



Adrenal Gland

Color index:

Slides.. **Important** ..Notes ..Extra..

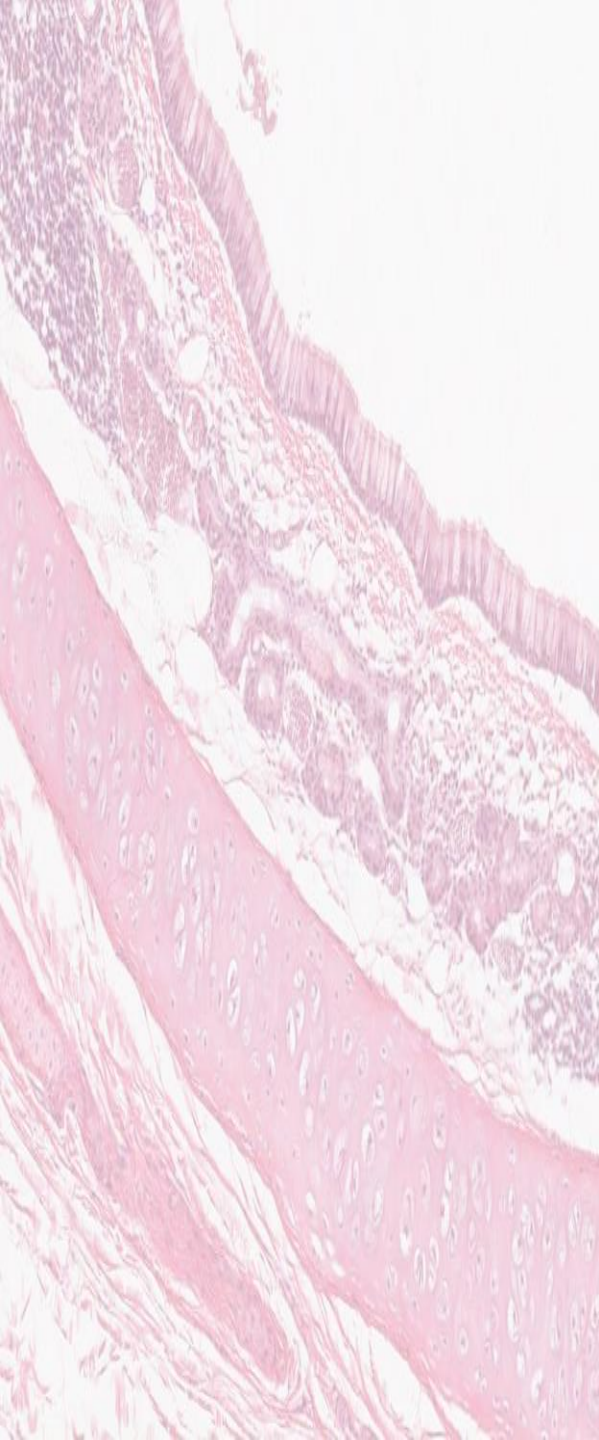


وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ

Objectives :

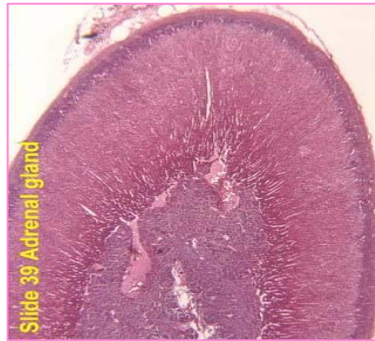
By the end of this lecture, the student should be able to describe:

1. Differentiate between adrenal cortex and medulla.
2. Identify the histological features of each cortical zone and its cells.
3. Identify the histological features of the medullary cells



All adrenal gland hormones are steroids in origin.

