



Células escamosas y desmosomas



Epitelio escamoso estratificado no queratinizante

Microvellosidades epitelio intestinal



Epitelio ciliado



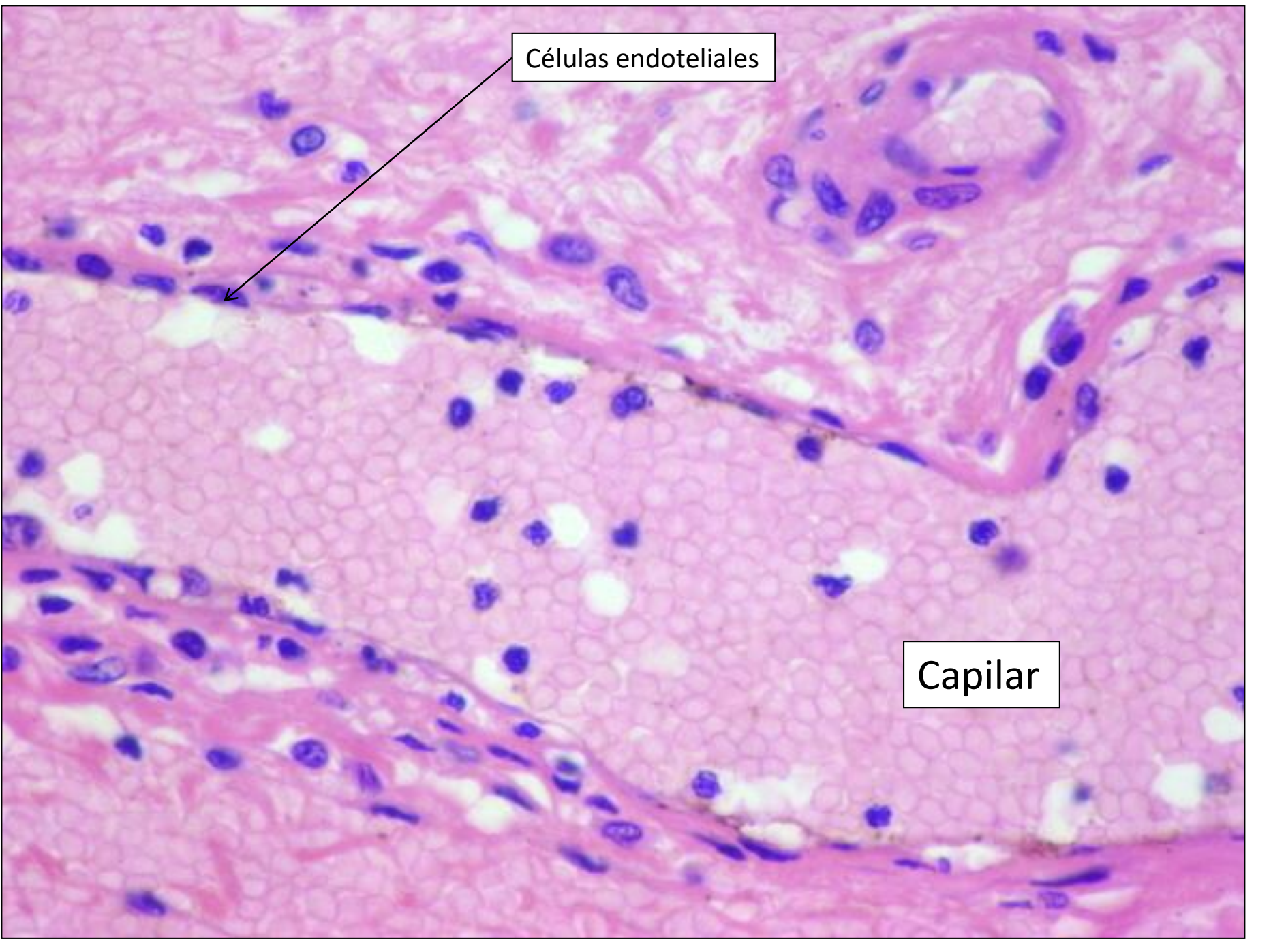
Epitelio cilíndrico
intestinal



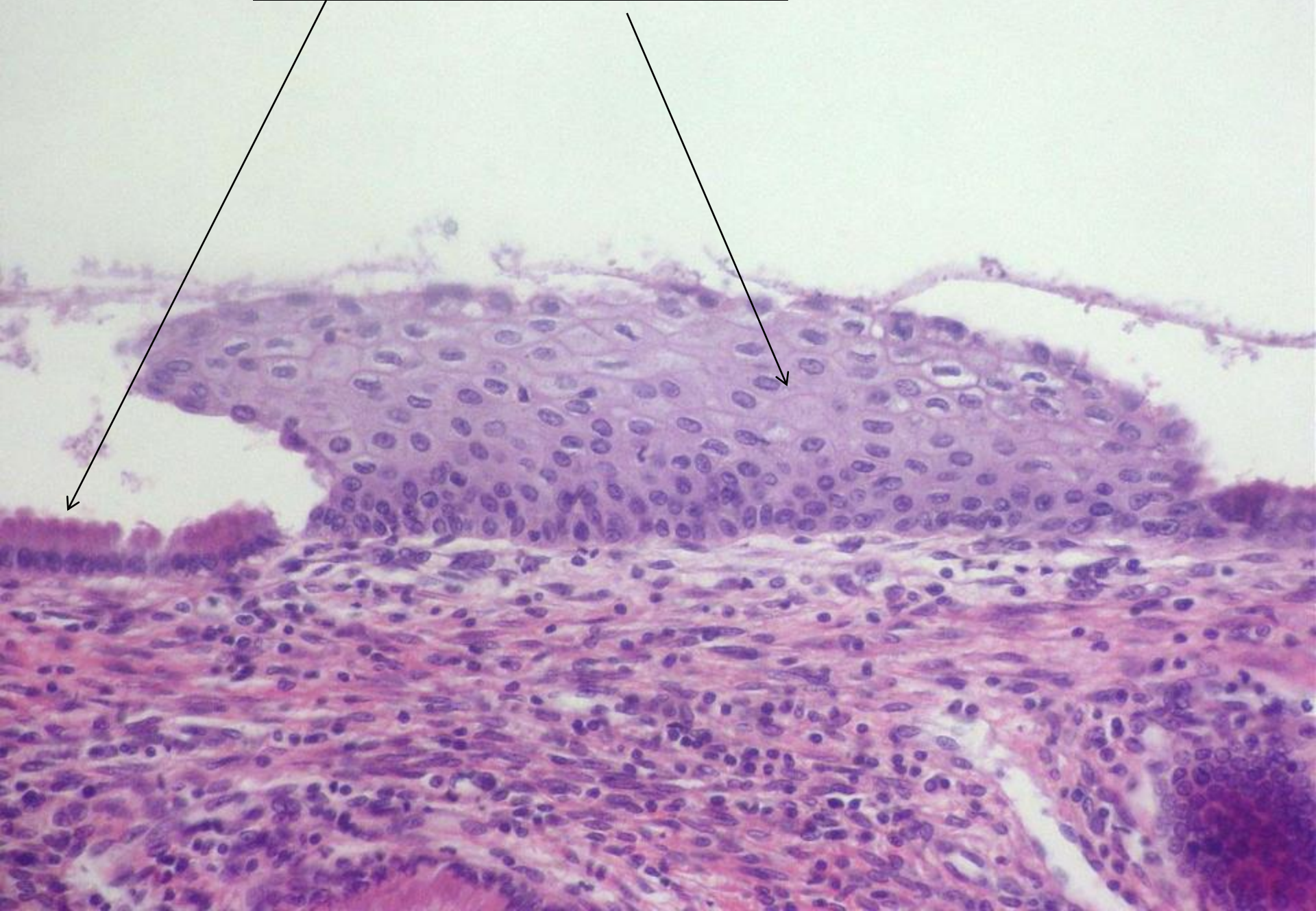
Células endoteliales

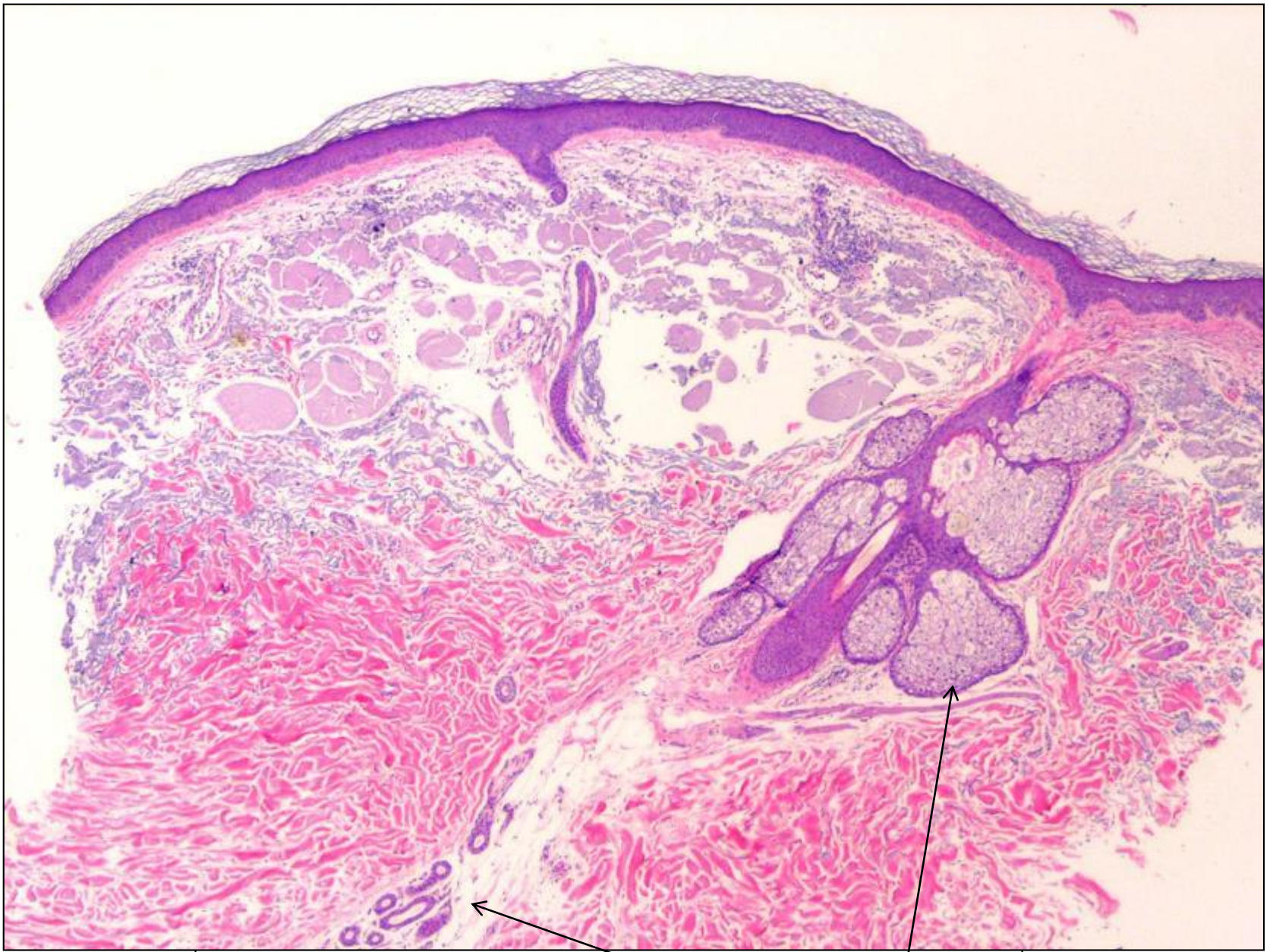


Capilar



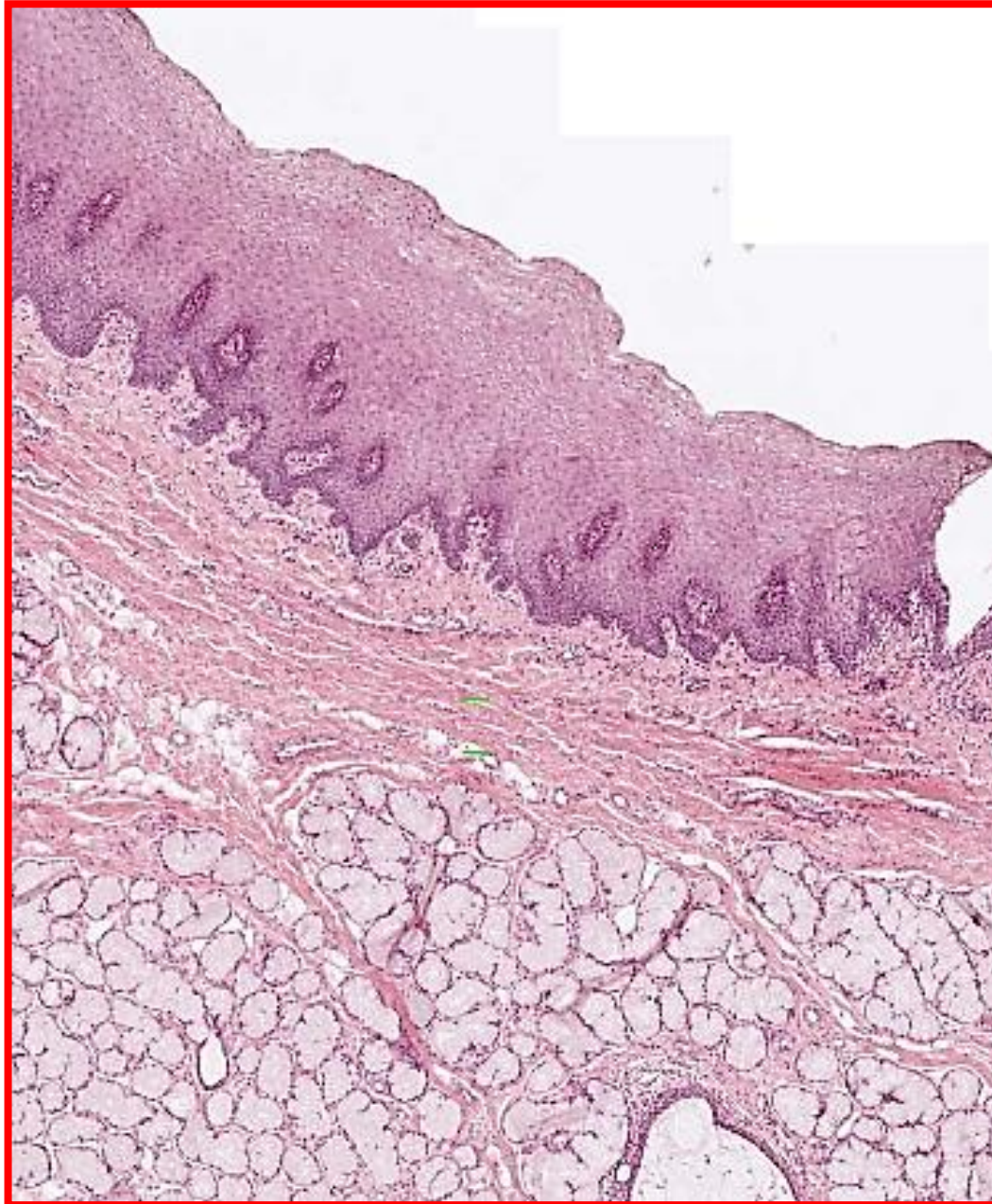
Epitelio cilíndrico y escamoso estratificado





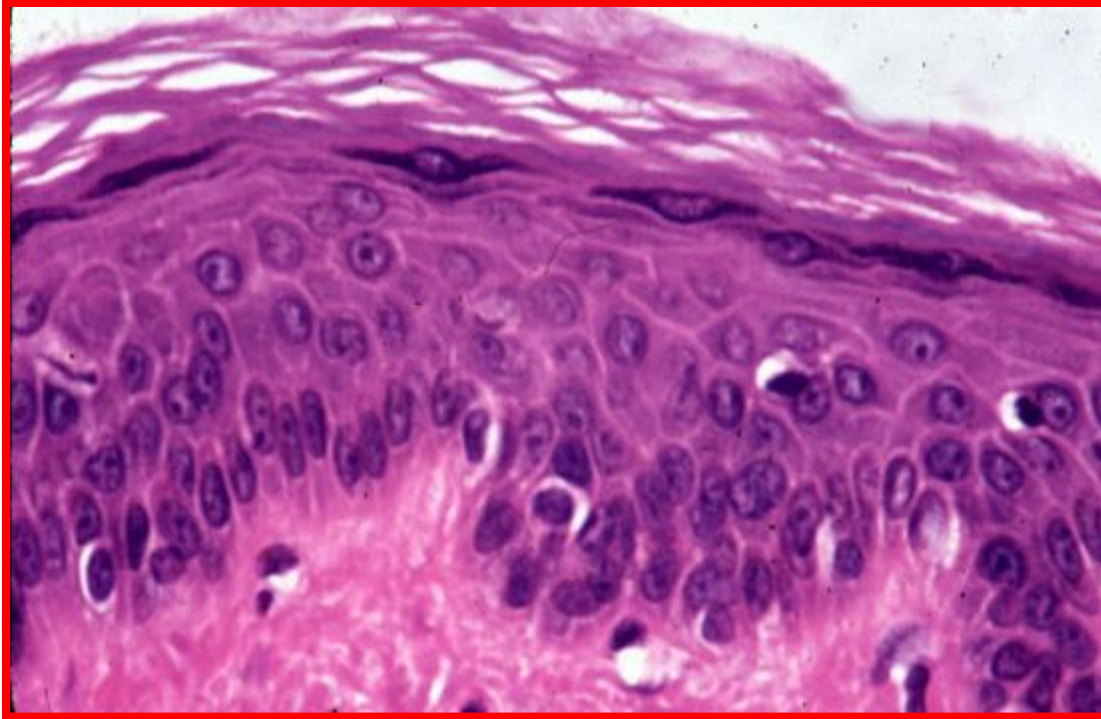
Piel con glándulas sudoríparas y sebáceas

Mucosa oral

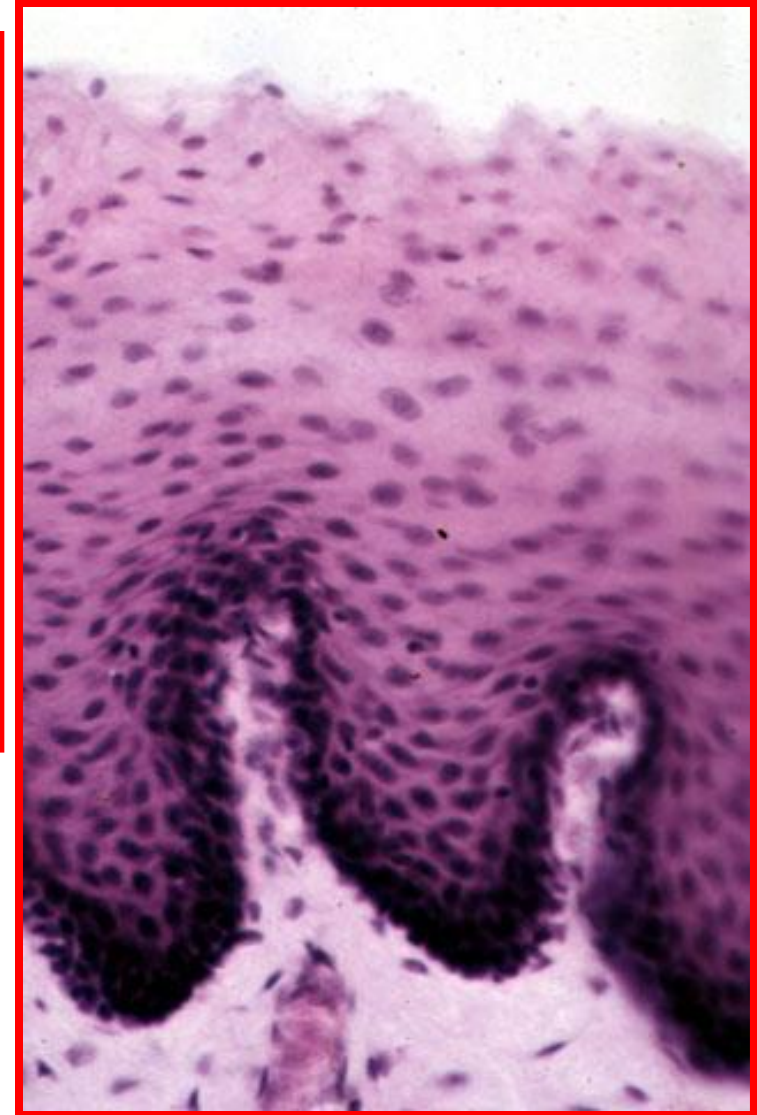


Epitelio escamoso oral

No queratinizante

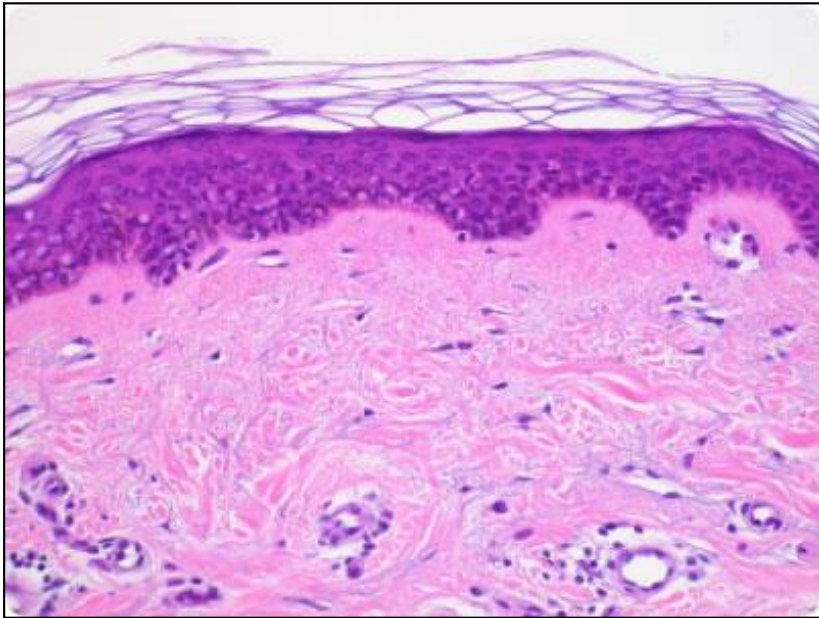


Queratinizante

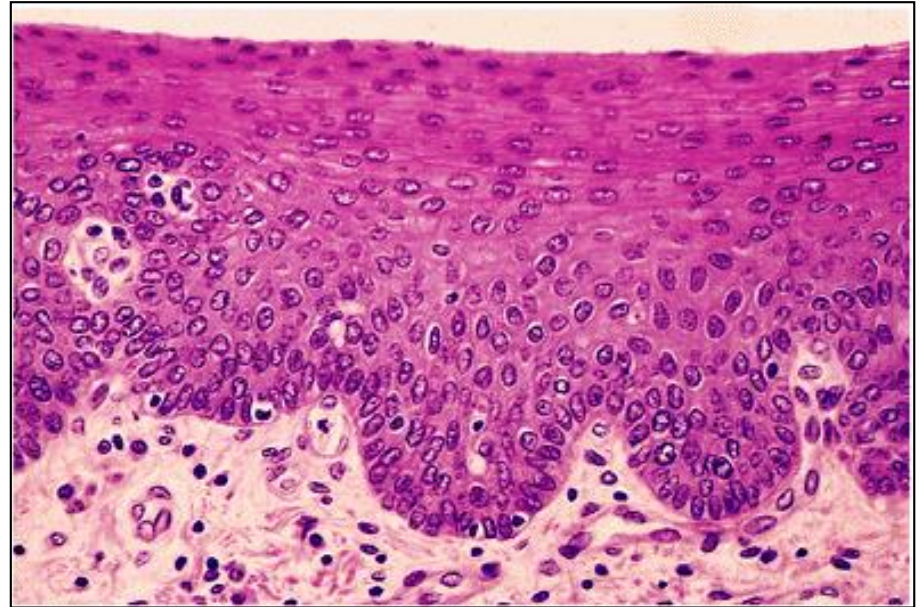


Epitelio escamoso oral

Queratinizante



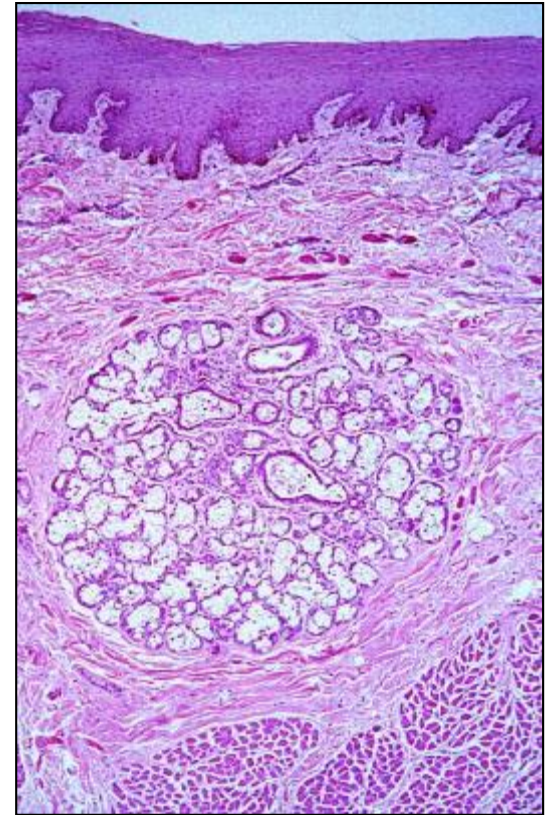
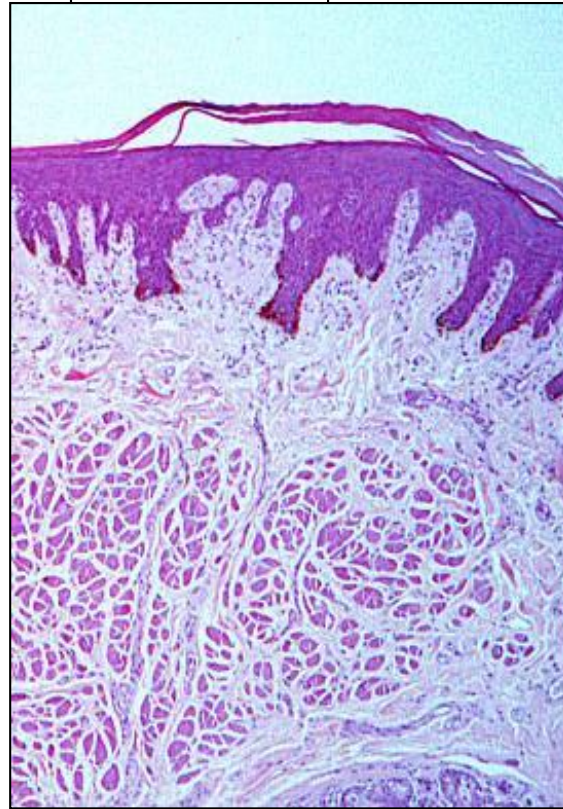
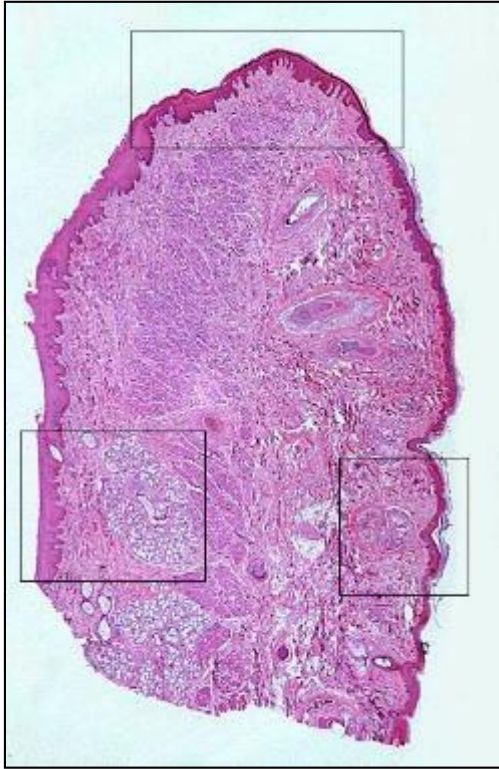
No queratinizante



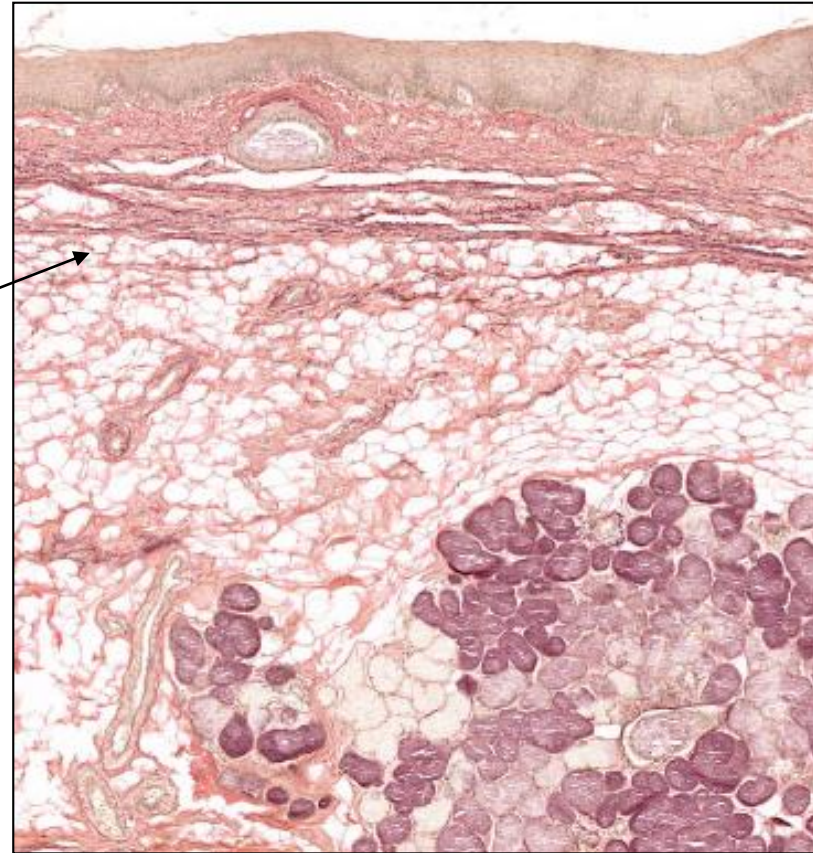
LABIOS

Bermellón

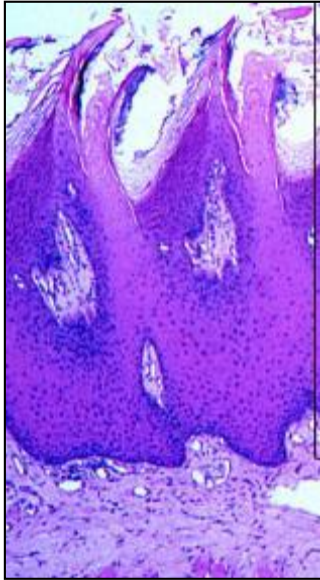
Mucosa labial



Paladar



- Blando
 - Epitelio escamoso estratificado no queratinizado, botones gustativos
 - Submucosa - glándulas mucosas
- Duro
 - E.E.E. queratinizado
 - Corion denso adherido al hueso



