

Faculté de Médecine de Annaba

Département de Médecine

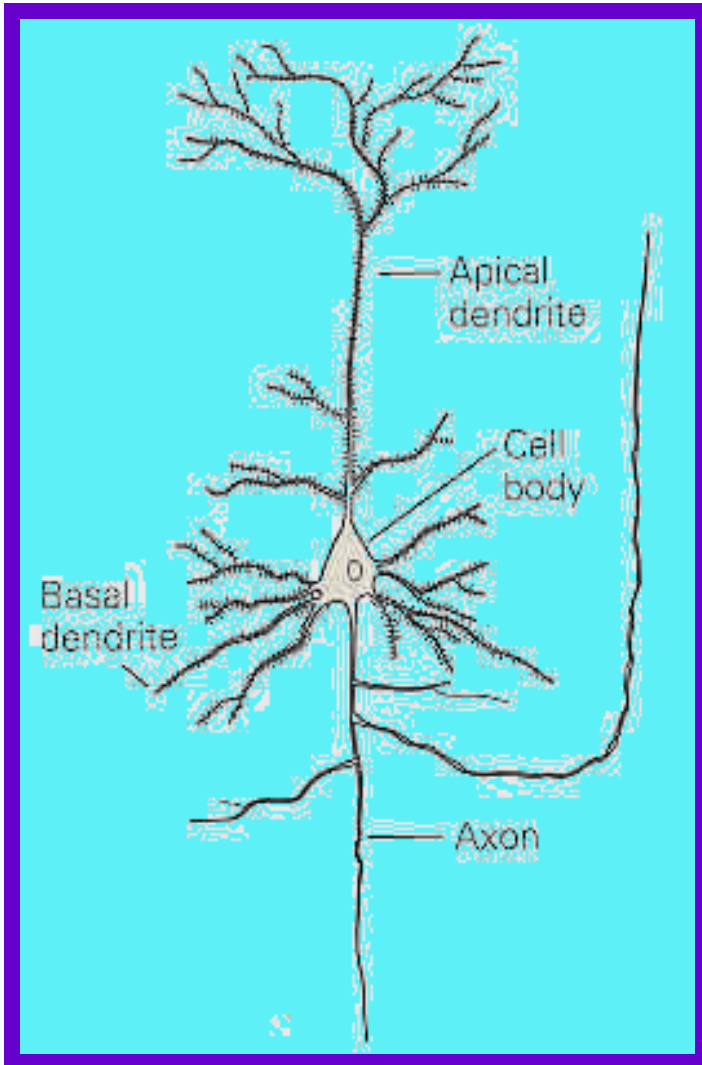
**Laboratoire d'Histologie-Embryologie
et de Cytogénétique**

TP d'Histologie

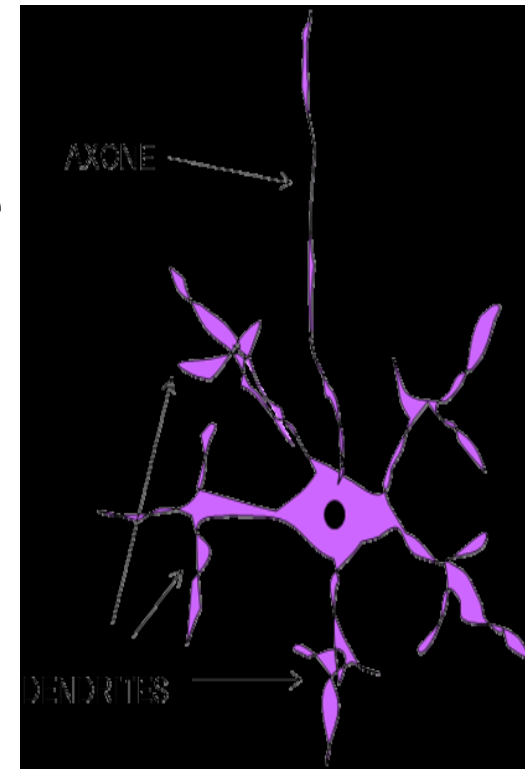
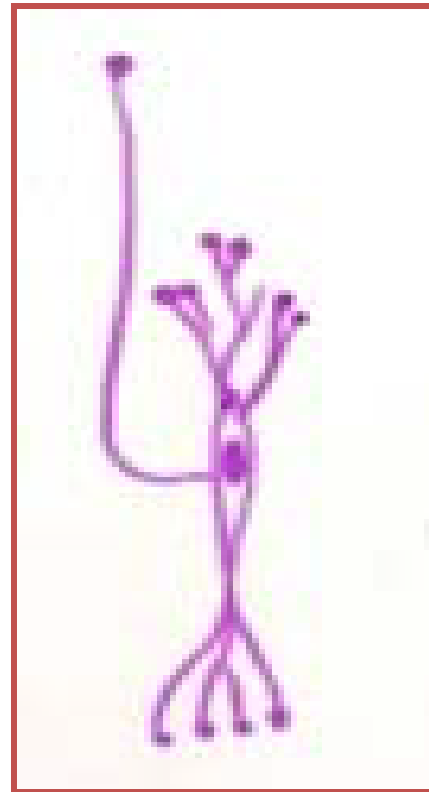
Le Système Nerveux et Organes de sens

2019-2020

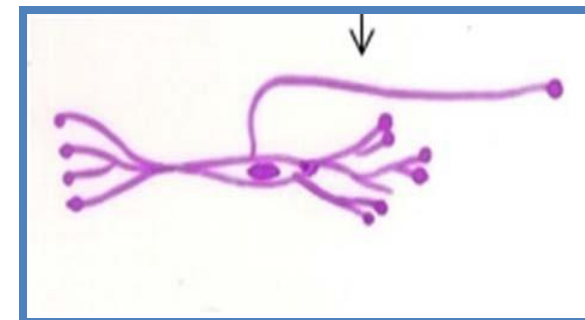
Cellule Pyramidale



La cellule fusiforme



Cellule de Cajal



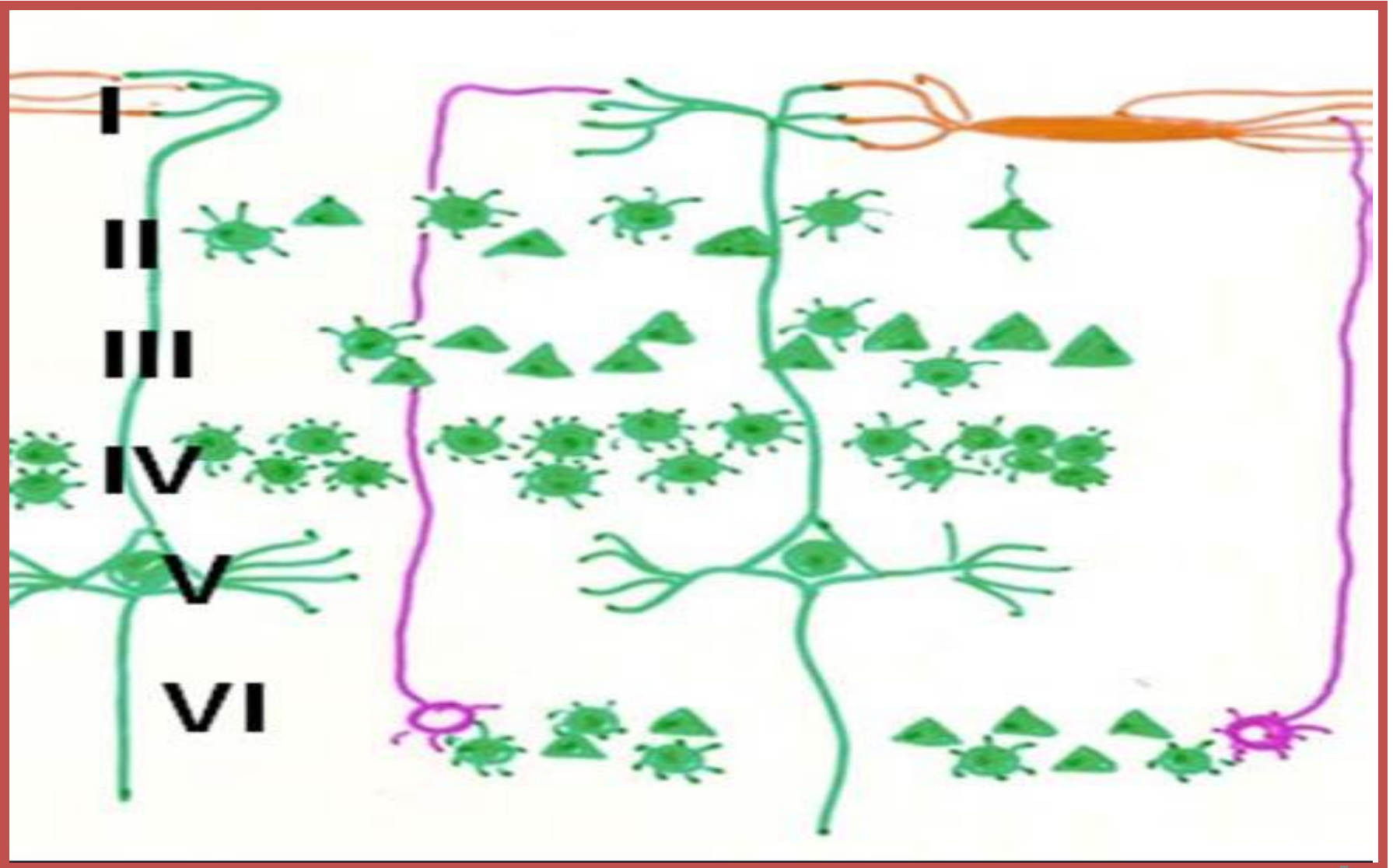
Au microscope, **le néocortex humain** apparaît subdivisé en **six couches**

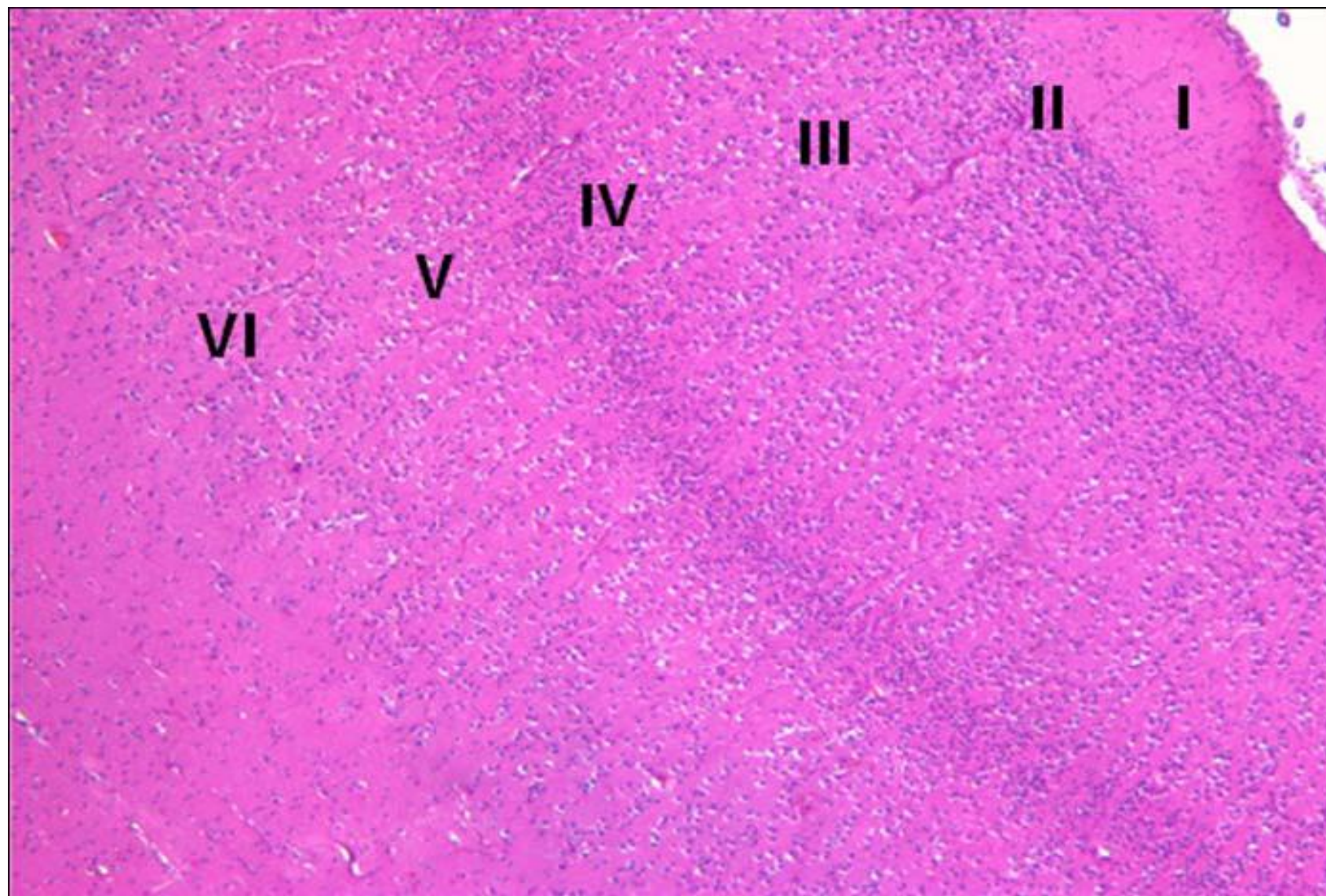
Ce nombre varie selon les espèces, cinq chez le dauphin, trois chez les reptiles

Les couches sont numérotées depuis la surface.

