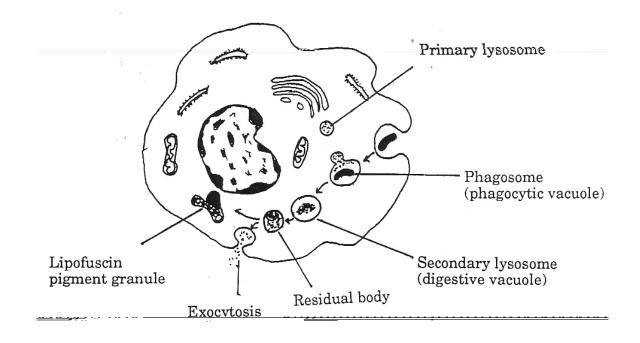


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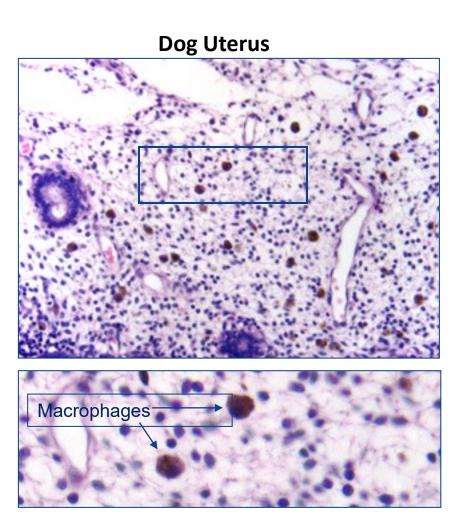


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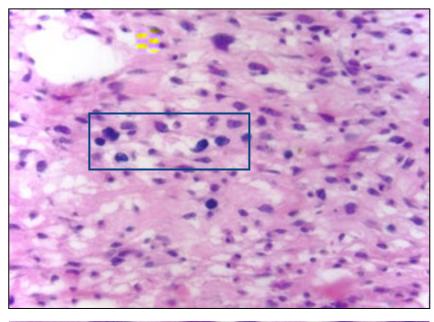
THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE COnnective tissue cells

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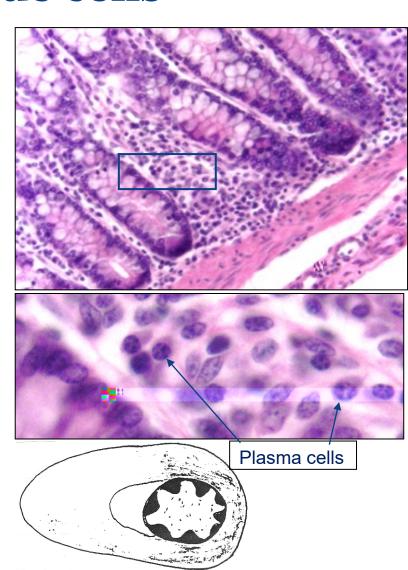
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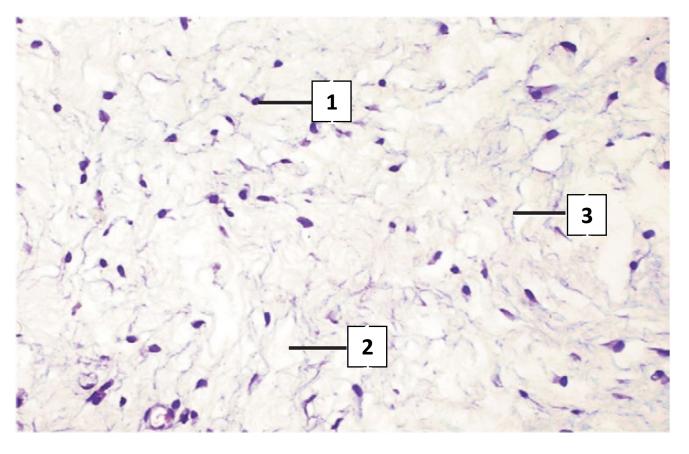


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Composition of connective tissue



Umbilical cord, Cow

Cells (1)

Extracellular material (2,3)

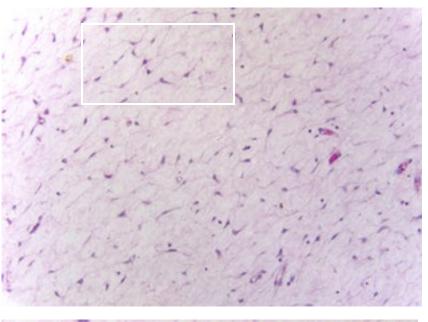
- Amorphous (2)— no shape
 - ✓ Fluid
 - ✓ Jelly
 - ✓ Solid
- Fibrous (3)

