

Cardiovascular Block | Histology

Wall of The Heart & Cardiac Vaves

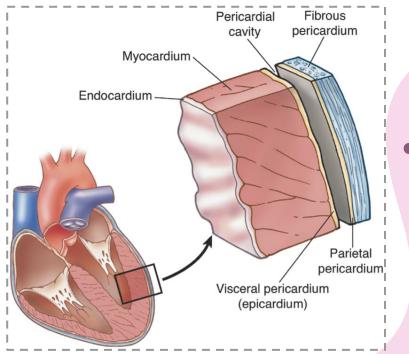
- Color index : Main text Important Female slide Male slide DR.Notes extra Revised & Reviewed Abdulaziz & Bahamman Faye Wael Sendi

Editing File

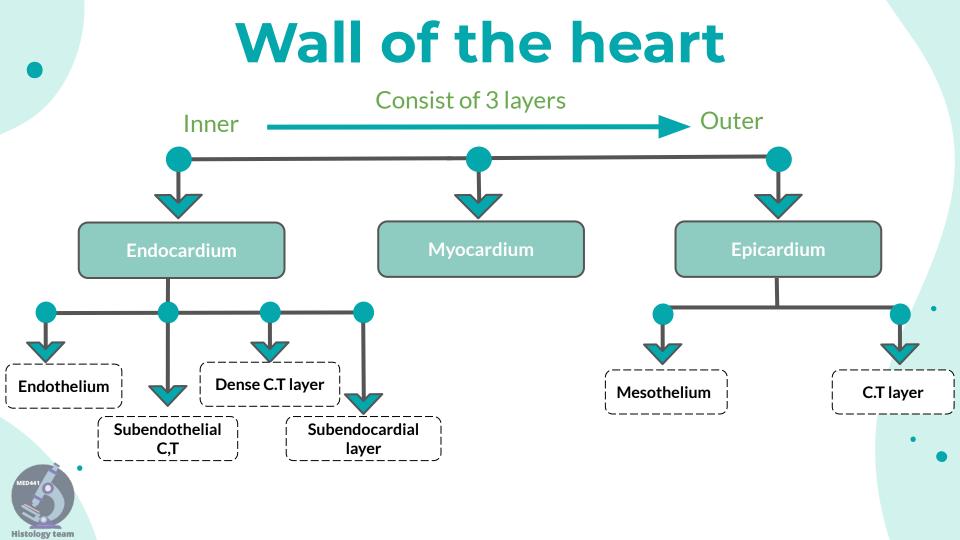
Objectives :

Describe the microscopic structure of :

- Wall of the heart
 Endocardium
 Myocardium
 Epicardium
- Cardiac valves







Wall of the heart

Endocardium : <u>Attaches to the Endomysium of the cardiac muscles</u>	Myocardium	Epicardium	
Endothelium: Simple Squamous Epithelium	Middle layer	<u>Mesothelium:</u> Simple squamous Epithelium.	
Subendothelium C.T.layer (Loose <u>Fibroelastic</u> C.T)	The most thick layer	Visceral layer of <u>Pericardium</u> (Outter)	
Dense C.T layer (Dense <u>Fibroelastic</u> C.T)		 Subepicardial C.T layer (Loose C.T) contains: Coronary vessels Nerves Ganglia Fat cells (the amount of cells is affected by weight) 	
 Subendocardial layer (Loose C.T) Contains: Purkinje fiber (modified cardiac muscles) Small Blood Vessels Nerves 	Contains Cardiac Muscle cells with Endomysium (Loose C.T)		
Slide 64 Heart and AV valve Atrial Endocardium Purkinje fibers in subendocardial layer			

Purkinje Fibers (Moderator Band) Vs. Cardiac muscles

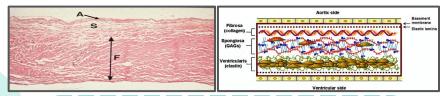
•	Purkinje fibers	Cardiac muscles	
Nuclei	Peripheral (more than one nucleus)	Central	
Diameter	Larger	Intermediate (Medium)	Lume Endocardium Myocardiu n m
Stain	Paler (More glycogen)	Darker	ADEGER -
N.Myofibrils	Fewer Myofibrils (actin & myosin) (Mainly peripheral)	Few Myofibrils	Moderator band
Intercalated discs	No intercalated discs	Present	
Unique Featur of Purkinje fib		esmosomes and gap junctions	

2. 29 8 220

Cardiac muscles

- Found in Myocardium	- Striated and involuntary	
L.M	E.M	
 Cylindrical in shape & intermediate in diameter between skeletal & smooth muscle fibers Branched & anastomoses Covered by a thin sarcolemma Central - Oval - Mononucleated cardiac muscle cells Sarcoplasm is Acidophilic with non clear striation because (Fewer Myofibrils) Divided into short segments (cells) by intercalated discs 	 Few myofibrils Numerous mitochondria Less abundant SR sarcoplasmic reticulum Glycogen & myoglobin T-tubules come in contact with only 1 cisterna of SR forming Diads (not triads) Intercalated discs : formed of 2 cell membranes of 2 successive cardiac muscle cells, connected together by junctional complex (desmosomes ,fscia adherens junctions and gap junctions) 	

