



Red: questions. <u>Dark red: very important.</u> Black: complete answers. Gray: notes|extra.

> You should know before the exam:

- The diagrams in these slides are going to be the **same** in the exam however, it may not be coloured.
- You have to <u>mention the full name</u> always and don't use shortcuts you could lose marks because of that.
- The Arrows in the diagrams are very important .
- So please study them well.



Cortex of the Kidney

Q1: Identify the structure? Cortex of the Kidney

Q2: Identify labeling:

- 1. Glomerulus of renal corpuscle.
- 2. Urinary space (or capsular space).
- 3. Parietal layer of Bowman's capsule.
- 4. Proximal convoluted tubules with brush border.
- 5. Distal convoluted tubules.
- 6. Juxta-glomerular apparatus.

Q3: How to differentiate between the proximal and distal convoluted tubules? <u>PCV:</u> Has an ill defined lumen because it is filled with brush border (microvilli) "من جوا لونها وردي" <u>DCV:</u> Has a well demarcated and clear lumen. "من جوا لونها أبيض"





Juxtaglomerular apparatus

Q1: Identify the structure? Juxtaglomerular apparatus

Q2: What are the components(cells) that form this structure?

- Juxtaglomerular cells of afferent glomerular arteriole (they secrete renin) "afferent arteriole التكون جهة ال
- The macula densa of distal tubule (tall columnar cells) "Distal tubule لا تكون جهة ال
- The extraglomerular <u>mesangial cells</u>







Renal Corpuscle

Q1: Identify the structure? Renal Corpuscle

Q2: What are the components that form this structure?

- <u>Glomerulus</u> which contains fenestrated capillaries "without diaphragm"
- <u>Bowman's capsule:</u> Parietal layer, urinary space, and podocytes (visceral layer)
- Mesangial cells: Intra-glomerular cells

Q3: What are the cells that form this structure?

- Mesangial cells
- Glomerular endothelial cells
- Podocytes (epithelial cells)





Kidney (Medulla)

Q1: Identify the structure? Kidney (Medulla)

Q2: What is the features of the structure?

Contains tubular structures:

- loop of Henle:
 simple squamous epithelium
- collecting tubules and ducts: simple cuboidal epithelium
- Papillary ducts (ducts of Bellini):
 Simple Columnar epithelium





Blood renal Barrier

Q1: Identify the structure?

Blood renal Barrier (Glomerular Filtration Barrier)

Q2: What are the components that form this structure?

- 1. Endothelial wall of the glomerular capillaries.
- 2. The glomerular basal lamina (inner and outer laminae rarae and middle lamina densa).
- 3. Visceral layer of Bowman's capsule (podocytes).





Ureter

Q1: Identify the structure? Ureter

Q2: What is the type of epithelium in this structure? Transitional epithelium

Q3: What is the features of the structure?

- Transitional epithelium
- Inner longitudinal layer
- Outer circular
- Blood vessels
- Adventitia





Urinary bladder

Q1: Identify the structure? Urinary bladder

Q2: What is the type of epithelium in this structure? Transitional epithelium

Q3: What is the features of the structure?

- Transitional epithelium
- Lamina propria
- Connective tissue
- Mesothelium

*It is a continuation of the <u>lower third of the</u> <u>ureter</u>, has the same structure except that it has serosa.







	Mucosa	Muscularis	Adventitia
Ureter	 Transitional Epithelium Lamina Propria 	Upper 2/3: • Inner Longitudinal • Outer Circular Lower 1/3: • Inner Longitudinal • Middle Circular • Outer Longitudinal	NO Serosa
Urinary bladder	 Transitional Epithelium Lamina Propria 	 3 layers of smooth muscle coat" Inner Longitudinal Middle Circular Outer Longitudinal 	*The name of this layer is urinary bladder is "serosa or adventitia" Serosa





Team leaders : Rawan Mohammad Alharbi Khalid Fayez Alshehri



Twitter.com/Histology437

HistologyTeam437@gmail.com