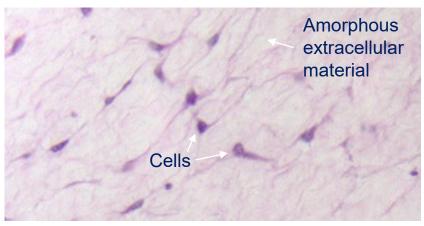


Connective tissue – Jelly like ECM

Extracellular material

- Amorphous
 - ✓ Fluid
 - ✓ Jelly
 - ✓ Solid
- Fibrous



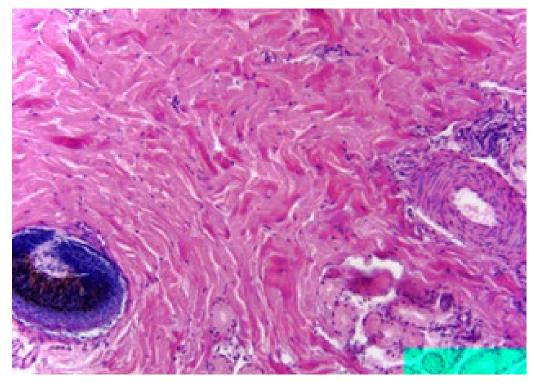




Connective Tissue - Fibrous ECM

Extracellular material

- Amorphous
- Fibrous
 - ✓ Collagen fibers
 - ✓ Reticular fibers
 - ✓ Elastic fibers



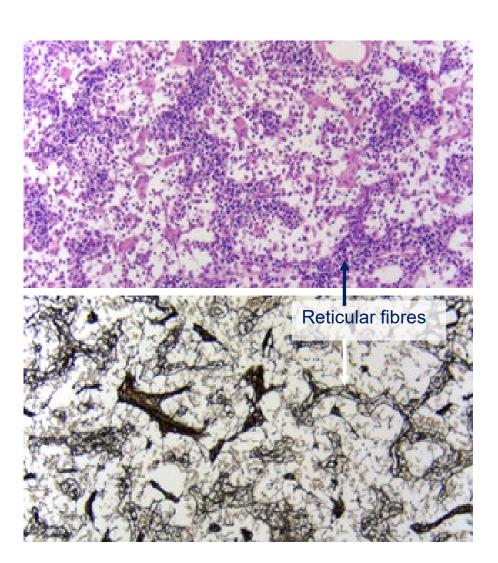
Skin, Horse



Connective Tissue - Fibrous ECM

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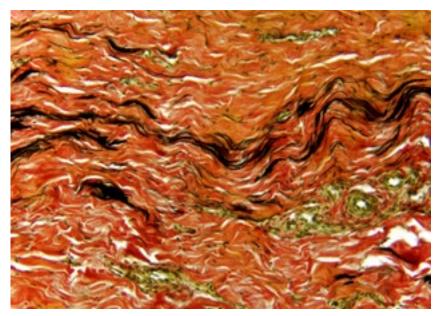


Connective Tissue - Fibrous ECM

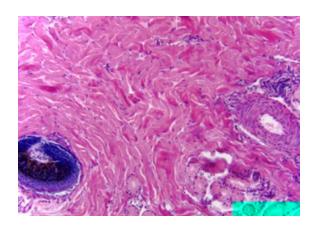
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Verhoeff-van Gieson's stain