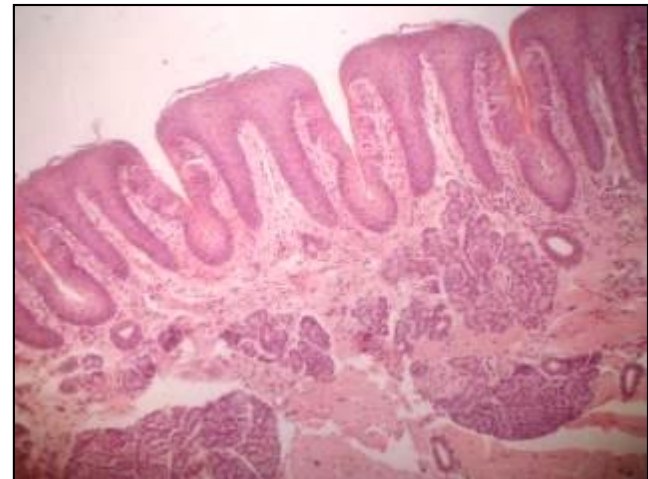
Papilas filiformes



Papilas fungiformes

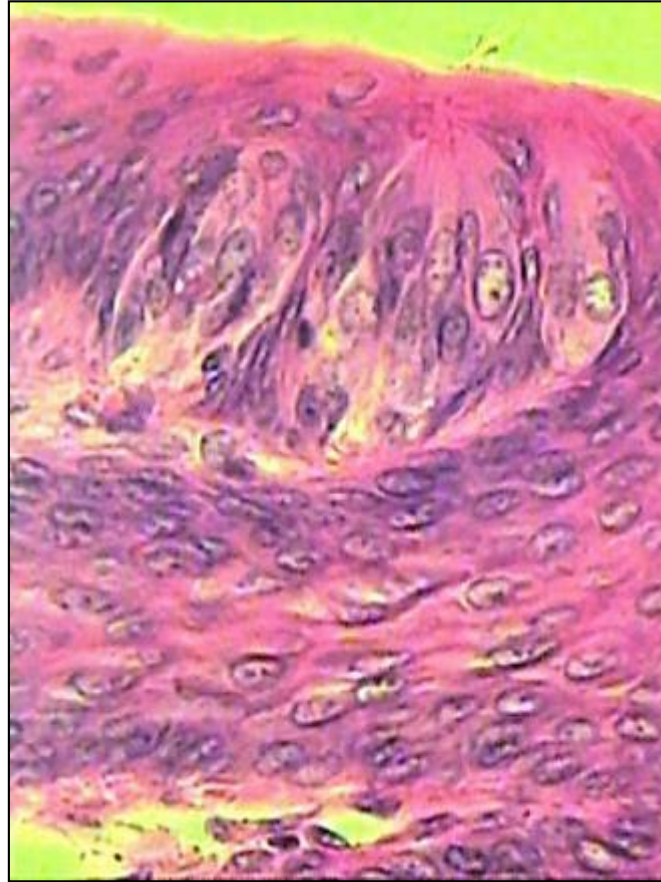


Papilas caliciformes



Papilas foliadas

Botones gustativos

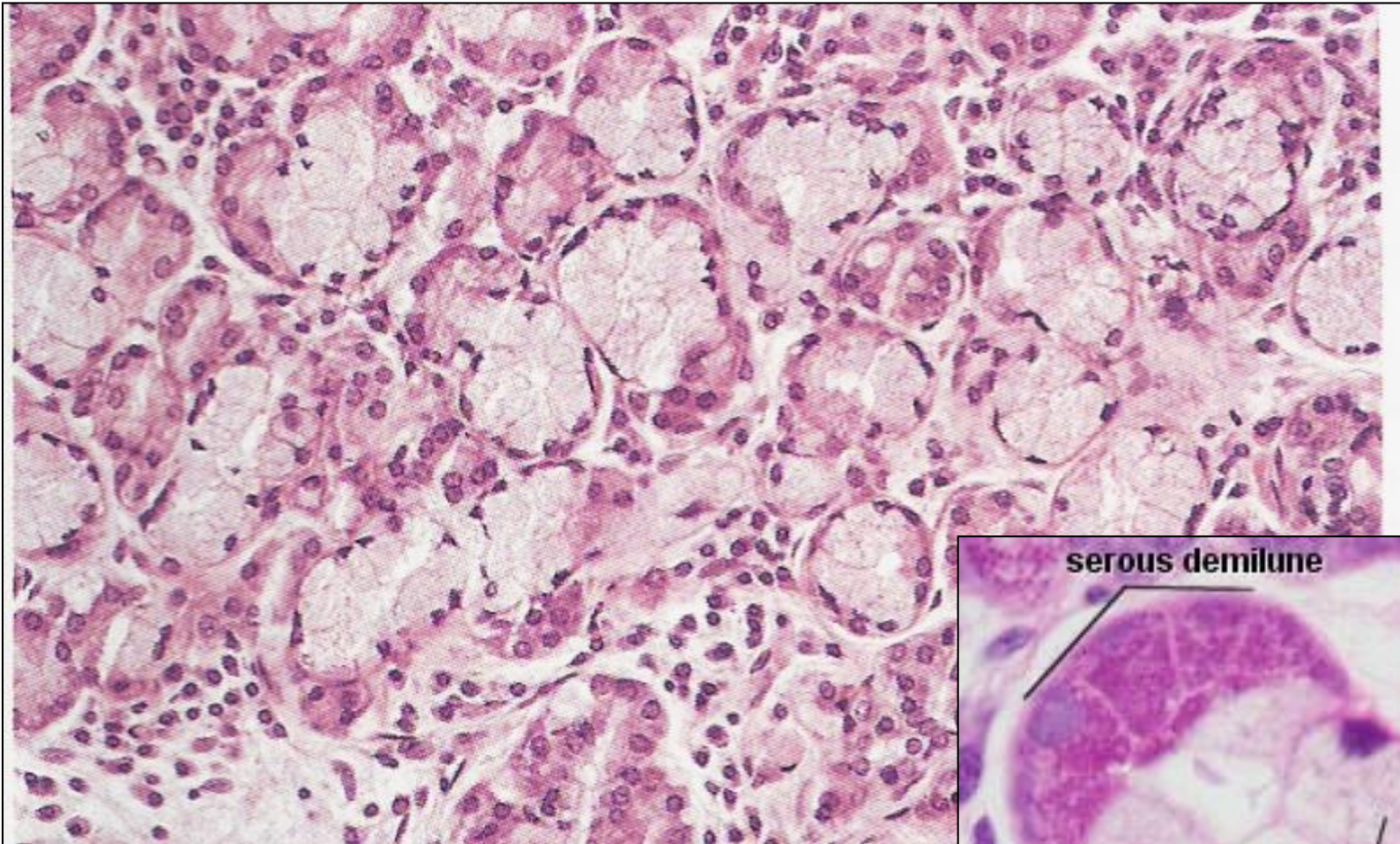


Mucosa lingual porción faríngea

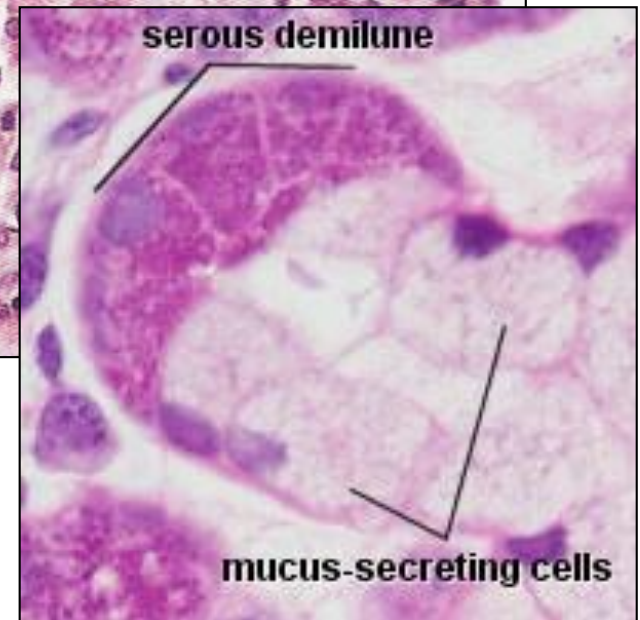


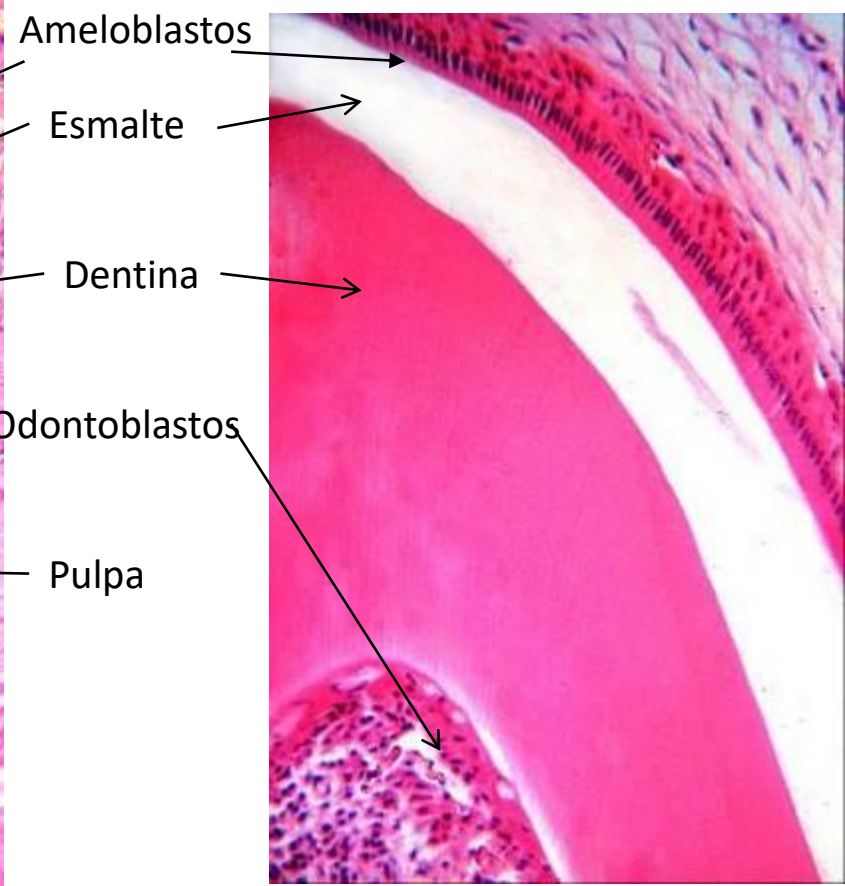
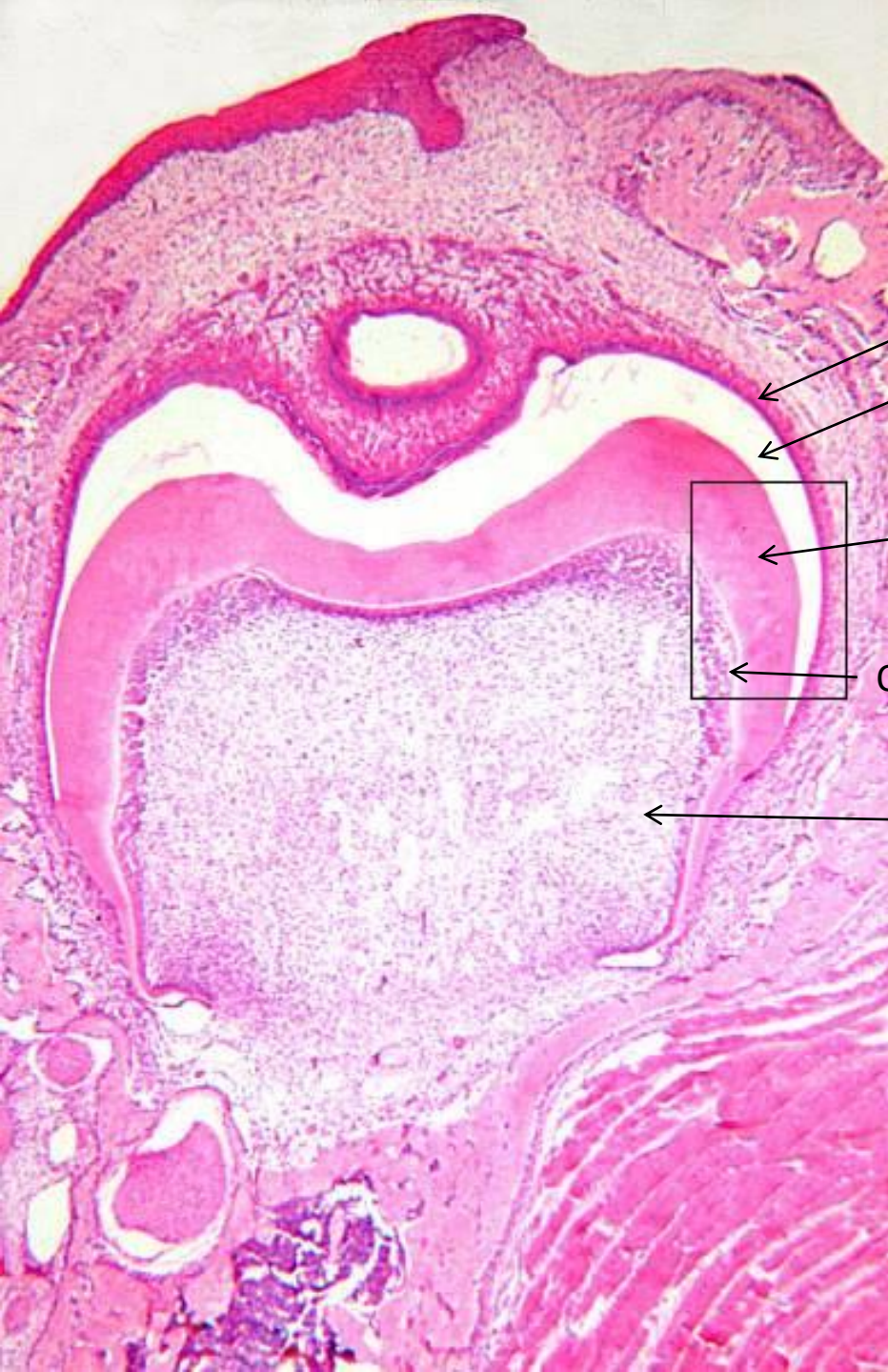
Tejido linfoide con centros
germinales linfoides

Glándulas salivales. Células mucosas y serosas



Las células secretoras de moco tienen citoplasma claro y a menudo forman túbulos de fondo ciego, en cuyo fondo se observa una semiluna de células serosas.





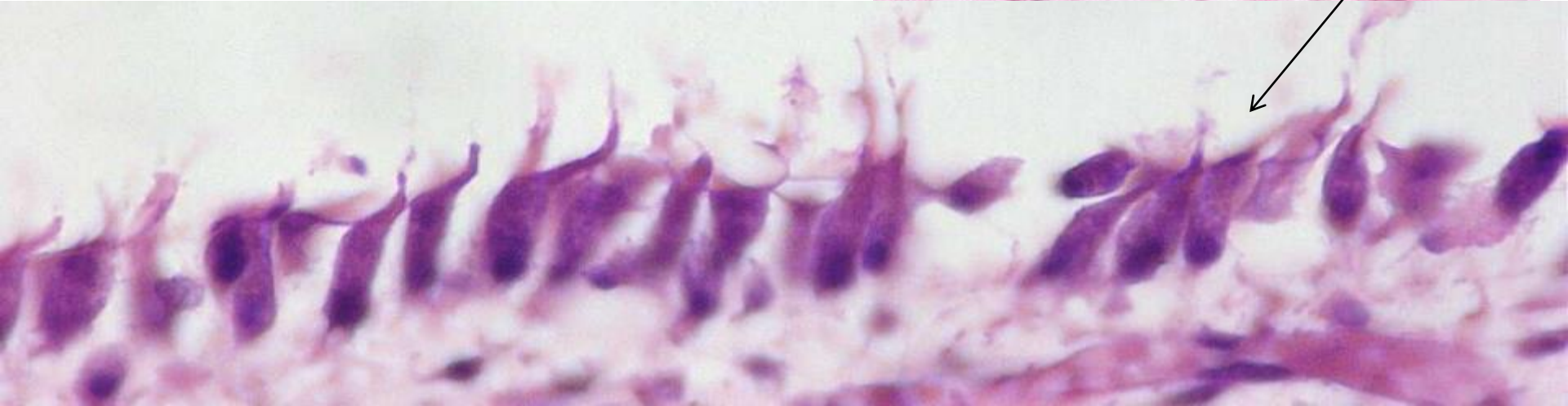
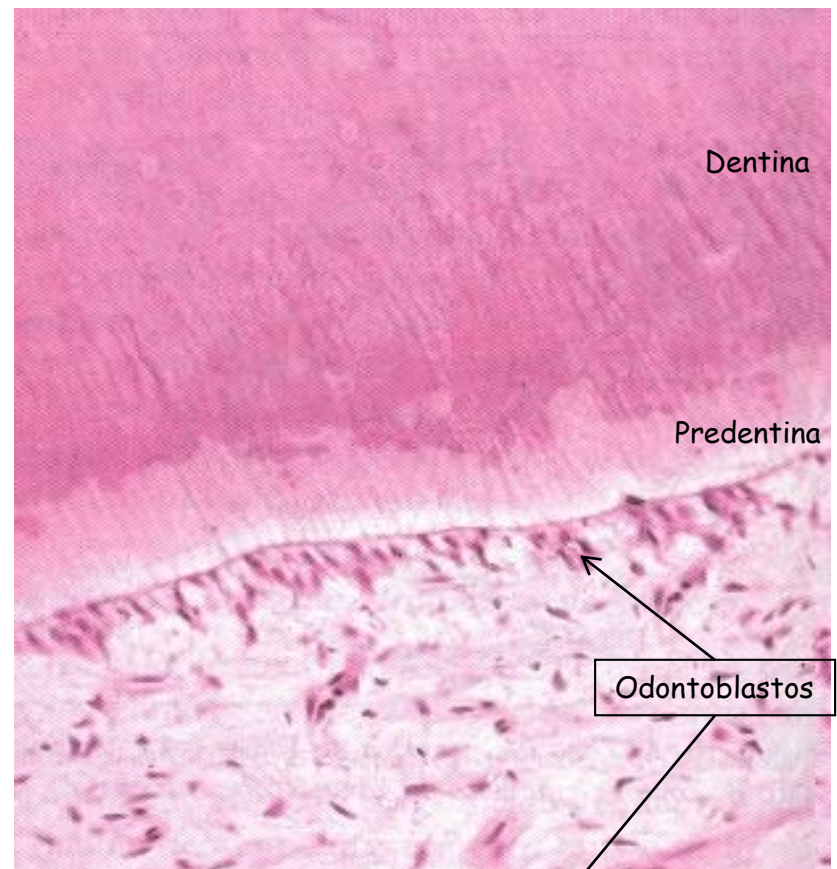
Ameloblastos

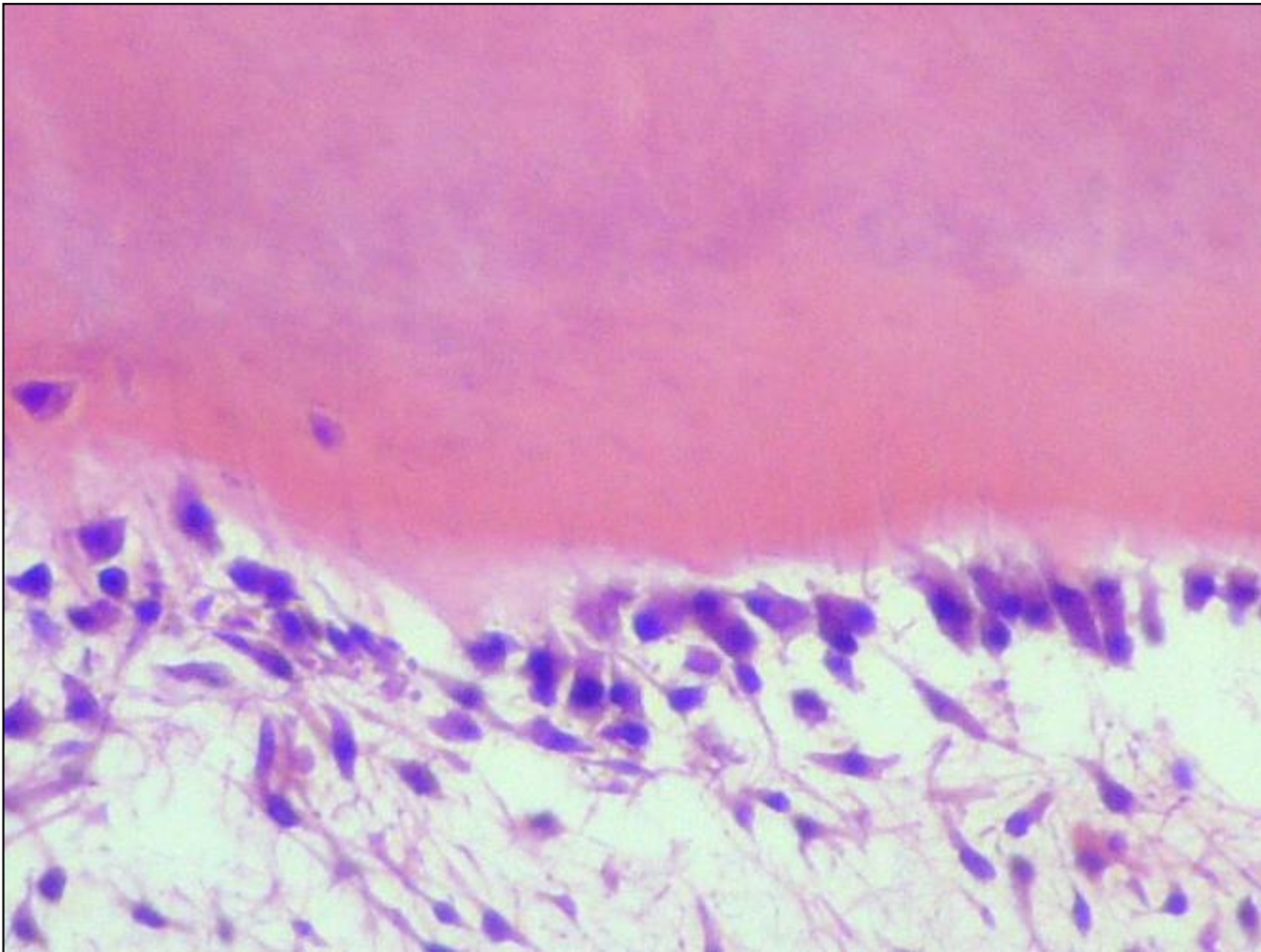
Esmalte

Dentina

Odontoblastos

Pulpa





DENTINA

PRE-DENTINA

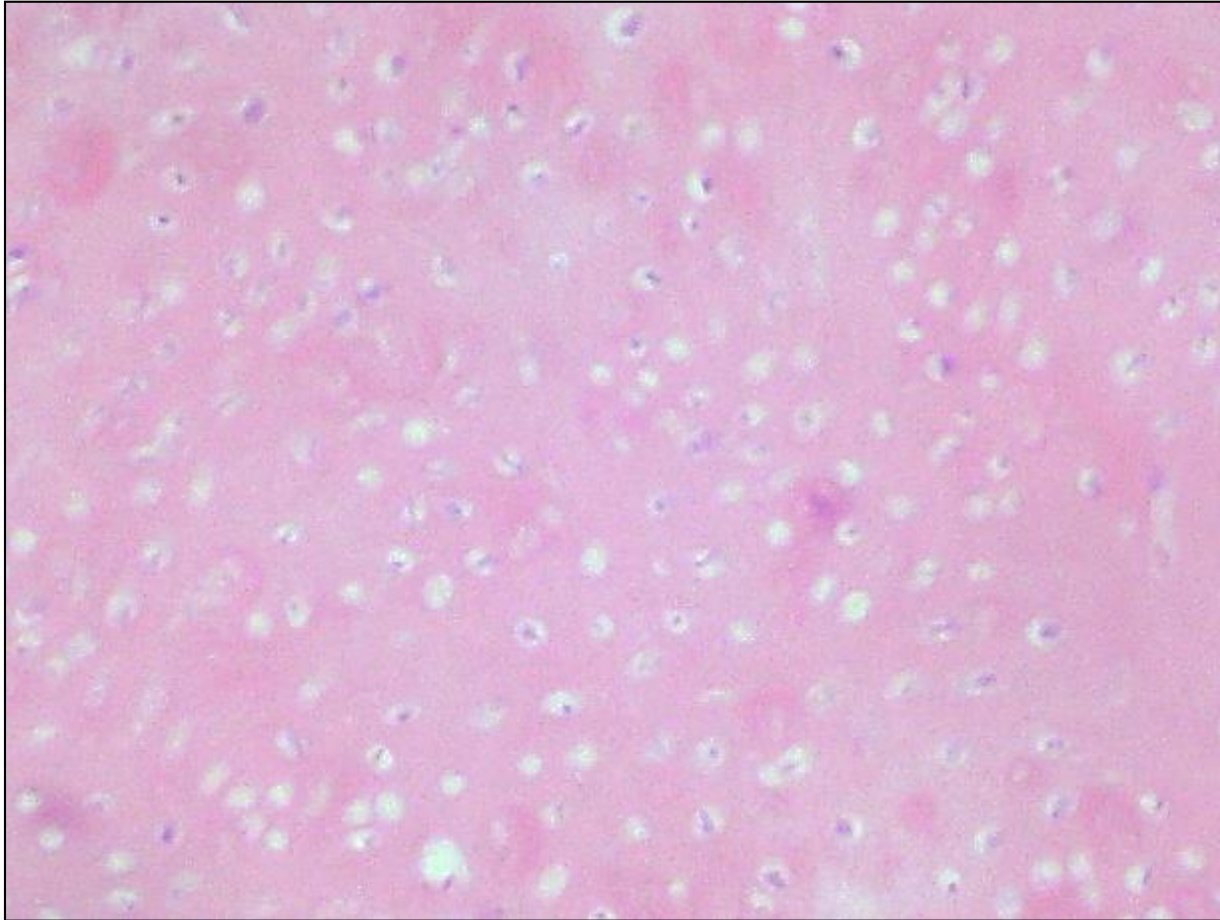
ODONTOBLASTOS



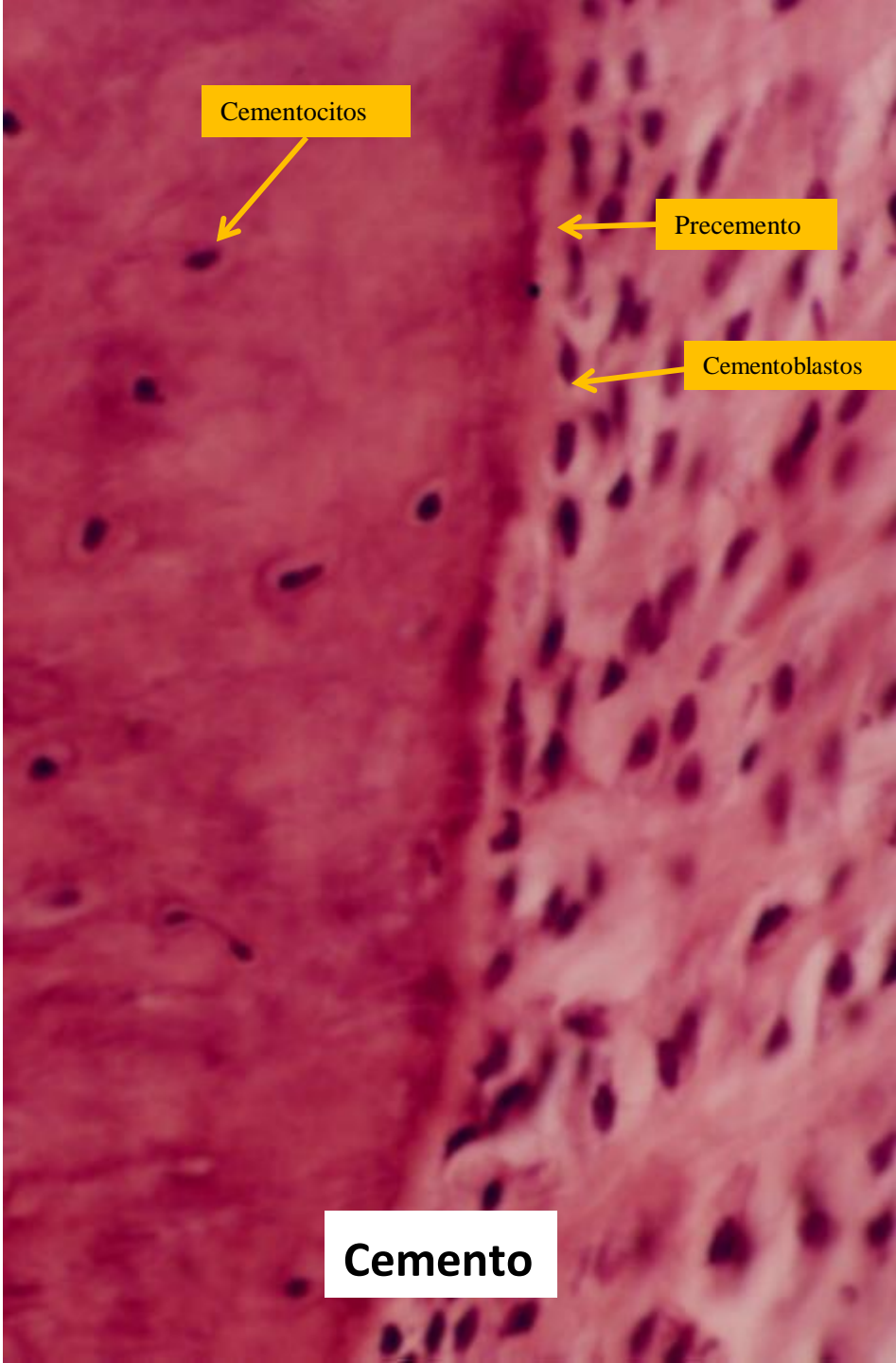
LIGAMENTO

CEMENTO

DENTINA



Corte transversal de los túbulos dentinarios. En su interior el proceso odontoblástico. Tinción HE.

