



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
FIRENZE

Scuola di Scienze
Matematiche, Fisiche e Naturali

corso di laurea magistrale
Biologia

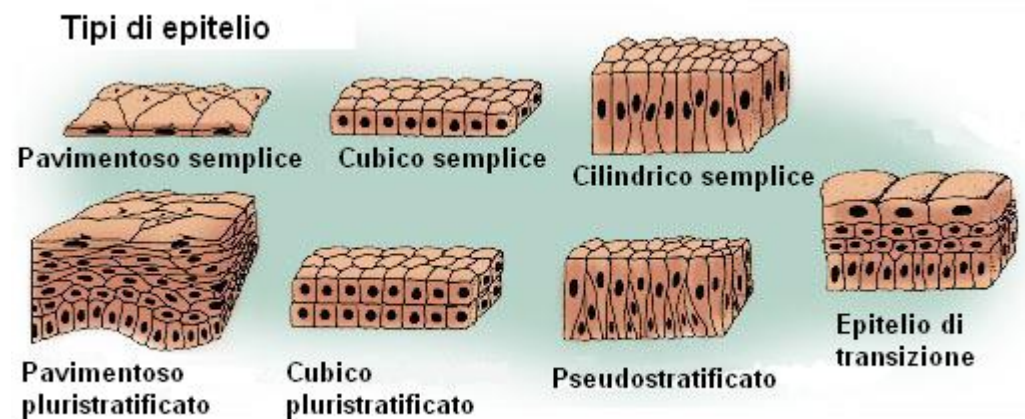
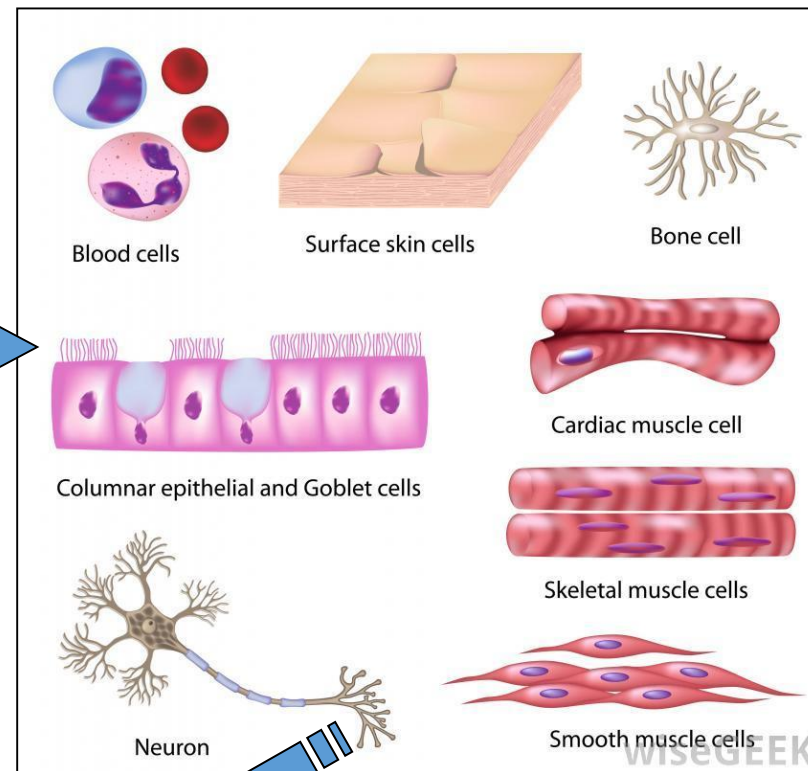
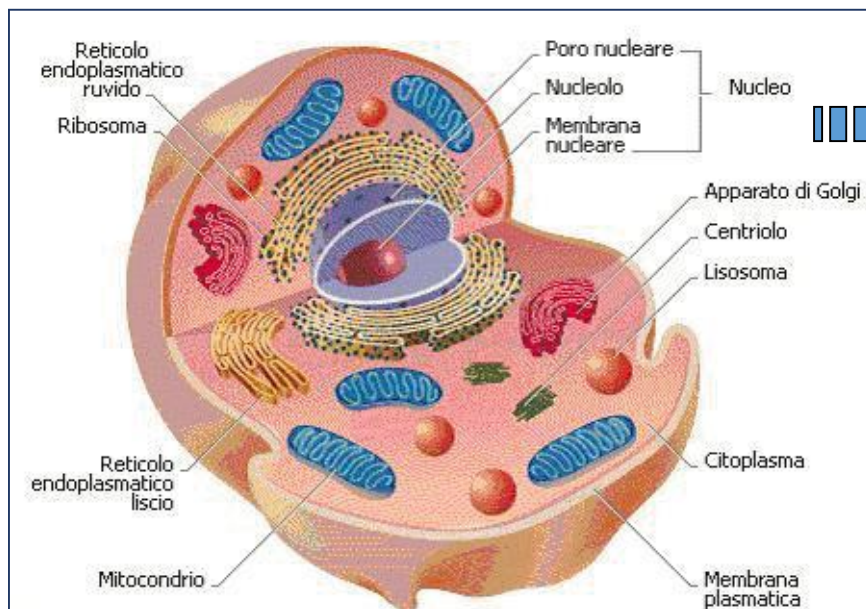


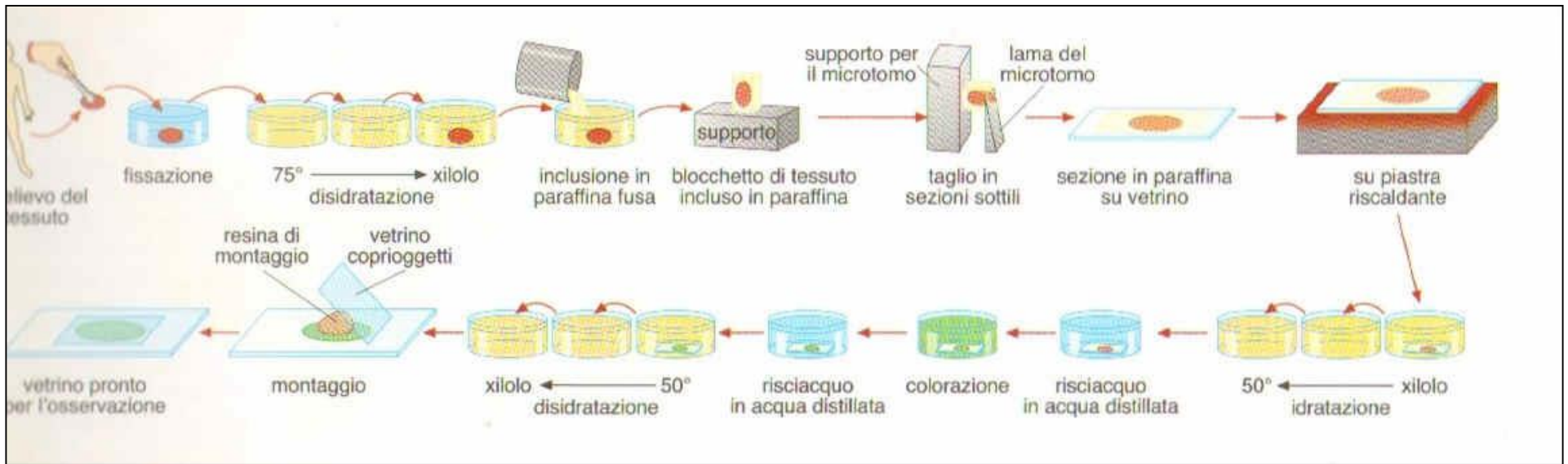
LAUREA MAGISTRALE BIOLOGIA MOLECOLARE E APPLICATA- Curriculum Biosanitario e della Nutrizione