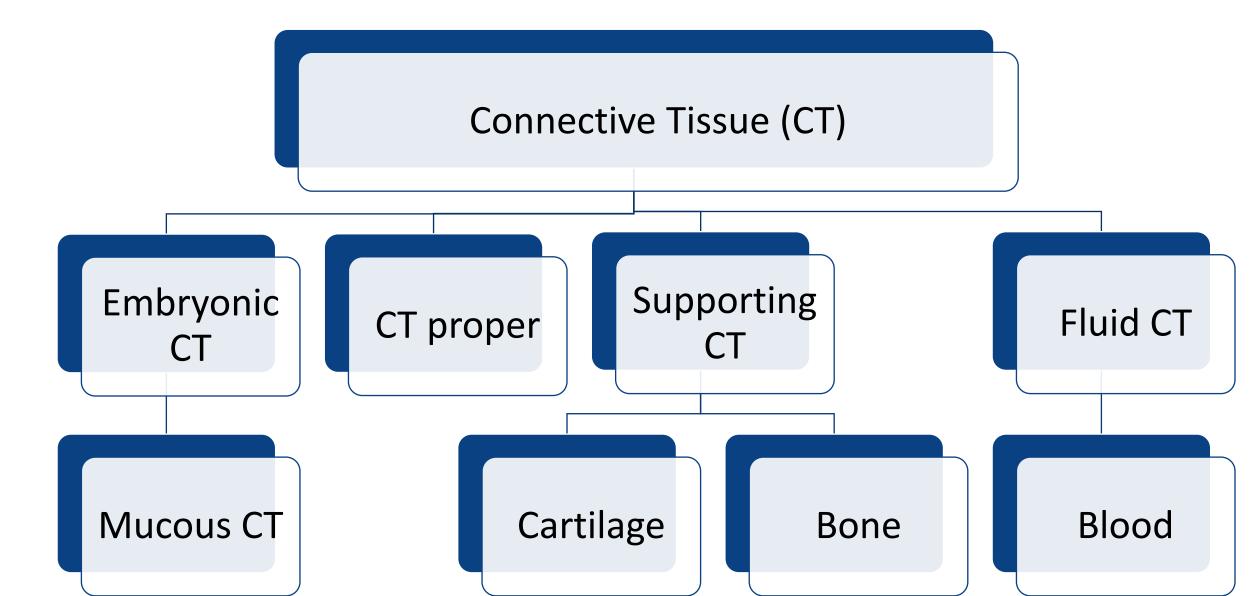


Skin, Horse



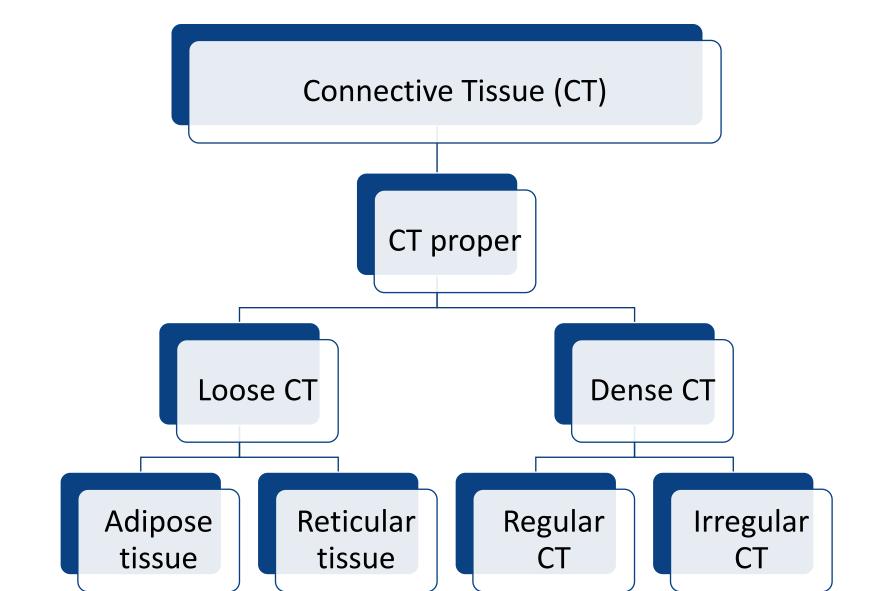


Connective Tissue - classification





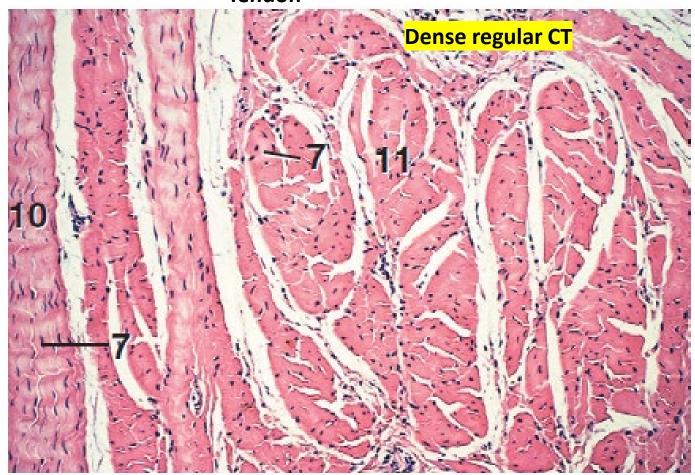
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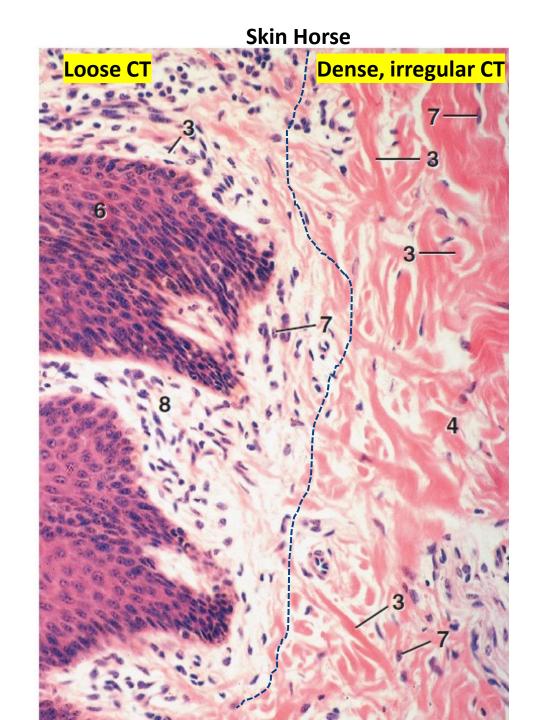


Classification - CT

Tendon



- 7 nucleus
- 3 collagen fiber





Thank you!

