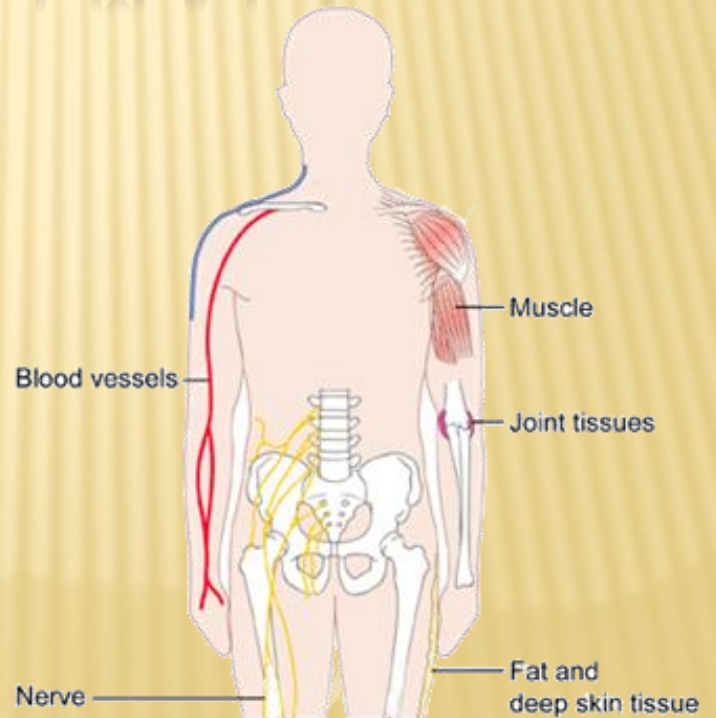


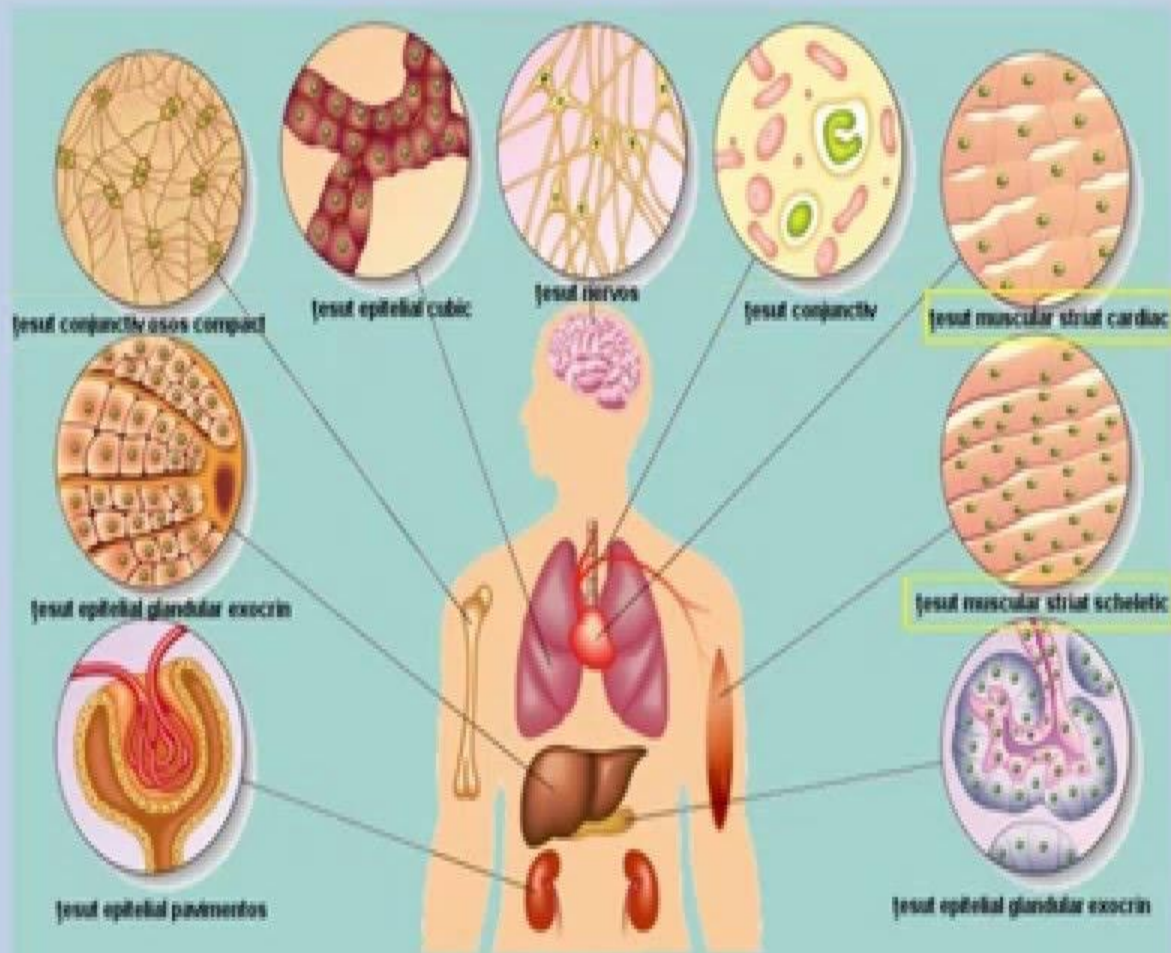
TESUTURILE ANIMALE



Clasificare

- *Tesut epitelial*
- *Tesut conjunctiv*
- *Tesut muscular*
- *Tesut nervos*





TIPURI DE ȚESUTURI

TIPURI DE ȚESUTURI

A. ȚESUTUL EPITELIAL

1. epitelii de acoperire
2. epitelii glandulare:
 - a. exocrine
 - b. endocrine
 - c. mixte
3. epitelii senzoriale

B. ȚESUTUL CONJUNCTIV

1. țesuturi conjunctive moi
2. țesuturi conjunctive semidure (cartilajinoase)
3. țesuturi conjunctive dure (osoase)

C. ȚESUTUL MUSCULAR

1. țesutul muscular striat scheletic
2. țesutul muscular striat cardiac
3. țesutul muscular neted

D. ȚESUTUL NERVOS

1. *Tesutul epitelial*

- *este format din celule de diferite forme*

Clasificare:

- *epitelii de acoperire*
- *epitelii glandulare*
- *epitelii senzoriale*



inapoi la clasificare