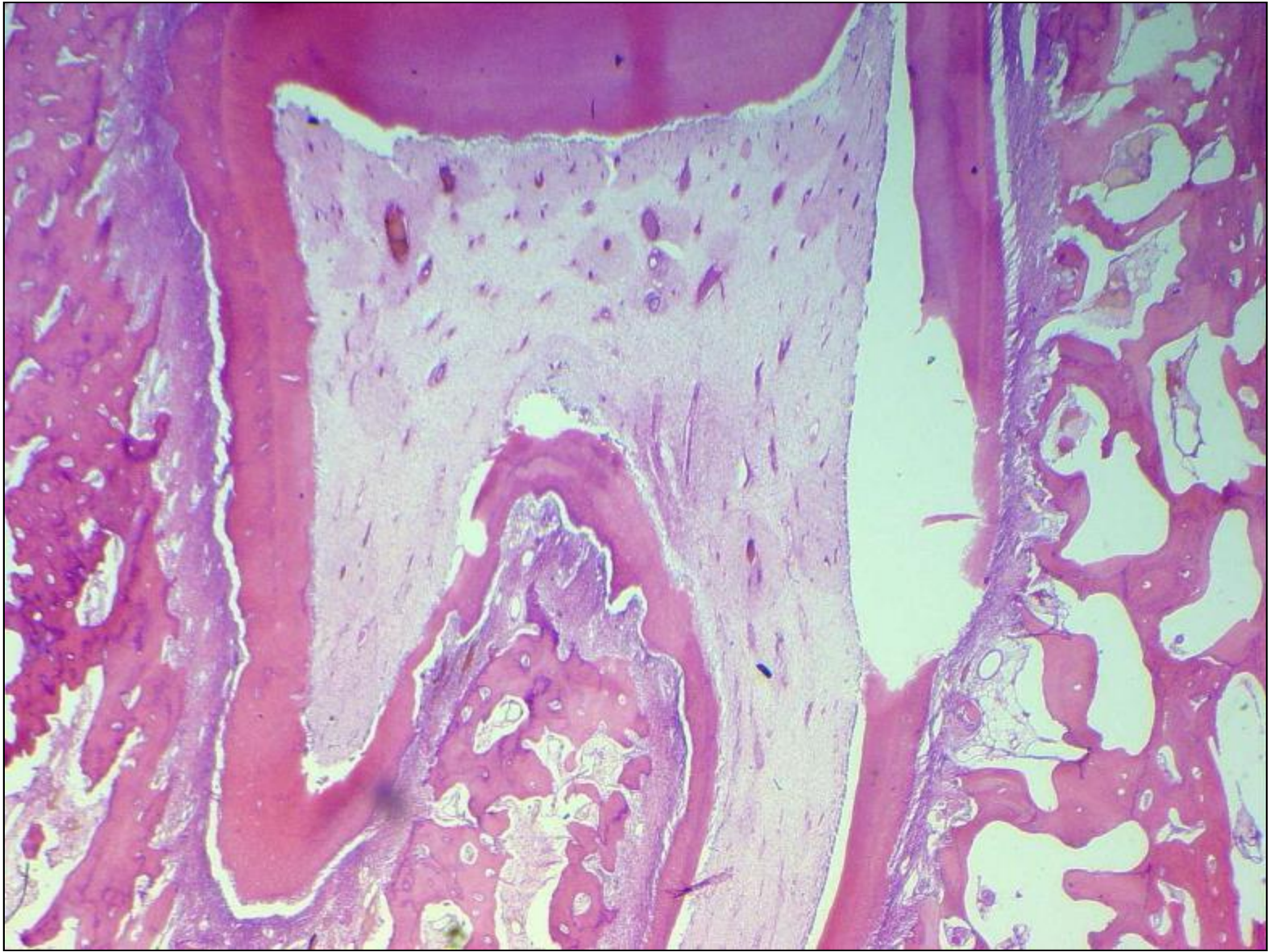


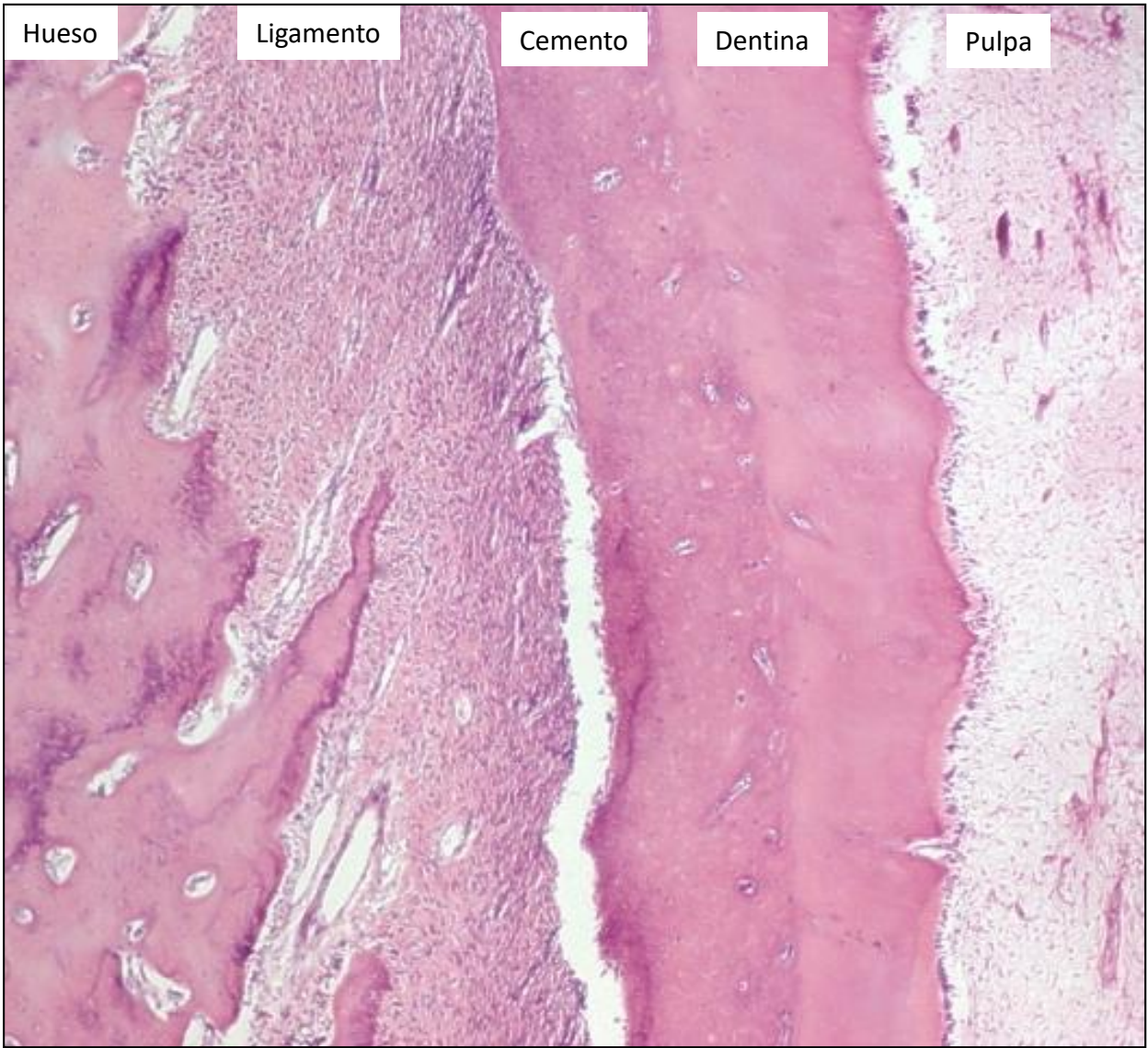
Cementocitos

Precemento

Cementoblastos

Cemento





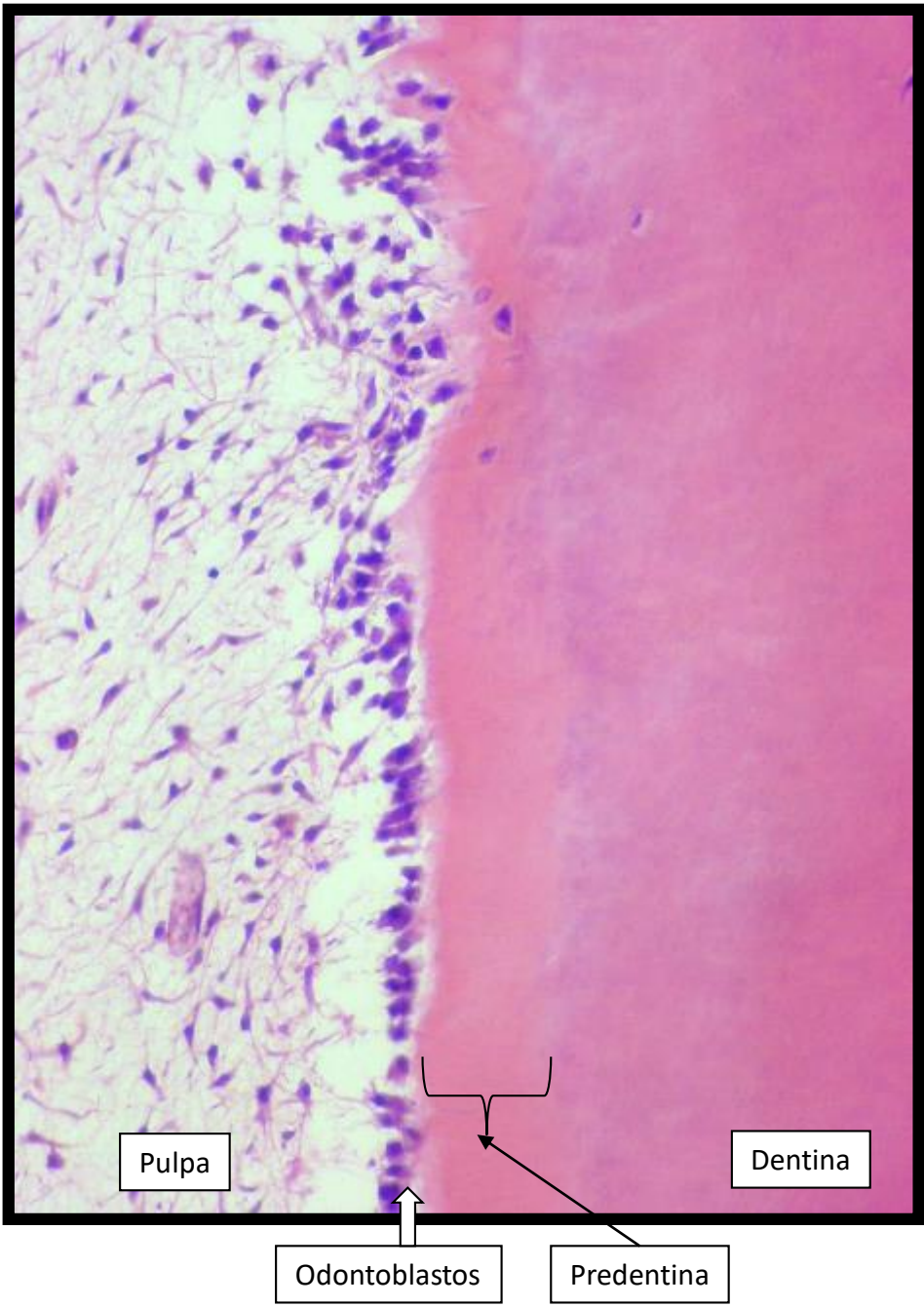
Hueso

Ligamento

Cemento

Dentina

Pulpa



Células ligamento

Fibroblastos

Producen las fibras colágenas

Cementoblastos

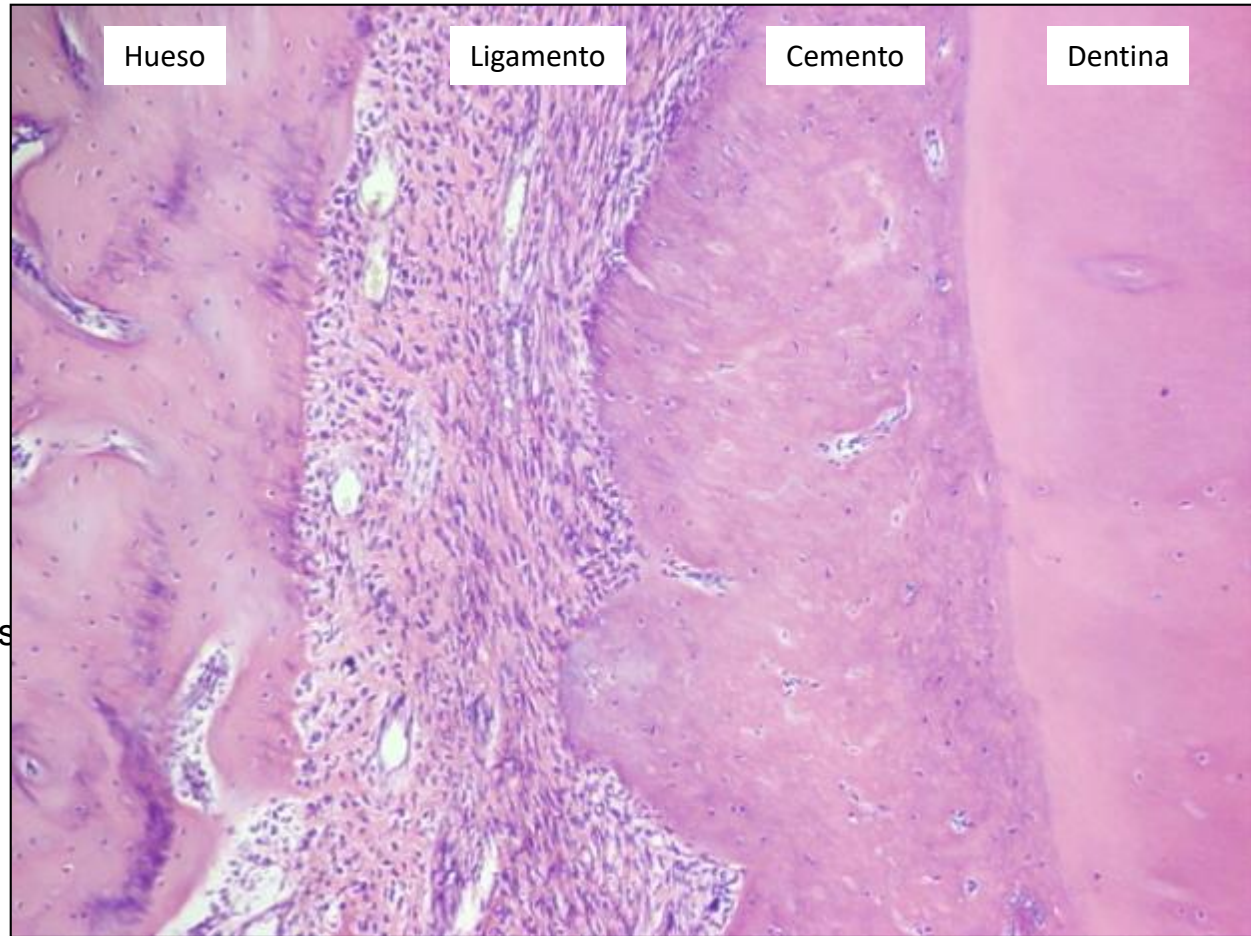
Osteoblastos

Cementoclastos

Osteoclastos

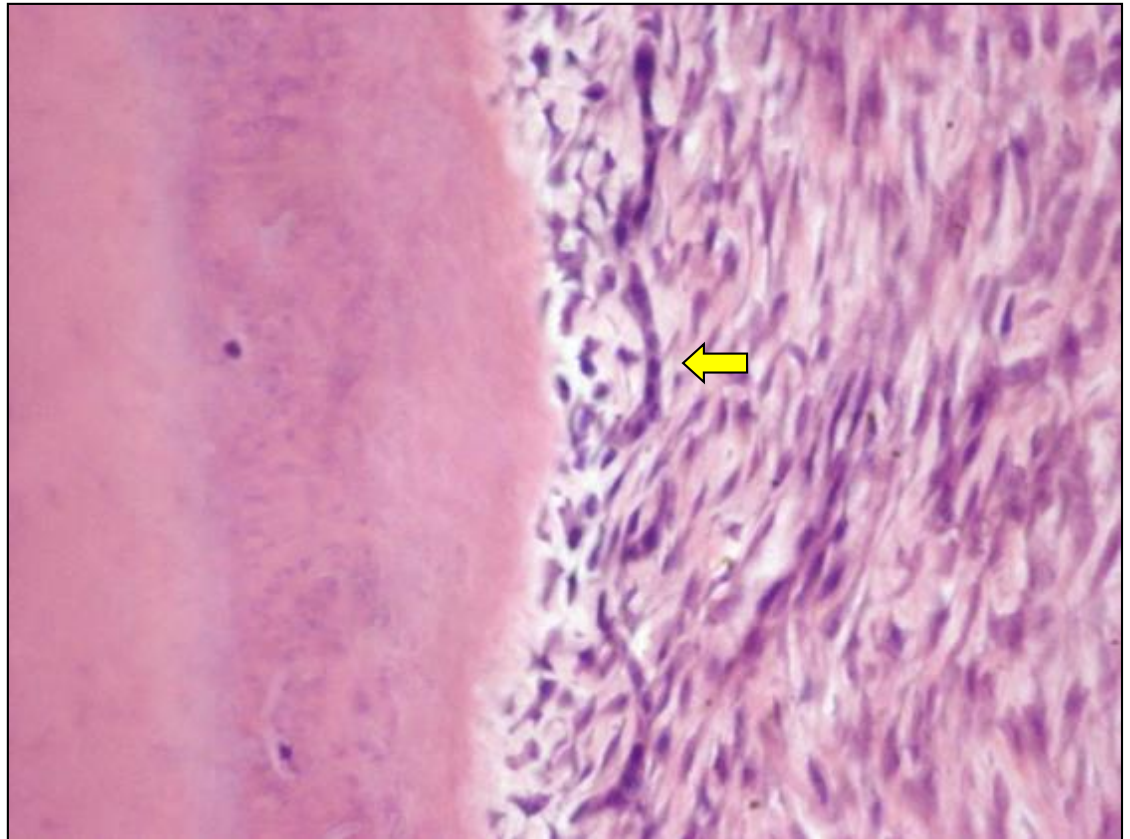
Células defensa: Macrófagos,
mastocitos y ocasionalmente
eosinófilos

C. Indiferenciadas pluripotenciales



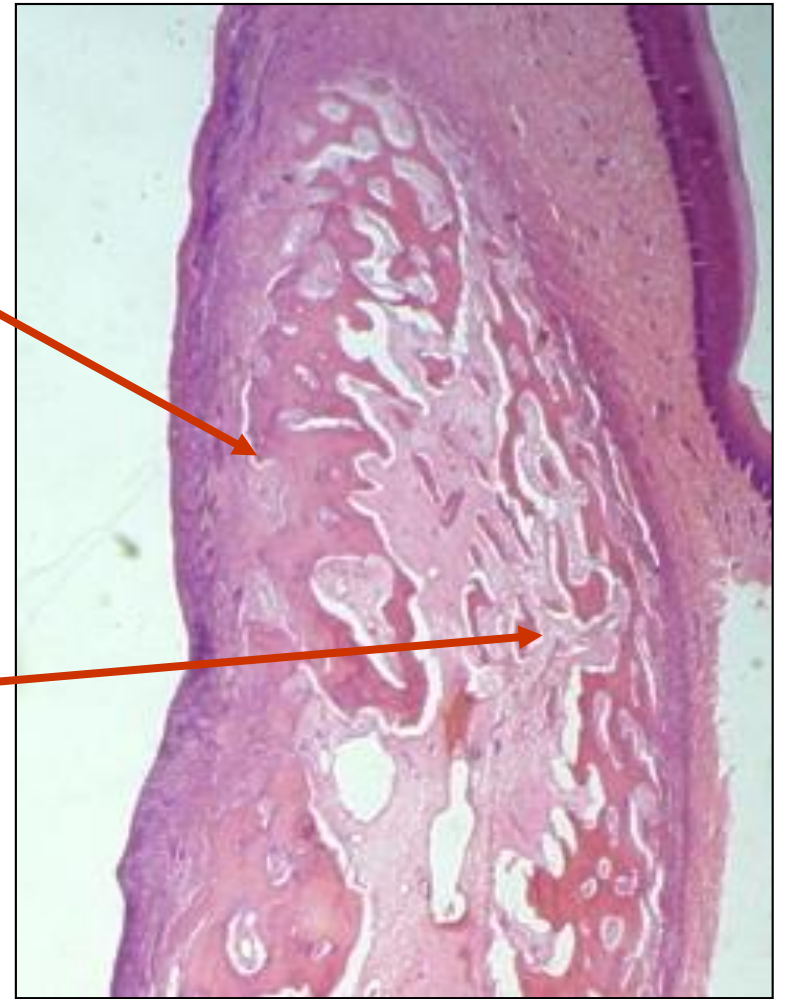
Células ligamento

Restos epiteliales de Malassez

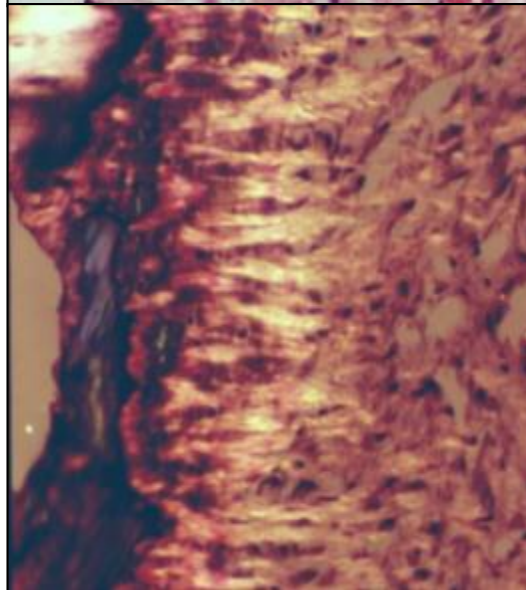
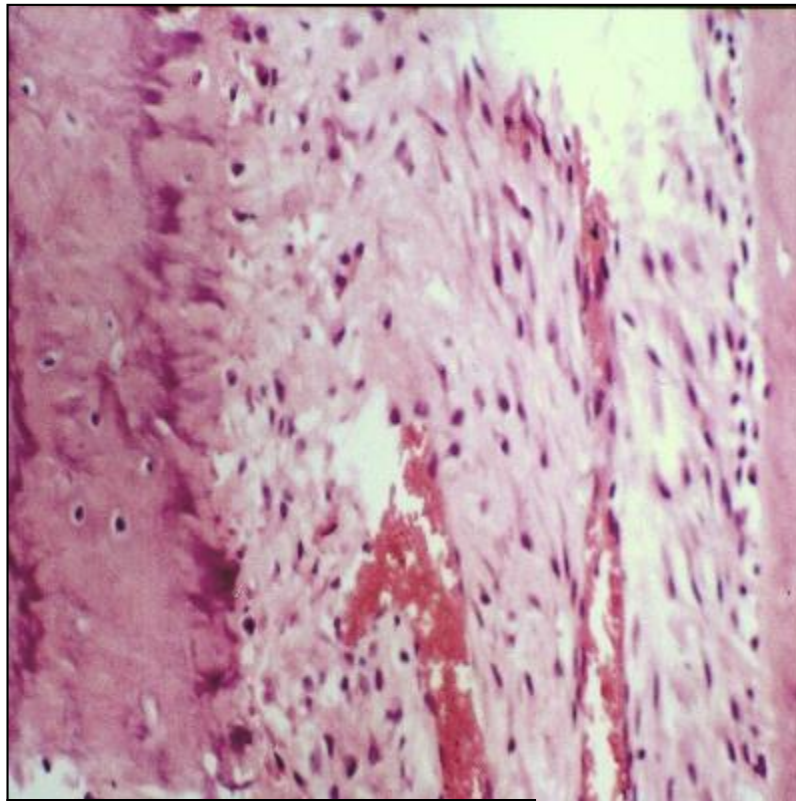


– H. alveolar propiamente dicho

– H. alveolar de sostén



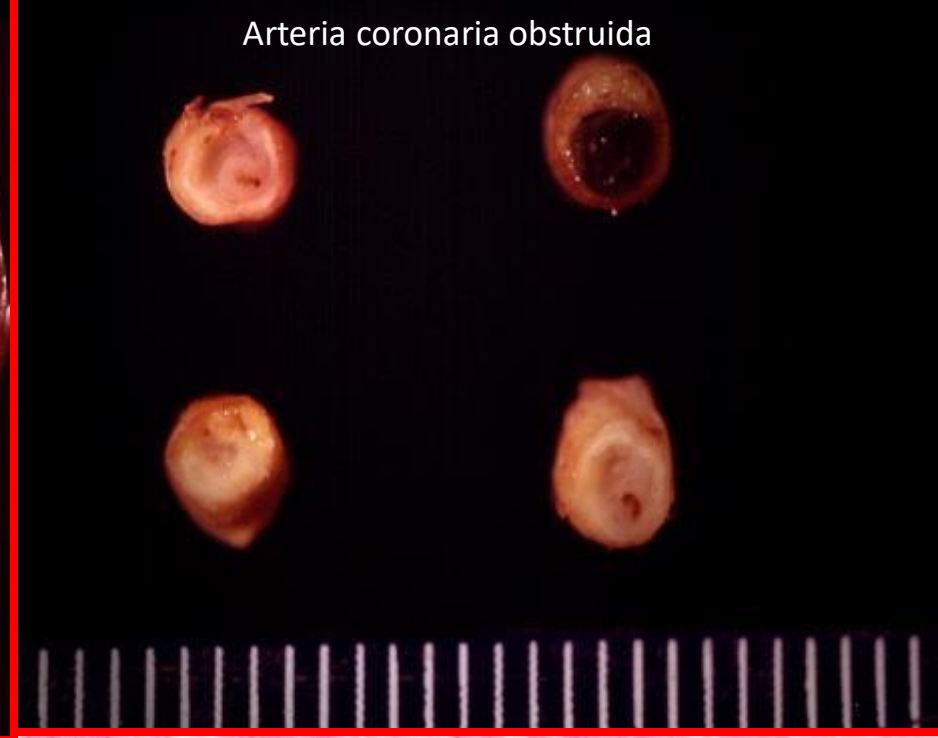
Inserción fibras de Sharpey
en hueso alveolar



Infarto miocardio antiguo



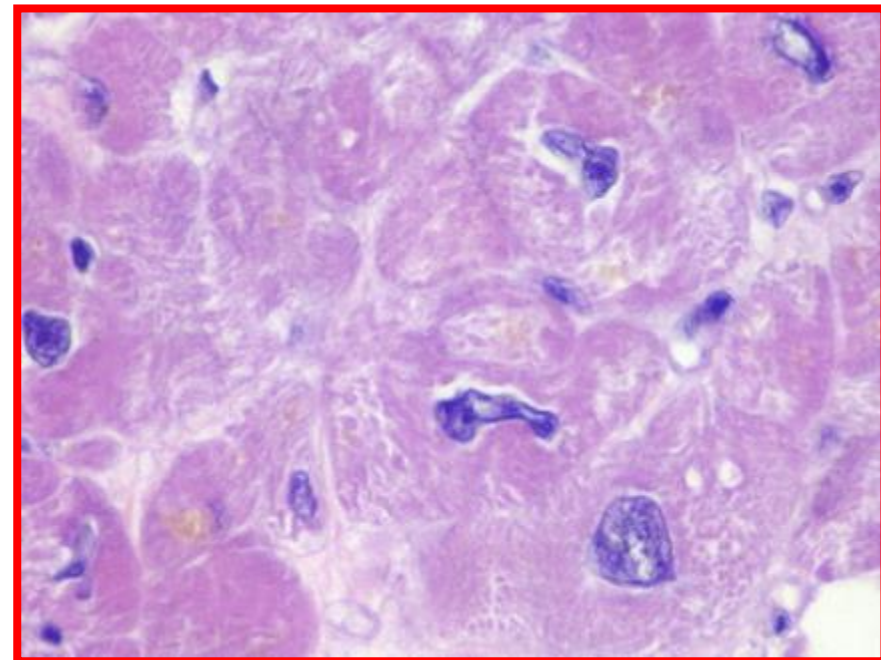
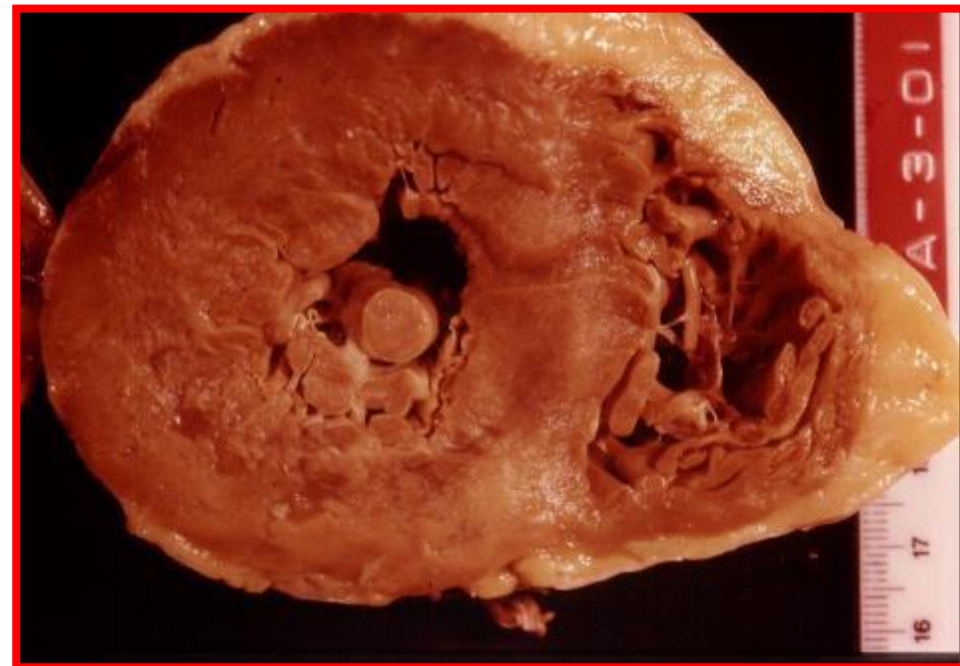
Arteria coronaria obstruida