Corso di ONCOLOGIA

11 ottobre 2019

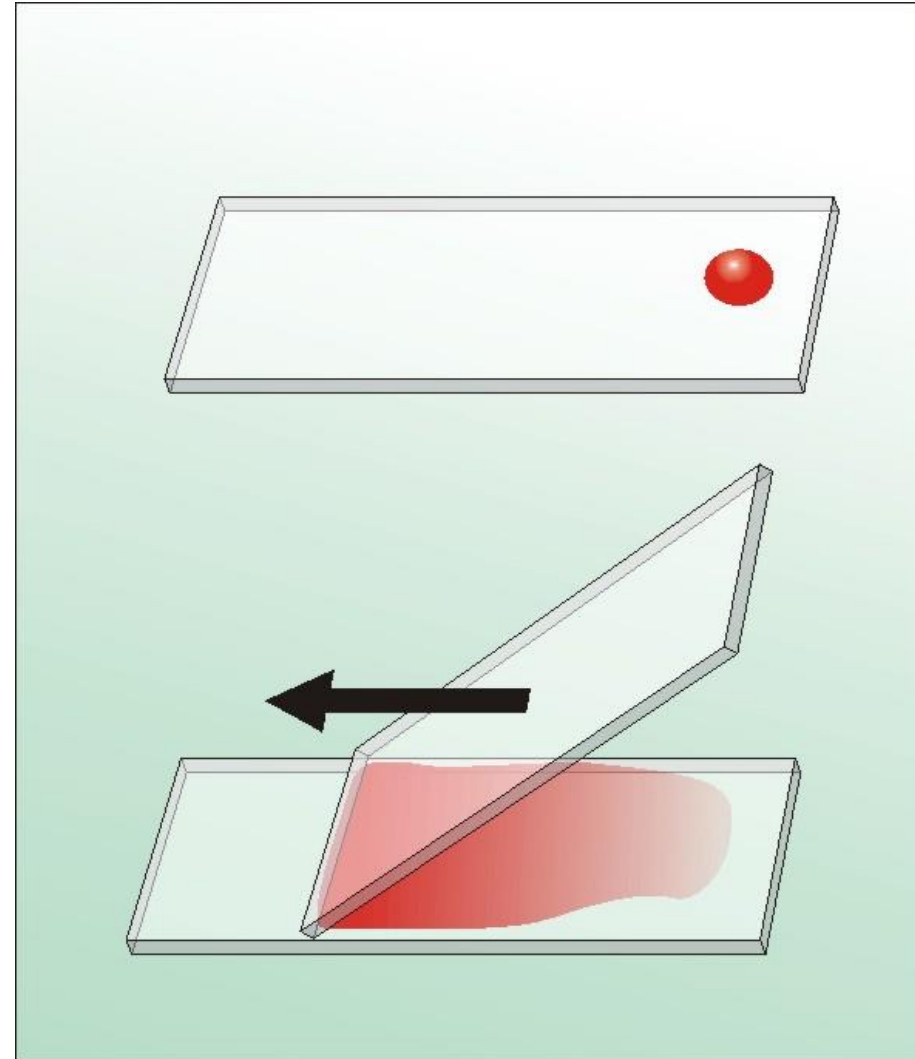
CELLULE e TESSUTI NORMALI





Striscio di sangue

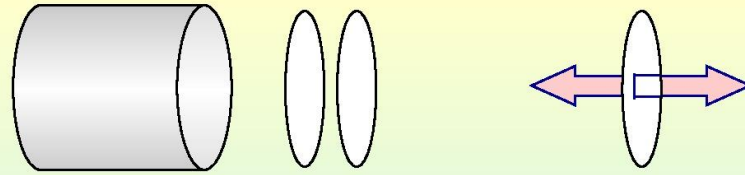
Lo “striscio”, una delle tecniche istologiche più diffuse, consente lo studio microscopico delle cellule del sangue e ovviamente, non richiede il taglio del tessuto.



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



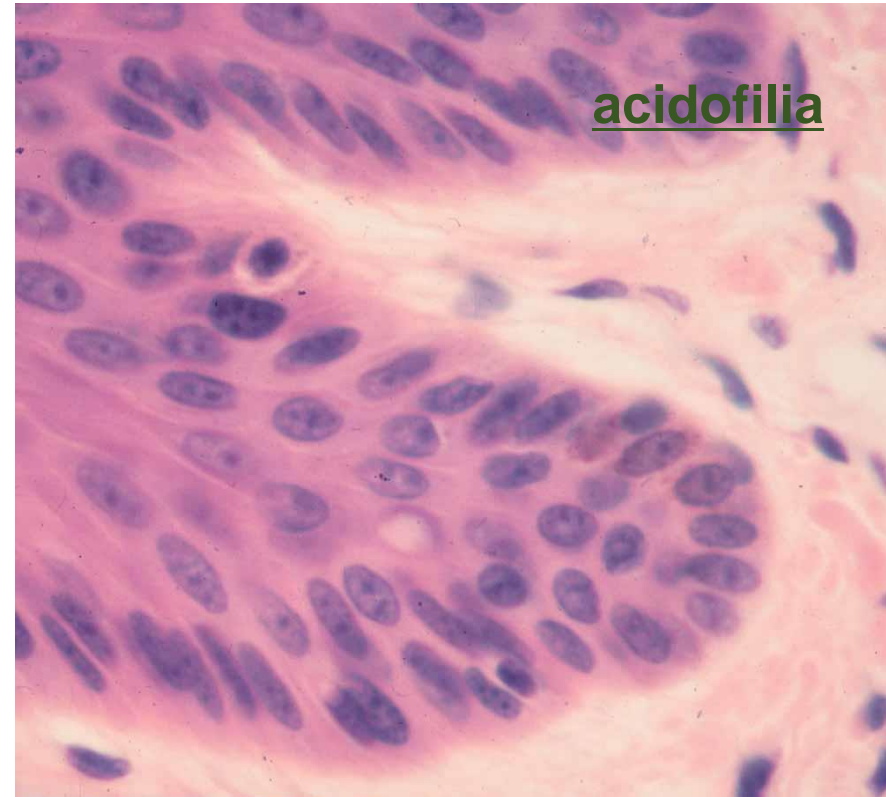
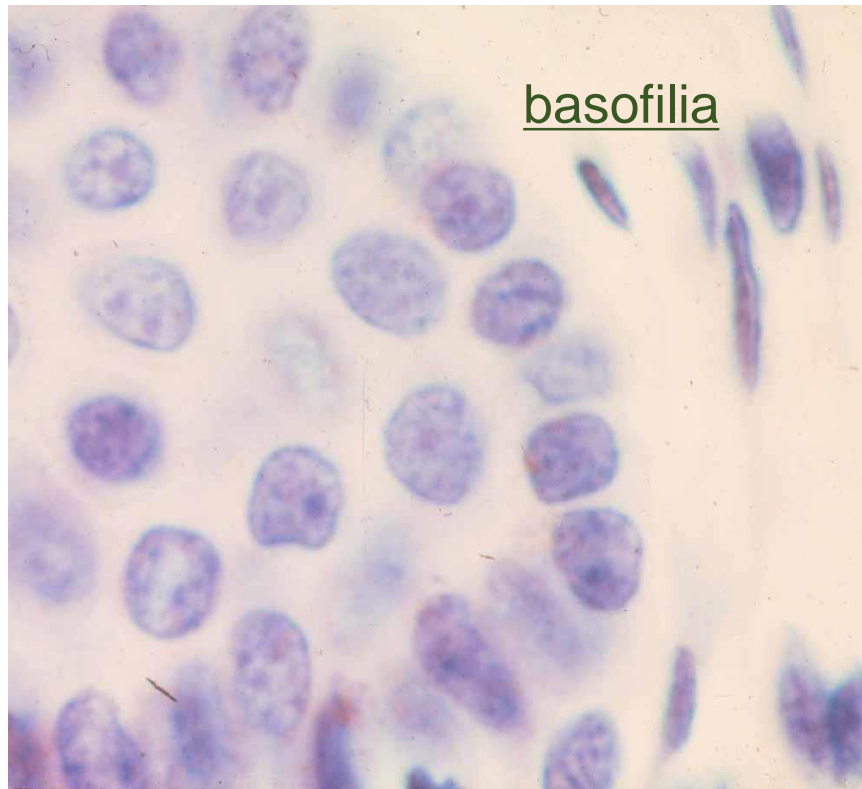
- Il campione è trasparente, quindi deve essere trattato con sostanze coloranti che contrastino le strutture cellulari



