



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
FIRENZE

Scuola di Scienze  
Matematiche, Fisiche e Naturali

corso di laurea magistrale  
**Biologia**

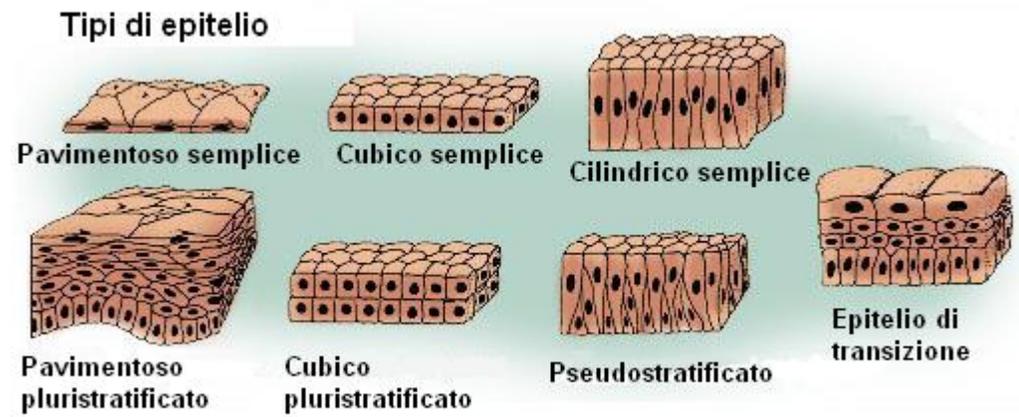
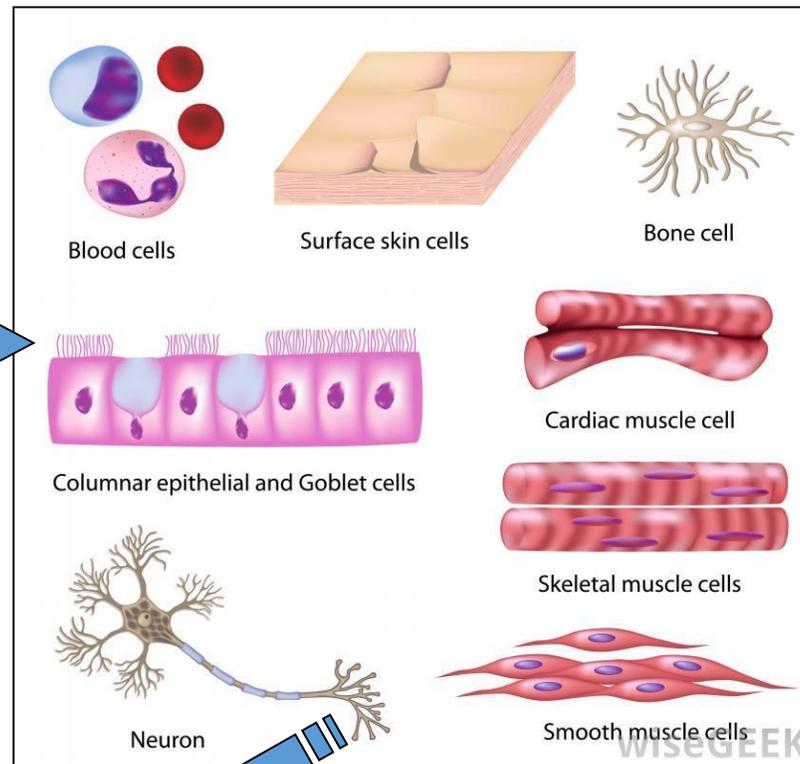
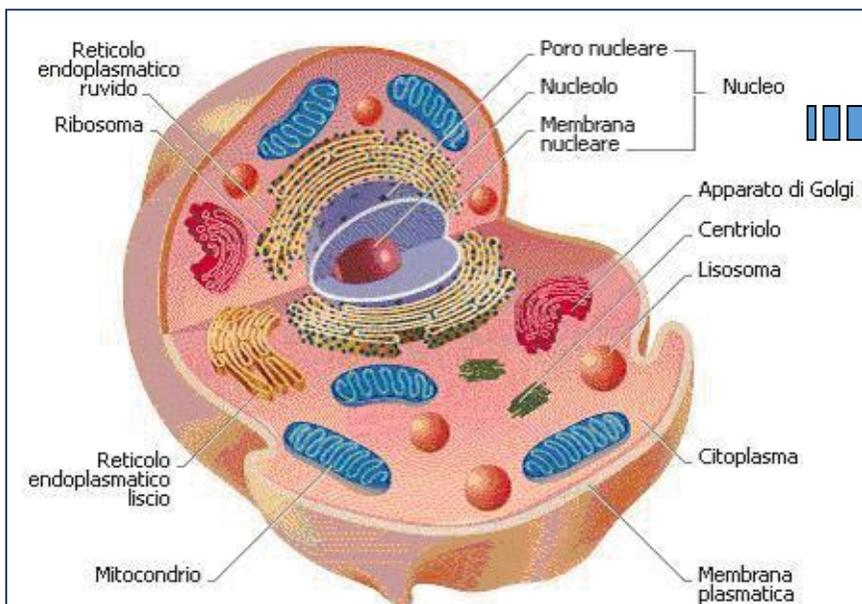


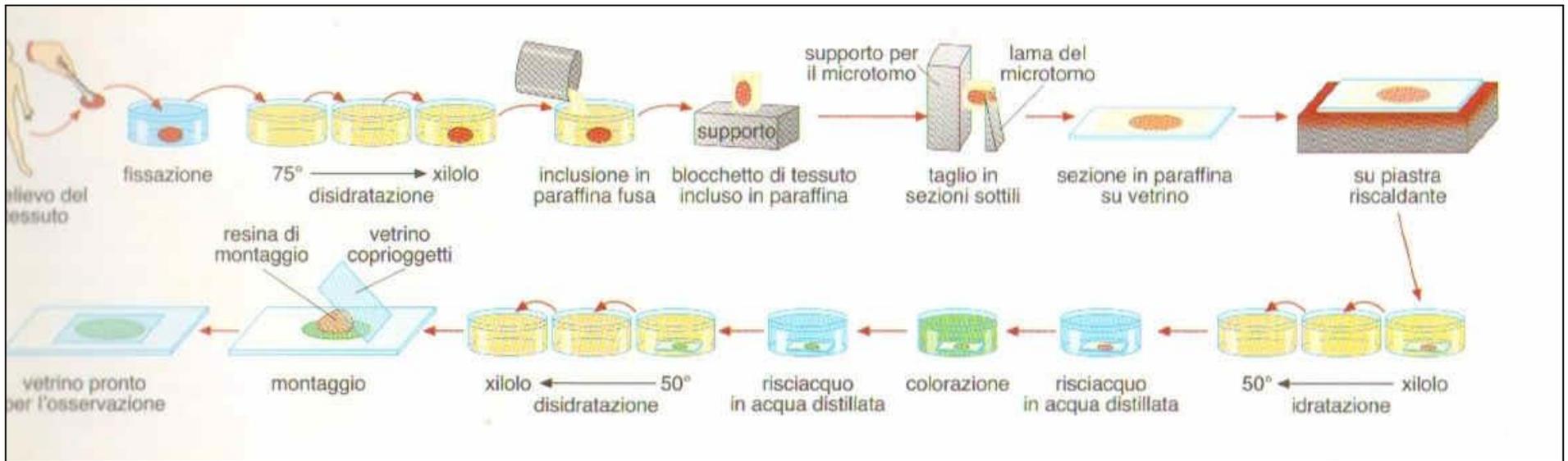
**LAUREA MAGISTRALE BIOLOGIA MOLECOLARE E APPLICATA- Curriculum Biosanitario e della Nutrizione**

# Corso di ONCOLOGIA

11 ottobre 2019

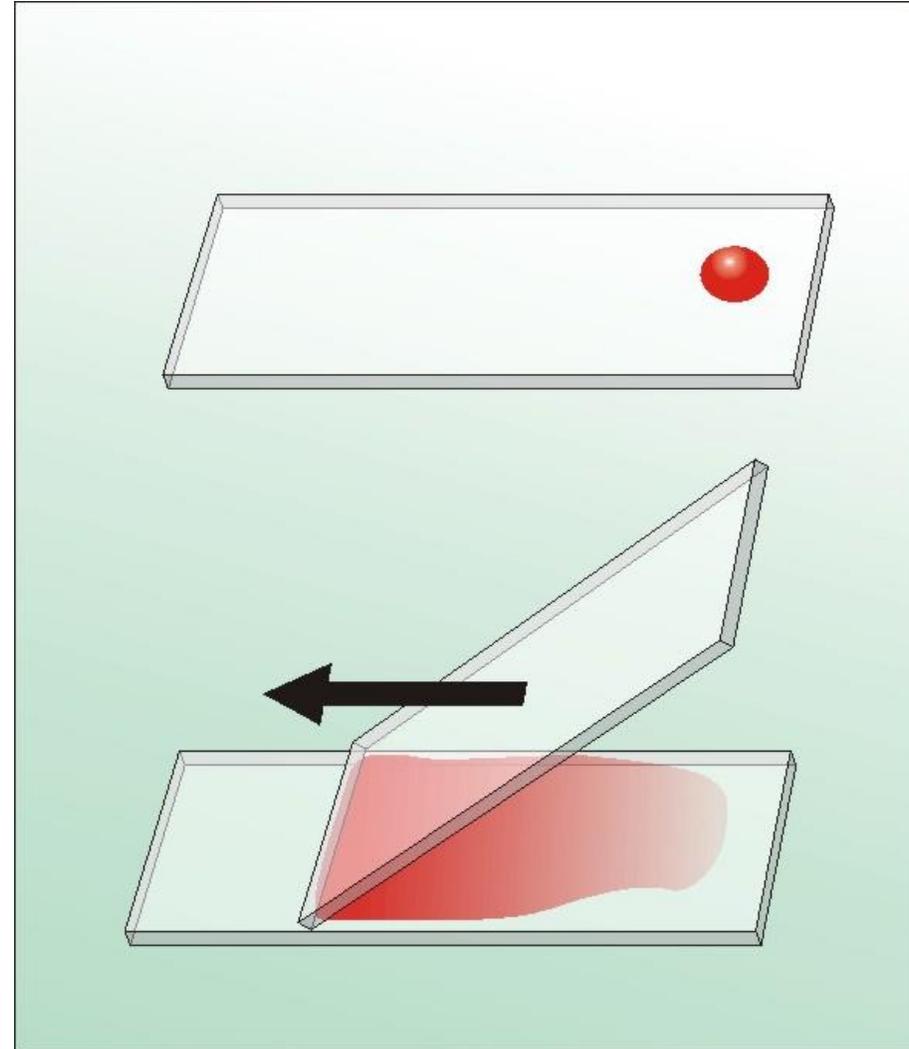
# CELLULE e TESSUTI NORMALI





# Striscio di sangue

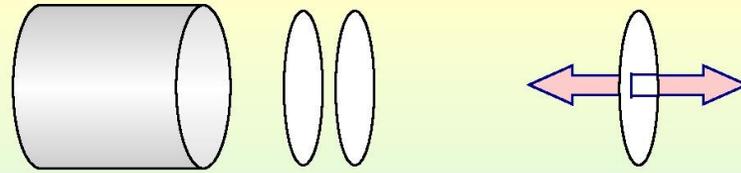
Lo “striscio”, una delle tecniche istologiche più diffuse, consente lo studio microscopico delle cellule del sangue e ovviamente, non richiede il taglio del tessuto.



## MICROSCOPIA OTTICA

**Tecnica che permette l'osservazione al microscopio di preparati cellulari o tissutali**

- Preparazione di un campione sottile (sezione istologica) che possa essere attraversato dalla luce del microscopio