a). Epitelii de acoperire

– se găsesc la exterior (ex: epiderma) sau pot captusi interiorul unor organe (ex: mucoase);

TESUTURI EPITELIALE DE ACOPERIRE

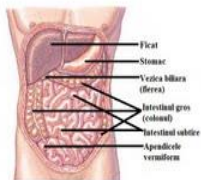
TESUT EPITELIAL UNISTRATIFICAT

PAVIMENTOS



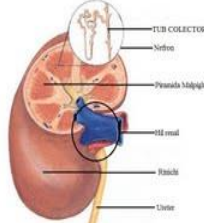
endotelul vaselor sanguine

CILINDRIC



vilozitati intestinale

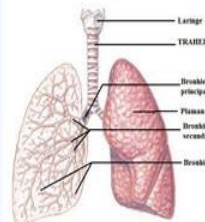
CUBIC



tubi colectorii

TESUT EPITELIAL PSEUDOSTRATIFICAT

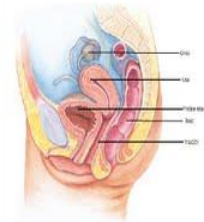
CILIAT



trachee / bronhii principale

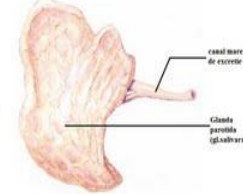
TESUT EPITELIAL STRATIFICAT

PAVIMENTOS



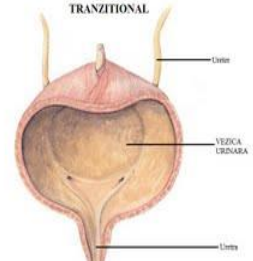
mucosa vaginală

CUBIC



canalele mai de excreție ale unor glande

TRANZITIONAL



mucosa vezicii urinare

ORGANUL IN CARE SE GASESTE

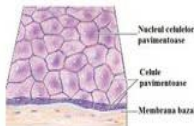
(A)