On distingue dans l'ordre :

Differentes couches du cortex cérébral

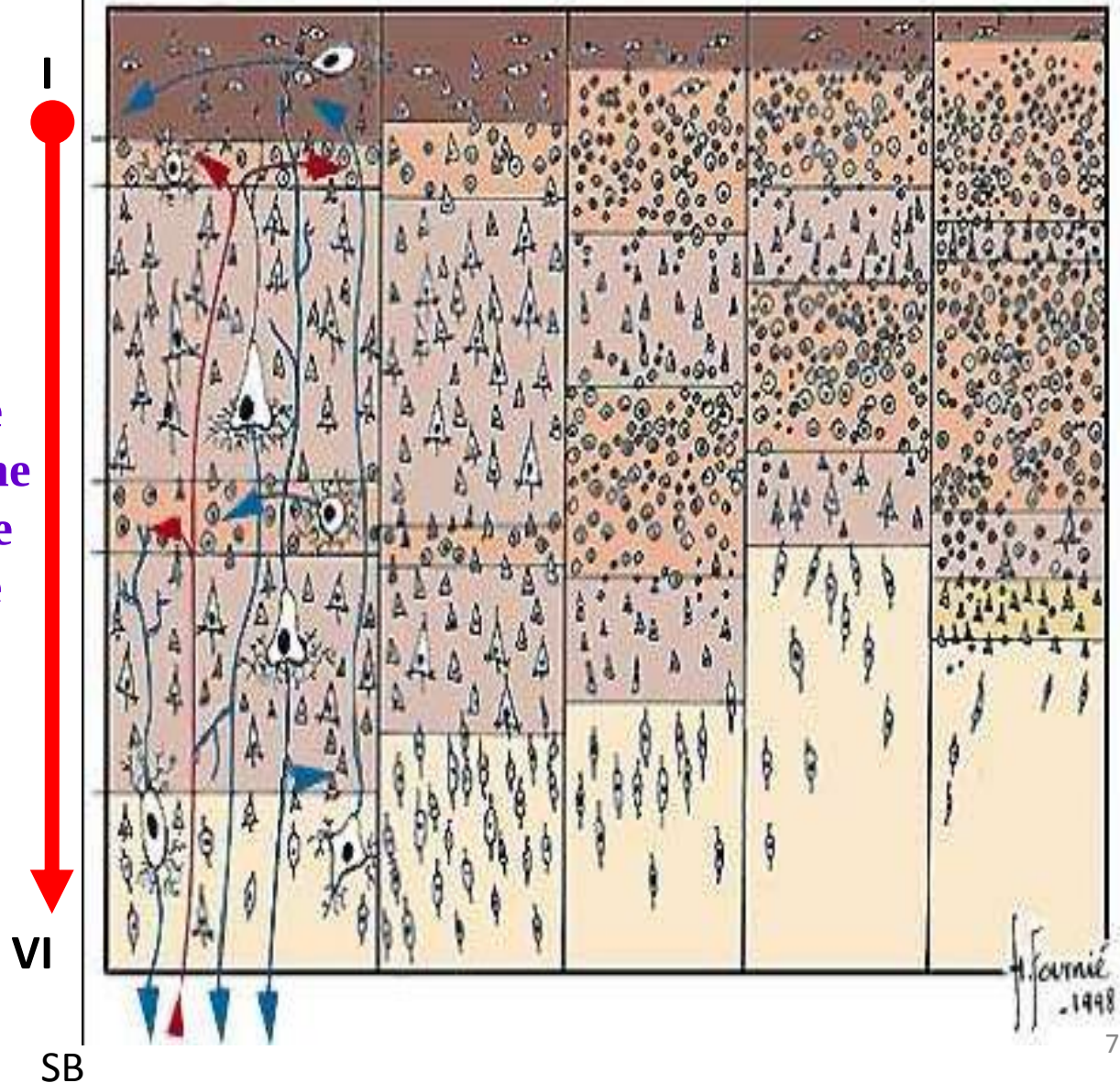




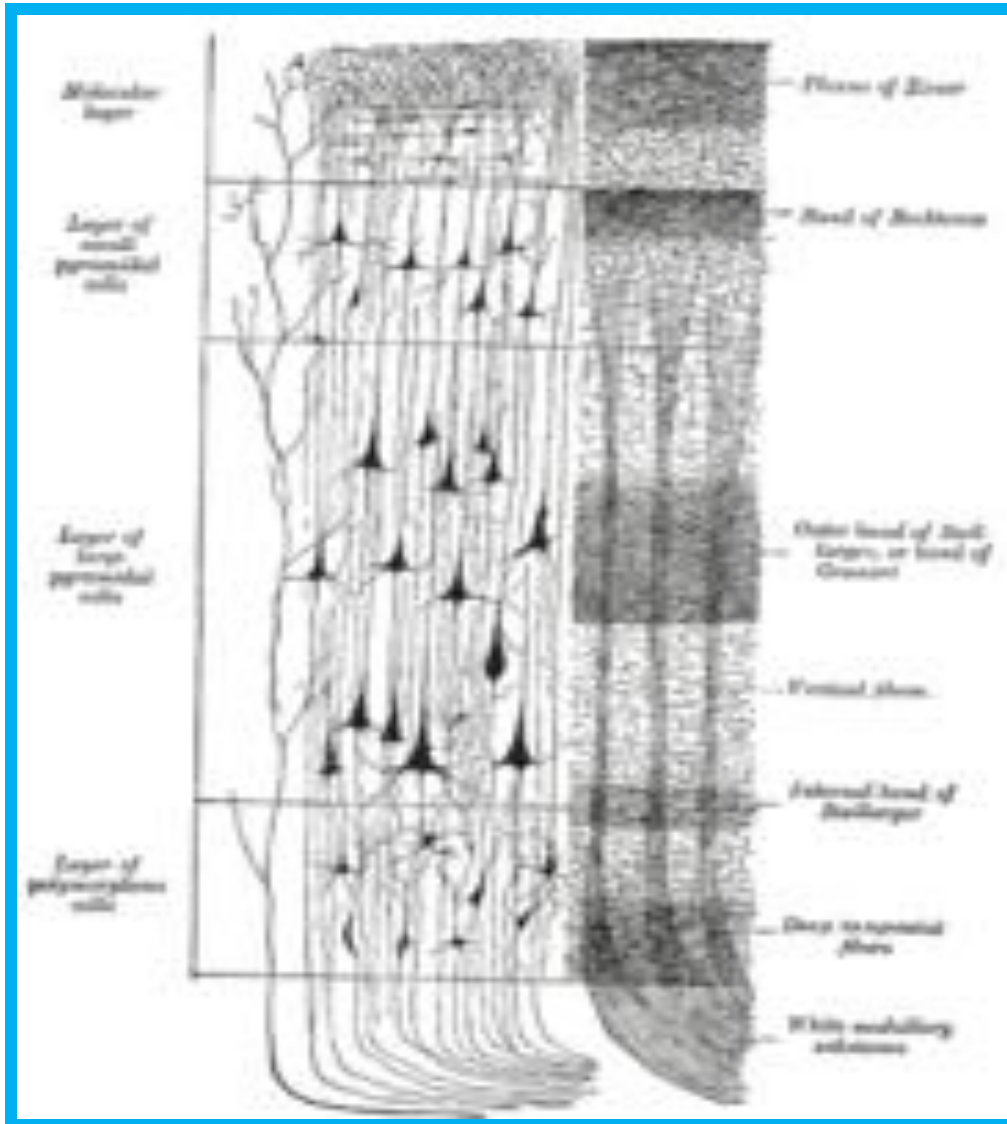
Pie mère Cortex moteur → Cortex sensoriel

Granulaire :réception
Pyramidal : effecteur

I : Moléculaire
II : Granulaire externe
III : Pyramidale externe
IV : Granulaire interne
V : Pyramidale interne
VI : Polymorphe



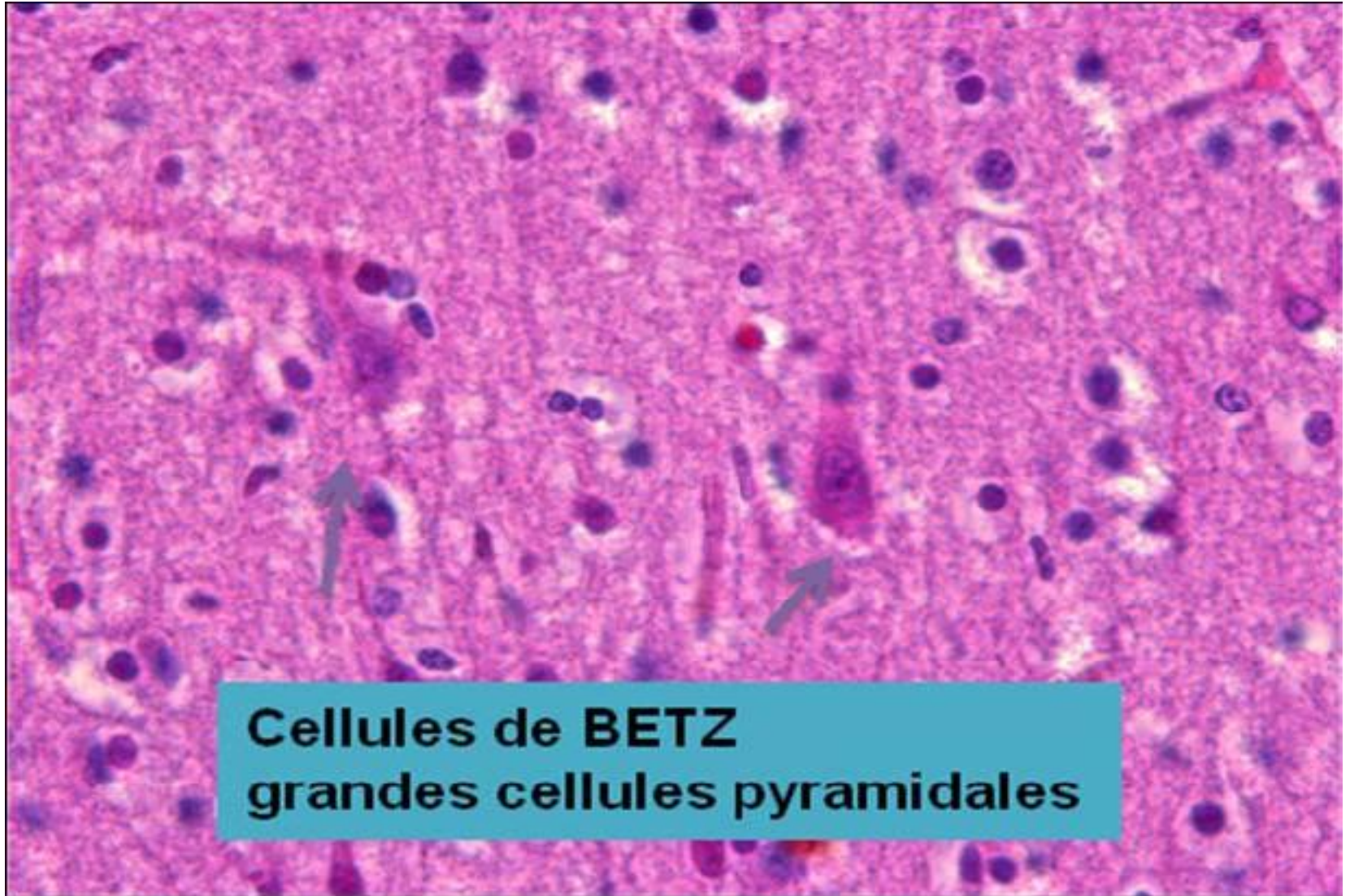
L'organisation histologique du néocortex



