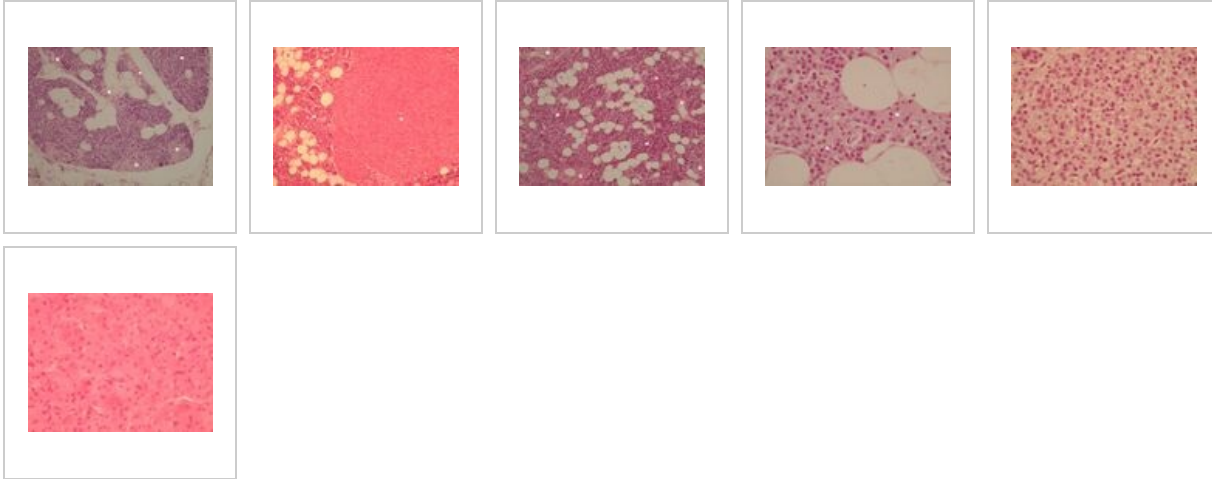
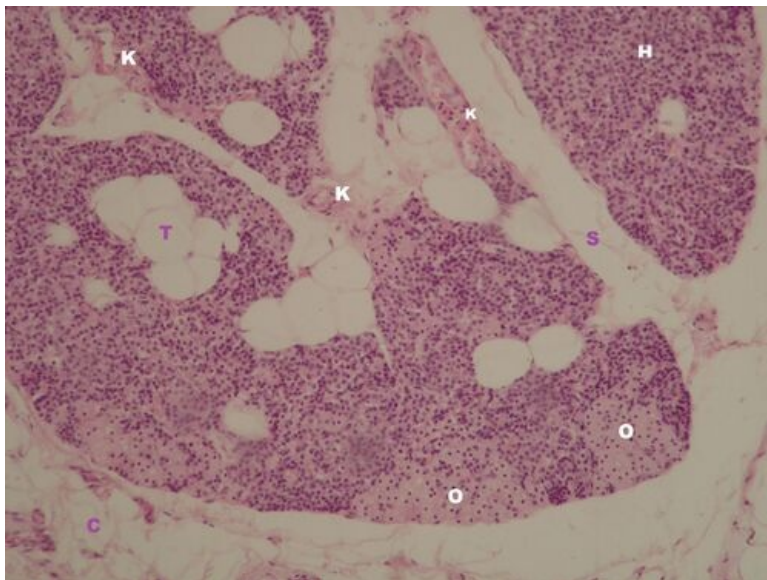


Glandula parathyroidea (SFLT)

