

Tuba uterina (histology)

The **fallopian tube** is a paired tube-like organ that emerges from the horns of the uterus towards the ovaries. Its role is to transport the egg from the ovaries to the uterus and create an optimal environment for fertilization of the egg and the beginning of its development from the zygote to the morula stage.

Macroscopic structure

For more detailed information, see *Uterine Tube*.

Microscopic structure

The fallopian tube wall is composed of **several layers**: *tunica mucosa*, *tunica muscularis*, *tela submucosa* and *tunica serosa*.

Tunica mucosa

Plicae mucosae

There are tall longitudinal mucous cilia, which are especially characteristic of the ampoule. Secondary and tertiary algae further depart from these algae, creating a labyrinth image on the cross-sections. Towards the isthmus, they gradually decrease and become smaller so that in the intramural part they are only indicated by small protrusions into the lumen.

Lamina epithelialis

The epithelium of the fallopian tube is single-layer cylindrical and consists of 2 types of cells:

- **ciliated cells** - cilia oscillate towards the uterus and thus help transport the embryo;
- **secretory cells** - produce a viscous liquid tubal secretion, which has nutritional and protective significance for the egg;
- **basal**
- **rod-shaped**

Some of the cilia oscillate in the direction of the ovary and thus facilitate the movement of sperm to the unfertilized egg.

Lamina propria mucosae

The layer is made up of sparse collagen tissue and contains blood and lymph capillaries.

Tunica muscularis

The muscle layer is made up of smooth muscle cells and arranged in 2 layers:

- **internal circular** - the oviduct's own muscle, it can also be spiral in the shape of a double double helix, ensures peristalsis for the transport of the embryo;
- **external longitudinal** - its own mobility is important for capturing the egg.

Tela subserosa a tunica serosa

Tela submucosa is made up of sparse collagenous tissue with blood and lymphatic vessels. The serous layer is formed by the mesothelium.

Links

Related Articles

Female reproductive system (histology)

- Womb
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Fertilization

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Uterine tubal slide

Uterine tube as a histological specimen:

- fallopian tube (slide)
- Portal: Female reproductive system

References

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