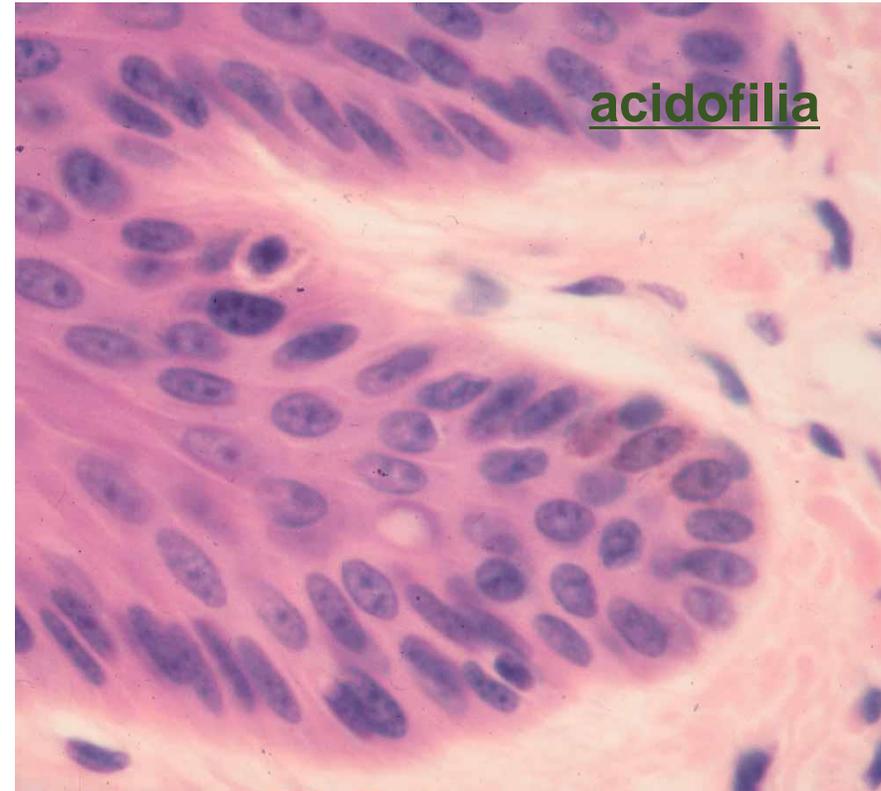
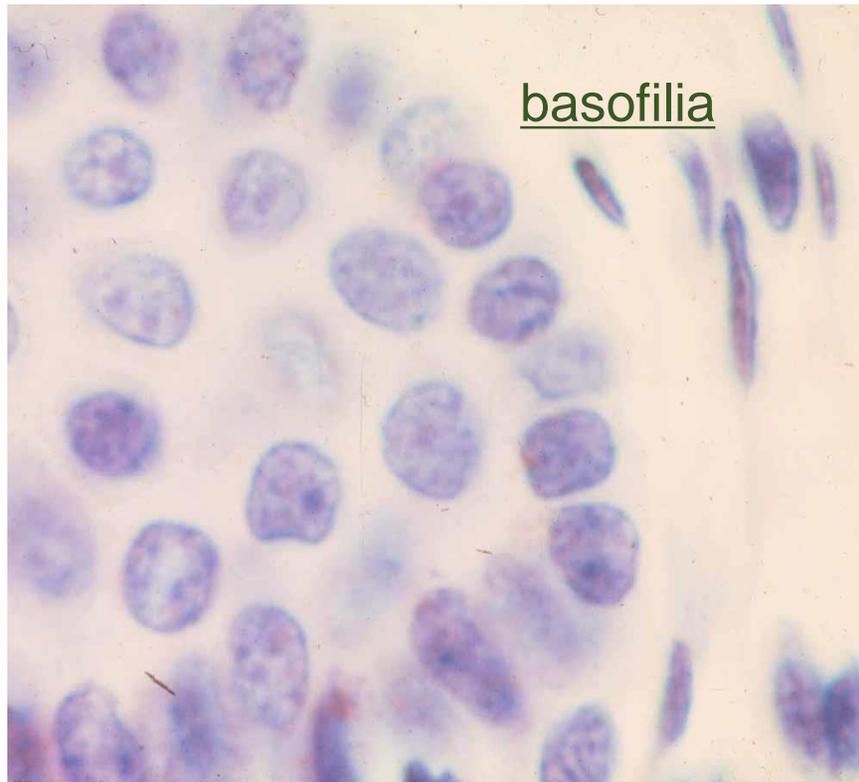
- Il campione è trasparente, quindi deve essere trattato con sostanze coloranti che contrastino le strutture cellulari



Coloranti di uso comune		
Nome	Tipo	Affinità
<b>Ematossilina</b>	Basico	Colora il nucleo ed il RER di <b>blu-viola</b>
<b>Eosina</b>	Acido	Colora il citoplasma in rosa, rosa chiaro e gli eritrociti in rosso.
<b>Blu di toluidina</b>	Anfotero	Colora il nucleo di <b>blu-viola</b> . Colora gli acidi nucleici di <b>blu-viola</b> . Colora il citoplasma di <b>blu-viola</b> . Colora alcuni polisaccaridi di <b>rosso</b> .
<b>Fucsina acida</b>	Acido	Colora gli <b>eritrociti</b> in arancione. Usata nella colorazione del tessuto connettivo.
<b>Violetto metile</b>	Acido	Colora l'amiloide in <b>viola</b> .
<b>Verde luce</b>	Basico	Colora le fibre collagene in <b>verde</b> .
<b>Blu alcian</b>	Basico	Colora alcune mucosostanze (glicosaminoglicani) in <b>blu</b> .
<b>Rosso congo</b>	Anfotero	Colora i nuclei in <b>blu</b> . Colora l'amiloide in <b>rosso</b> . Colora il connettivo in <b>rosso</b> .
<b>Blu di metilene</b>	Basico	Colorante usato nella colorazione di Gram ed in altre colorazioni. Ha una blanda attività e viene preferito nelle cosiddette colorazioni "in vivo".

