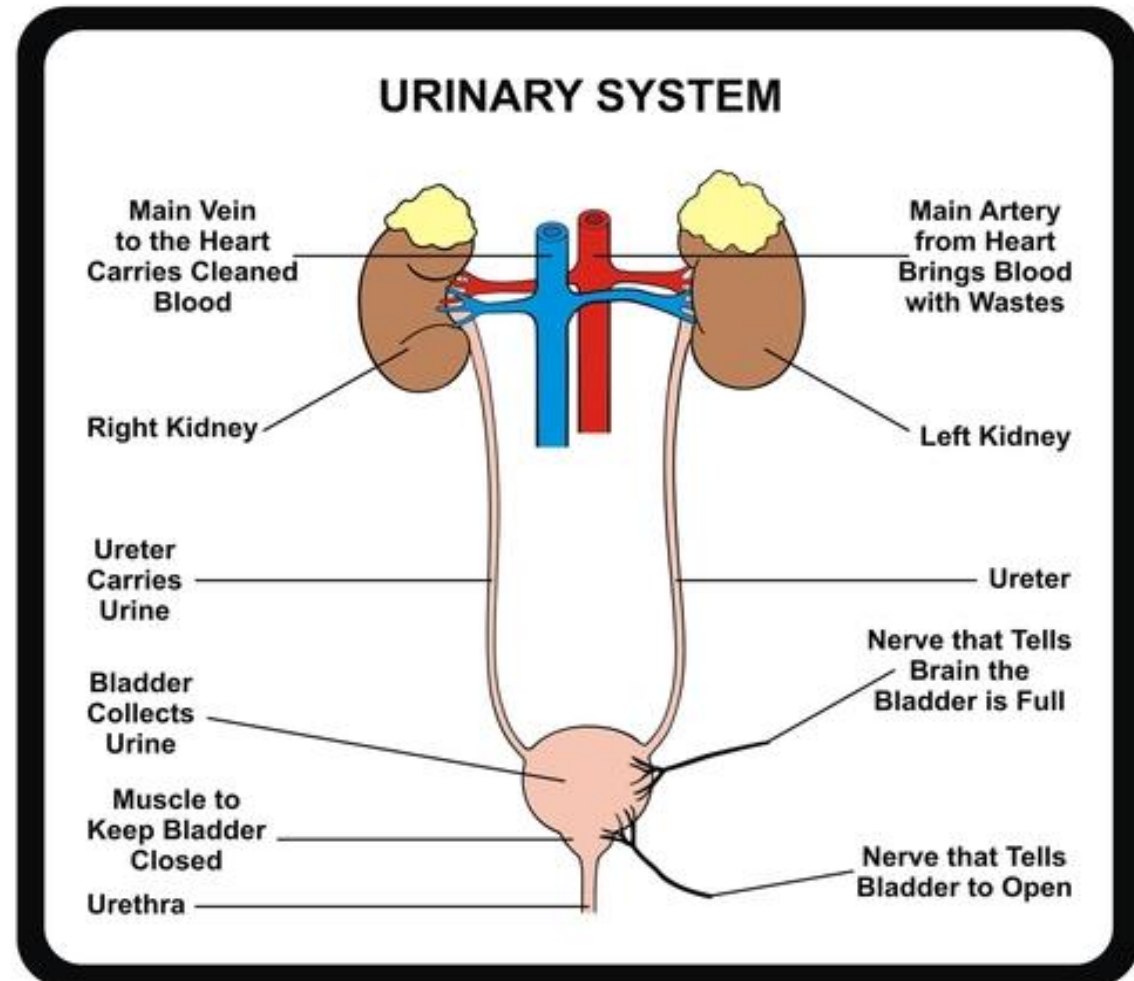
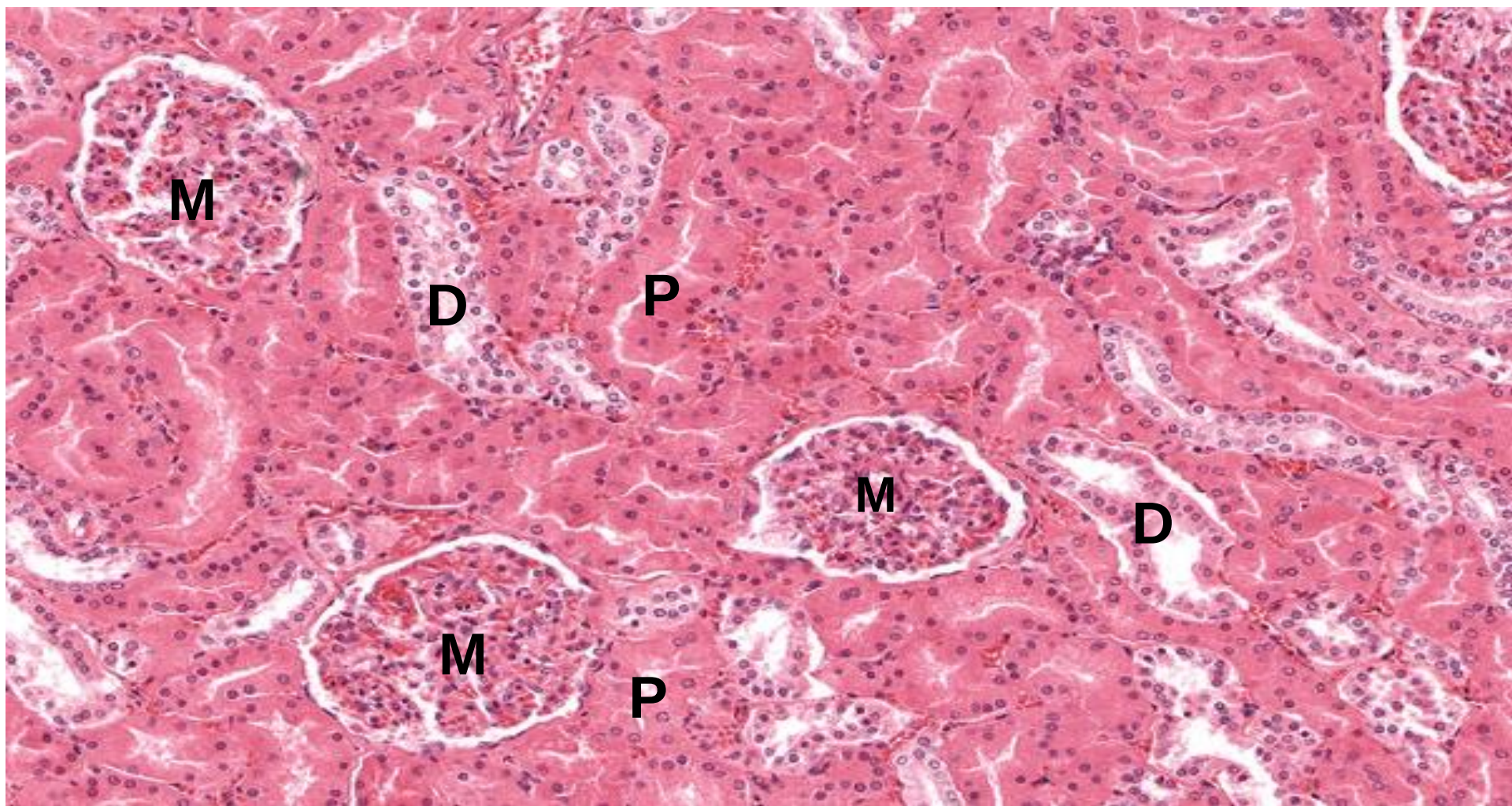


Urinary System

**Second Year
(Modular
2021)
Module
DIG 206**

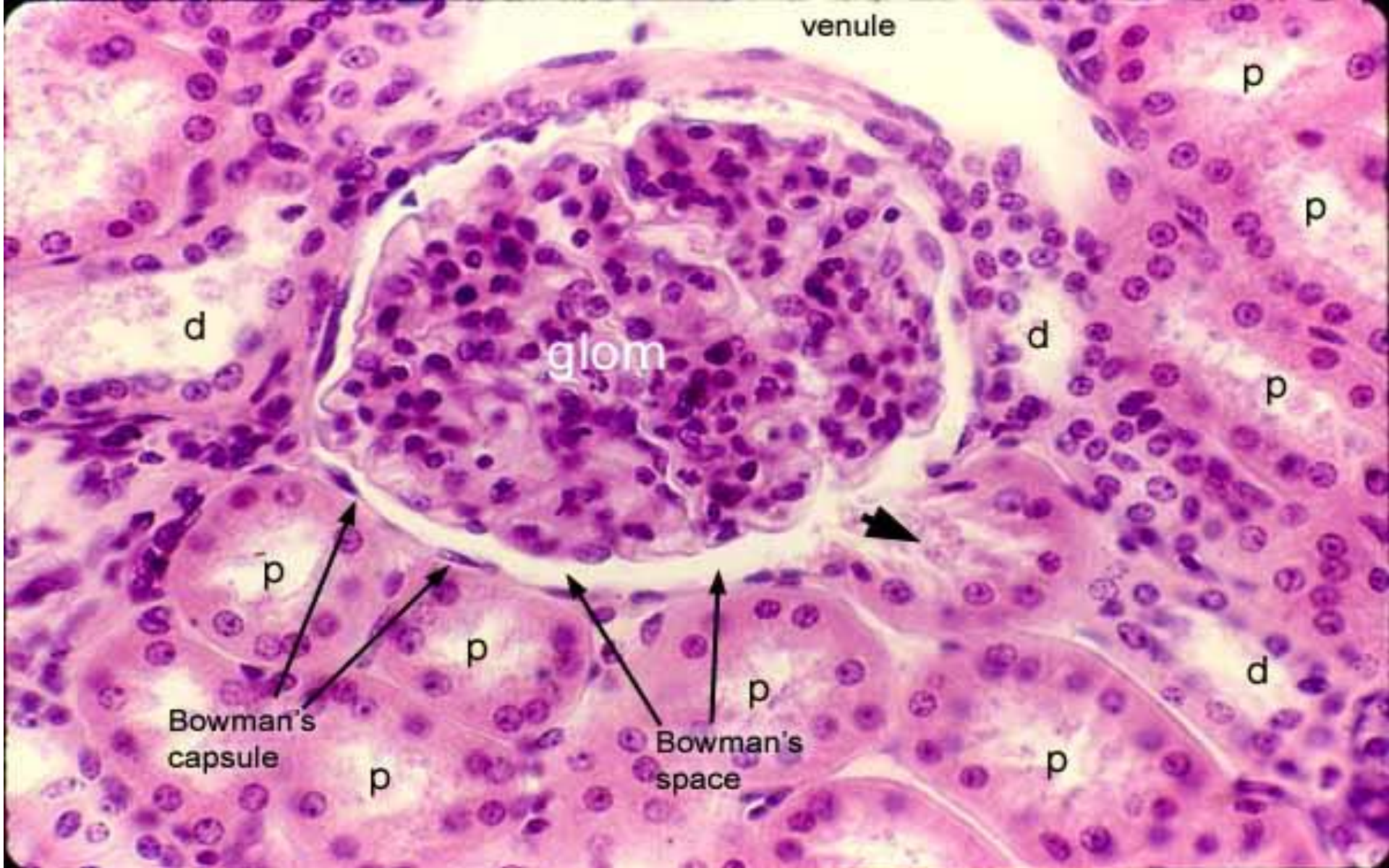


Cortex of the kidney



M: Malpighian renal corpuscle

P: Proximal convoluted tubule D: Distal convoluted tub.



