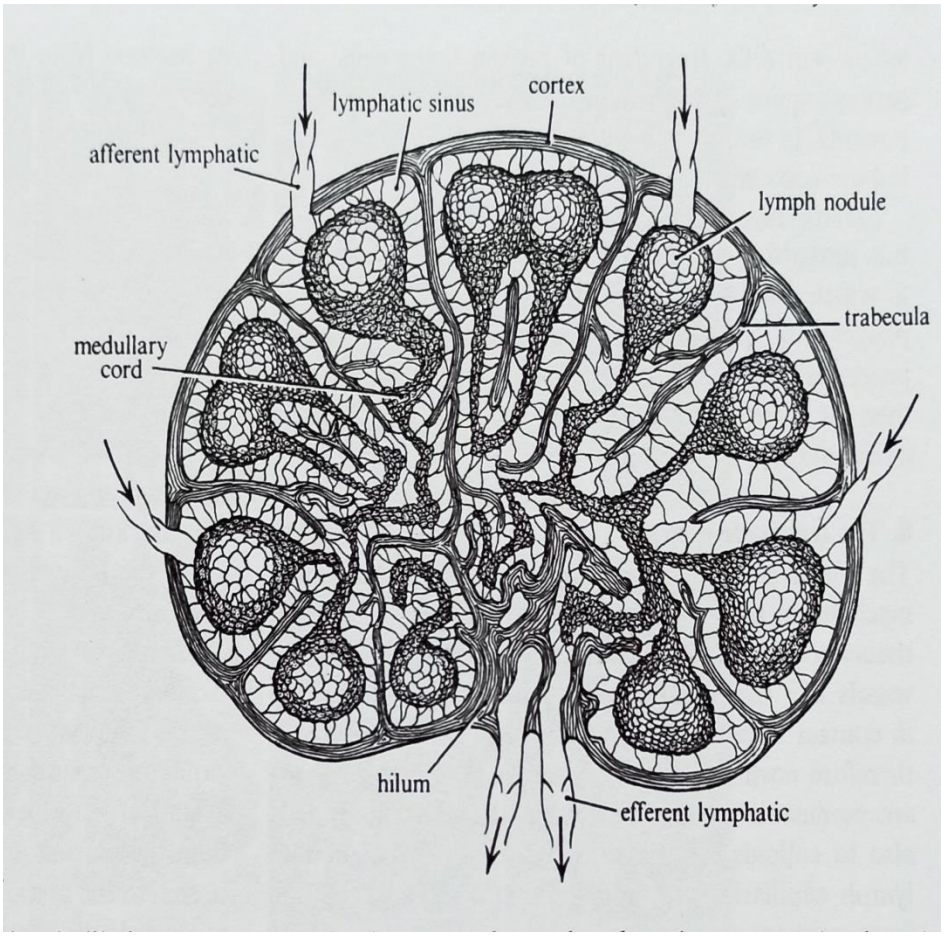
ZOOA SEM IV PRACTICAL

(ZOOA-CC4-10-P)

Histological study of lymph node through photograph



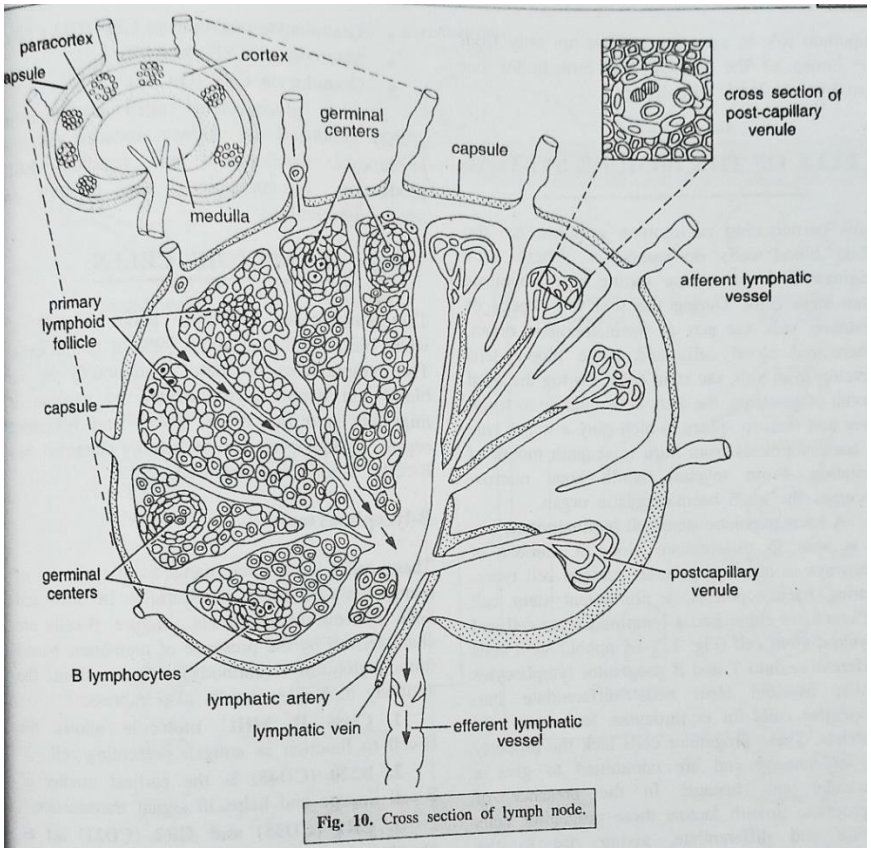


Fig. 10. Cross section of lymph node.

Identifying features:

1. The node is encapsulated by dense connective tissue comprising of elastin and collagen fibres along with interspersed fibroblasts.
2. It is pierced by numerous **afferent lymph vessels**, extending to the deeper areas of the node by the way of **trabecular extensions** of the cortex.
3. The node is divided into compartments called nodules (or lobules), each consisting of a region of cortex, a paracortex and a part of the nodule in the inner medulla.
4. The outermost **cortex** lying underneath the capsule consists of **primary follicles**, comprising mostly inactivated **B-lymphocytes**, macrophages and follicular dendritic cells.
5. When activated primary follicles enlarge into secondary follicles, containing a **germinal center**.
6. The deeper **paracortex** mainly consists of the T-lymphocytes and dendritic cells.
7. The inner **medulla** contains large blood vessels, sinuses and medullary cords that contain plasma cells, macrophages and less B-lymphocytes.

Identification :

Hence, the above slide/photograph is the cross section of lymph node.