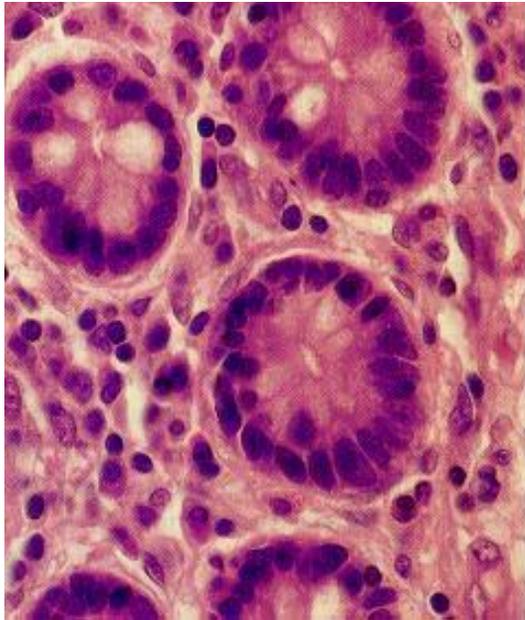
# COLORAZIONI ISTOLOGICHE

Ematossilina-eosina (H & E) è una delle colorazioni più comuni

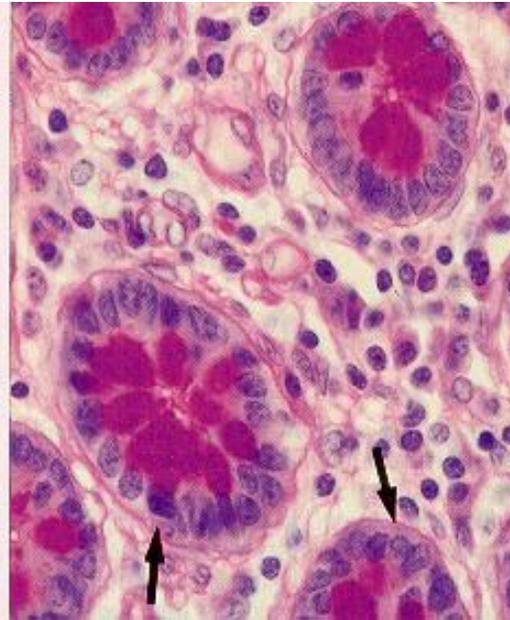


# Istochimica

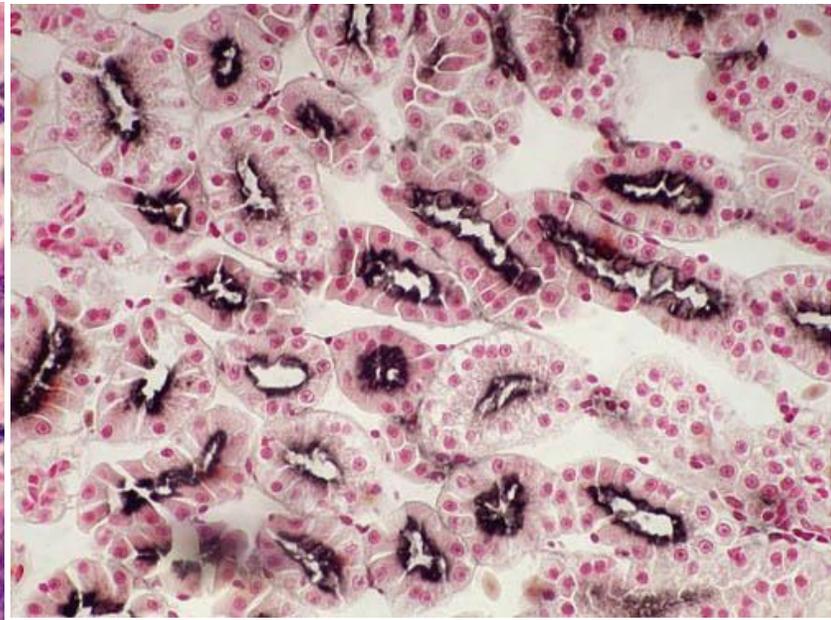
## Cellule del tratto digerente



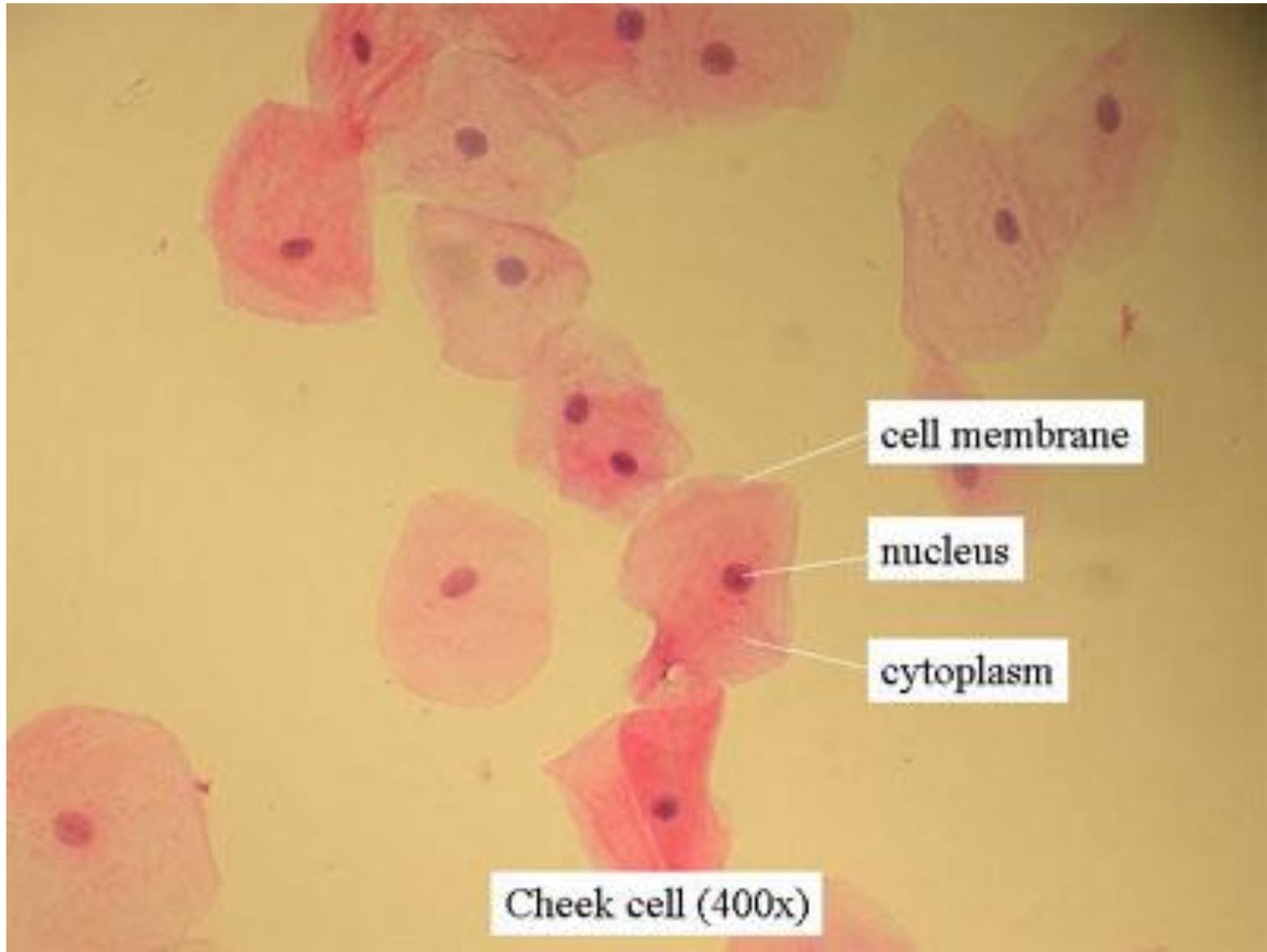
H&E



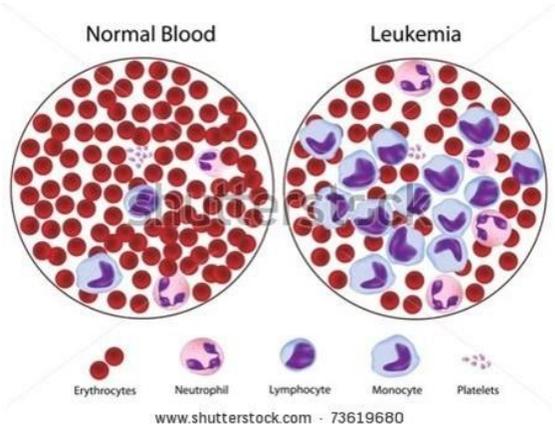
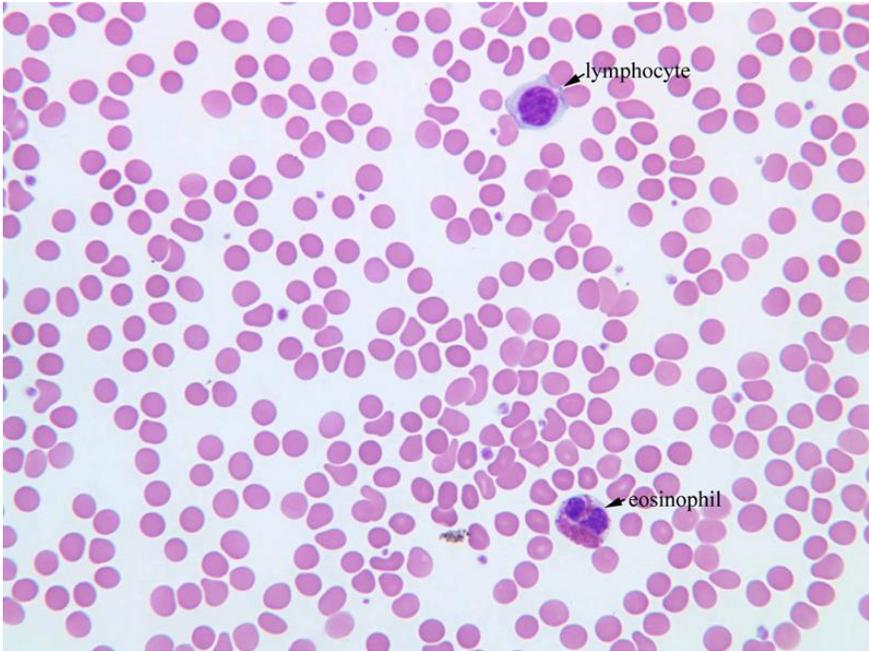
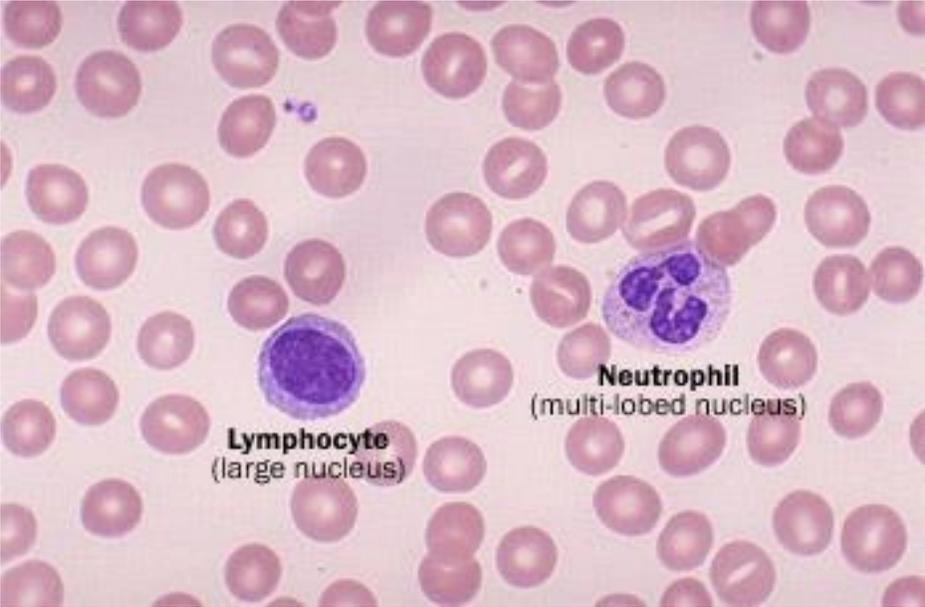
PAS



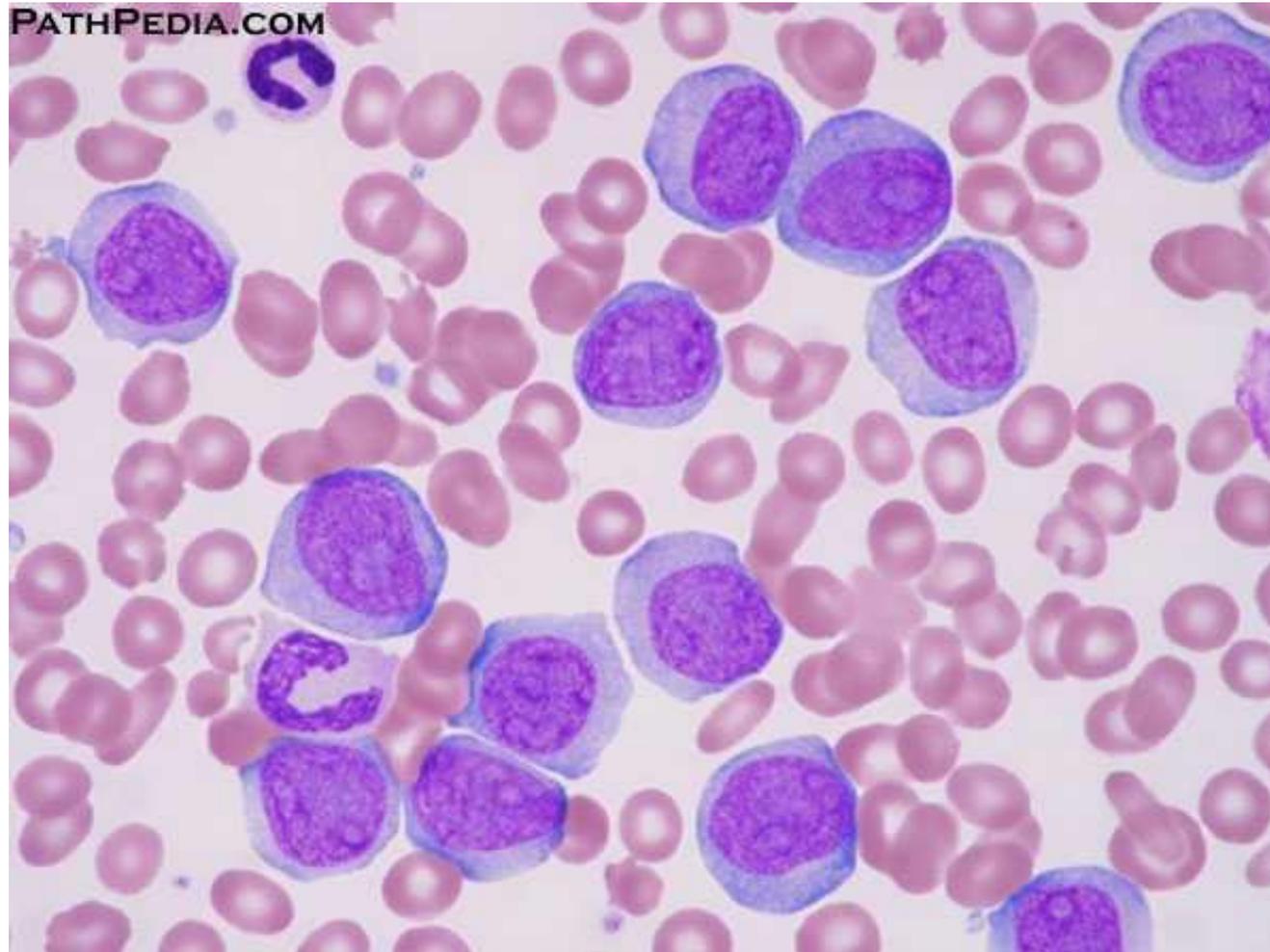
Gomori



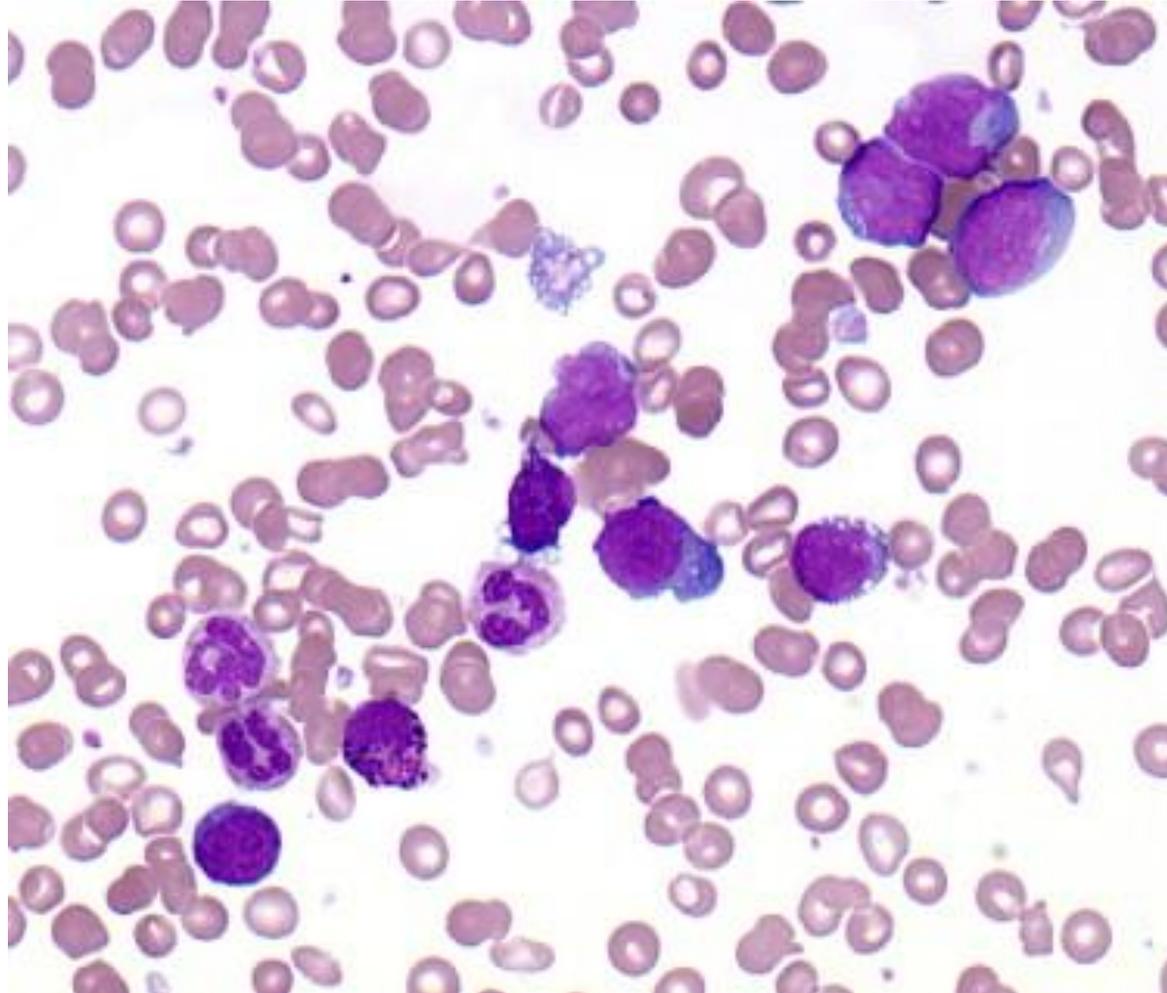
# SANGUE NORMALE



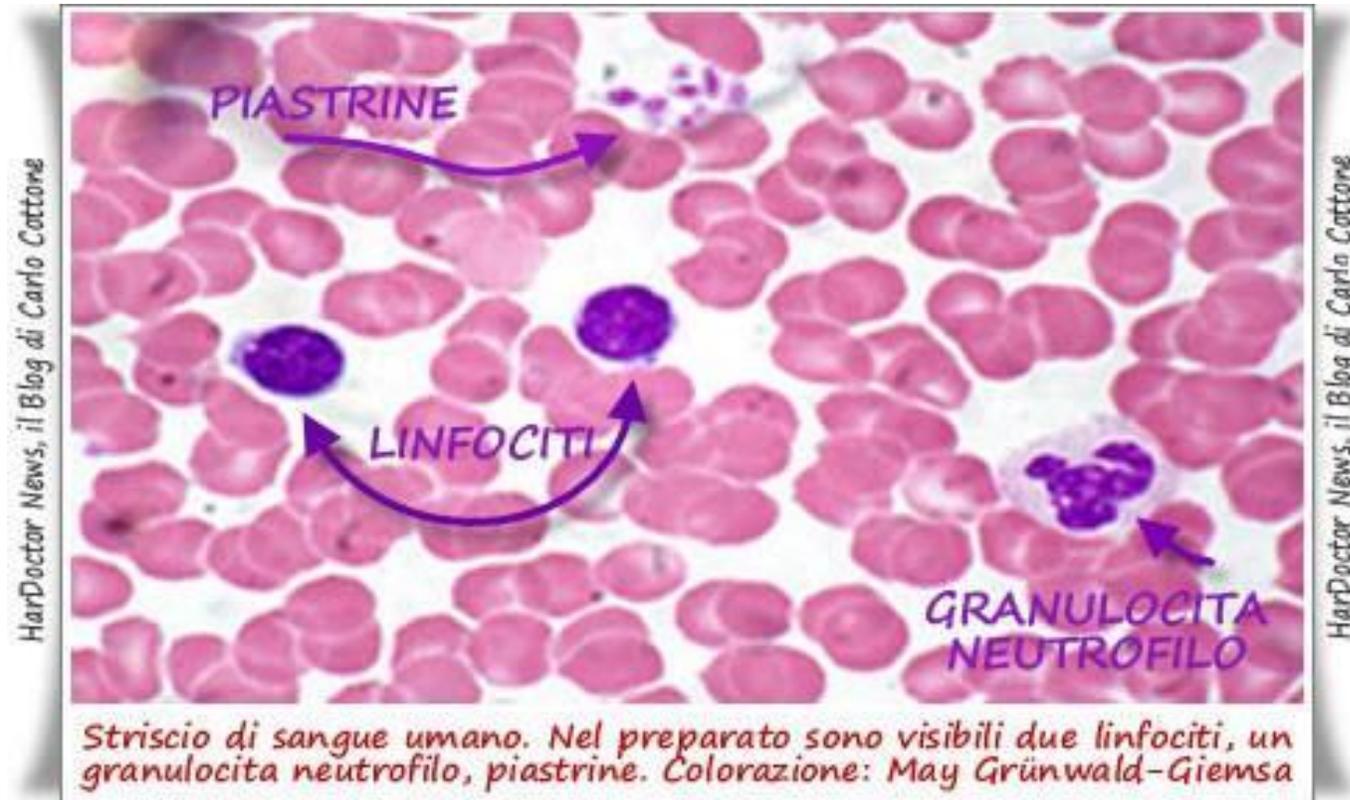
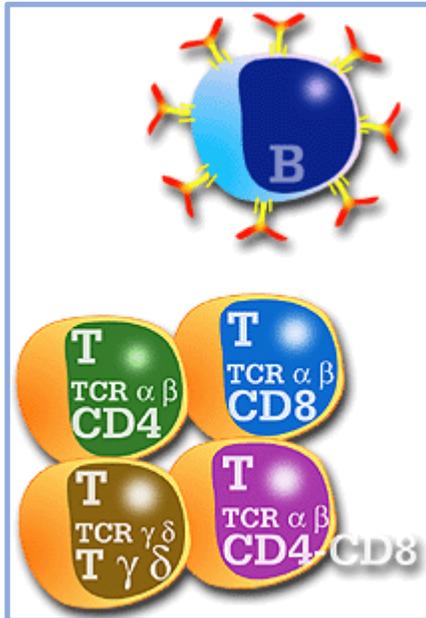
# LEUCEMIA ACUTA

