

Introduction à l'Histologie

Dr Gérard ABADJIAN
Prof. Associé
Université St Joseph

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Intérêt de l'histologie

Histologie: Définition



Anatomie

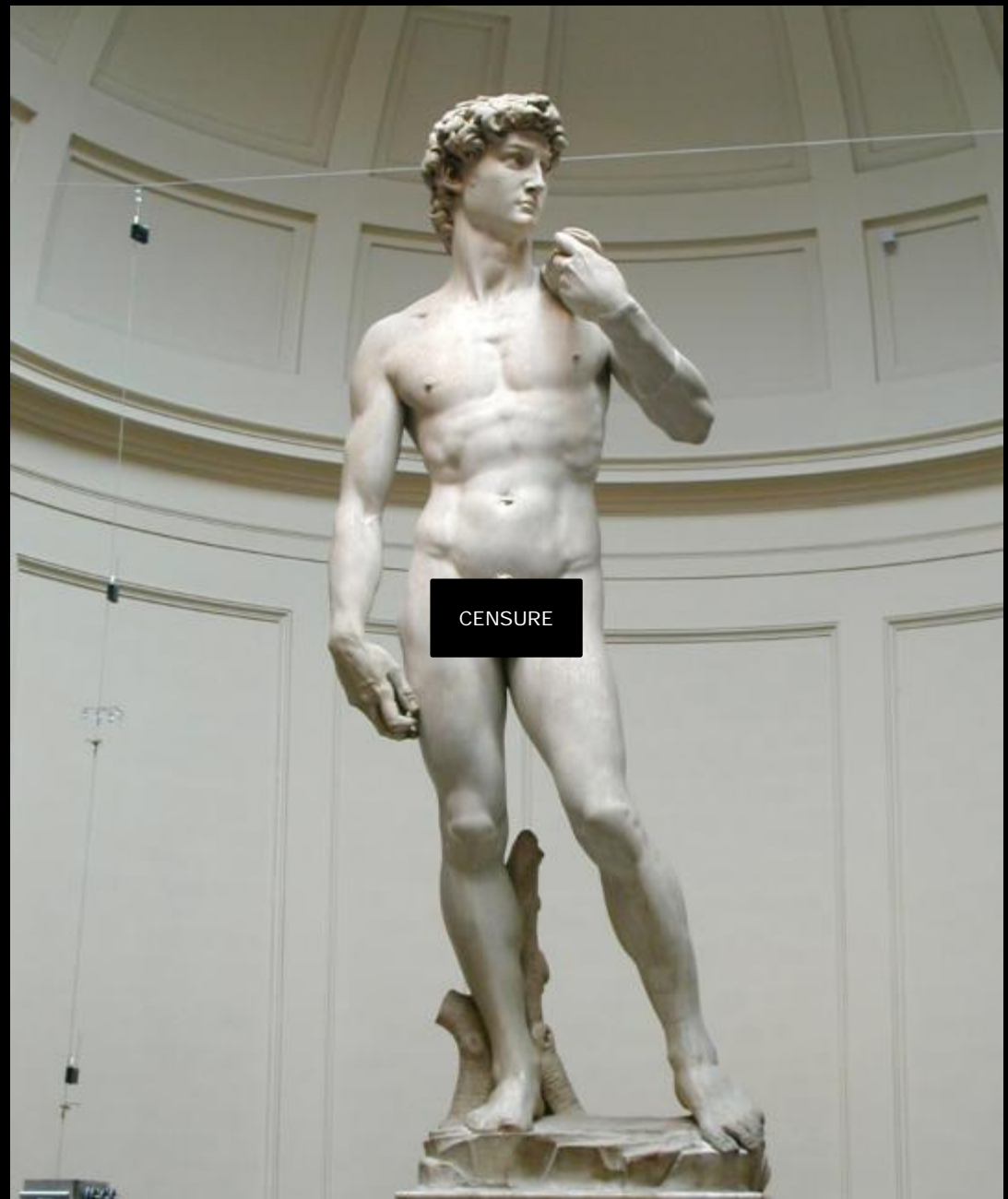
Structures et organes du corps
humain



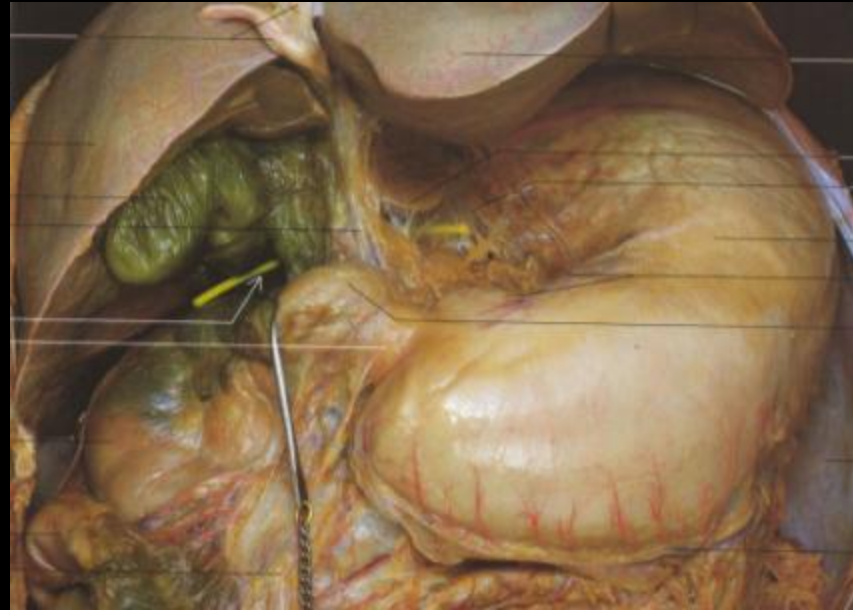
Physiologie

Fonctionnement des
organes

Anatomie



Anatomie



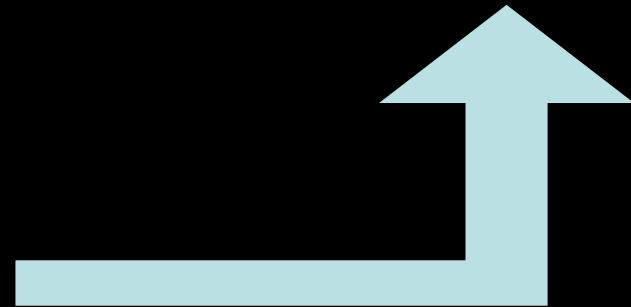
Dissection

- Observation à différents niveaux
 - Macroscopie (Anatomie)
 - Microscopie optique
 - Microscopie électronique
 - Biologie moléculaire



Compréhension du fonctionnement

Compréhension des structures



Considérer la fonction pour comprendre la structure

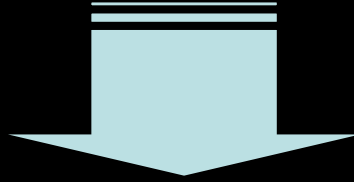
- Structures anatomiques
- Structures histologiques
 - Architecturales
 - Cellulaires

Fonction d'un organe:

- Assurée par un assemblage de cellules spécialisées
- Arrangement spatial caractéristique: architecture

