



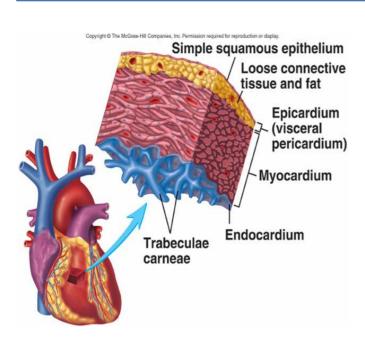


Histology of the Heart "Cardiac Wall & Valves"

OBJECTIVES:

By the end of the lecture, the student should be able to describe the microscopic structure of

- 1. Wall of the heart
- 2. Cardiac valves.





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Endocardium

is the innermost layer of tissue that lines the chambers of the heart, comes in contact with blood

Endothelium

• Simple Squamous Epithelium

Subendothelium

• Connective Tissue layer

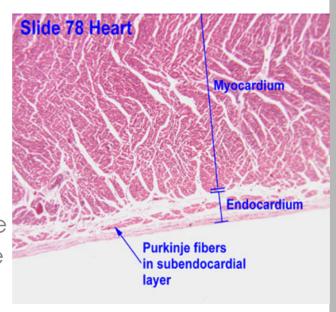
Dense CT Layer

Subendocardial Layer

- Loose CT layer, contain Purkinje Fibers, small blood vessels and nerves
- It attaches to the endomysium of cardiac muscles

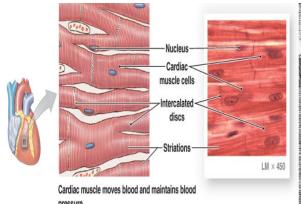
Myocardium

- It is the middle layer,
- Most thick layer
- Contains Cardiac Muscle with endomysium "Loose CT"



L.M Picture

- ✓ <u>Cylindrical</u> in shape.
- Intermediate in diameter between skeletal and smooth muscle fibers.
- ✓ <u>Branch</u> and <u>anastomose</u>.
- ✓ Covered by a thin sarcolemma.
- ✓ Mononucleated. Nuclei are oval and central.
- Sarcoplasm is acidophilic and shows <u>non-clear</u> striations (fewer myofibrils).
- ✓ Divided into short segments (cells) by the intercalated discs.





E.M Picture

- √ Few myofibrils.
- ✓ Numerous mitochondria.
- ✓ Less abundant SR.
- √ T-tubules come in contact with only one cisterna of SR forming "Diads" (not triads).
- ✓ Glycogen & myoglobin.
- Intercalated discs: are formed of the two cell membranes of 2 successive cardiac muscle cells, connected together by junctional complexes (desmosomes and gap junctions).

Epicardium

The inner "Visceral" layer of the pericardium,

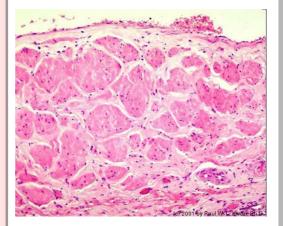
Mesothelium

Simple Squamous Epithelium

Subepicardial Layer

Loose connective tissue

Contain: Coronary vessels, nerves, ganglia and fat cells



Cardiac Valves

- Each leaflet (cusp) of heart valve is formed of:
 - A core of Dense irregular C.T.
 - This core is covered by: Endocardium.
- The leaflets of the heart valves are normally AVASCULAR.
- Blood capillaries can be found only in the base or root of the leaflet.