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

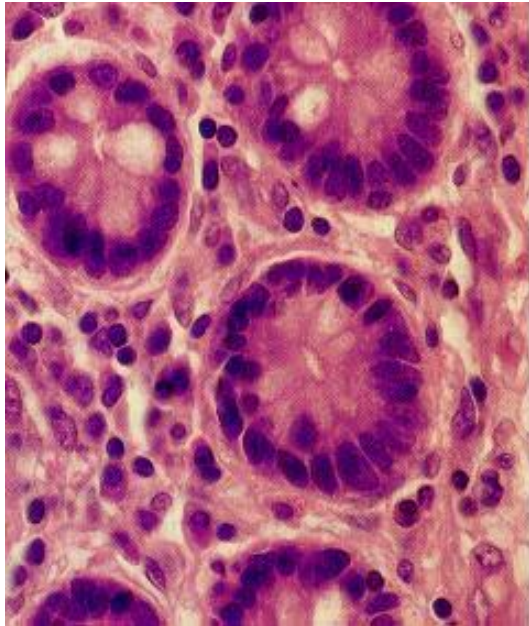
COLORAZIONI ISTOLOGICHE

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

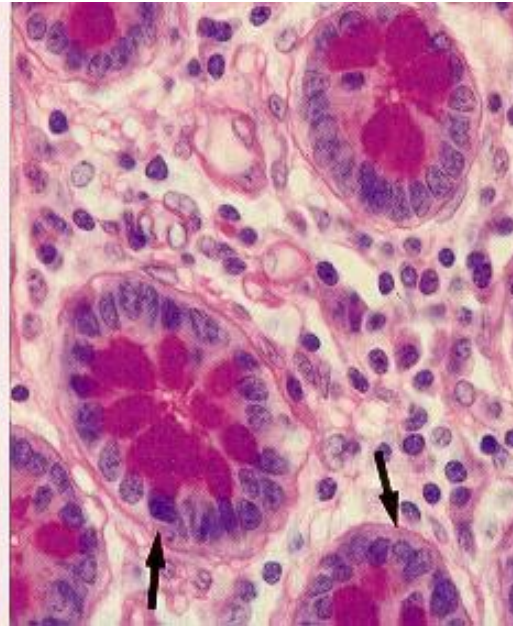


Istochimica

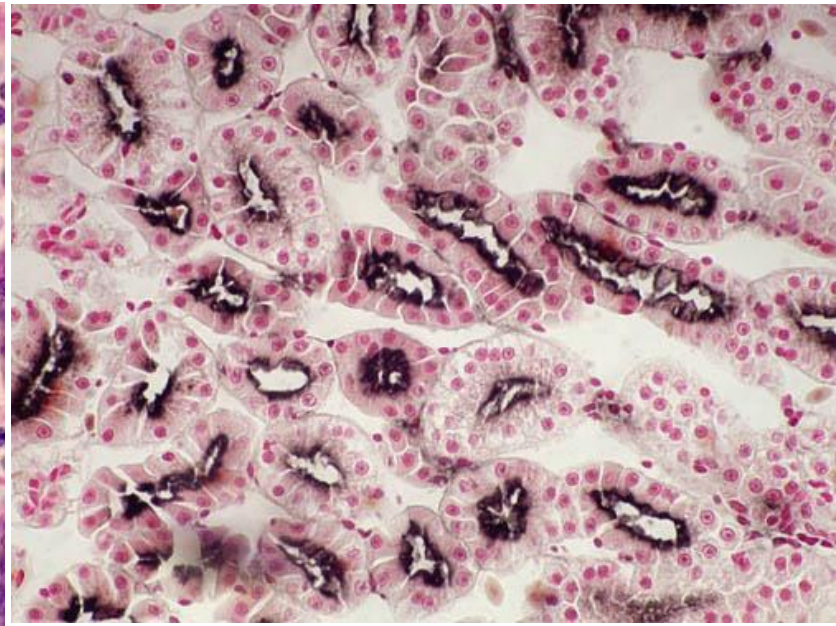
Cellule del tratto digerente



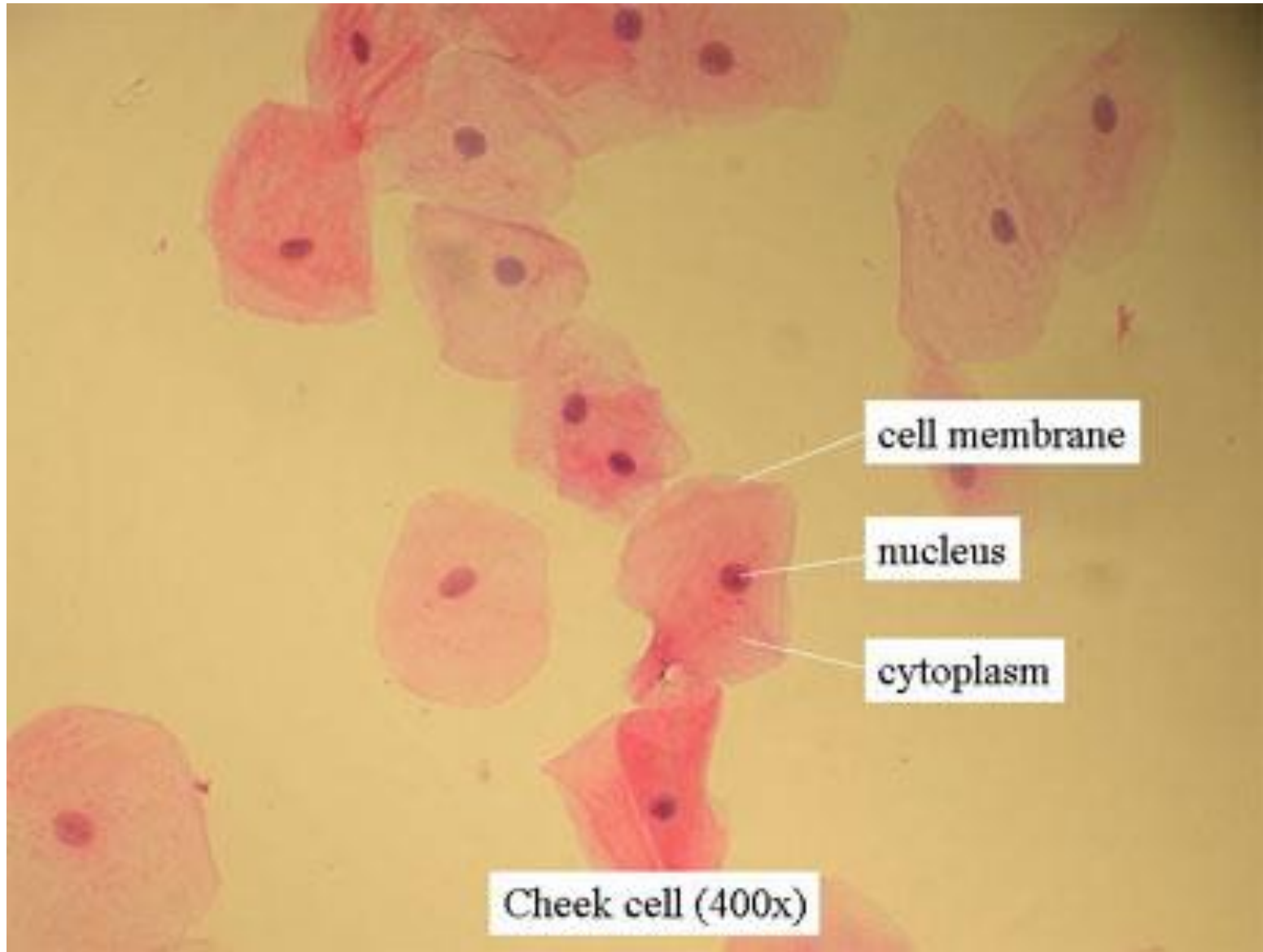
H&E



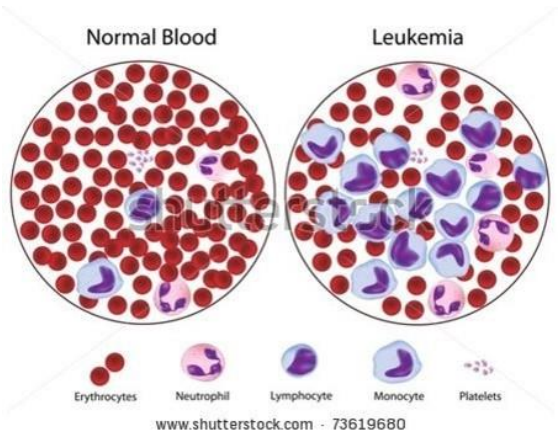
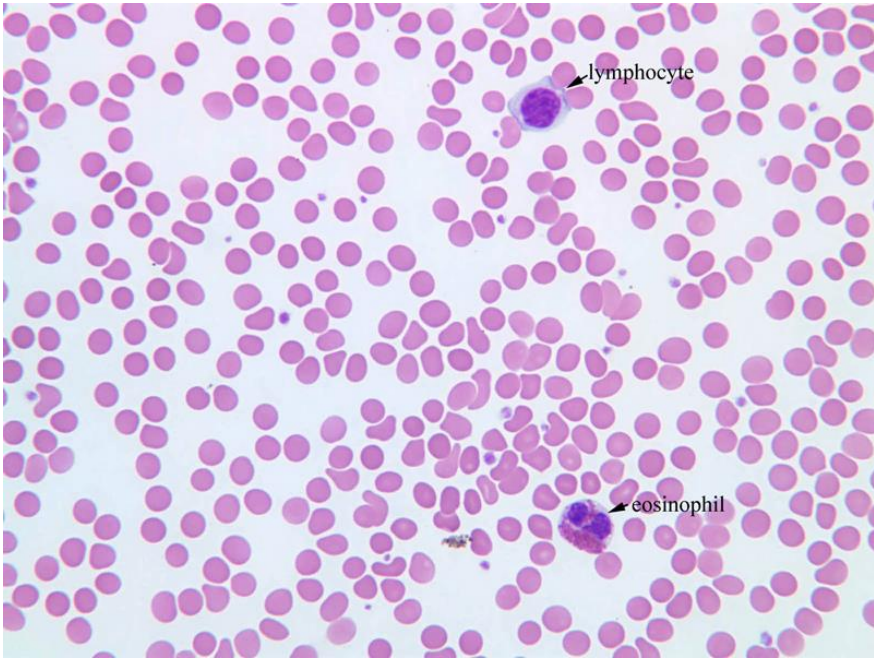
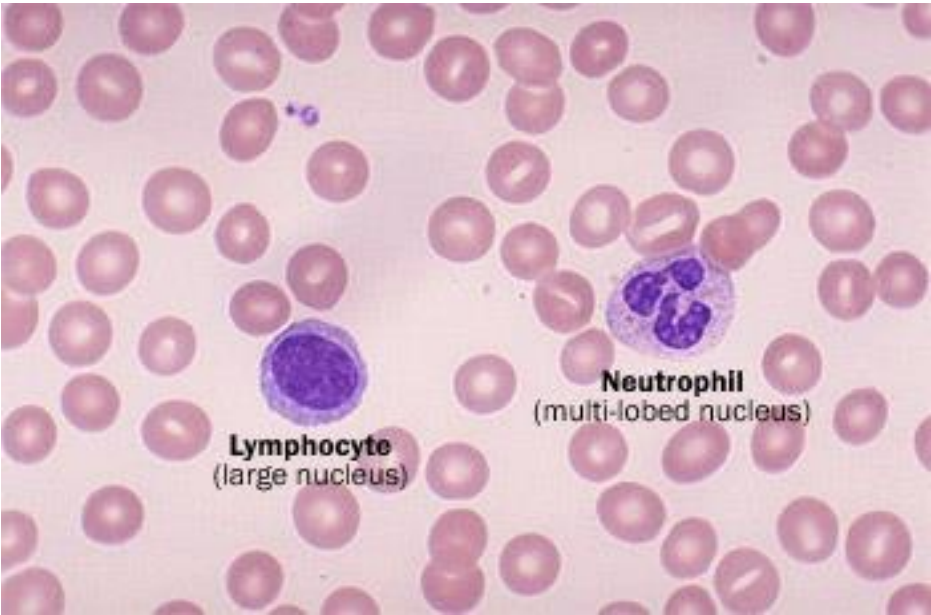
PAS