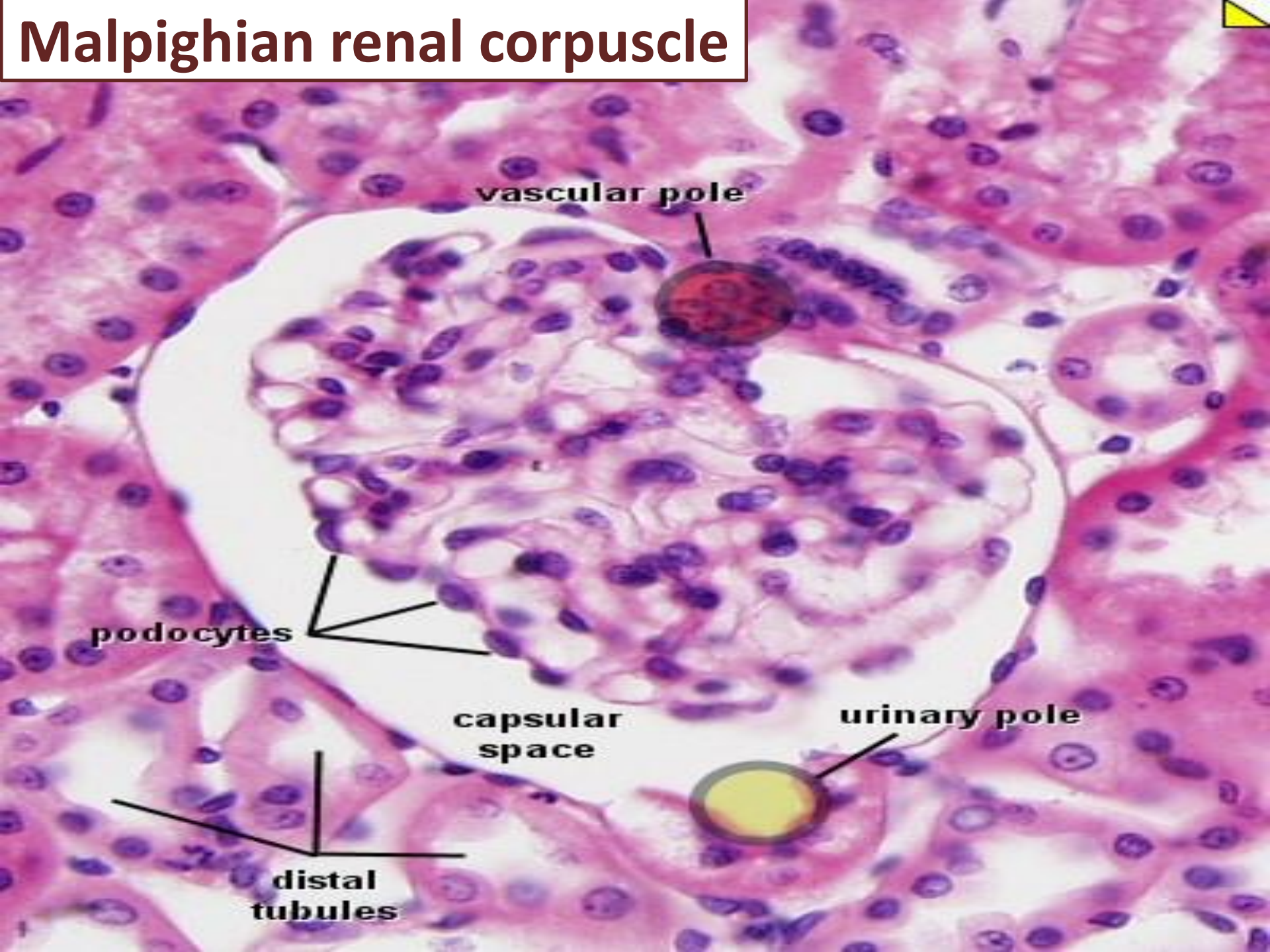
Cortex of the kidney

P: proximal convoluted tubule

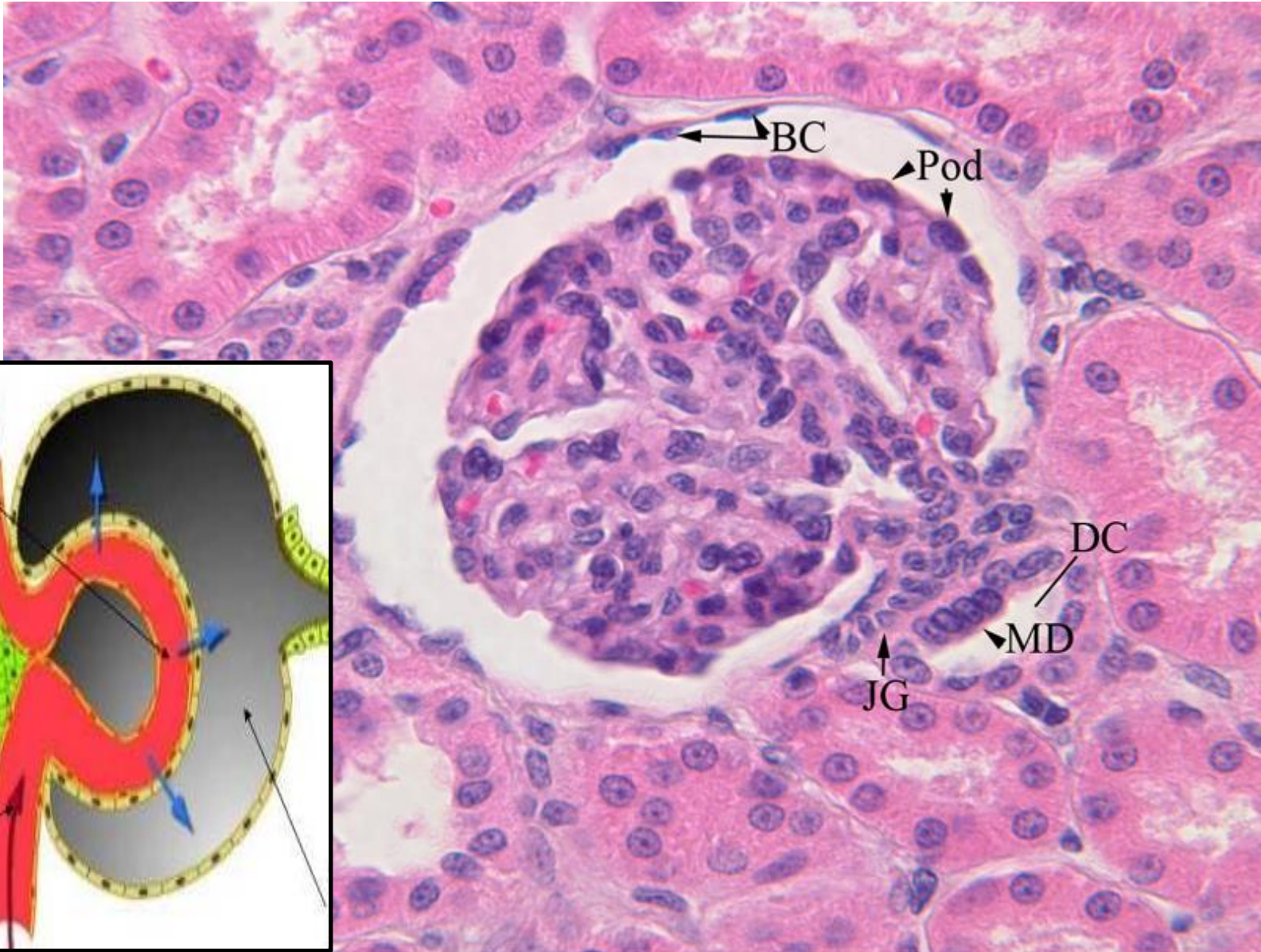
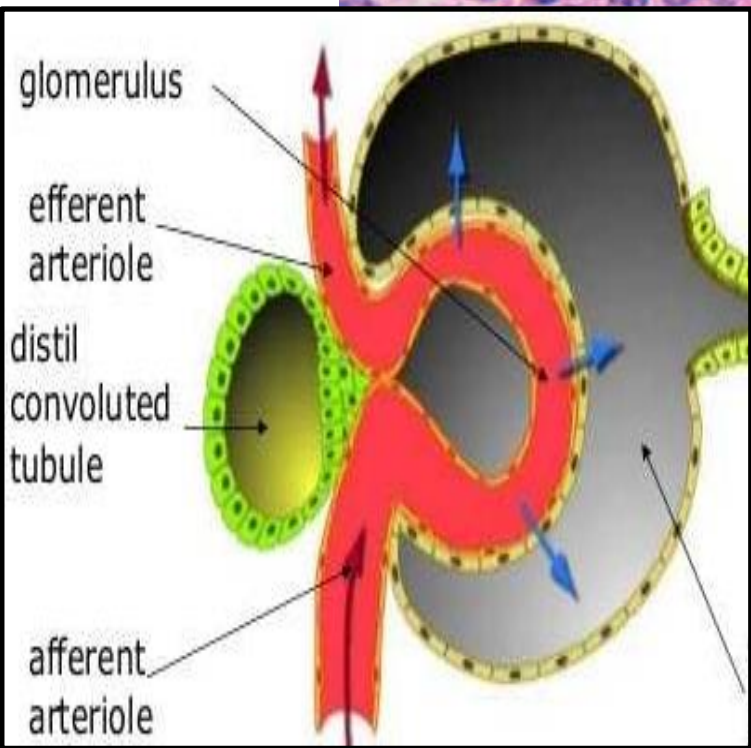
glom: glomerulus

