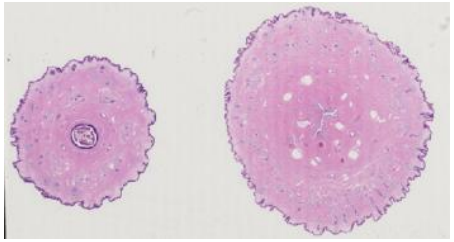
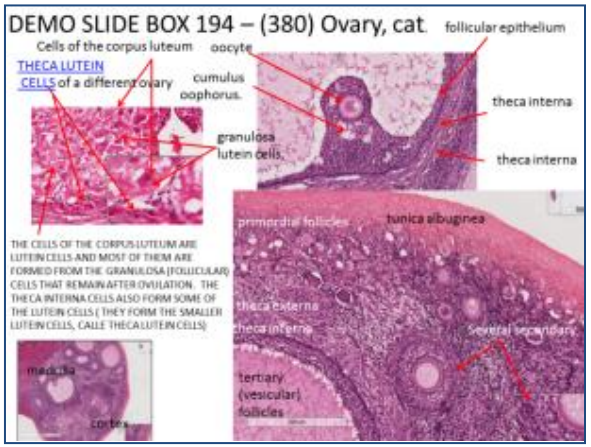
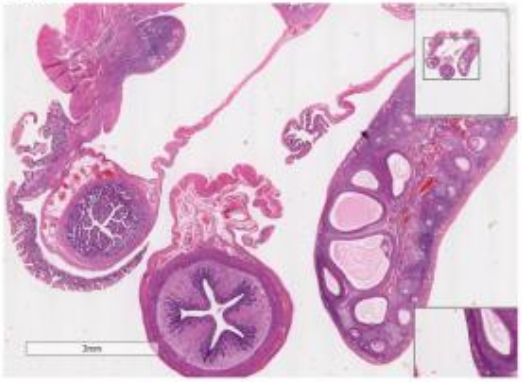
LABORATORY EXERCISES FOR FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



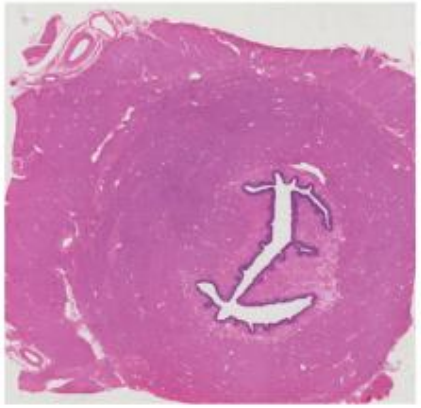
DEMO SLIDE BOX 194 – (380) Ovary, cat.



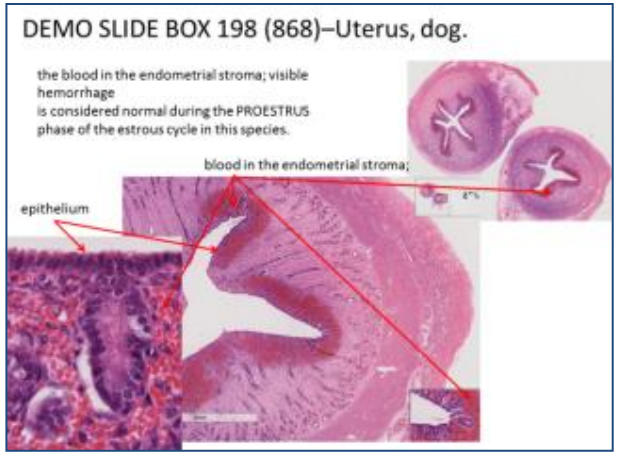
DEMO SLIDE BOX 196 (889)– Ovary, uterine tube, and uterus, cat.



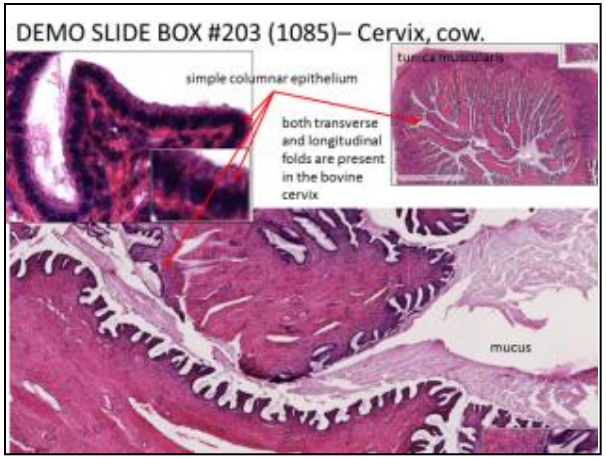
Slide #185 (PG-1-31). Vagina, sow.



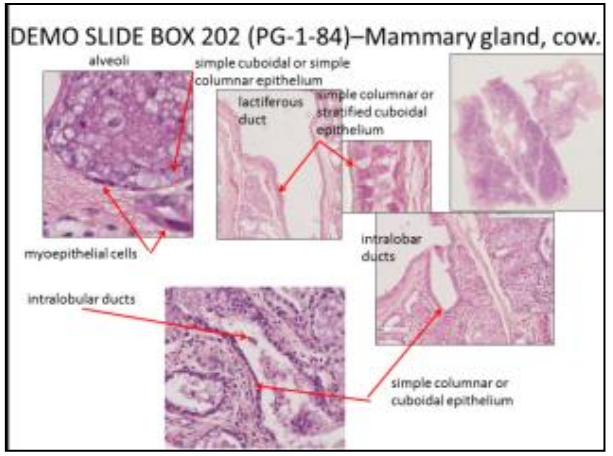
DEMO SLIDE BOX 198 (868)–Uterus, dog.

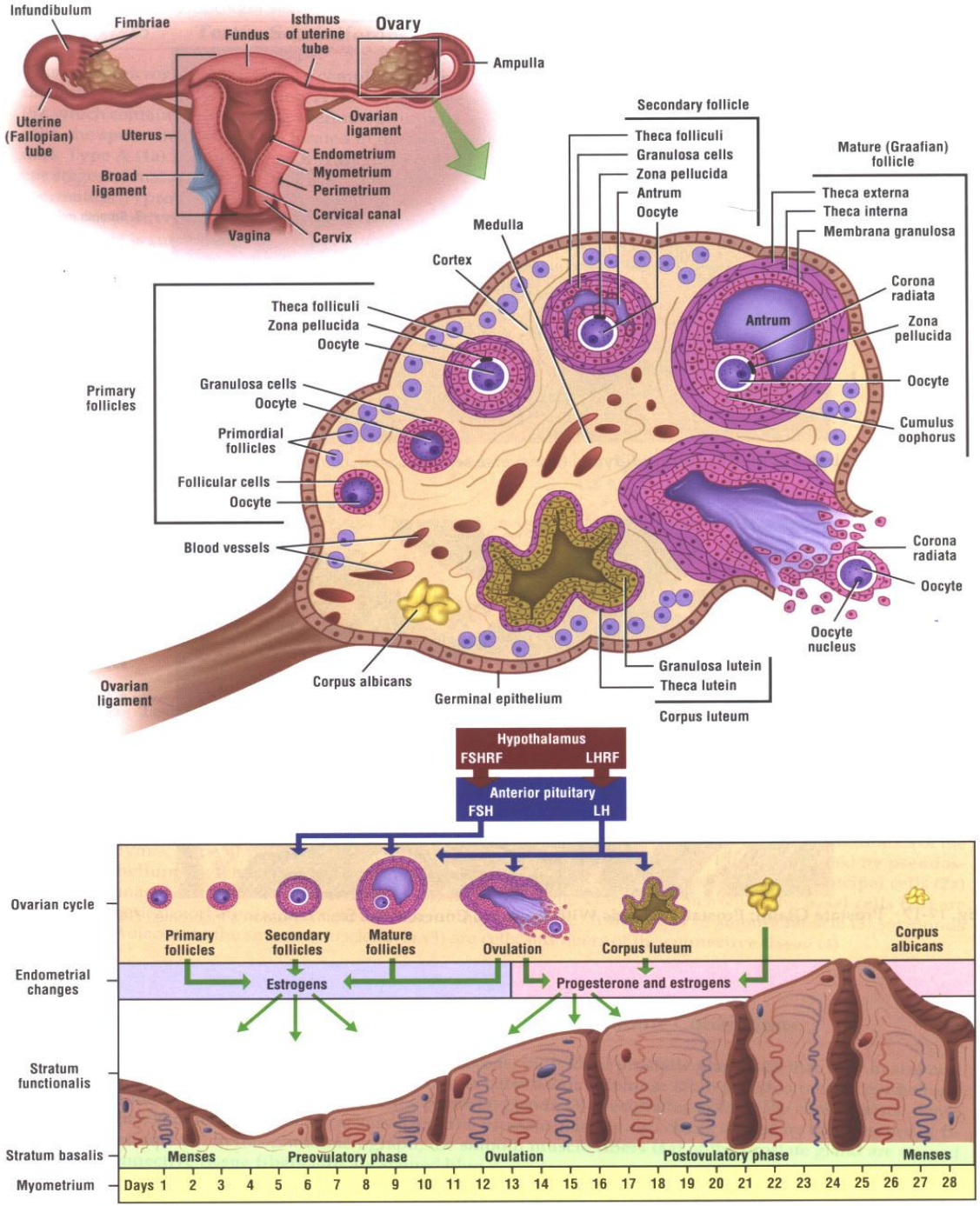


DEMO SLIDE BOX #203 (1085)– Cervix, cow.

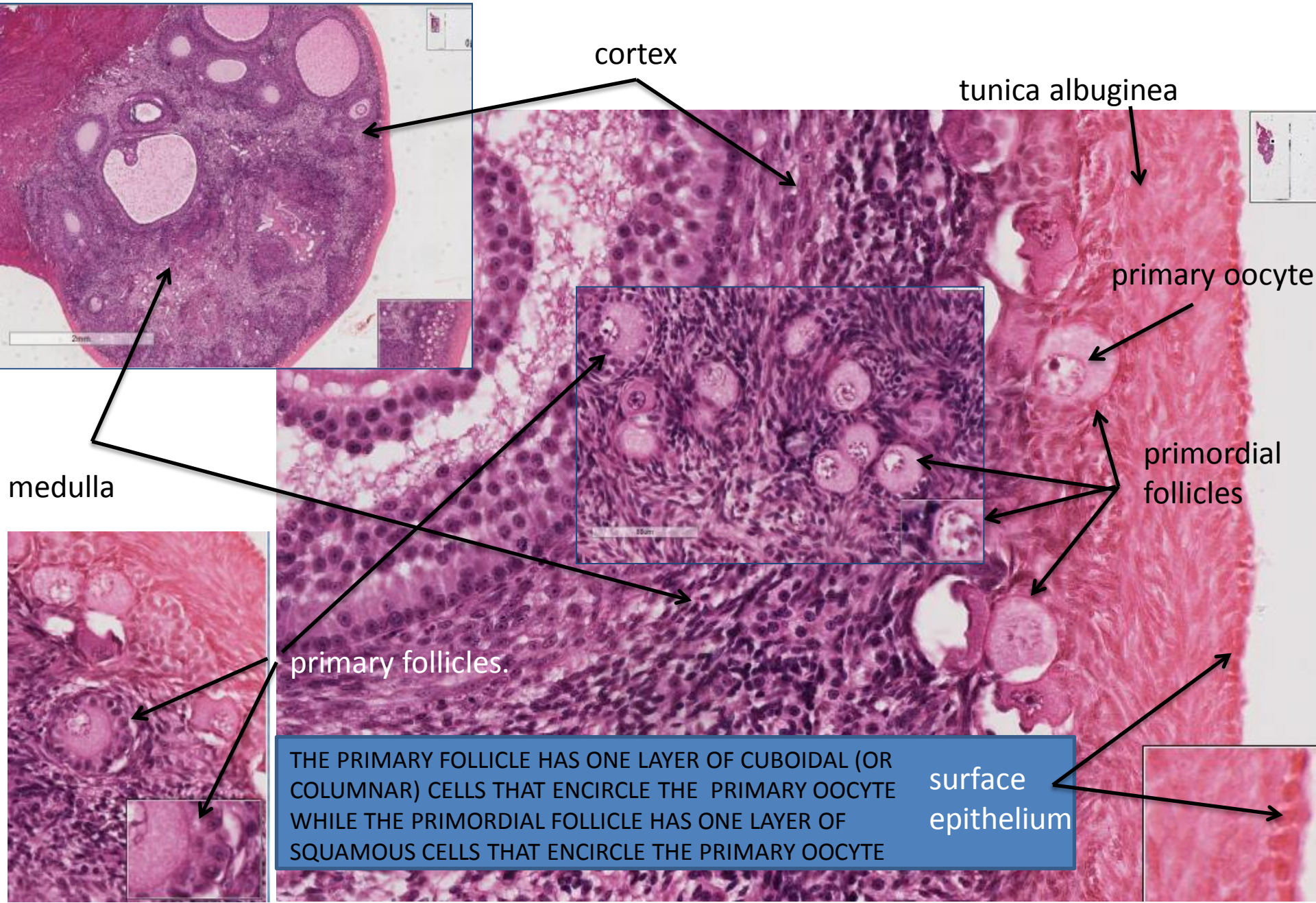


DEMO SLIDE BOX 202 (PG-1-84)–Mammary gland, cow.

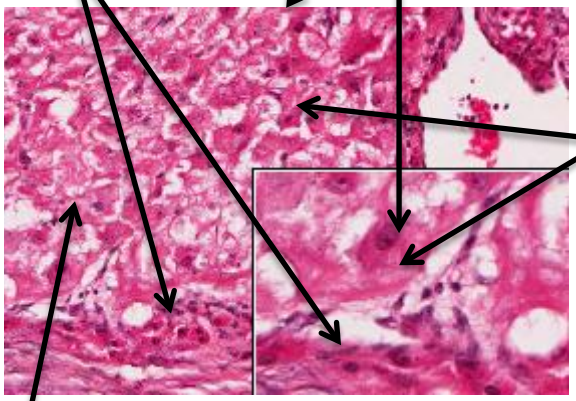


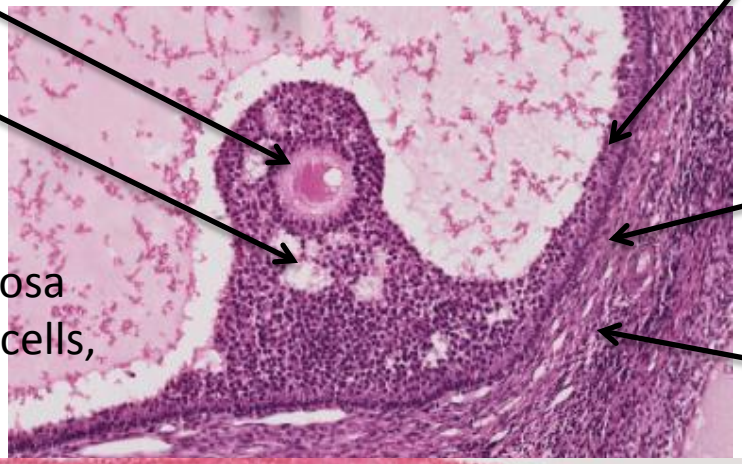

Infundibulum
Fimbriae
Fundus
Isthmus of uterine tube
Ovary
Ampulla
Uterine (Fallopian) tube
Uterus
Ovarian ligament
Endometrium
Myometrium
Perimetrium
Broad ligament
Cervical canal
Vagina
Cervix
Secondary follicle
Theca folliculi
Granulosa cells
Zona pellucida
Antrum
Oocyte
Mature (Graafian) follicle
Theca externa
Theca interna
Membrana granulosa
Medulla
Cortex
Corona radiata
Antrum
Zona pellucida
Oocyte
Cumulus oophorus
Primary follicles
Theca folliculi
Zona pellucida
Oocyte
Granulosa cells
Oocyte
Primordial follicles
Follicular cells
Oocyte
Blood vessels
Corona radiata
Oocyte
Oocyte nucleus
Ovarian ligament
Corpus albicans
Germinal epithelium
Granulosa lutein
Theca lutein
Corpus luteum
Hypothalamus
FSHRF
LHRF
Anterior pituitary
FSH
LH
Ovarian cycle
Primary follicles
Secondary follicles
Mature follicles
Ovulation
Corpus luteum
Corpus albicans
Endometrial changes
Estrogens
Progesterone and estrogens
Stratum functionalis
Stratum basalis
Menses
Preovulatory phase
Ovulation
Postovulatory phase
Menses
Myometrium
Days 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

DEMO SLIDE BOX 194– (380) Ovary, cat.

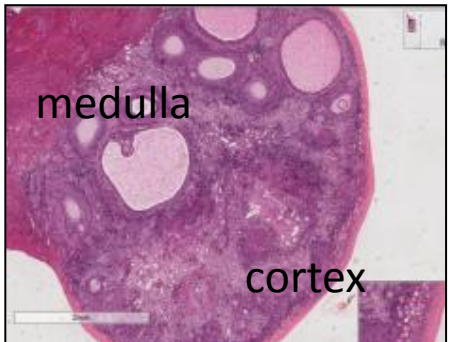


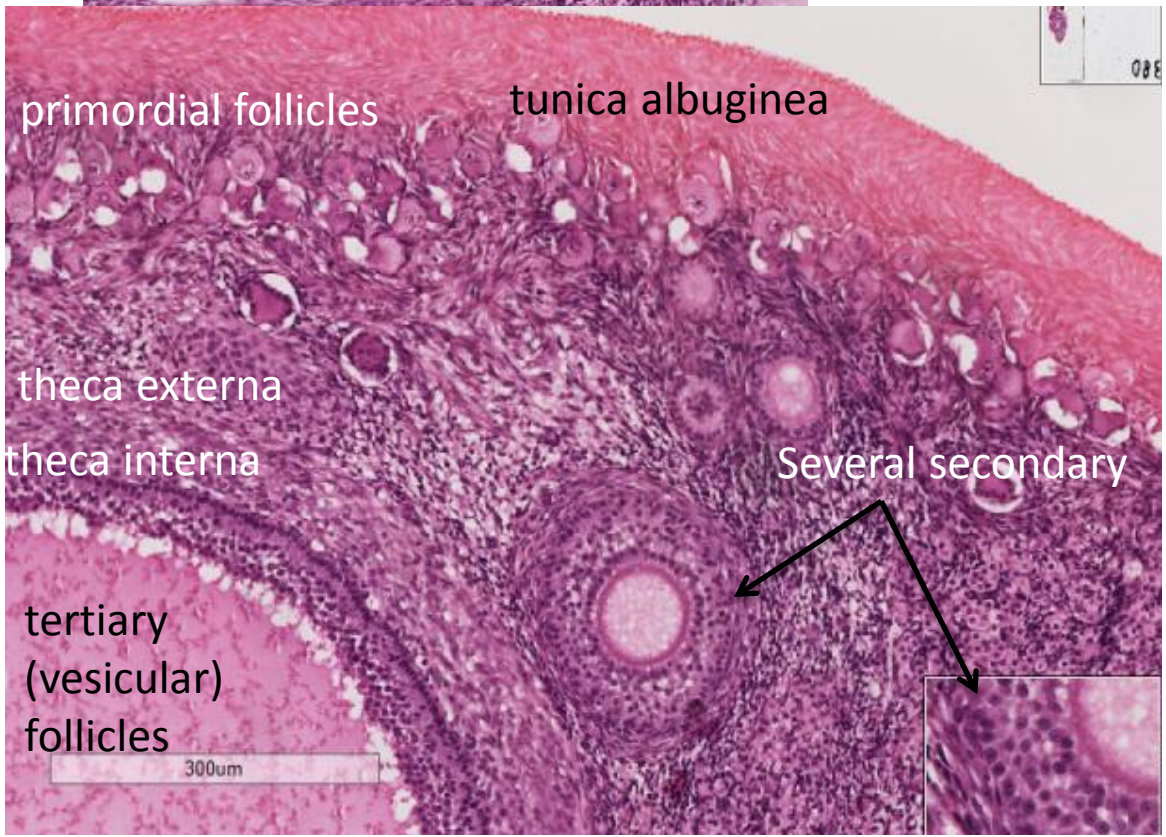
DEMO SLIDE BOX 194 – (380) Ovary, cat.