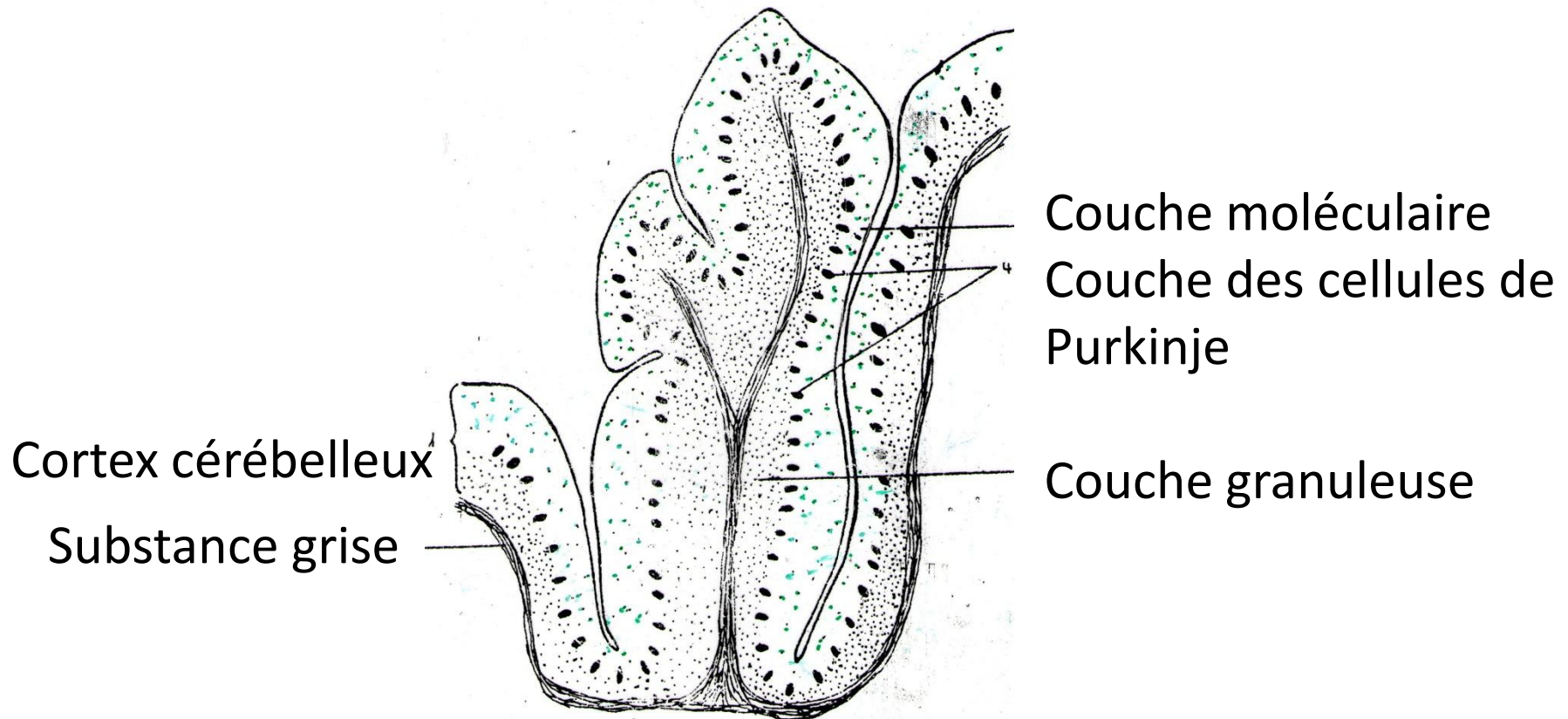
Dans cette image,

les couches **II** et **III** ainsi que les couches **IV** et **V** ont été regroupées.

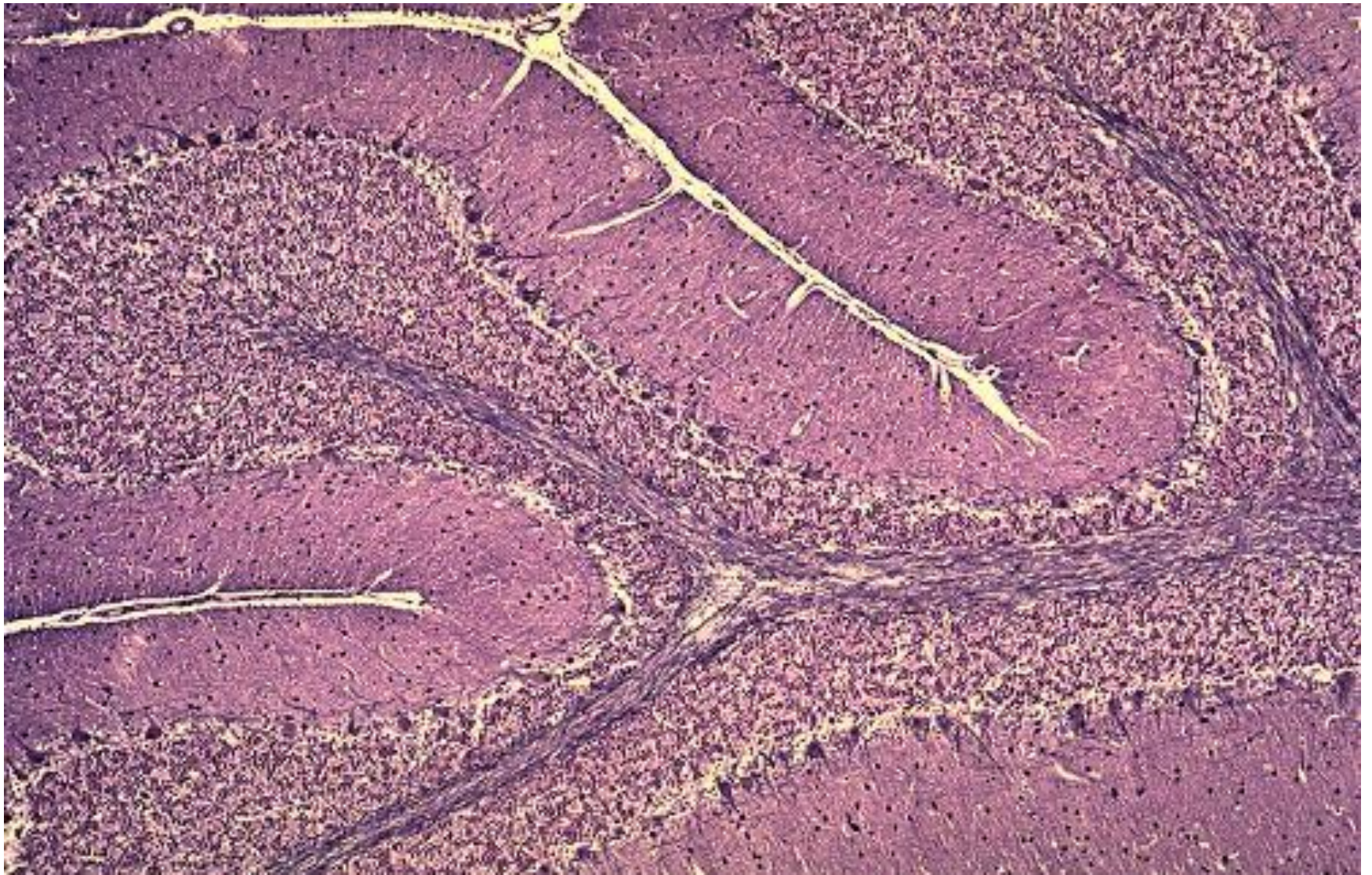
Détail de la couche V (Ganglionnaire)