Infarto miocardio agudo



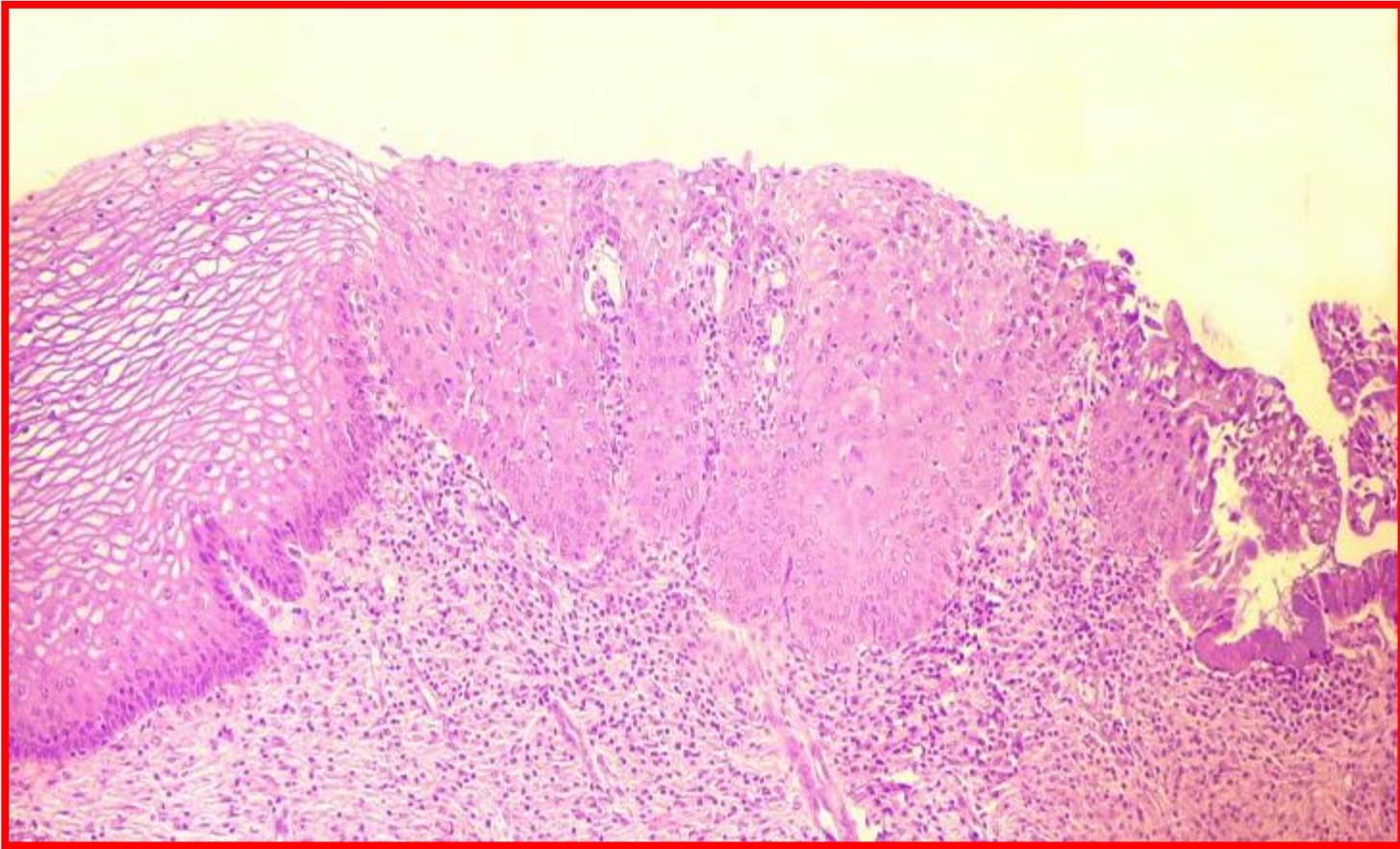
Cicatriz de infarto miocardio antiguo



Hipertrofia miocárdica

APOPTOSIS



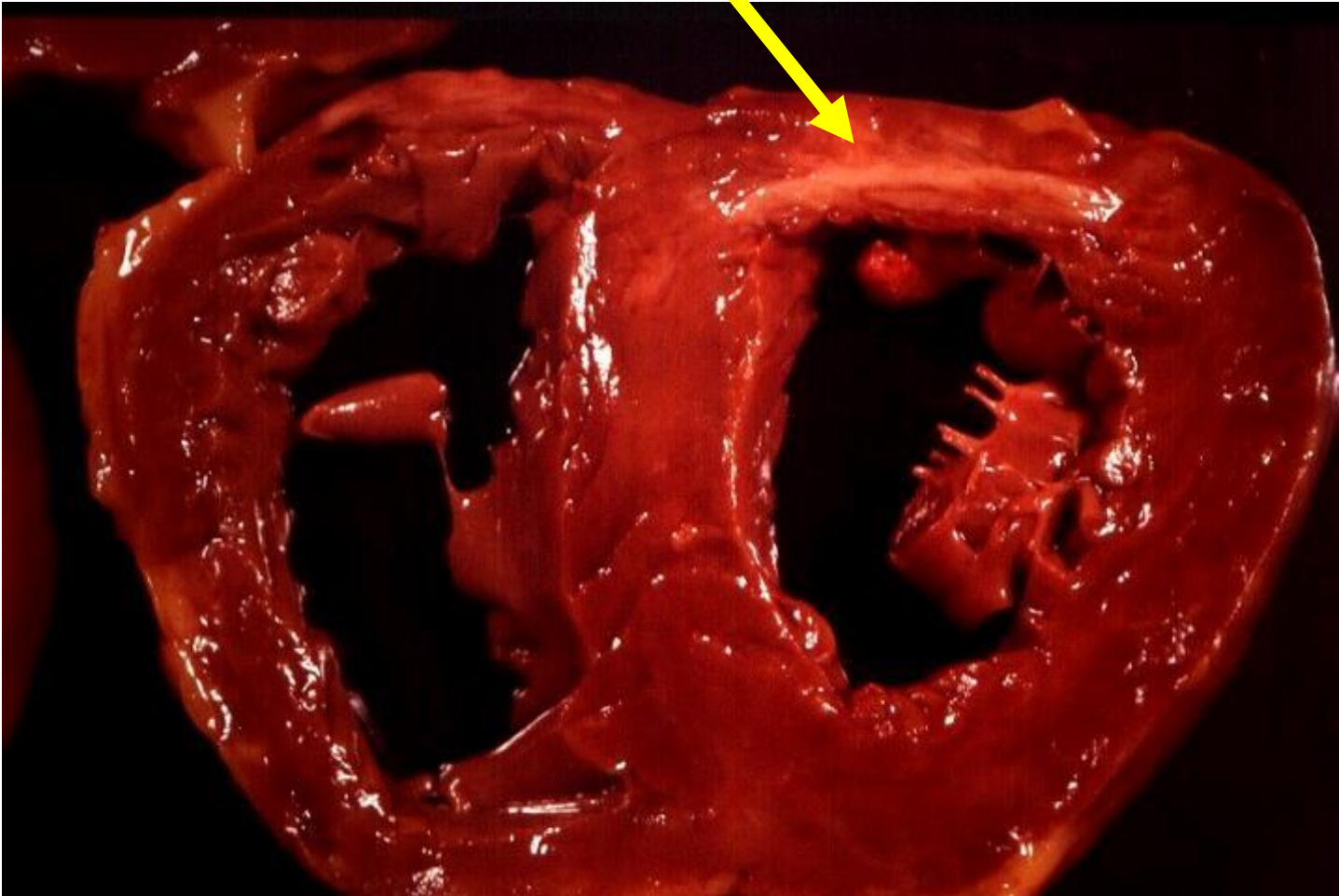


Metaplasia escamosa en cérvix uterino

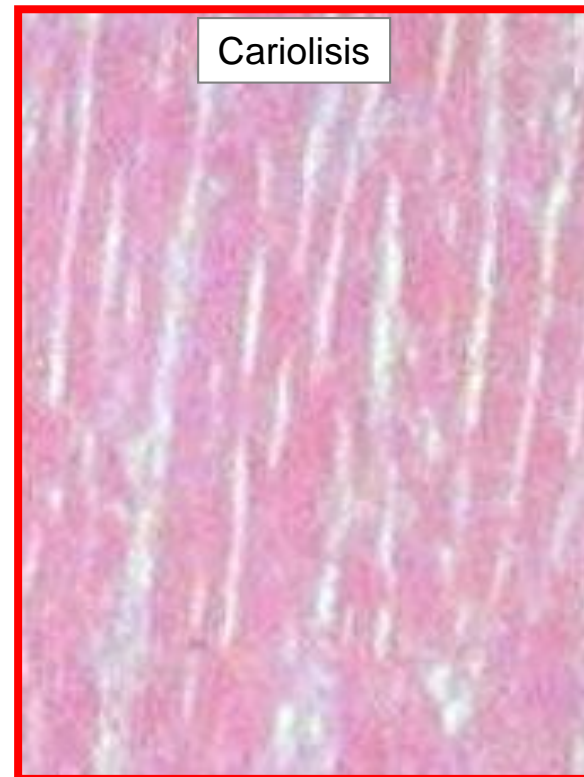
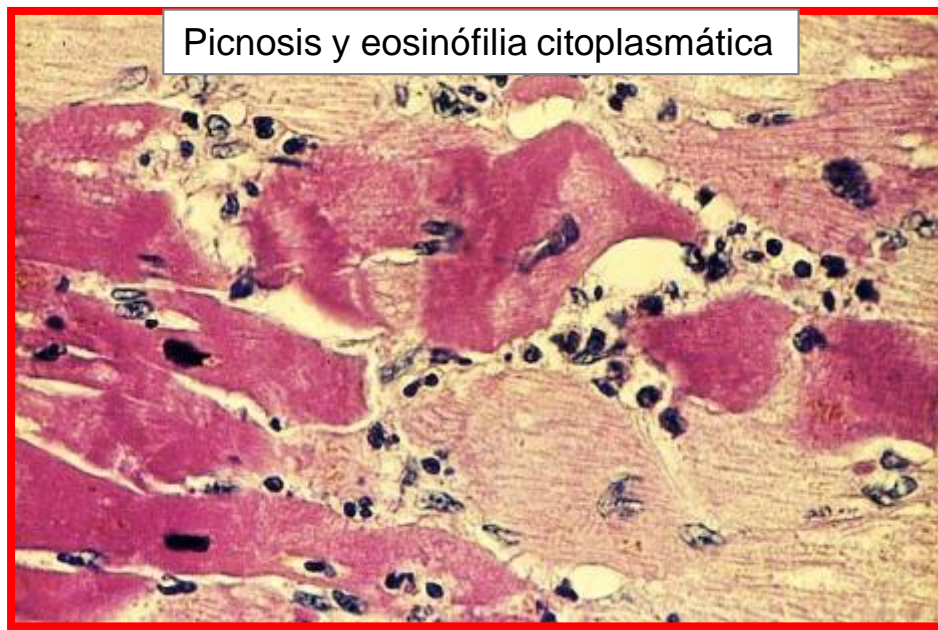


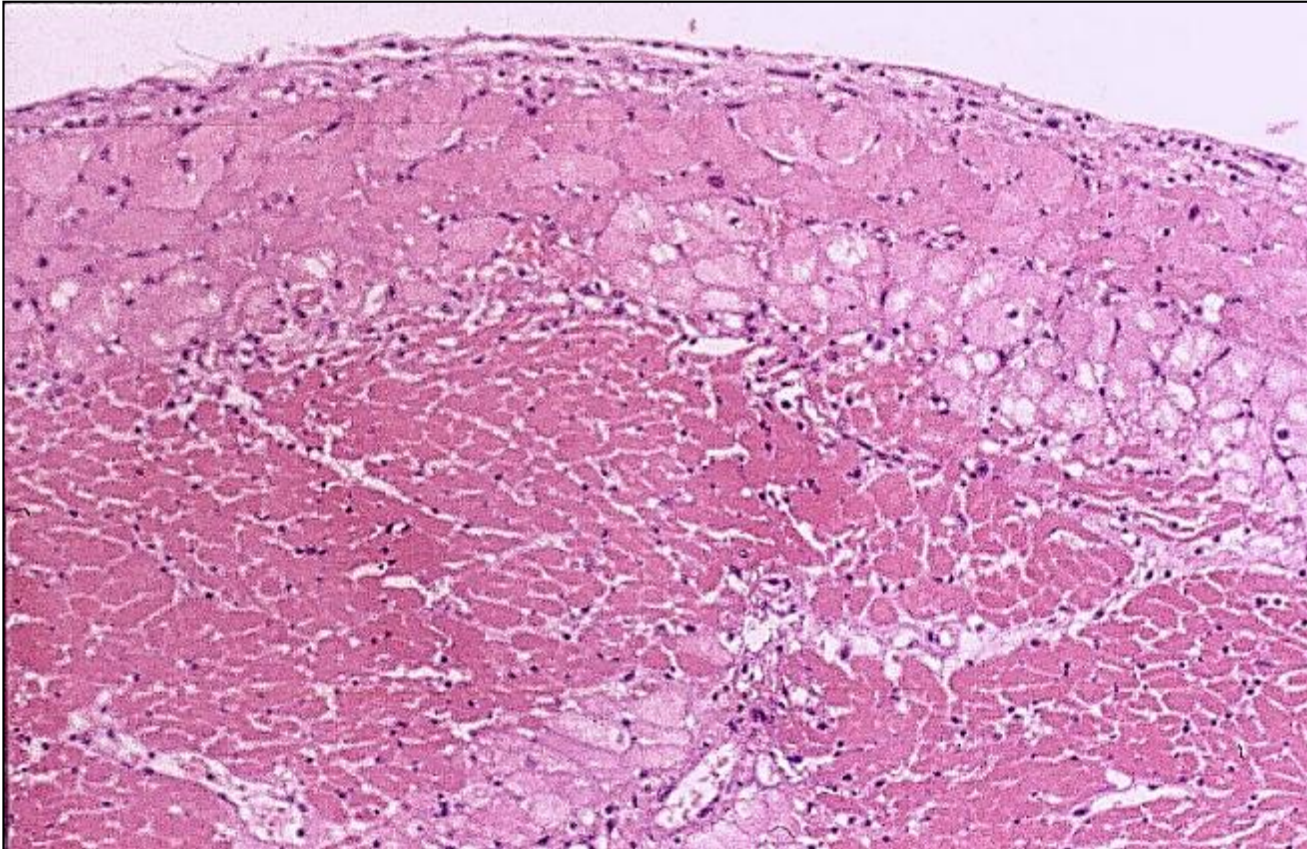
Metaplasia de epitelio cilíndrico en esófago de Barrett

Infarto antiguo de miocardio



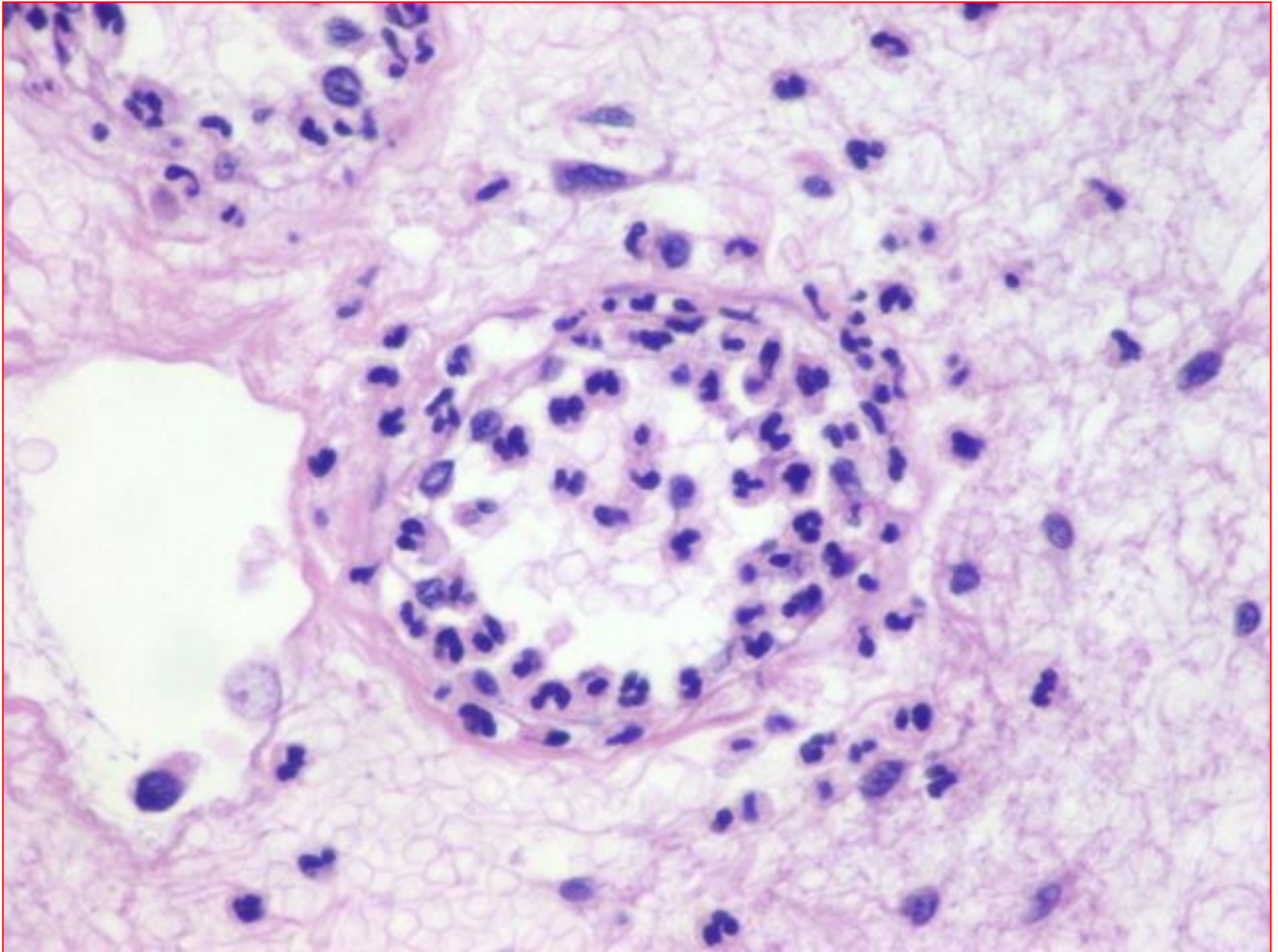
Necrosis coagulativa
o isquémica



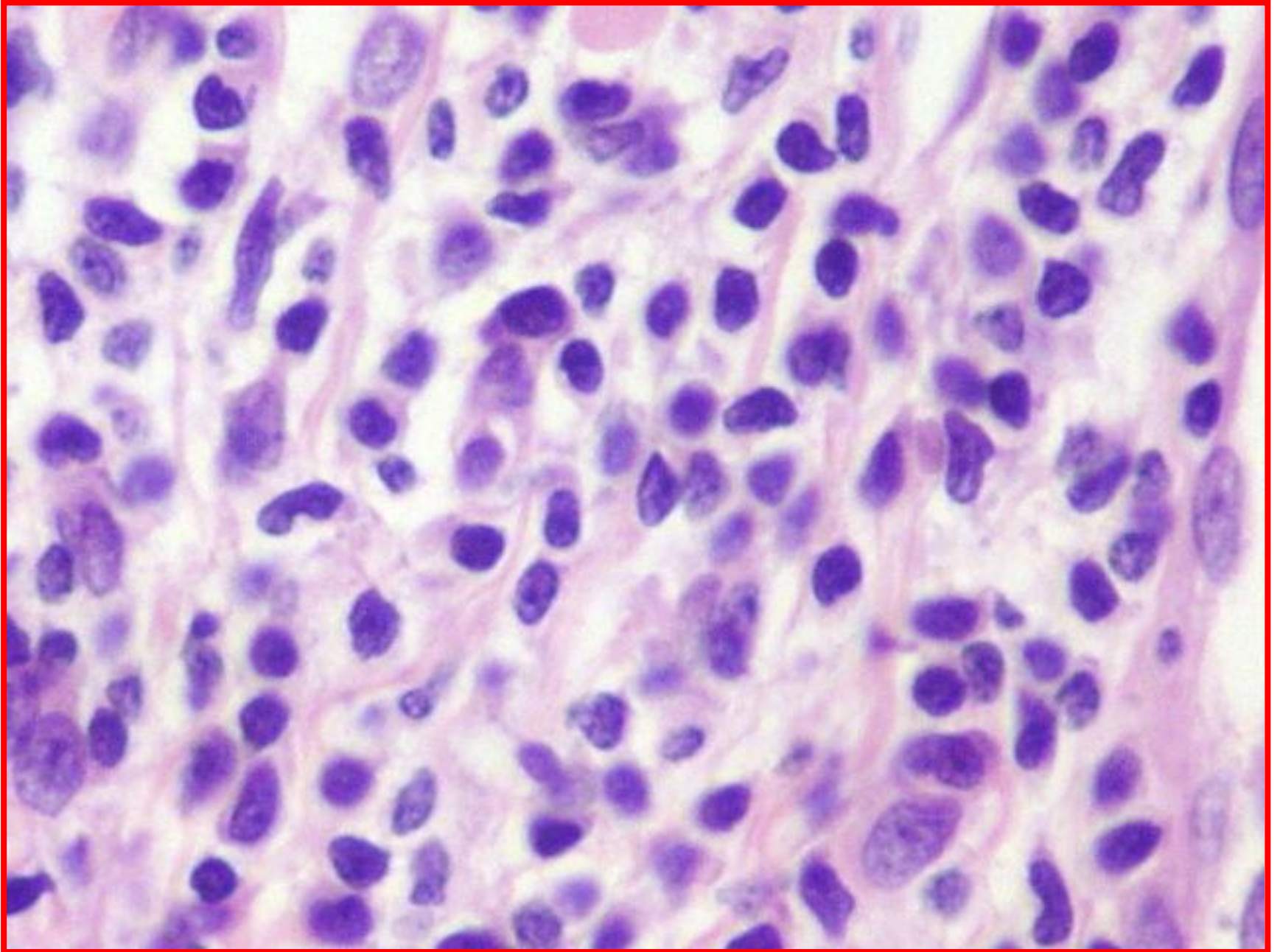


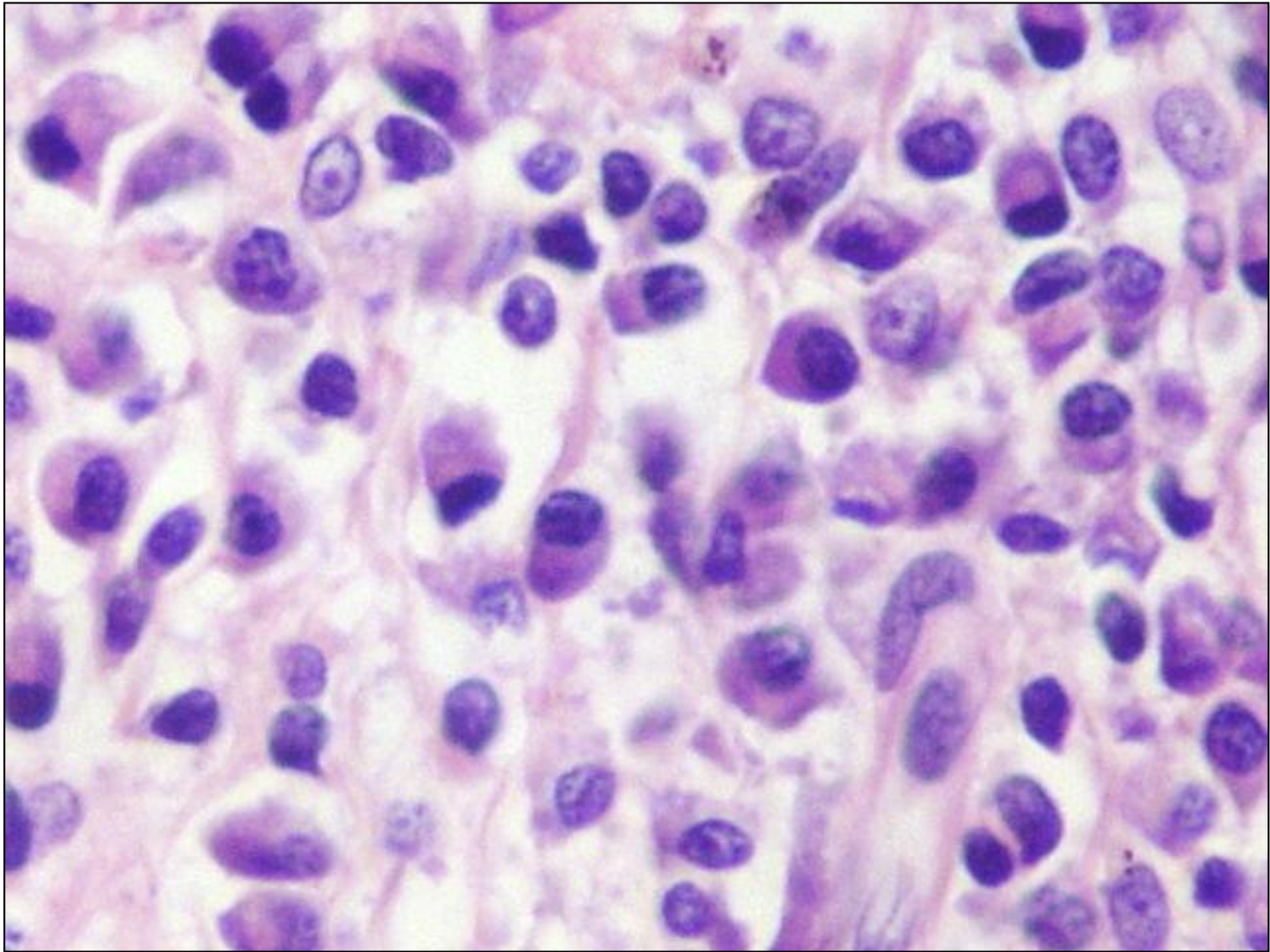
Necrosis isquémica o coagulativa: Infarto miocárdico reciente