IMAGINE MICROSCOPICA

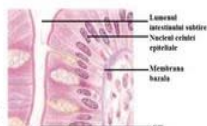
(B)

SCHEMA

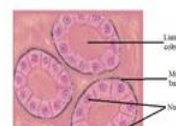
(C)



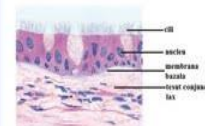
(1)



(2)



(3)



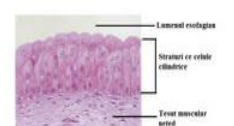
(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)

Nucleul celulelor pavimentare

Celule pavimentare

Membrana bazala

Membrana bazala

Membrana bazala

CM

Lamela subabazala

Lamela subabazala

Membrana bazala

Membrana bazala

Nuclei

Membrana bazala

Membrana bazala

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

Stratificat

b). Epitelii glandulare

- *formeaza glande, care pot fi:*
 - **exocrine** (ex: glandele salivare, glandele sebacee) – au un canal prin care isi varsa continutul ;
 - **endocrine** (ex: glanda tiroida, glanda hipofiza) – isi varsa continutul direct in sange; produc hormoni;
 - **mixte** (ex: pancreasul, gonadele).



c). Epitelii senzoriale

- *receptioneaza stimuli din mediu;*
- *se gasesc in organele de simt;*
- *ex: ochi, nas, limba*



inapoi la tesutul epitelial

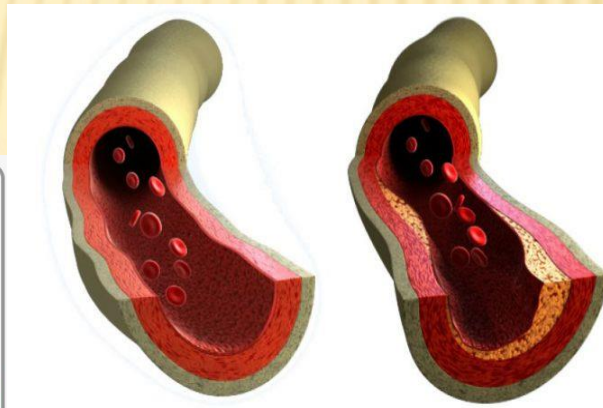
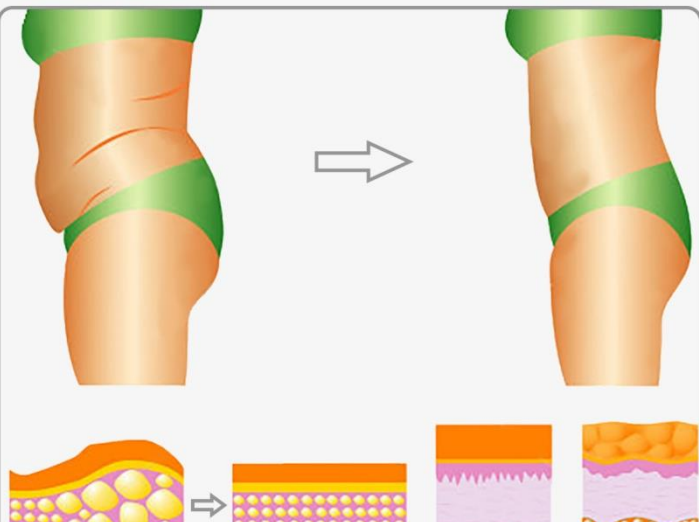
2. *Tesutul conjunctiv*