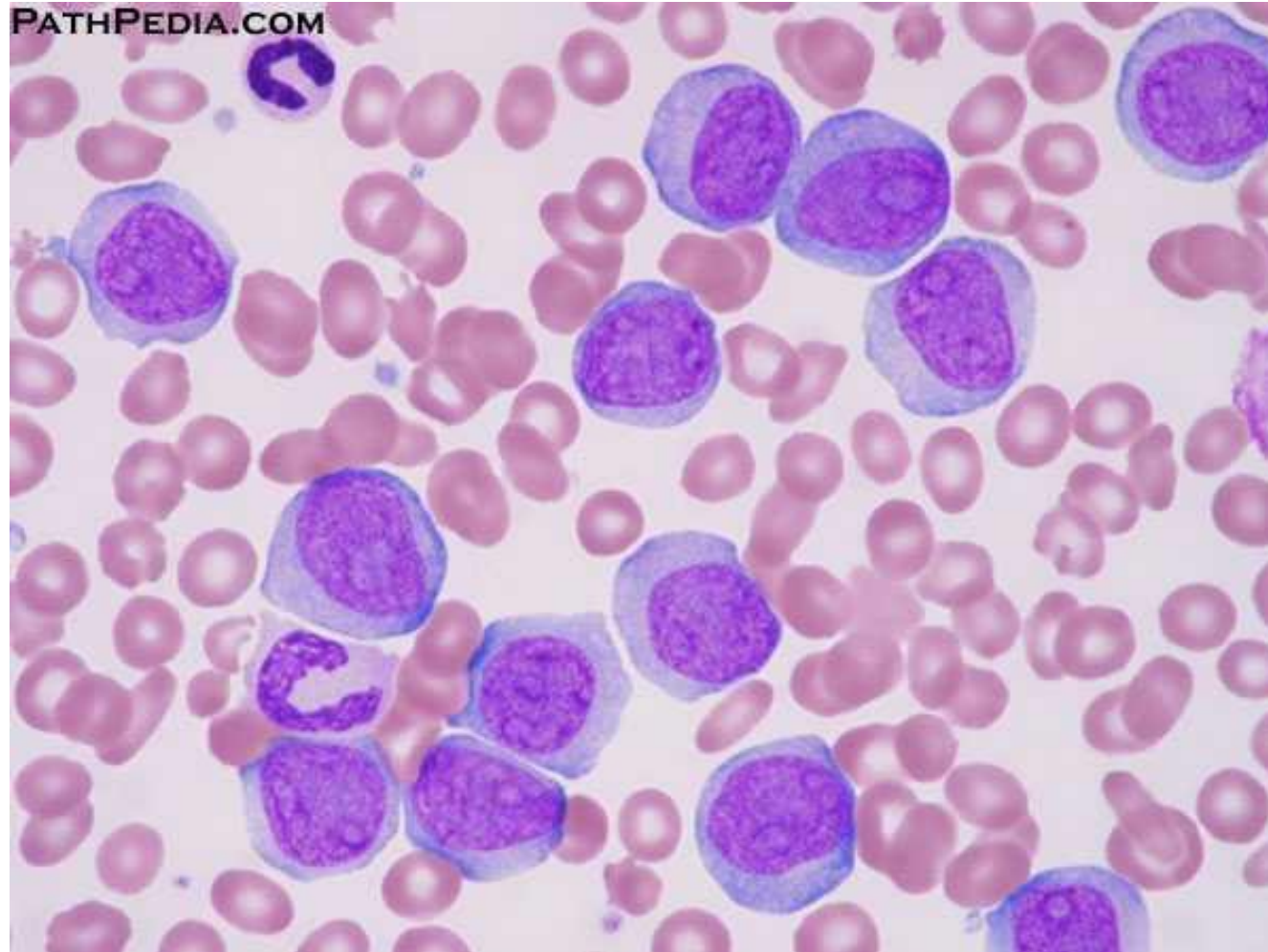
Gomori



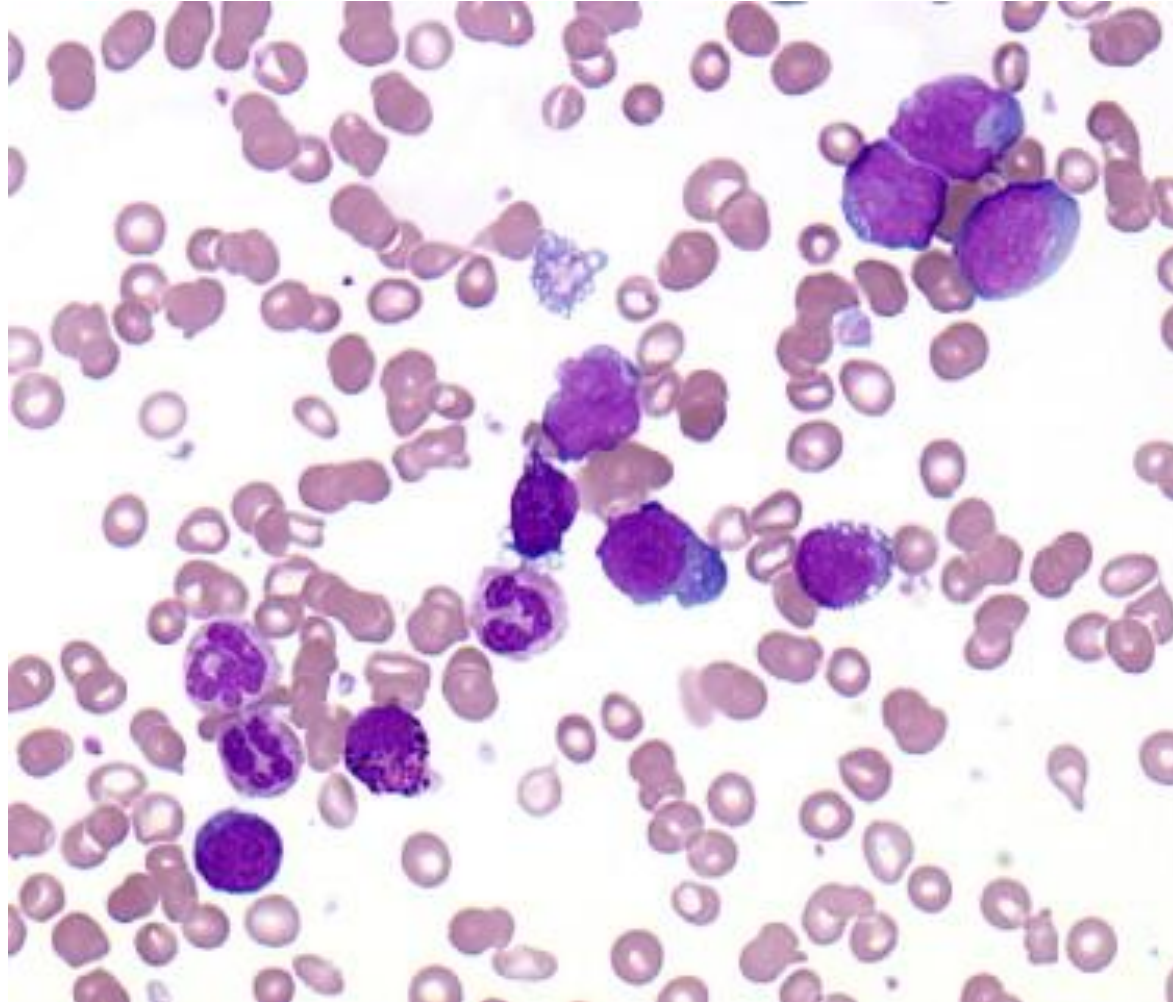
SANGUE NORMALE



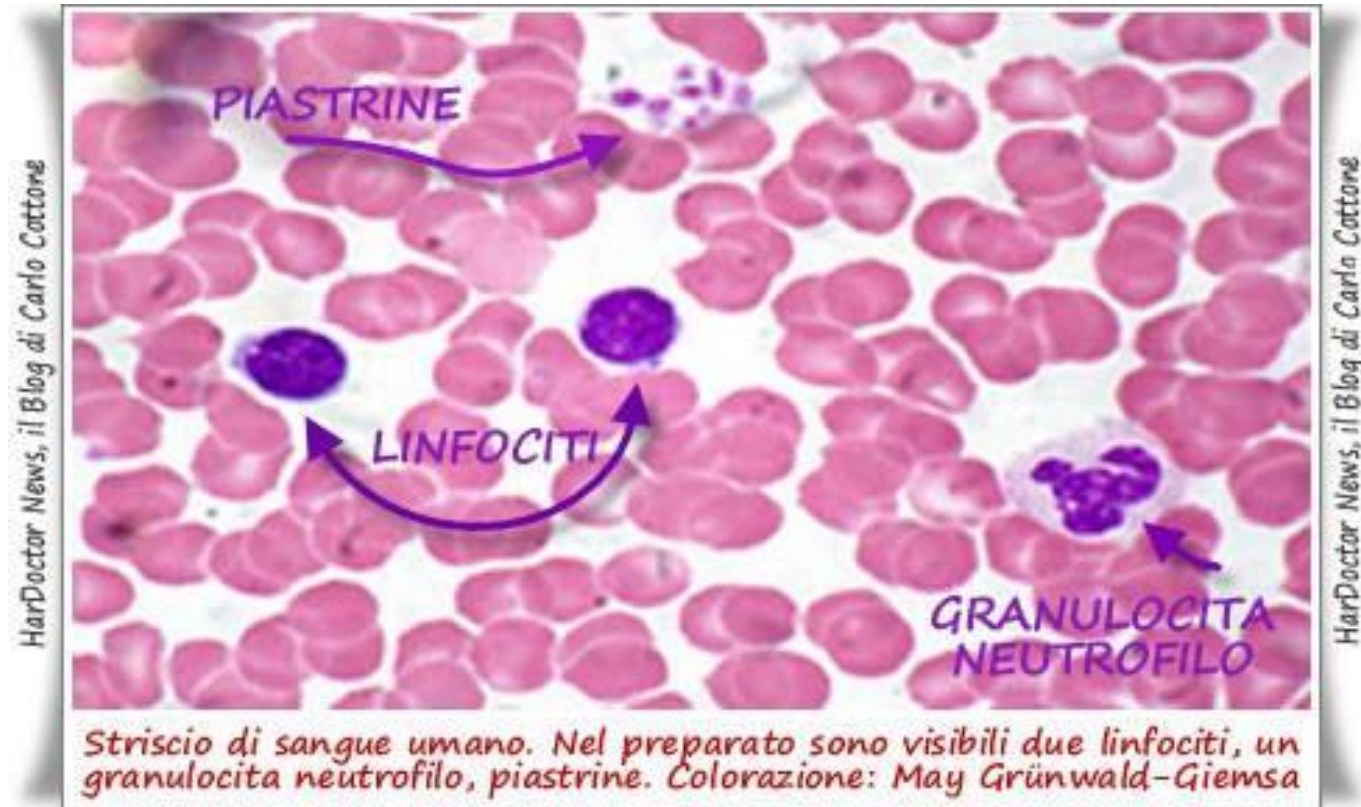
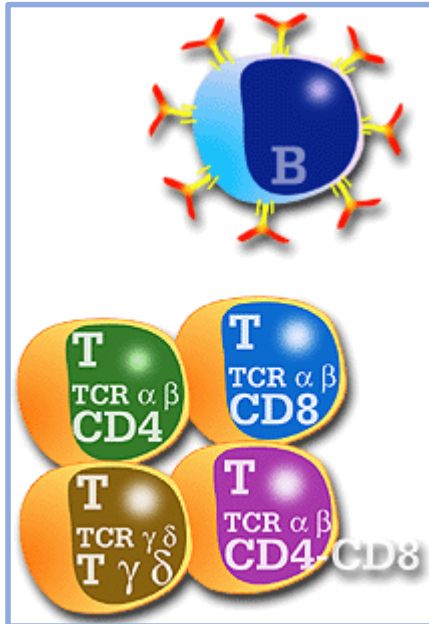
LEUCEMIA ACUTA