Marginación leucocitaria y diapédesis

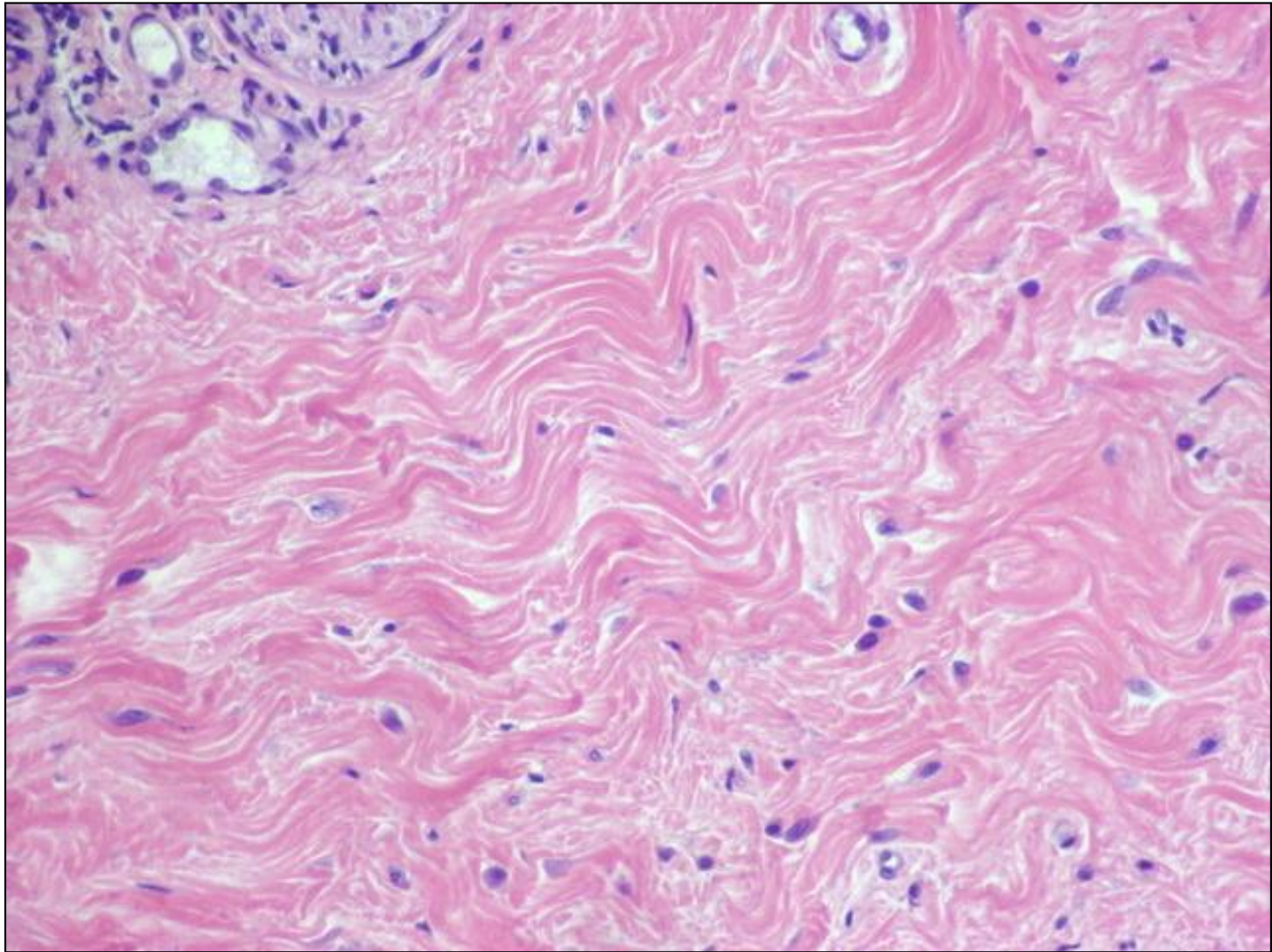


Infiltrado inflamatorio linfocítico

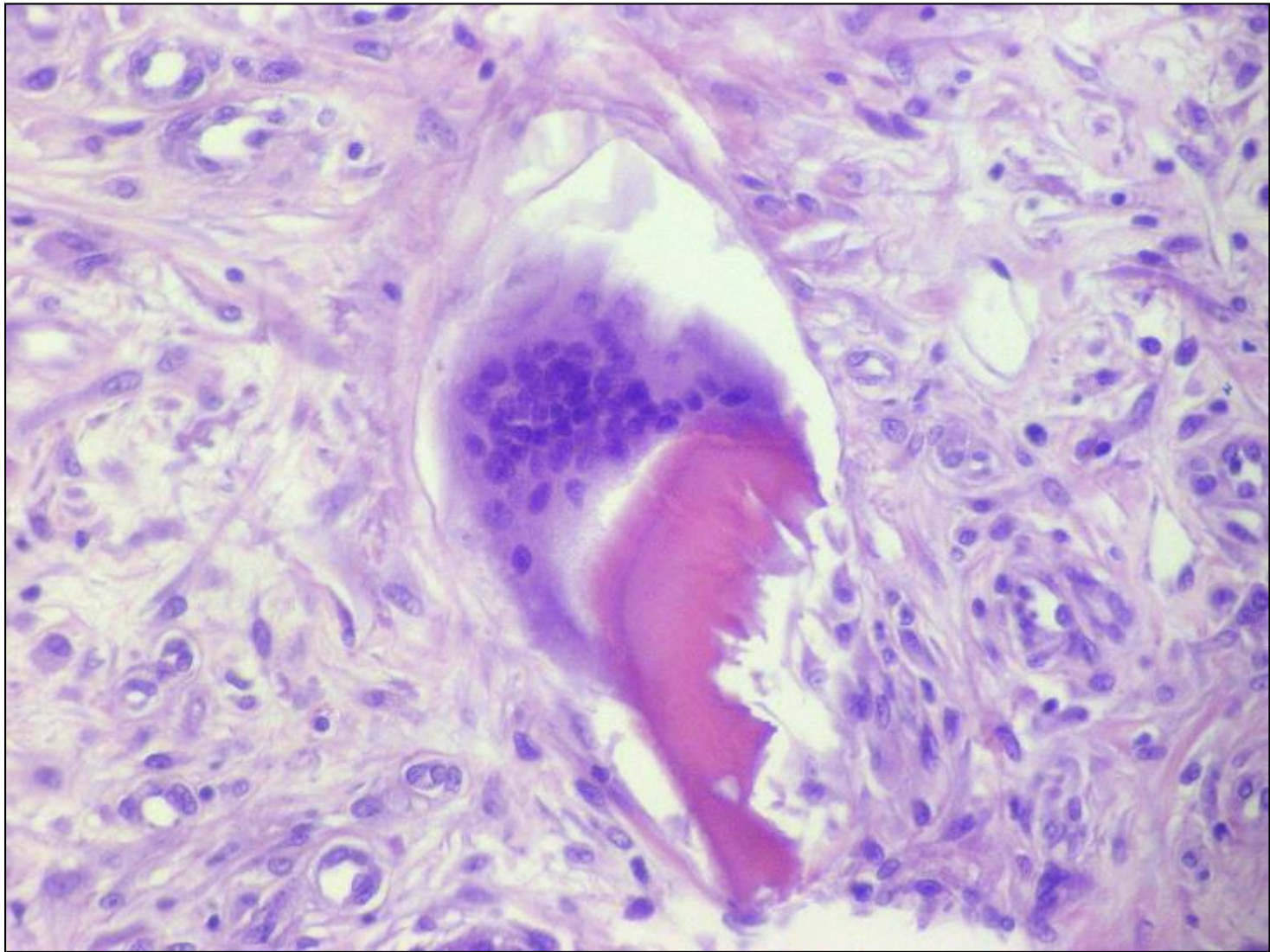




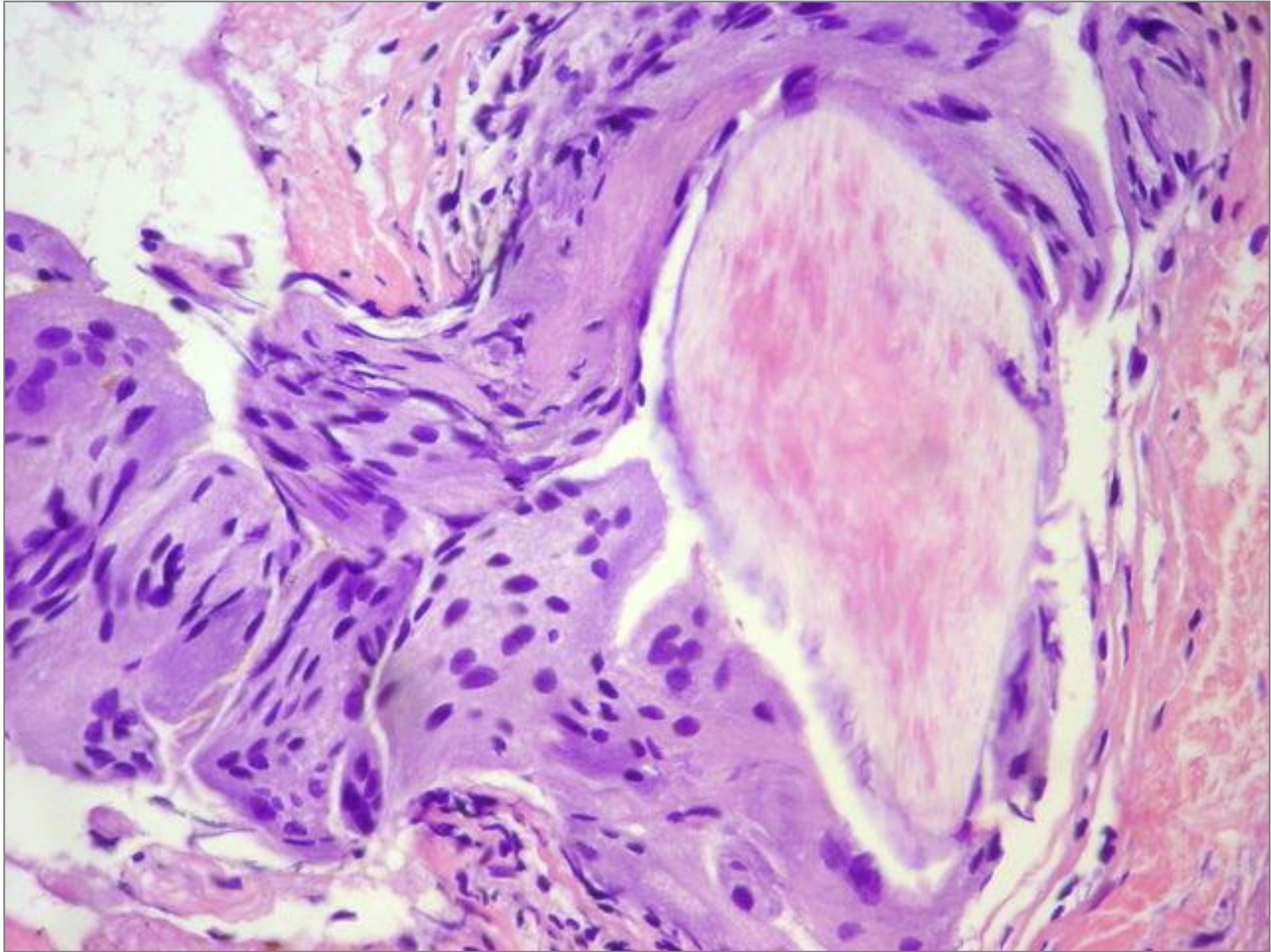
Células plasmáticas y algunos linfocitos



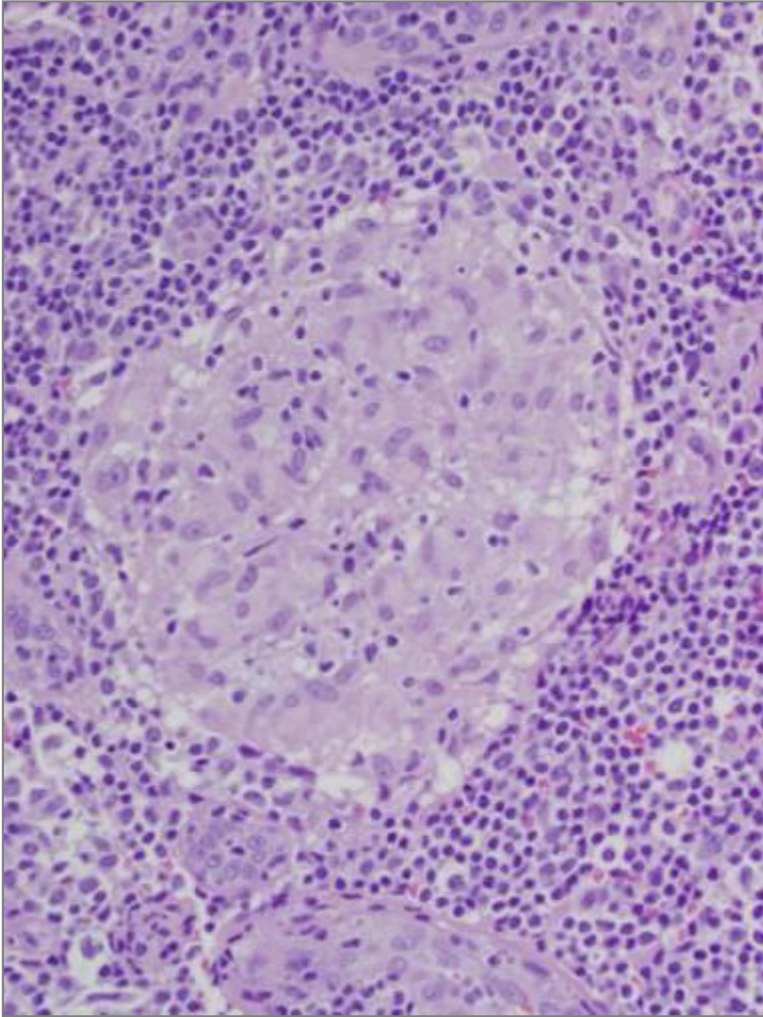
Cicatriz



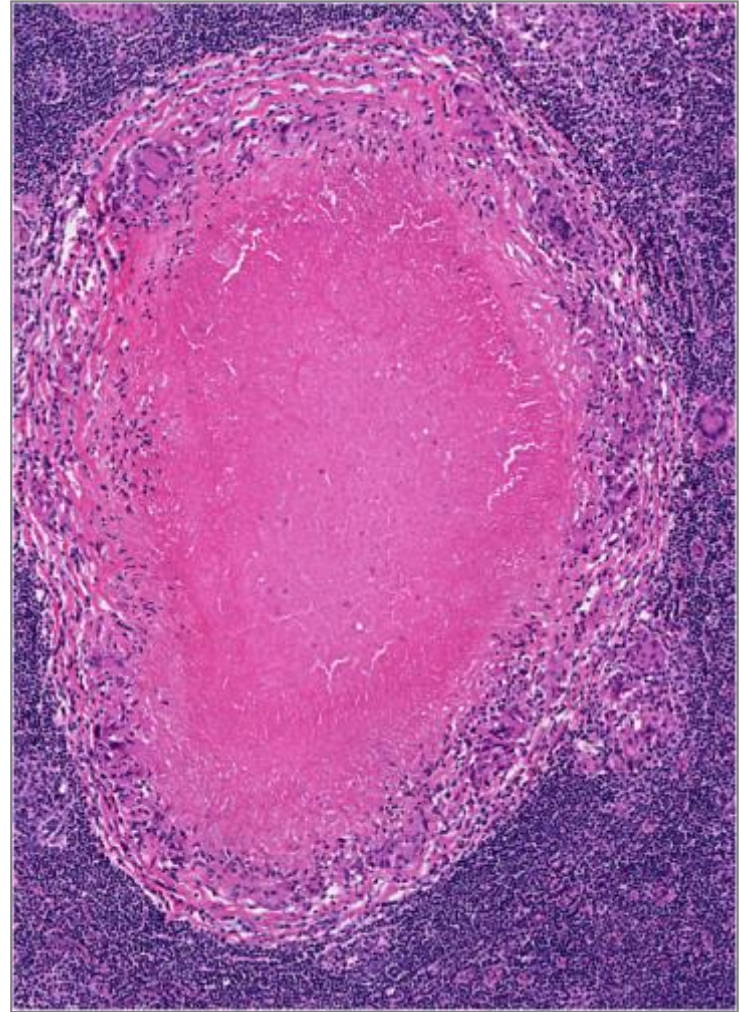
Célula gigante multinucleada: Osteoclasto



Células gigantes multinucleadas en relación con fragmento espina

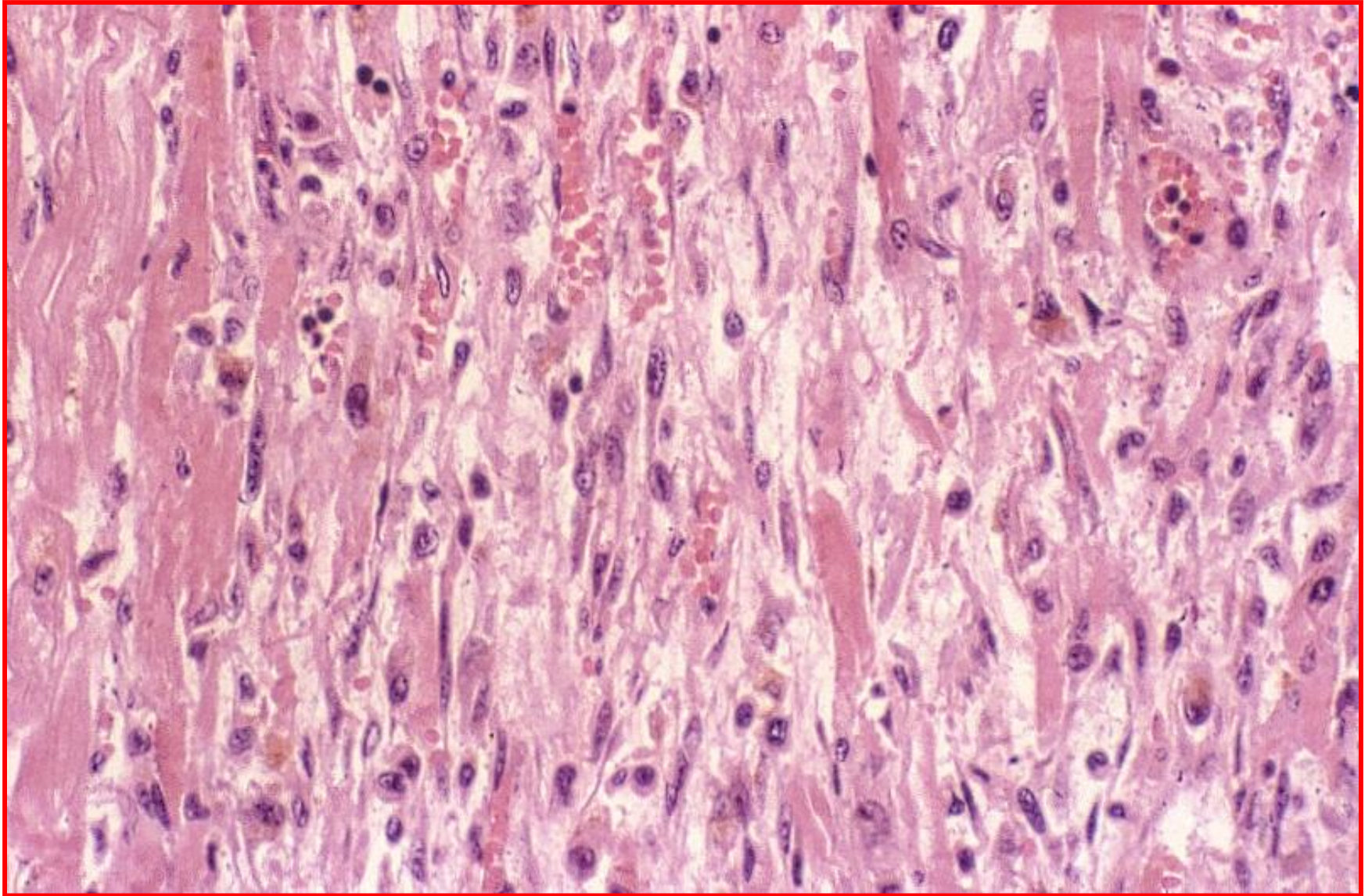


Granuloma sin necrosis

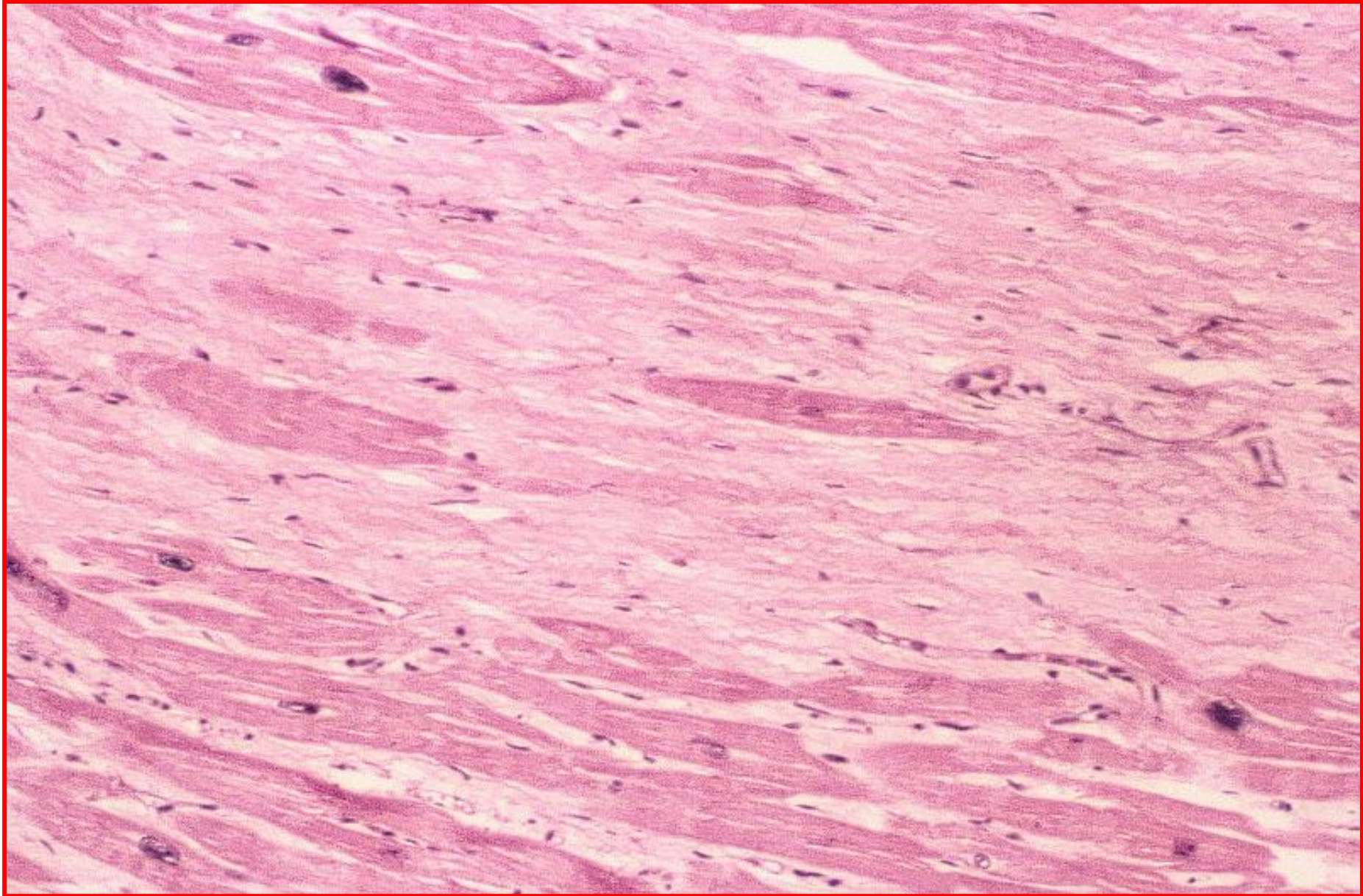


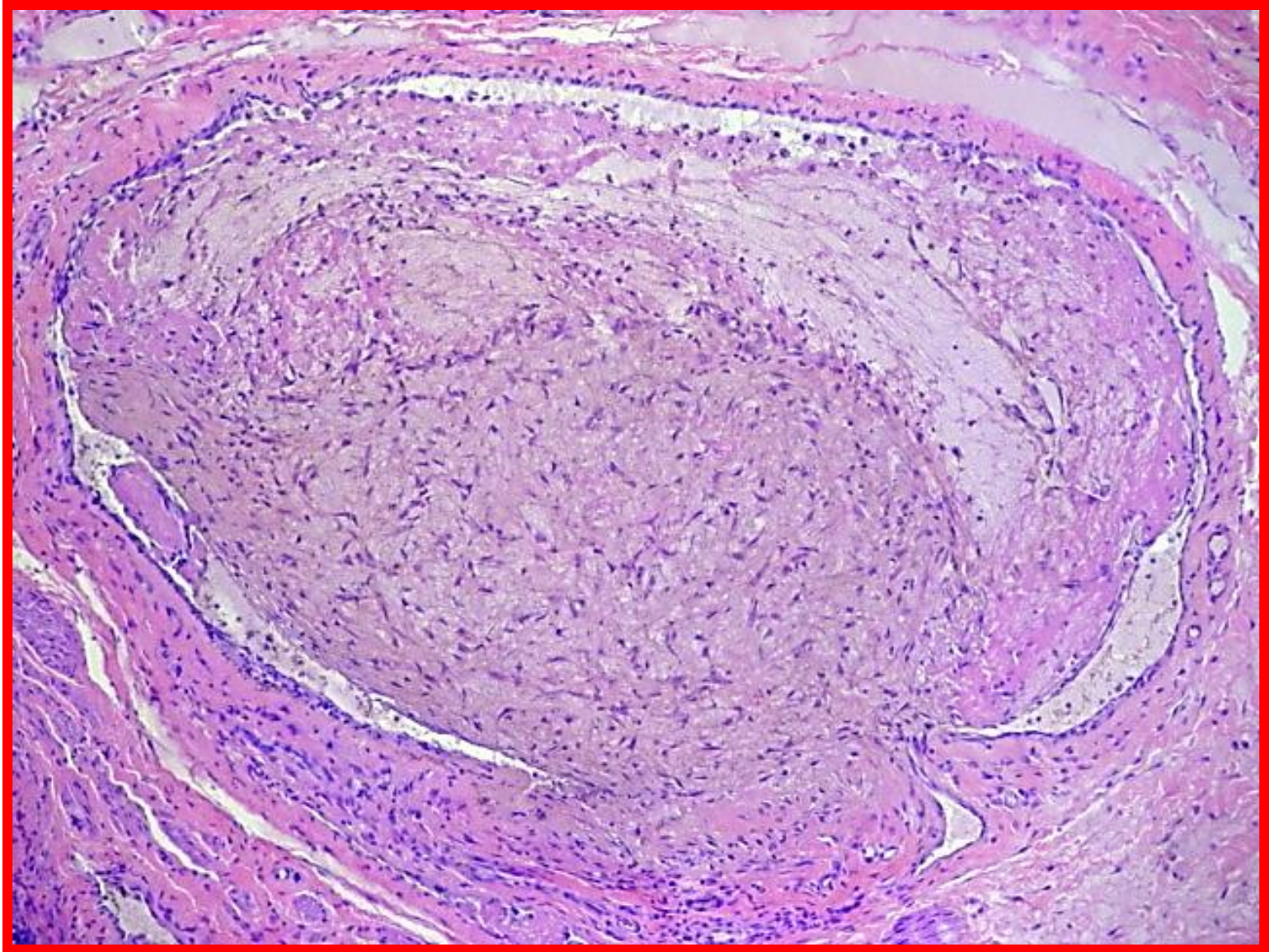
Granuloma con necrosis de tipo caseoso

Tejido de granulaci3n

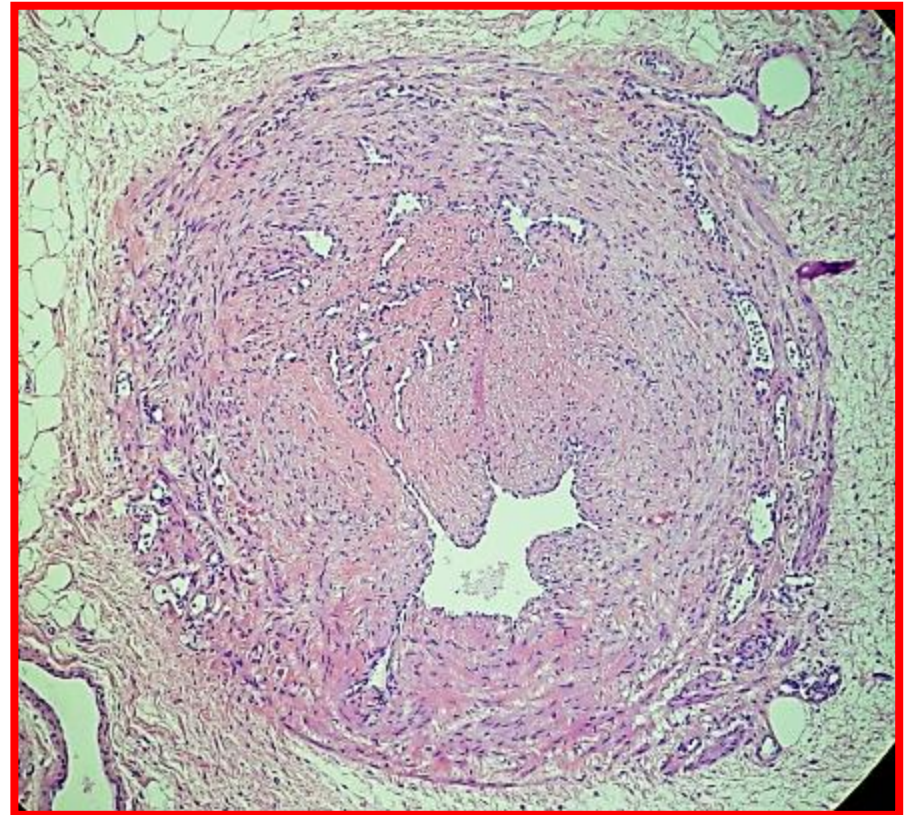
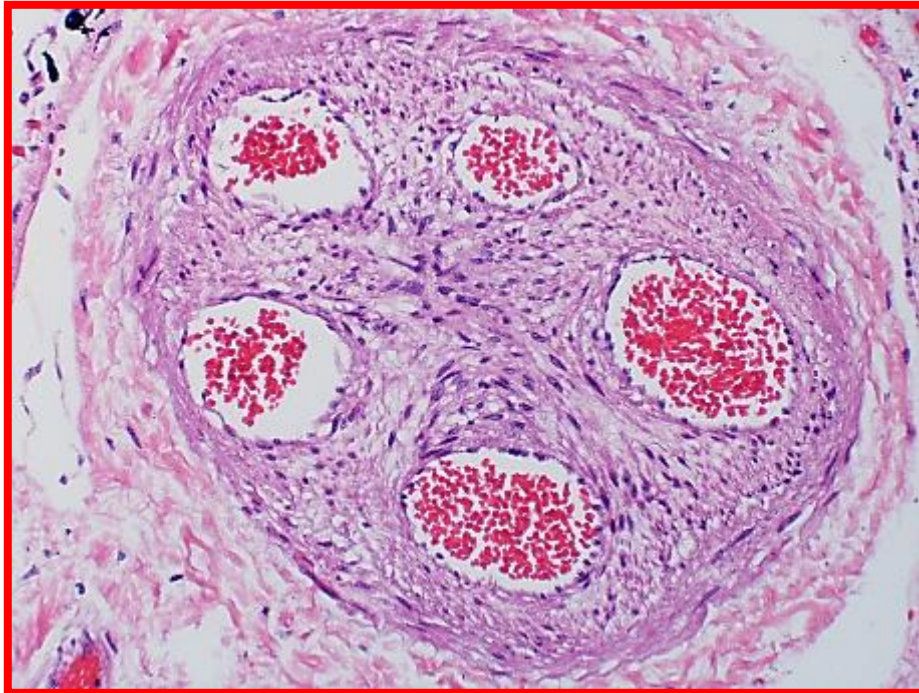


Cicatriz miocárdica

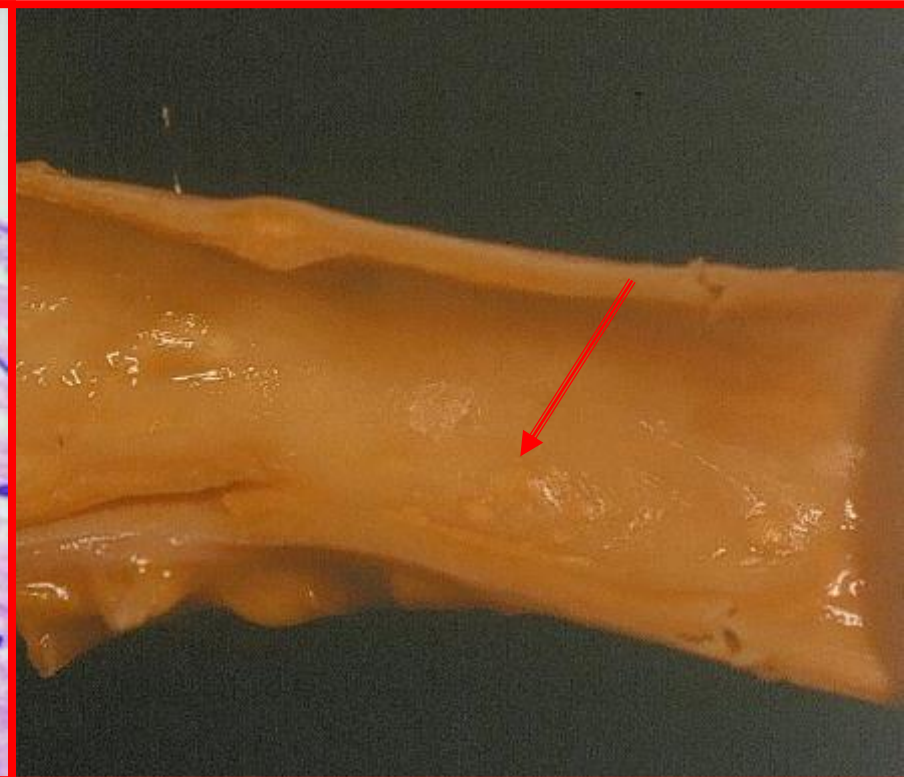
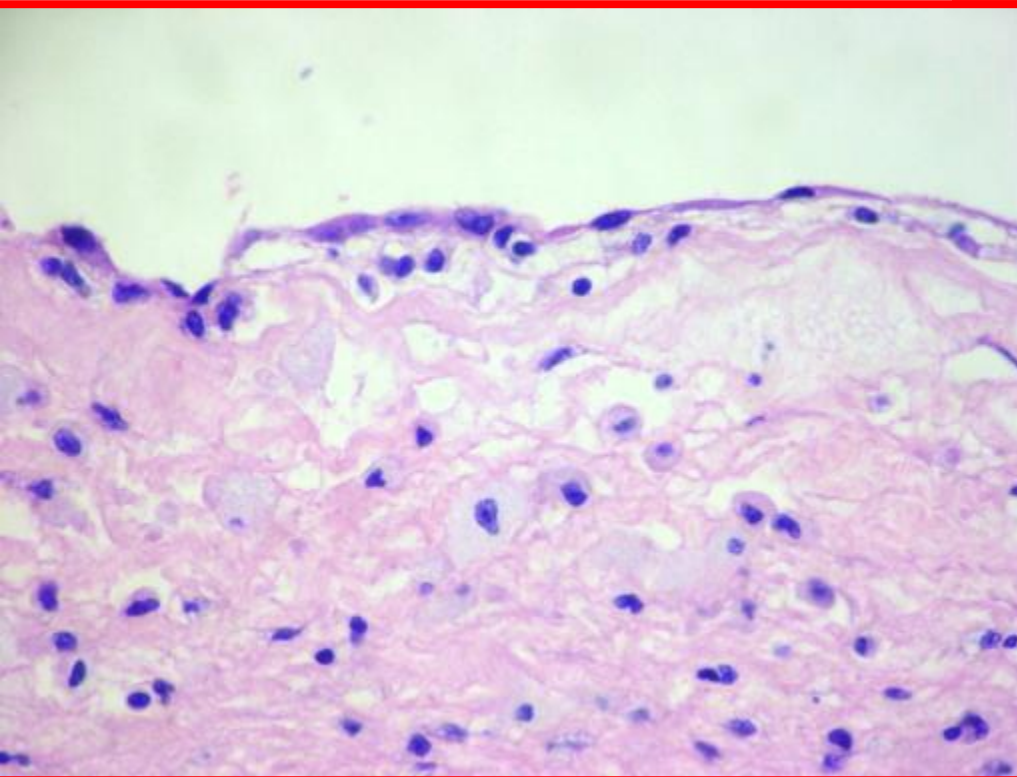




