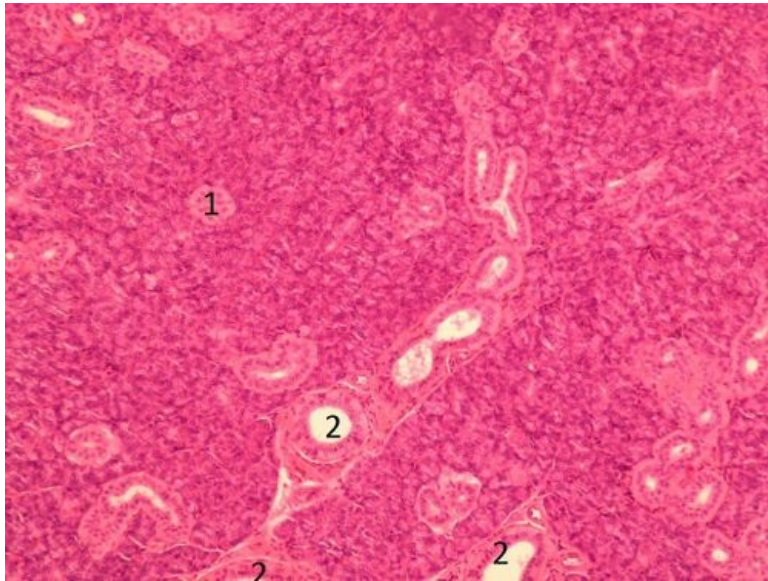


Glandula parotis (SFLT)

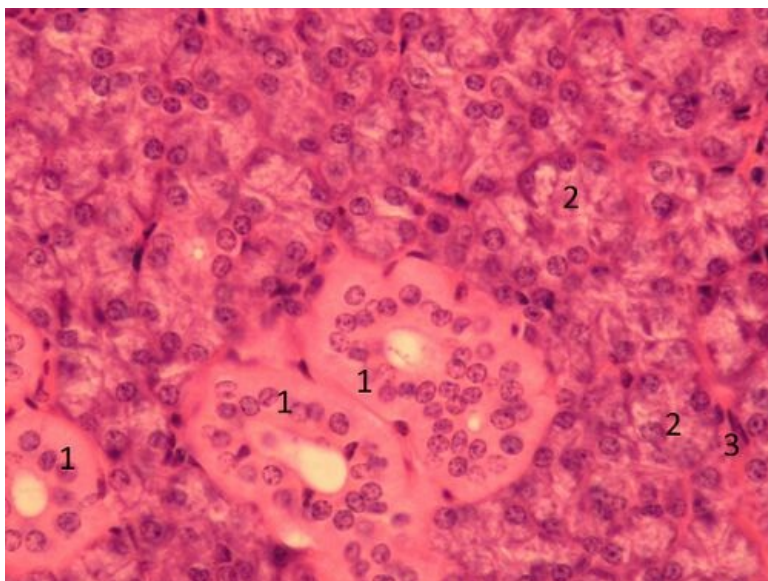


Glandula parotis



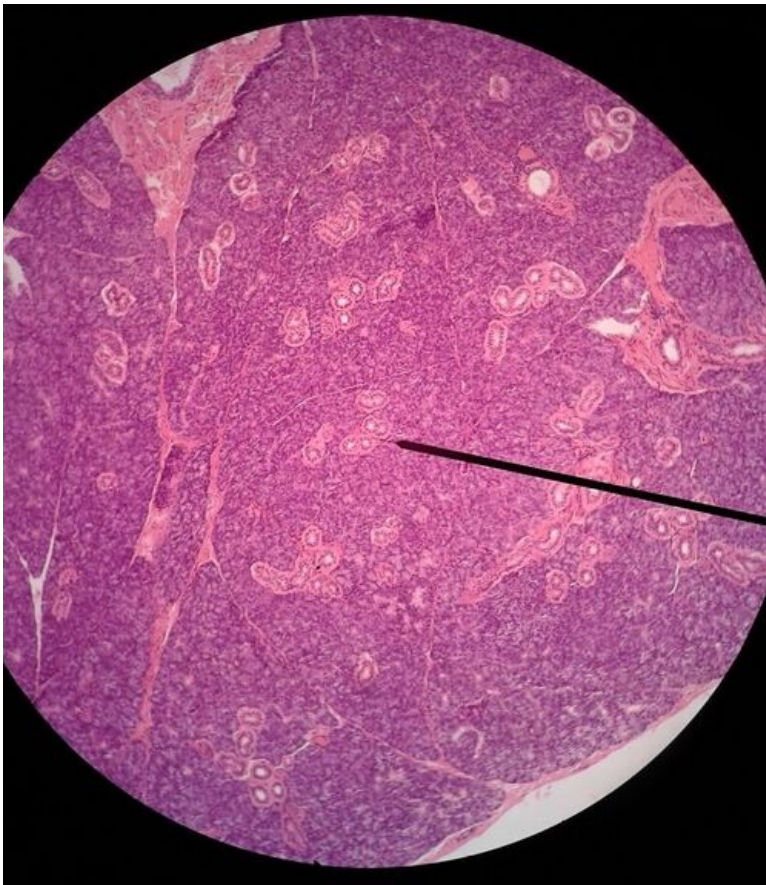
Description: The parotid gland is a purely serous, acinous, exocrine gland. The system of outlets already branches abundantly inside the lobule. Annealed terminals are very numerous.

Glandula parotis



Description: The serous cells of the exocrine gland have round nuclei. The inflamed ducts are formed by eosinophilic cells. The burning seen at high magnification at the base of the epithelial cells is equivalent to the baso-lateral labyrinth. The function of annealed terminal cells is the resorption of ions.

Glandula parotis



Description:

Clear magnification. The pointer shows the annealed terminals.

Gastrointestinal tract

- Tongue – tonsilla lingualis (SFLT)
- Gl. submandibularis (SFLT)
- Gl. parotis (SFLT)
- Gl. sublingualis (SFLT)
- Esophagus (SFLT)
- Duodenum (SFLT)
- Small intestine (SFLT)
- Colon (SFLT)
- Appendix (SFLT)
- Liver (SFLT)
- Gallbladder (SFLT)
- Pancreas (SFLT)

Links

- Histology Atlas (3rd faculty)