d: distal convoluted tubule

Malpighian renal corpuscle



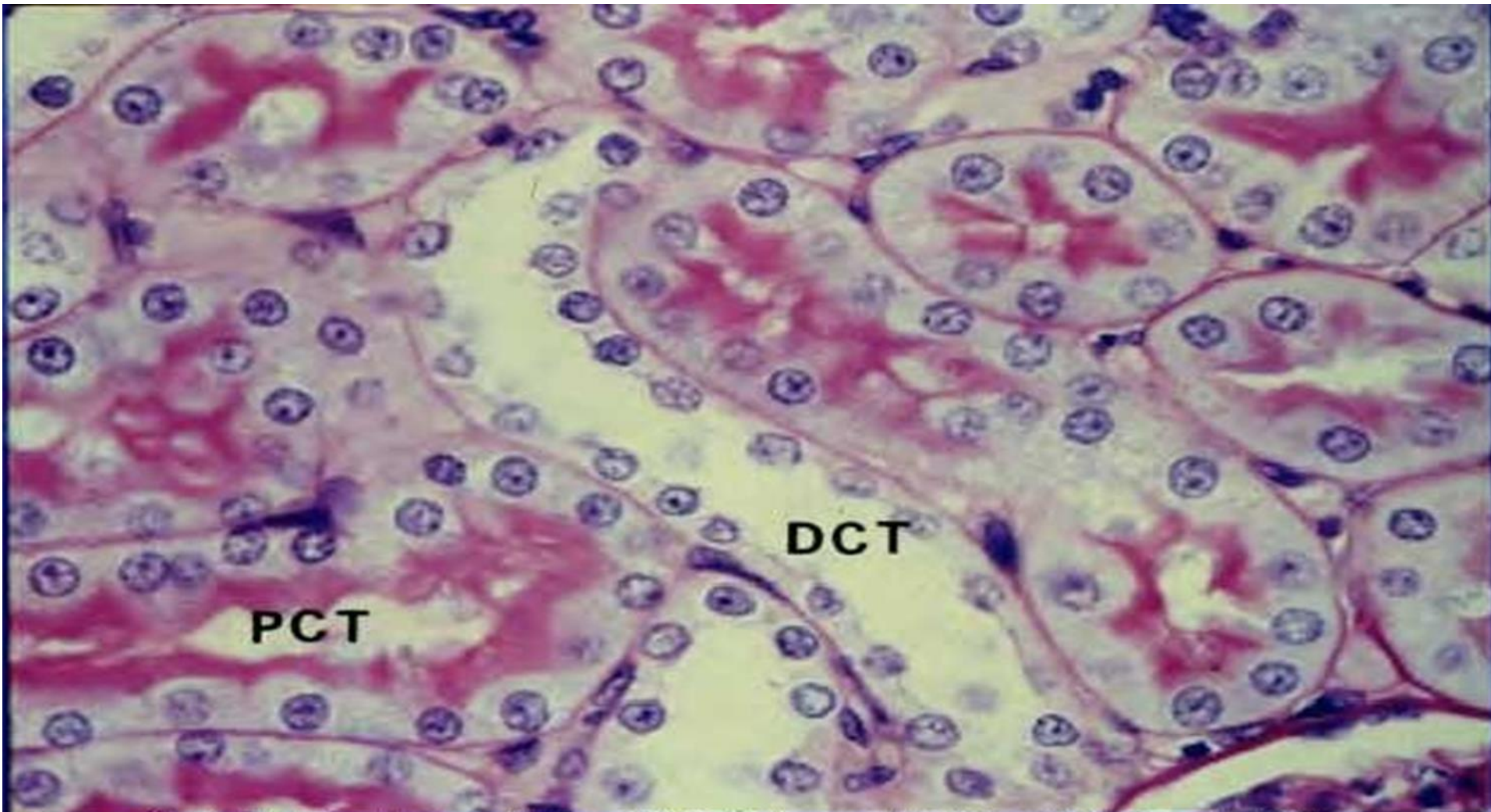
Malpighian R. Corpuscle & Juxtaglomerular Apparatus



BC - Bowman's capsule (parietal layer) Pod - podocyte (visceral layer of Bowman's capsule)

MD - macula densa JG - juxtaglomerular cells DC - distal convoluted tubule

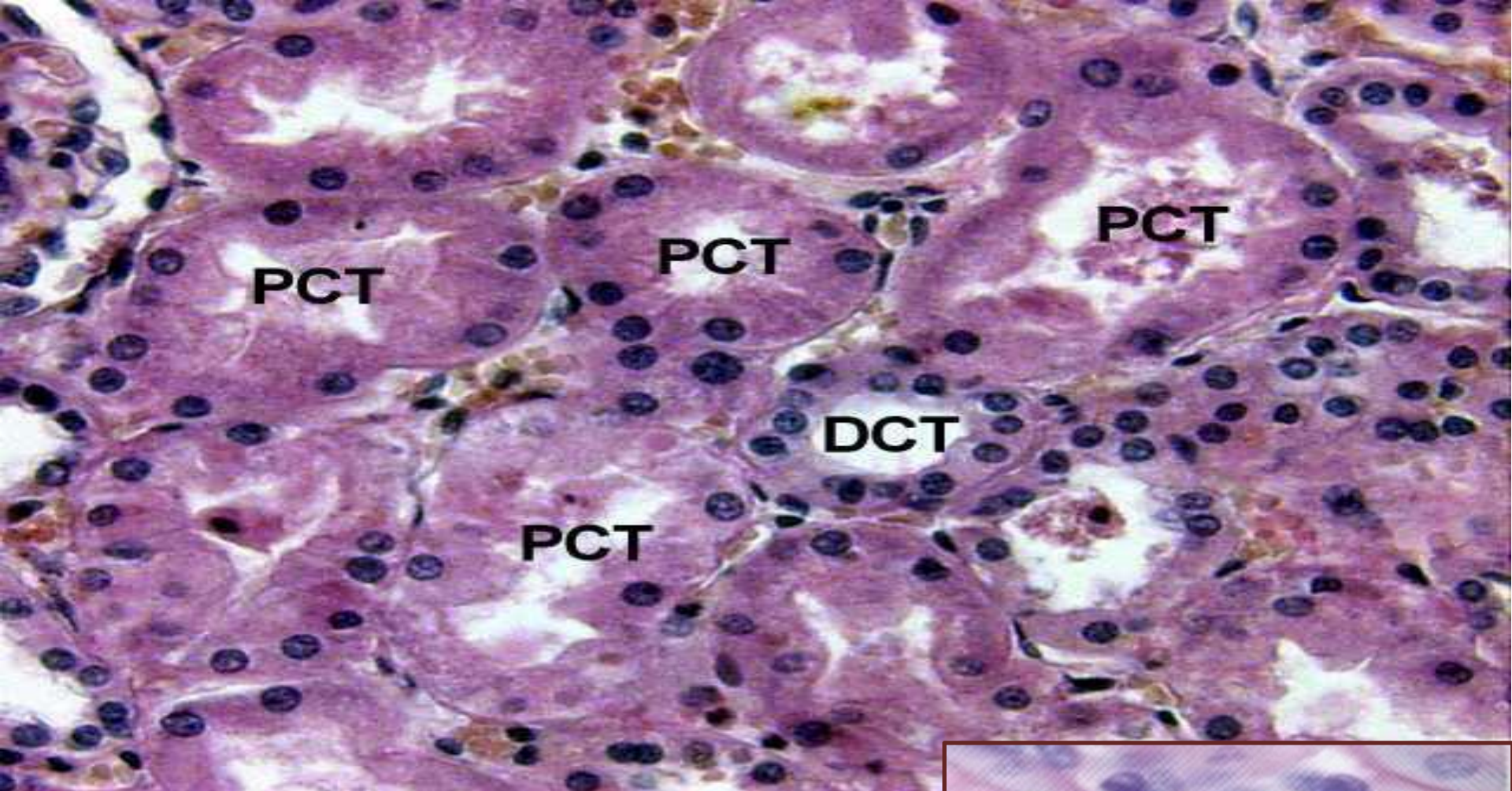
Proximal & Distal Convoluted tubules



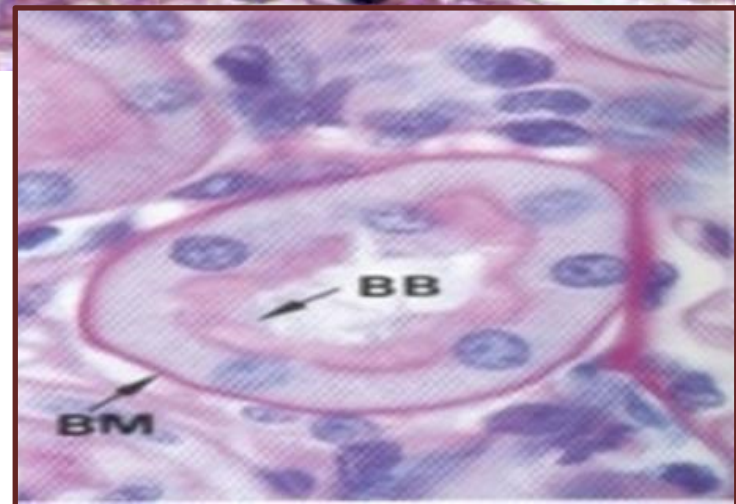
PD-INEL Wheater's Functional Histology; 3rd edition, 1993, Burkitt, Young, and Heath; Churchill Livingstone, Fig 16.18b

PCT = Proximal Convoluted Tubule

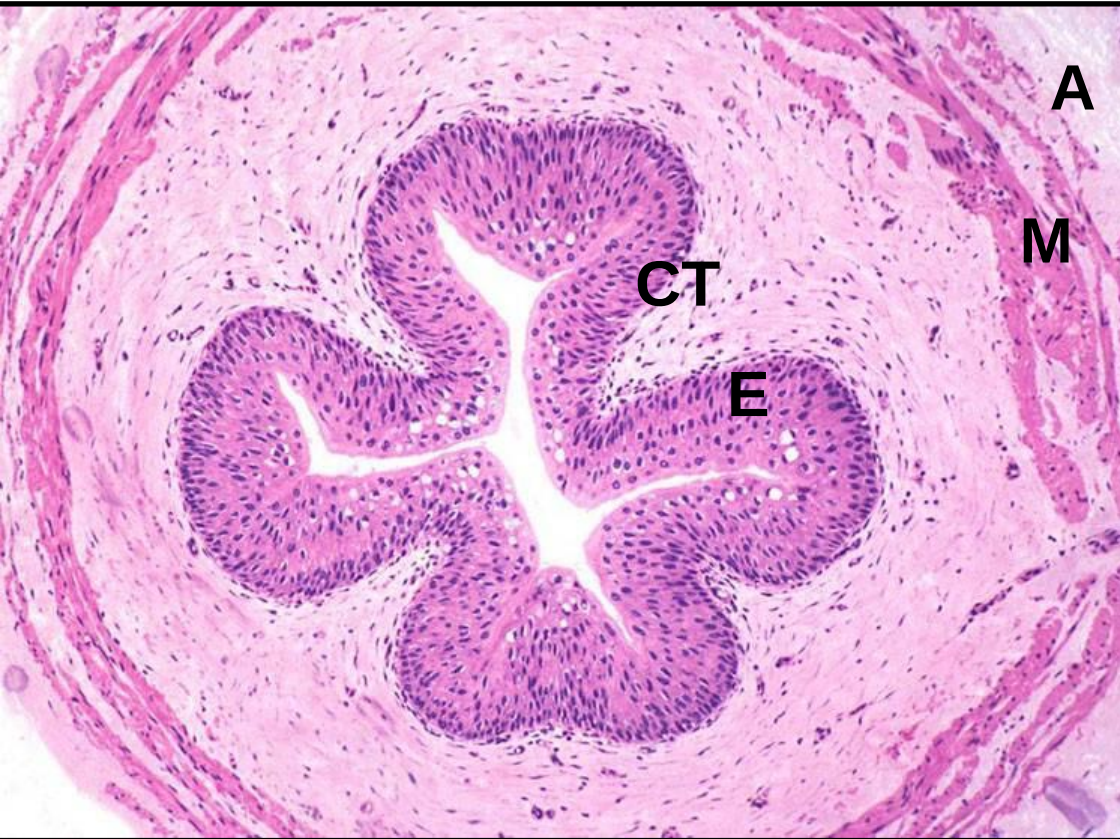
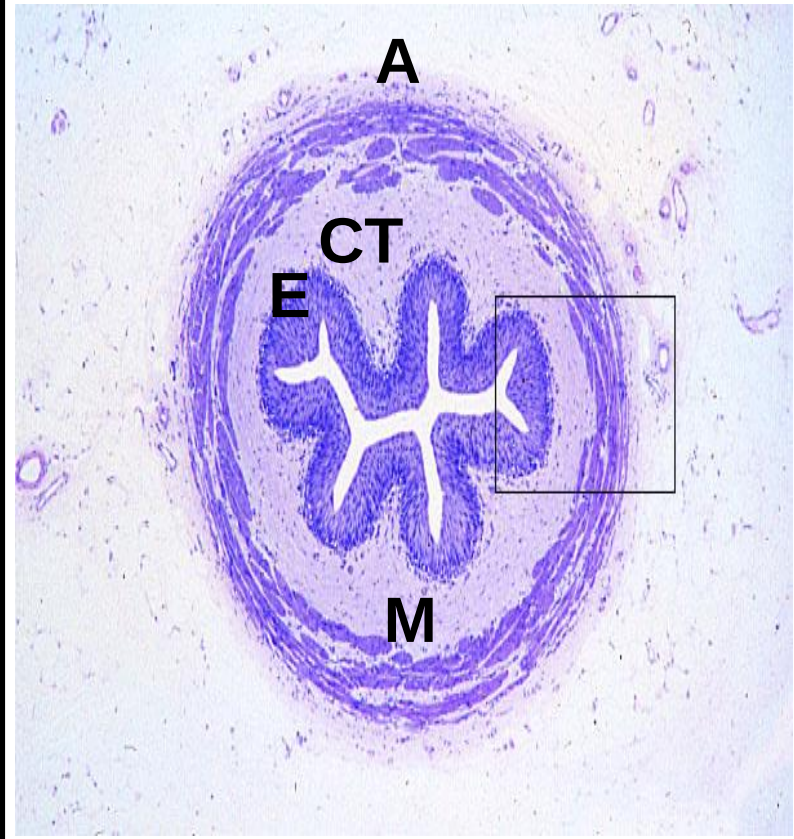
DCT = Distal Convoluted Tubule