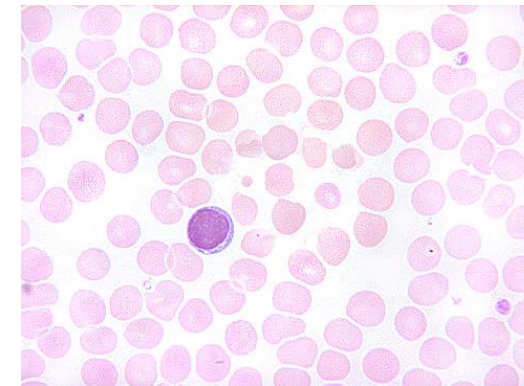
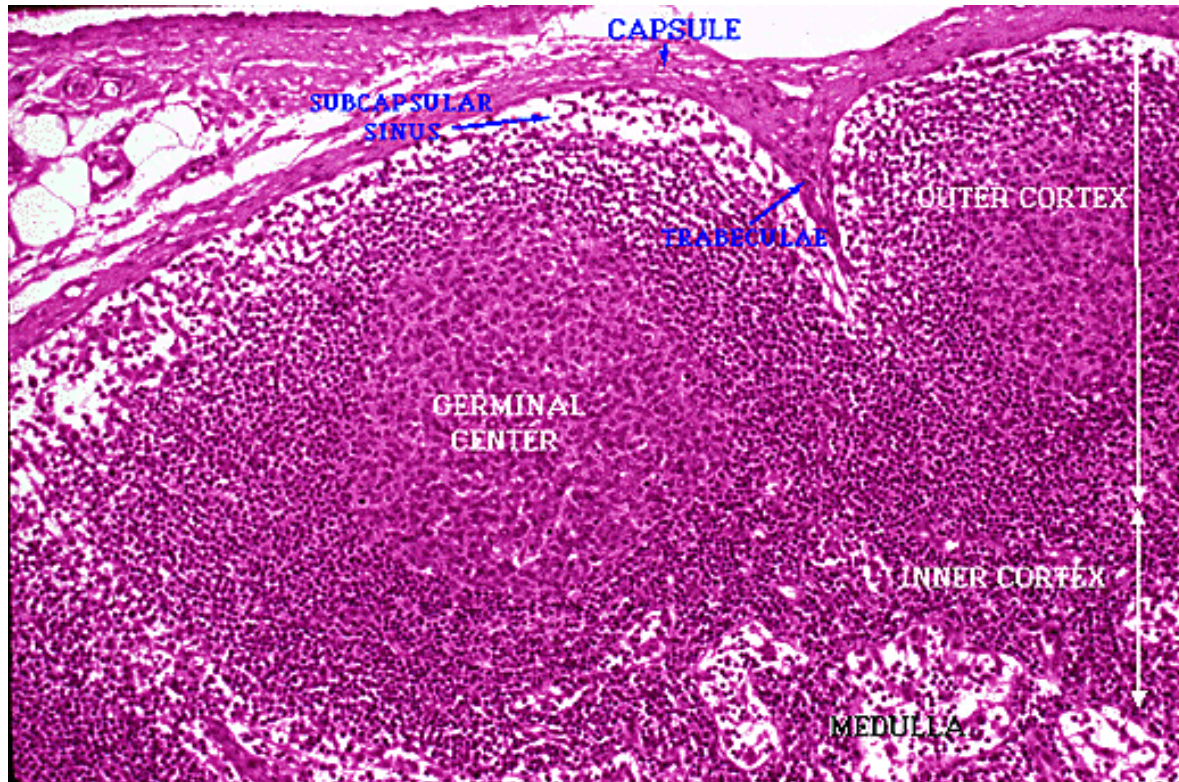