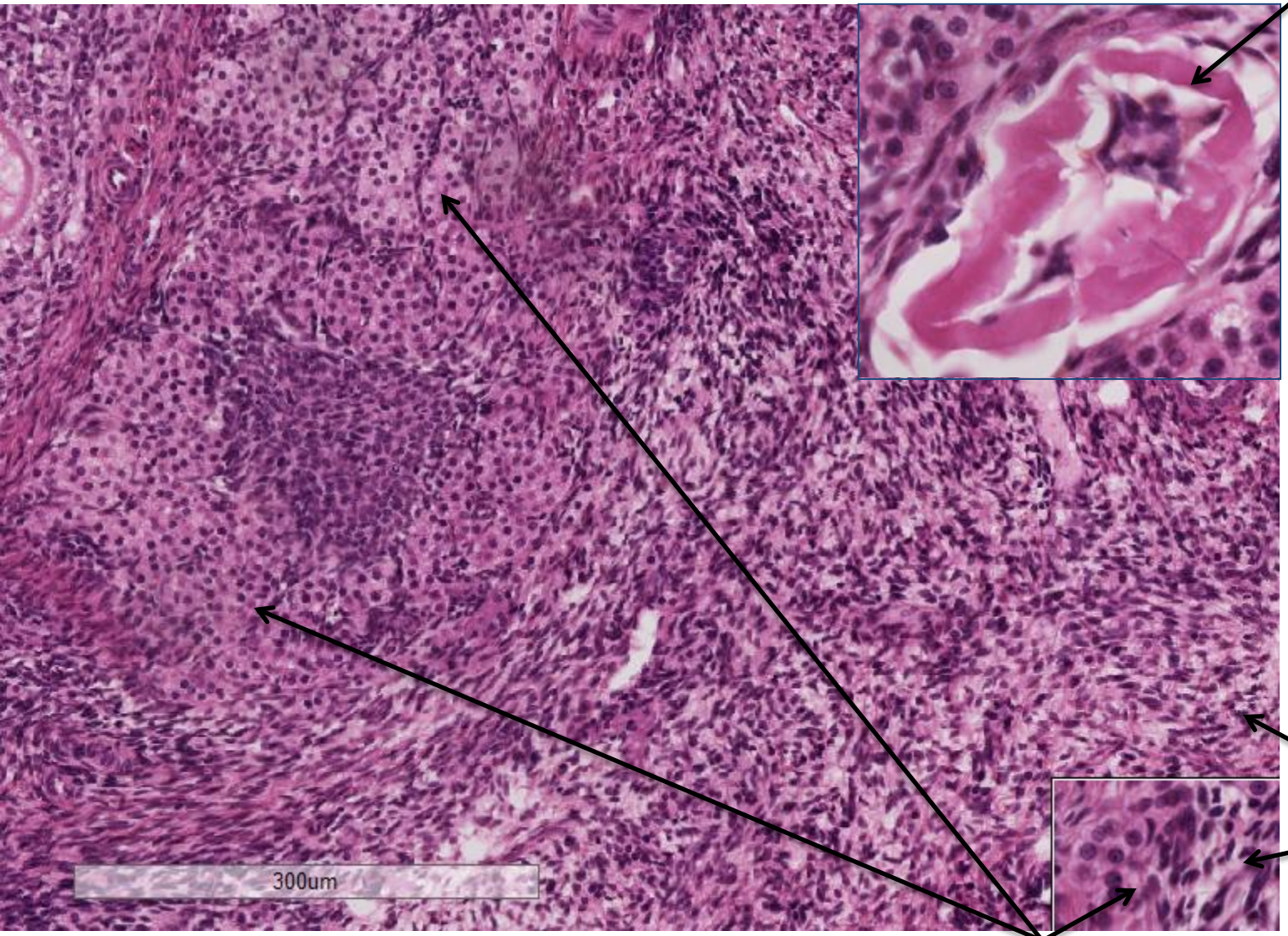


THE CELLS OF THE CORPUS LUTEUM ARE LUTEIN CELLS AND MOST OF THEM ARE FORMED FROM THE GRANULOSA (FOLLICULAR) CELLS THAT REMAIN AFTER OVULATION. THE THECA INTERNA CELLS ALSO FORM SOME OF THE LUTEIN CELLS (THEY FORM THE SMALLER LUTEIN CELLS, CALLE THECA LUTEIN CELLS)





DEMO SLIDE BOX 194– (380) Ovary, cat



atretic follicles

COLLAPSED OR IRREGULAR ZONA PELLUCIDA; LOSS OF OR DEGENERATING PRIMARY OOCYTE; PYKNOTIC GRANULOSA (FOLLICULAR) CELLS; GRANULOSA (FOLLICULAR) CELLS FLOATING IN THE ANTRUM OF TERTIARY FOLLICLES – THESE CELLS ARE TYPICALLY PYCNOTIC AS WELL

fibroblasts.

stroma

palely stained cells of interstitial cells (glands)

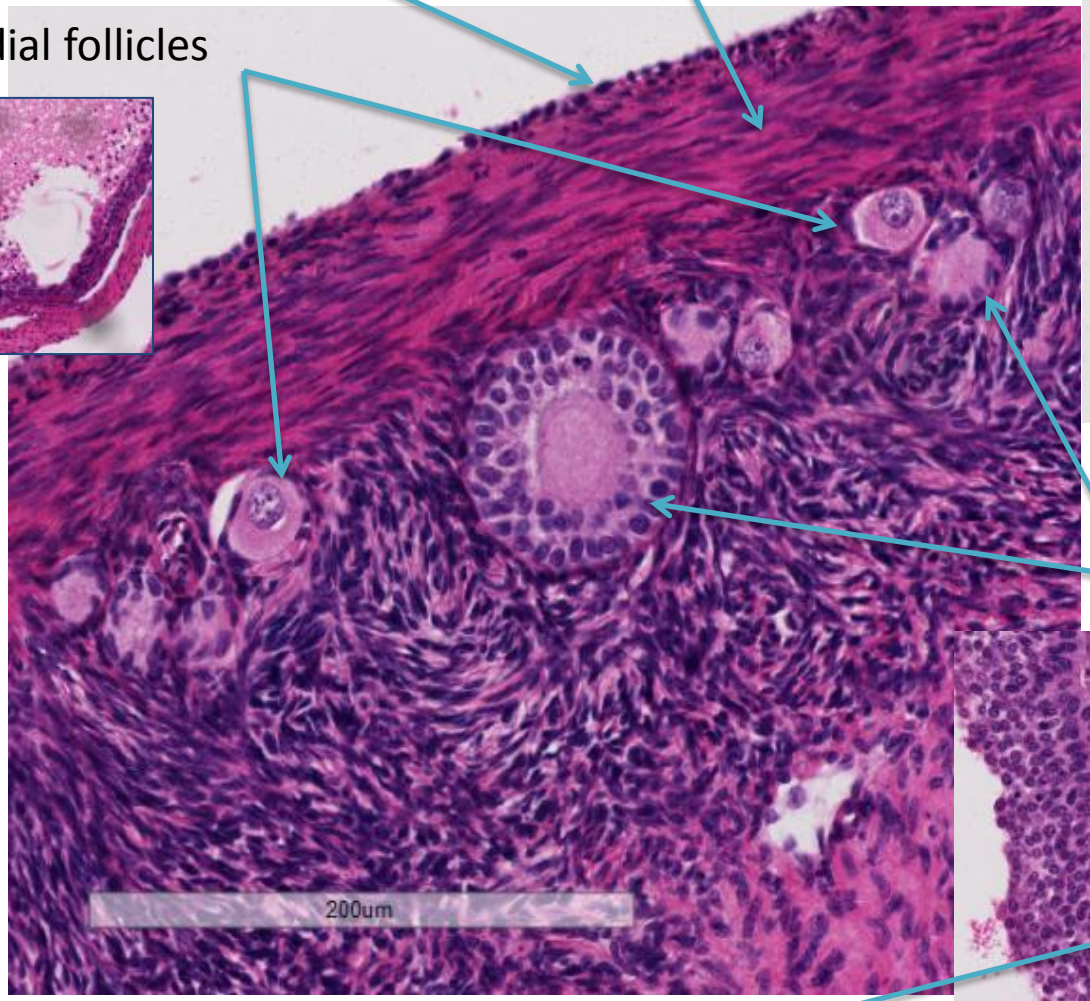
Slide #138 (SP-1-95). Ovary, ewe.

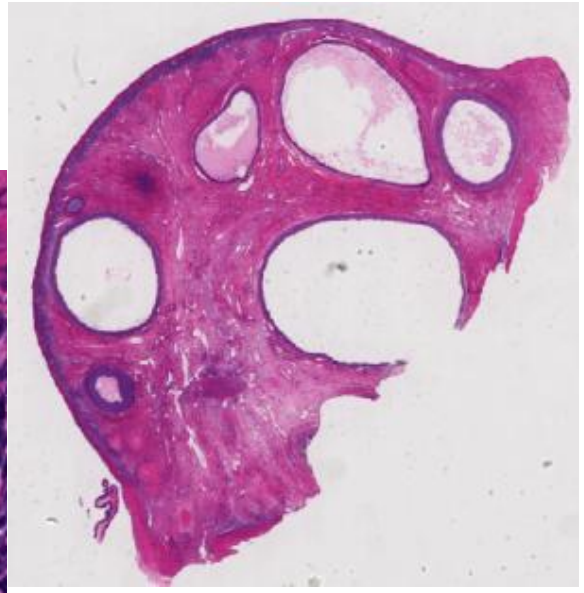
surface epithelium

tunica albuginea

primordial follicles

atretic follicle

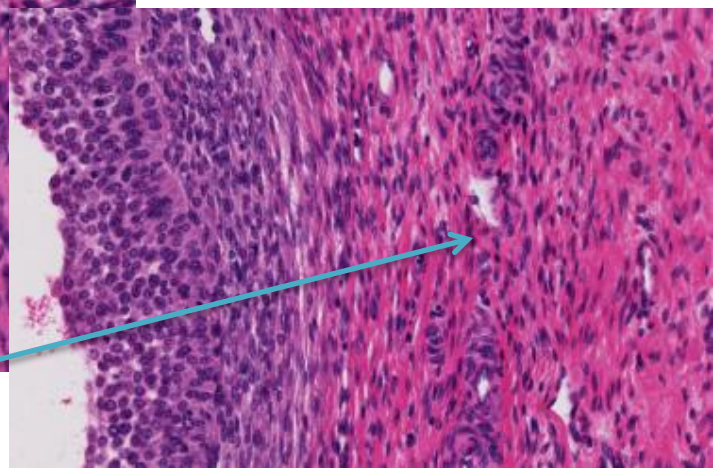




primary follicles.

Secondary follicles.

cortex



THE STROMA OF THE RUMINANT OVARY DOES NOT CONTAIN INTERSTITIAL CELLS (GLANDS)

Mature follicle

stroma

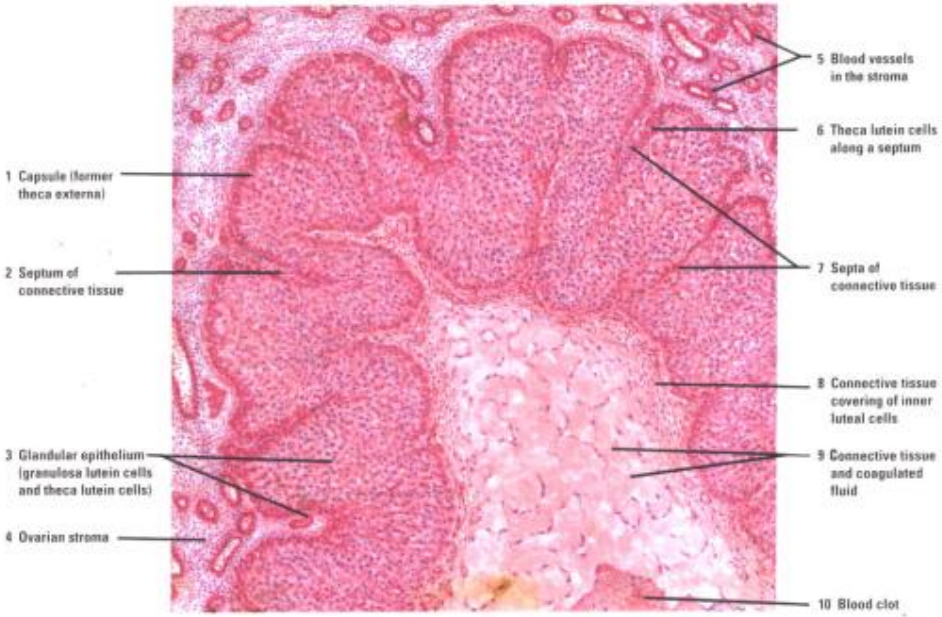


Fig. 18-5 Corpus Luteum (panoramic view). Stain: hematoxylin-eosin. Medium magnification.

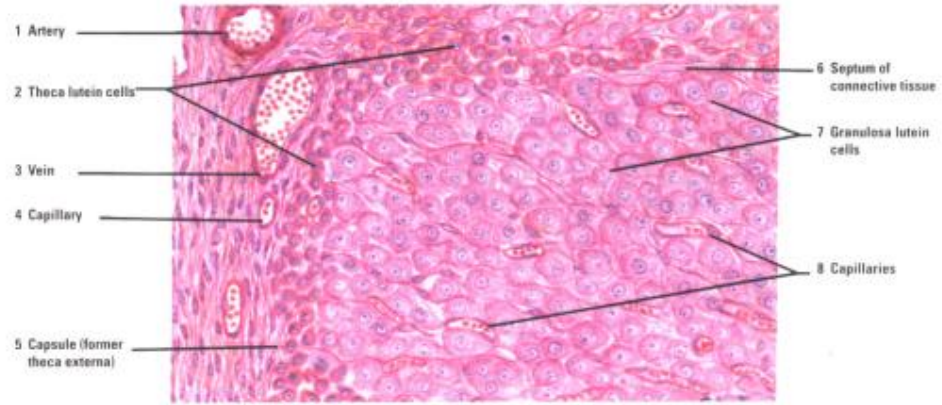
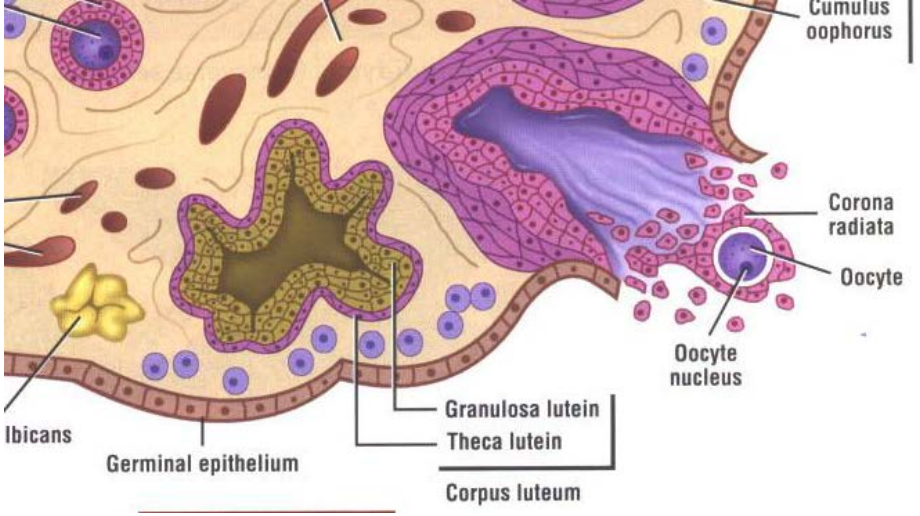
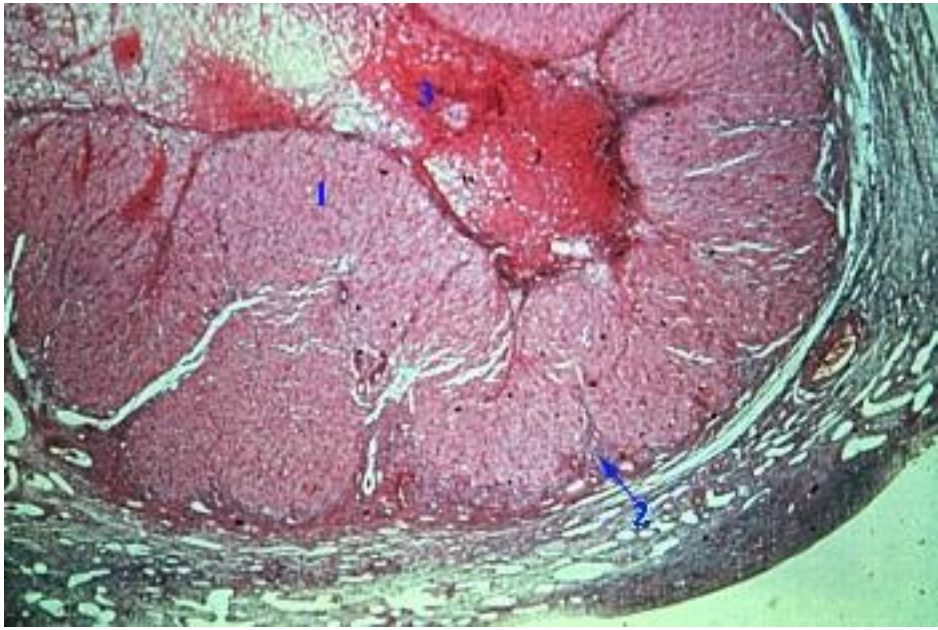


Fig. 18-6 Corpus Luteum: Peripheral Wall. Stain: hematoxylin-eosin. High magnification.

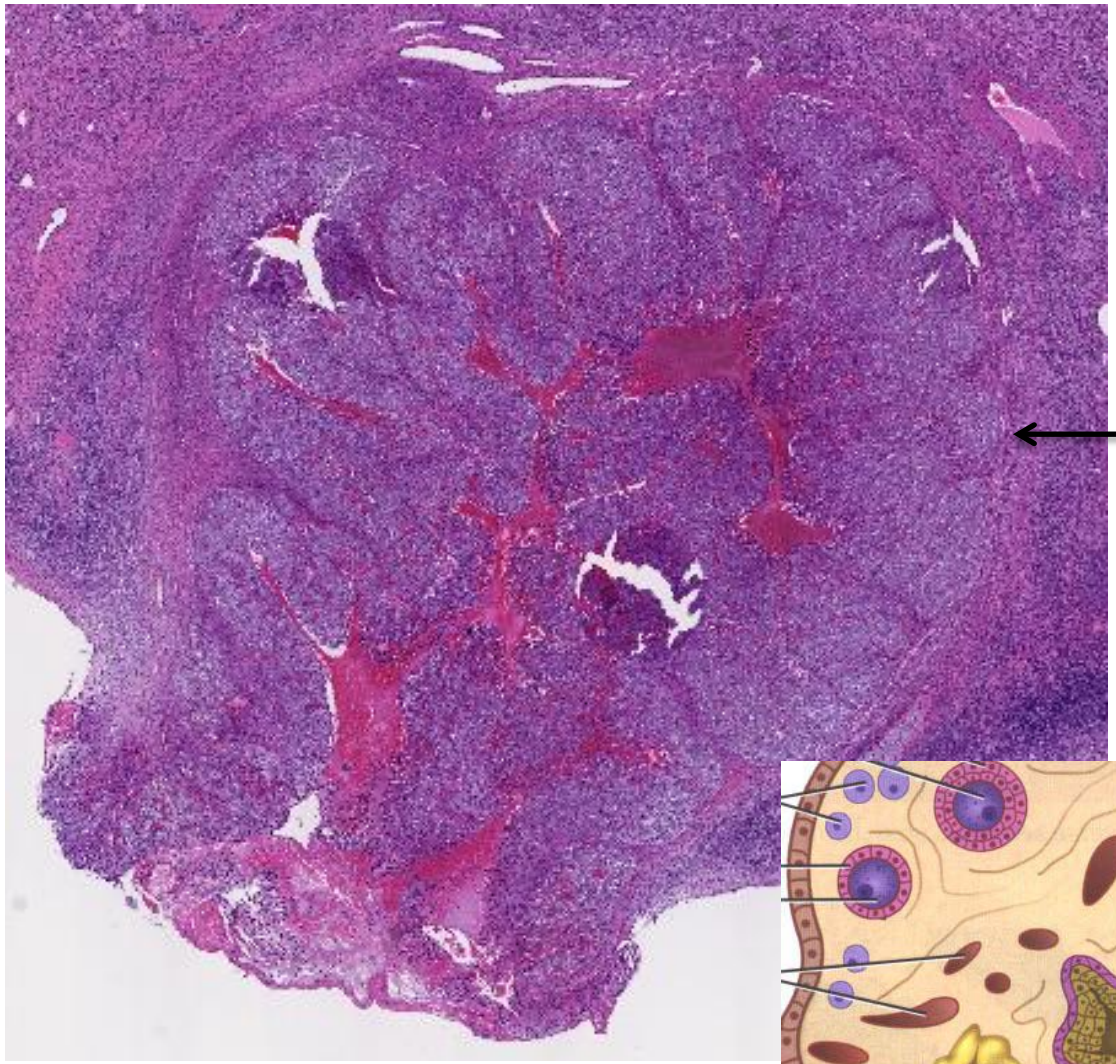




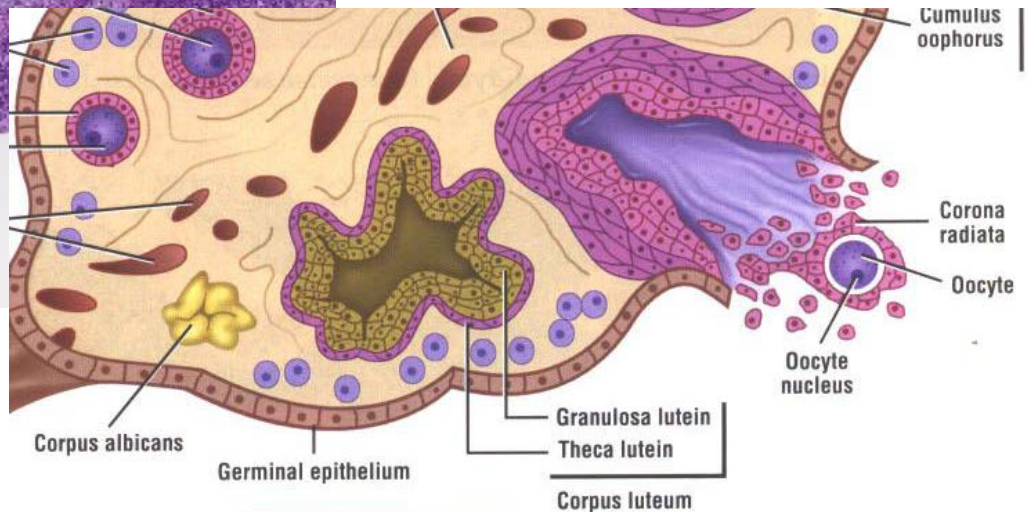
Ovary, corpus luteum

1. Granulosa lutein
2. Theca lutein
3. Central clot

DEMO SLIDE BOX 195 (958)–Ovary, ewe.