Adrenal gland is formed of



Stroma

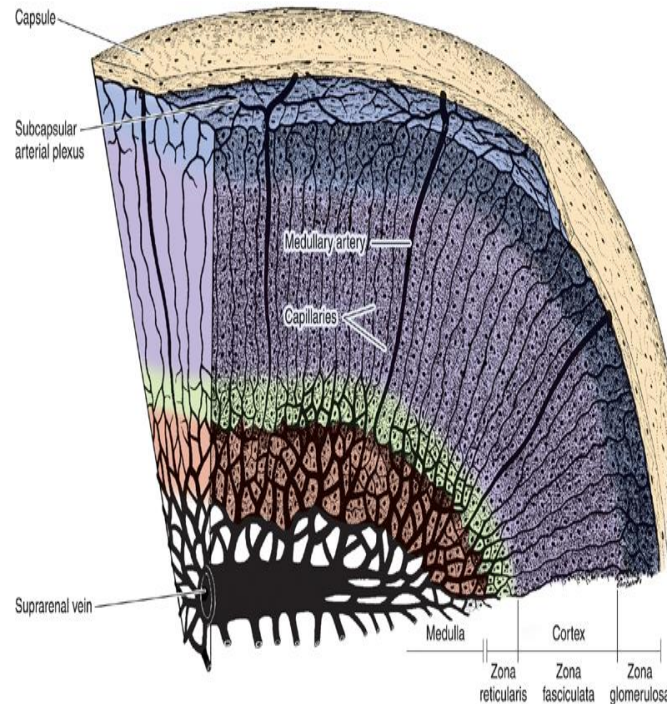
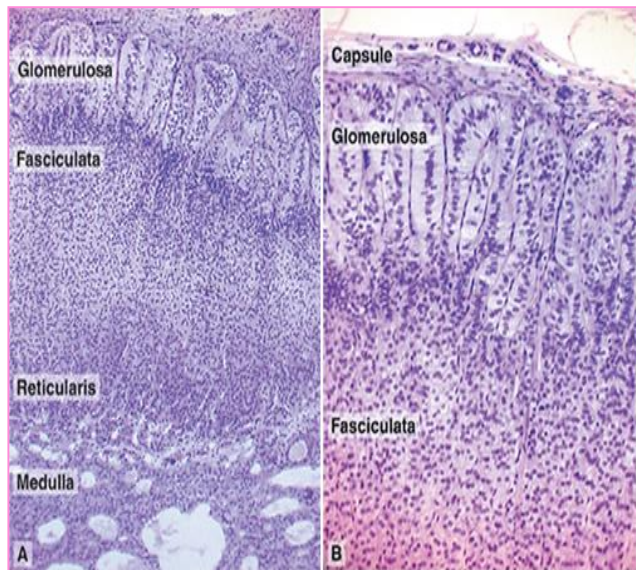
Parenchyma that is divided into:

I. Cortex that is composed of:

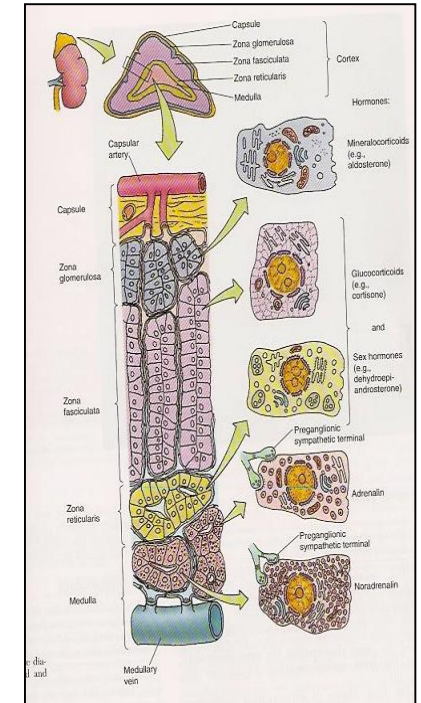
A-Zona glomerulosa.
B-Zona fasciculata.
C-Zona reticularis.

II. Medulla

Mnemonic: GFR which is the flow rate of filtered fluid through the kidney.