LEUCEMIA CRONICA

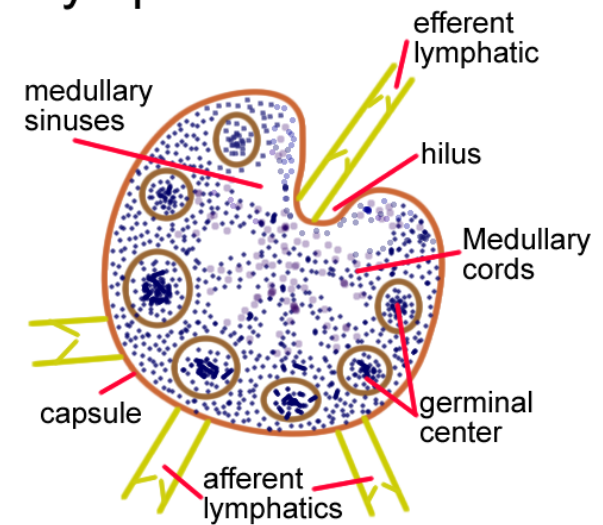


LINFOCITI





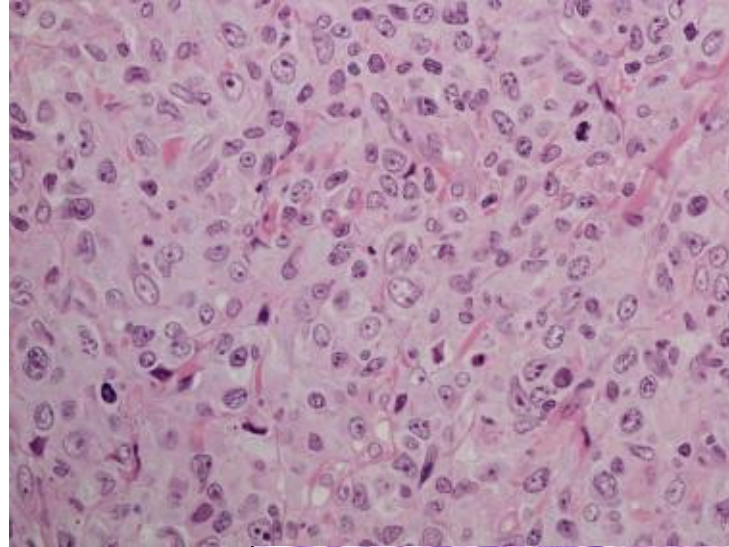
Lymph Node



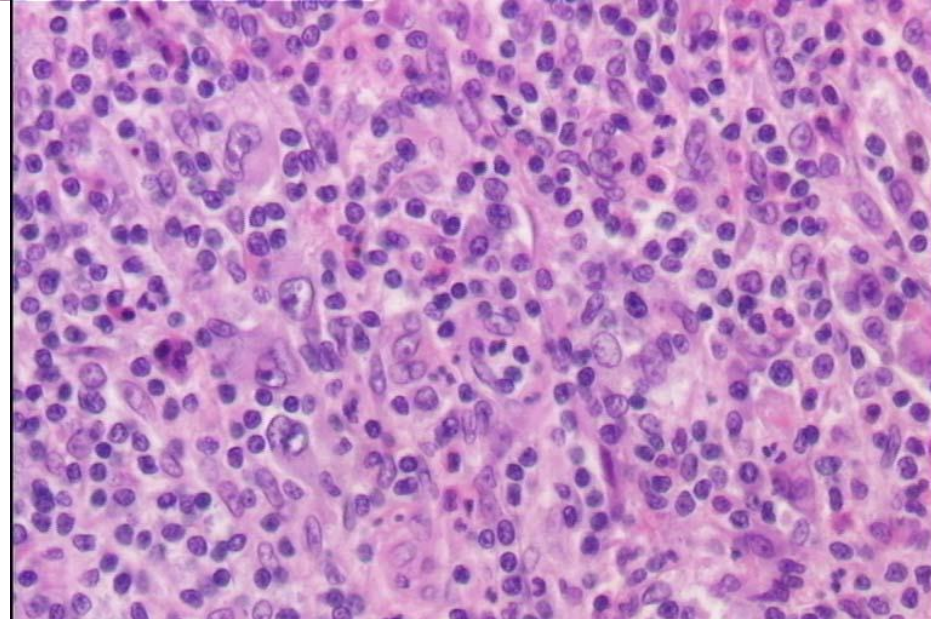
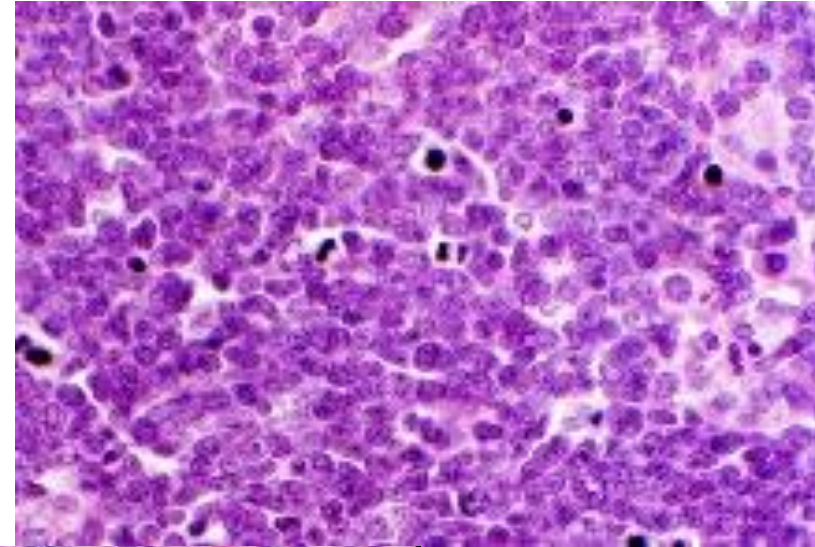
LINFONODO NORMALE