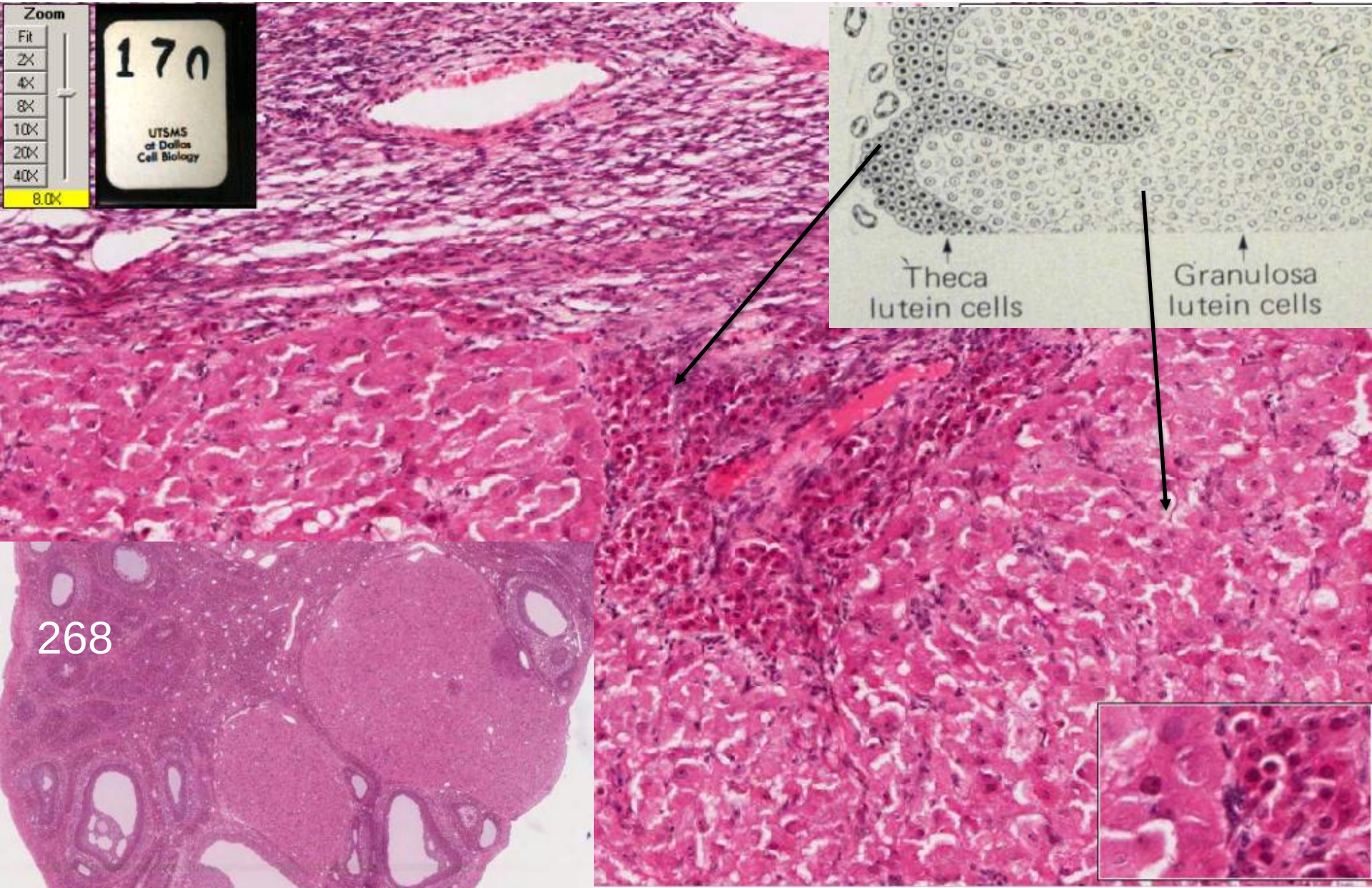


CORPUS HEMORRHAGICUM



170

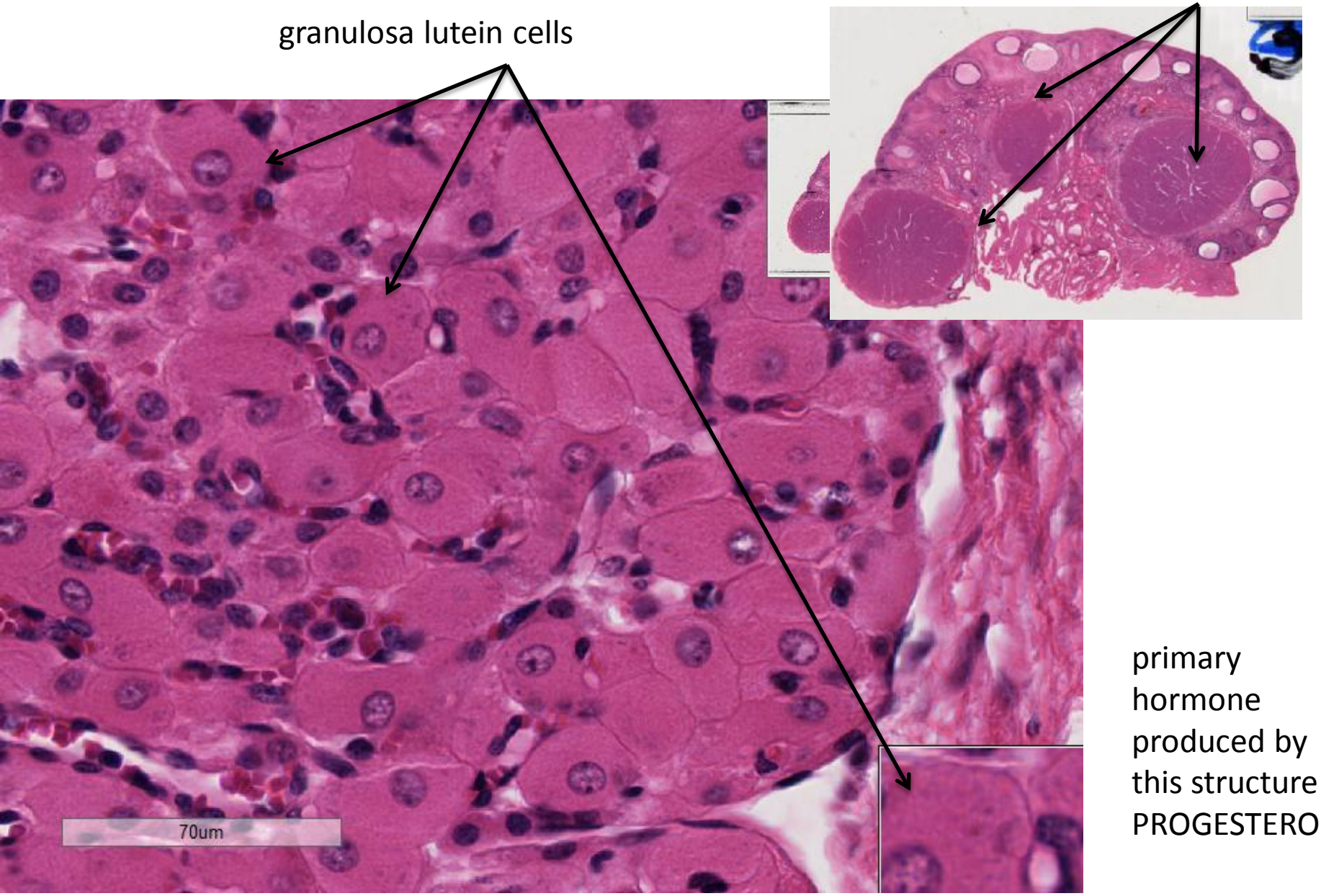
Corpus luteum of ovary



DEMO SLIDE BOX 86 - Ovary, sow.

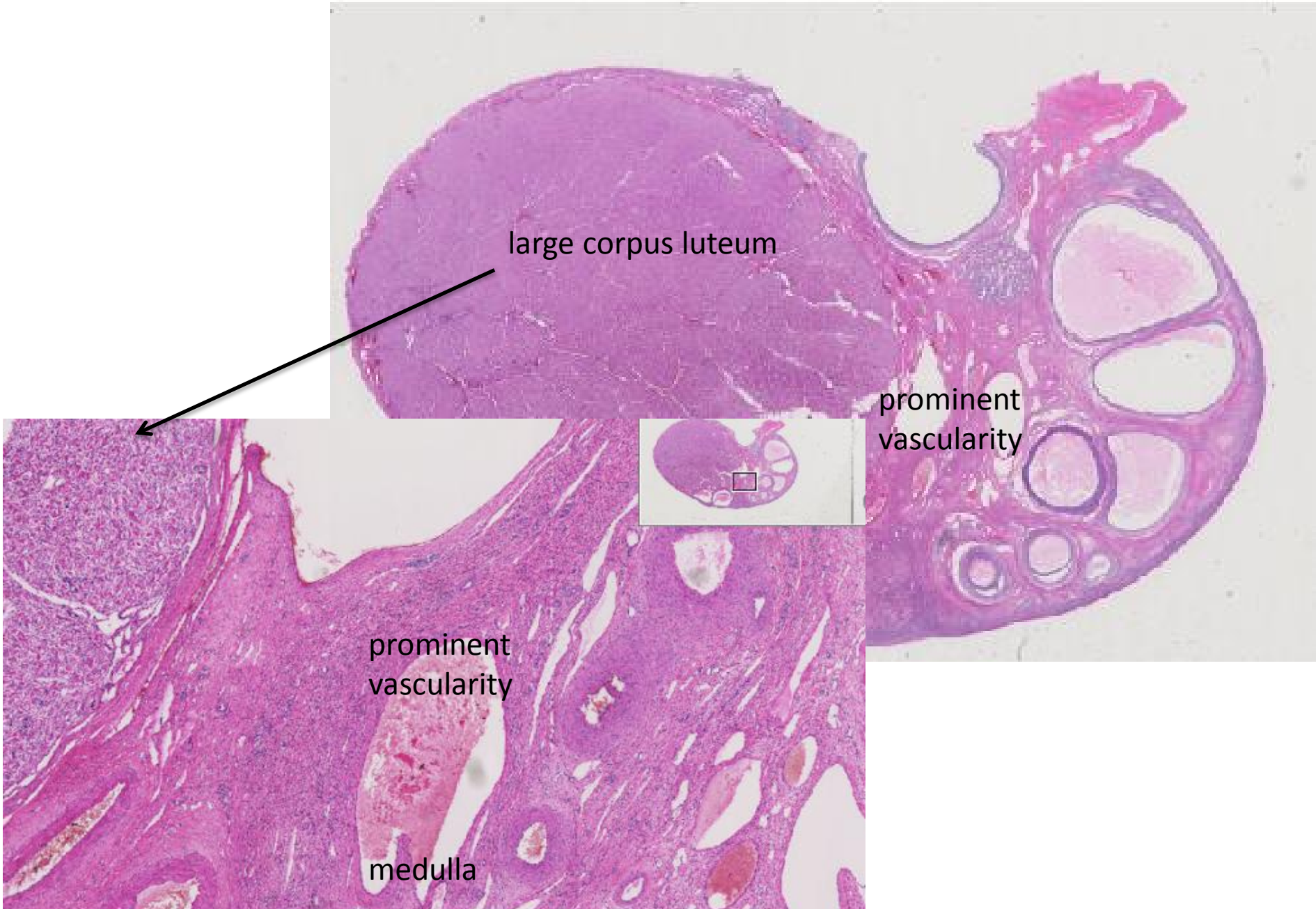
corpora lutea

granulosa lutein cells



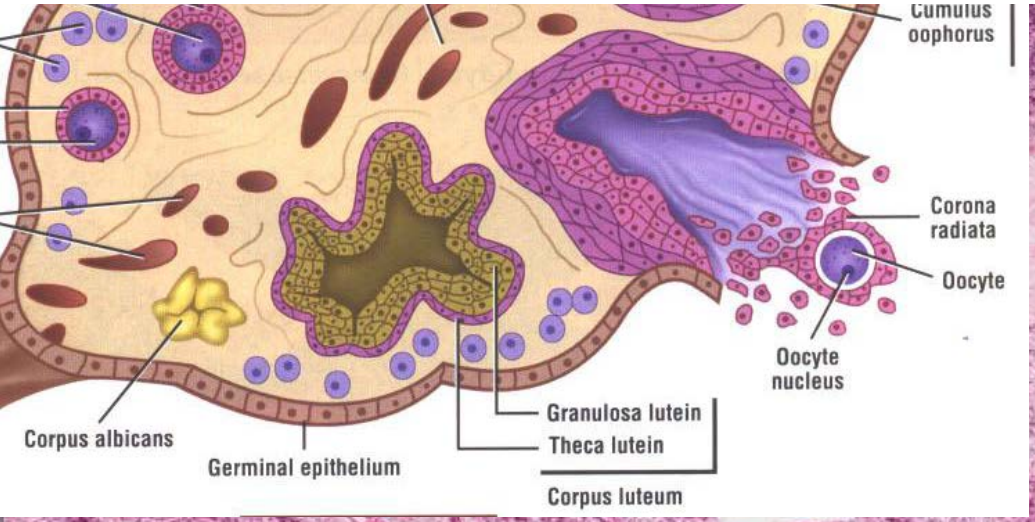
primary hormone produced by this structure is PROGESTERONE

Slide #150 (BV-1-96A). Ovary, cow.

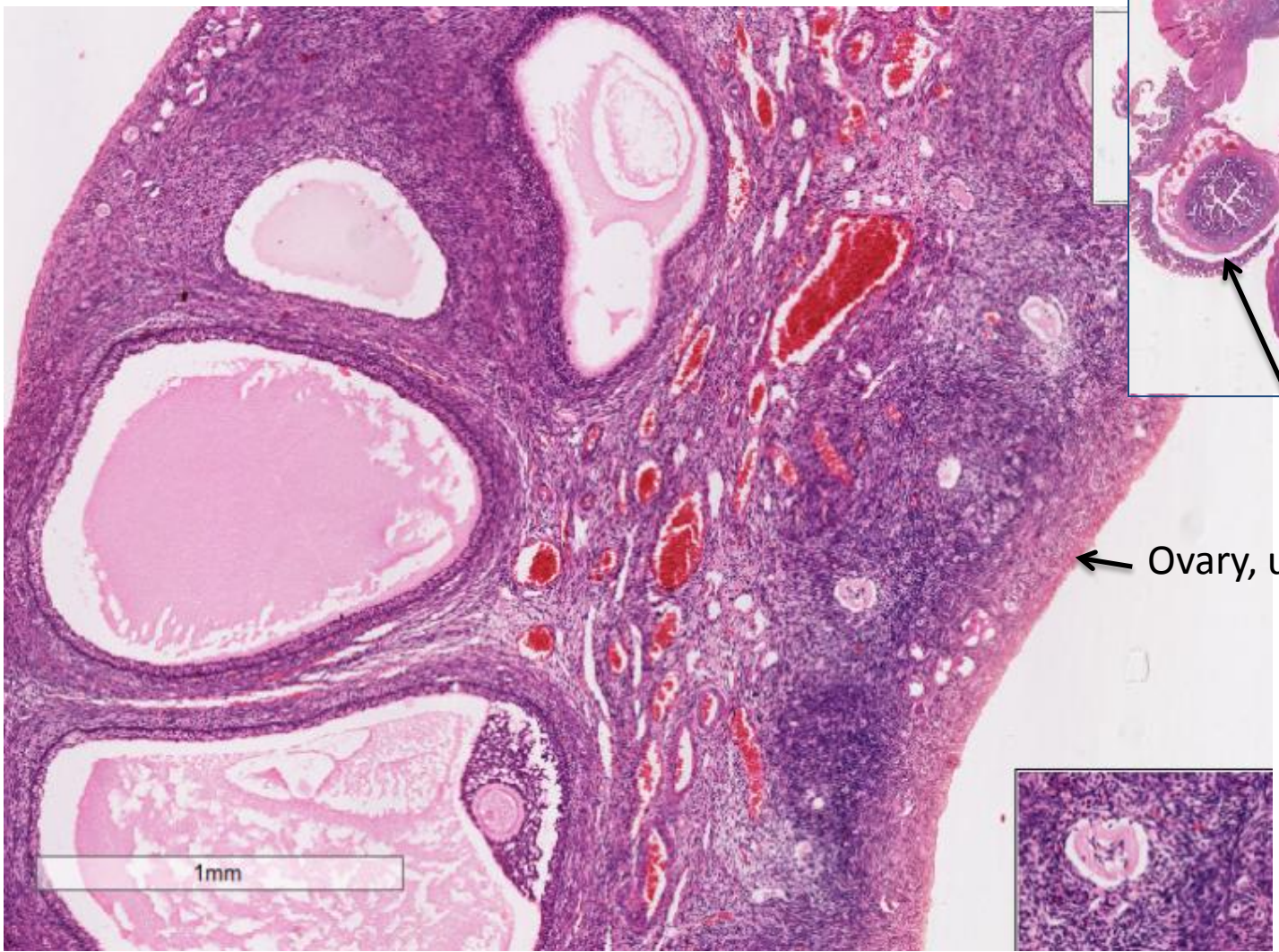


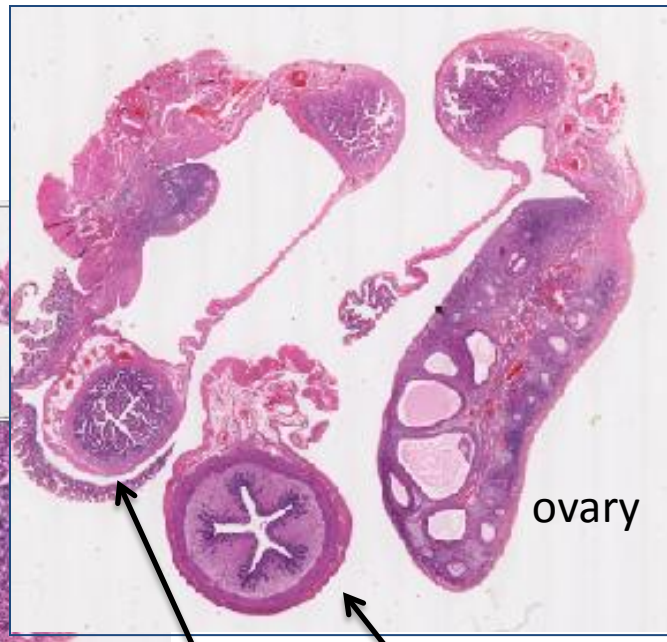
DEMO SLIDE BOX 87 – Demo slide 87. Ovary, cat.

Corpus luteum and corpus albicans of ovary



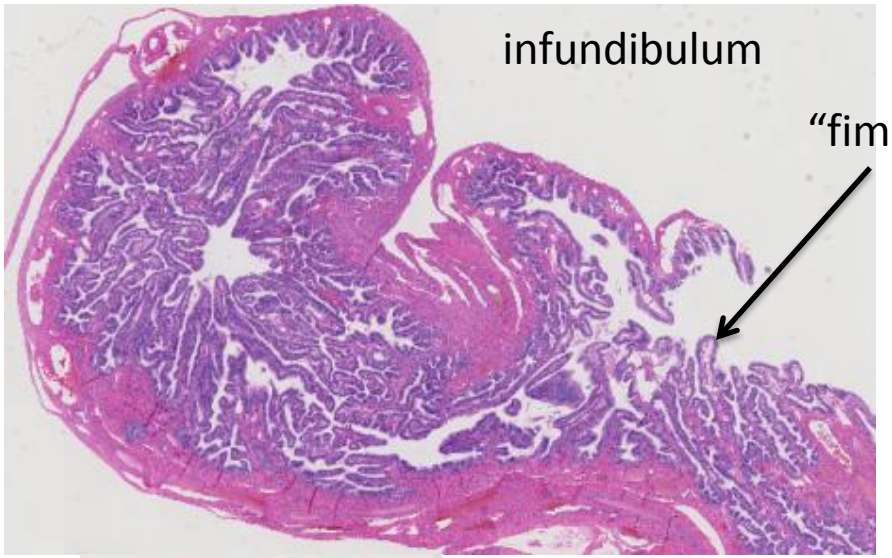
DEMO SLIDE BOX 196 –- Ovary, uterine tube, and uterus, cat. (889).

