

<<组织学与胚胎学实验指南>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<组织学与胚胎学实验指南>>

13位ISBN编号：9787030110794

10位ISBN编号：703011079X

出版时间：2003-3

出版时间：谢富康、陈宁欣、高英茂 科学出版社 (2012-03出版)

作者：谢富康，陈宁欣，高英茂 编

页数：114

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

## <<组织学与胚胎学实验指南>>

### 内容概要

双语教学是21世纪我国高等院校教学改革之大势所趋。

《组织学与胚胎学实验指南（英文版）》就是为高等医学院校组织学与胚胎学课程编写的配套英文教材。

《组织学与胚胎学实验指南（英文版）》包含实验指导和彩色图谱两个部分。

实验指导部分介绍组织学与胚胎学各章节实验的目的、内容和观察方法，其中胚胎学部分还配有思考题，以帮助学生理解胚胎发生的变化过程。

图谱部分配合实验指导，有近200幅照片，使学习过程形象、生动。

《组织学与胚胎学实验指南（英文版）》适用于医学院校各专业实验课教学和学生复习、自学。

<<组织学与胚胎学实验指南>>

书籍目录

Chapter 2 EPITHELIA 1.Simple cuboidal epithelium 2.Simple columnar epithelium 3.Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium 4.Stratified squamous epithelium 5.Transitional epithelium 6.Simple squamous epithelium(endothelium) 7.Simple squamous epithelium(mesothelium)surface view 8.Simple columnar epithelium 9.Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium showing the basement membrane Chapter 3 CONNECTIVE TISSUE 1.Spread preparation of LCT 2.Spread preparation of LCT,showing mactophage 3.Section of loose connective tissue 4.Section of connective tissue showing plasma cell 5.Section of dense connective tissue 6.Adipose tissue showing fat cell 7.Reticular fiber 8.Hyaline cartilage 9.Elastic cartilage 10.Fibrous cartilage 11.Cross section of long bone 12.Longitudinal section of long bone 13.Intramembranous ossification 14.Endochondral ossification 15.Blood smear Chapter 4 MUSCLE TISSUE 1.Longitudinal section of skeletal muscle 2.Cross section of skeletal muscle 3.Longitudinal section of cardiac muscle 4.Cross section of cardiac muscle 5.Longitudinal section of smooth muscle 6.Cross section of smooth muscle 7.Longitudinal section of skeletal muscle 8.Longitudinal section of cardiac muscle,showing intercalated disk and cross striation 9.Longitudinal section of skeletal muscle 10.Longitudinal section of skeletal muscle 11.Longitudinal section of cardiac muscle Chapter 5 NERVOUS TISSUE and NERVOUS SYSTEM 1.Cross section of spinal cord 2.Spinal cord showing multipolar neurons 3.Spinal cord showing neurofibrils in multipolar neuron 4.Cross section of sciatic nerve 5.Longitudinal section of sciatic nerve 6.Fibrous astrocytes 7.Neuroglia cells 8.Motor end plate 9.Finger skin,showing Meissner's corpuscle(A),Pacinian corpuscle(B)10.Longitudinal section of skeletal muscle,showing muscle spindle 11.Synapses 12.Section of cerebral cortex 13.Section of cerebellum 14.Section of spinal ganglia Chapter 6 CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM Chapter 7 LYMPHATIC SYSTEM Chantpr 8 SKIN Chapter 9 ENDOCRINE SYSTEM Chapter 10 DIGESTIVE TRACT Chapter 11 GLANDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DIGESTIVE TRACT Chapter 12 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM Chapter 13 URINARY SYSTEM Chapter 14 MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM Chapter 15 FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM Chapter 16 EYE AND EAR Chapter 17 EMBRYOLOGY

## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： These glands consist of four structures attached to, or embedded within, the posterior surface of each thyroid lobe. The parathyroid secretion, parathormone, is a polypeptide important in the regulation of calcium and phosphorus metabolism. The parathyroid glands consist of closely packed masses and cords of epithelial cells within a stromal meshwork of collagenous and reticular fibers. Oxyphil cells are interspersed singly or in clumps among the predominant cellular elements, the chief cells. Study the dog parathyroid glands (Fig 9-4). They are supported by septa from the capsule, which penetrate each gland and also convey blood vessels into its interior. They have a parenchyma composed of two types of cells, chief cells and oxyphil cells. The chief cells are most numerous. They are relatively small cells, therefore, their nuclei appear to be more closely packed. Chief cells form anastomosing cords, surrounded by a rich, fenestrated capillary network. Look for patches of eosinophilic cells with more widely spaced nuclei and distinct cell borders. These are oxyphils, which may be found in small to large groups scattered among the chief cells. The oxyphils are larger cells with a smaller and more densely stained nucleus. The eosin staining of oxyphils may have faded on some slides, but their nuclei and distinct cell borders may usually be recognizable. Some slides have relatively few oxyphils.

3. ADRENAL GLANDS The adrenal gland is composed of two embryological and functionally distinct glands. The cortex is of mesoderm origin and secretes several steroids. Hormones exhibit at least three types of activity: an effect on mineral metabolism (mineral corticoids), on carbohydrate metabolism (glucocorticoids) and on androgenic activity. The activity of the cells in the zona glomerulosa, the zona fasciculata and the zona reticularis of the cortex are controlled humorally by the anterior pituitary. The cells of the adrenal medulla are of neural ectoderm origin, migrating out from the neural crest in a manner similar to autonomic ganglion cells. They become typical epithelioid secretory cells arranged in irregular rows with arterioles and capillaries on their basement membrane side and large venous capillaries at the opposite pole. Their nuclei lie toward their basement membrane, and the cells are oriented to secrete into venous capillaries. The cells are under autonomic control, receiving preganglionic (acetylcholine) fibers; they release their hormones, epinephrine and norepinephrine in response to stimulation by the preganglionic fiber. There are large ganglion cells in the medulla, among the secretory cells (Fig 9-5).

<<组织学与胚胎学实验指南>>

编辑推荐

《21世纪高等医学院校教材:组织学与胚胎学实验指南(英文版)》适用于医学院校各专业实验课教学和学生复习、自学。

<<组织学与胚胎学实验指南>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>