- *este format din celule, fibre si substanta fundamentala;*
- *dupa consistenta substantei fundamentale pot fi:*
 - ➔ *tesuturi moi*
 - ➔ *tesuturi semidure*
 - ➔ *tesuturi dure*



a). *Tesuturi conjunctive moi*

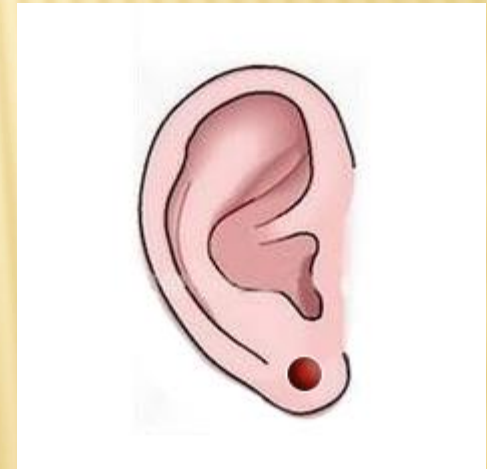
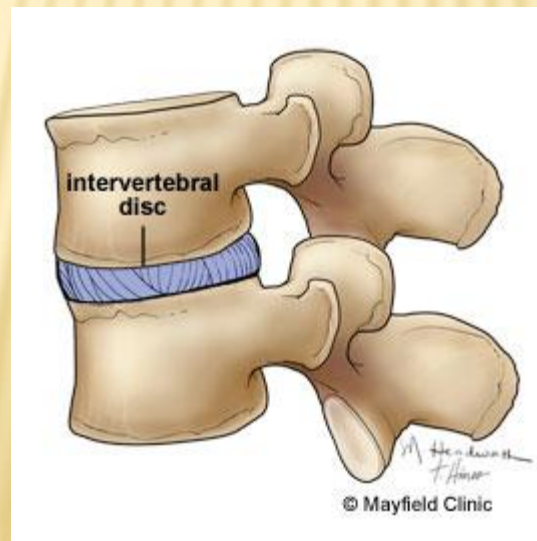
- **tesutul adipos** – este format din celule cu grasime; se gaseste la baza pielii sau in jurul unor organe;
- **tesutul elastic** – se gaseste in peretii vaselor de sange;
- **sangele** – este considerat un tesut fluid.



inapoi la tesutul conjunctiv

b). *Tesuturi conjunctive semidure*

- *se mai numesc tesuturi cartilaginoase;*
- *se gasesc in articulatii, pavilionul urechii, varful nasului, discurile intervertebrale.*



inapoi la tesutul conjunctiv

c). Tesuturi conjunctive dure

- *se mai numesc tesuturi osoase;*
- *sunt formate din celule osoase.*

Clasificare:

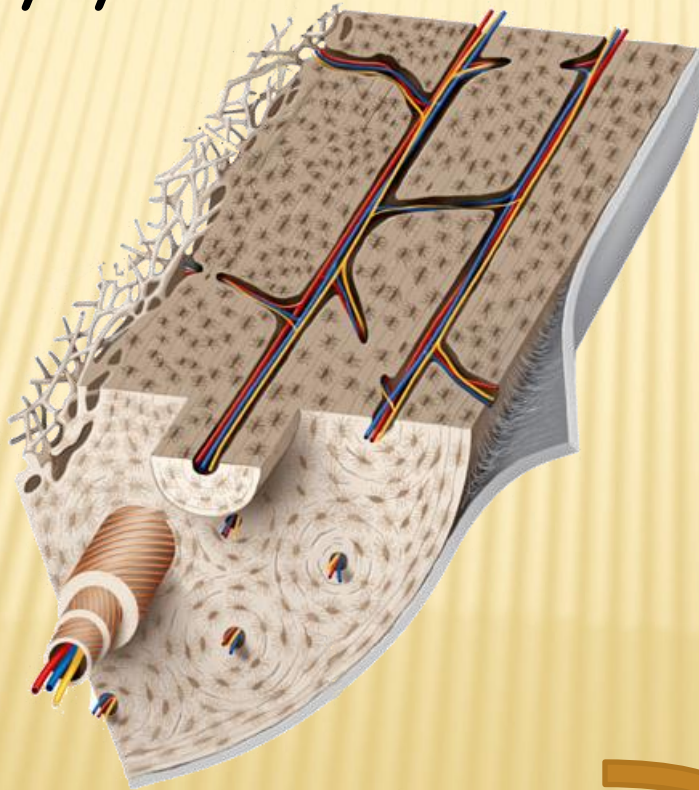
- *tesut osos compact*
- *tesut osos spongios*