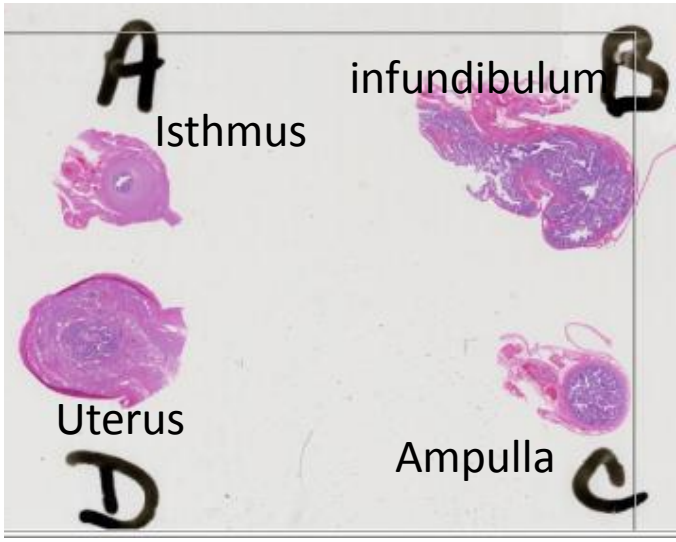




Ovary, uterine tube, and uterus

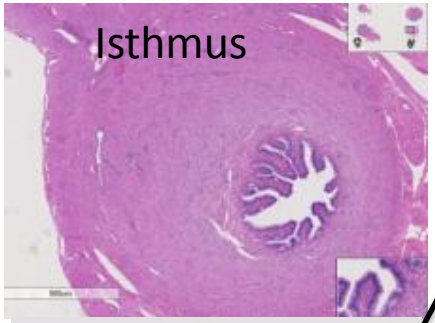
Slide #178 (Pf7-131 b&c). Uterine tube, uterus, pig.

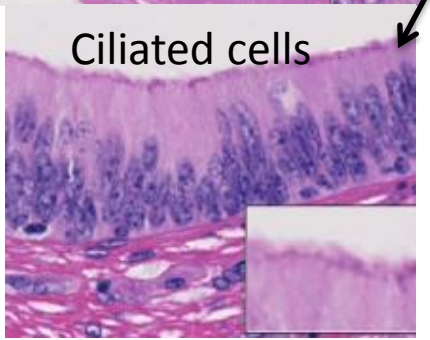


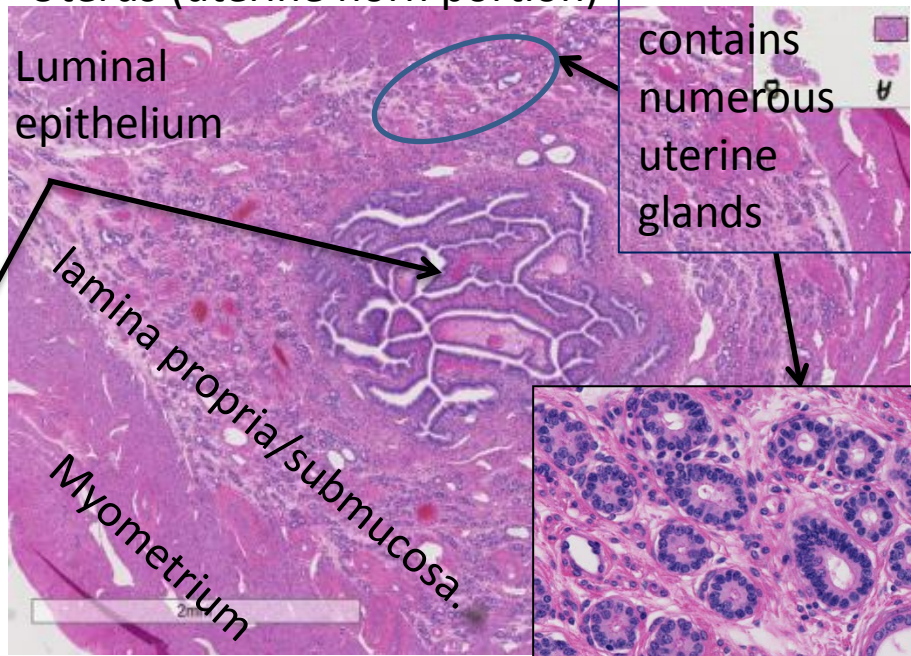


usual site
of fertilization.

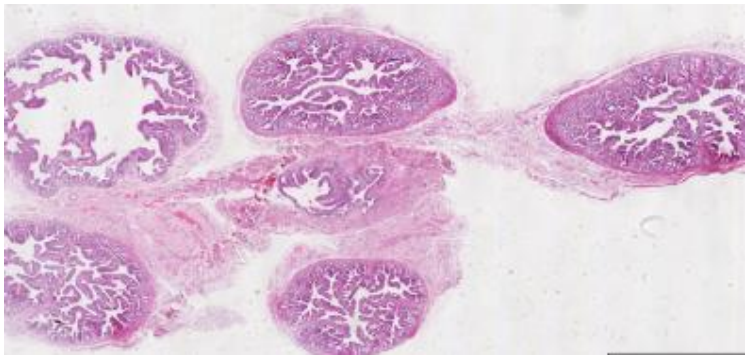
mucosa is highly folded,
and no fimbriae







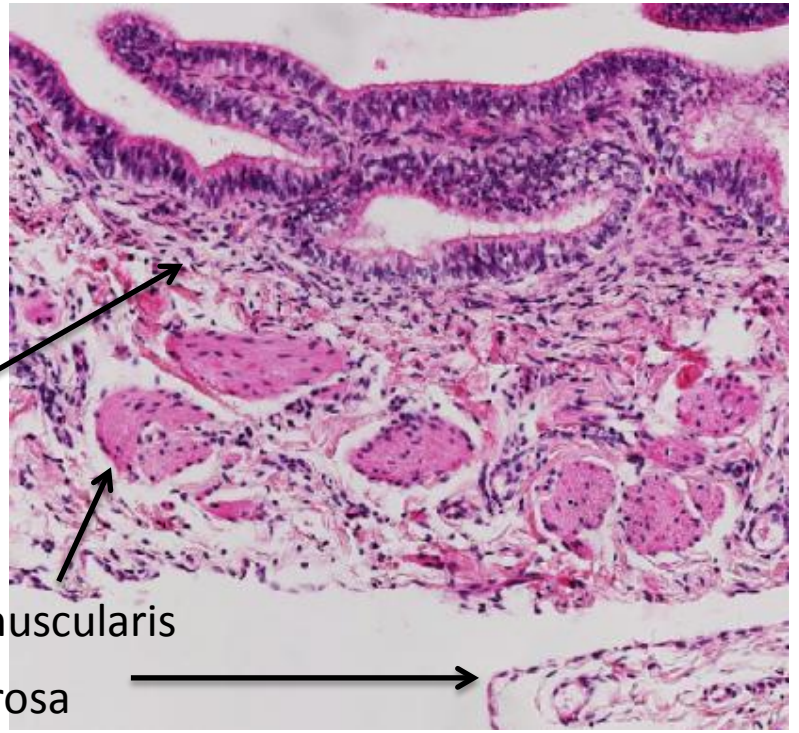
Slide #155 (957). Uterine tube, ewe.



PSEUDOSTRATIFIED COLUMNAR [EPITHELIUM] WITH CILIA

lamina propria/submucosa—aglandular,

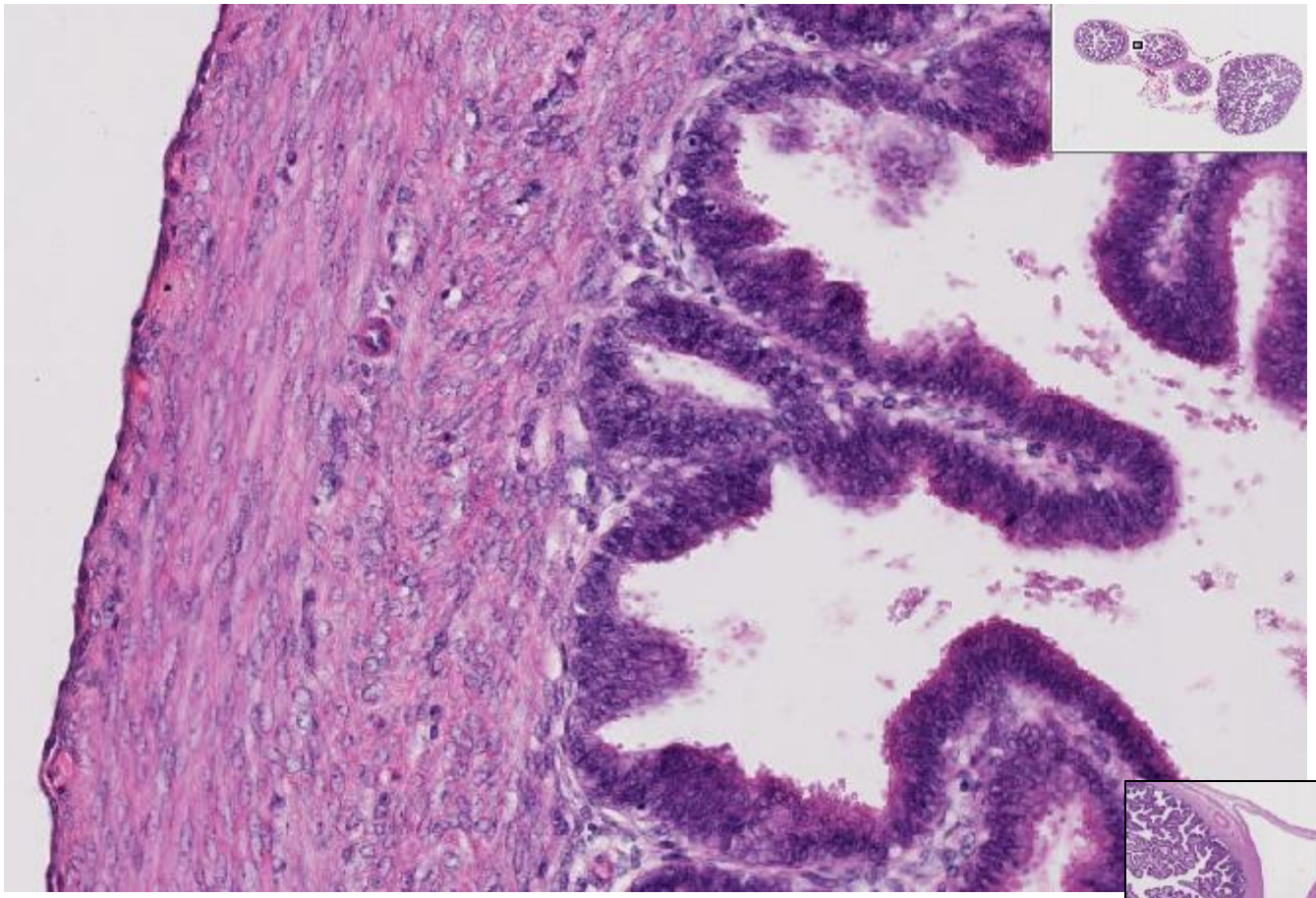
THE ISTHMUS HAS A MUCH THICKER TUNICA MUSCULARIS AND THE MUCOSA IS MUCH LESS FOLDED OR COMPLEX, WHILE THE AMPULLA HAS A THINNER TUNICA MUSCULARIS AND A MUCH MORE COMPLEX OR FOLDED MUCOSA



tunica muscularis

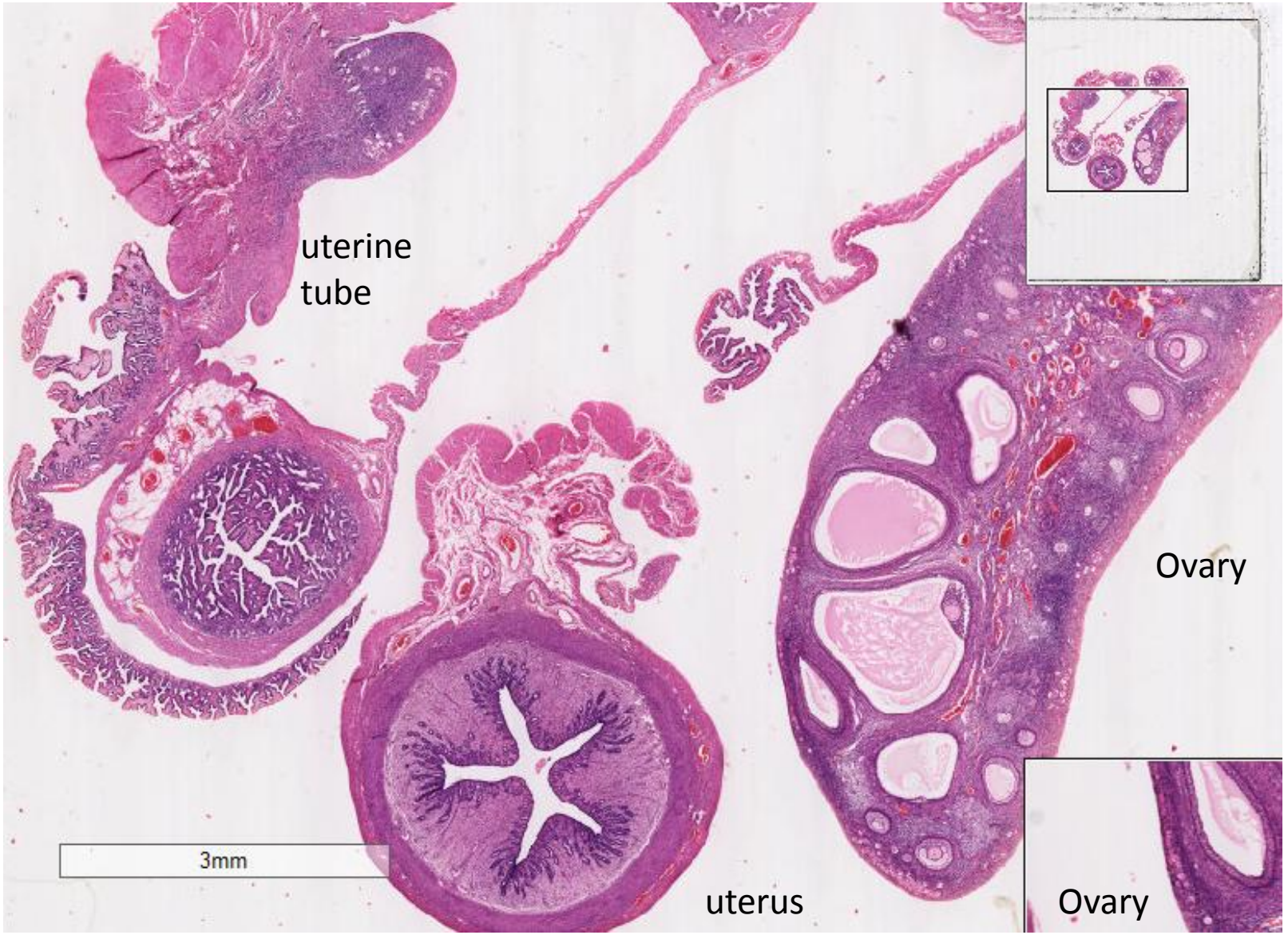
serosa

DEMO SLIDE BOX 197 (972) –Uterine tube, sow.



What is the name of the portion of the broad ligament that suspends the uterine tube?
MESOSALPINX

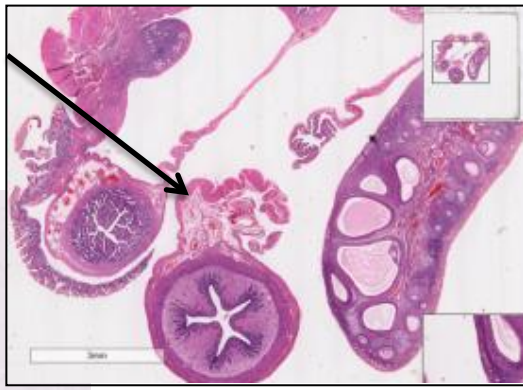
DEMO SLIDE BOX 196 (889)– Ovary, uterine tube, and uterus, cat.



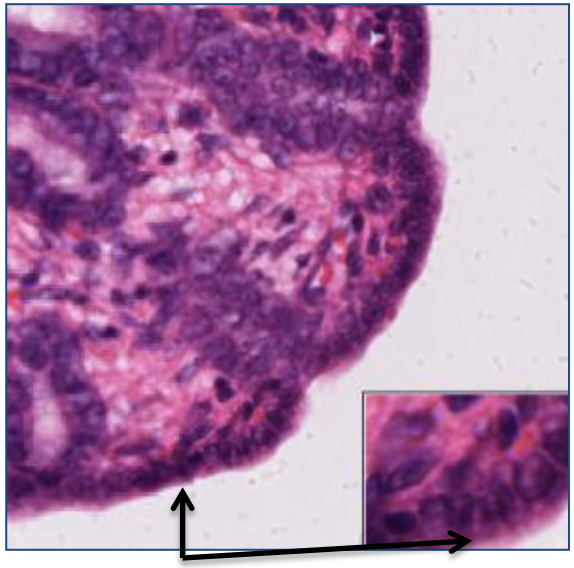
DEMO SLIDE BOX 196 (889)– Ovary, uterine tube, and uterus, cat.