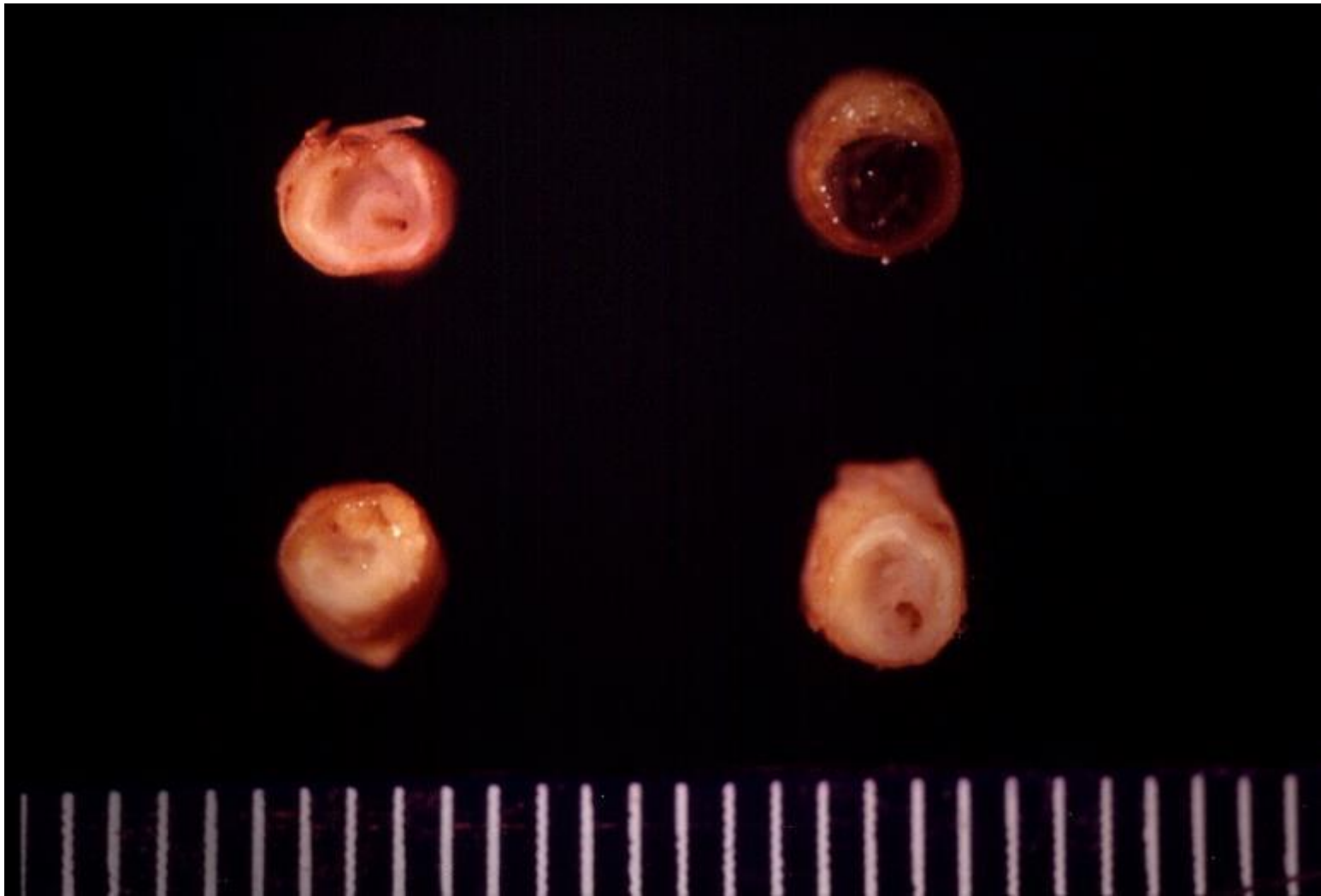
Trombo en fase de organización



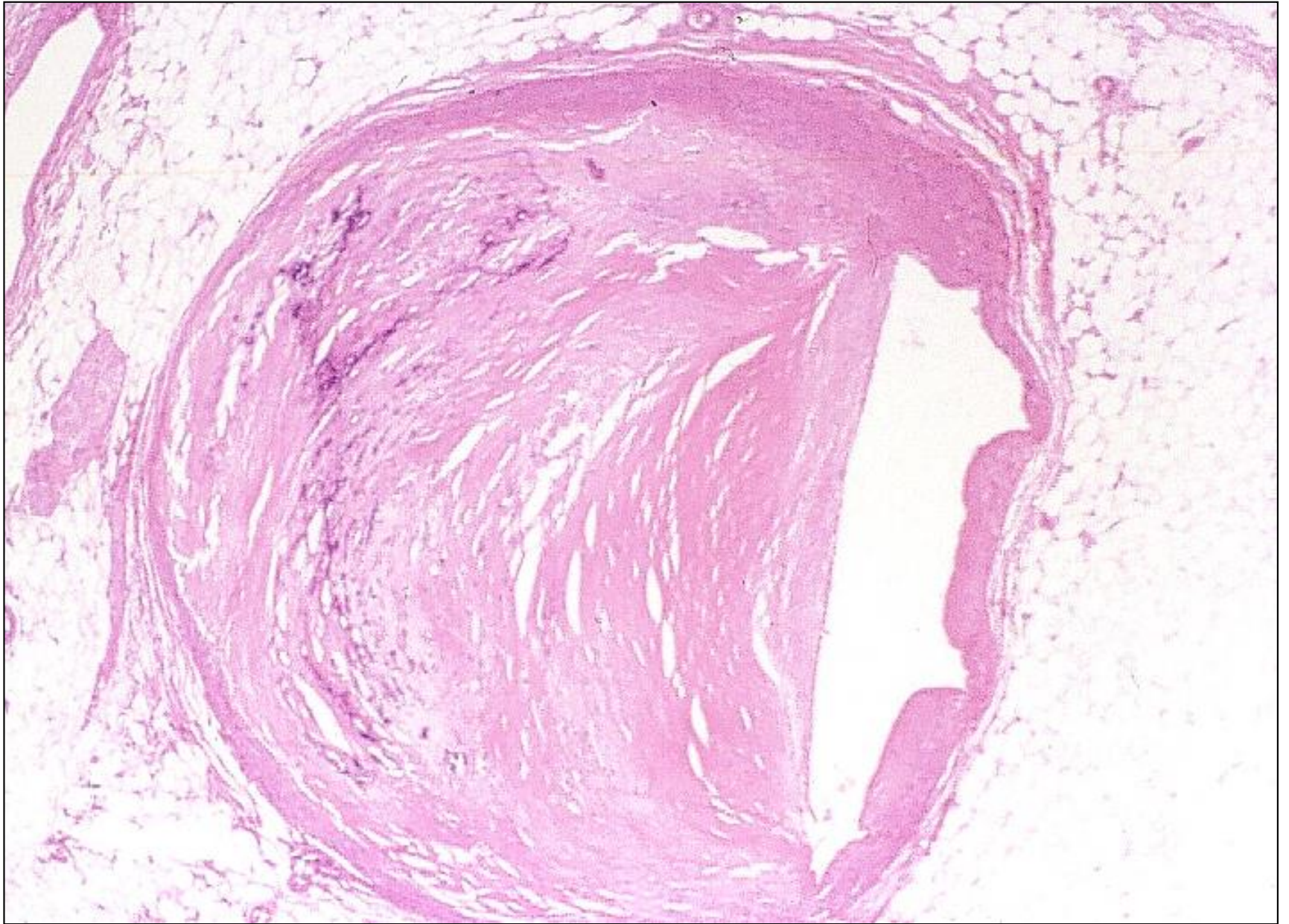
Trombos recanalizados



- Lesión tipo II (estría lipídica): Acumulación macrófagos

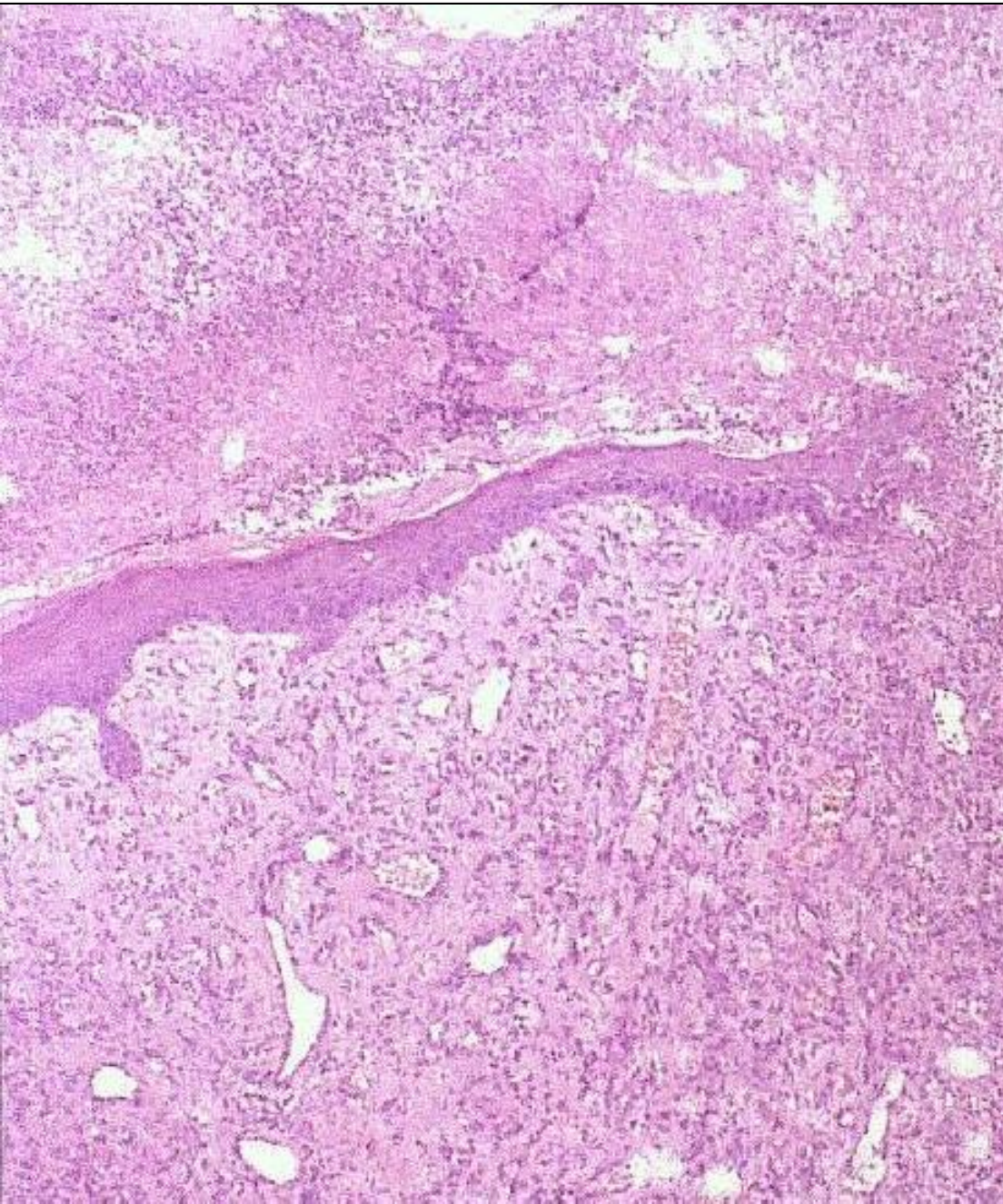


Ateroesclerosis severa y trombosis afectando arterias coronarias



Ateroescclerosis coronaria. Placa de fibroateroma calcificada

Estomatitis aftosa mayor



- Liquen plano reticular
 - Estrías de Wickham

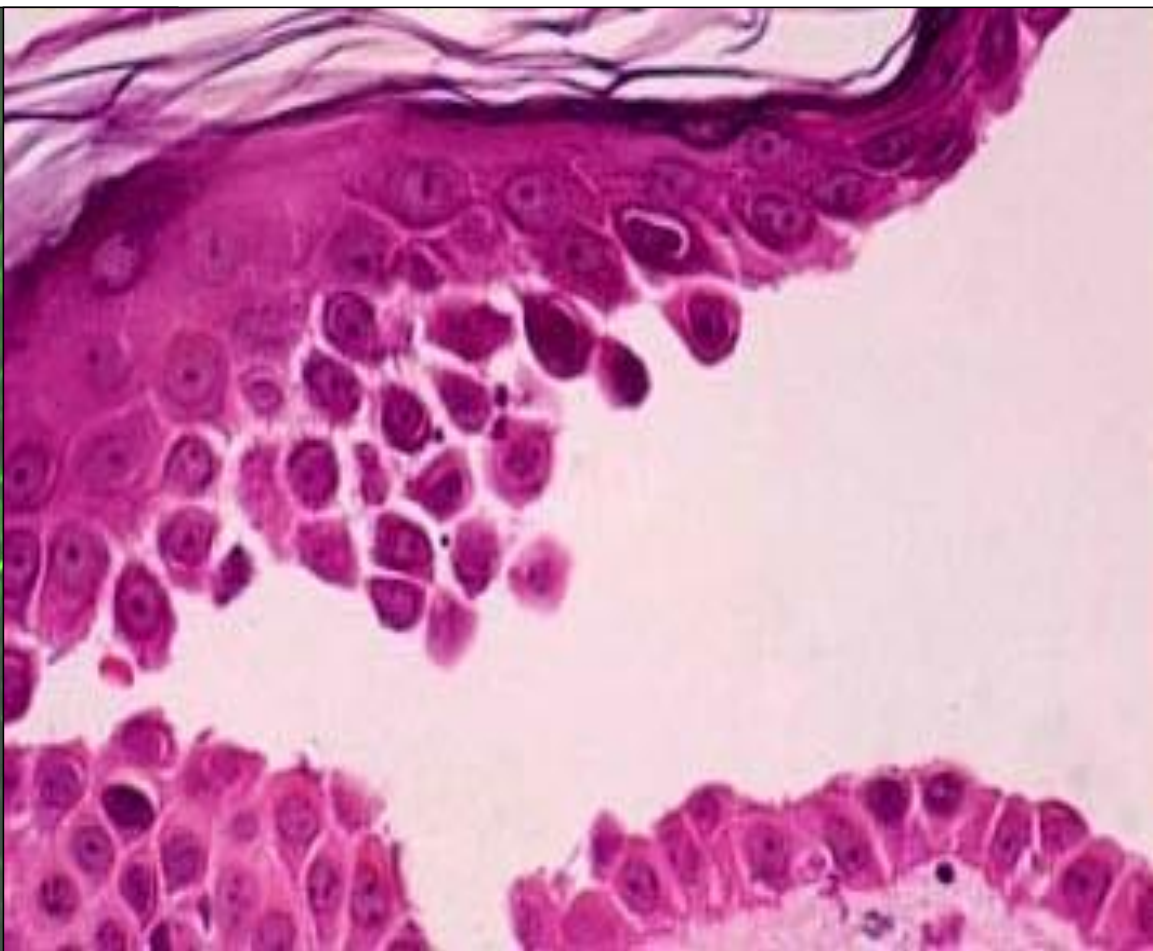
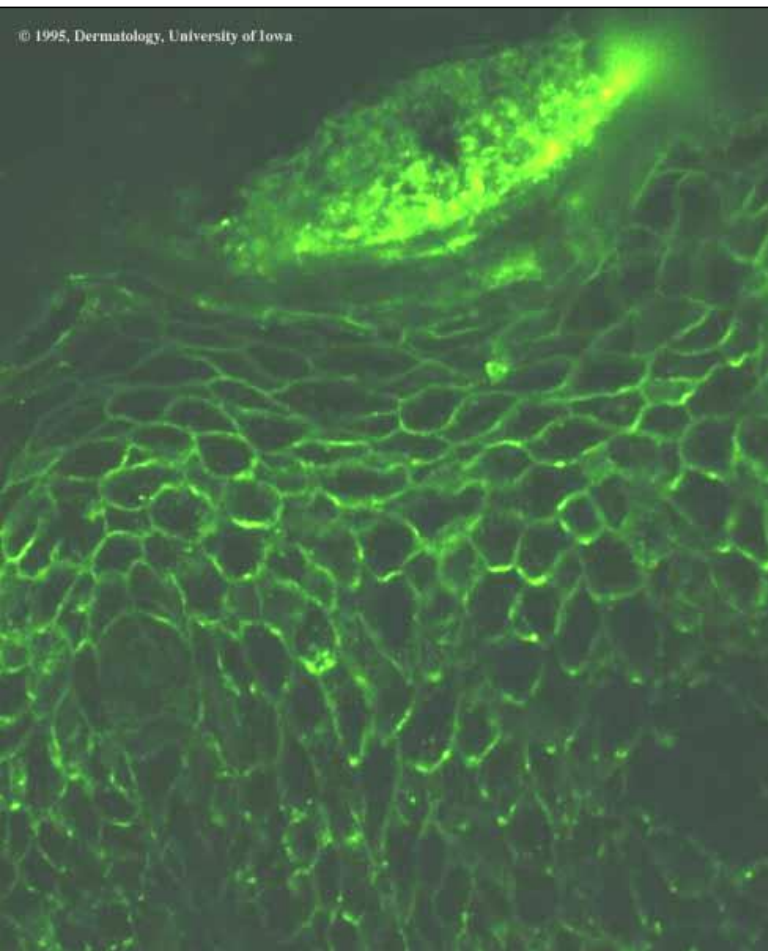
- Liquen plano erosivo

- Liquen plano en placas

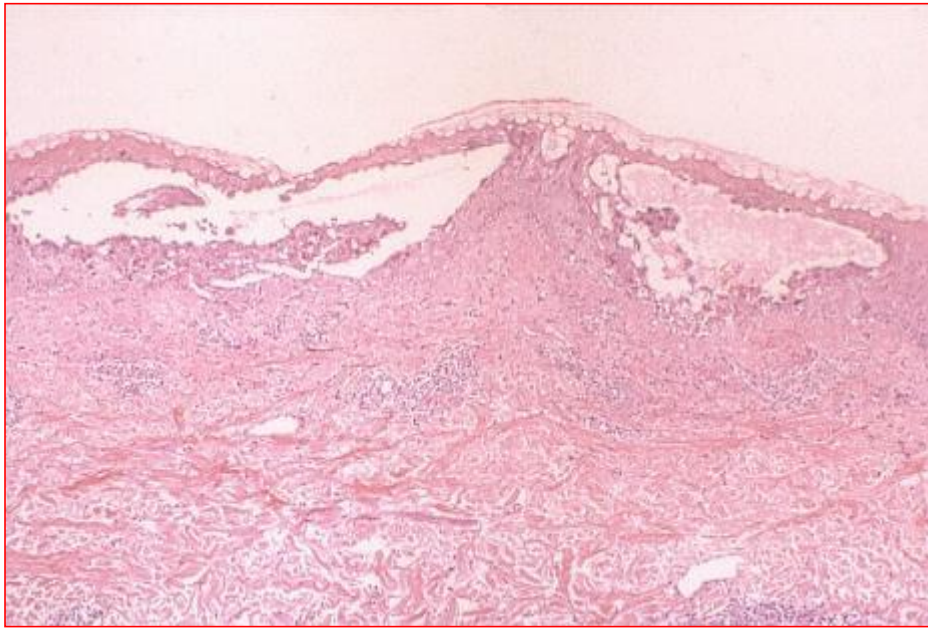




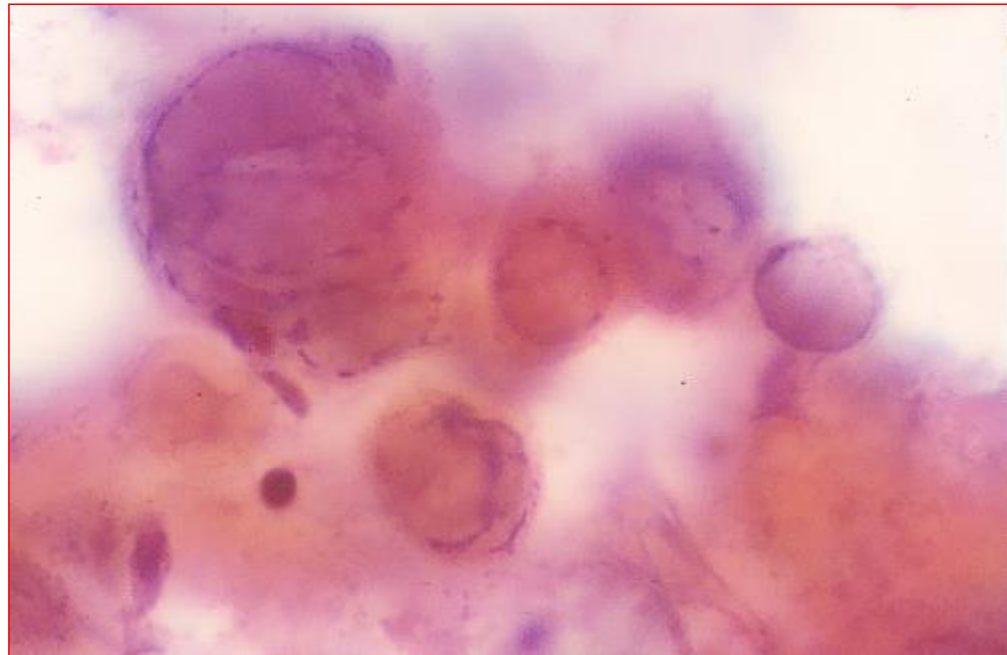
Liquen plano



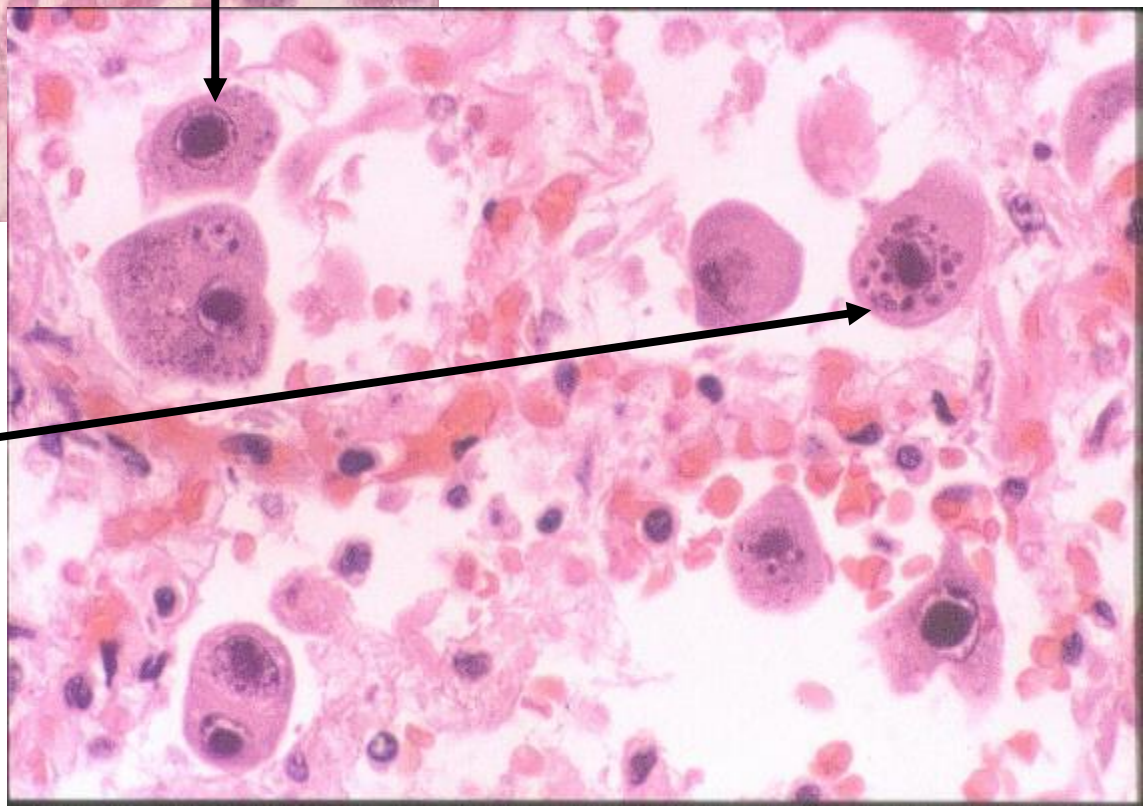
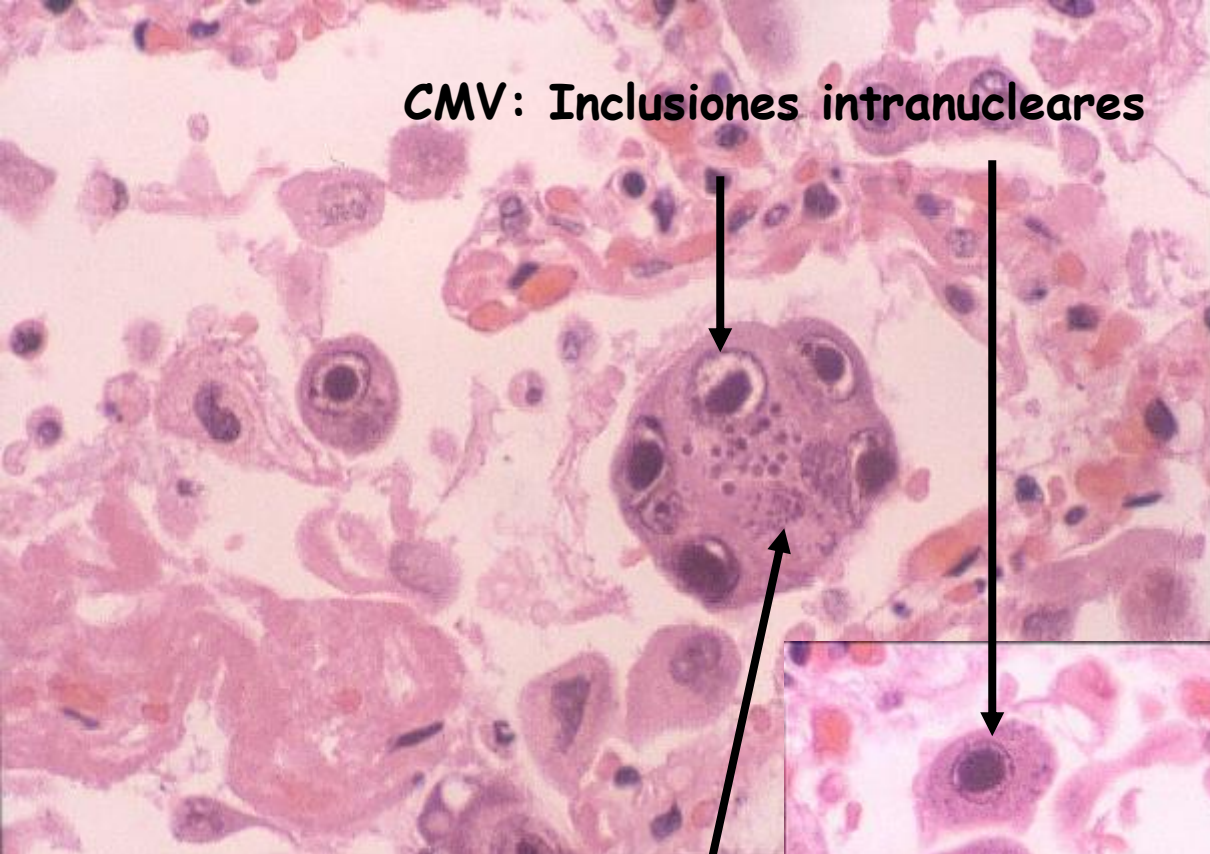
Pénfigo vulgar