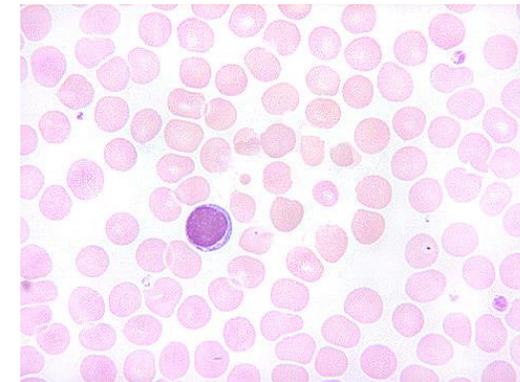
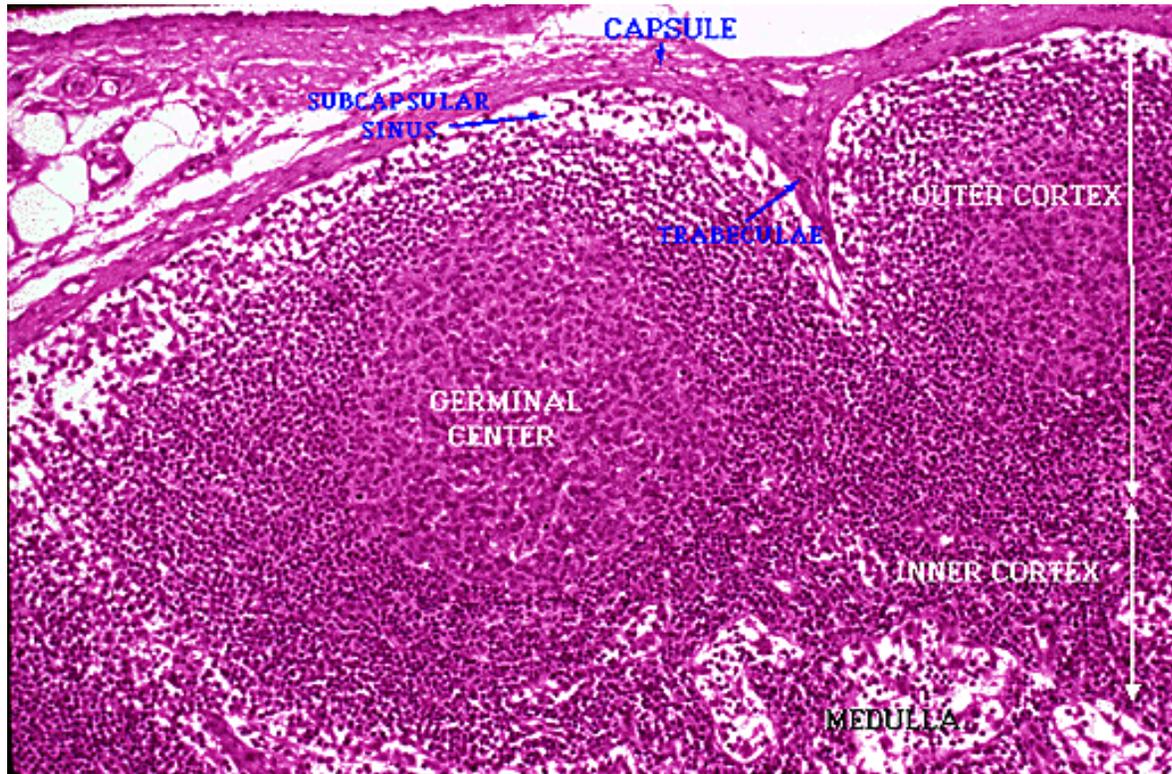


# LEUCEMIA CRONICA

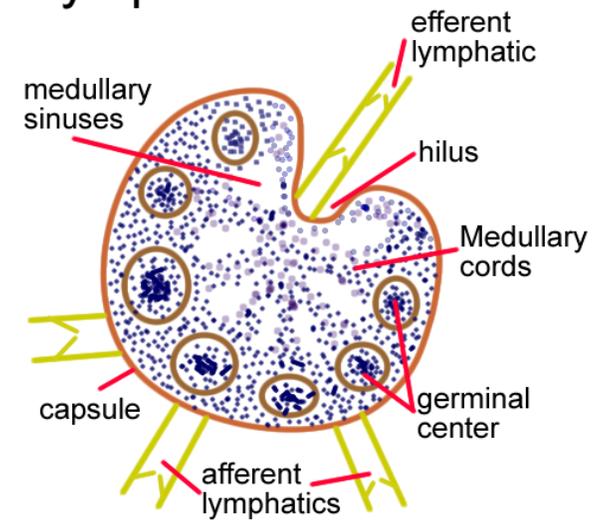


# LINFOCITI





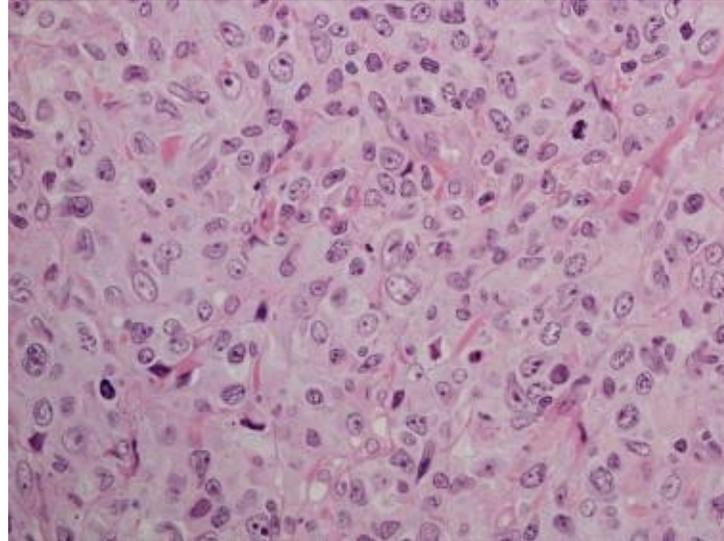
## Lymph Node



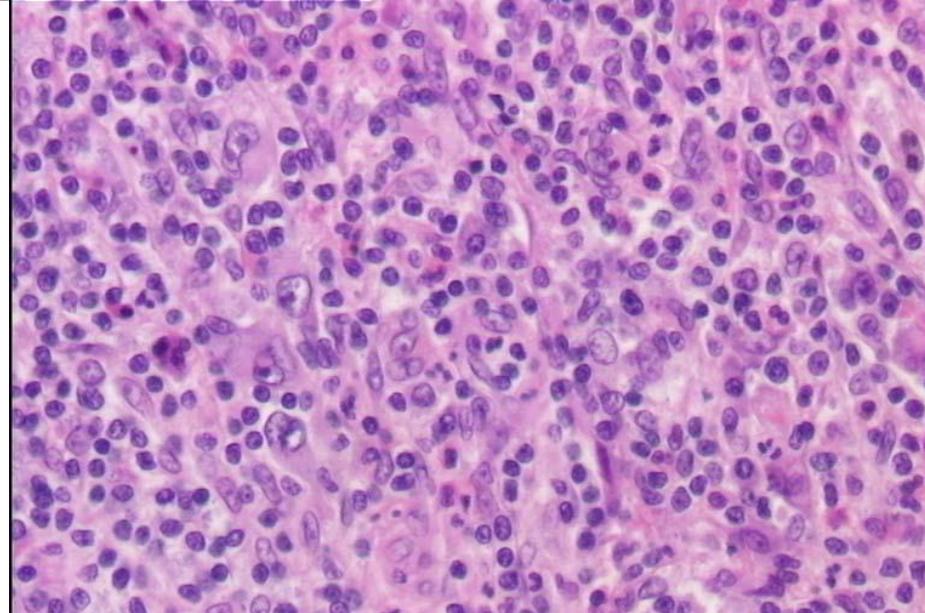
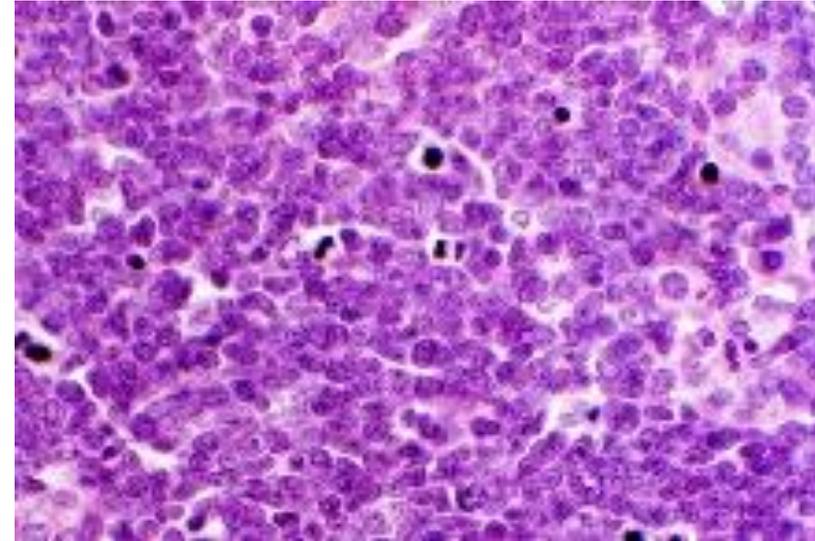
# LINFONODO NORMALE