DCT: Distal Convoluted Tubule
PCT: proximal Convoluted Tubule
BB: Brush Border
BM: Basement Membrane



Ureter

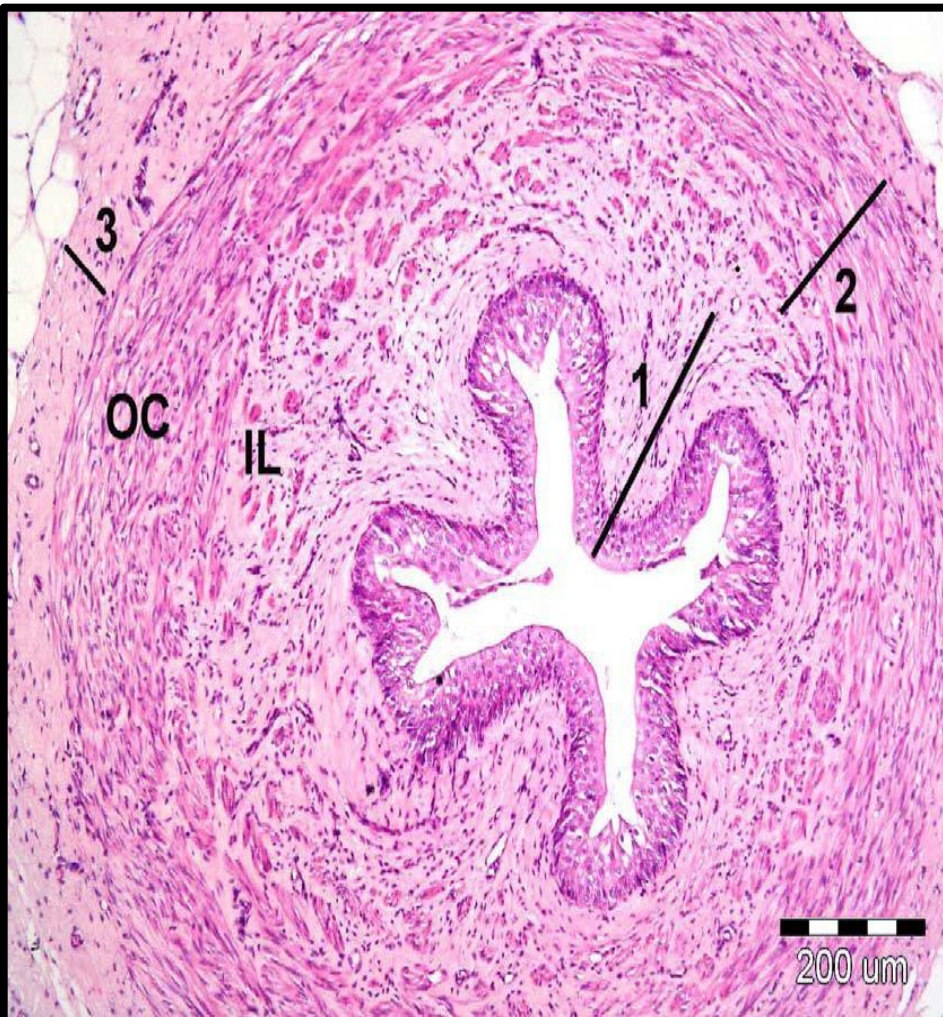


Mucosa: Folded, formed of transitional epithelium (E) and lamina propria (CT)

Musculosa (M): Thin, inner longitudinal & outer circular smooth muscle.

Adventitia (A).

Ureter



1. Mucosa 2. Musculosa 3. Adventitia
IL= Inner longitudinal OC = Outer circular

Urinary bladder

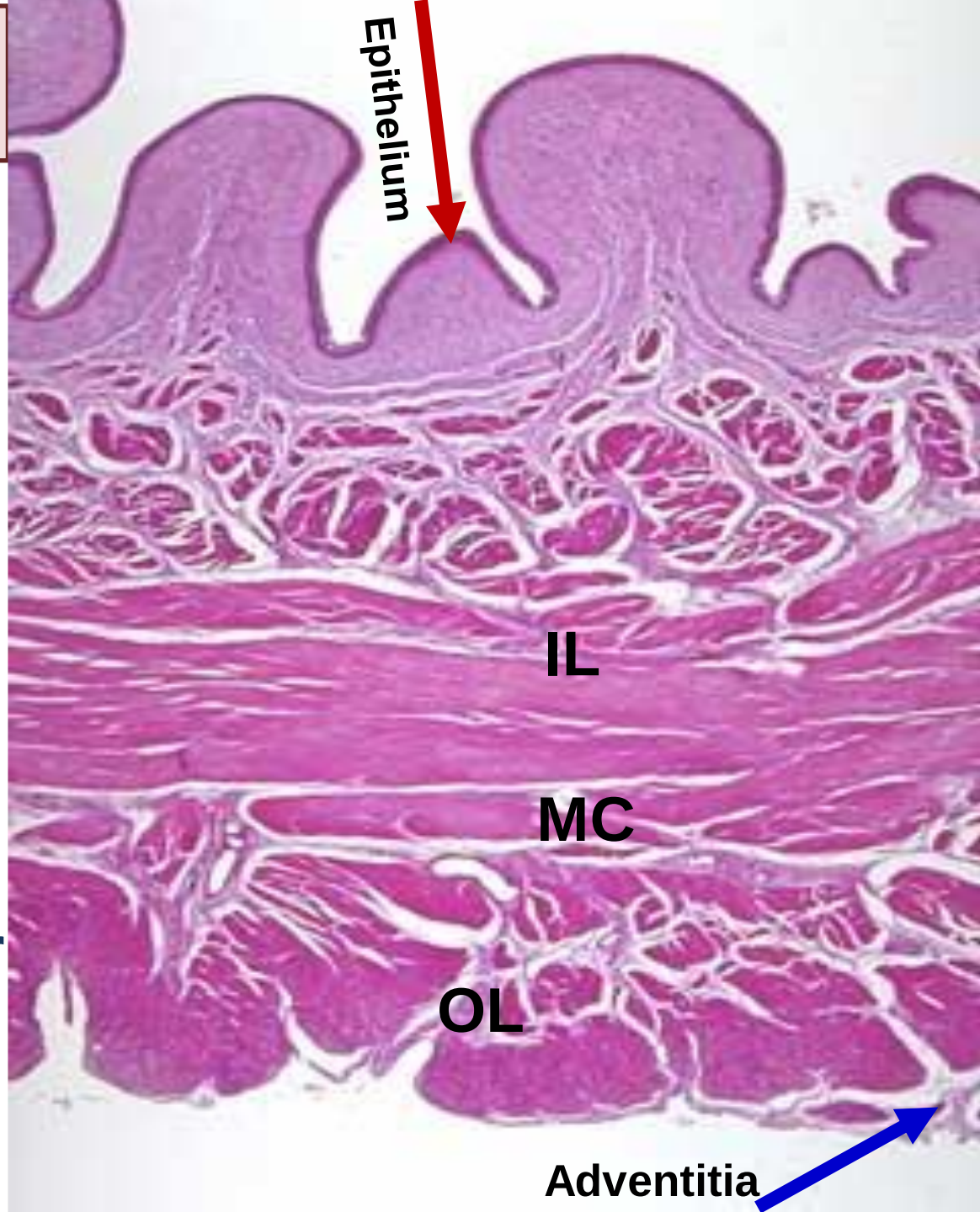
1- Mucosa:

- **Folded**
- Transitional epithelium.
- lamina propria

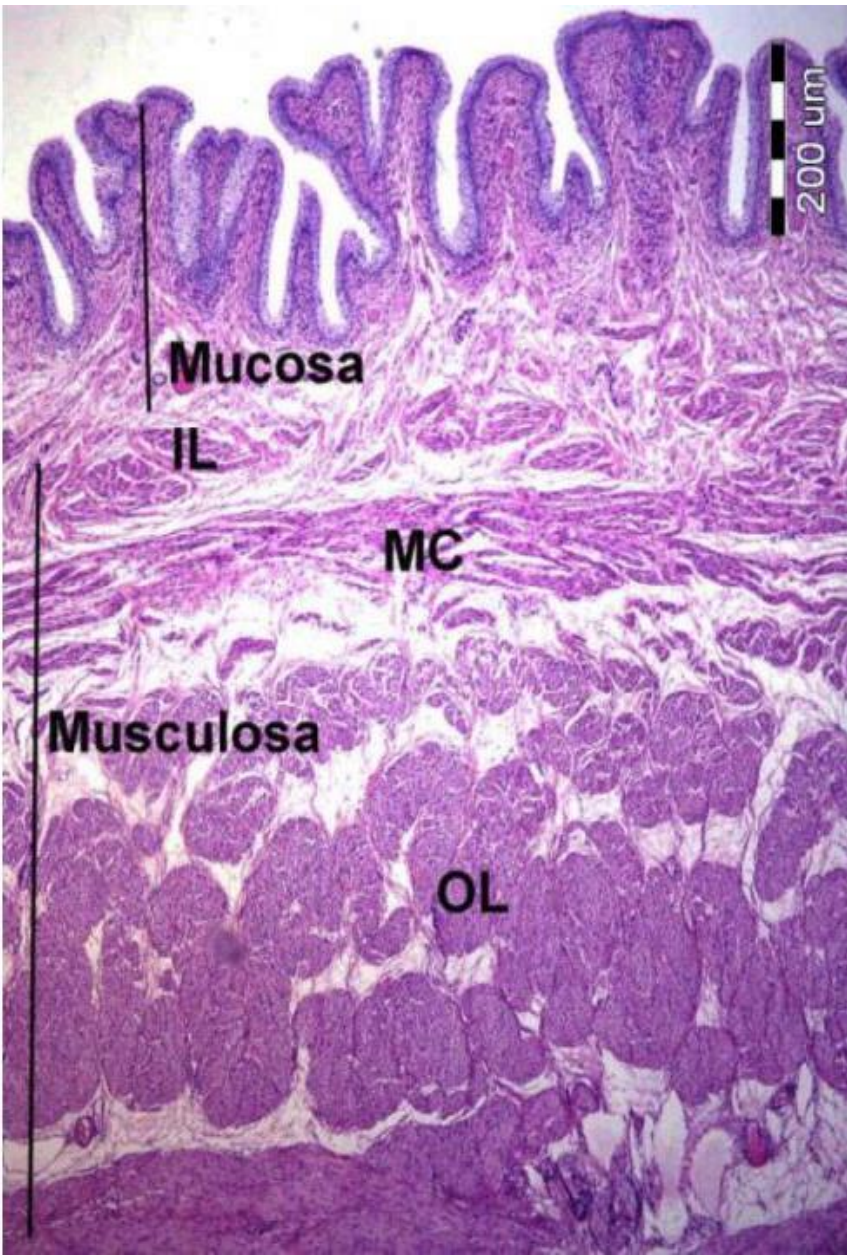
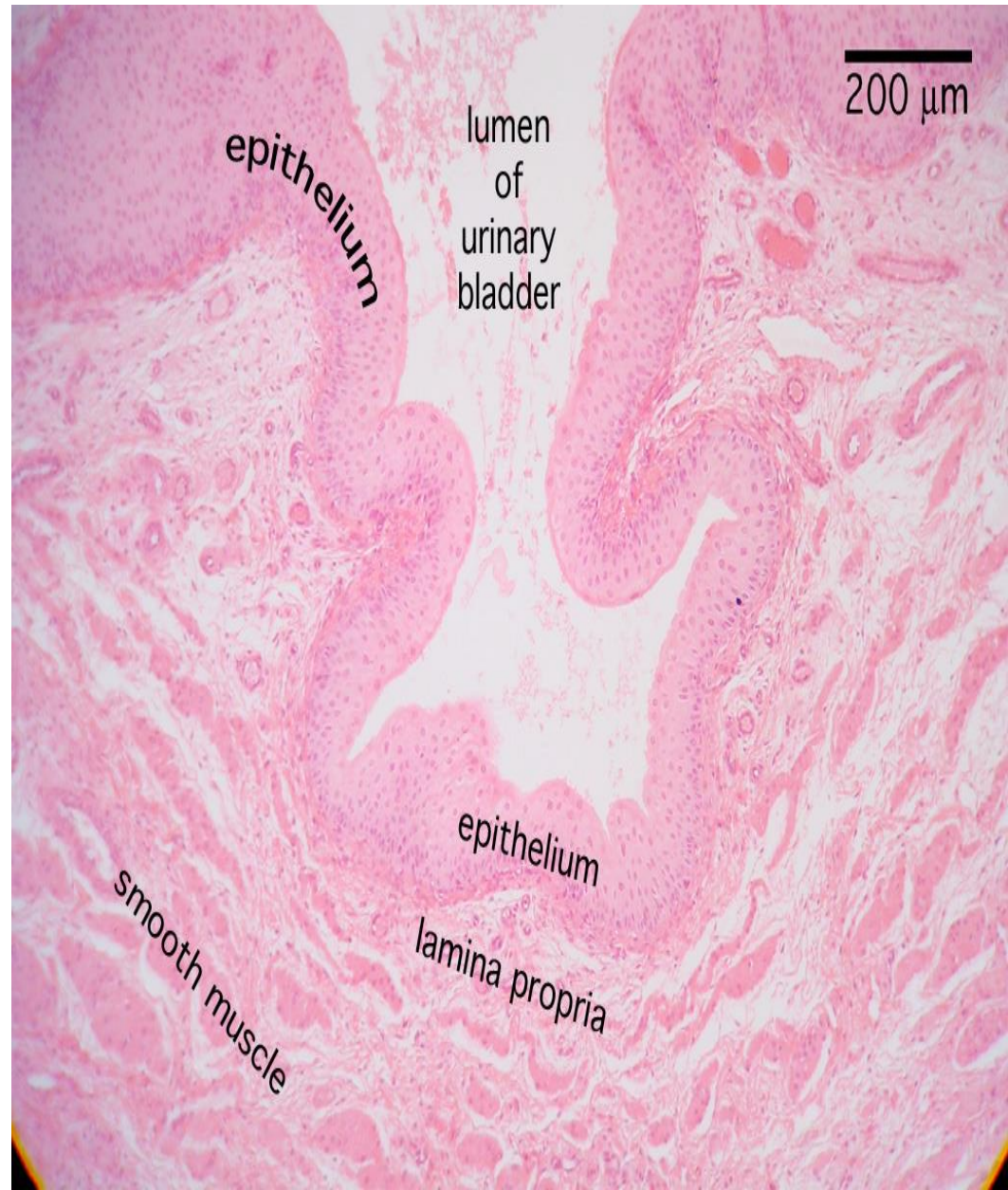
2- Musculosa:

IL & OL: Inner & outer longitudinal
MC: Middle circular

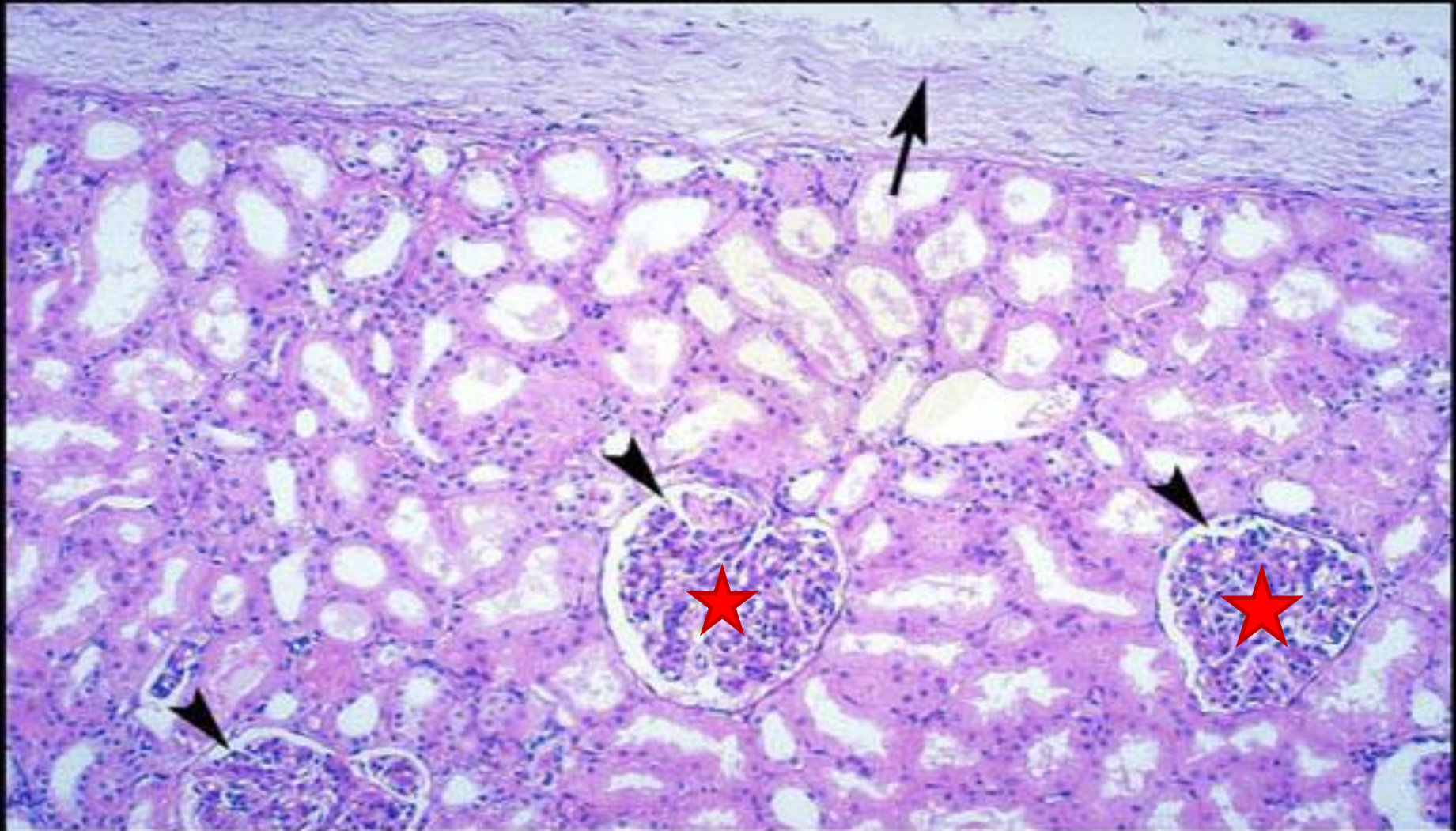
3- Adventitia



Urinary bladder



Trial Exam



- 1- Identify the **organ**
- 2- The **arrow** & the **stars** point to &
- 3- The **arrow heads** point to.....which is lined with....

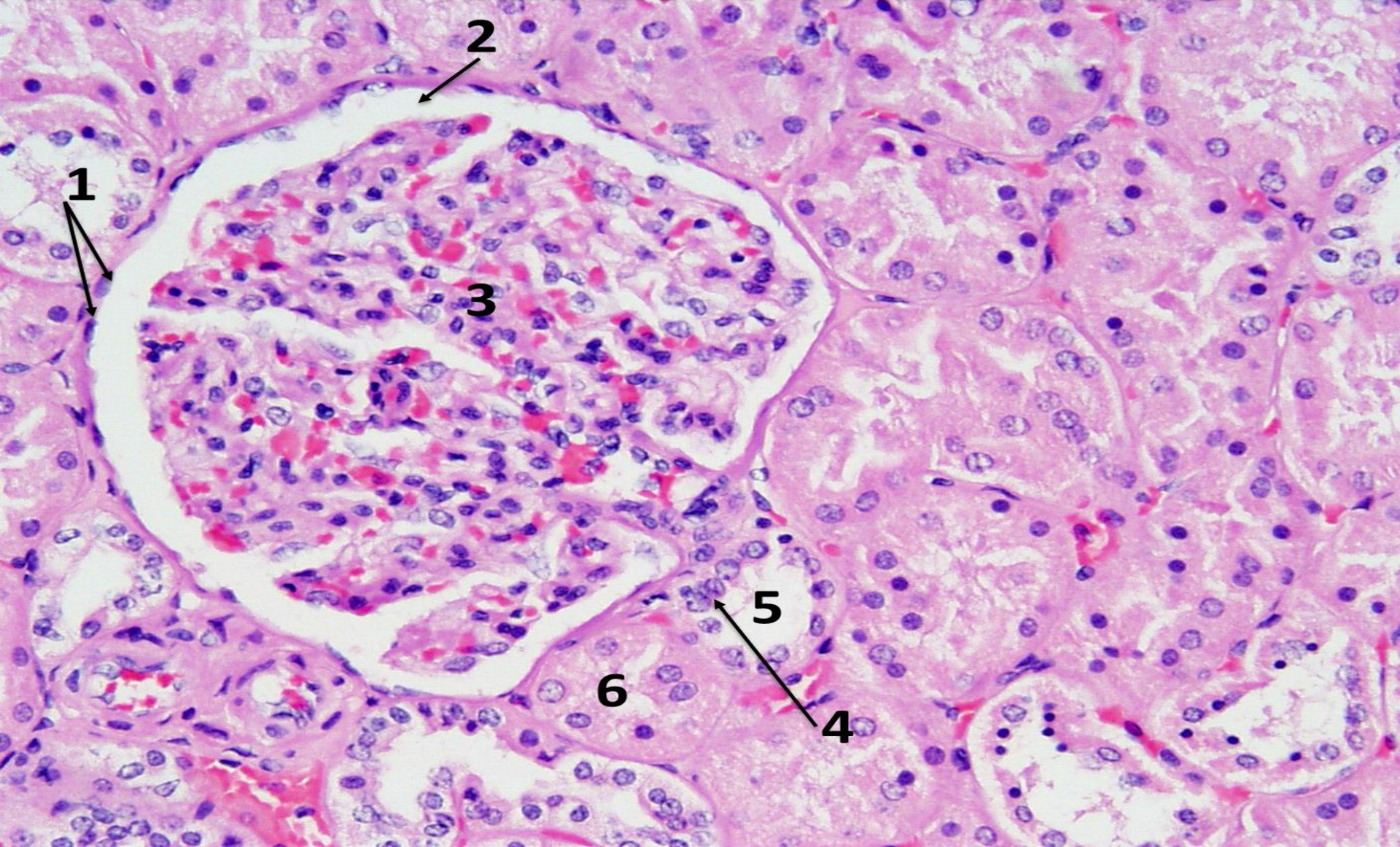
1- Kidney (cortex)

2- Arrow: capsule

Stars: Malpighian renal corpuscles /glomeruli

3- Arrowheads: Bowman's (capsular) space

Lining: simple squamous epithelium



A - Identify the organ.