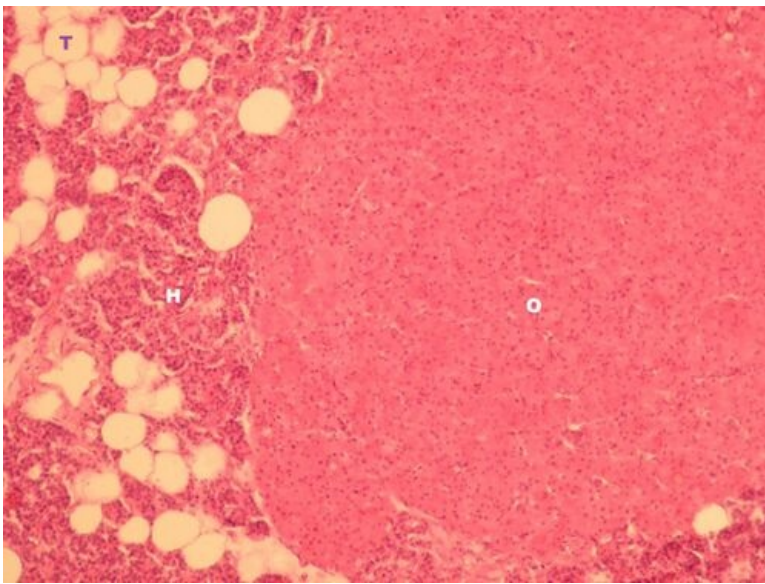


Glandula parathyroidea - overview (HE stain)



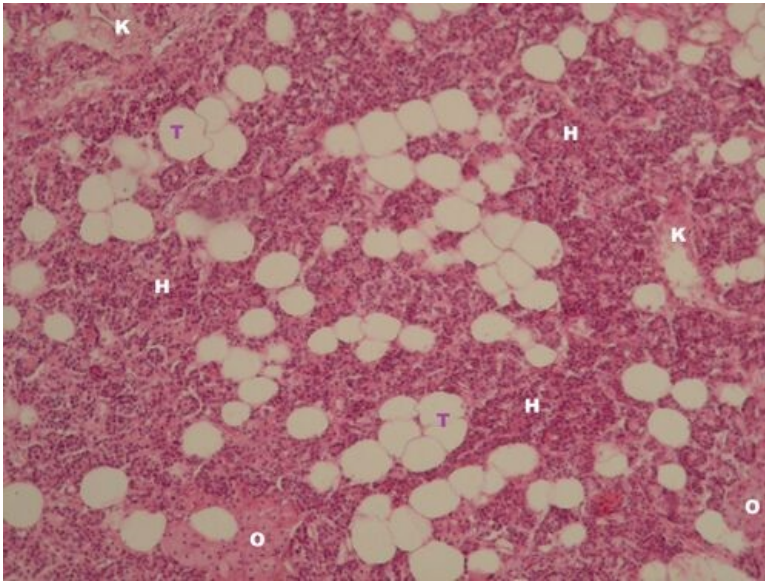
Description: C – capsula (fibrous sheath) sends to the gland parenchyma a septum (S) with vessels (K), vessels/capillaries are also in the parenchyma (fenestrated endothelium), the gland parenchyma has two types of conspicuously small epithelial cells: chief cells (H) predominate and oxyphil cells (O), with age, parenchyma cells are replaced by fat cells (T).

Glandula parathyroidea - parenchyma (HE stain)



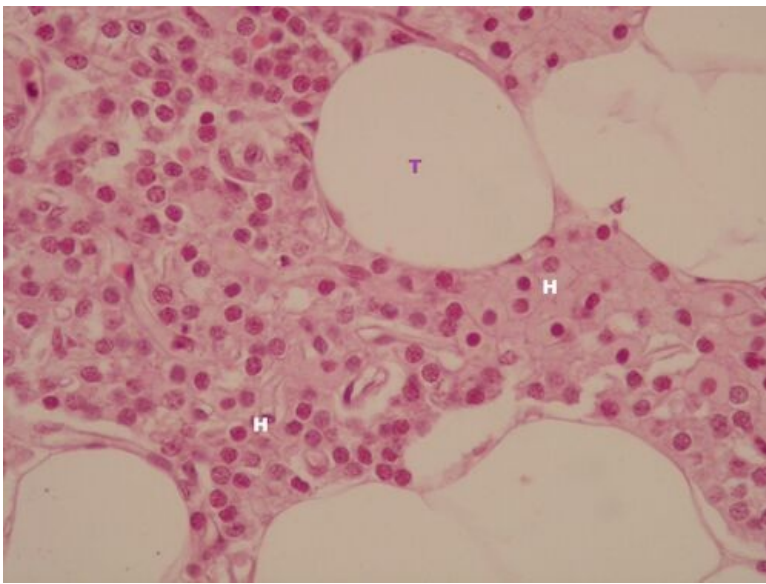
Description: H – main cells, O – oxyphil cells, T – fat cells (they replace secretory cells with age), between the main and oxyphil cells there are also various cells of the transitional type, which testify to the theory, that chief and oxyphil cells are two different variants of the same cell type.