# LINFOMI

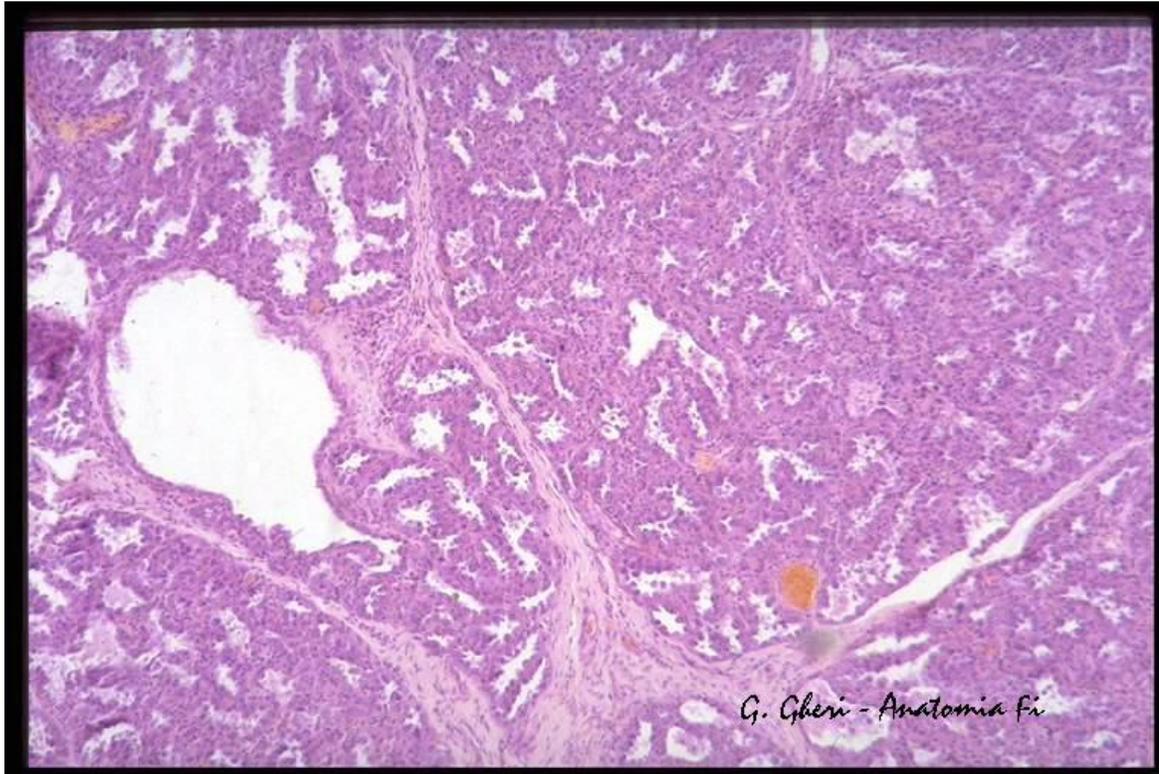
Cellule B



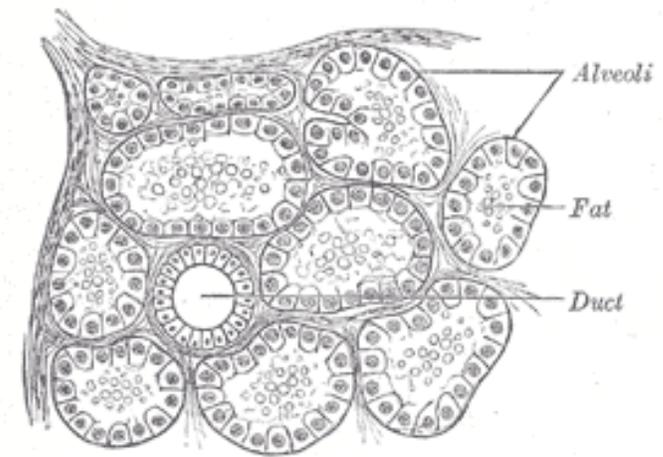
Non Hodgkin



Hodgkin

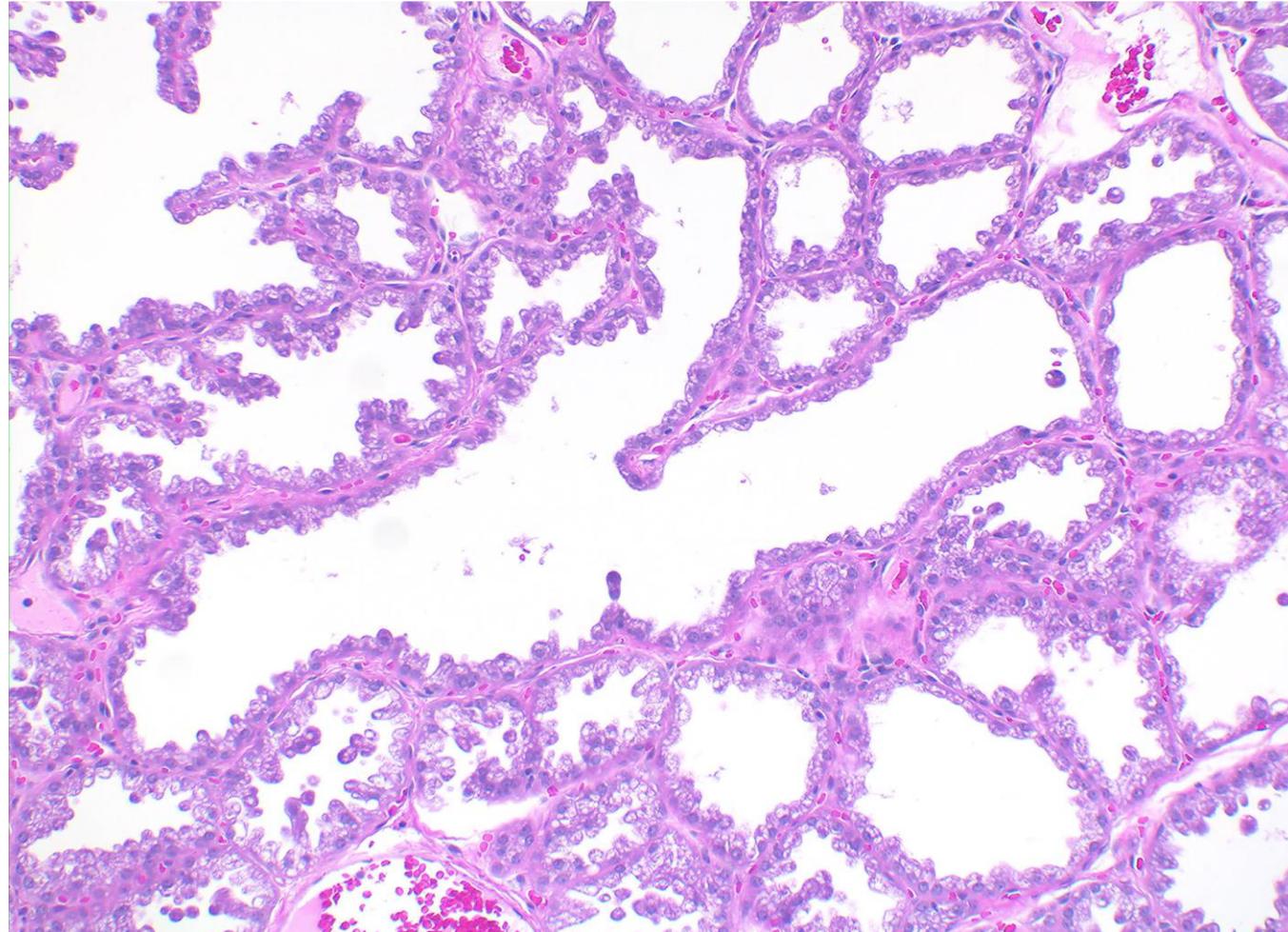


# GHIANDOLA MAMMARIA NORMALE

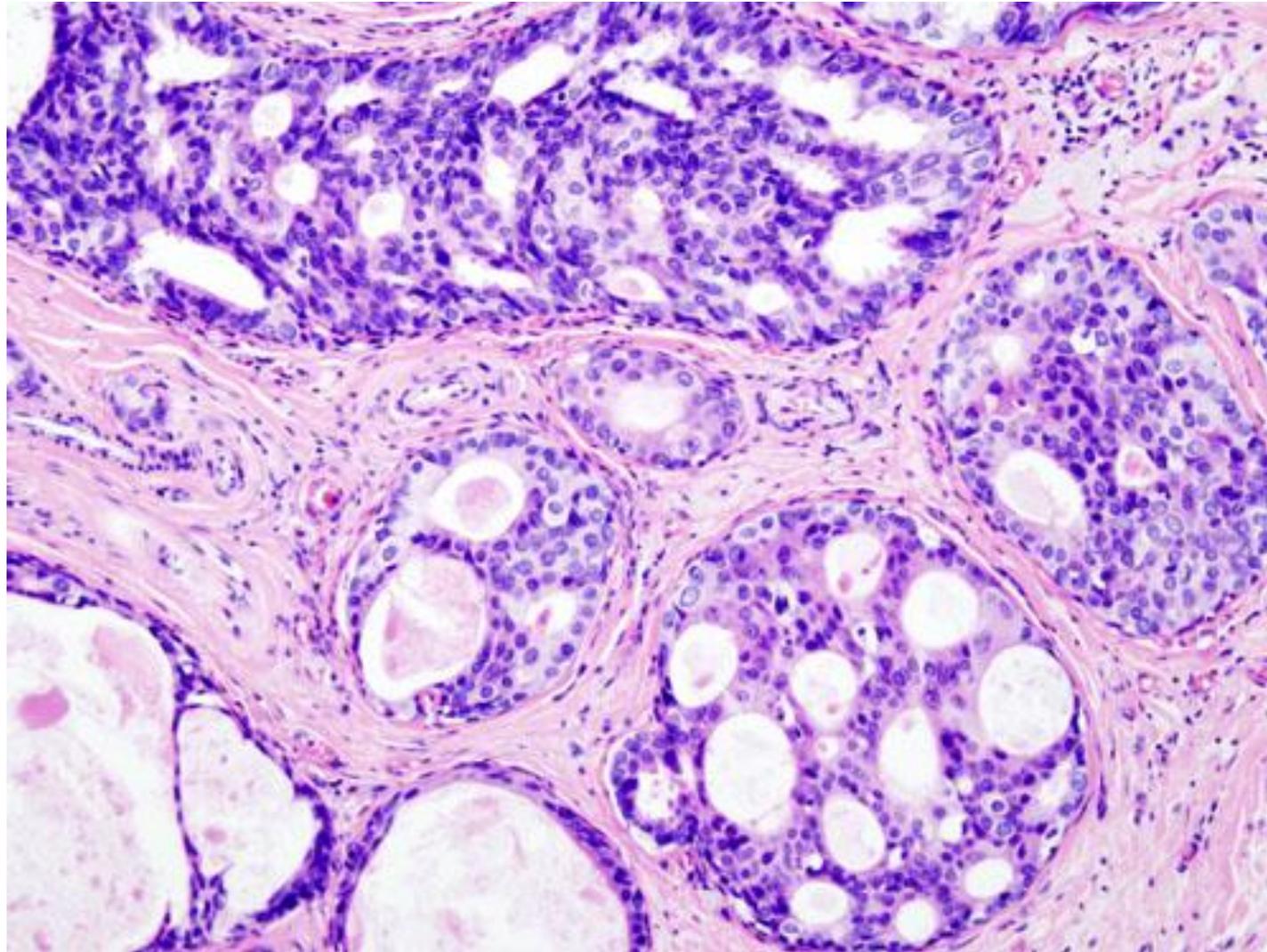


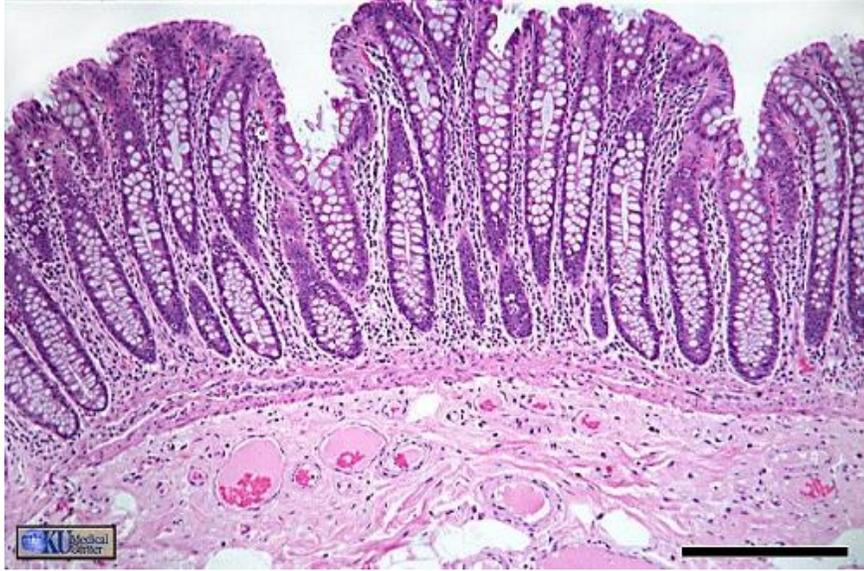
# GHIANDOLA MAMMARIA

(allattamento)