B - Identify 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6

A- Kidney (cortex)

B-

1: Parietal Layer of Bowman's Capsule

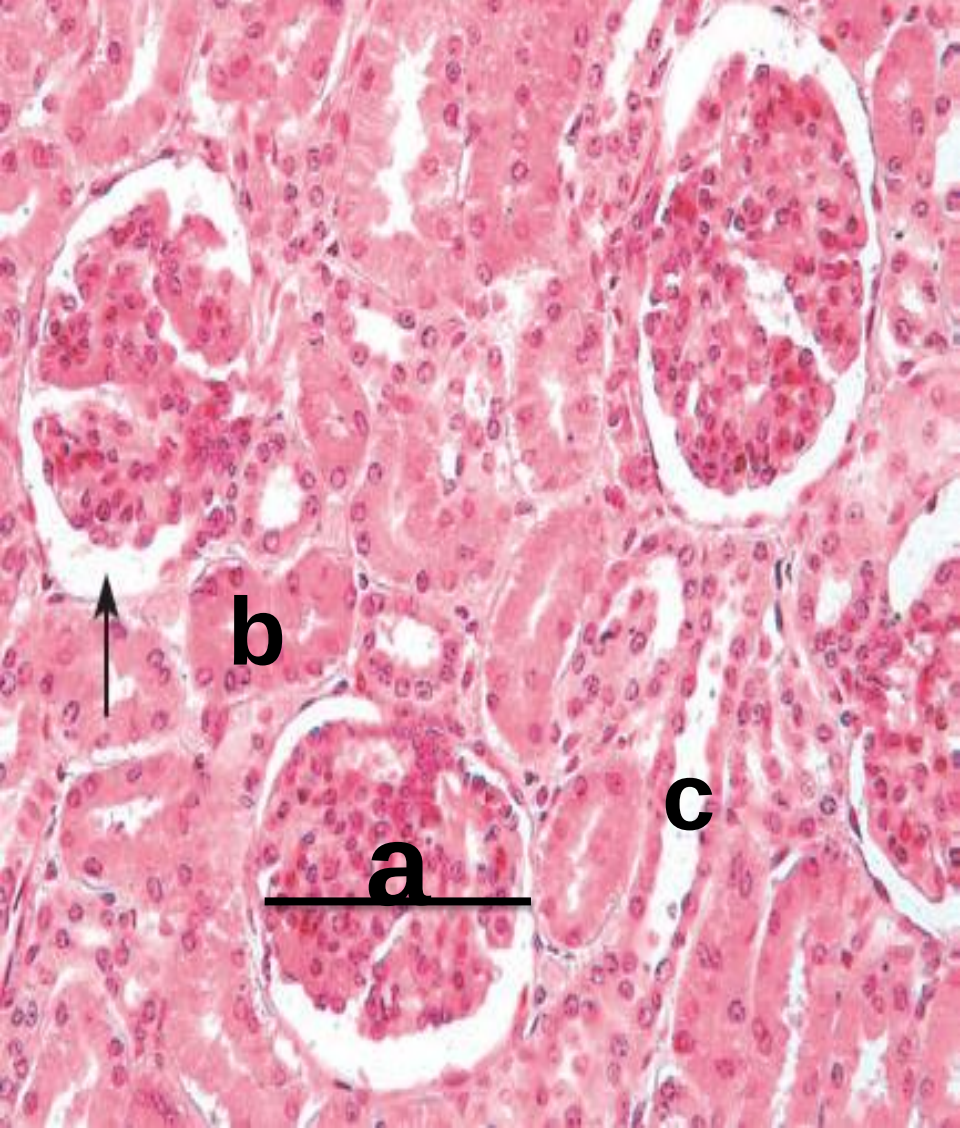
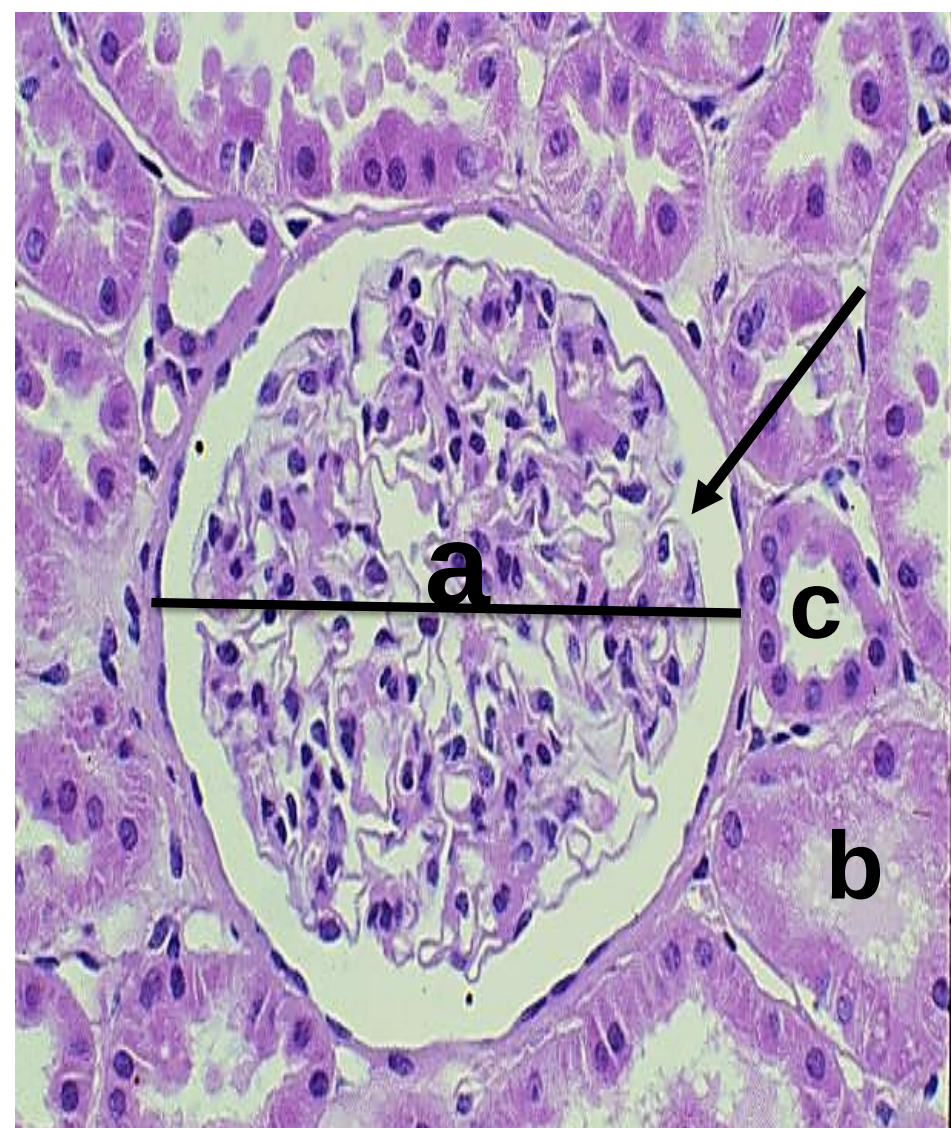
2: Bowman's (Capsular) Space

3: Renal Blood Glomerulus

4: Macula Densa

5: Distal Convoluted Tubule

6: Proximal convoluted tubule



- 1- Identify the organ (be specific).
- 2- Identify the structure a, b & c
- 3- The arrow points to

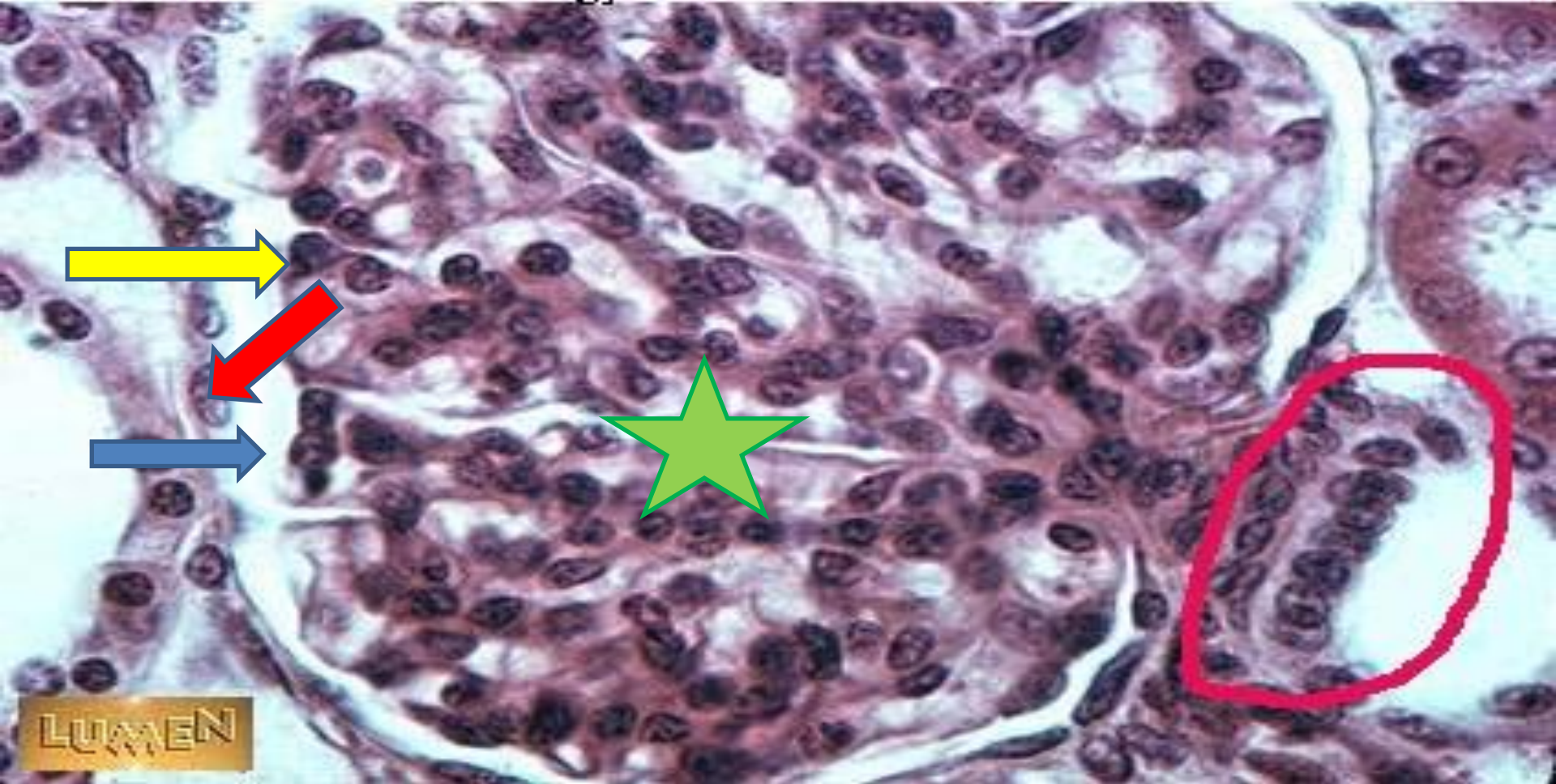
1- Kidney (cortex)

2- a: Malpighian renal corpuscle

b: Proximal convoluted tubules

c: Distal convoluted tubules

3- Bowman's (capsular) space



This is a section in the cortex of the kidney

1-Identify the circled structure

2-The asterix lies in

3-The blue, yellow & red arrows point to..., ...& ...