LINFOMI

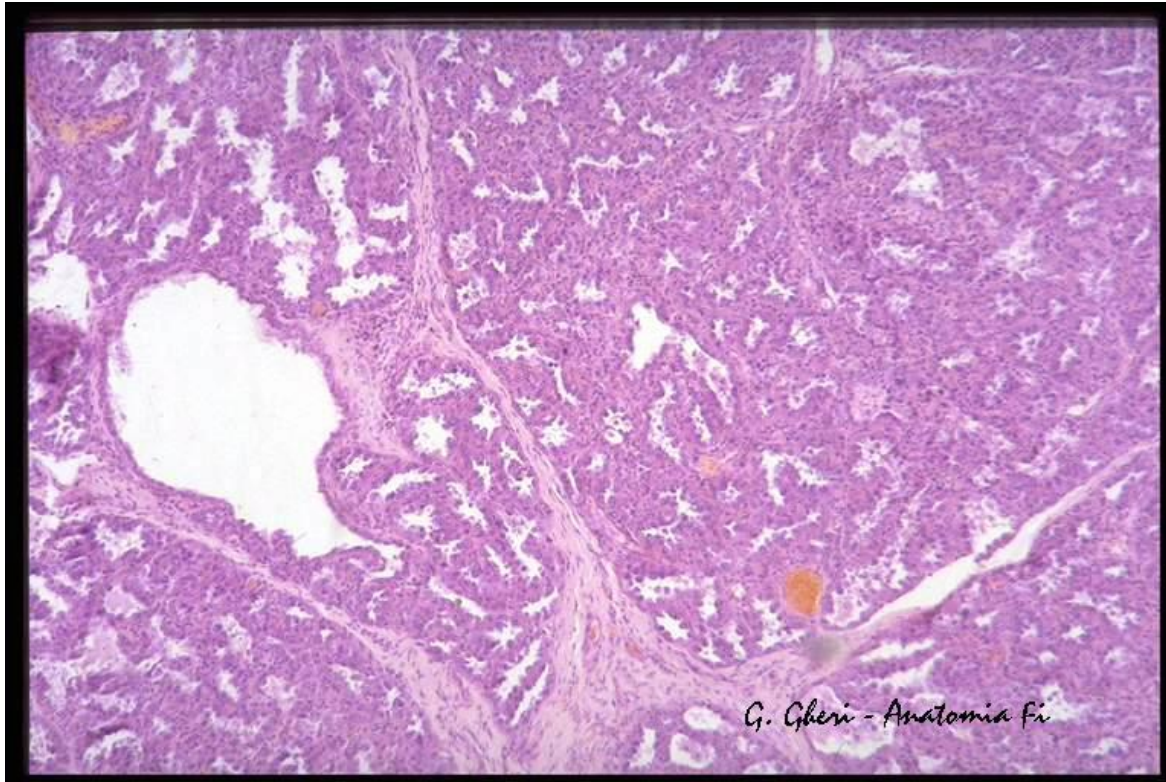
Cellule B



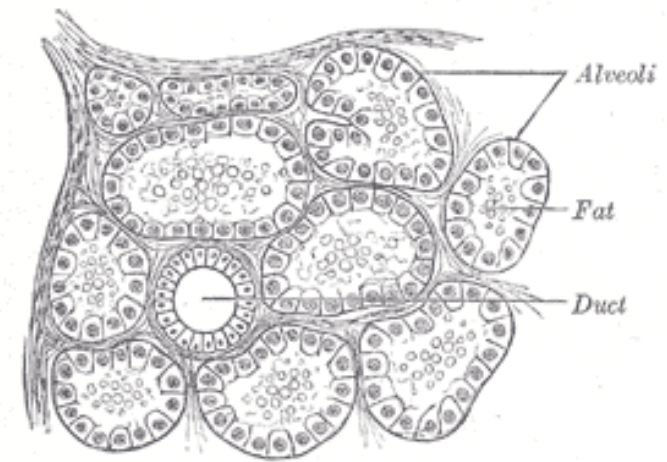
Non Hodgkin



Hodgkin

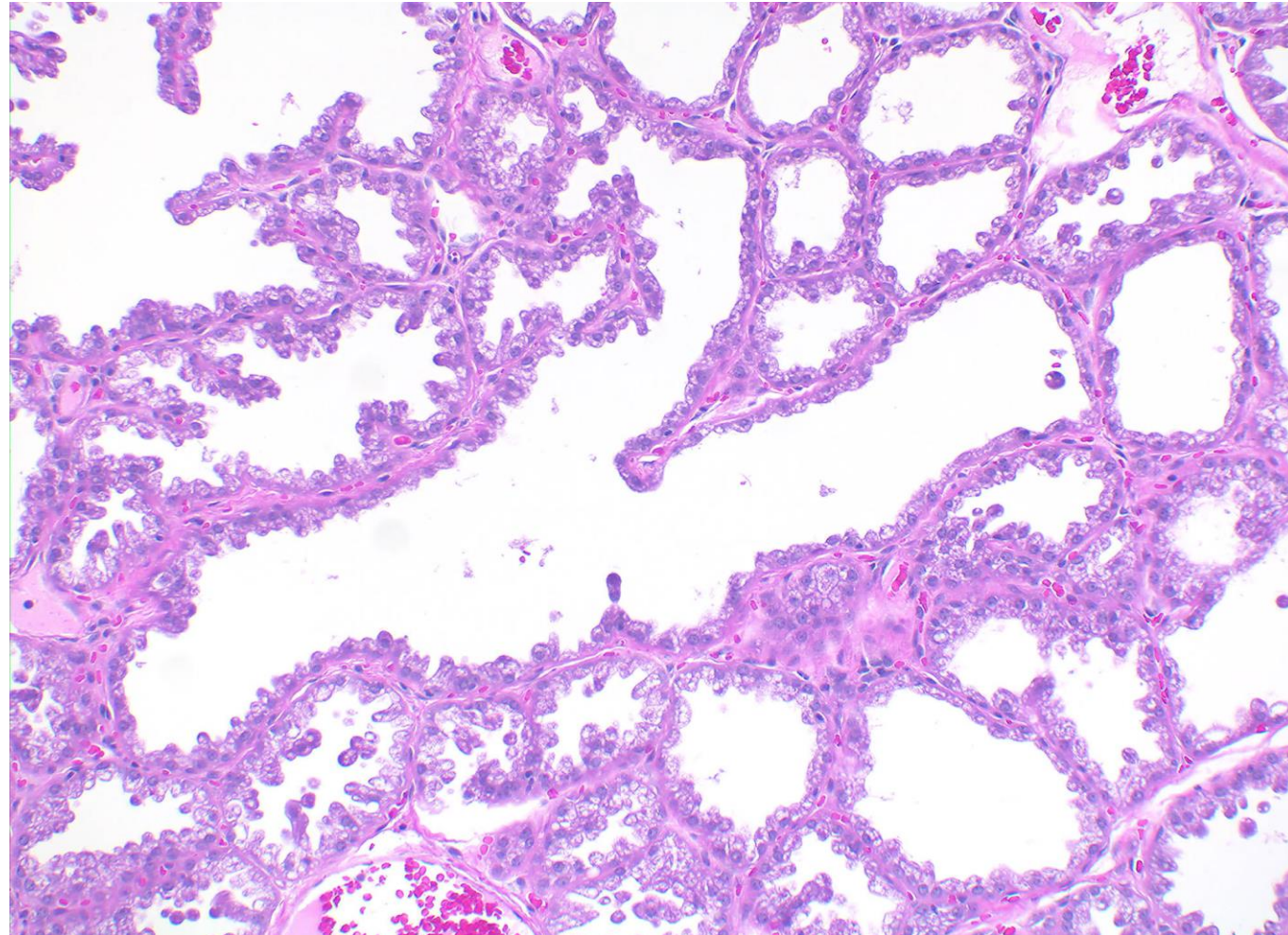