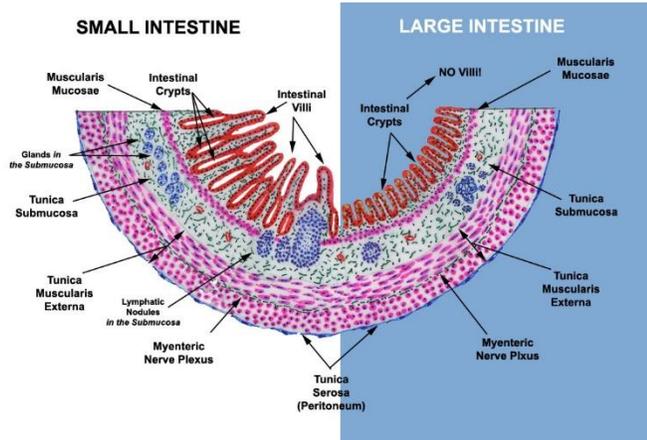


# ADENOCARCINOMA MAMMARIO

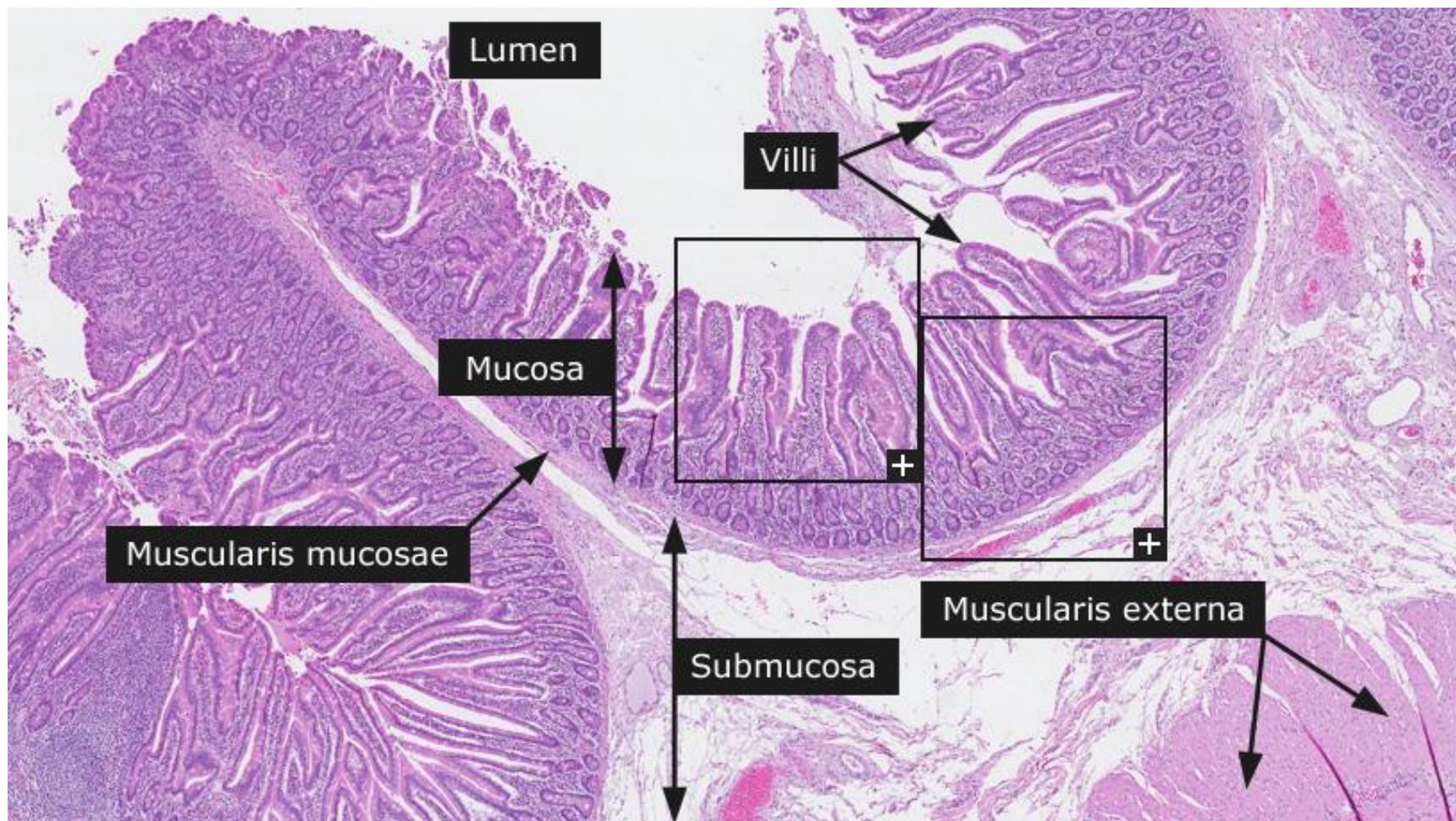




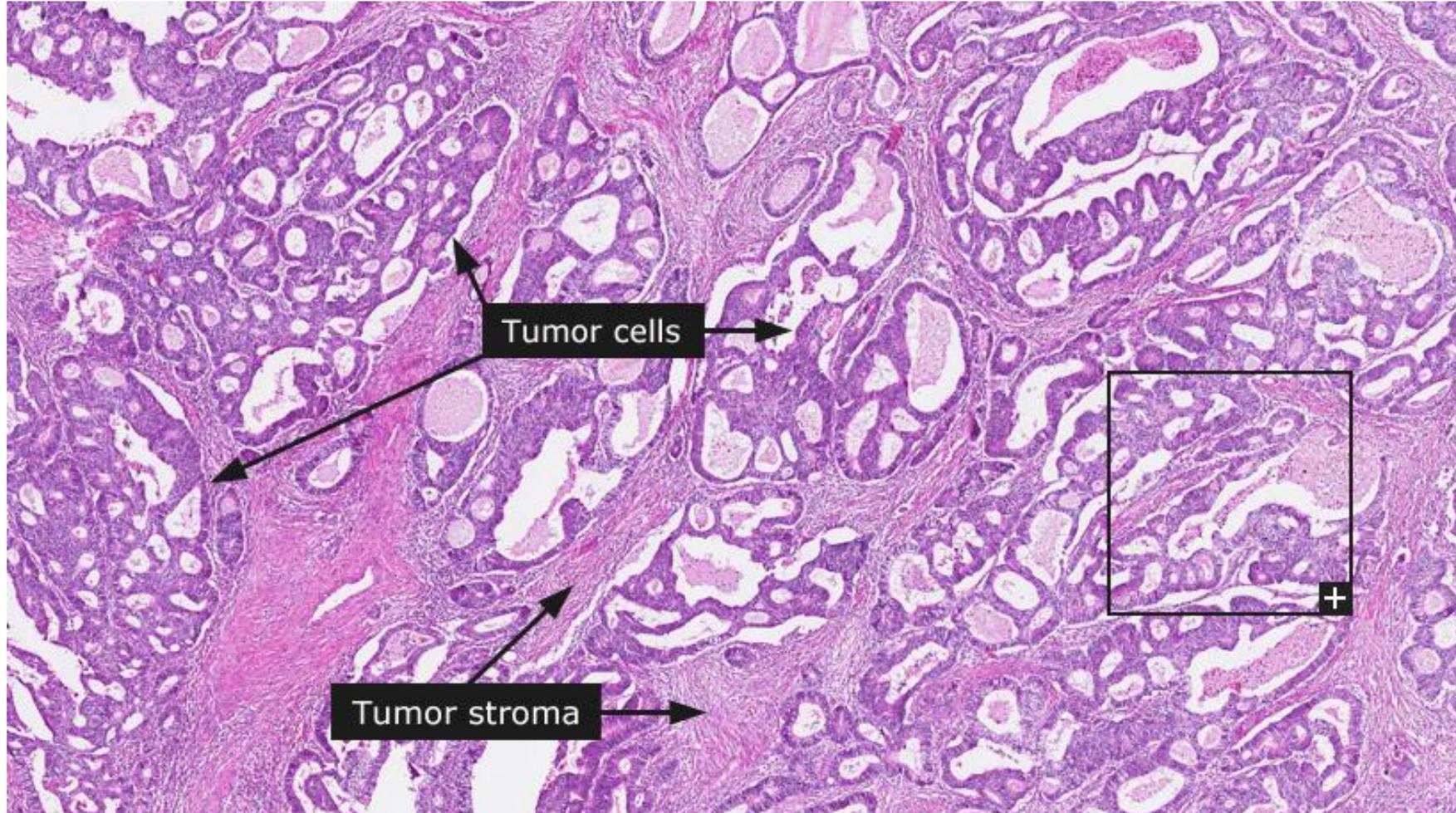
# COLON NORMALE



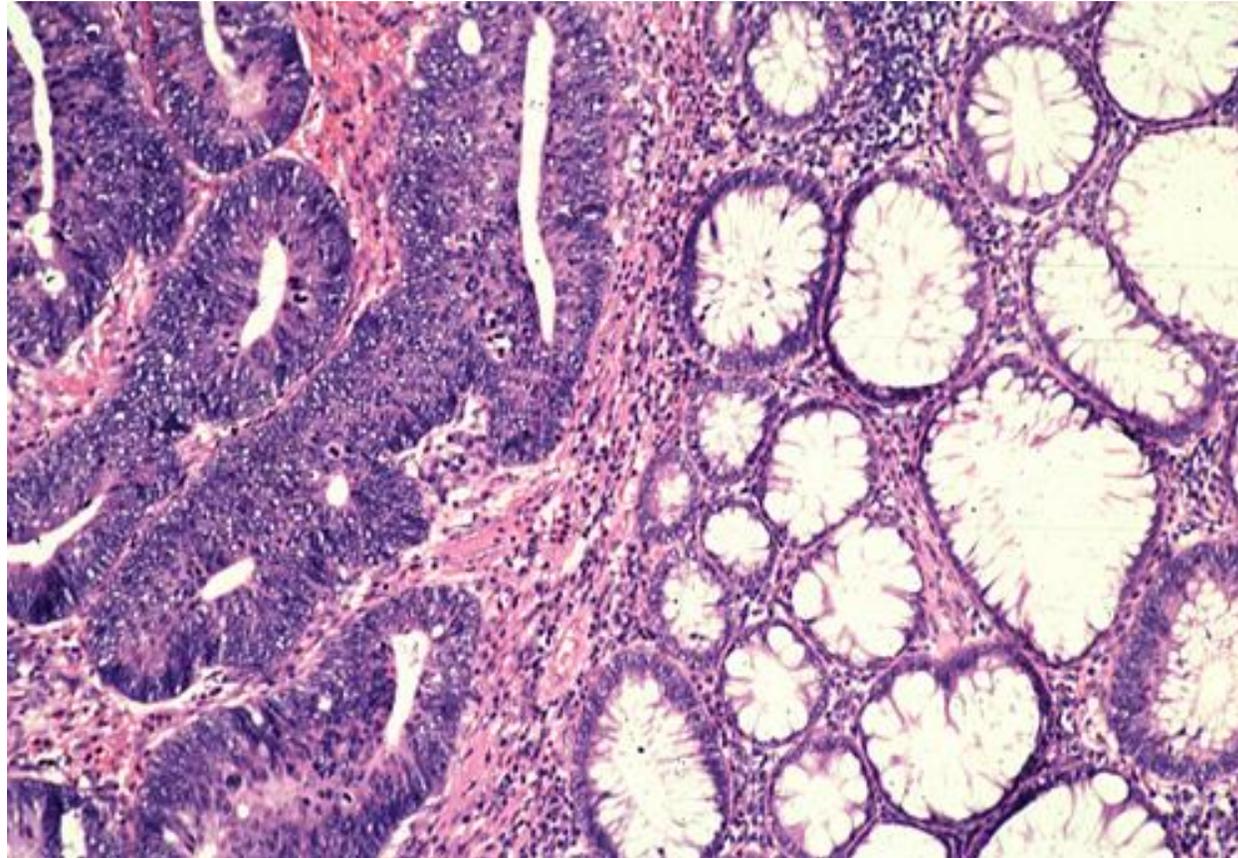
# INTESTINO UMANO



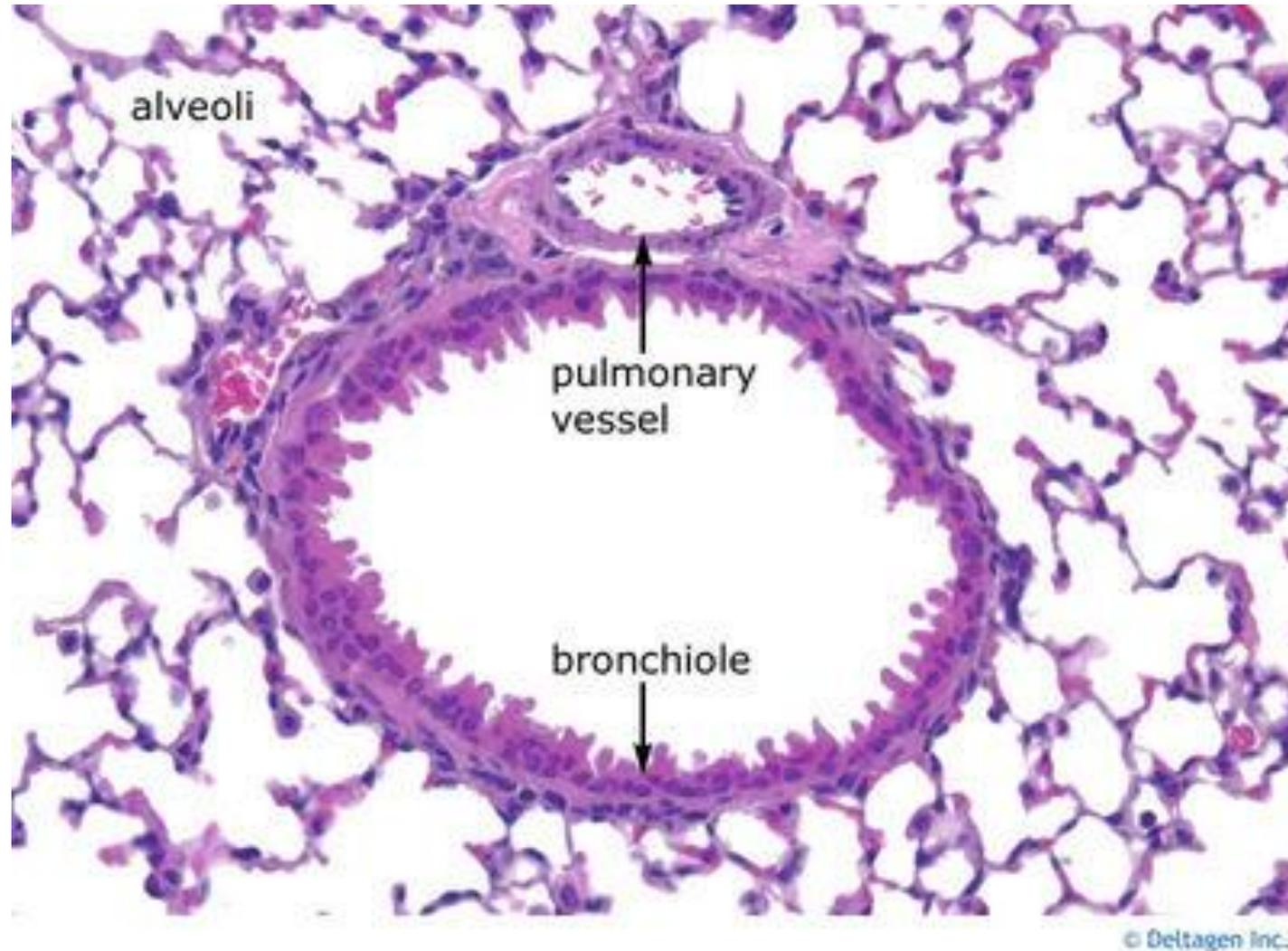
# ADENOCARCINOMA DEL COLON



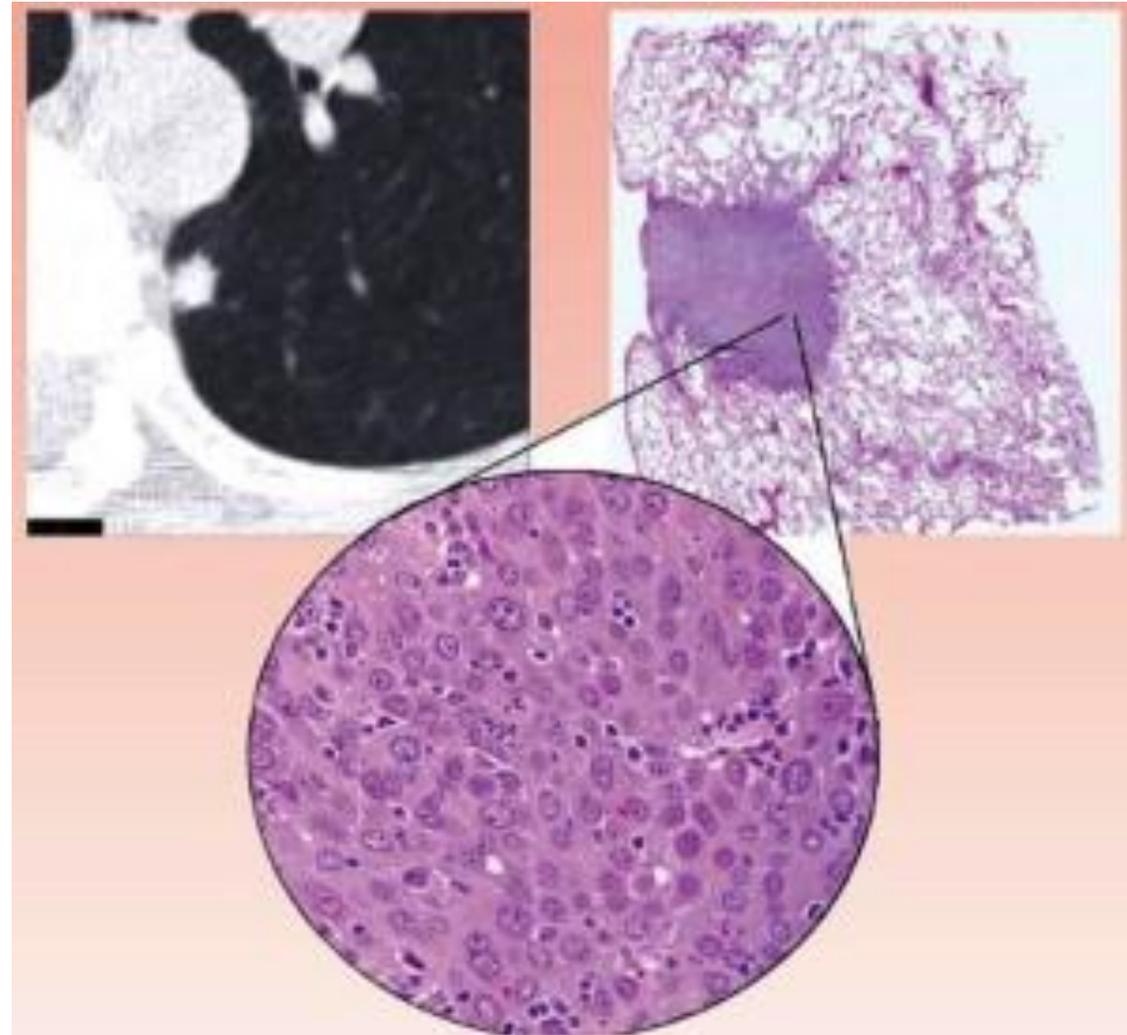
# ADENOCARCINOMA DEL COLON

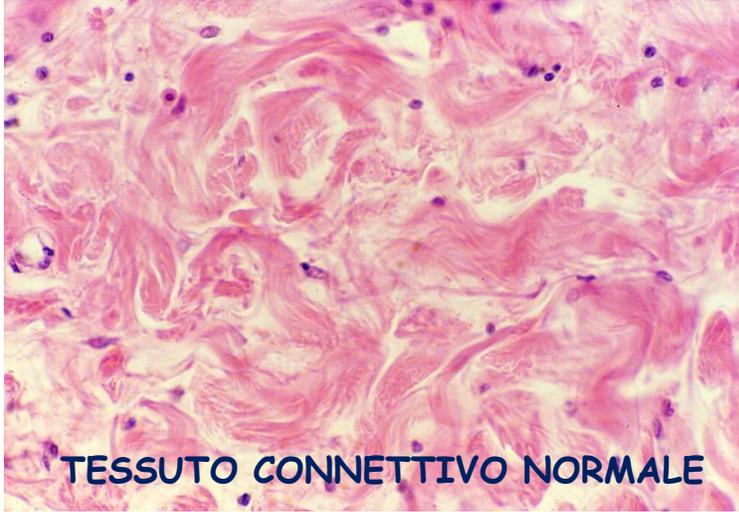