Infección por herpes



CMV: Inclusiones intranucleares

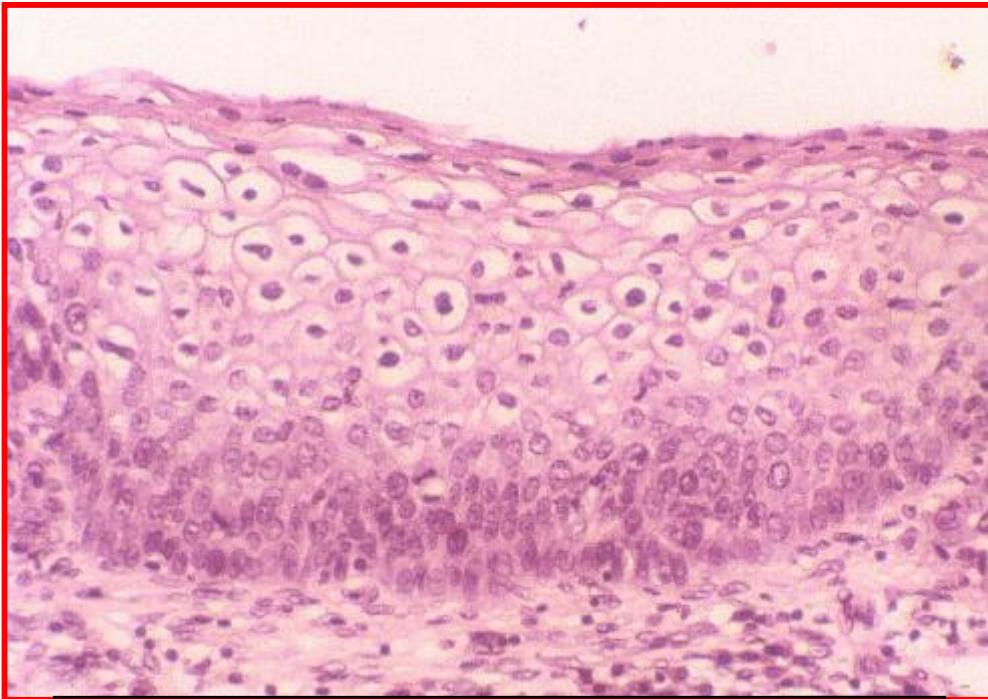


CMV: Inclusiones citoplasmáticas

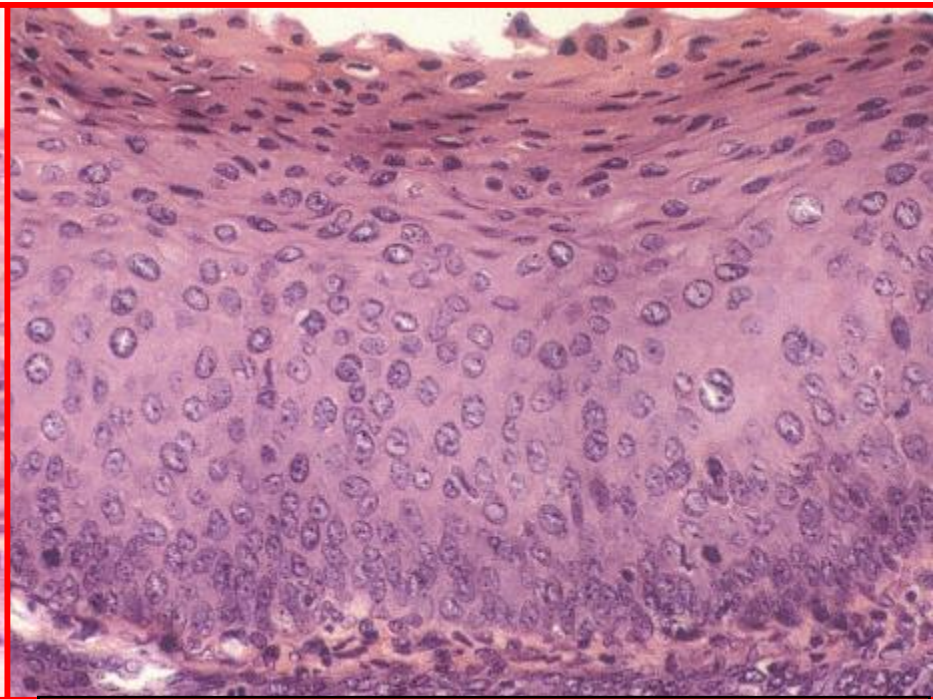
Condiloma acuminado. HPV



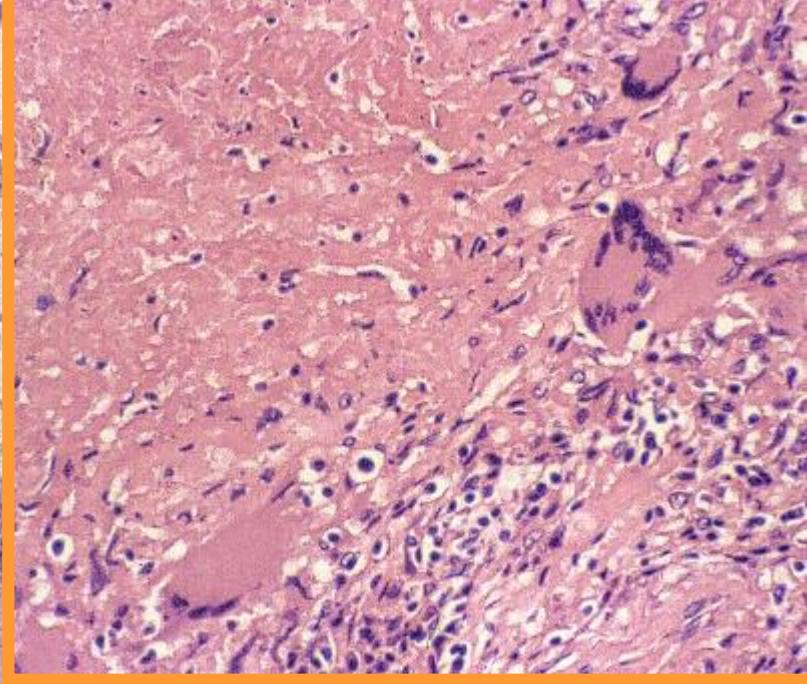
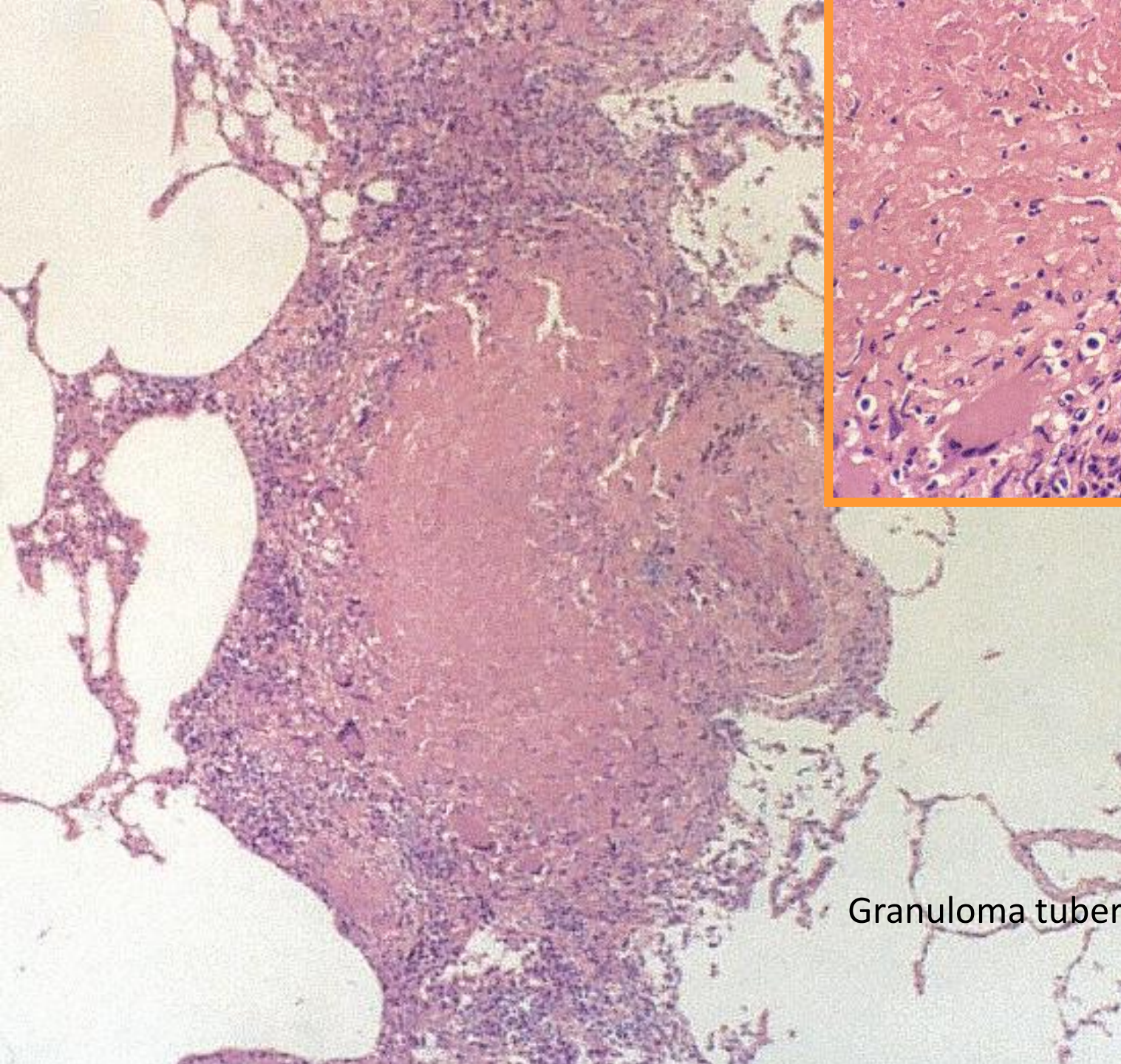
Koilocytosis



Neoplasia intraepitelial de bajo grado:
CIN 1

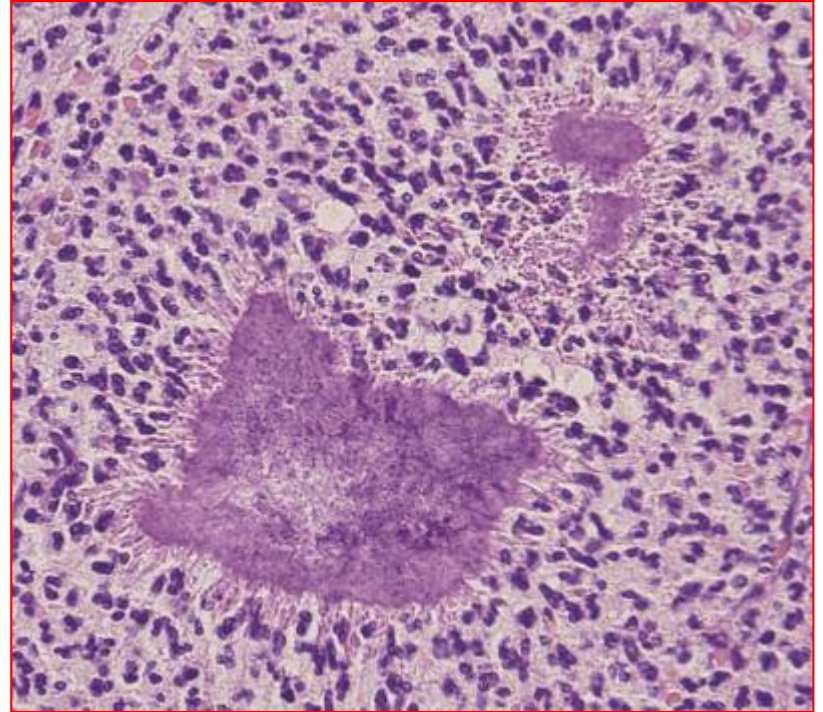


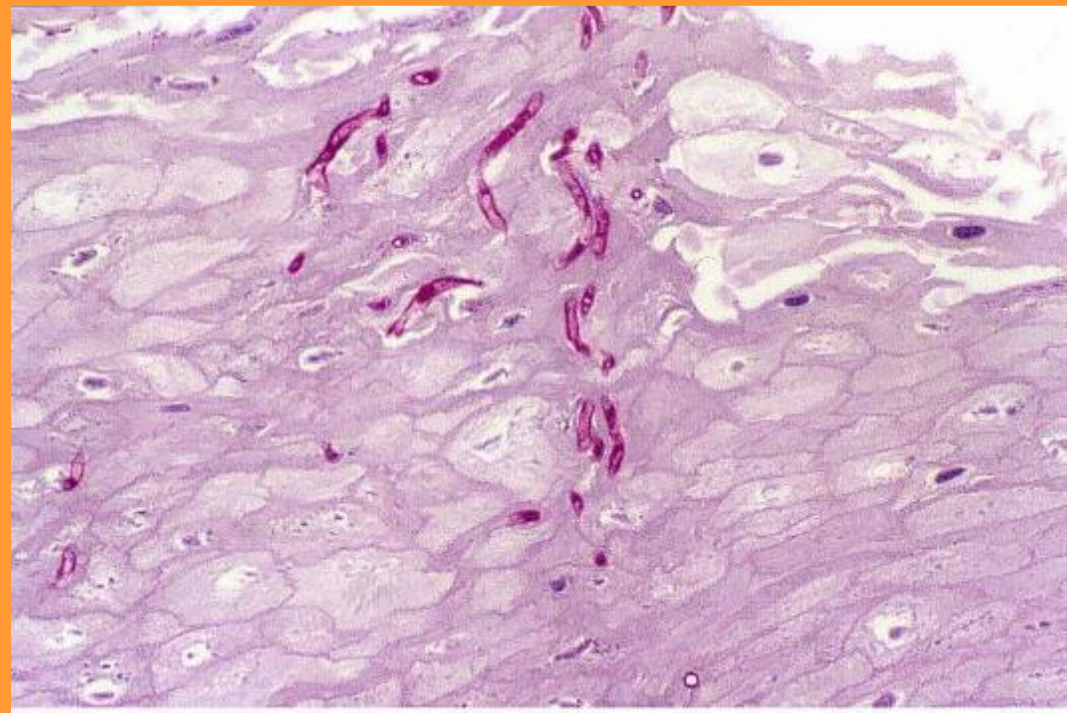
Neoplasia intraepitelial de alto grado:
CIN 3