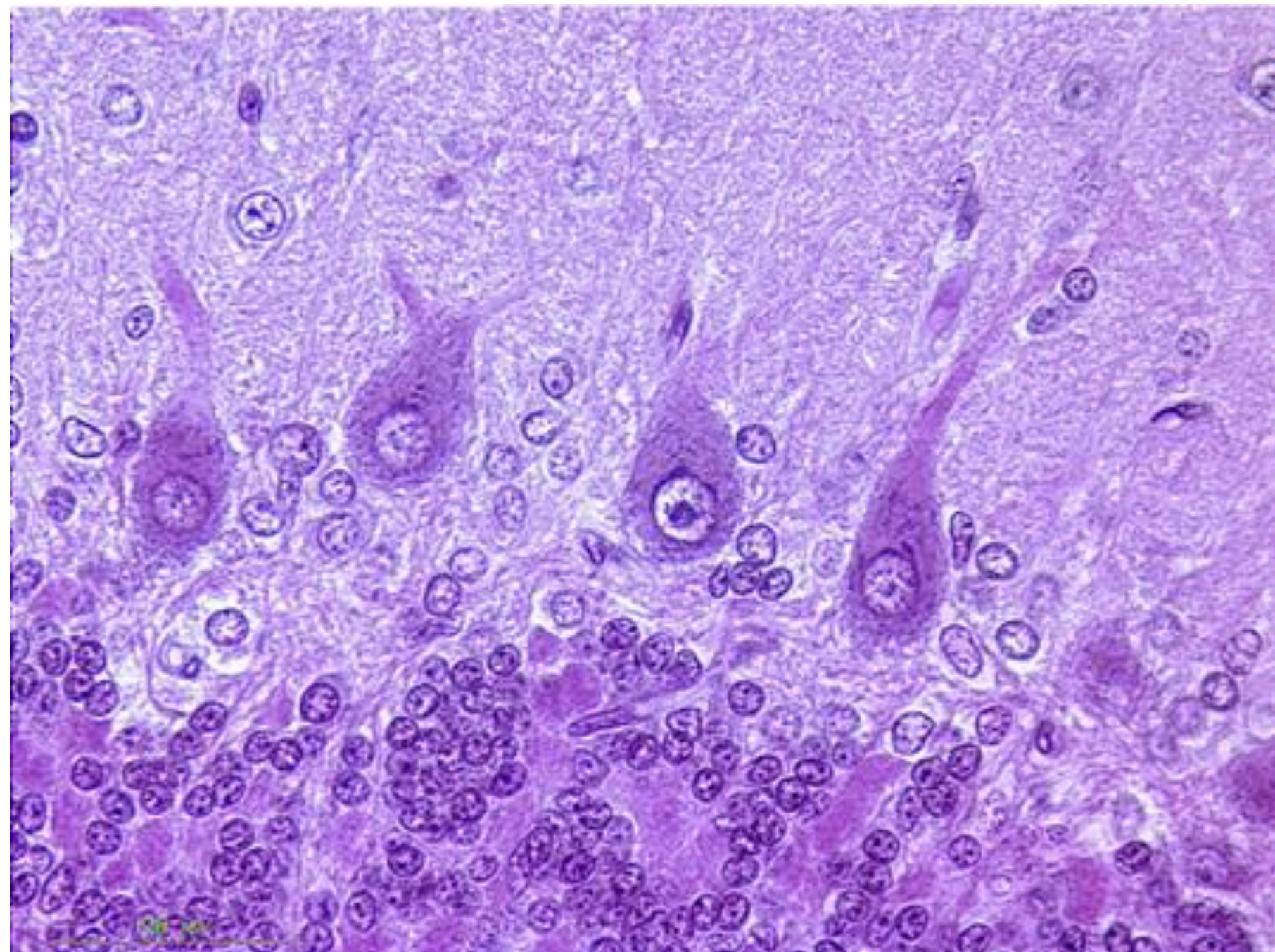


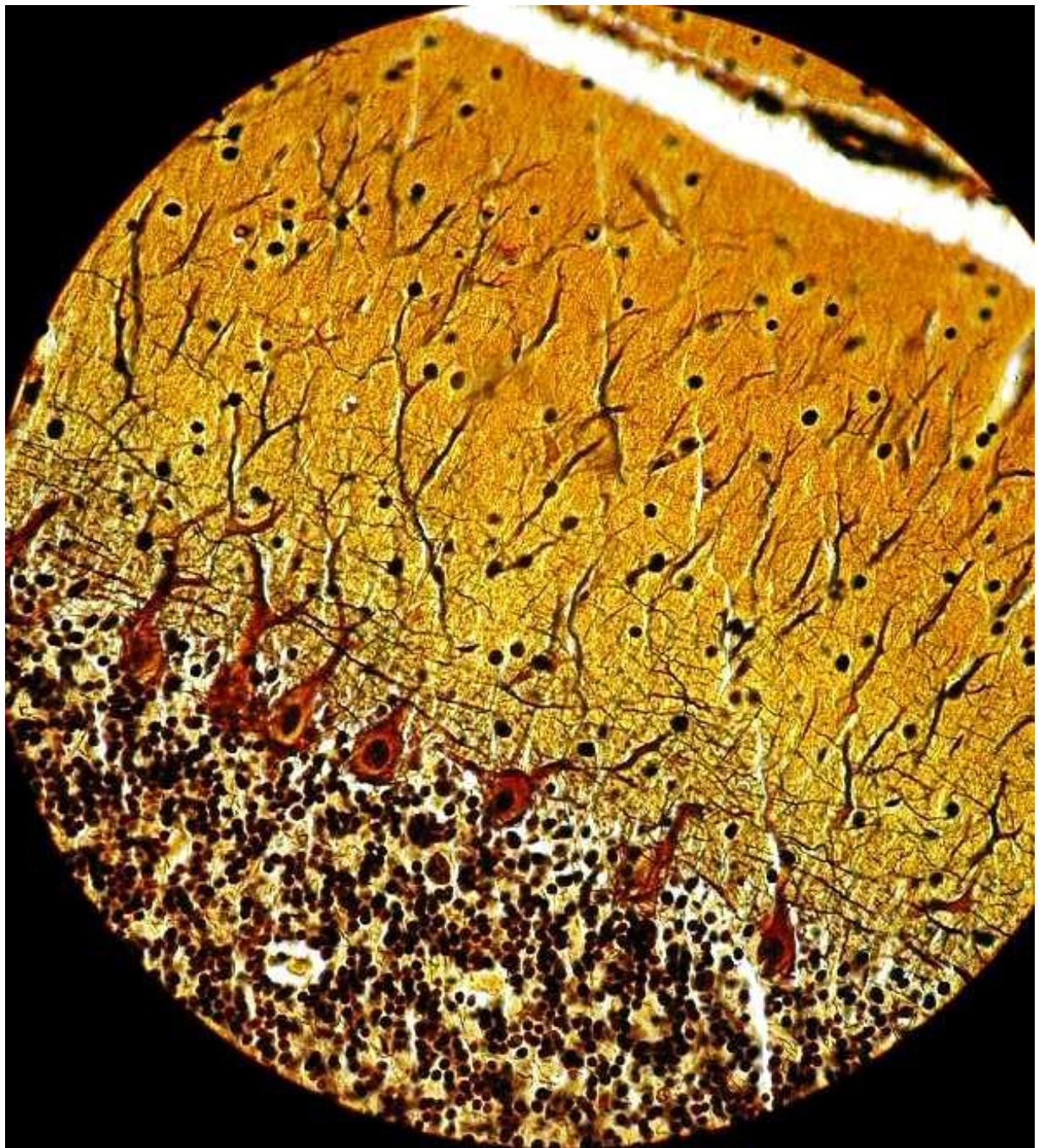


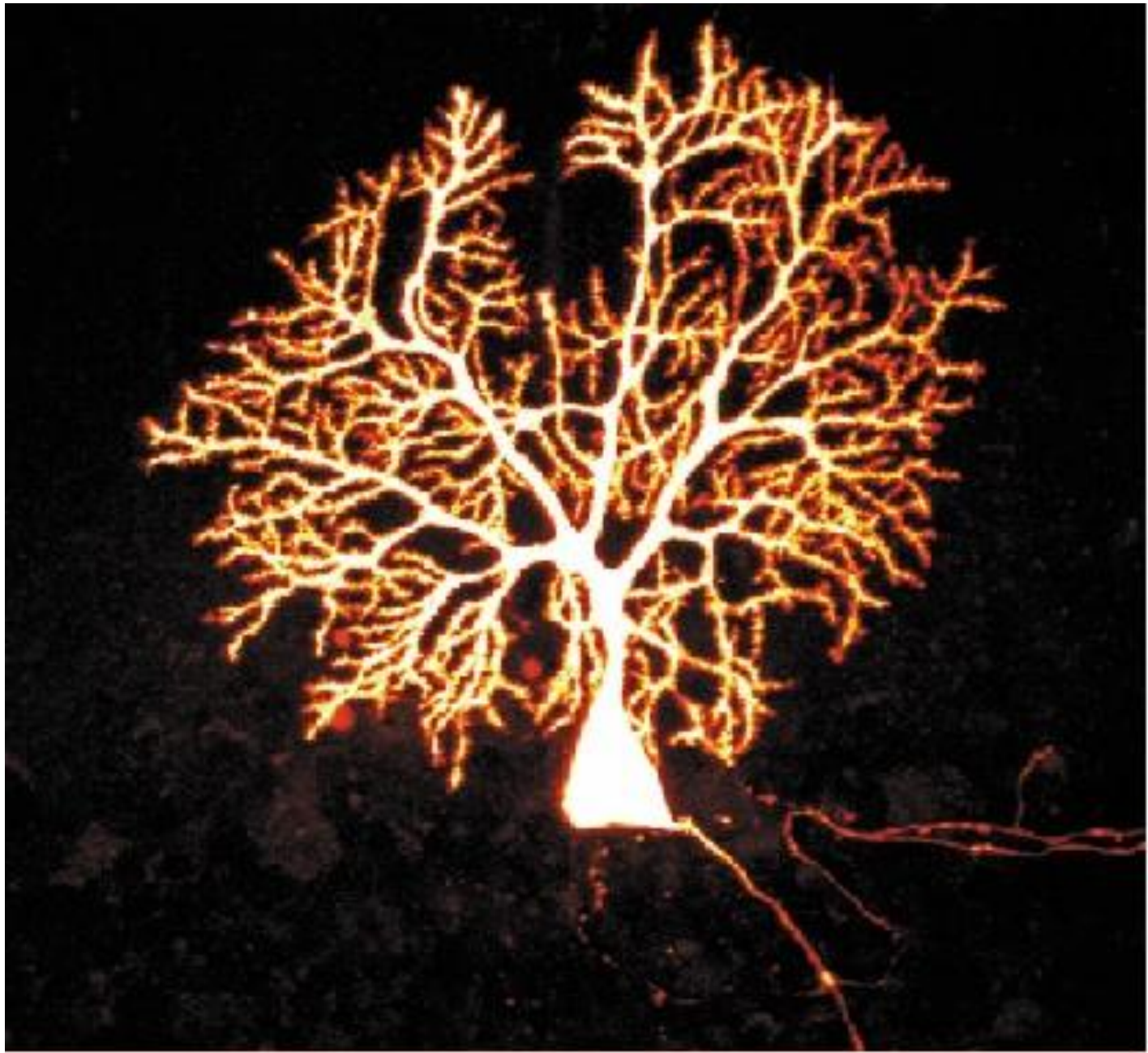


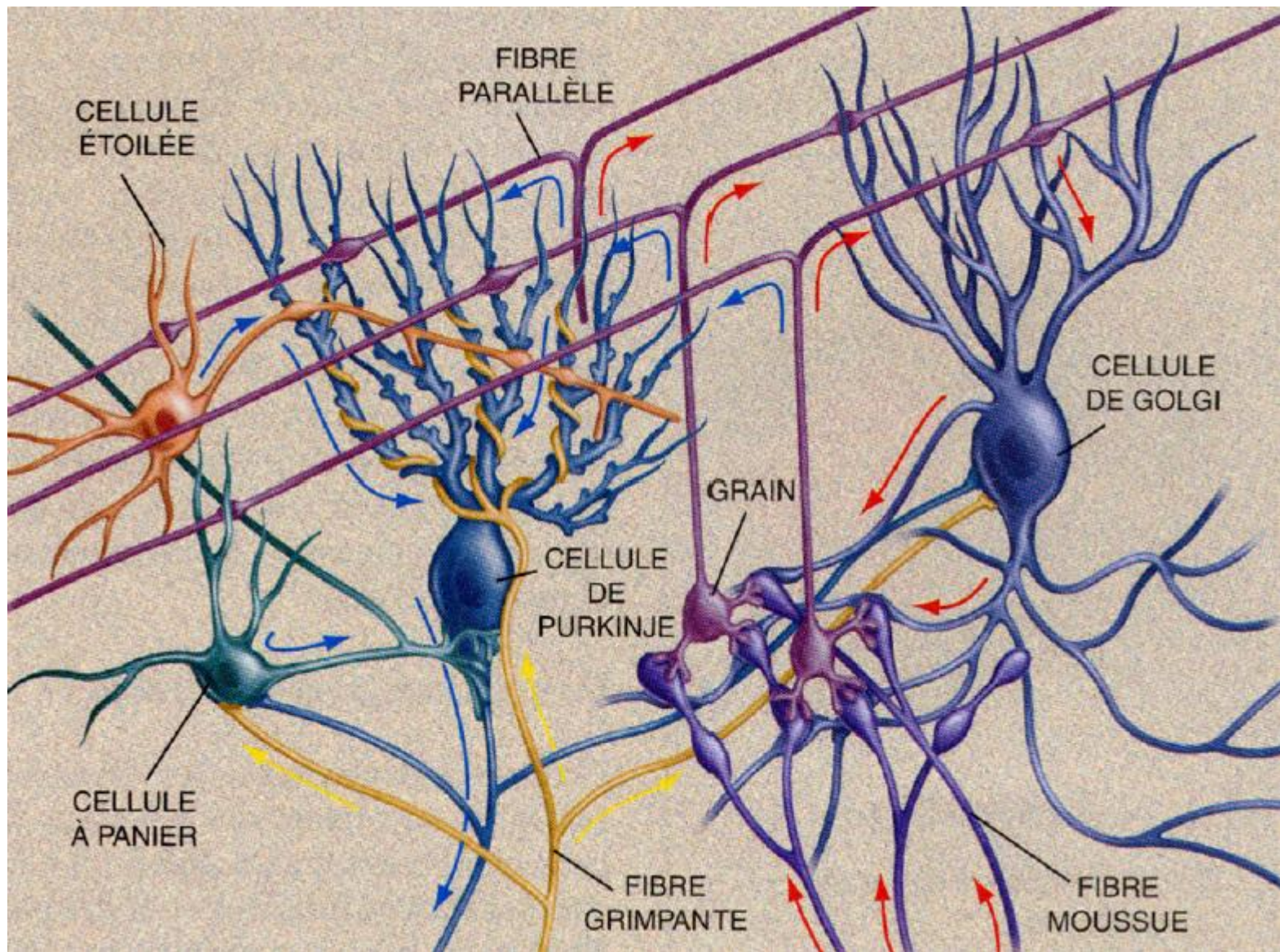