inapoi la tesutul conjunctiv

a). Tesutul osos compact

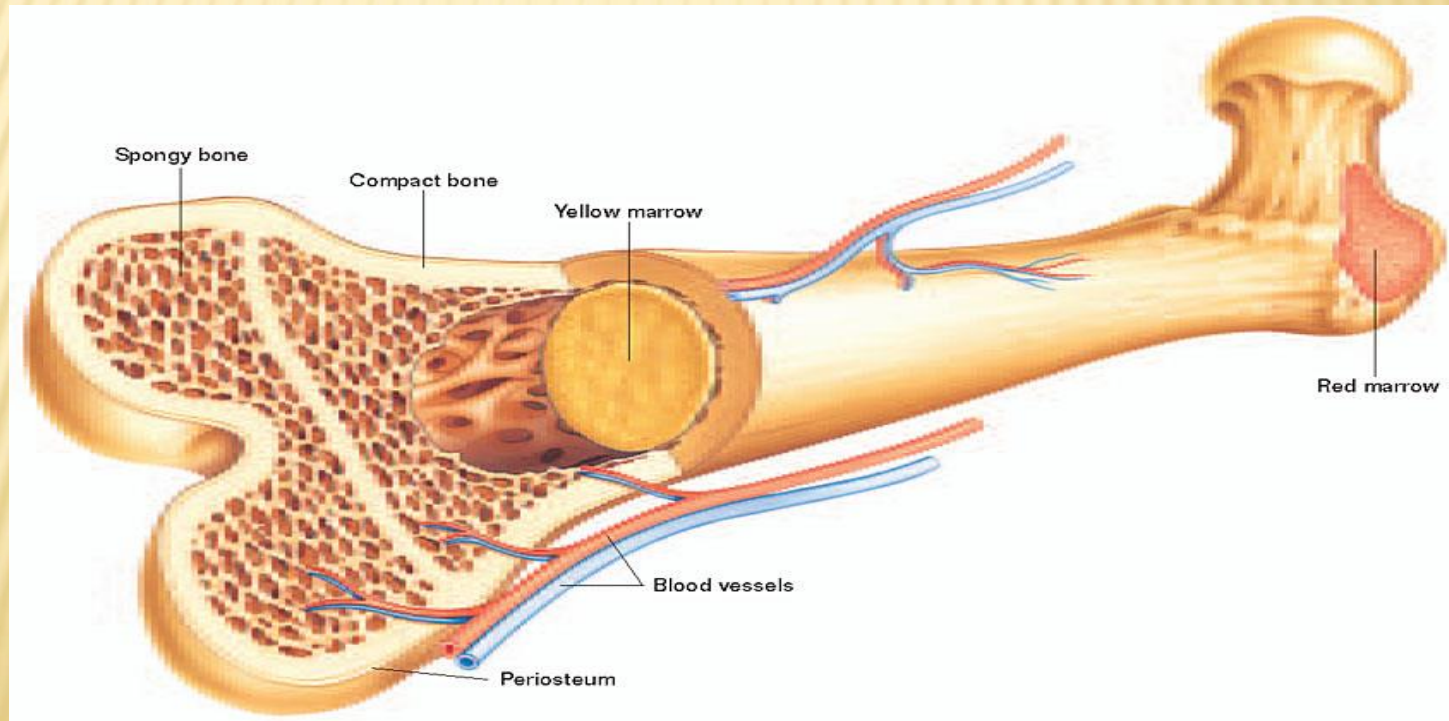
- se gaseste in partea centrala a oaselor lungi (diafiza) si in partea externa a oaselor scurte si late.*
- Contine substanta fundamentala (oseina) impreganata cu saruri de calciu si fosfor*



inapoi la tesaturile conjunctive dure

b). Tesutul osos spongios

- *se gaseste in capetele oaselor lungi (epifize) si in partea centrala a oaselor scurte si late.*
- *contine maduva osoasa rosie (hematogena) care produce elementele figurate ale sangelui*



inapoi la tesuturile conjunctive dure

3. *Tesutul muscular*

- *este format din celule musculare (fibre)*

Clasificare:

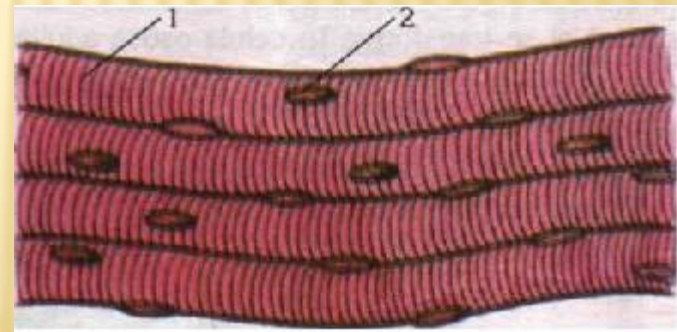
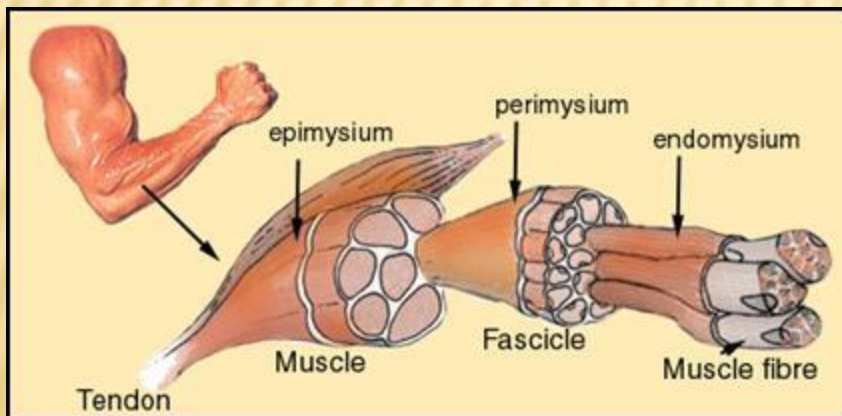
- *tesut muscular striat*
- *tesut muscular neted*
- *tesut muscular striat cardiac*