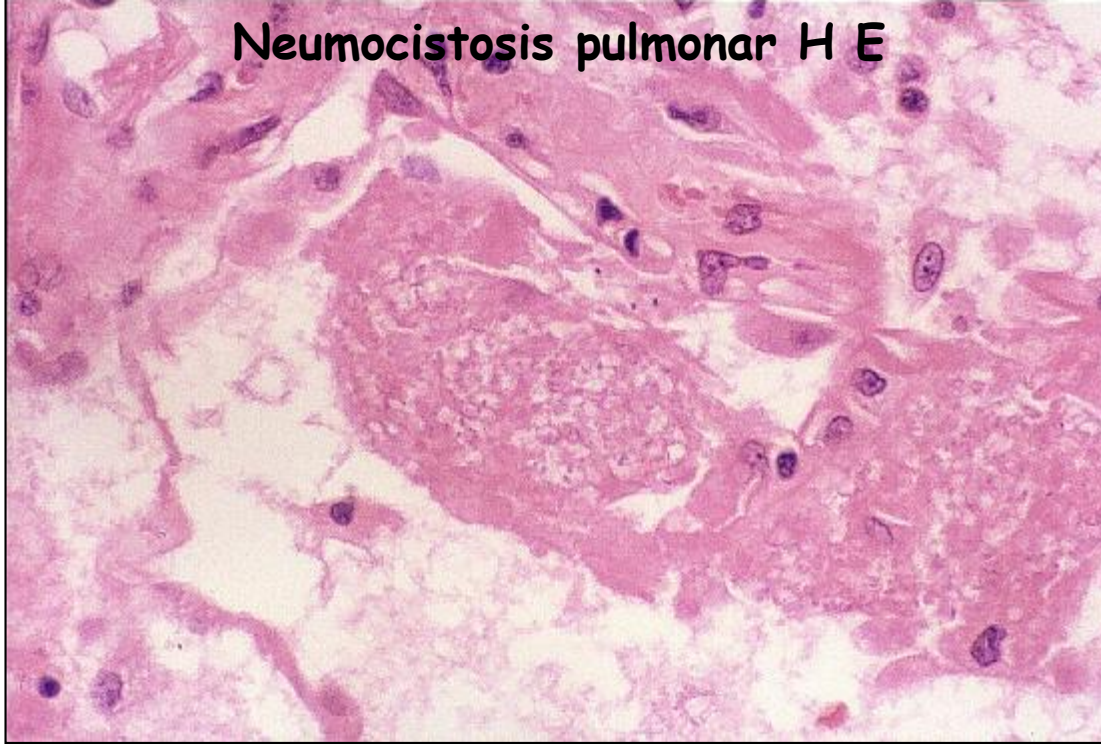
Granuloma tuberculoso en pulmón

Fístulas en actinomicosis oral

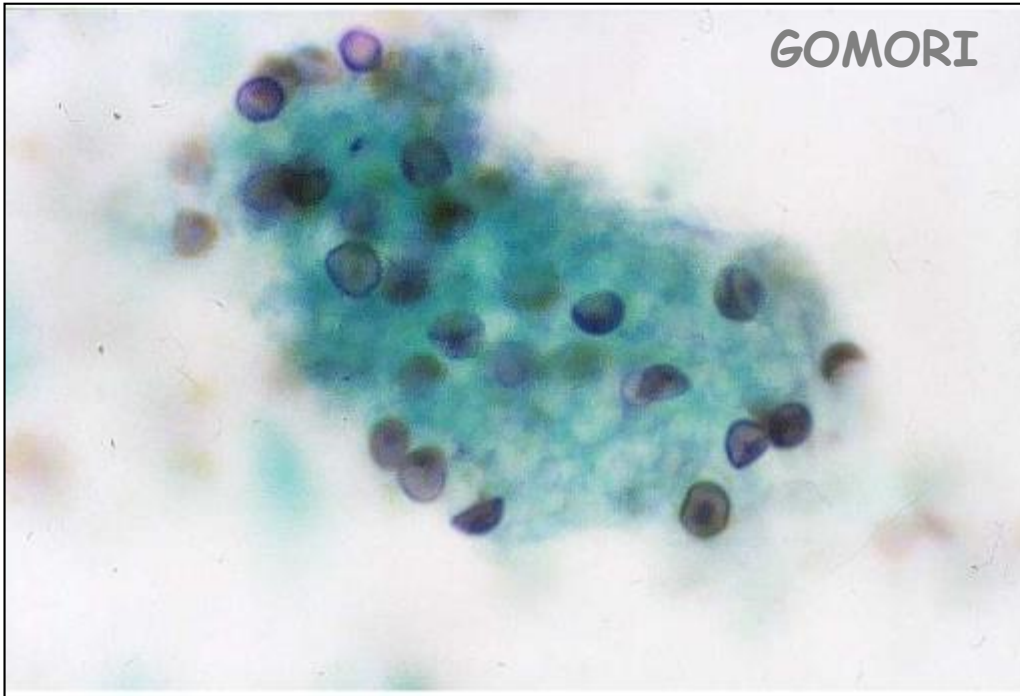


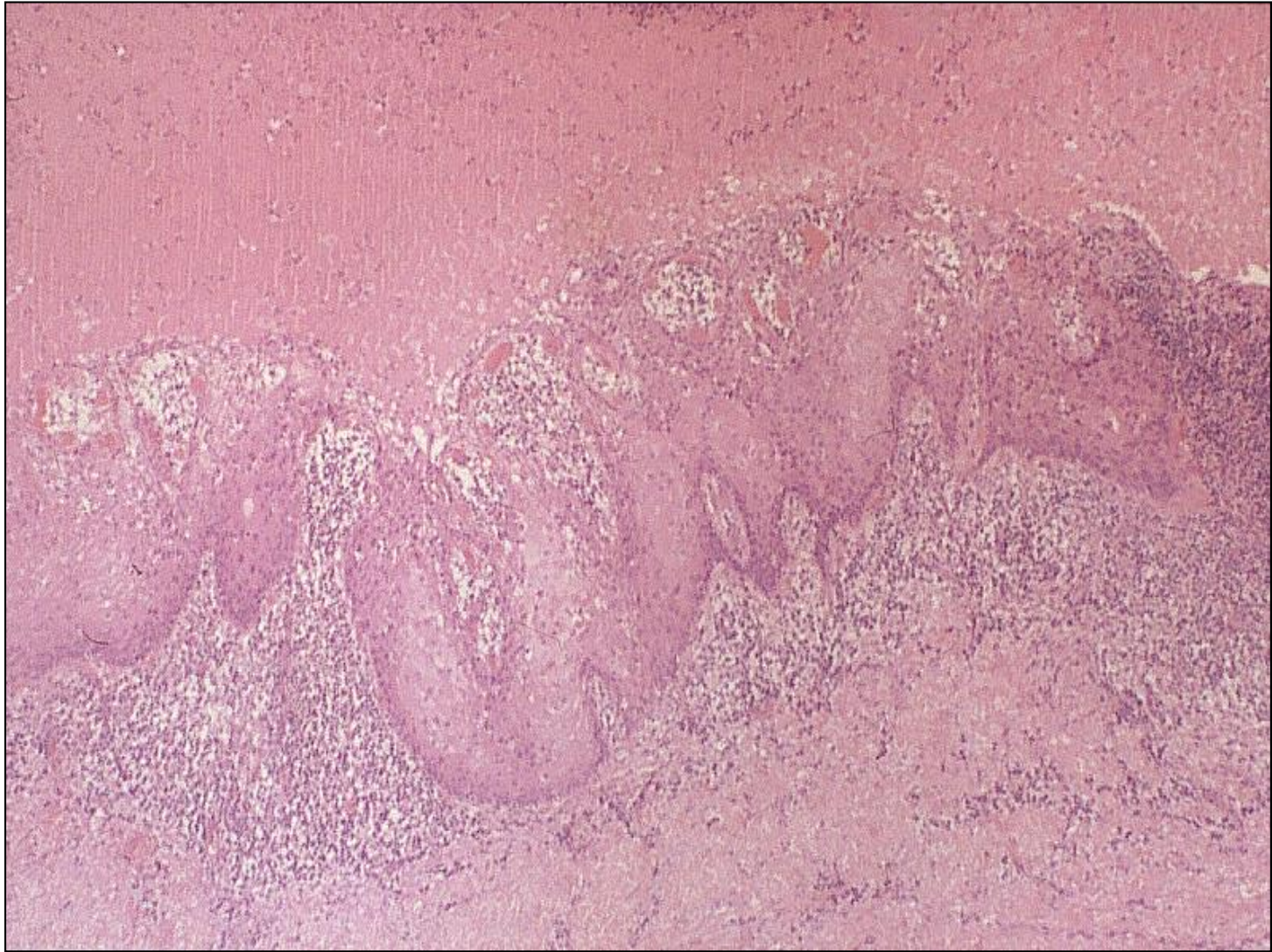


Neumocistosis pulmonar H E



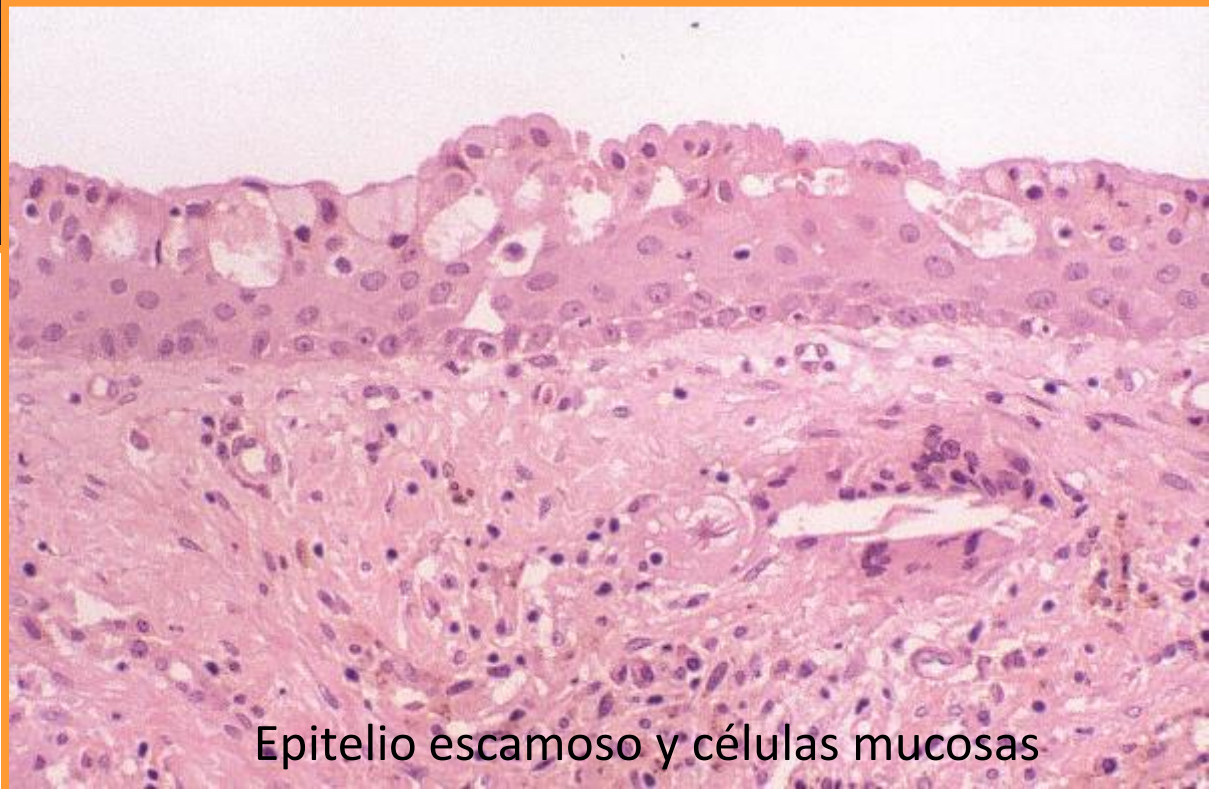
GOMORI





Quiste radicular

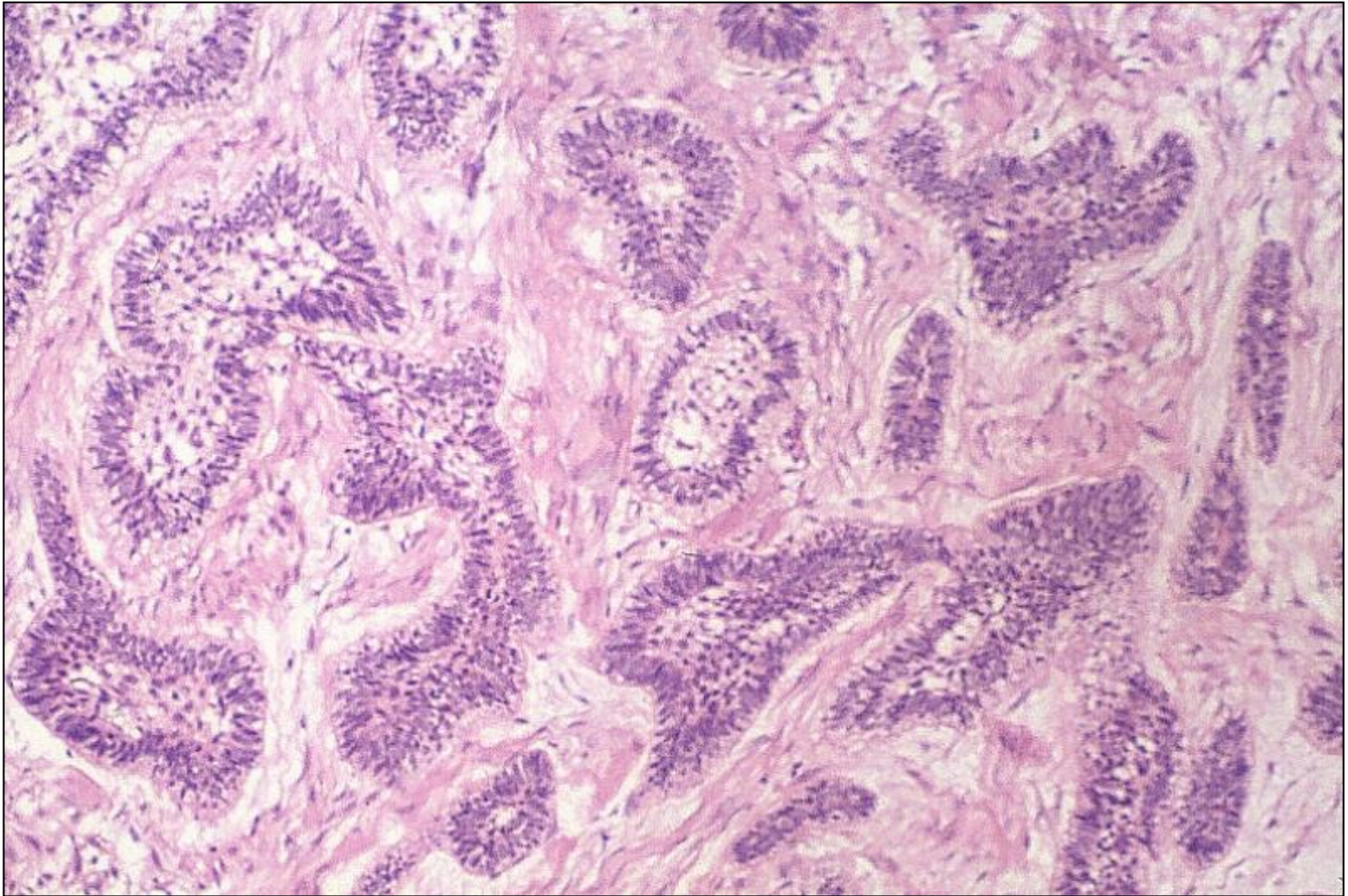
Células mucosas y ciliadas



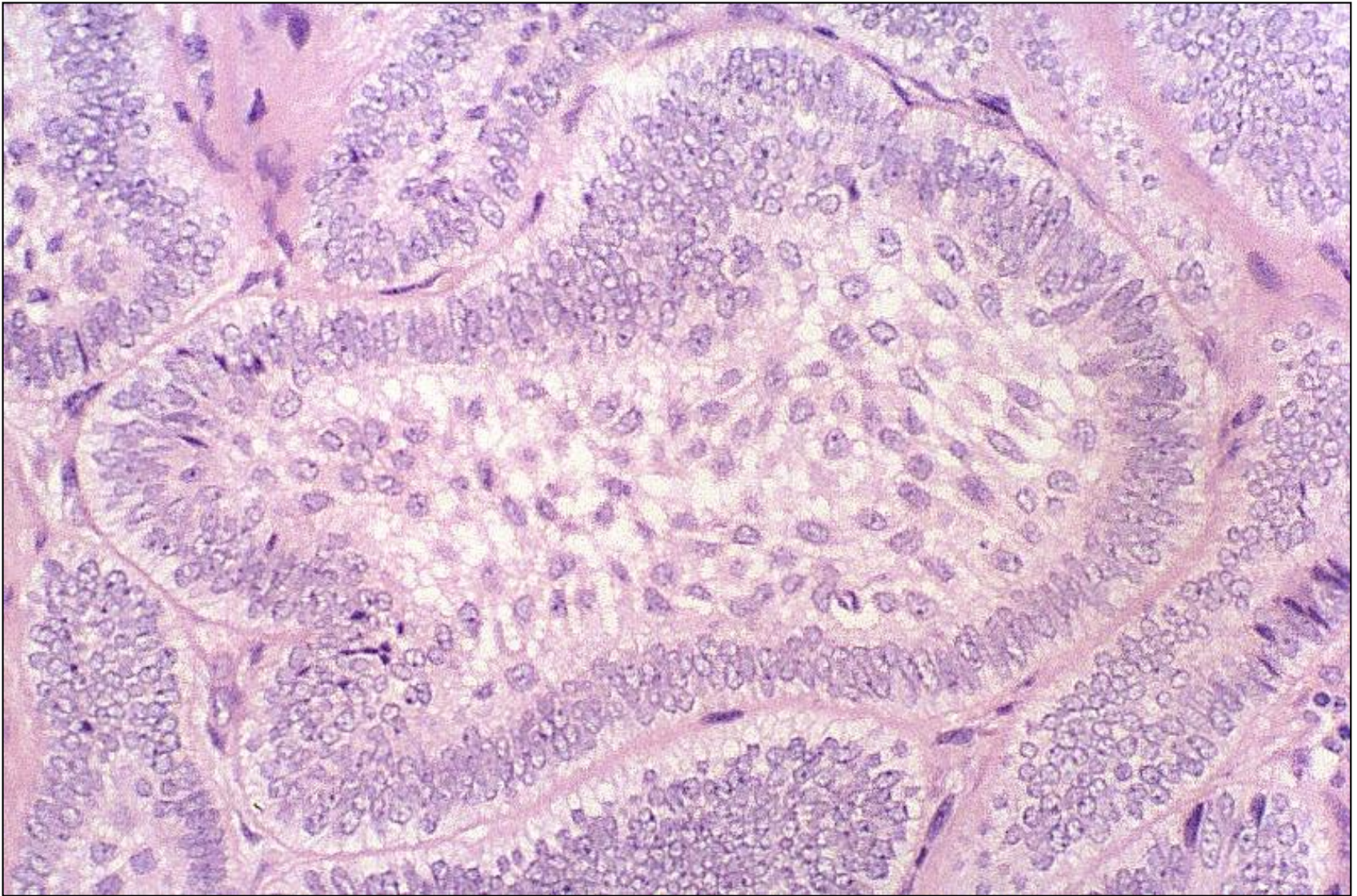
Quiste dentígero o folicular



Epitelio escamoso y células mucosas



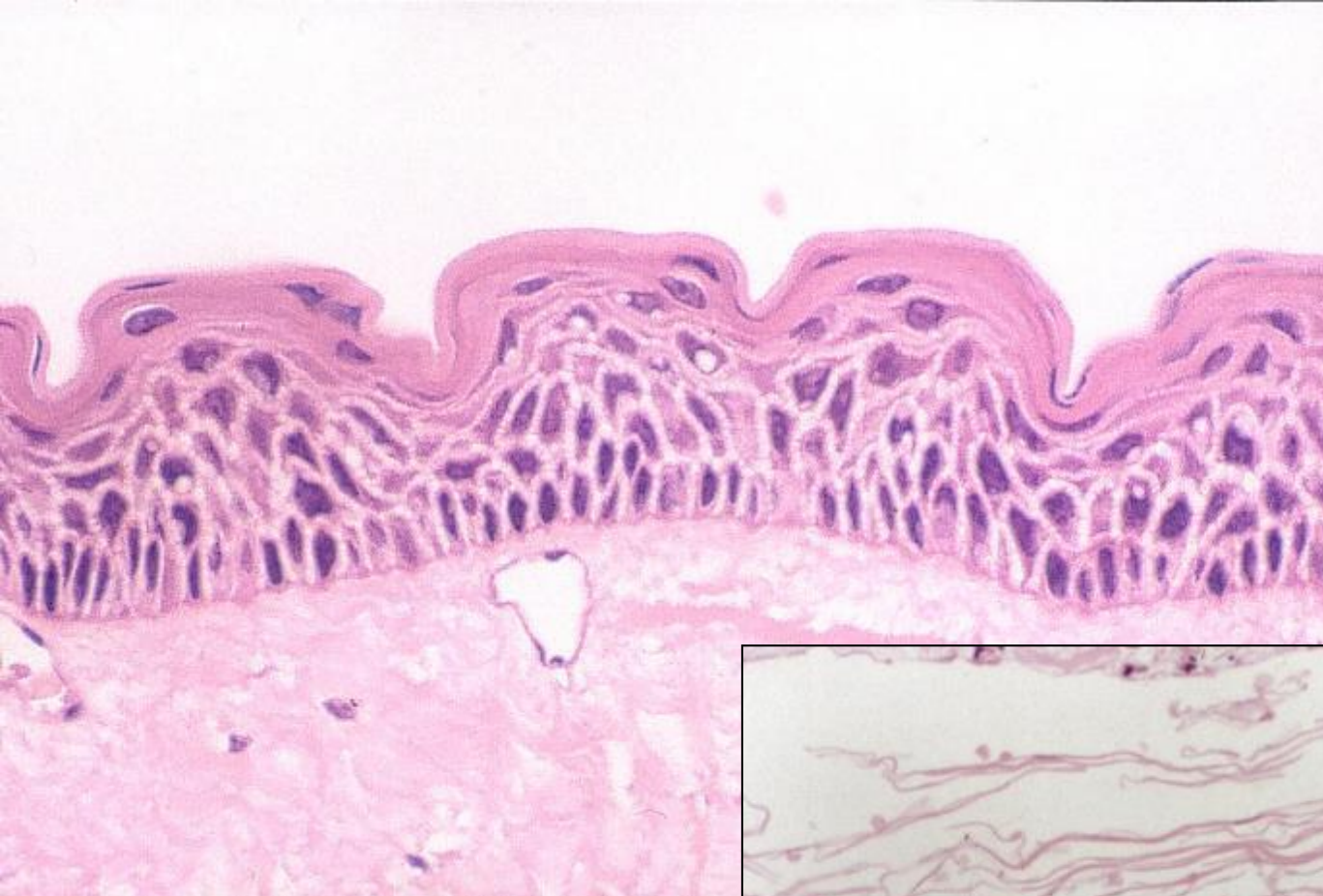
Ameloblastoma patrón folicular



Ameloblastoma: Células basales y suprabasales

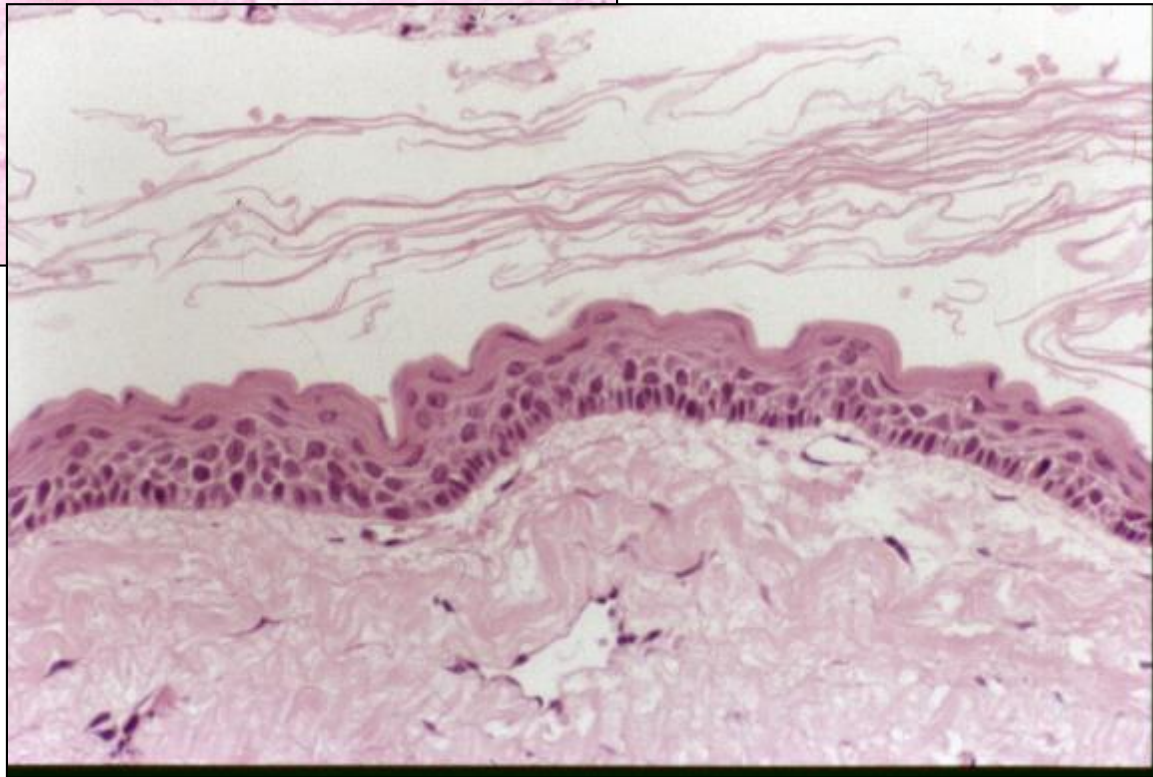


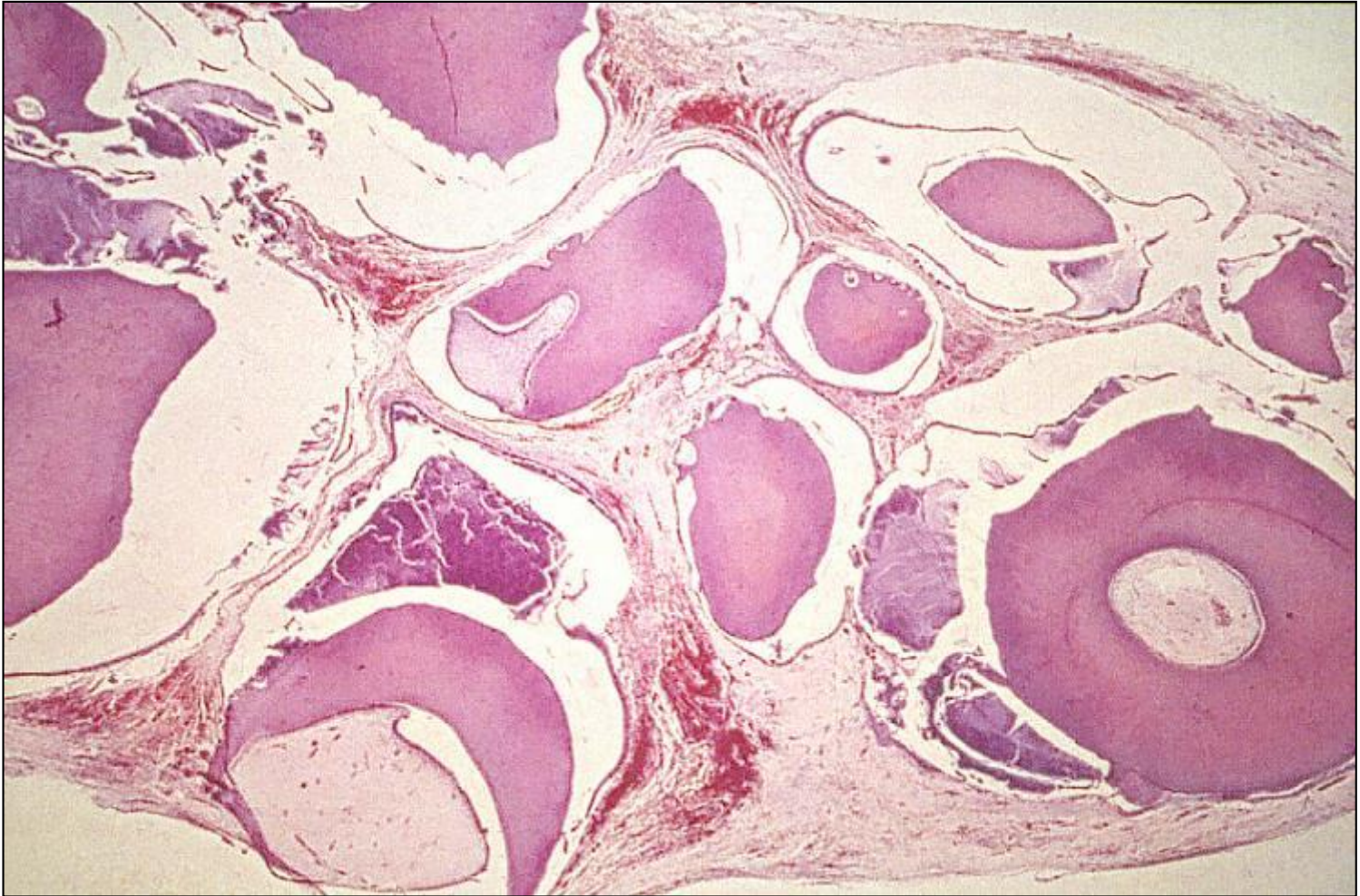
Ameloblastoma uniuquístico mural



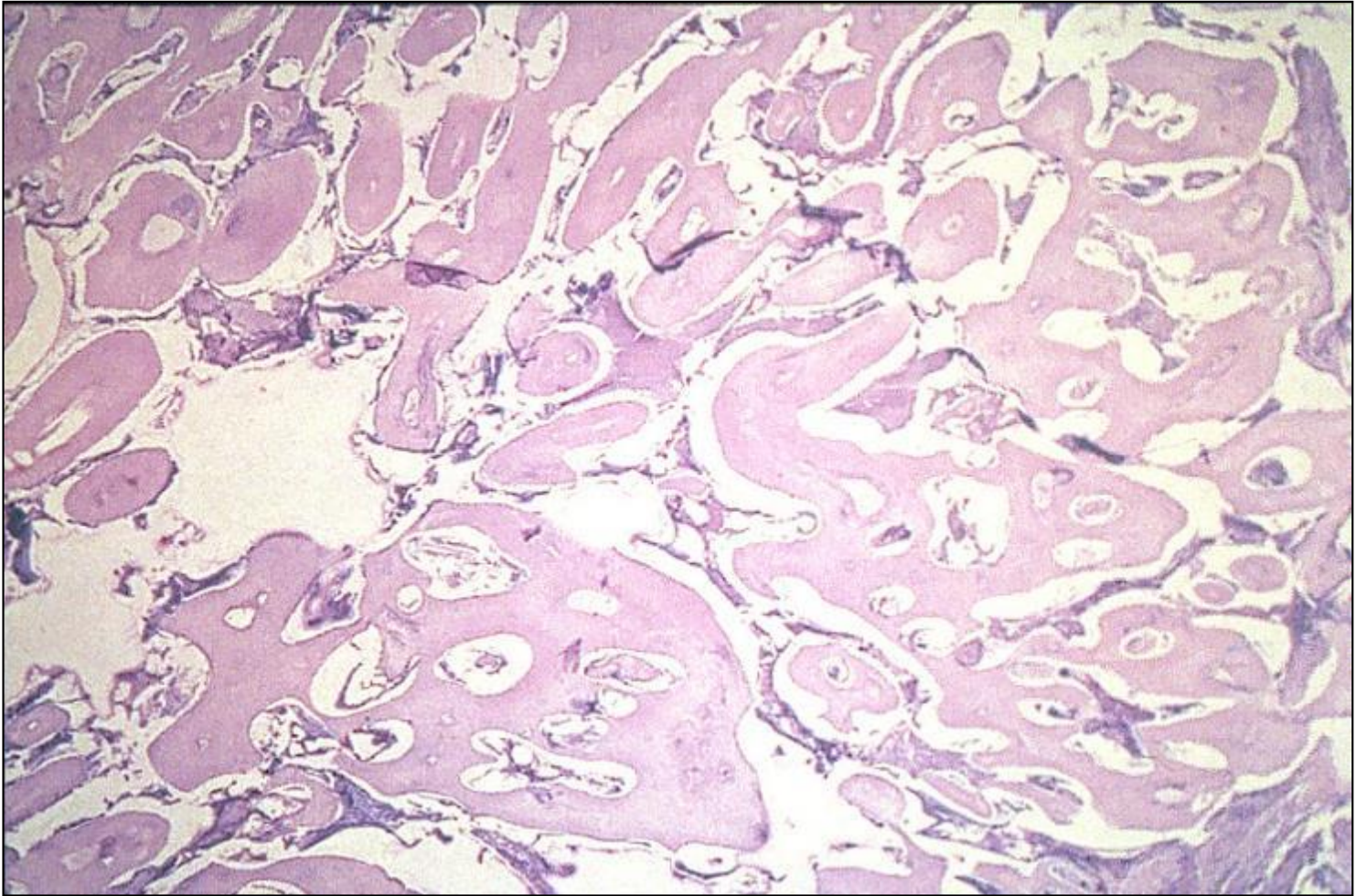
Paraqueratina

Tumor odontogénico
queratoquístico
(Queratoquiste)





Odontoma compuesto



Odontoma complejo



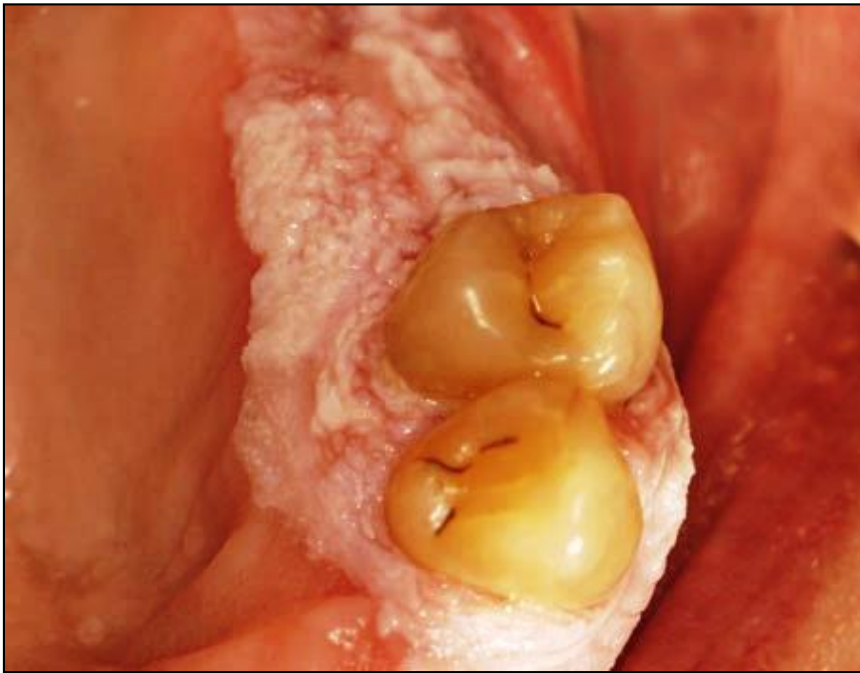
Papiloma de células escamosas



Leucoplasia



Hiperplasia escamosa con hiperqueratosis

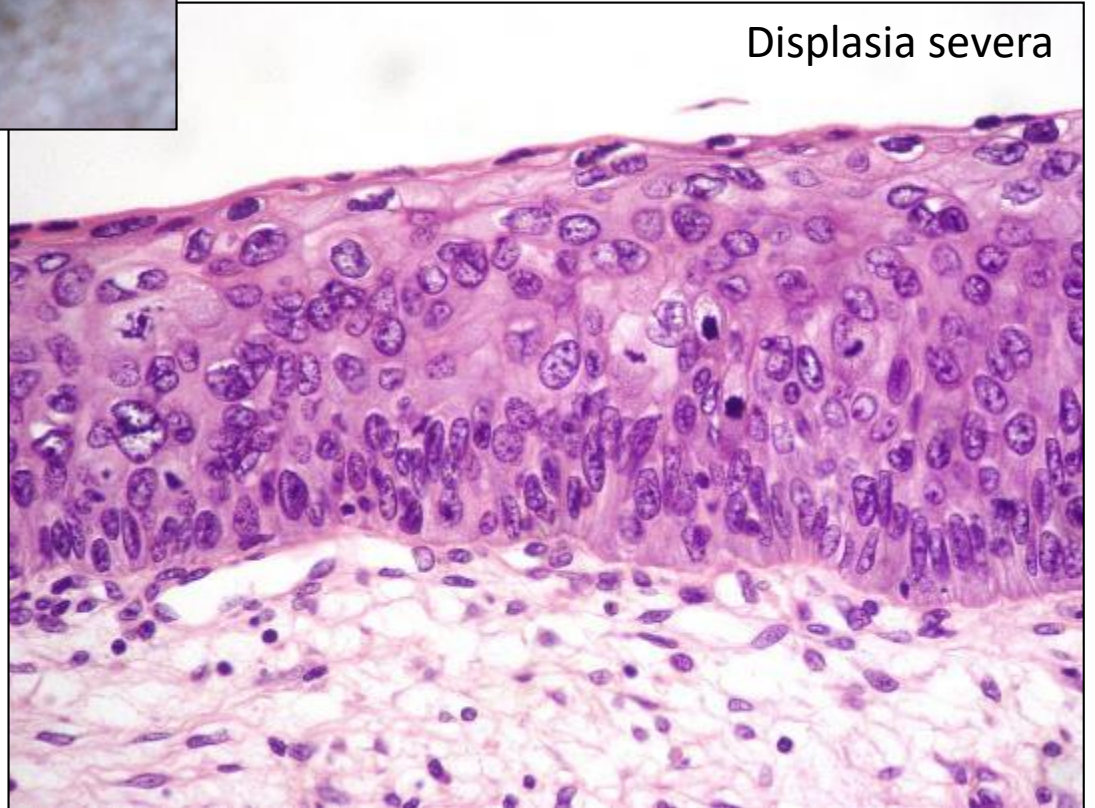


Hiperplasia escamosa
verrucosa





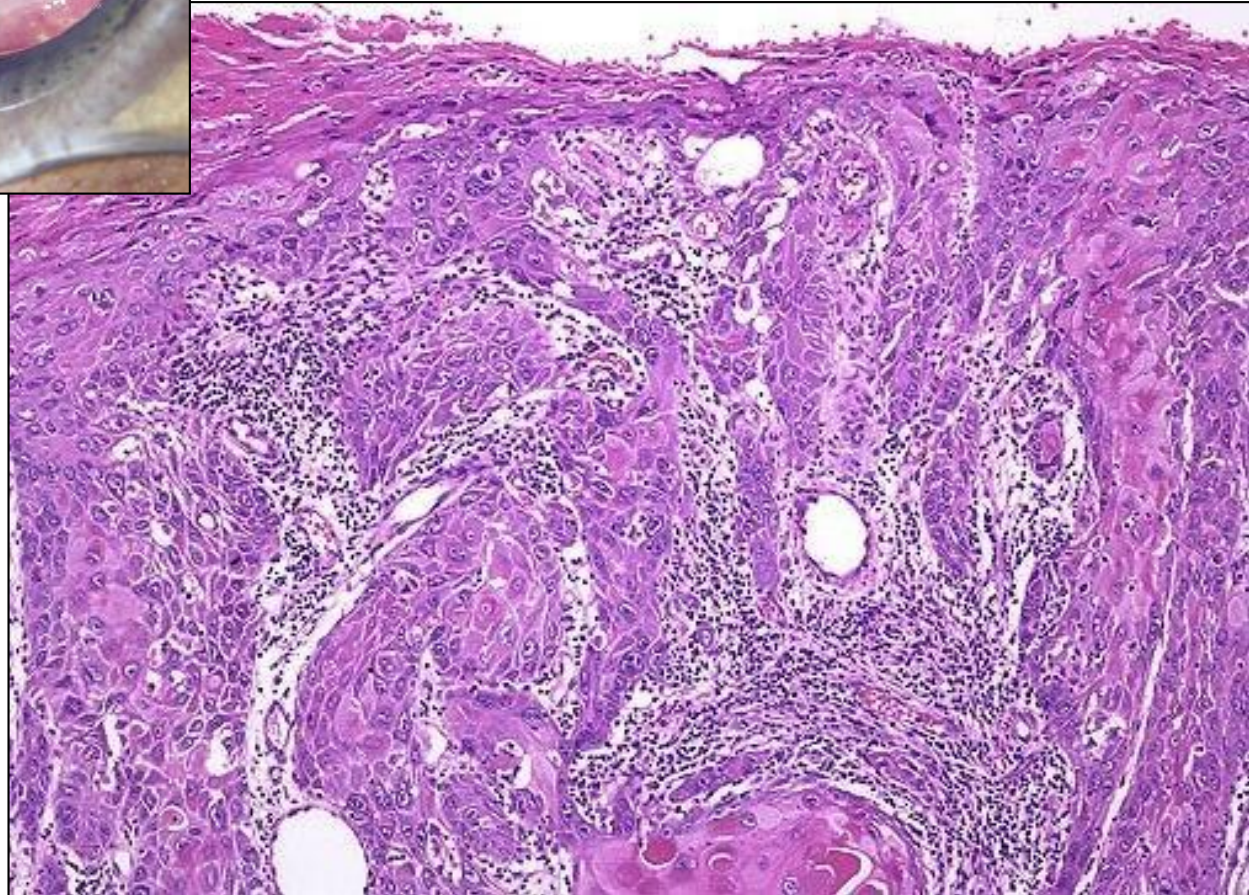
Eritroplasia



Displasia severa

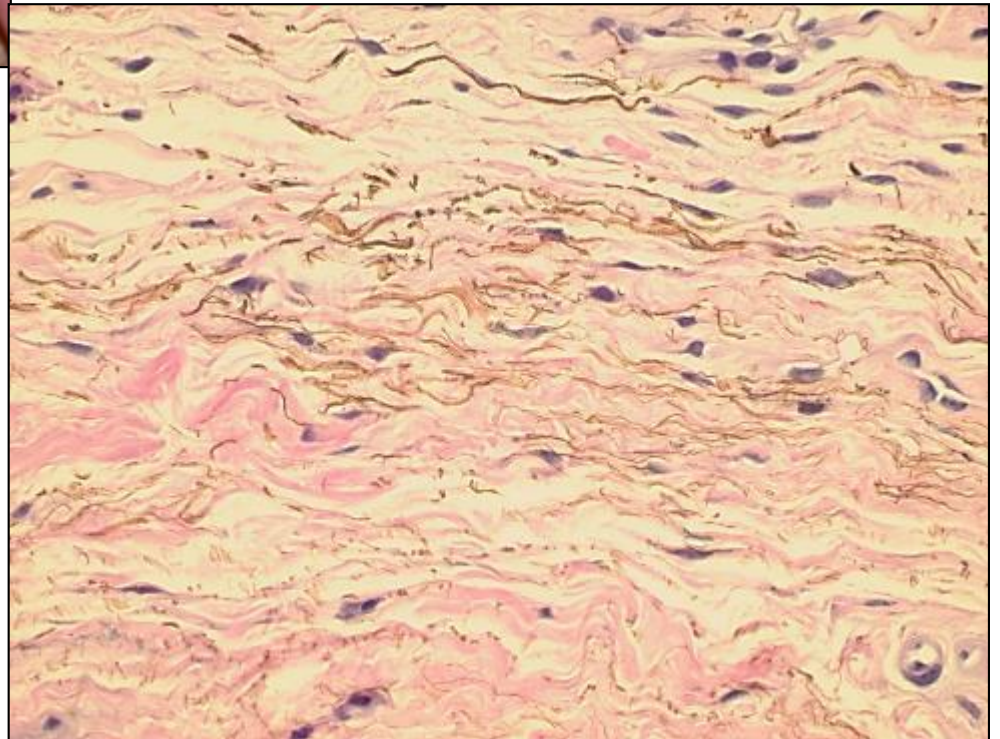


Carcinoma escamoso



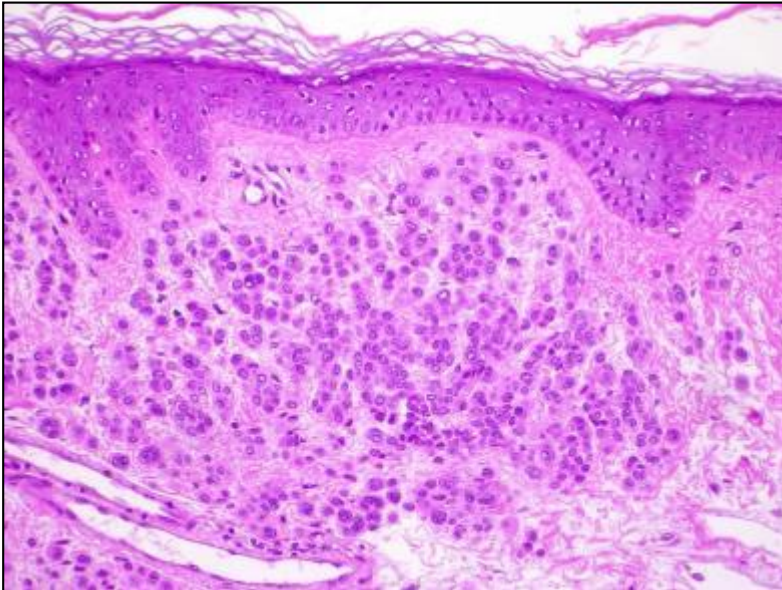


Tatuaje por amalgama

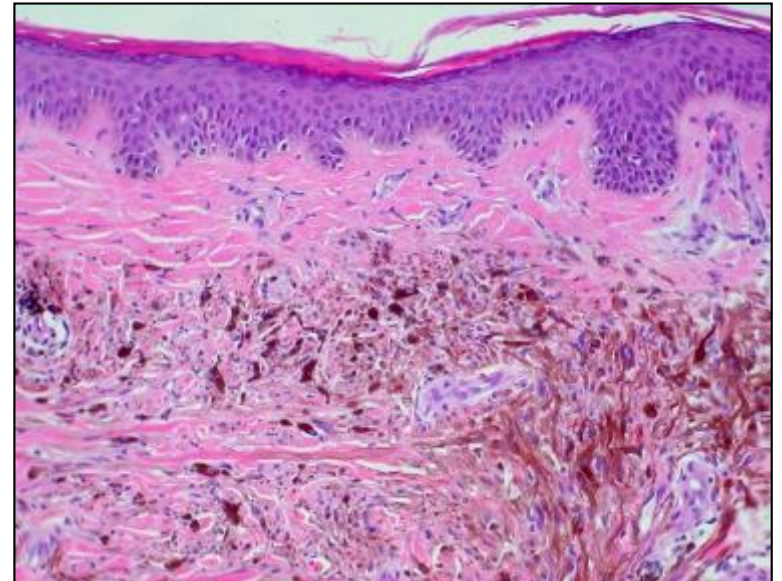




Nevus intramucoso



Nevus azul





Melanoma oral