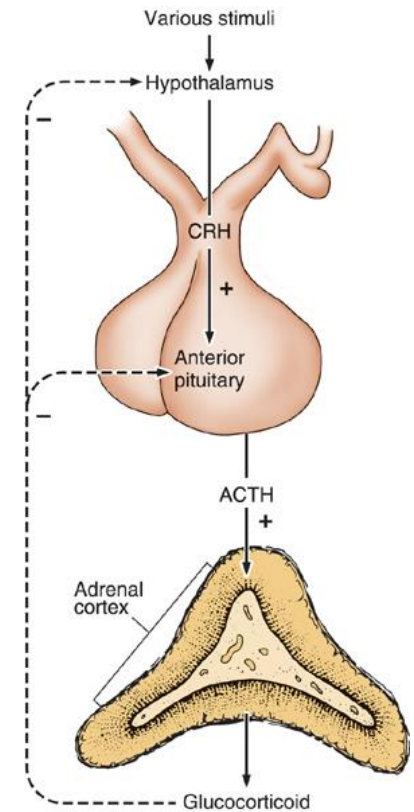
| Factors acting on the gland | Hormones secreted |
|--|--|
| Zona glomerulosa Angiotensin and corticotropin (ACTH) | Mineralocorticoids (aldosterone) |
| Capillaries | |
| Zona fasciculata Corticotropin | Glucocorticoids (cortisol and corticosterone) and Androgens? (dihydroepiandrosterone; androstenedione) |
| Zona reticularis Corticotropin | Glucocorticoids? and Androgens |



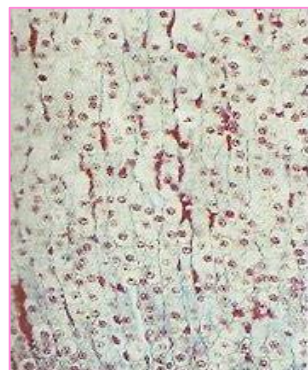
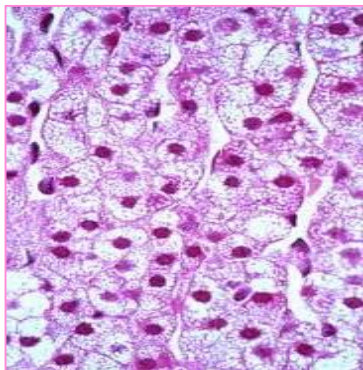
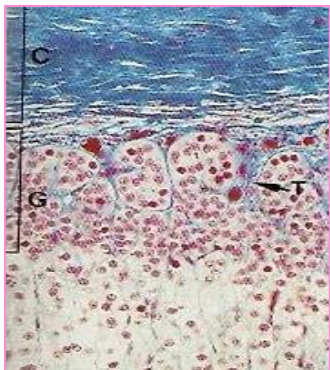
*We can differentiate between the layers **by the cell arrangement.**

Adrenal cortex

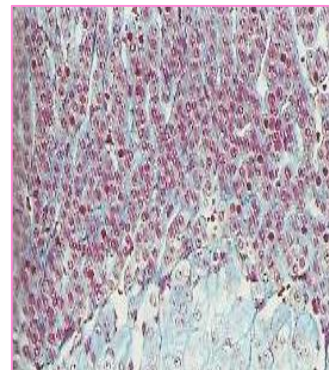
| 1. Zona Glomerulosa: | 2. Zona Fasciculata (Spongiocytes): | 3. Zona Reticularis: |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is formed of clusters of small columnar cells that are rich in SER and mitochondria for steroid synthesis. Produces <u>Mineralocorticoids</u> e.g. Aldosterone Hormone; {<u>Reabsorb</u> all the remaining sodium, and passively the chloride, from the lumen of the distal renal tubules into the renal interstitium. In addition, potassium and hydrogen ions are actively secreted into the lumen). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the <u>intermediate</u> and <u>the largest</u> layer of the cortex. Formed of columns of large polyhedral cells that are separated by <u>longitudinal sinusoidal capillaries.</u> Its cells are rich in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lipids so they appear empty in sections (spongiocytes). Mitochondria (with tubular cristae), SER and lipofuscin pigments. Its cells secrete <u>Glucocorticoids.</u> It is <u>regulated</u> by ACTH of pituitary. <p>Fasciculata = column They look like air bubbles with spaces for blood capillaries.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is <u>the innermost</u> layer of adrenal cortex. It is formed of anastomosing cords of deep acidophilic cells. With no specific arrangement. <p>acidophilic compared to fasciculata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its cells contains few lipofuscin and lipid droplets. The cells secrete <u>Androgens.</u> <p>Androgens are higher in males because they're secreted by testes as well.</p> |