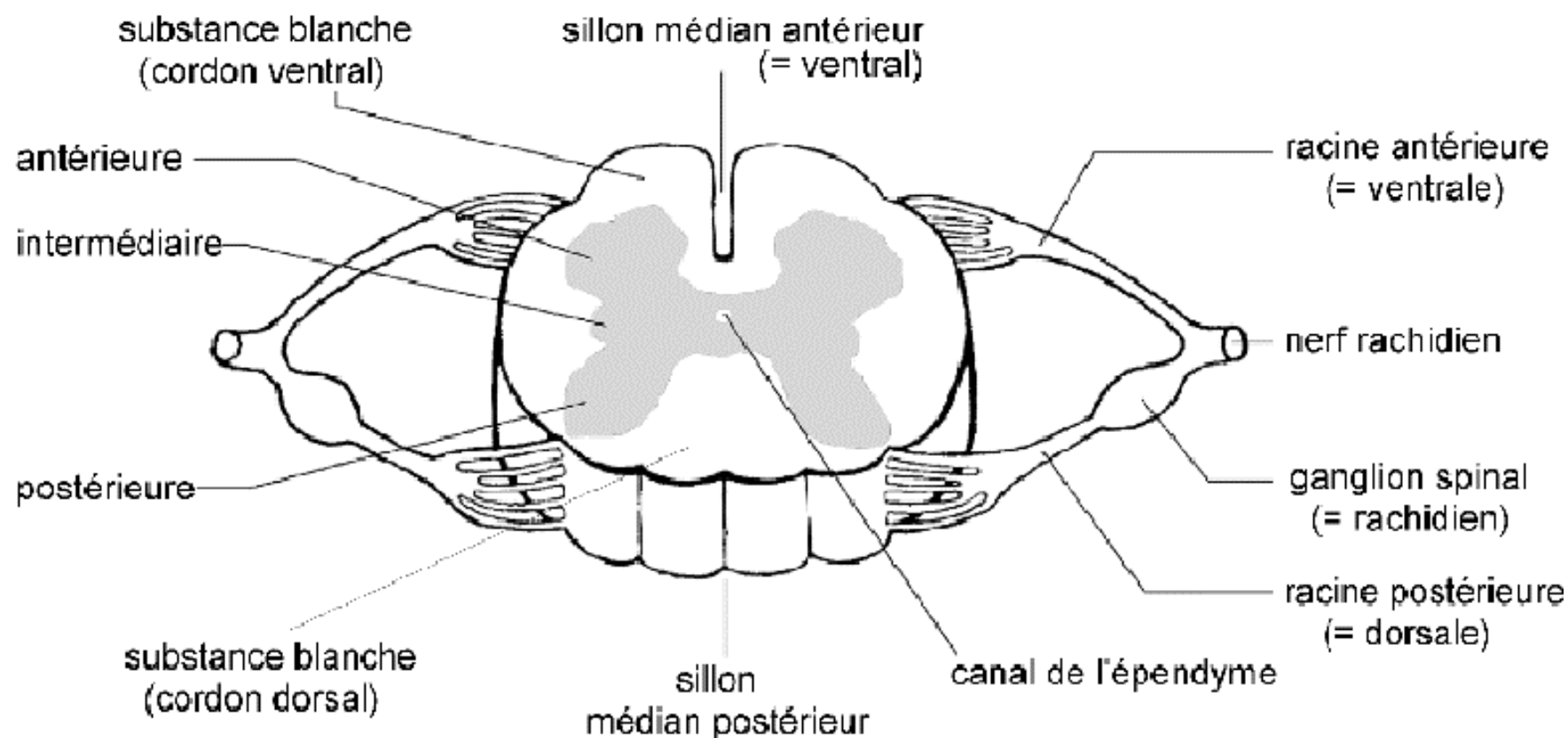




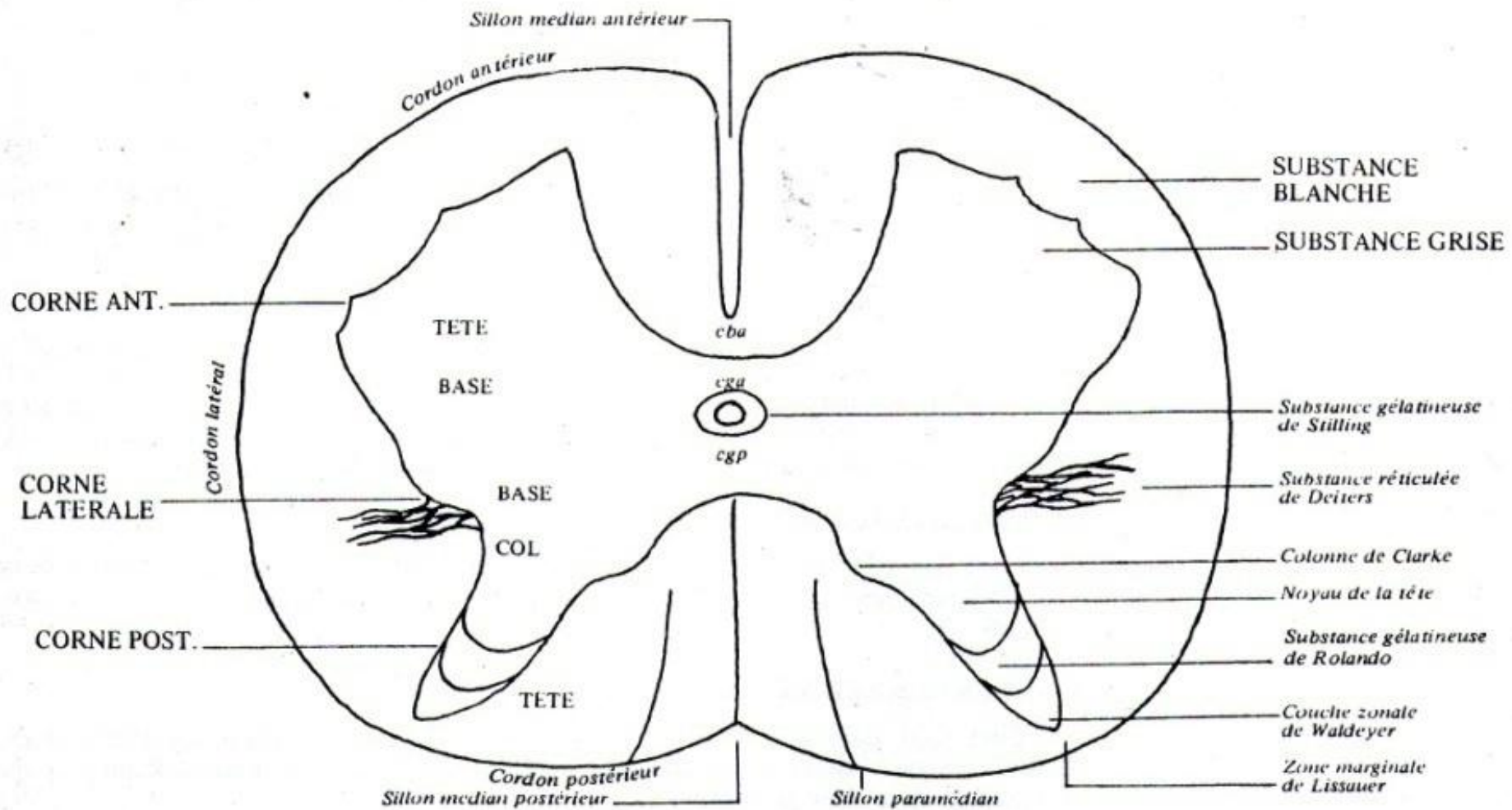




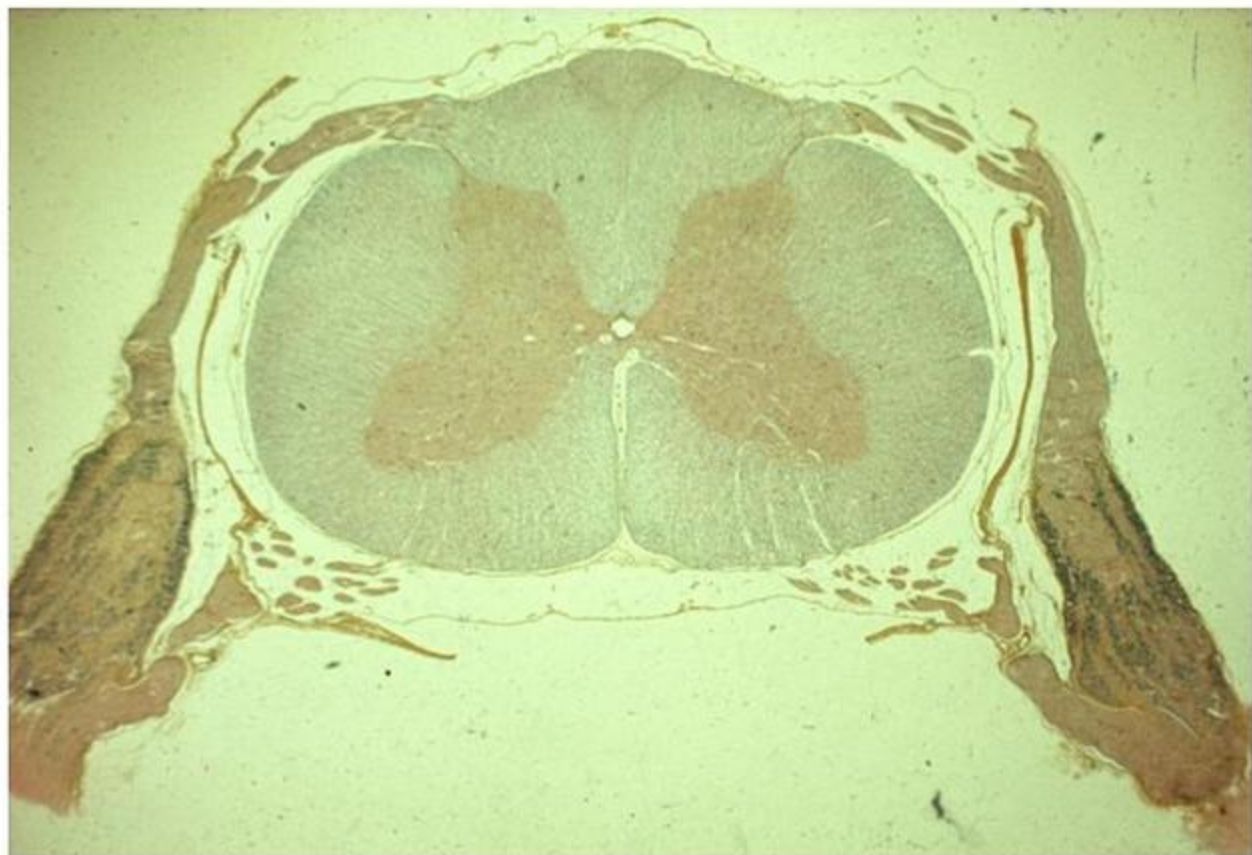
corne (substance grise)