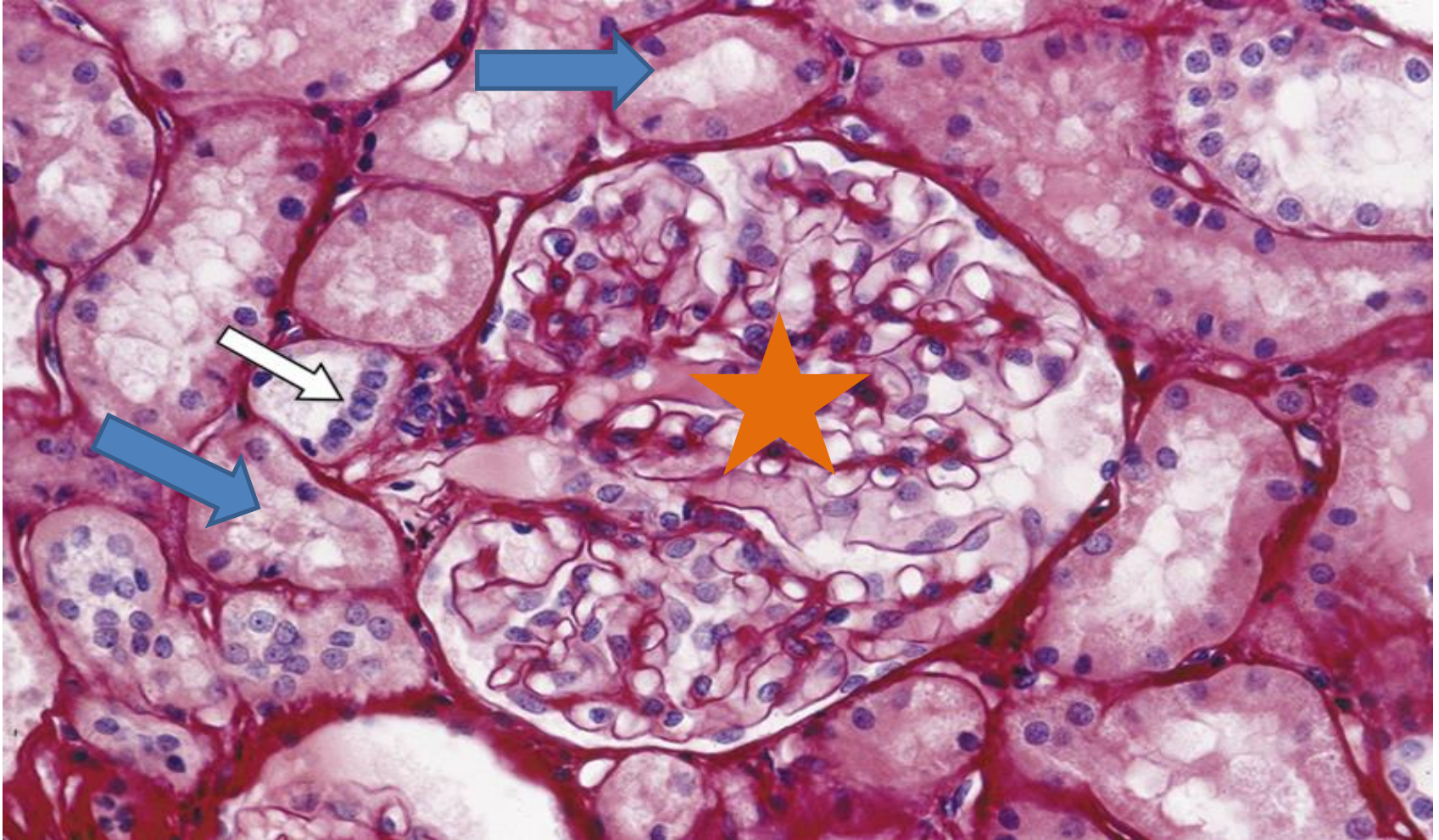
1- Circled structure: Juxta-glomerular apparatus

2- Asterix: Malpighian renal corpuscle

3- Blue arrow: Bowman's space

Yellow arrow: Podocytes (OR visceral layer of
Bowman's capsule)

Red arrow : parietal layer of Bowman's capsule



1- Identify the organ.

2- White arrow points to

3- Asterix lies in

4- Blue arrow points to& Mention 2 criteria....

1- Kidney (cortex)

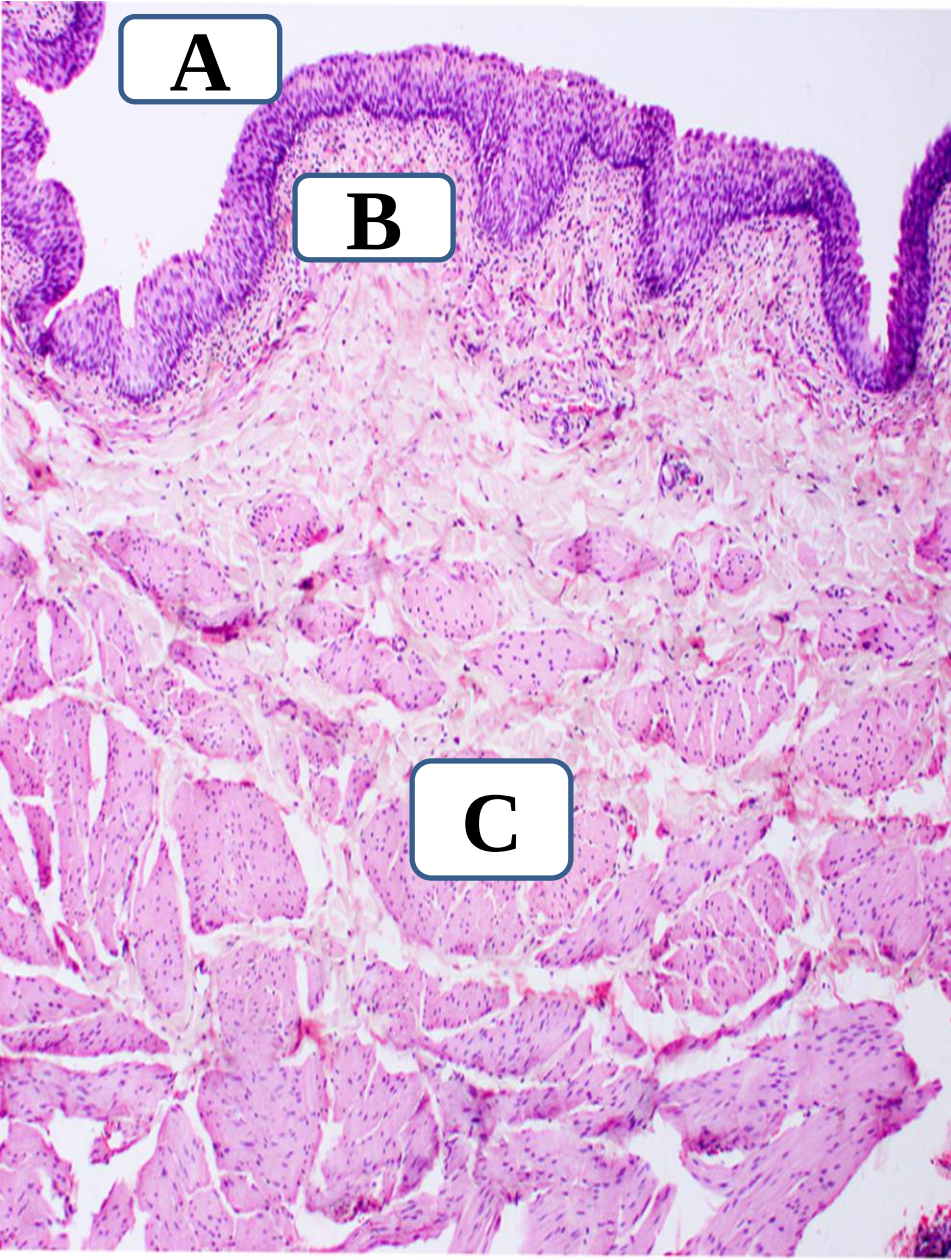
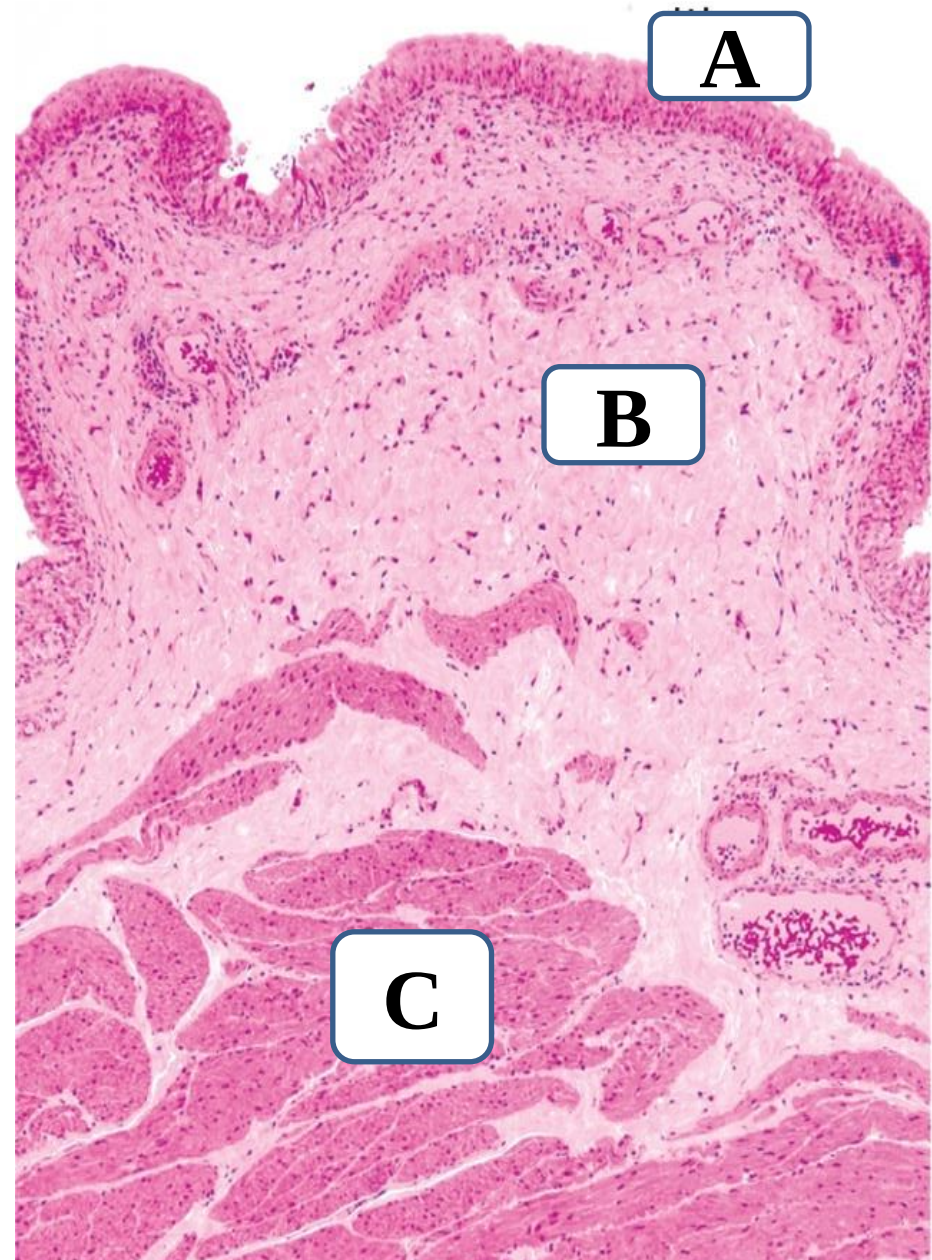
2- White arrow: Macula densa

3- Asterix: Malpighian renal corpuscle

4- Blue arrow: Proximal convoluted tubule

Criteria: Narrow lumen & indistinct cell

boundaries,



1- Identify the organ.