mesometrium

uterus

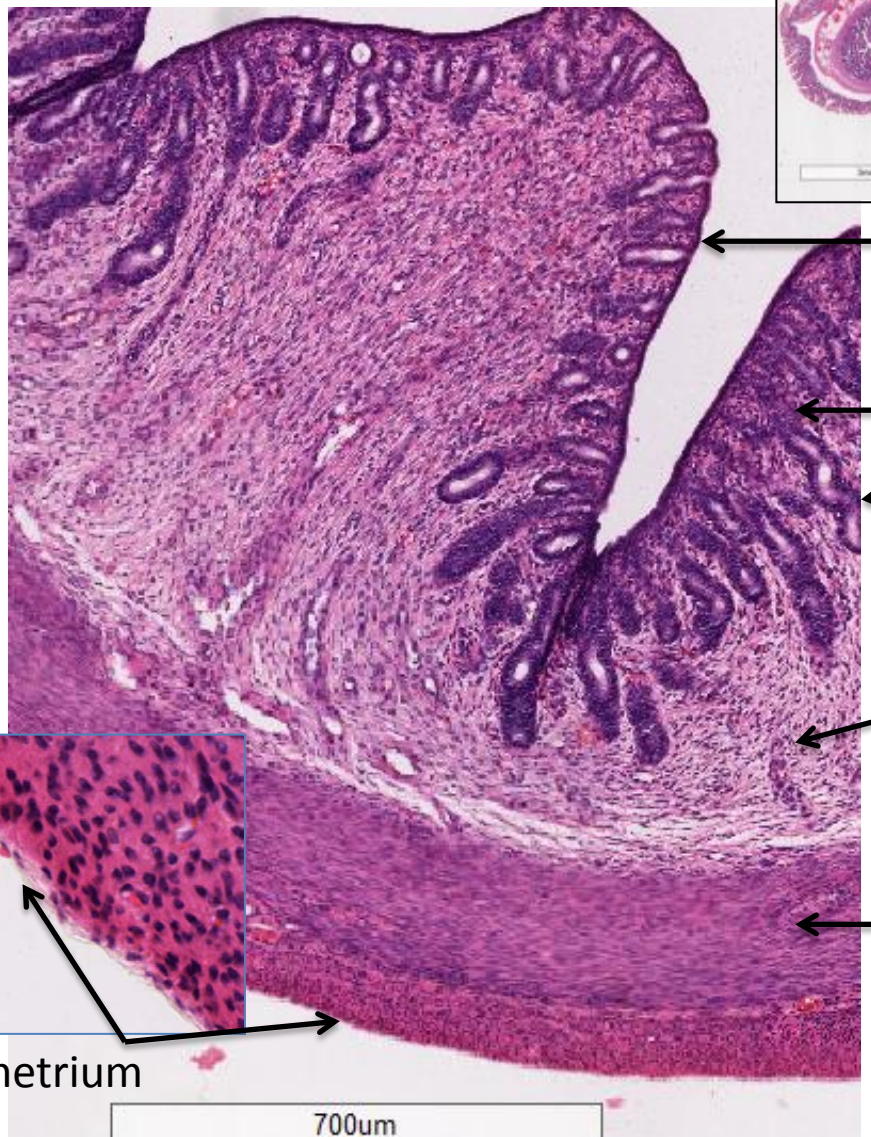


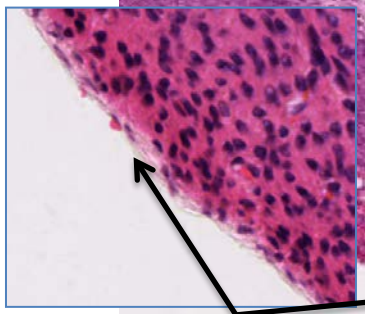
THIS ANIMAL WAS
NOT IN ESTRUS



Epithelium is not active

THE UTERINE GLANDS
HAD NOT YET BECOME
HIGHLY PROLIFERATED





perimetrium

epithelium

endometrium

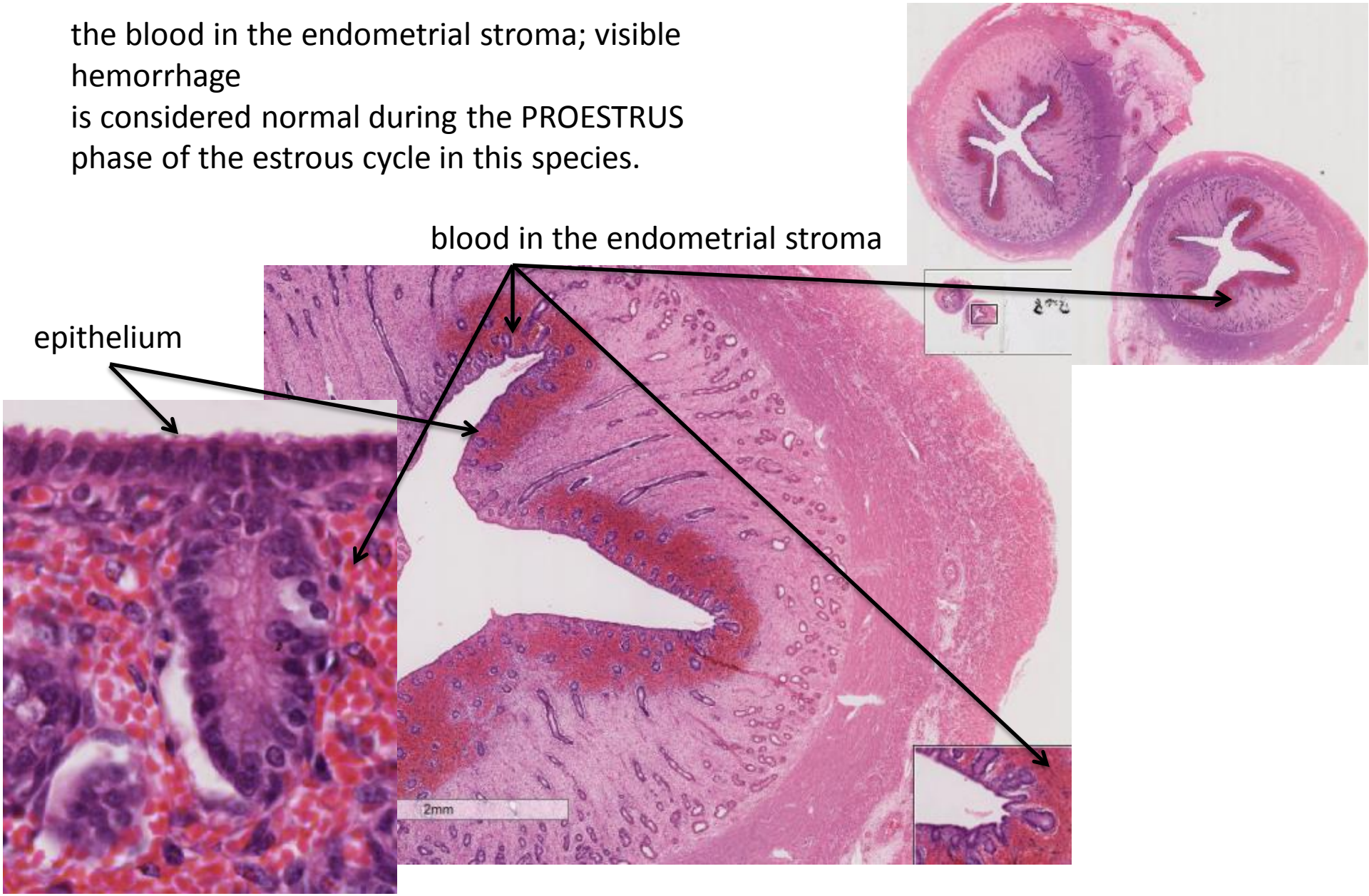
uterine glands.

stroma,

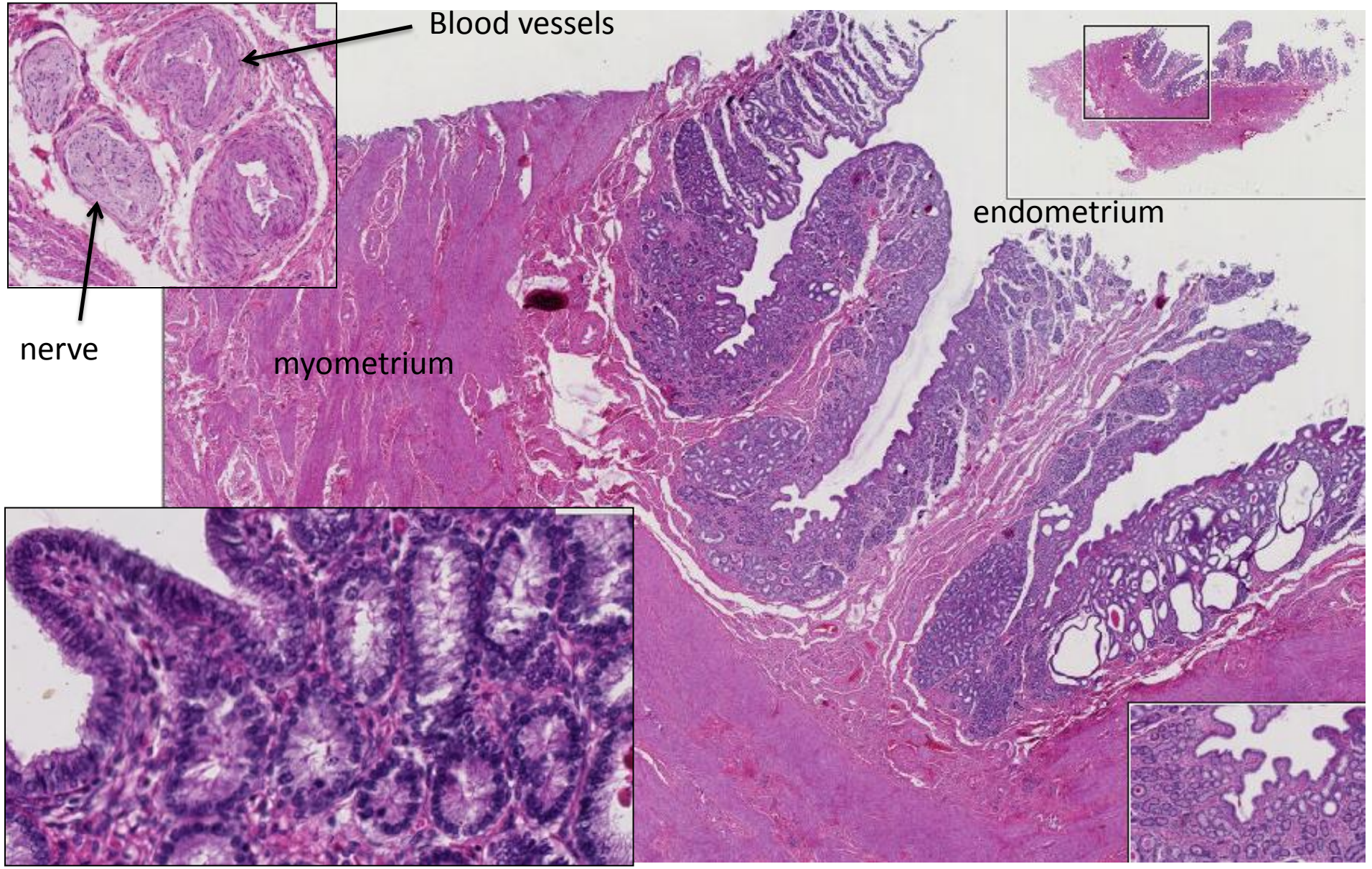
Myometrium has
inner circular and
outer longitudinal
layers
of smooth muscle.

DEMO SLIDE BOX 198 (868)–Uterus, dog.

the blood in the endometrial stroma; visible hemorrhage
is considered normal during the PROESTRUS phase of the estrous cycle in this species.



Slide #166 (941). Uterus, mare.

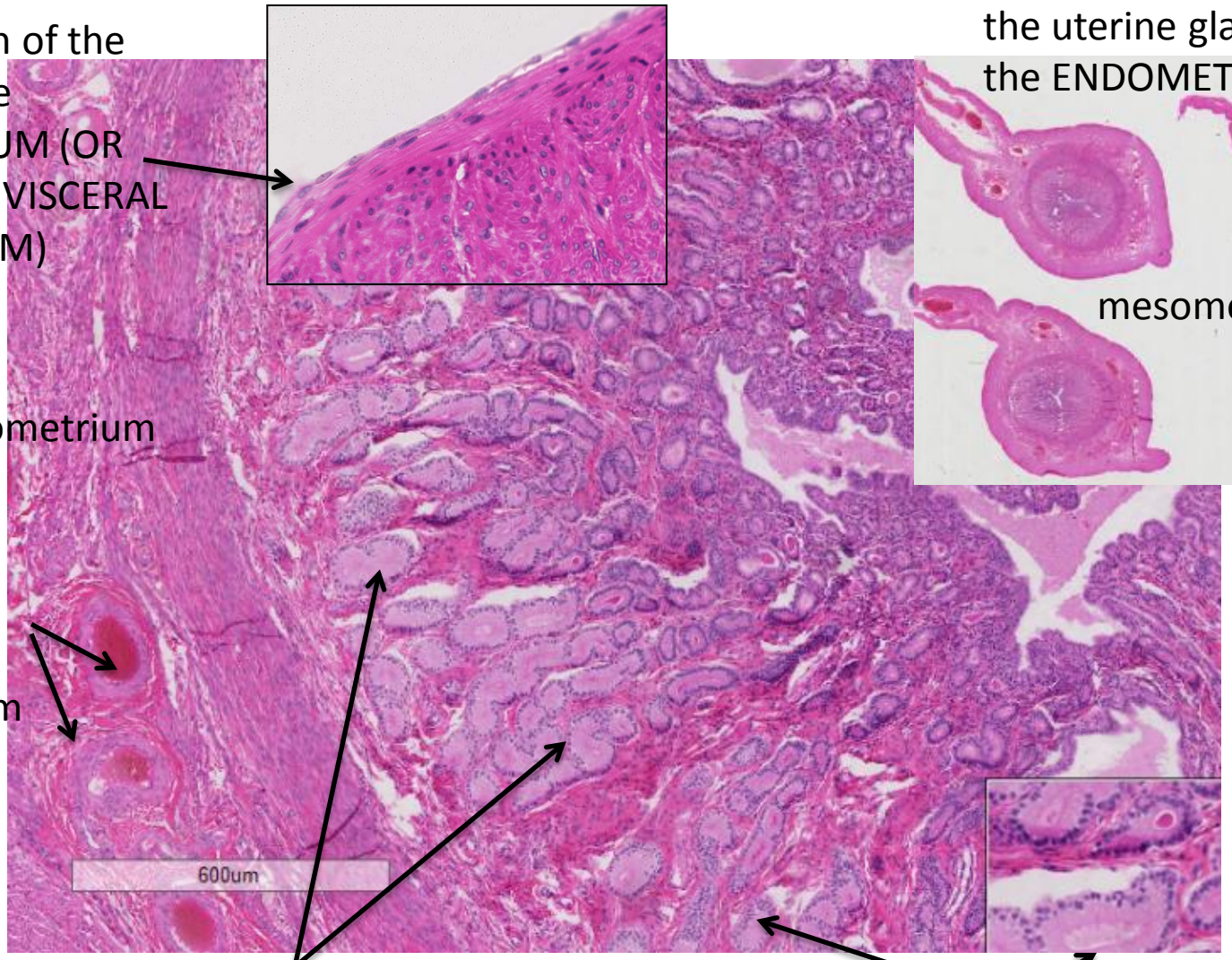


endometrium has a large number of uterine glands

Slide #147 (Ff132). Uterus, cat

luminal epithelium and underlying CCT containing the uterine glands is called the ENDOMETRIUM

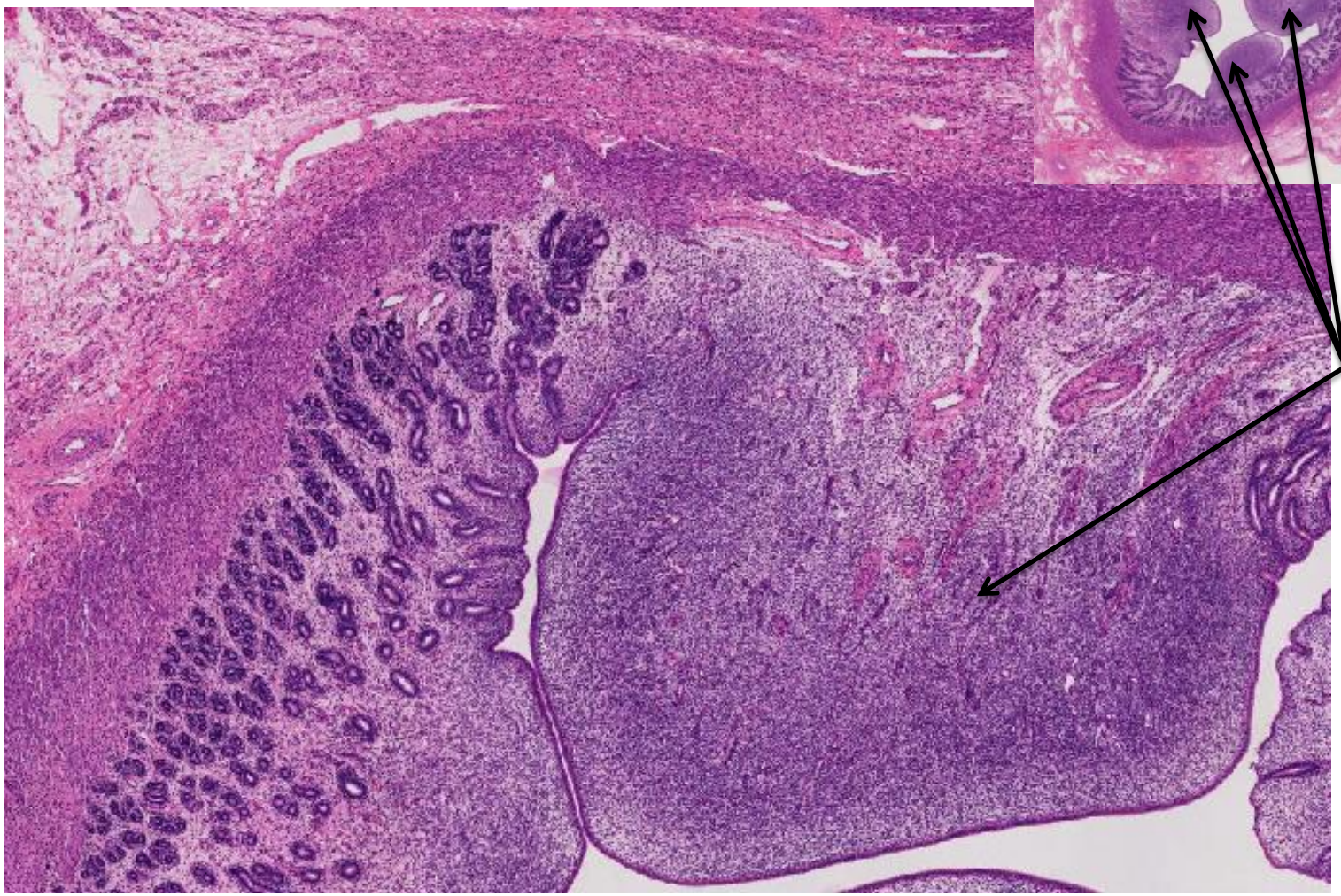
outer region of the uterus is the PERIMETRIUM (OR SEROSA OR VISCERAL PERITONEUM)

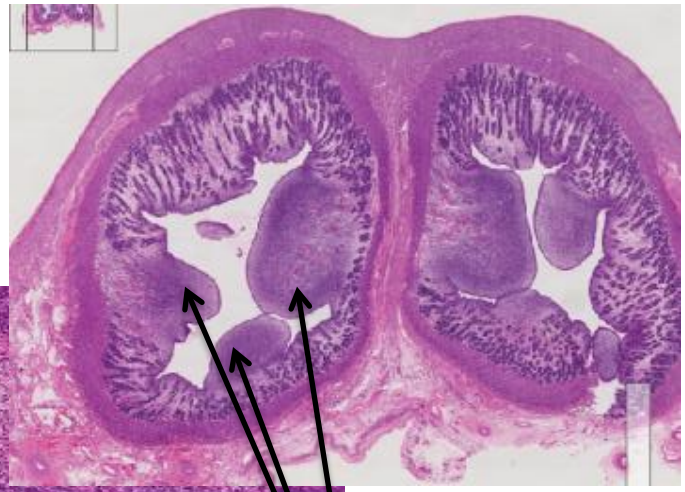


Based on the large numbers of the endometrial glands, this queen is in estrus

secretions from the glands are staining a pale pink

Slide #168 (SP-1-163). Uterus, ewe.

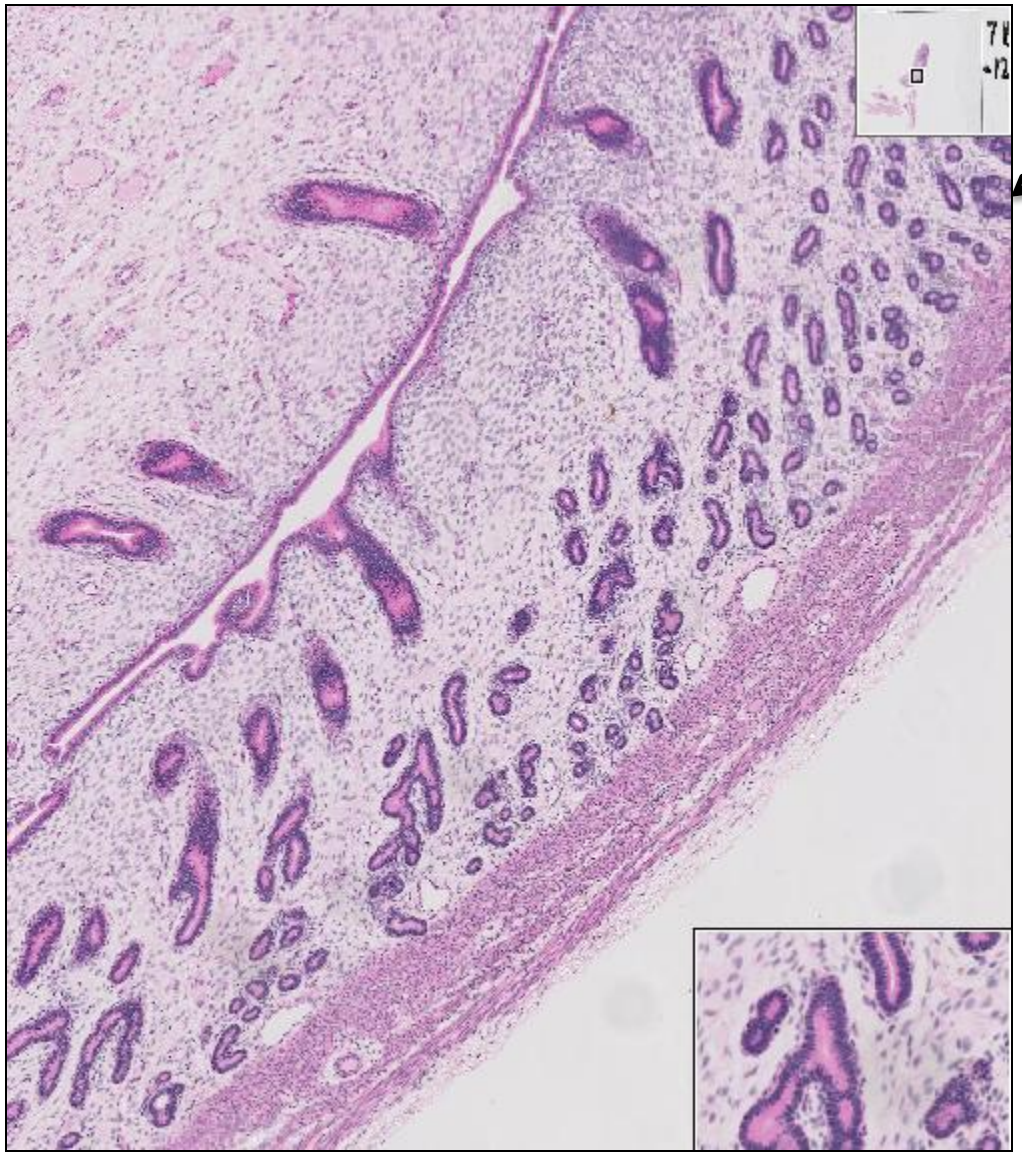




Caruncles are

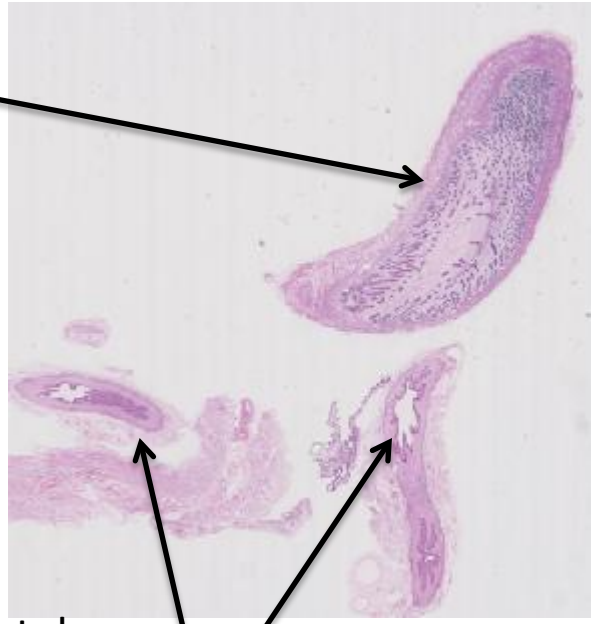
aglandular projections of the mucous membrane

Slide # 129. Uterine tube and uterine horn, sow.