# TESSUTO POLMONARE UMANO

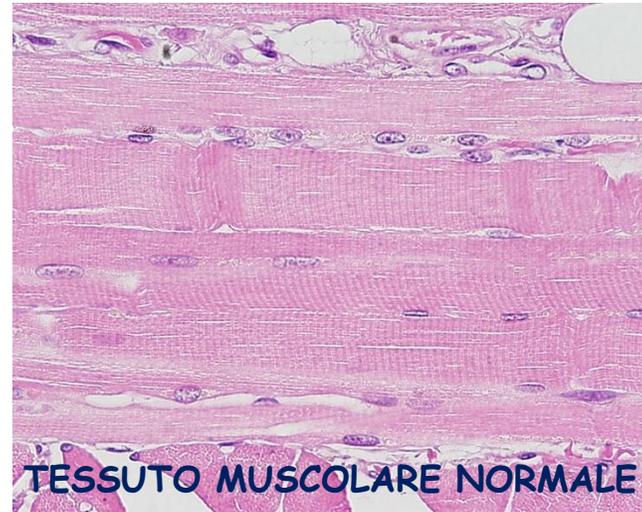


# CARCINOMA DEL POLMONE

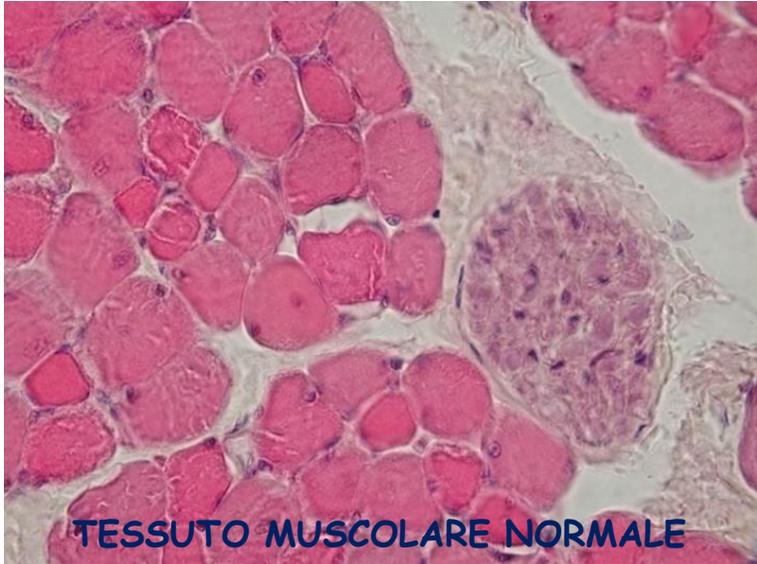




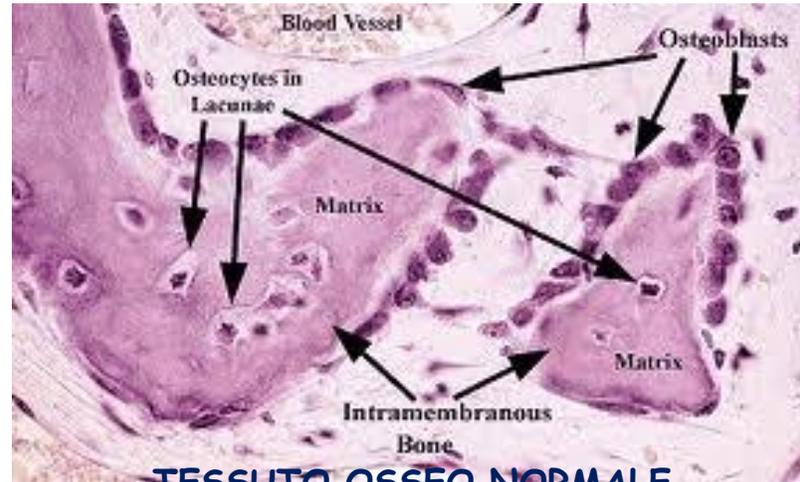
**TESSUTO CONNETTIVO NORMALE**



**TESSUTO MUSCOLARE NORMALE**

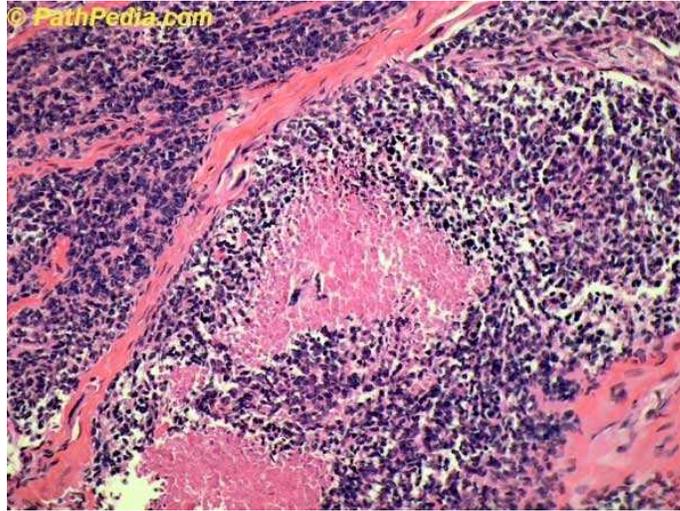


**TESSUTO MUSCOLARE NORMALE**

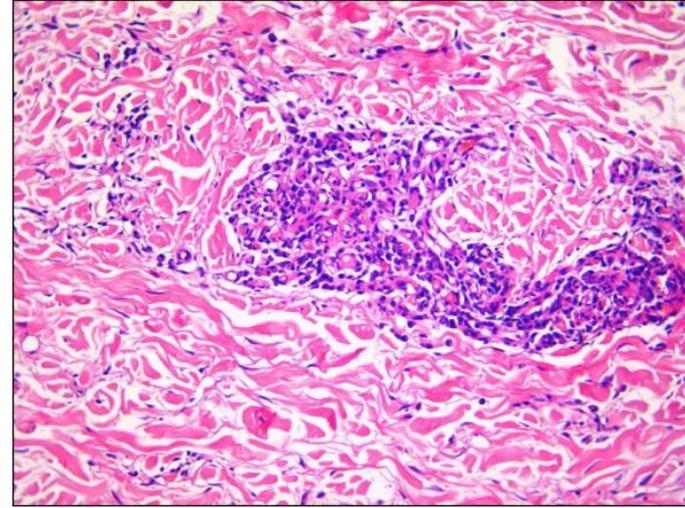