Glandula parathyroidea - parenchyma (HE stain)



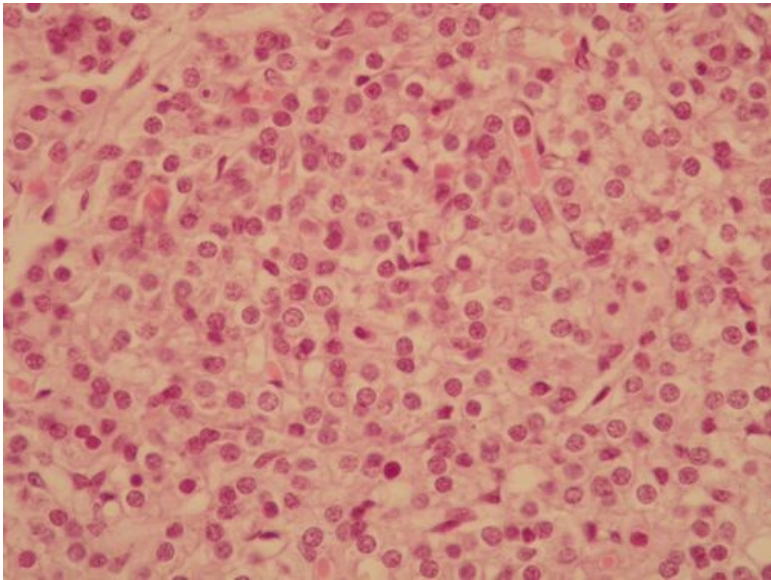
Description: H – main cells, O – oxyphil cells, T – fat cells, K - capillaries.

Glandula parathyroidea - parenchyma (HE stain)



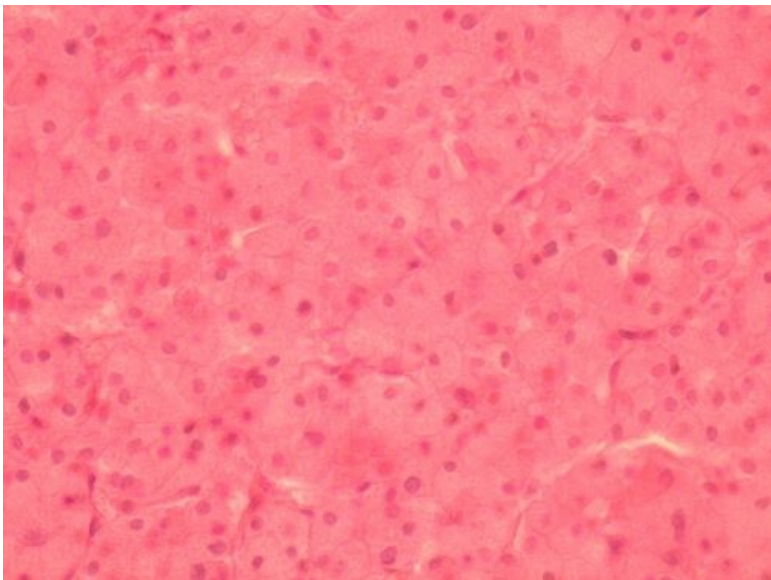
Description: H – main cells, T – fat cells.

Glandula parathyroidea - main cells detail (HE stain)



Description: Main cells are small polygonal epithelial cells with vesicular nuclei. Colors pale, slightly acidophilic.

Glandula parathyroidea - oxyphil cells detail (HE stain)



Description: Oxyphilic cells are also polygonal, but larger than the main cells. Their cores are

smaller and dark in color. Their cytoplasm is strongly acidophilic.

Endocrine system

- Hypofýza (SFLT)
- Glandula thyroidea (SFLT)
- Glandula parathyroidea (SFLT)
- Glandula suprarenalis (SFLT)
- Pancreas (SFLT)

Links

- Histology Atlas (3rd faculty)