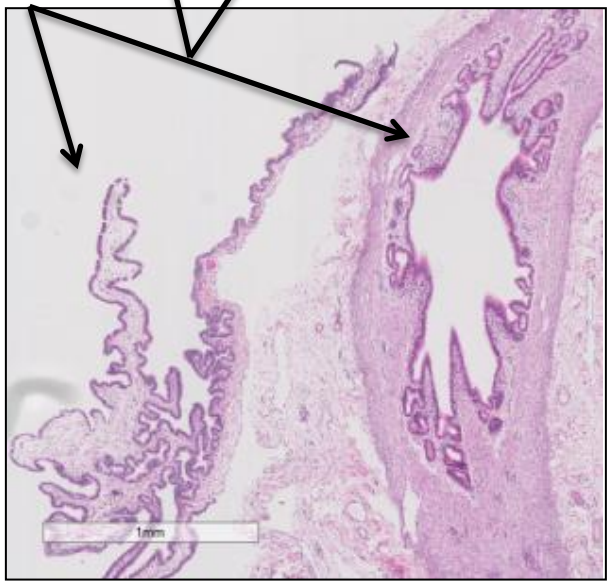


uterine horn

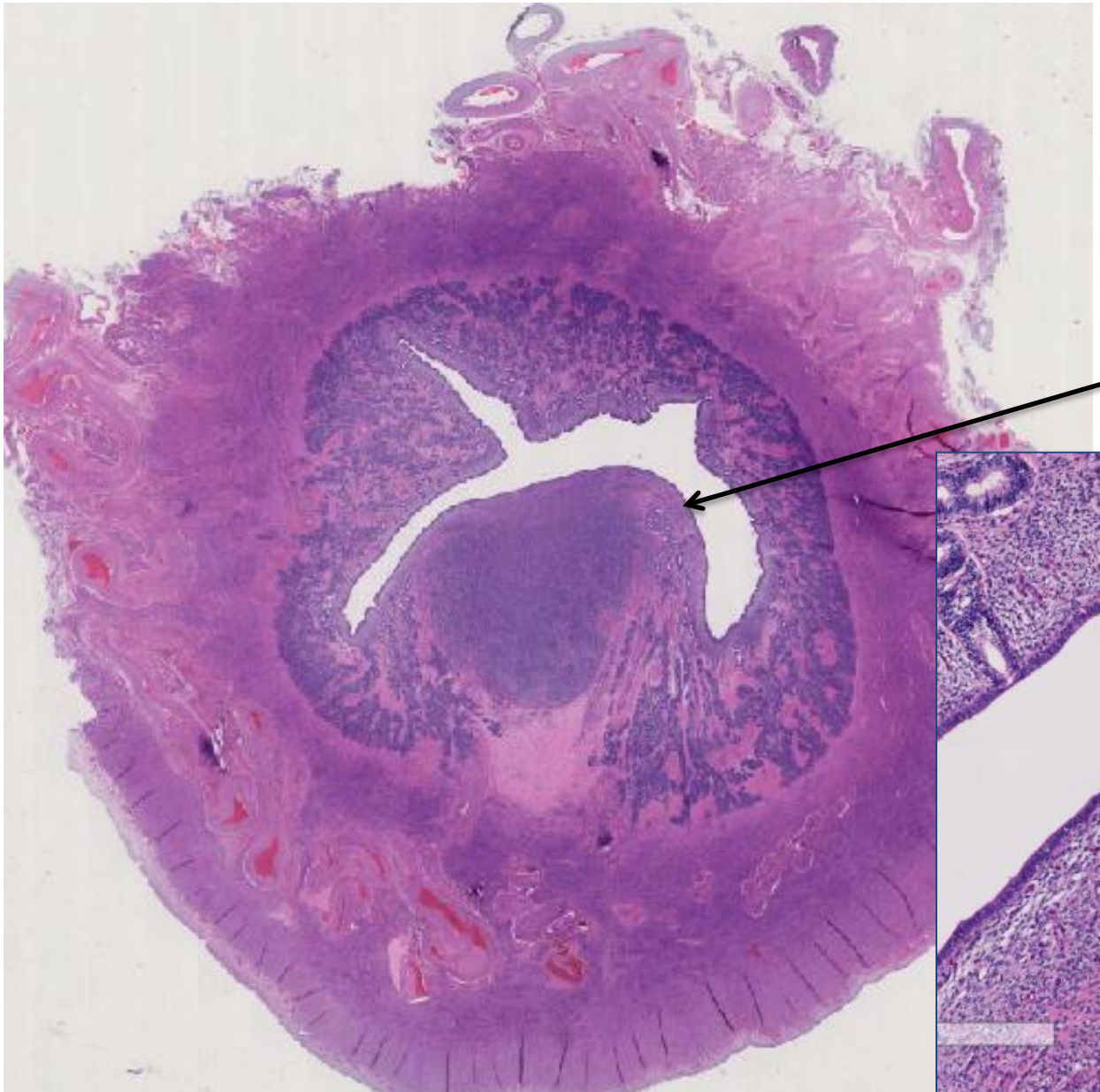
uterus



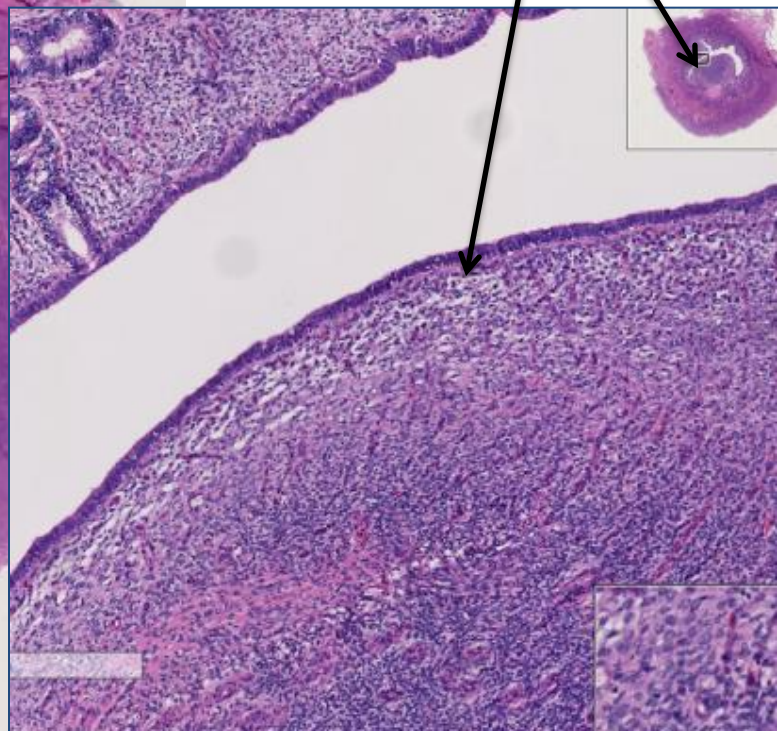
Uterine tube



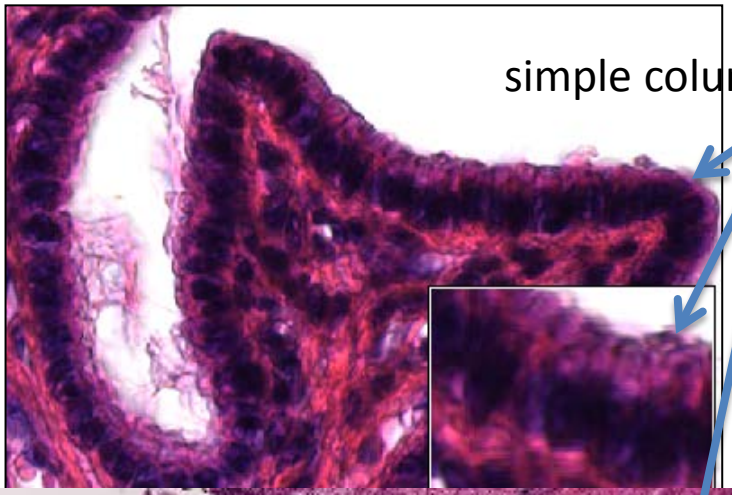
DEMO SLIDE BOX #214 – Uterus, ruminant



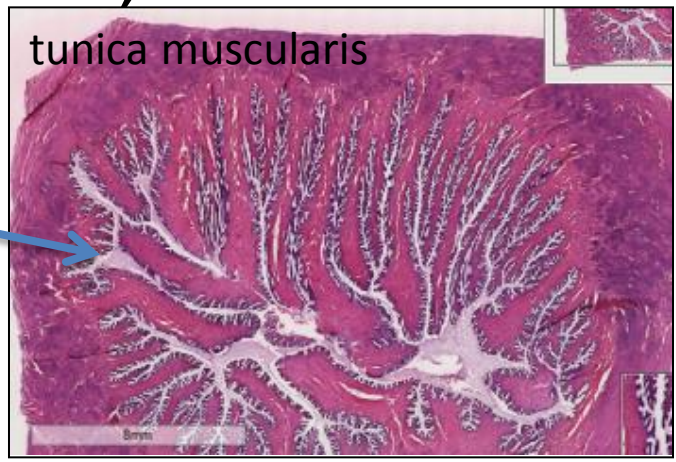
prominent, aglandular projections of the mucous membrane are caruncles



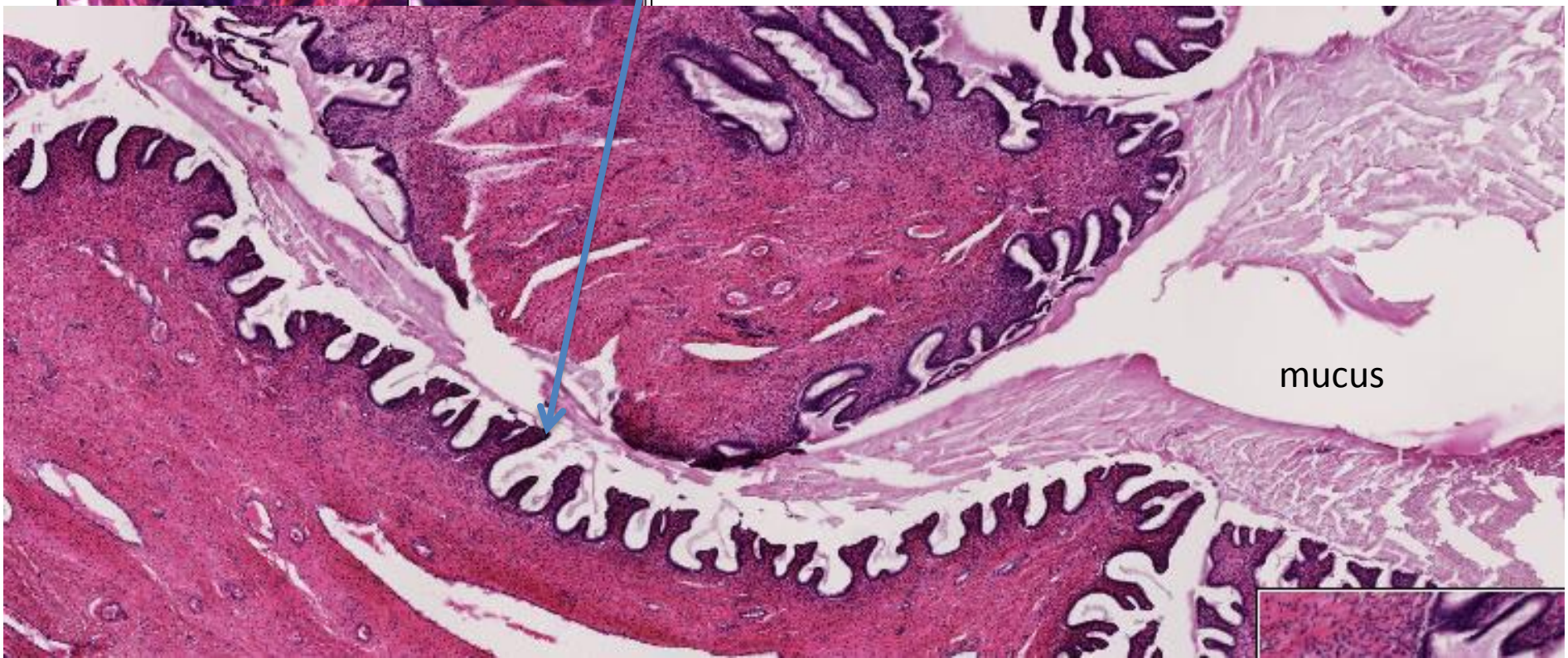
DEMO SLIDE BOX #203 (1085)– Cervix, cow.



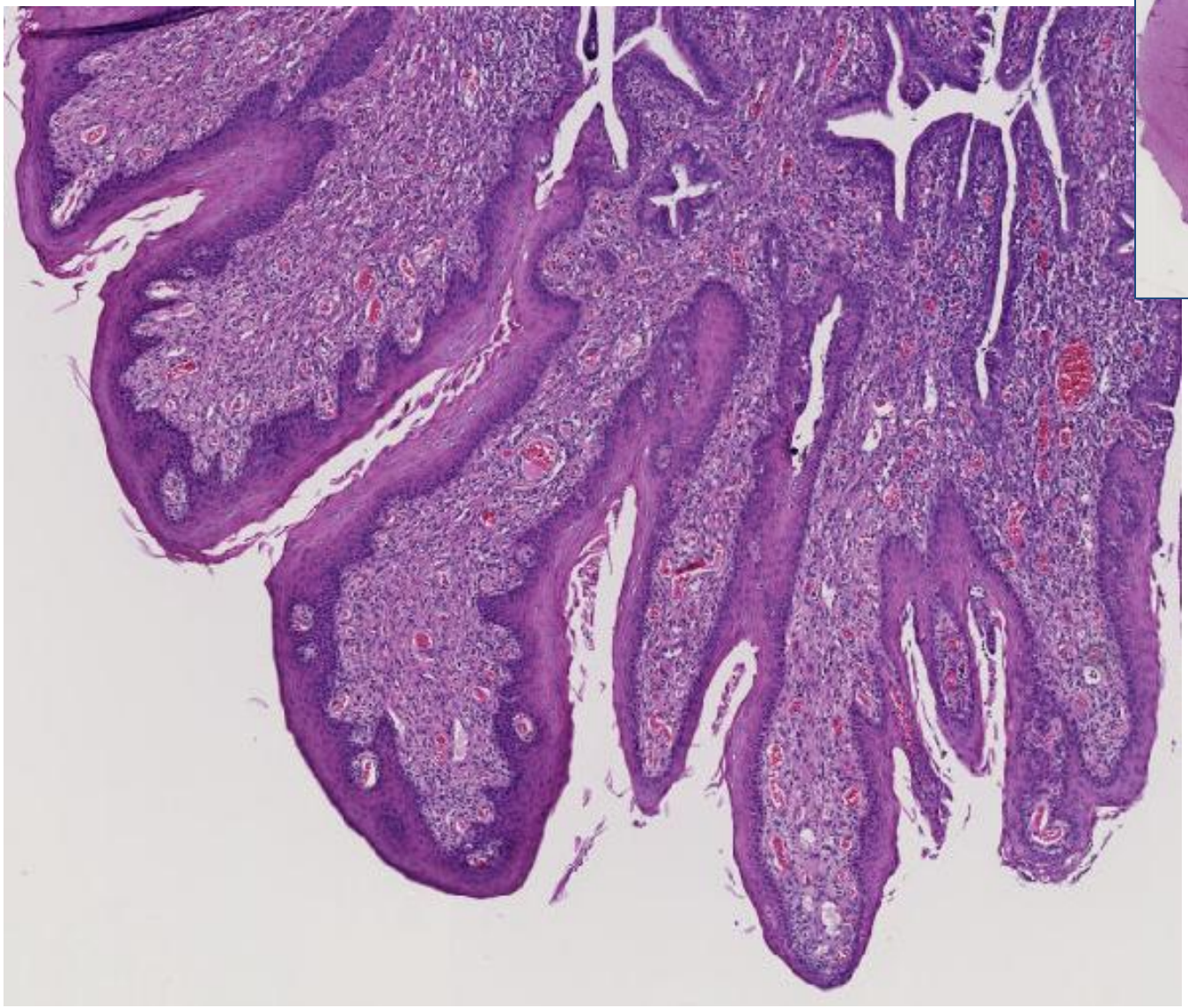
simple columnar epithelium



both transverse and longitudinal folds are present in the bovine cervix

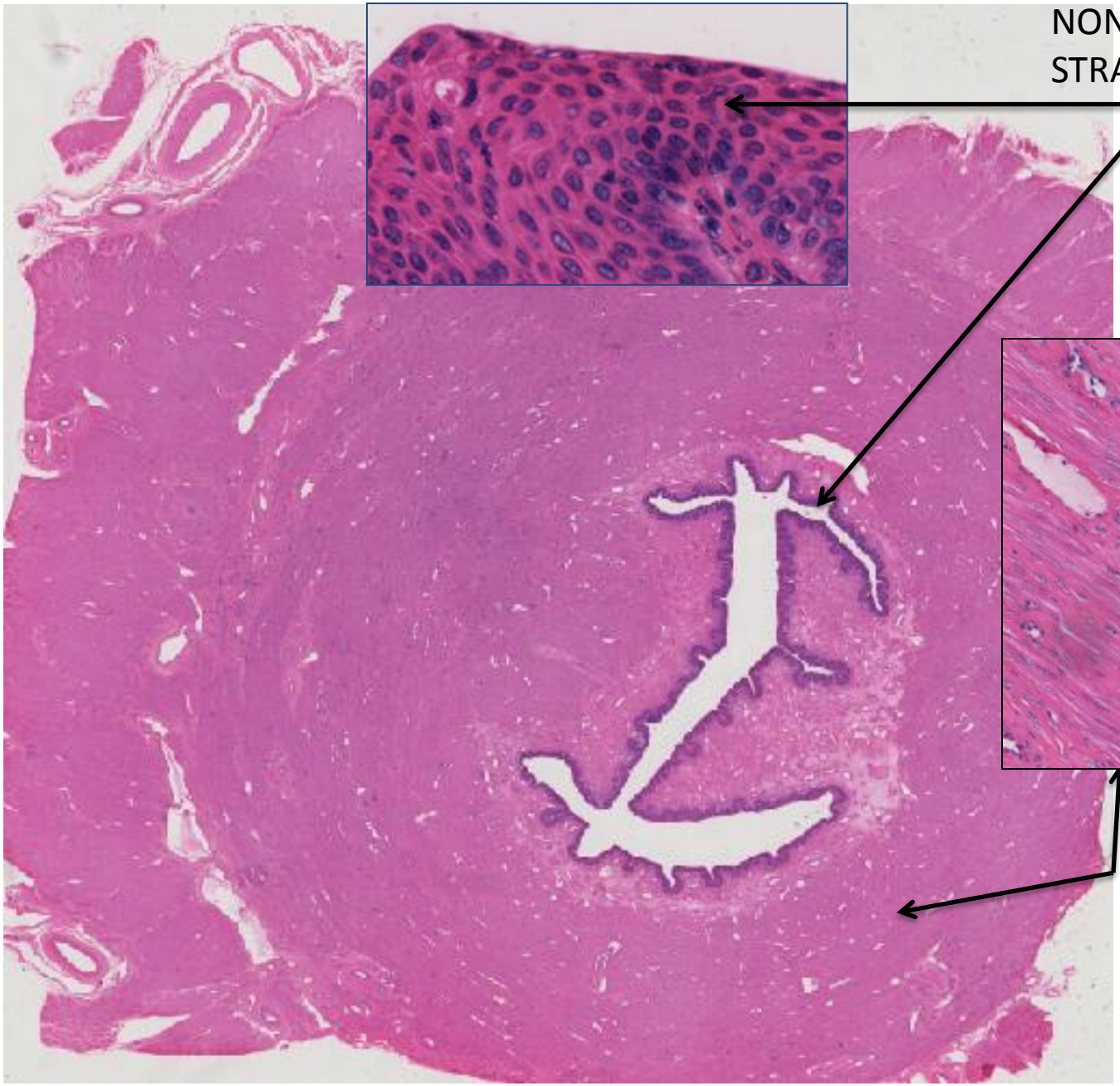


DEMO SLIDE BOX #208 – Cervix, sow.