**TESSUTO OSSEO NORMALE**

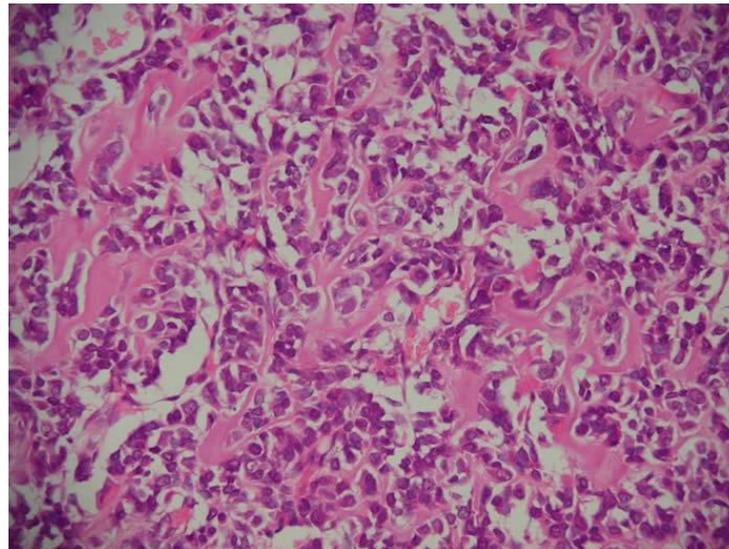
# SARCOMI



Ewing

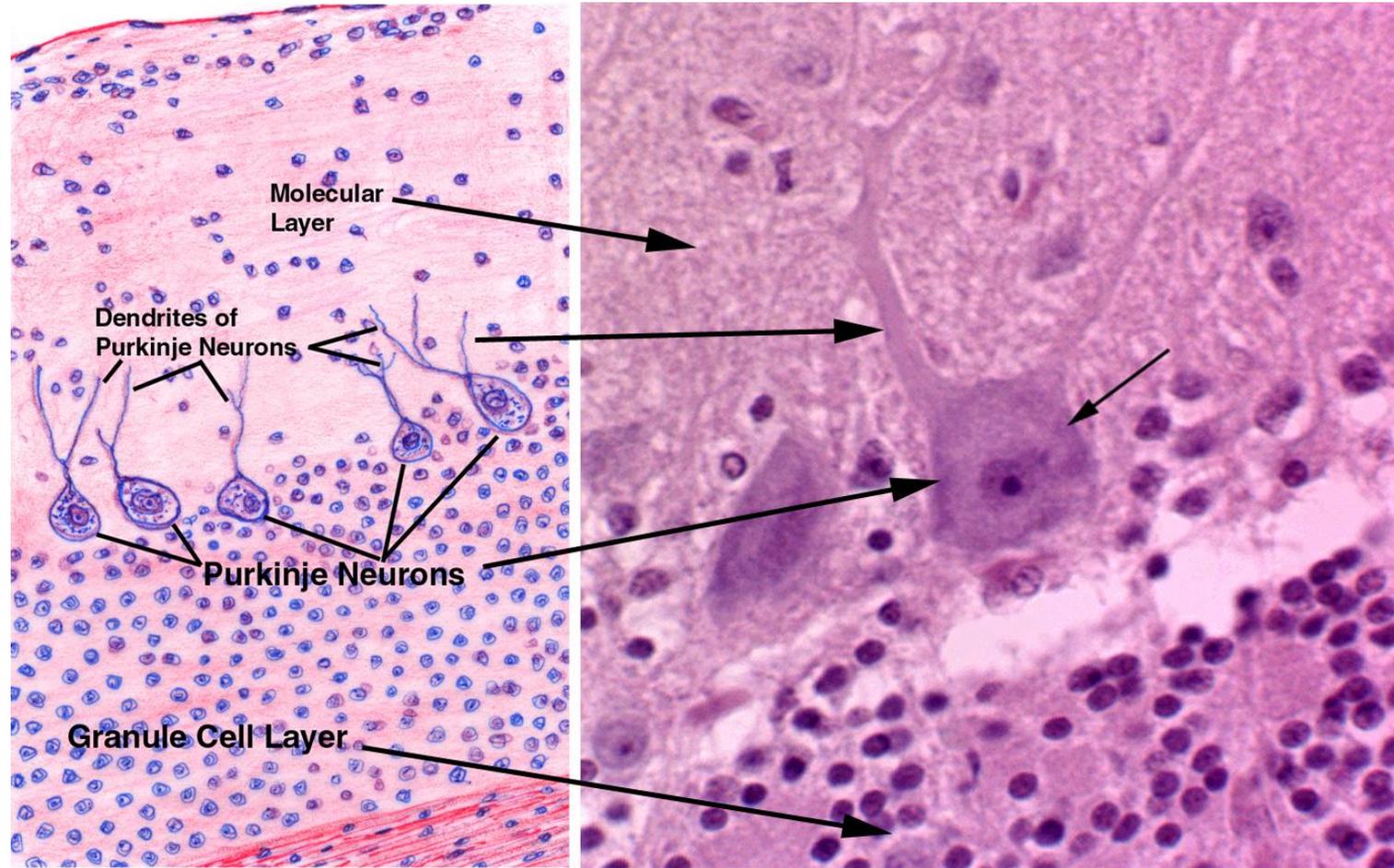


Kaposi

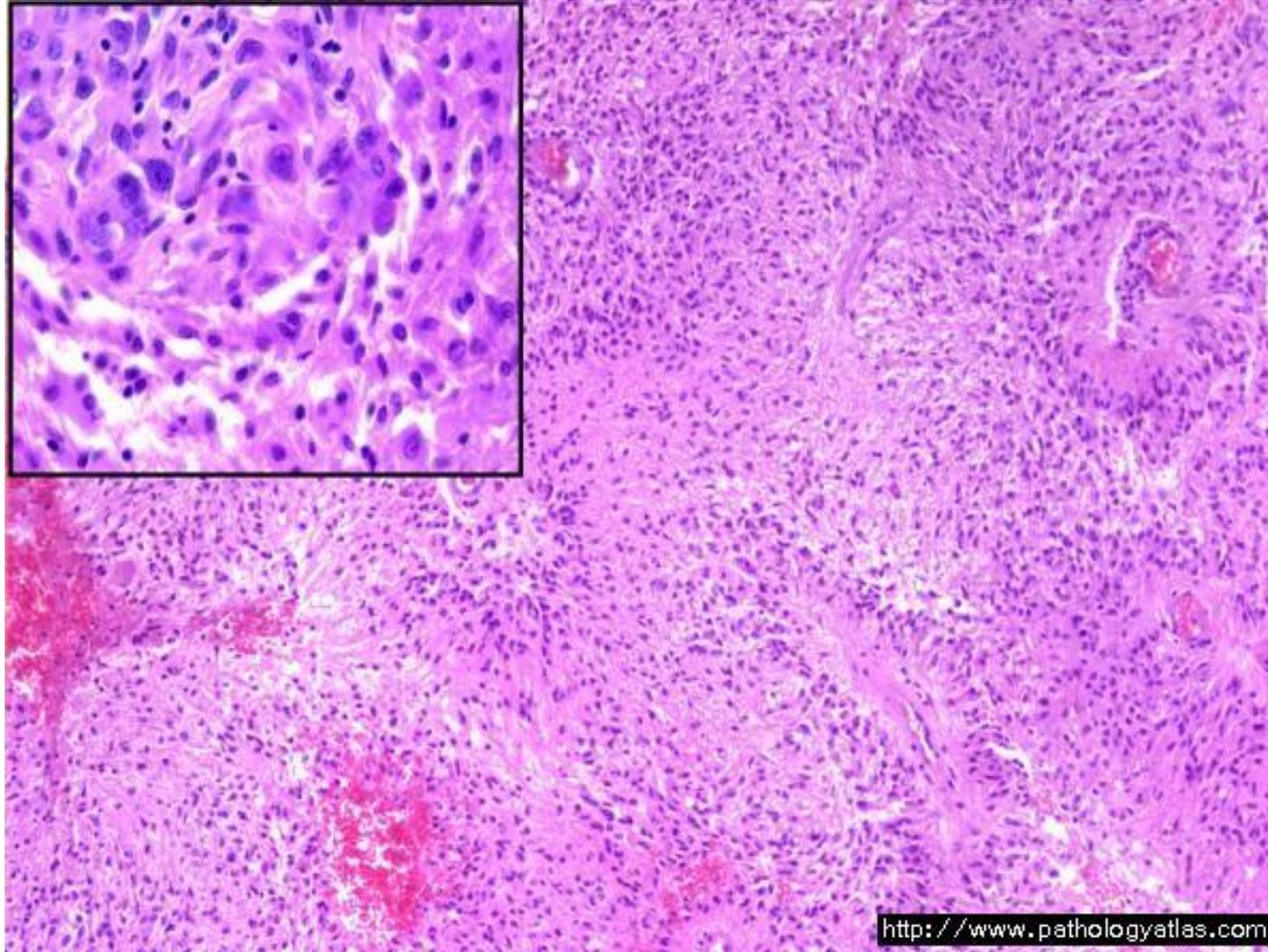


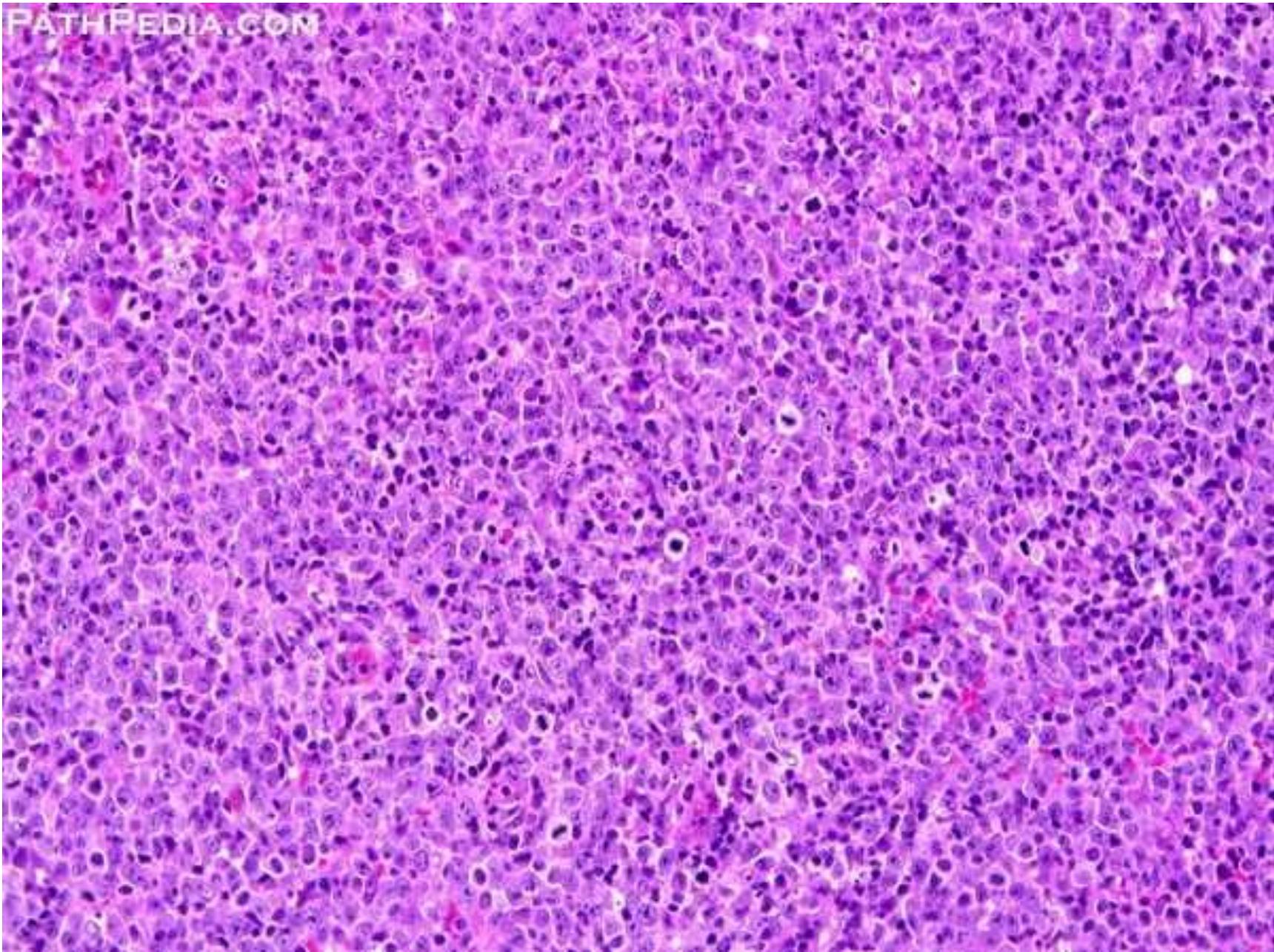
Osteogenico

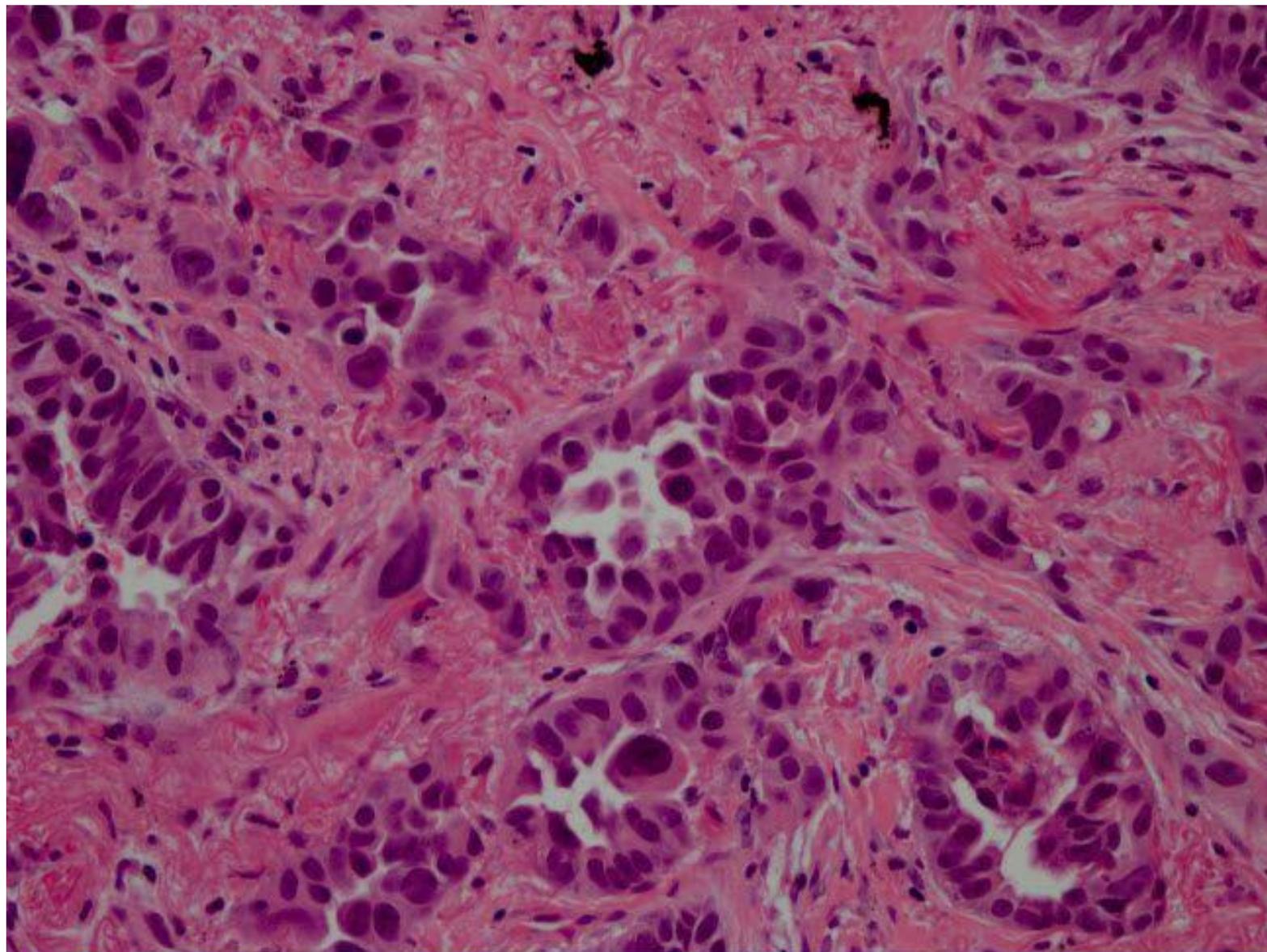
# TESSUTO NERVOSO NORMALE



# GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME







Medscape