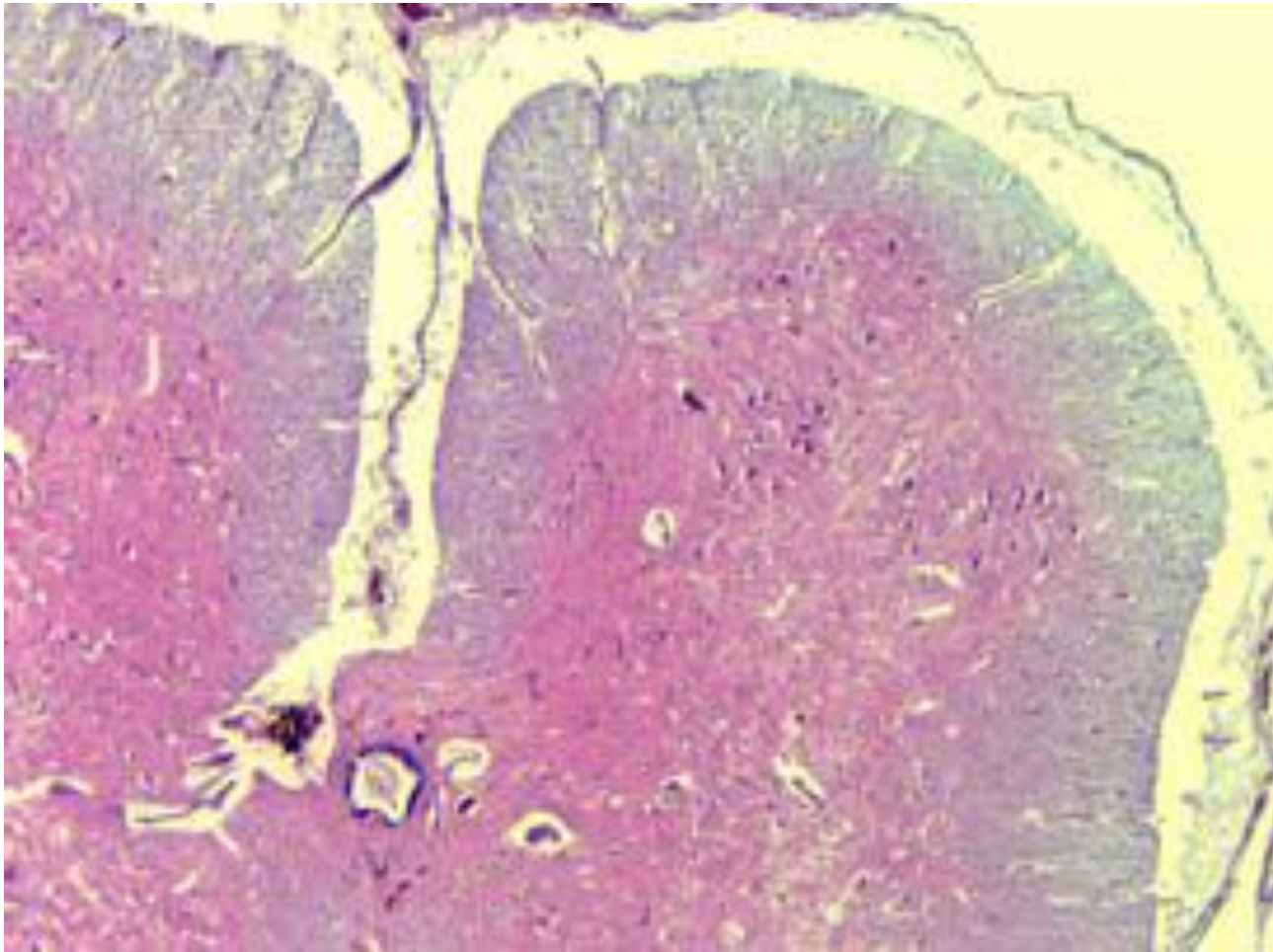


STRUCTURE ANATOMO-MICROSCOPIQUE DE LA MOELLE

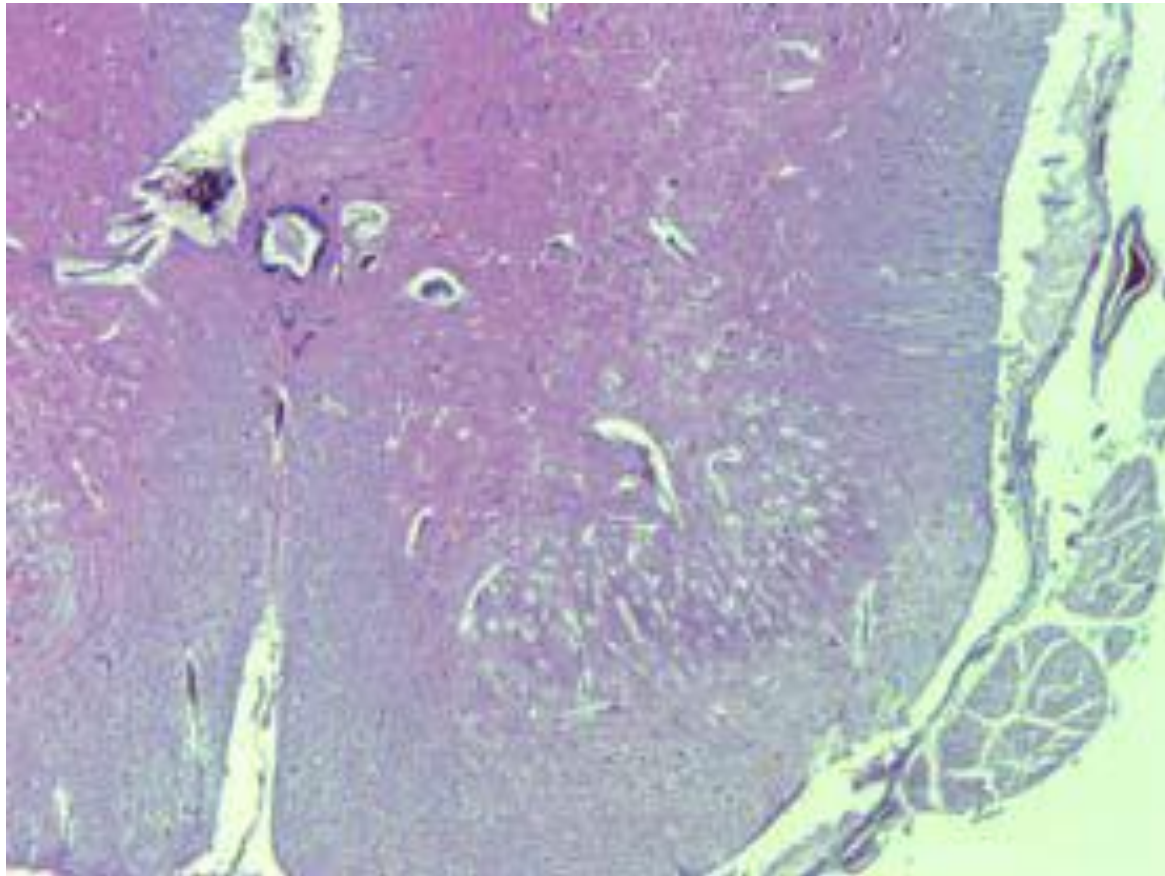




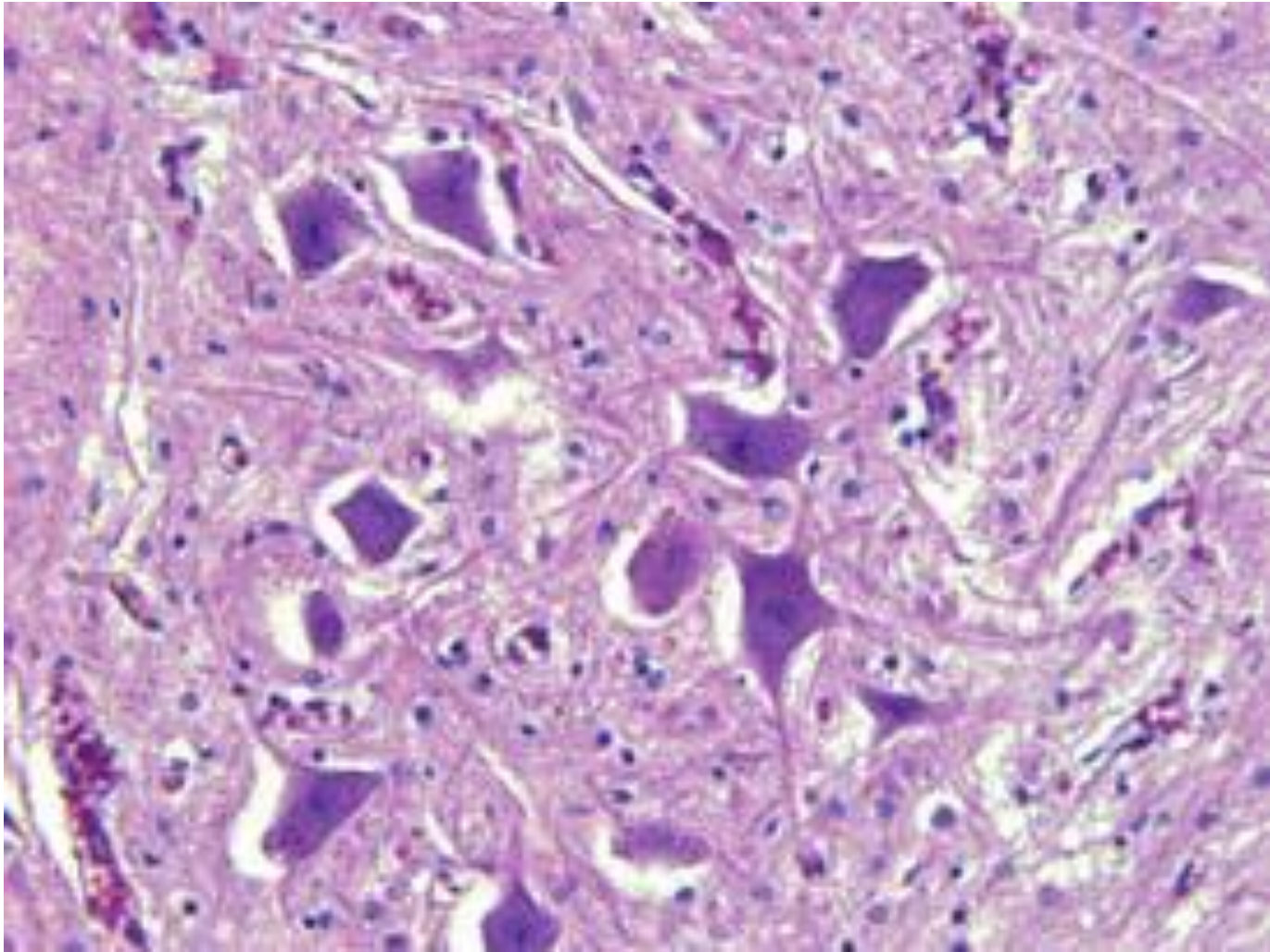




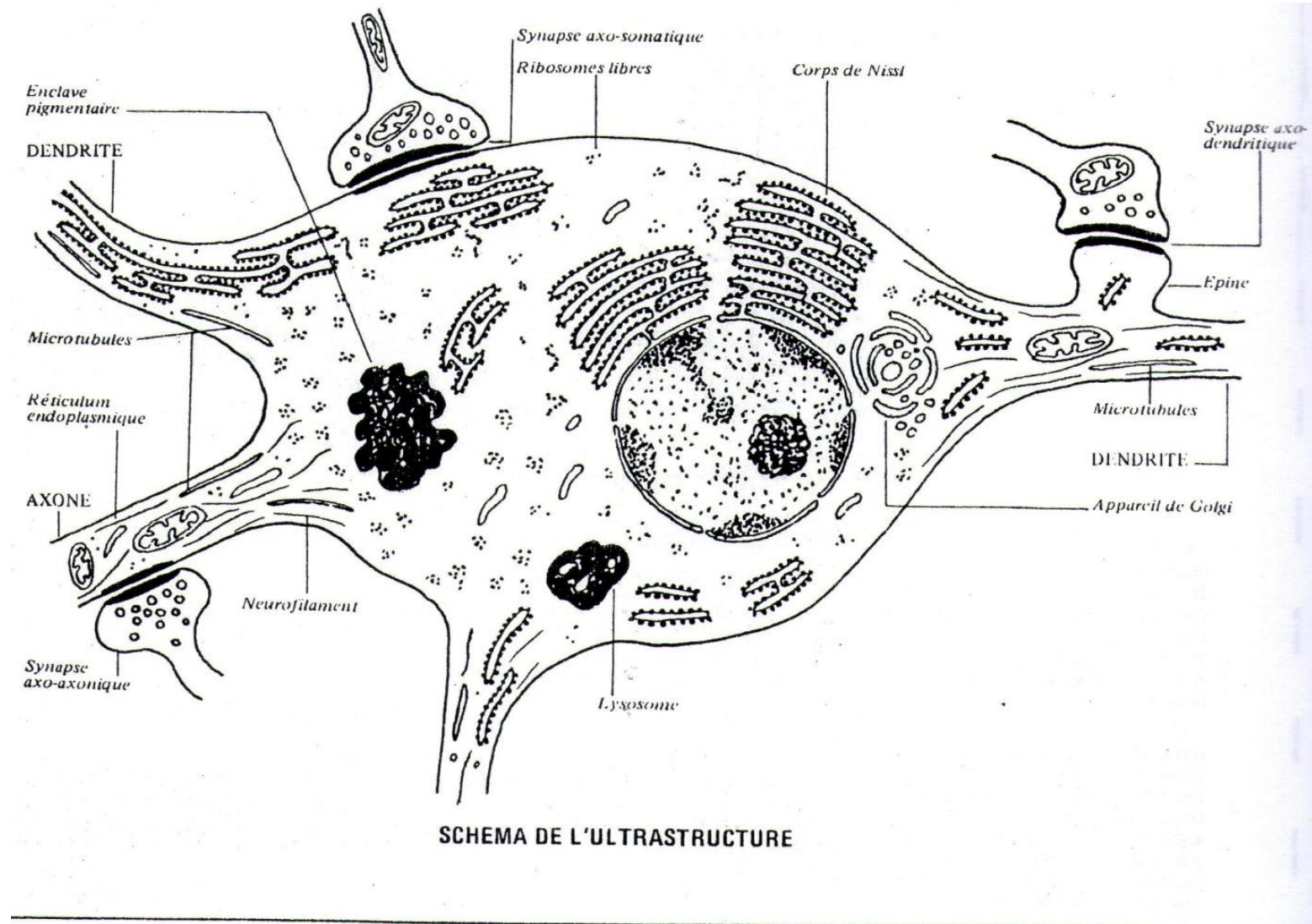
Les cornes antérieures



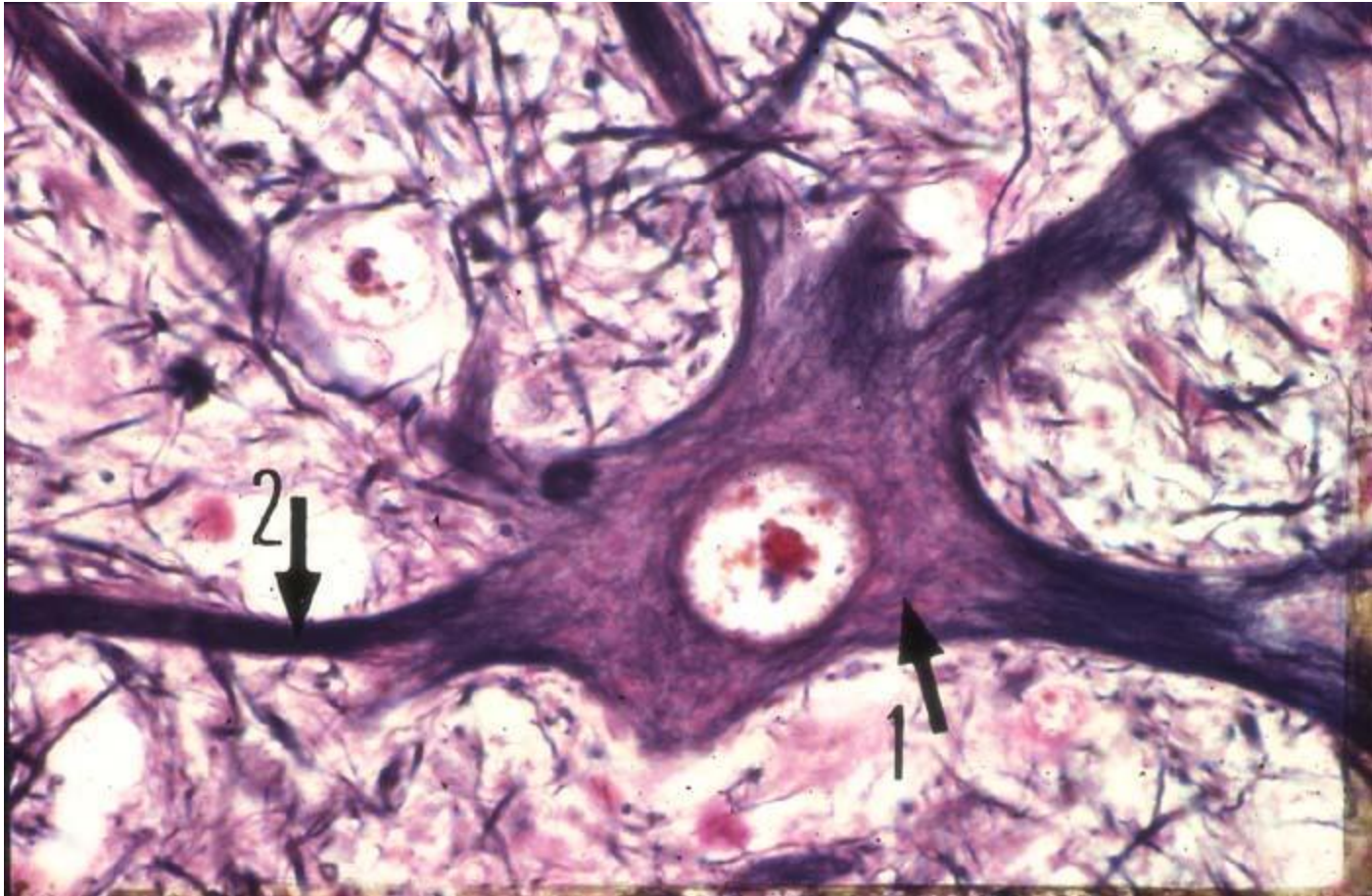
Les cornes postérieures