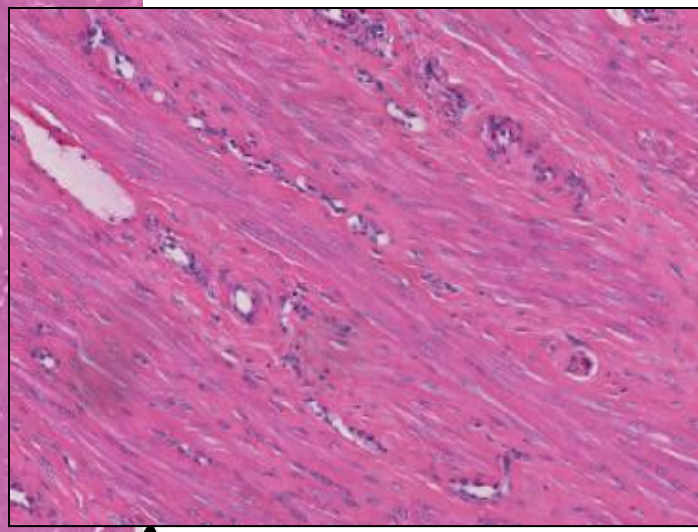


complex folds of the luminal surface of the cervix.

Slide #185 (PG-1-31). Vagina, sow.

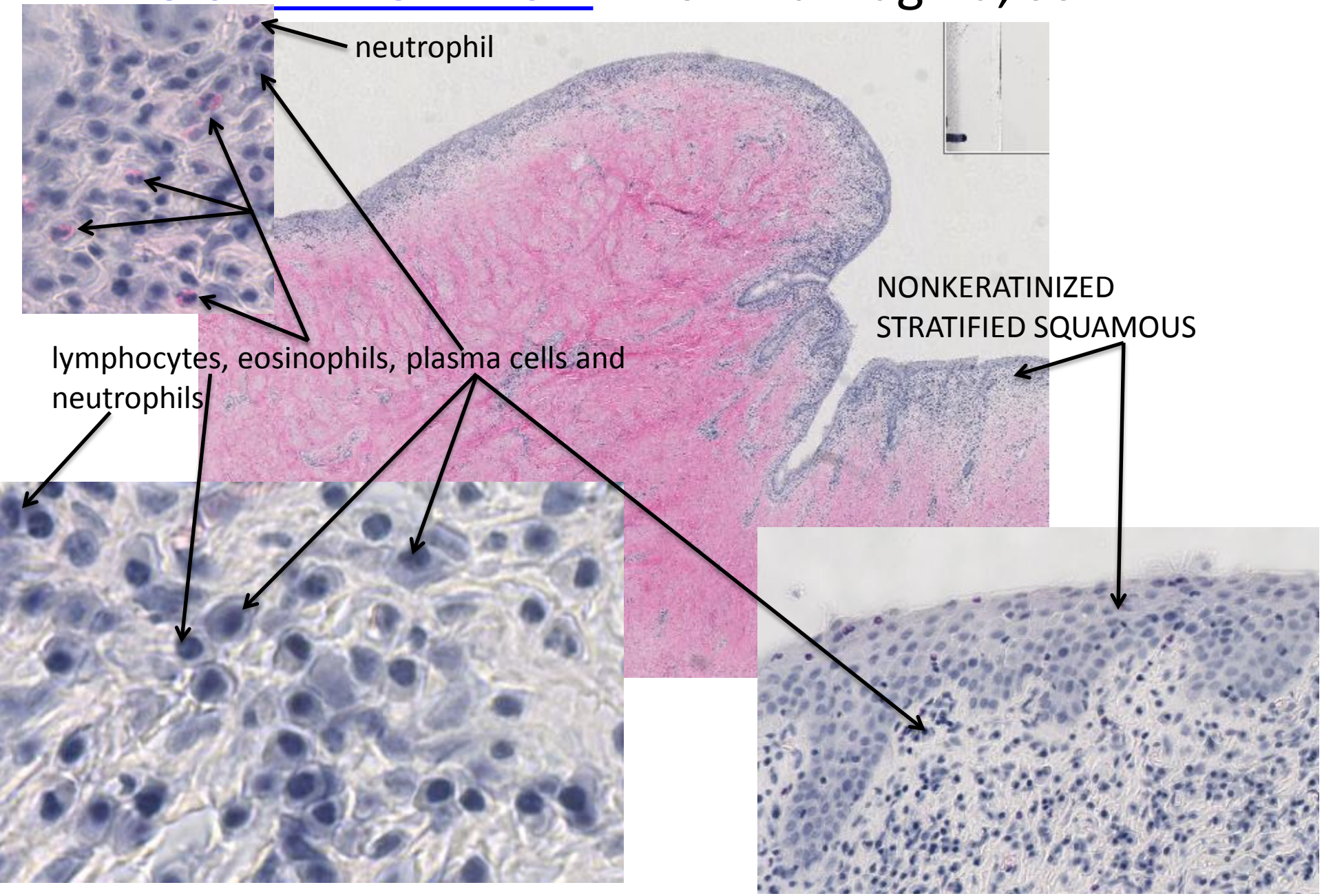


NONKERATINIZED
STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS

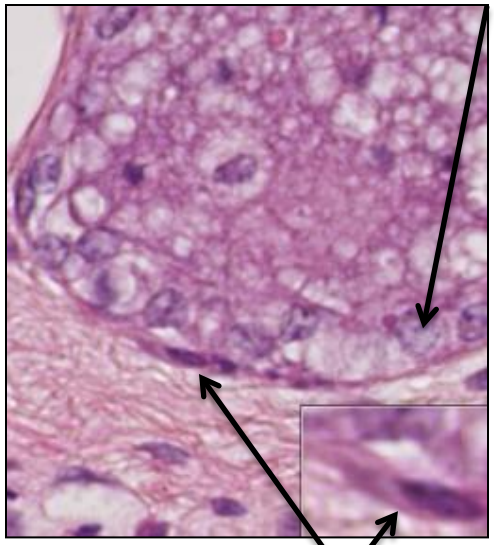


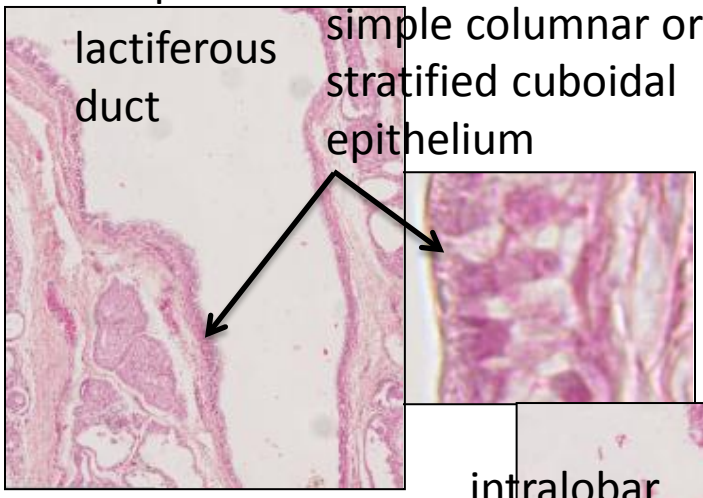
interlacing bundles of smooth muscle in the very thick tunica muscularis.

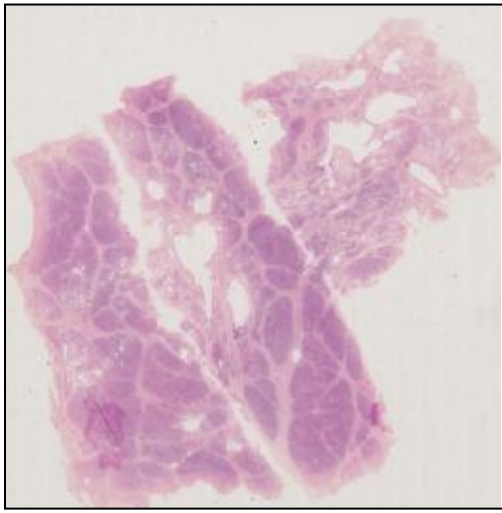
DEMO SLIDE BOX #154 –Proximal vagina, sow.

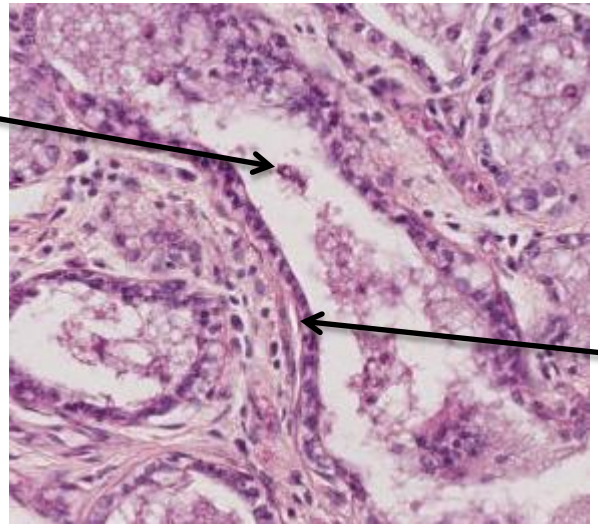


DEMO SLIDE BOX 202 (PG-1-84)–Mammary gland, cow.

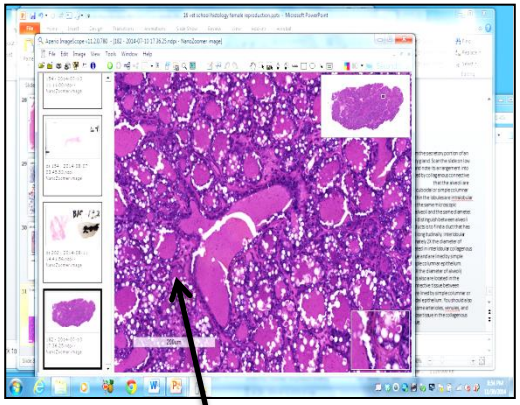


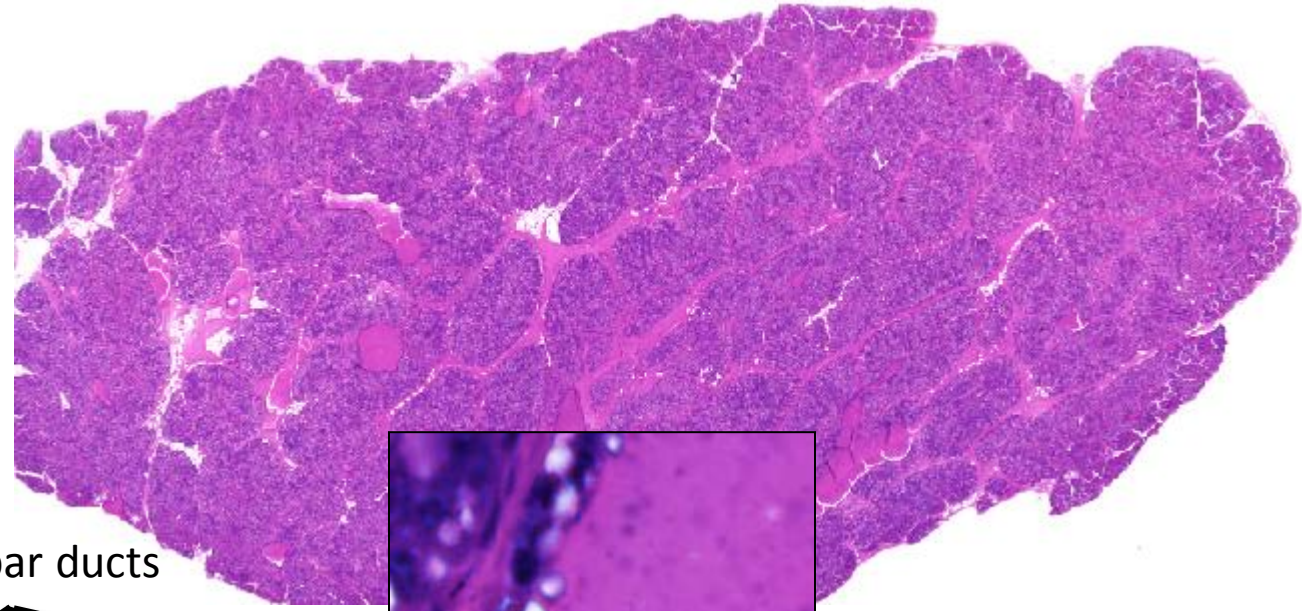






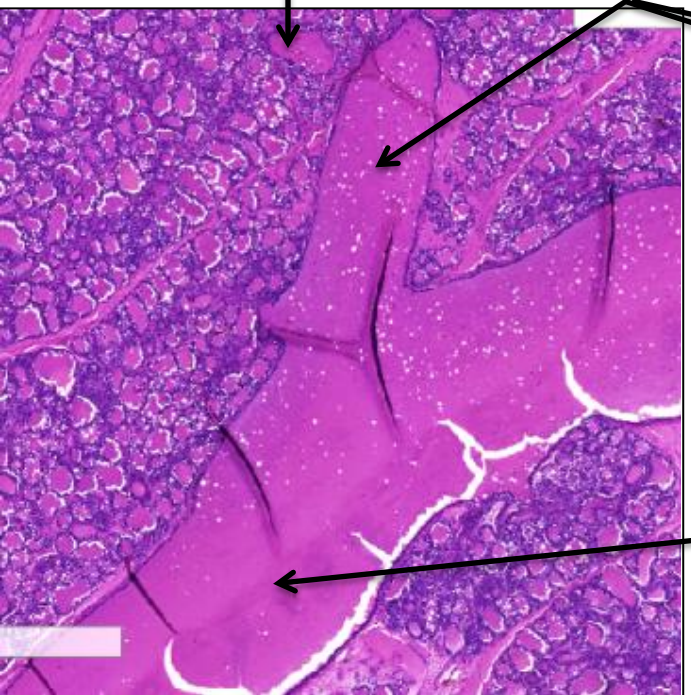
Slide #182 (126B G). Mammary gland, goat.

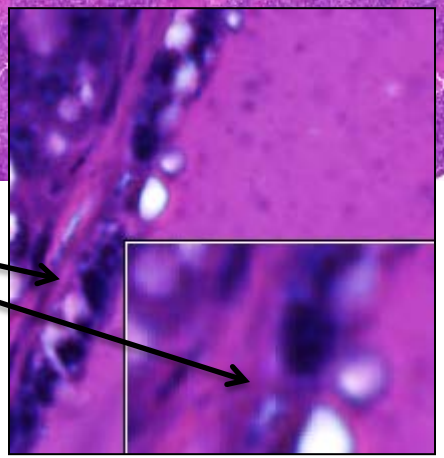




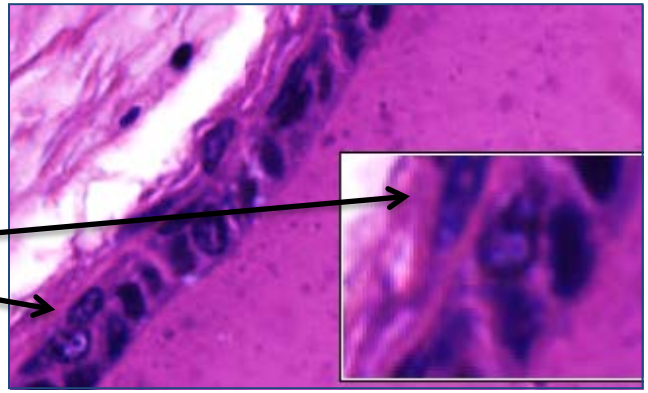
intralobular ducts

intralobar ducts

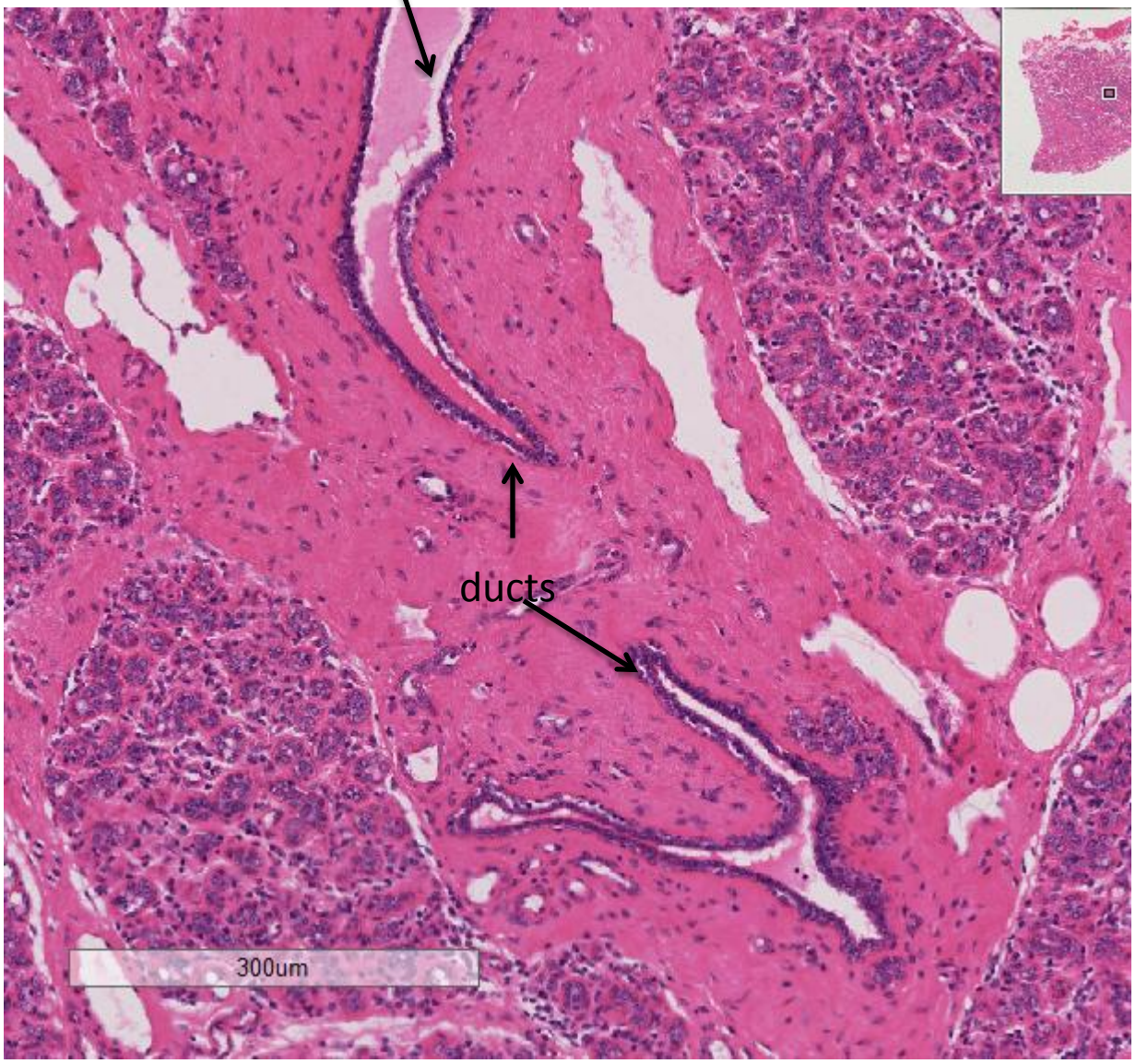


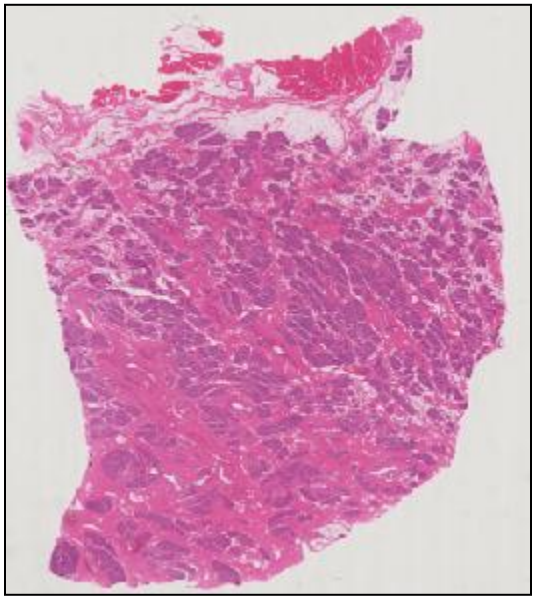


lactiferous duct



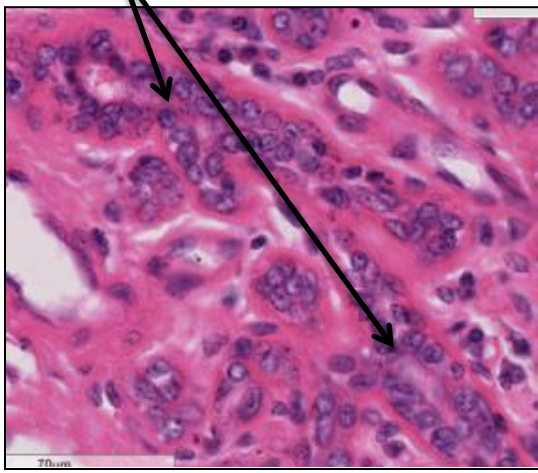
Slide #183 (PG-1-84). Mammary gland, sow.



