

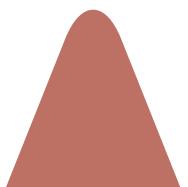


[Endocrinology Block | Histology]

Color index:

- -Main text
- -important
- -female slides
- -male slides
- -Dr.note
- -Extra

Editing File



Objectives:

Describe the microscopic structure of the different parts of the pituitary gland in correlation with their functions.

Describe the hypophyseal portal circulation; component and significance.



This lecture was presented by: **Dr. Aly Mohammed Prof. Raeesa Abdultawab**

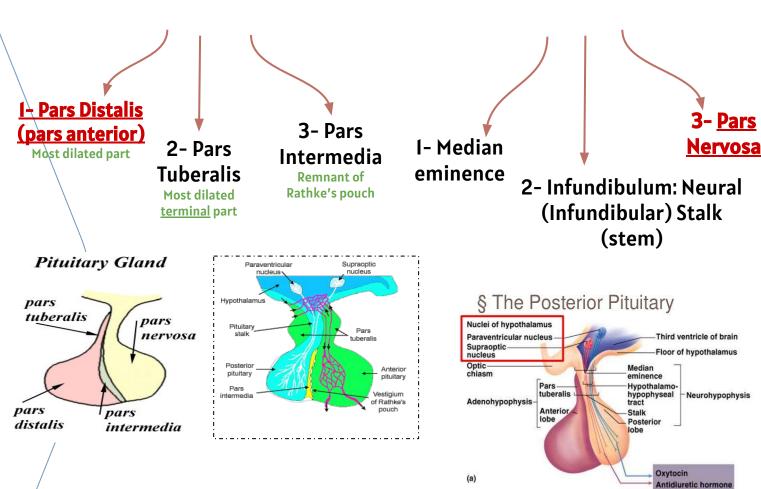
Pituitary gland (Hypophysis)

COMPONENTS:

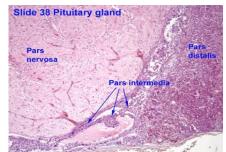
(A) Anterior Pituitary:
ADENOHYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI:

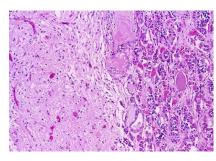
(B) Posterior Pituitary:

NEUROHYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI:



Pituitary gland (Under Microscope):





2-29

(A) Adenohypophysis: Pars distalis

> Types of parenchymal cells:



*Acidophils:

I-Somatotrophs (GH Cells) Growth Hormone

soma=body (this hormone affect the body size).

2-Mammotrophs (prolactin cells): NB; They Increase during lactation

Prolactin = responsible for milk formation oxytocin = stimulate smooth muscles contraction (milk ejection)

*Basophils:

blue

I-Thyrotrophs (TSH Cells)

Stimulates thyroid gland

2-Gonadotrophs (Gonadotropic cells FSH LH) Stimulates sex gland

3-Corticotrophs (ACTH Cells)

Stimulates adrenal gland (adrenal cortex)

TSH: Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone FSH: Follicle-Stimulating Hormone LH: Luteinizing Hormone ACTH: Adrenocorticotropic Hormone



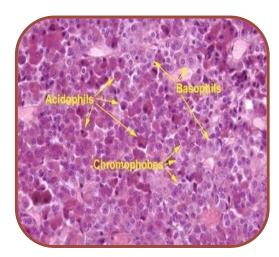
May represent

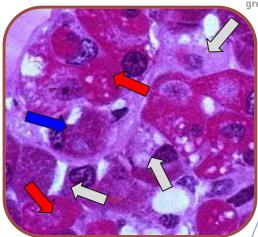
1- Stem cells

2-Degranulated chromophils

3-Degenerated cells

Red arrow: acidophils blue arrow: basophils grey arrow: chromophobes





(B) NEUROHYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI:

CONTENTS of PARS NERVOSA:

- 1- Unmyelinated axons
- Unmyelinated axons of secretory neurons situated in supraoptic & paraventricular nuclei (i.e. Axons of hypothalamohypophyseal tract).
- Function: Storage & release of:
- a- Vasopressin (ADH); by supraoptic nuclei
- b-Oxytocin; by paraventricular nuclei
 - 2- Fenestrated blood capillaries
 - 3- HERRING BODIES
- Are distentions of the axons in p. nervosa.
- Representing accumulation of neurosecretory Granules at axon termini and along the length of the axons in p. nervosa.
 - 4. Pituicytes
- Are glial-like cells in p. nervosa
- Structure:

Have numerous cytoplasmic Processes

- Functions:

Support the axons of the pars nervosa.

- Mechanical and nutritional support

Slide 38 Pituitary gland
Pituicyte

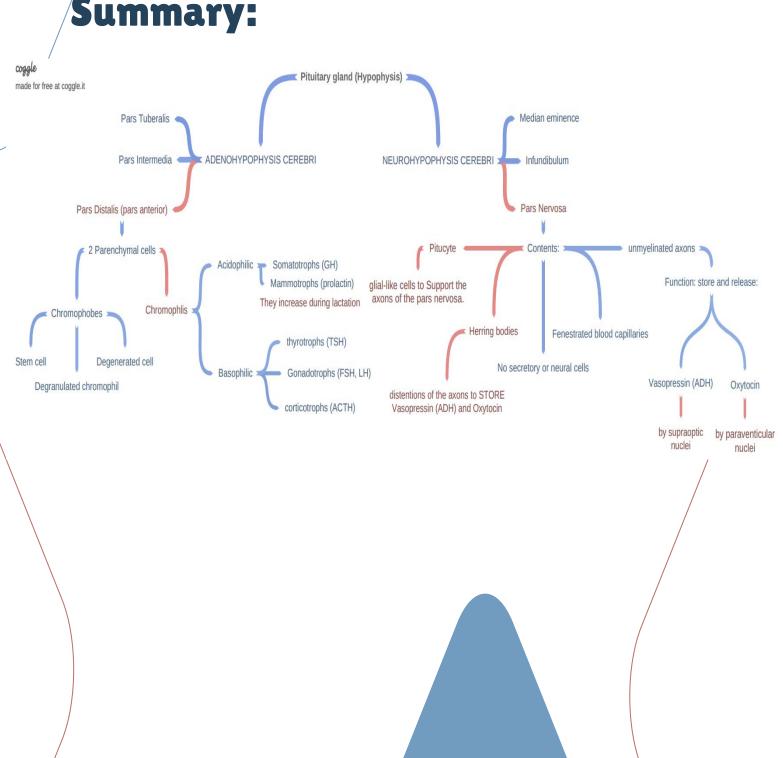
Axons

Herring
body

Capillary

N.B. No Secretory or Neuronal cells in pars nervosa compared to p.distalis







01	What cell to	ype secretes	prolactin?
U	Wilat Cell t	pe secietes	pi Oiactiii.

A- Mammotrophs B-Thyrotrophs C- Corticotrophs D- Somatotrophs

02 Which of the following store Oxytocin?

A- Somatotrophs B- Pituicytes C- Herring bodies D- Median Eminence

Which of the following structures found in pars nervosa?

A- Portal B- Myelinated C-Cell bodies of circulation axons D- Pituicyte

Which one of the following is secreted by Gonadotrophs?

A- ACTH B- LH C- GH D- PRL

Which one of the following cells secrete vasopressin hormone?

A- Gonadotrophs B- Paraventricular nuclei C- Somatotrophs D- Supraoptic nuclei

Answer key: **I-A,2-C,3-D,4-B,5-D**

Leaders





Members

- **Mansour Alotaibi**
- Nazmi M Alqutub
- Nazmi A Alqutub
- Layan Alobaidi
- Waad Alanazi
- Khawla Alfaqih
 - Reuf Alahmari
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- Noura Alateeq

Reviewed by

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