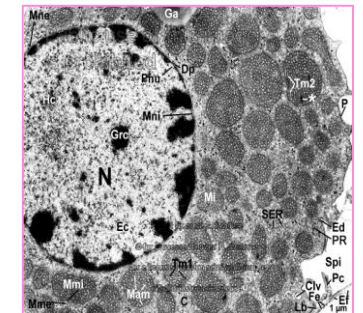
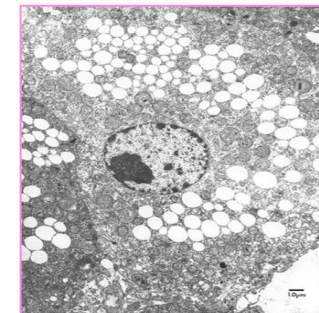
Spongiocytes



Zona Reticularis:



E/M of spongiocytes.



Adrenal Medulla

- It is the central portion of the adrenal gland.
- It is completely invested with adrenal cortex
(there is **no** CT. septa between cortex and medulla)

When sympathetic activity increases > cortisol level increases

It contains:

1. Chromaffin cells (Pheochromocytomas):

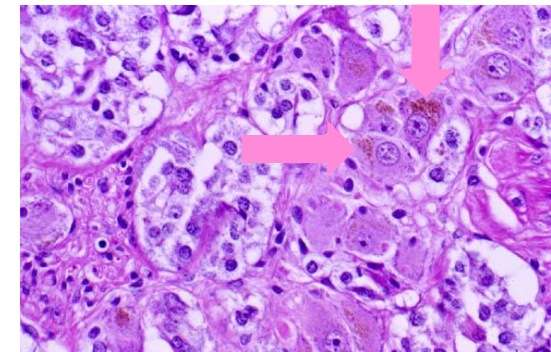
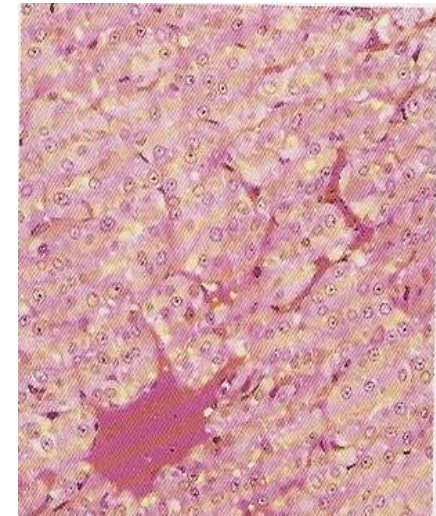
- Contains granules of catecholamine as that of sympathetic nervous system.
- They **produce** epinephrine and norepinephrine.
- They stain deep brown with chromic salts.

