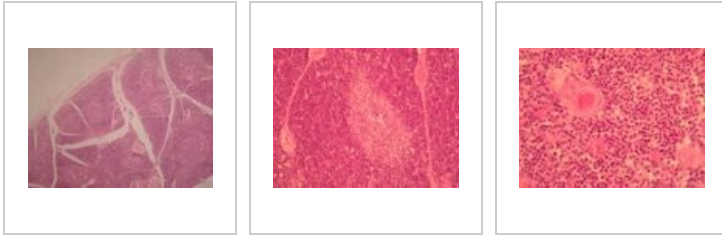
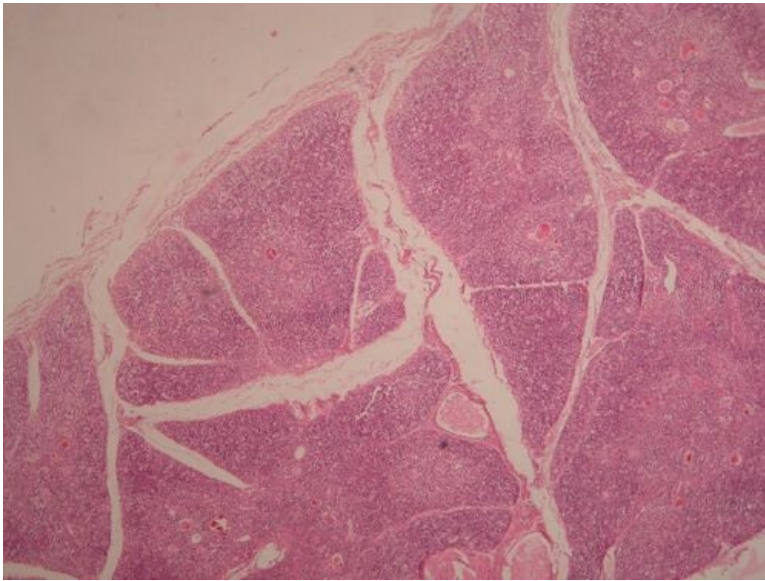


# Thymus (slide)

## Overview



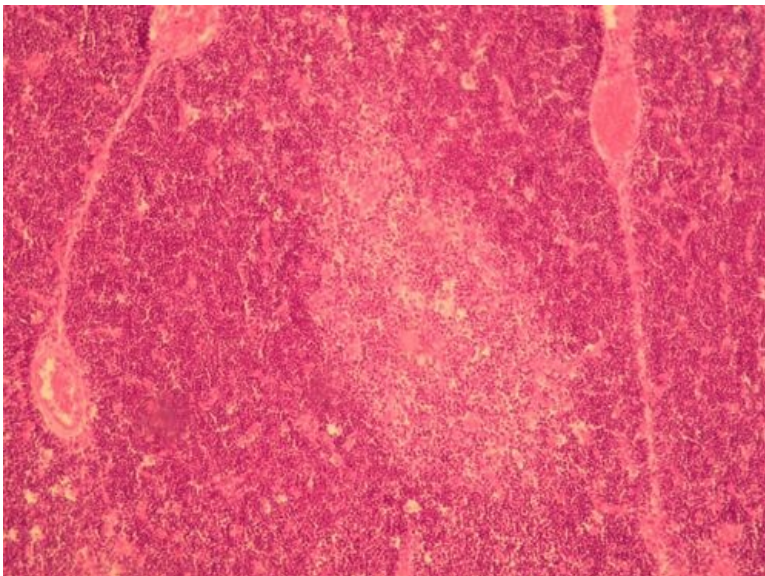
## Slide 1



Name: Thymus, lower magnification

Description: The fibrous covering of the thymus penetrates into the interior of the parenchyma and thus creates individual lobules, but they are not completely separated. Each lobule consists of a darker cortex (densely packed T-lymphocytes in a network of reticular epithelial cells) and a lighter medulla (fewer lymphocytes and more reticular epithelial cells). After puberty, the lobules disappear and in the end only residues surrounded by fatty tissue remain.

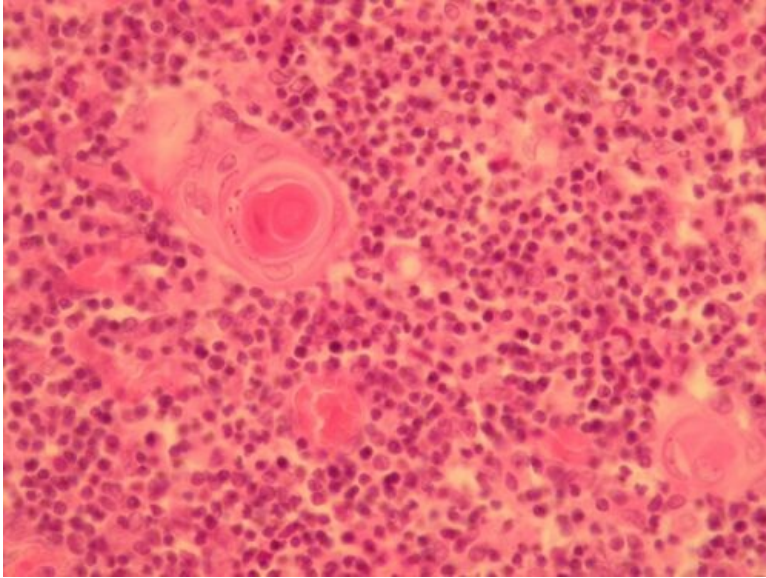
## Slide 2



Name: Thymus, part of a lobe

Description: Corresponds to the description in another photo.

## Slide 3



Name: Thymus – pith detail

Description: The thymus does not contain lymph follicles, but its lobules are divided into cortex and medulla only. Here we see in detail the medulla of the thymus, where the specific Hassall bodies (large formation in the upper left quarter) are located, which are composed of concentric layers of reticular epithelial cells. Blood vessels are also found here.

## Lymphatic tissue

Node (slide)

Spleen (slide)

Thymus (slide)

Tonsil (slide)

## Links

Module Cellular Foundations of Medicine (3. LF)

### Study materials for the slides

Thymus