Heart valves (Cardiac Valves)



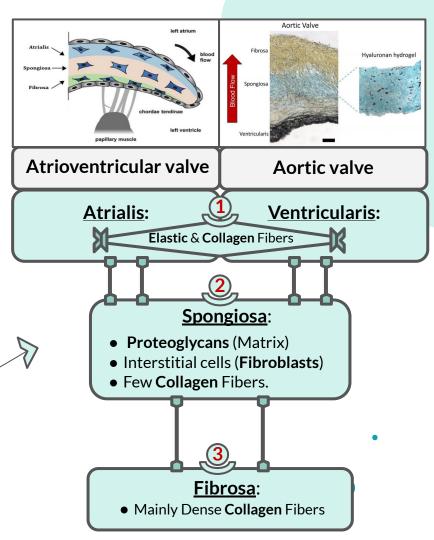
Description

Leaflets = Cusps /// Atrioventricular = AV

• The leaflets of the heart valves are normally Avascular

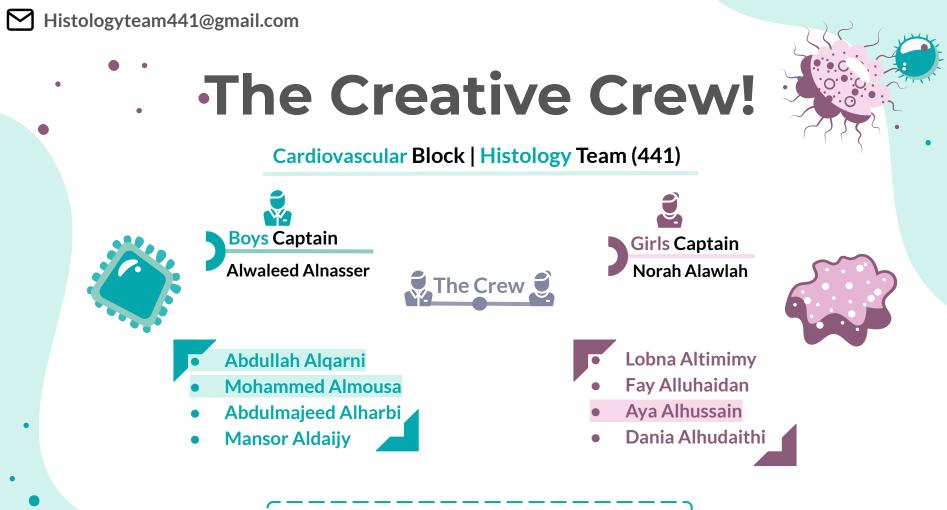
• Blood capillaries can be found only in the Base or Root of the leaflet

- Each leaflet (cusp) of the Atrioventricular and Aortic valve is formed of:
 - Core of C.T Formed by 3 Layers
 - Covered by Endothelium



Summary

WALL OF THE HEART			THE HEART'S VALVES	
Endocardium	Myocardium	Epicardium	AV valve	Aortic valve
Contains: 1- Endothelium: simple squamous epithelium 2- Subendothelial C.T :	 Middle layer The Thickest layer Contains cardiac muscles (below) and endomysium 	 Visceral layer of pericardium. 	 Core of C.T. This core is covered f 	AVASCULAR, Blood capillaries can be found only in the base or root of the leaflet
Loose fibroelastic C.T	 Cylindrical Intermediate in diameter 	• Mesothelium: simple squamous	A core of C.T. 3 layers: • <u>Atrialis</u> : elastic	A core of C.T. 3 layers: • <u>Ventricularis</u> :
3- Dense C.T layer : Dense Fibroelastic C.T	 Branch and anastomose Covered by sarcolemma Mononucleated, Nuclei are 	epithelium.Subepicardial C.T.layer:	& collagen fibers. • Spongiosa: proteoglycans	elastic & collagen fibers. • Spongiosa:
 4- Subendocardial layer: Loose C.T. layer that contains Purkinje fibers, small blood vessels & nerves. Attached to endomysium 	oval and central • Sarcoplasm is acidophilic and shows non-clear striations (fewer myofibrils) • Divided by the intercalated discs.	Loose C.T. contains the coronary vessels, nerves, ganglia & fat cells.	(matrix), interstitial cells (e.g.fibroblasts), few collagen fibers. • Fibrosa: mainly dense collagen fibers.	proteoglycans (matrix), interstitial cells(e.g.fibroblast), few collagen fibers. • Fibrosa: mainly dense collagen fibers.



Click <u>here</u> for questions done by Q Bank team