Basophilic

High amount of RER for synthesis of tyrosine to make catecholeamine

2. Sympathetic ganglion cells:

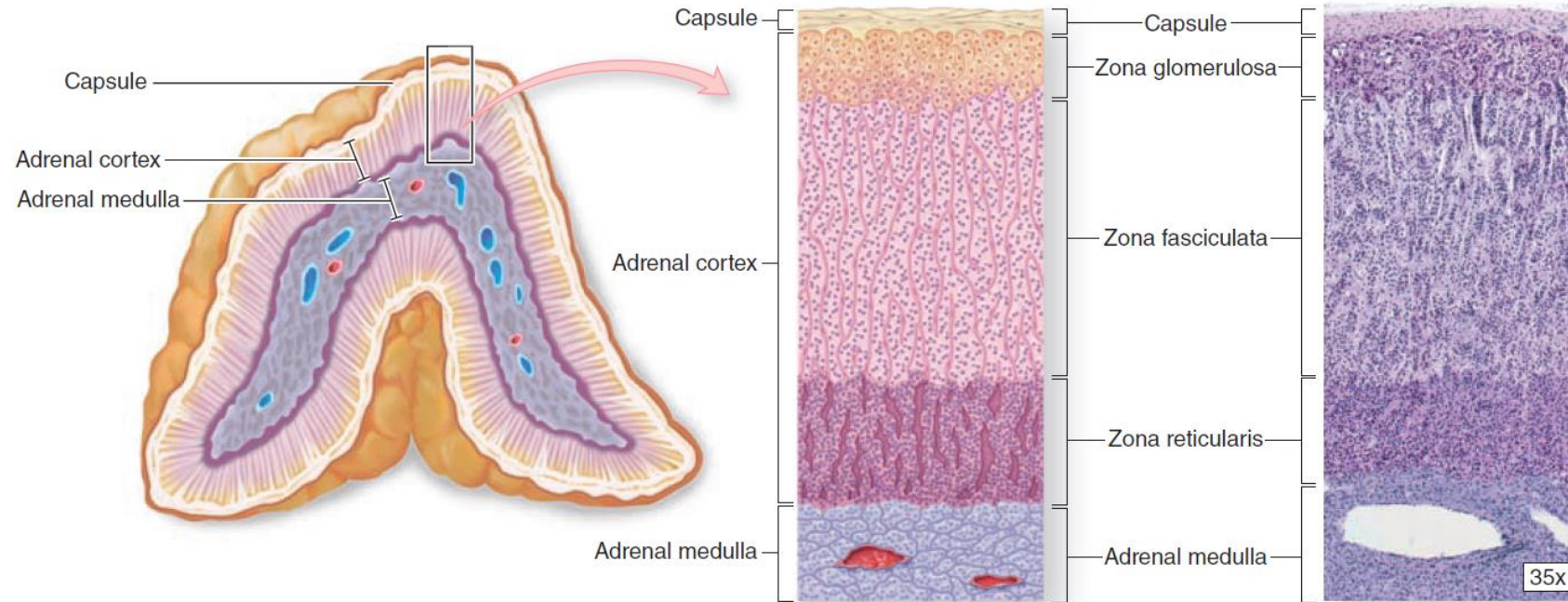
- Relay on chromaffin cells.



NEURONS IN ADRENAL
MEDULLA

EXTRA

FIGURE 20–14 Adrenal gland.



Inside the capsule of each adrenal gland is an adrenal cortex, formed from embryonic mesodermal cells, which completely surrounds an innermost adrenal medulla derived embryologically from neural crest cells. Both regions are very well

vascularized with fenestrated sinusoidal capillaries. Cortical cells are arranged as three layers: the zona glomerulosa near the capsule, the zona fasciculata (the thickest layer), and the zona reticularis.

MCQs

1\Which one of following layers Produce mineralocorticoids:

- A-Zona reticularis.
- B-Zona glomerulosa.
- C-Zona Fasciculata.

2\the largest layer of the cortex:

- A-Zona Fasciculata.
- B-Zona glomerulosa.
- C-Zona reticularis.

3\The cells secrete androgen in which of following layers:

- A-Zona reticularis.
- B-Zona glomerulosa.
- C-Zona Fasciculata.

4\Chromaffin cells produce:

- A-glucocorticoids.
- B-epinephrine.
- C-acetylcholine.

5\Medulla of adrenal gland is:

- A-the peripheral portion of the adrenal gland.
- B-the outermost portion of the adrenal gland.
- C-the central portion of the adrenal gland.

5-c
4-b
3-a
2-a
1-b



Thank you & good luck

- Histology team

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References:

- ✓ Females' and Males' slides.
- ✓ Doctors' notes