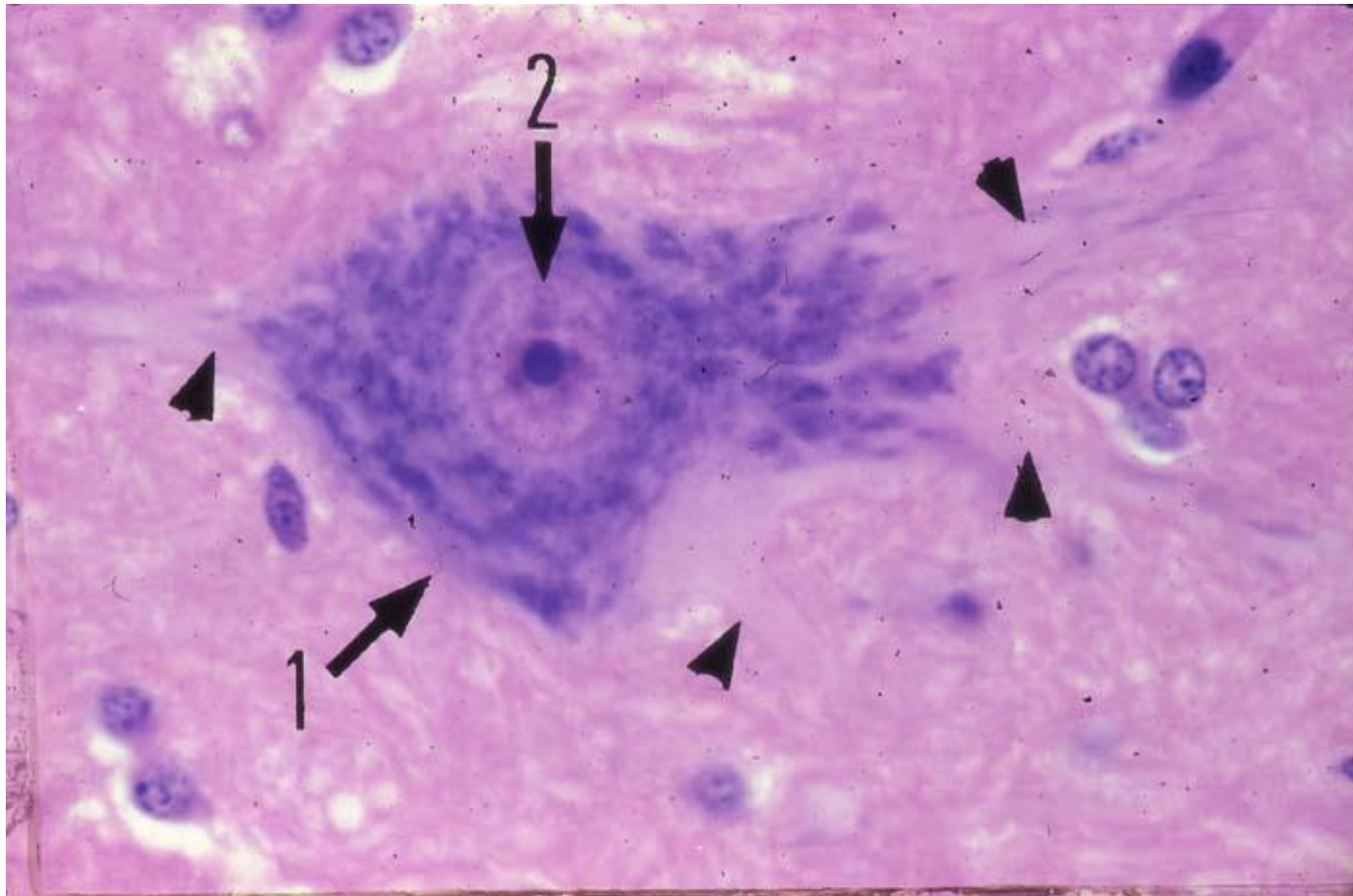
Les motoneurones de la corne antérieure



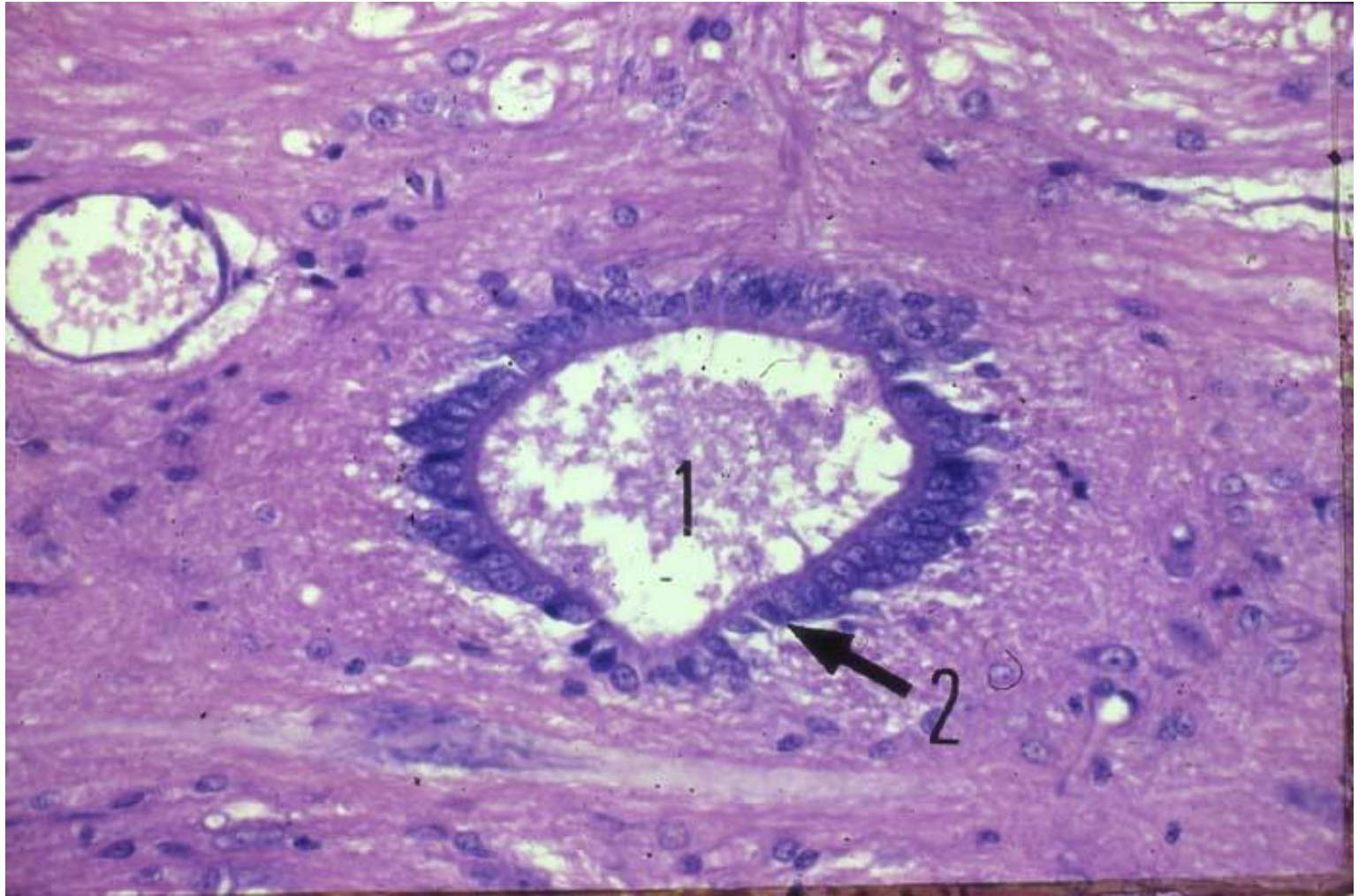
Les motoneurones de la corne antérieure

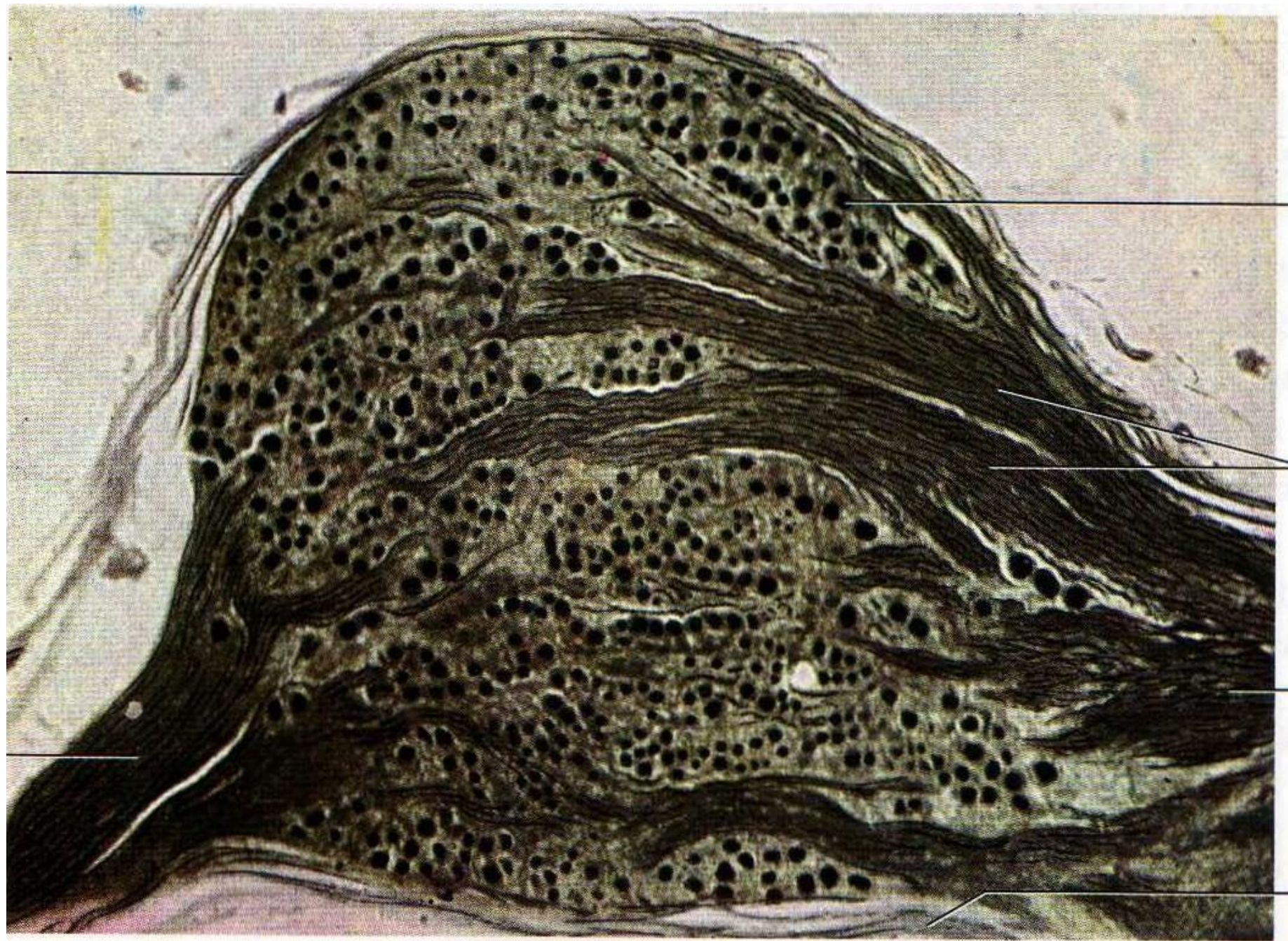


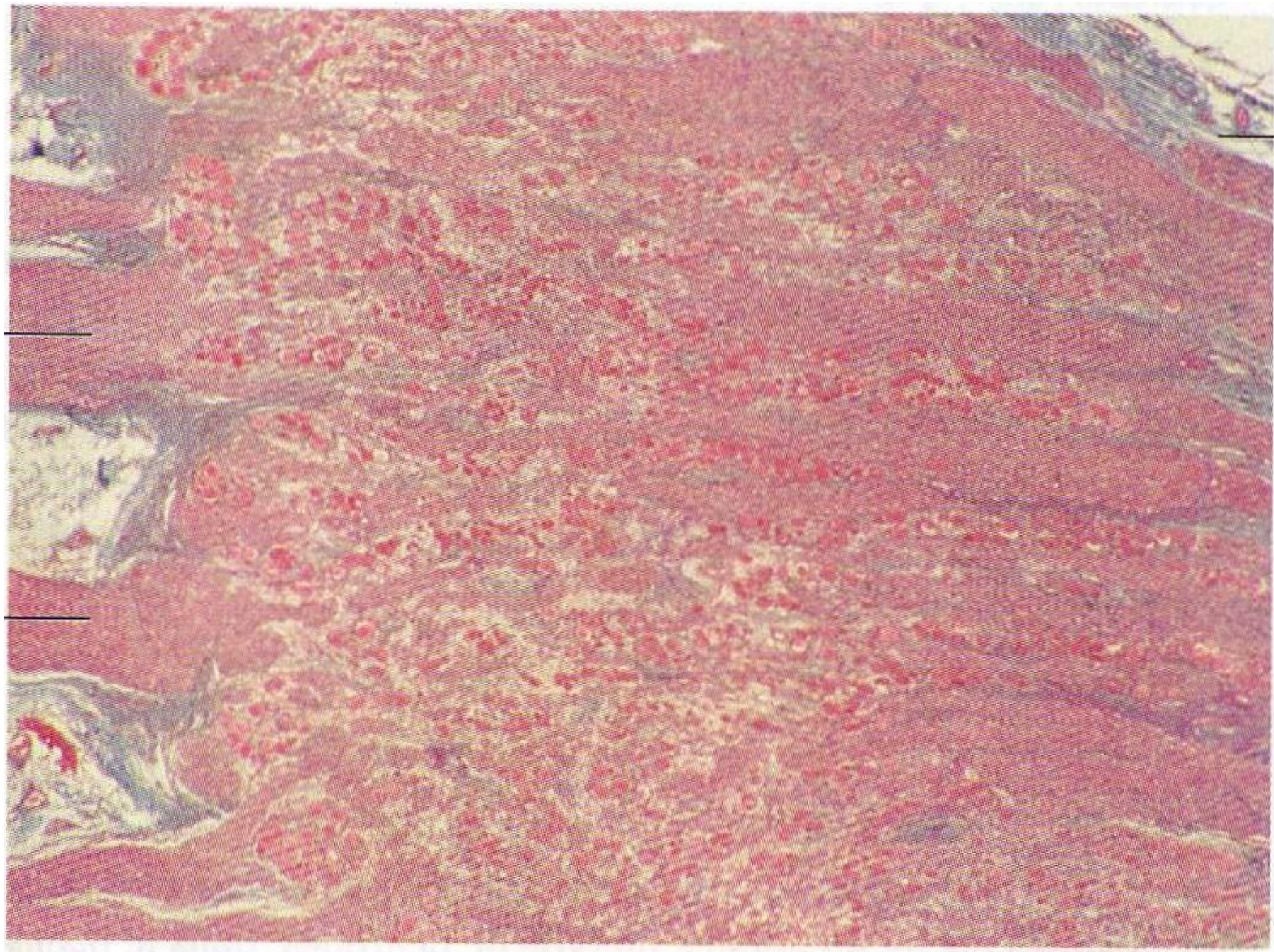
Les motoneurones de la corne antérieure