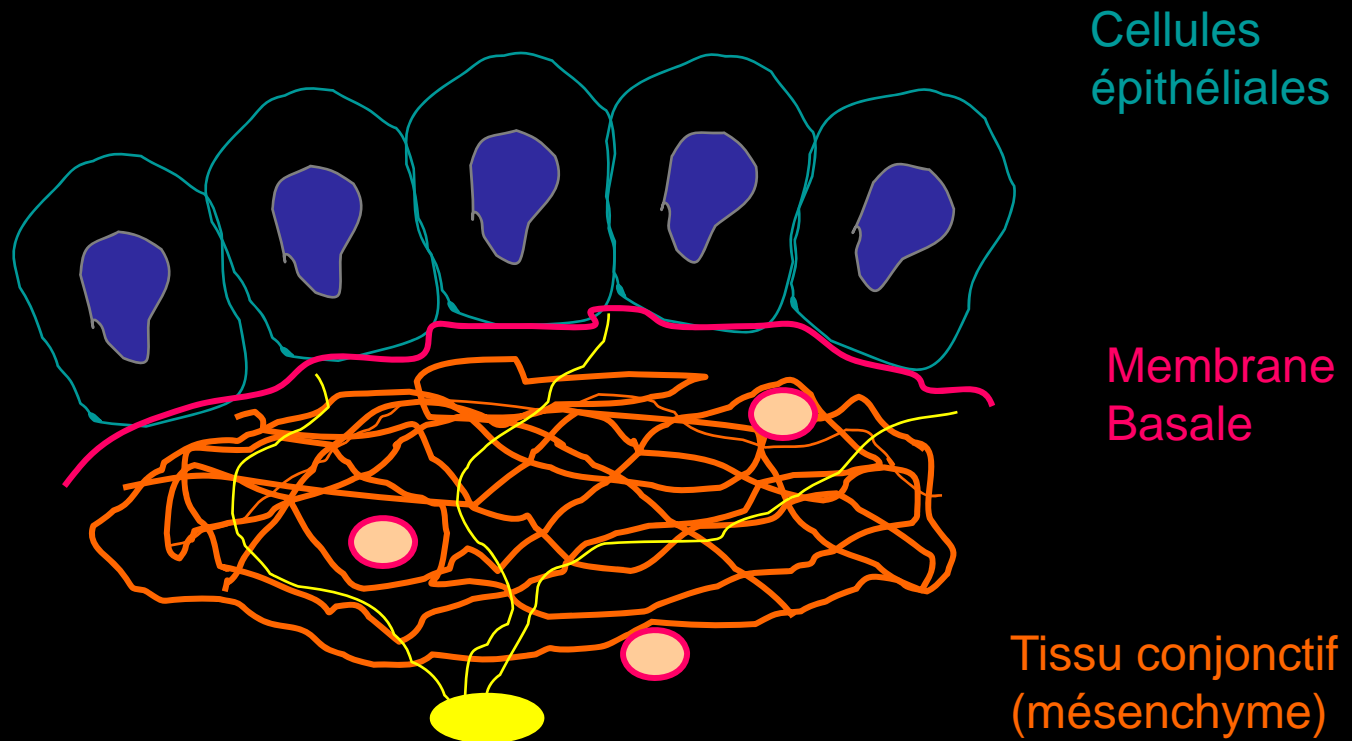
- Cellules épithéliales
- Cellules mésenchymateuses:
 - Communes
 - Spécialisés
- Cellules nerveuses

Cellules adoptent des caractères
morphologiques microscopiques et
moléculaires relatif à la fonction à assurer



Différenciation cellulaire

Organisation générale d'un tissu



Classification des Epithéliums

- Épithéliums de surface:
 - Nombre de couches: Simple, Stratifié
 - Forme des cellules: pavimenteuse, cubique, cylindrique.
 - Présence d'une différenciation (spécialisation)
- Organes solides: Exocrine, endocrine.

Tissus Conjunctifs

- TC de support, commun
- TC spécialisés:
 - Tissu adipeux
 - Tissu musculaire lisse
 - Tissu vasculaire

Réalisation

Gérard ABADJIAN

Beyrouth

Le 7 Février 2007

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Fin

of a database is the record. A record is a collection of related data treated as a single entity. For

This appendix is intended for users who have little or no experience working with databases or database connections. It explains general concepts, not specific procedures. To see how these concepts apply in practice, see the rest of the help system.

The End

me, a hockey trading card could be called a record: it brings together the name, photograph, team, and statistics of one player. Using database terms, each of these related pieces of information is

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called a *field*: each card *record* has a name field, field, and various player statistics fields. The building block of database is the record. A record is a_

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Merci de votre attention

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