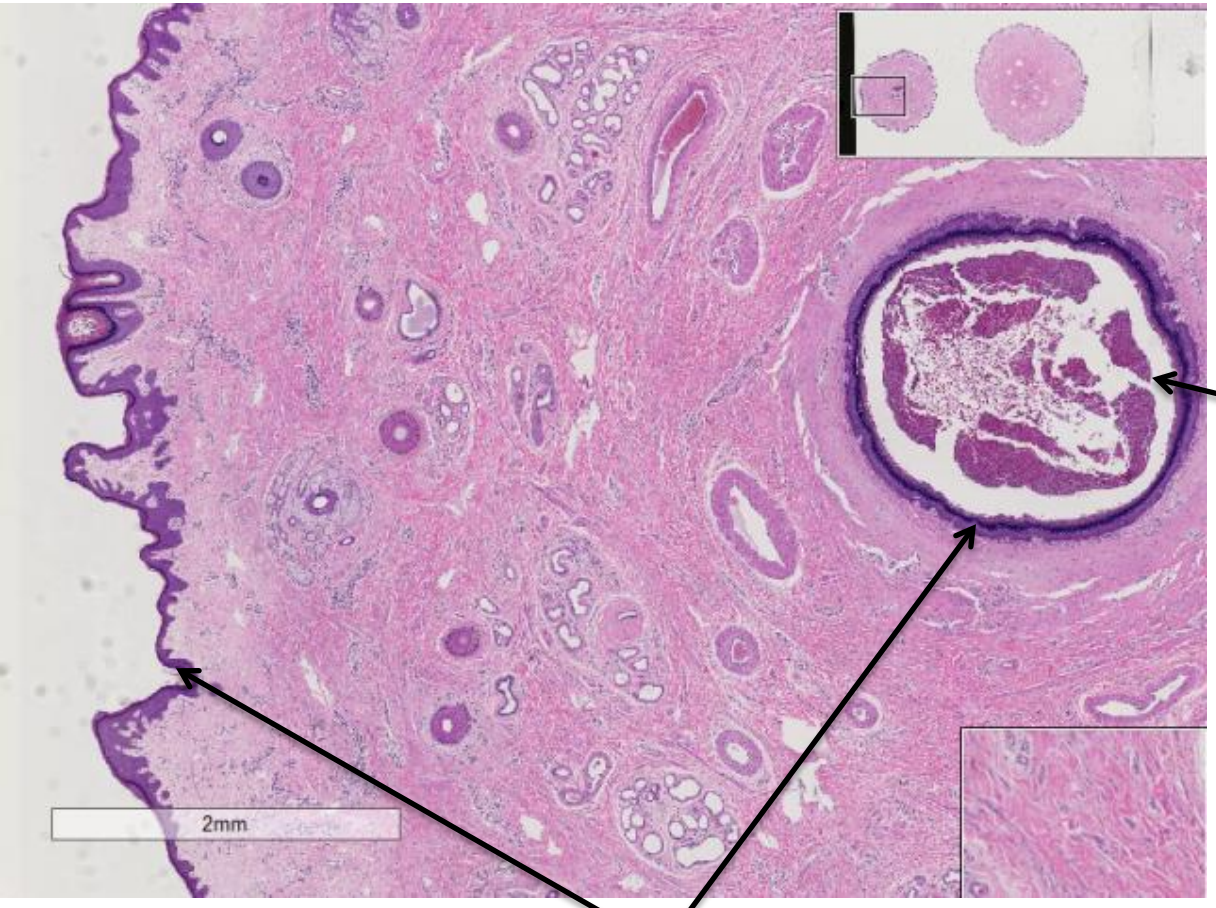


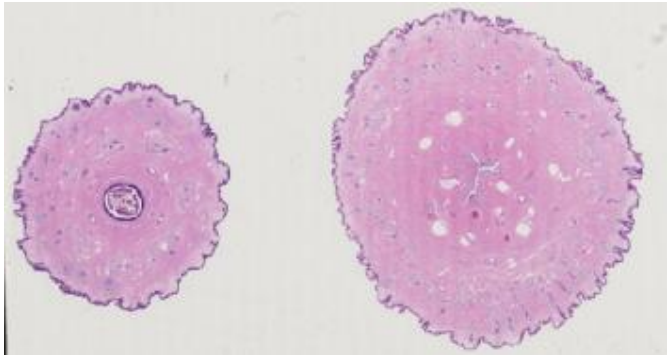
inactive mammary gland

intralobular ducts

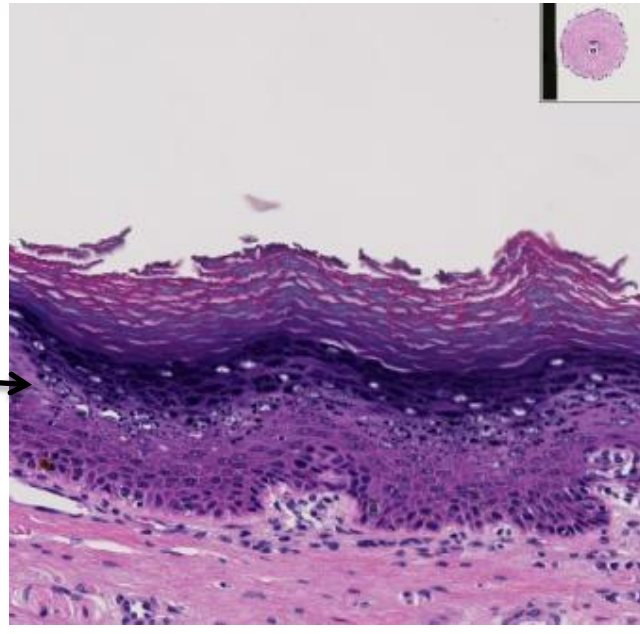


Slide #188 (Sp 905 teat CD). Teat, sheep.





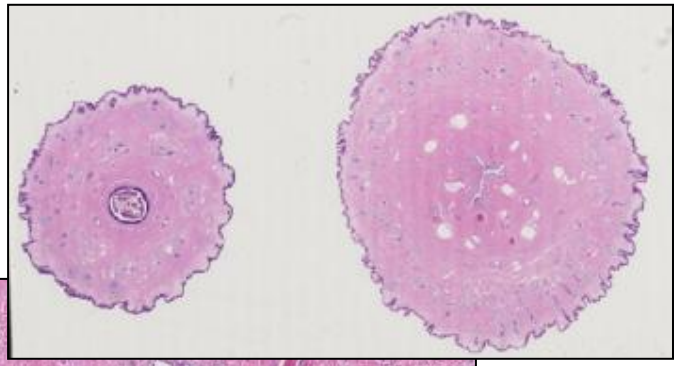
teat canal

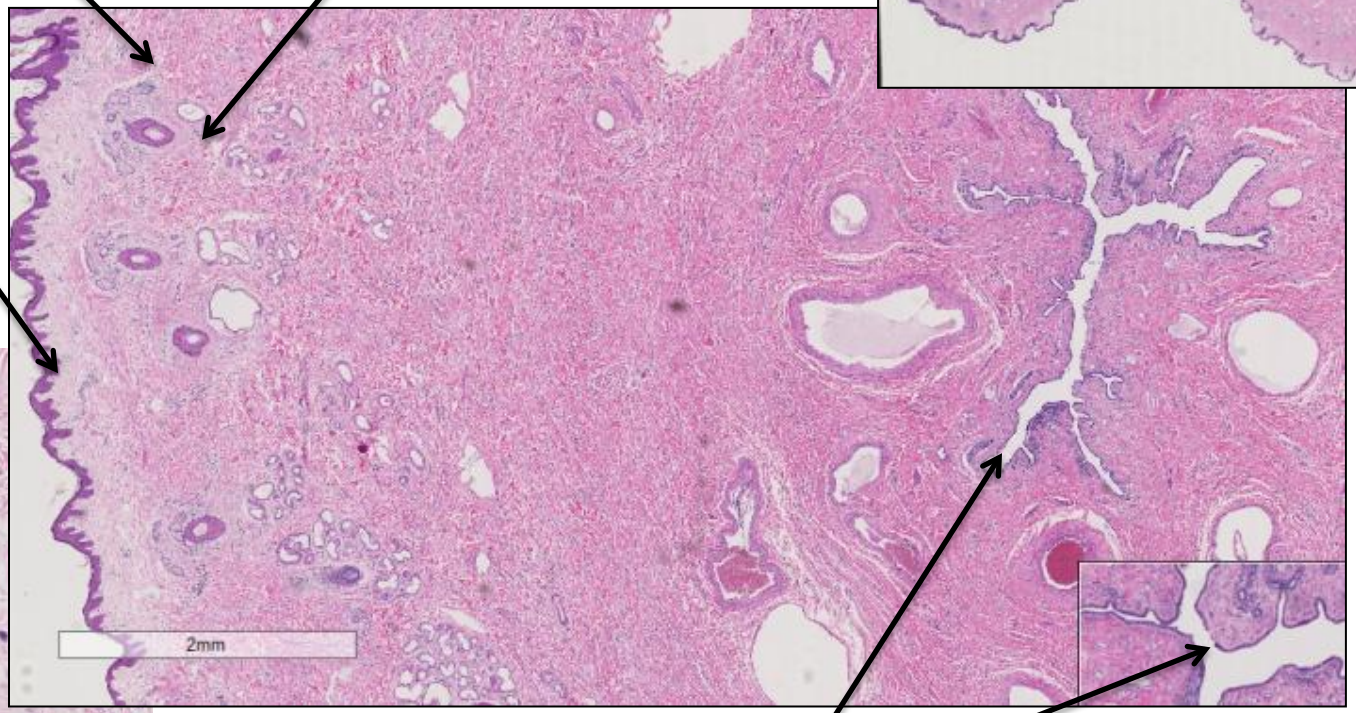


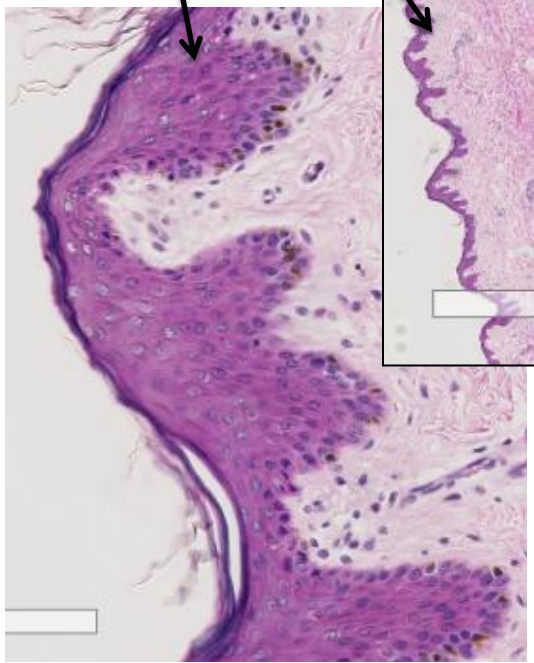
keratinized stratified squamous epithelium.

Slide #188(Sp 905 teat CD). Teat, sheep.

keratinized stratified squamous epithelium with underlying CCT with some adnexa

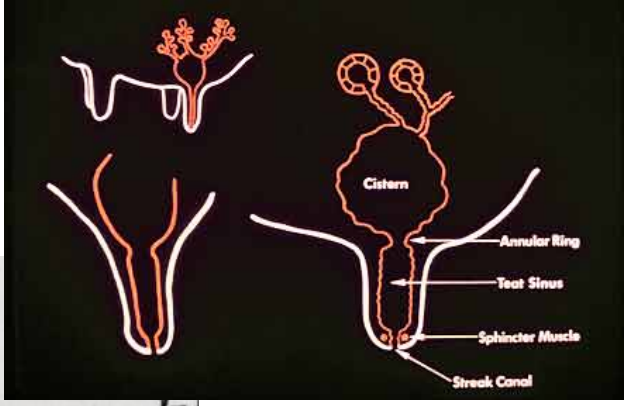




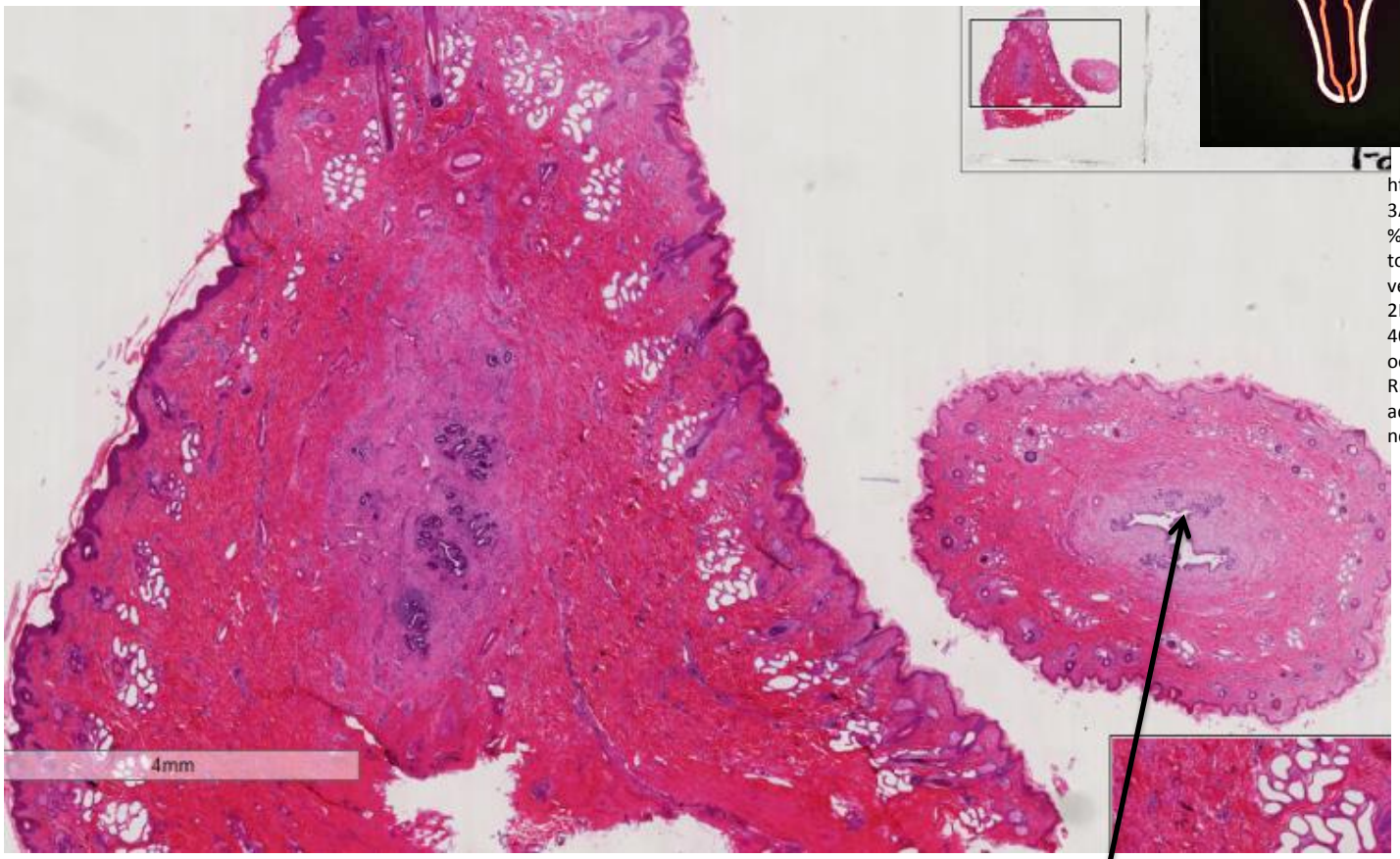


teat sinus, the opening connecting the elaborate mammary duct system with the teat canal

Slide #187 (SP-1-143). Teat, sheep.



http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fresearch.vet.upenn.edu%2FPortals%2F62%2Fimages%2Fdairy%2Fmastitis%2Fanatomy.jpg&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fresearch.vet.upenn.edu%2FDairy%2FMastitis%2FCow%2Ftabid%2F3937%2FDefault.aspx&h=284&w=440&tbnid=82X3Lz4ztyKMWM%3A&zoom=1&docid=ikUB5uJAt7DfUM&ei=O5p8VOuyBoLsoATRmoL4DA&tbm=isch&ved=0CEEQMygdMB0&iact=rc&uact=3&dur=2303&page=2&start=26&ndsp=39



teat sinus leading to the teat canal

teat sinus

GENERAL STRUCTURE

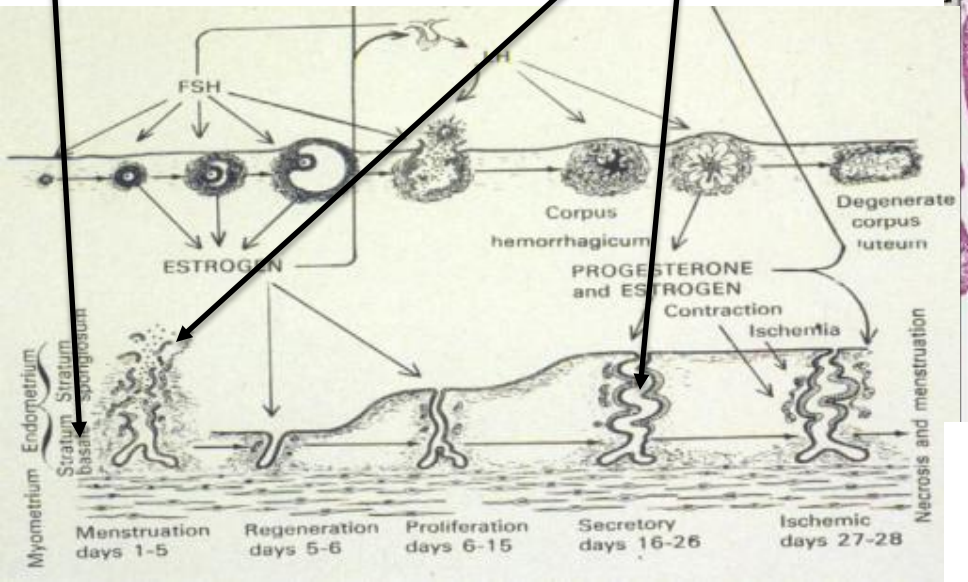
PERIMETRIUM

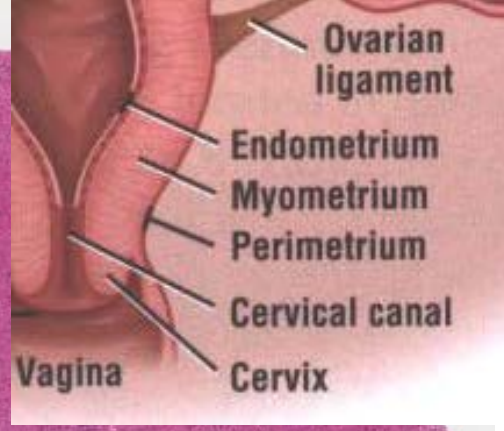
MYOMETRIUM

ENDOMETRIUM

ZONA BASALIS

ZONA FUNCTIONALIS





Human

Umbilical cord

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