inapoi la clasificare

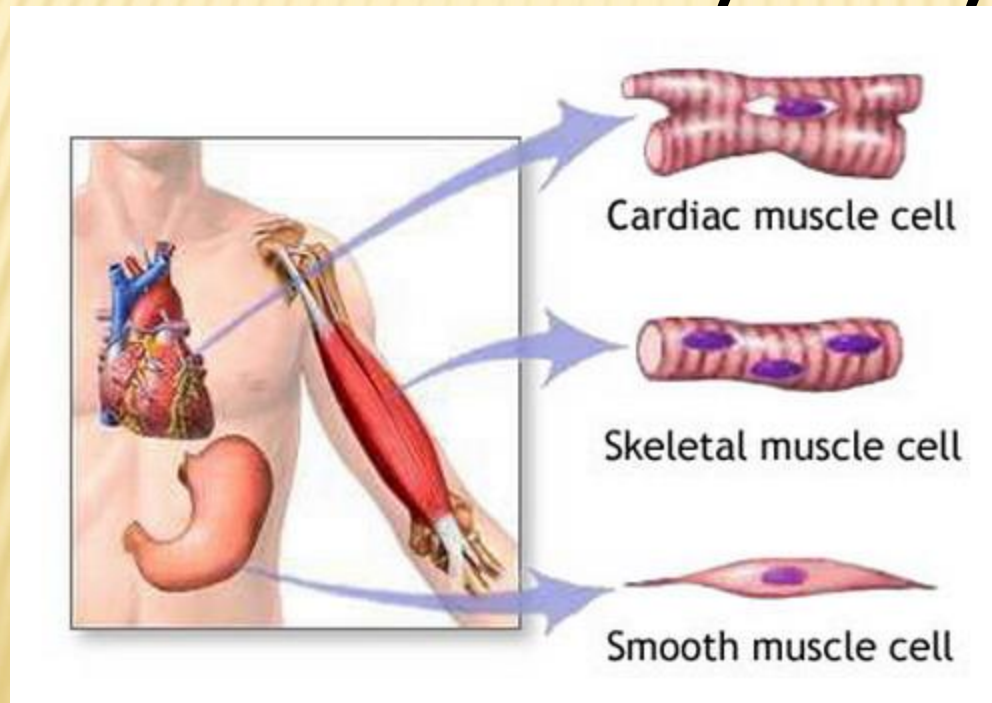
a). *Tesutul muscular striat*

- *formeaza muschii scheletici si organele de la capetele tubului digestiv (ex: limba, faringe).*
- *Format din celule lungi (fibre), cu nucleii situati la inaltime diferite*



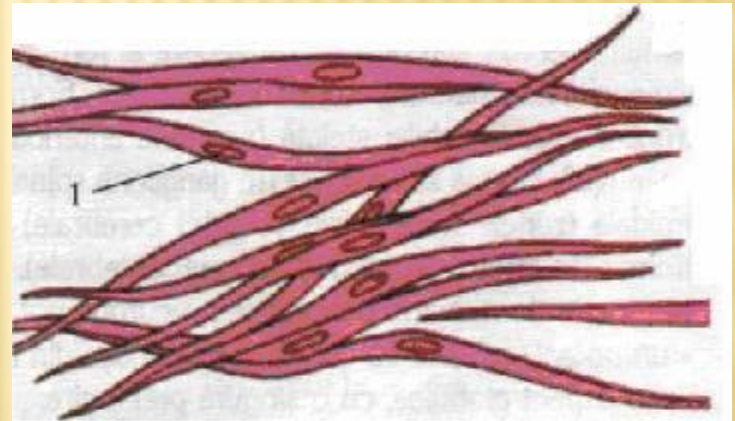
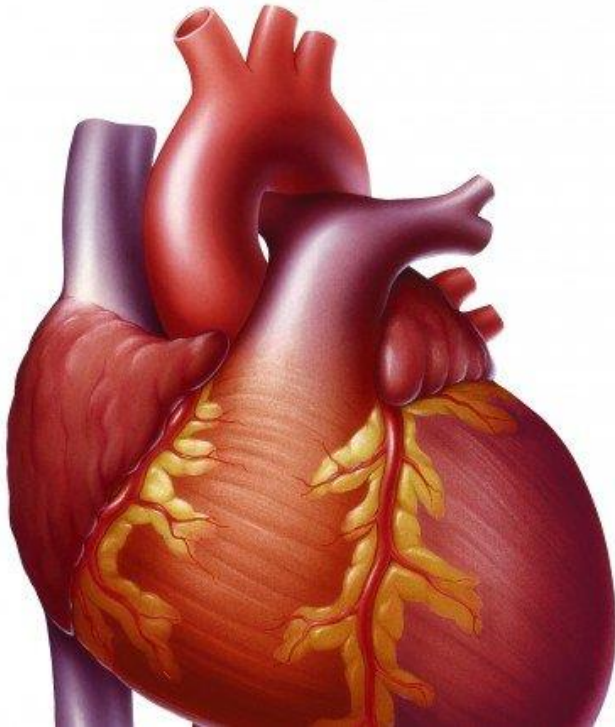
a). *Tesutul muscular neted*

- *formeaza peretii organelor interne (stomac, peretii vaselor de sange).*
- *formate din celule cu aspect de fusuri*



c). Tesutul muscular striat cardiac

- formeaza muschiul inimii (miocardul).*



4. *Tesutul nervos*

- *este alcatuit din celule nervoase (neuroni)*
- *Celule de forma stelata care nu se inmultesc*



Cellulele gliale

- *sunt mai numeroase decat neuronii;*
- *indeplinesc diferite functii:*
 - *au rol in nutritia neuronilor;*
 - *secretata o substanta alba numita mielina, ce are rol in conducerea impulsului nervos;*
 - *pot tine locul neuronilor distrusi.*