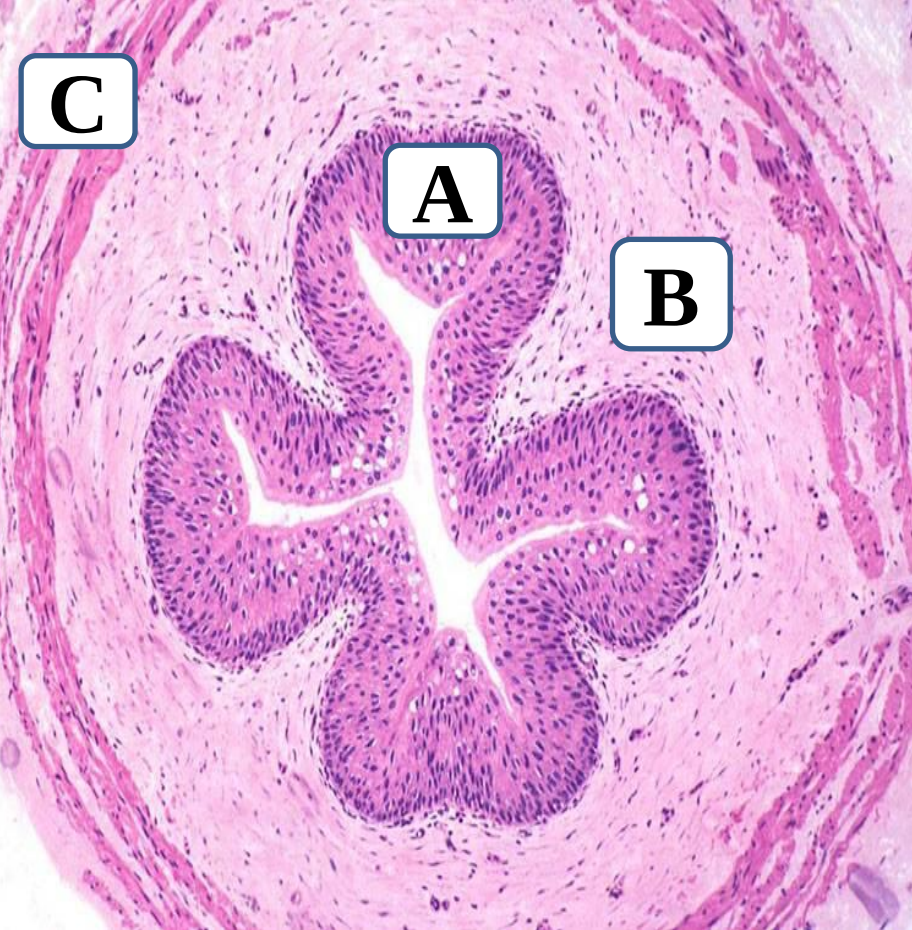
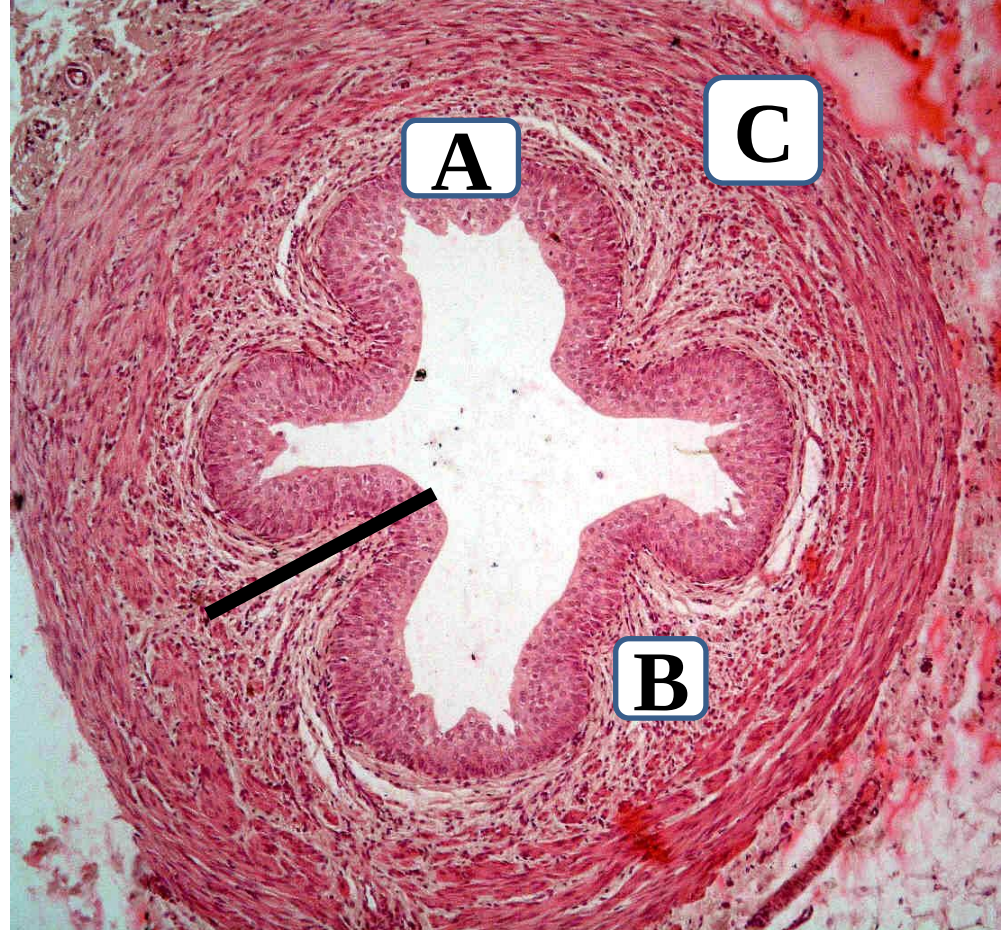
2- Identify A, B & C.

1- Urinary bladder

2- A: Uroepithelium (transitional epithelium)

B: C.T. corium

C: Musculosa



- 1- Identify the **organ**
- 2- The (B) indicate
- 3- Mention the type of lining **epithelium** in A.
- 4- Layer indicated by the **black line** is
- 5- Layer indicated by The (C) is

1- The ureter

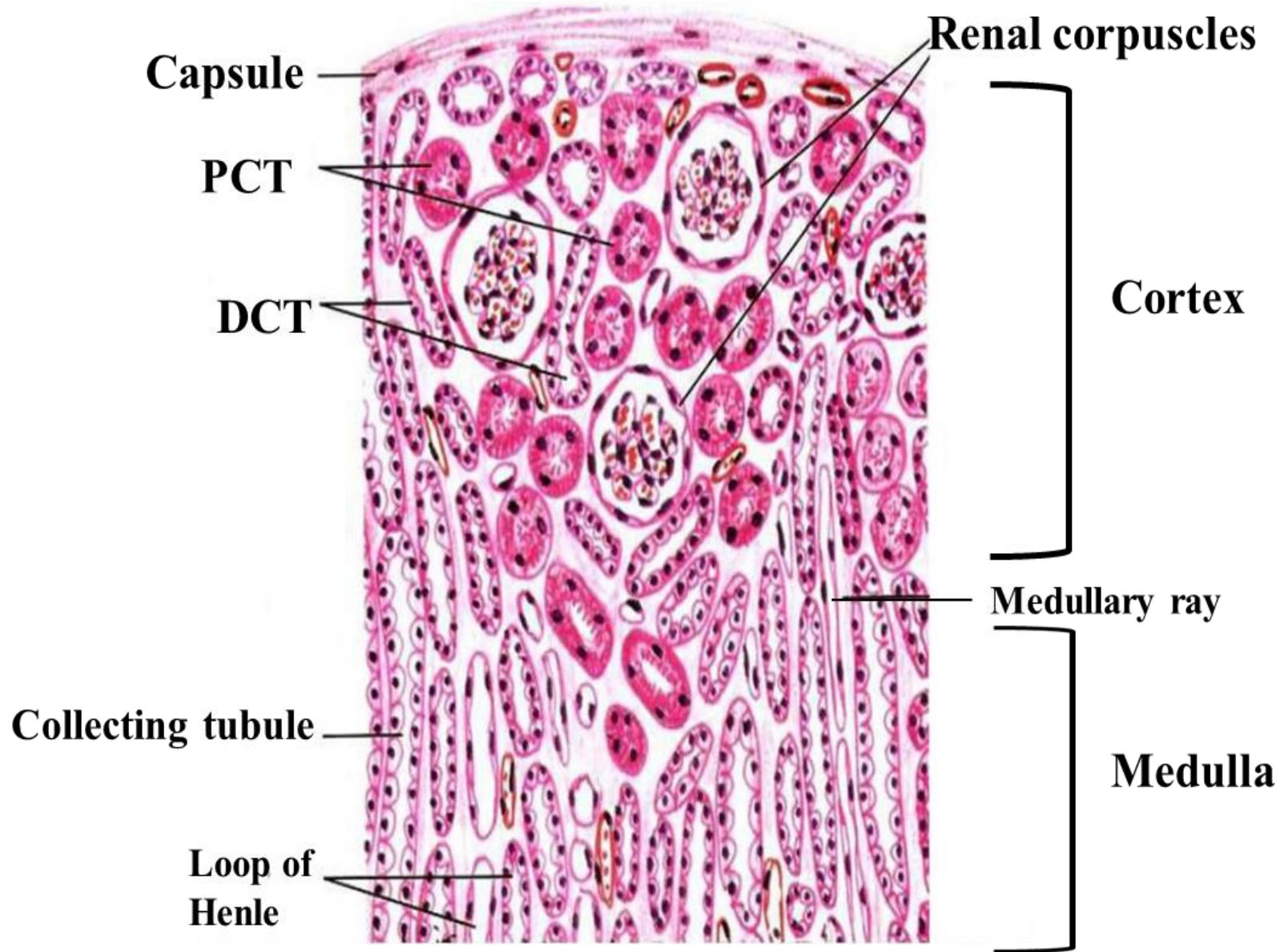
2- C.T. corium

3- Transitional epithelium (urothelium)

4- Black line: mucosa

5- (C): Musculosa

Labels



KIDNEY