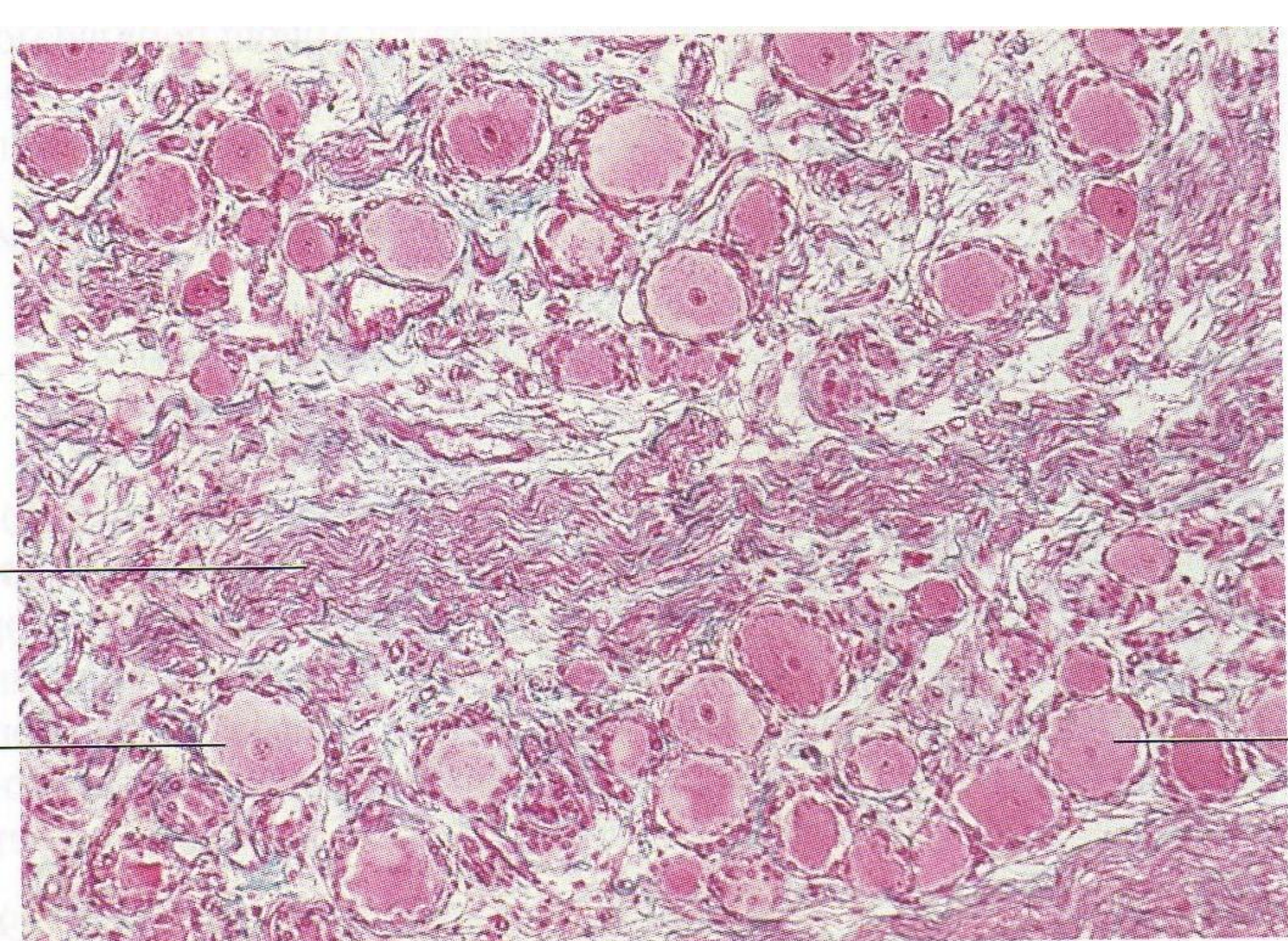


Les motoneurones de la corne antérieure









nerve fiber layer



ganglion cell



inner plexiform layer

inner nuclear layer

outer plexiform layer

outer nuclear layer

external limiting membrane



rods and cones

pigmented epithelium

choroid

sclera

lamina vitrea



RETINE