Neuronii - alcatuire

– *sunt formati din:*

- *corp celular*

- *prelungiri, care sunt de 2 tipuri:*

- *dendritele – sunt scurte si ramificate;*

- *axonul – este o prelungire lunga, ramificata doar la capat;*

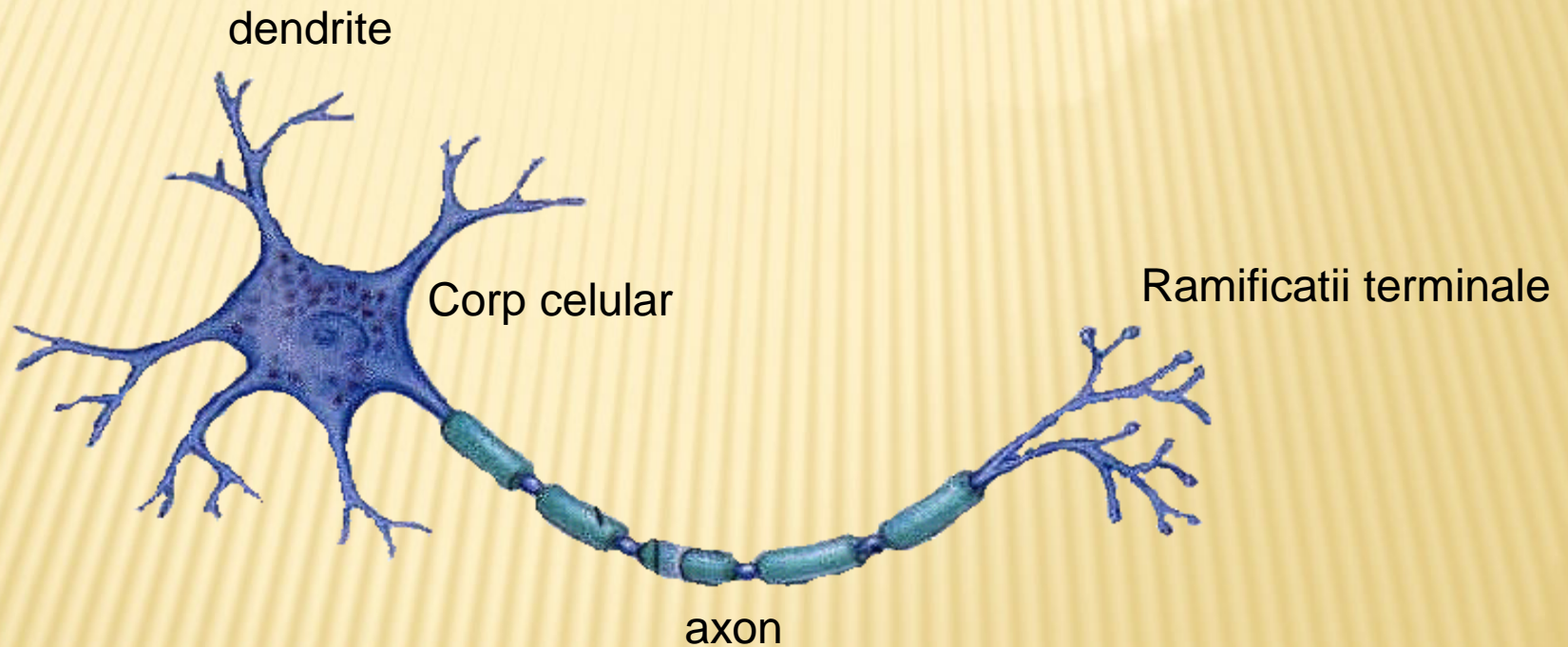


*alcatuirea neuronului
(imagine)*



neuronii - functionare

Neuronul - alcatuire



inapoi la alcatuire



© 2019, Bio cu dr. Andy

Această operă este autorizată sub licența Creative Commons Atribuire-Necomercial-FărăDerivate 4.0 Internațional. Pentru a vizualiza o copie a acestei licențe, vizitează <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/> sau trimite o scrisoare către Creative Commons, PO Box 1866, Mountain View, CA 94042, USA.