GHIANDOLA MAMMARIA NORMALE

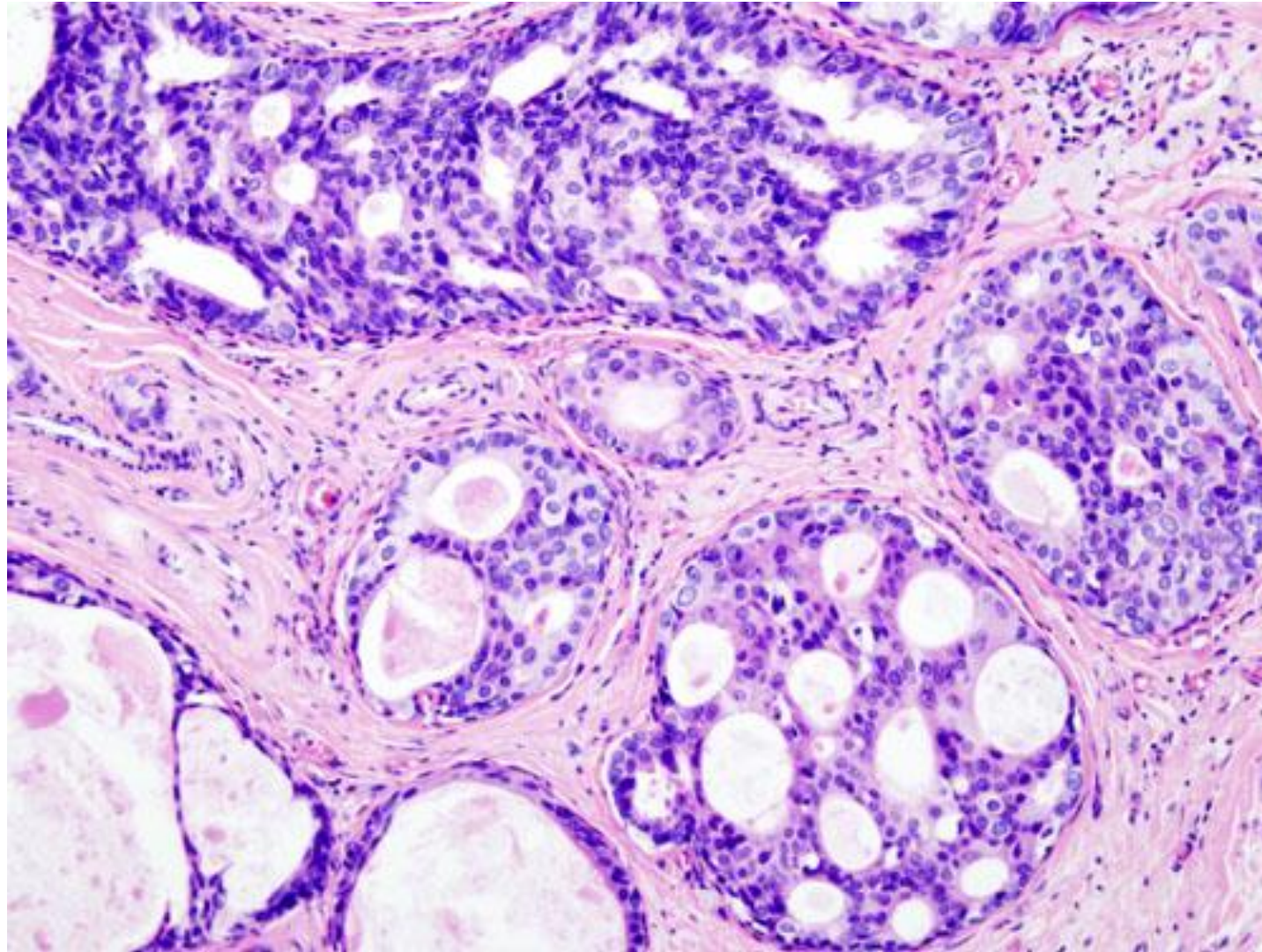


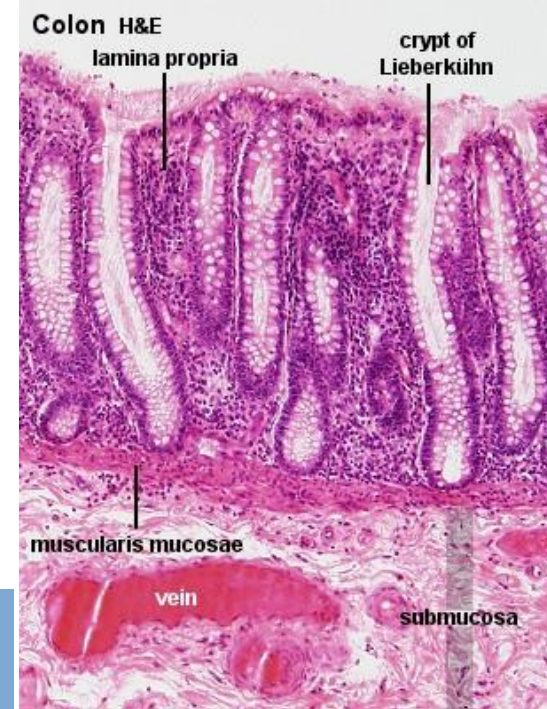
GHIANDOLA MAMMARIA

(allattamento)

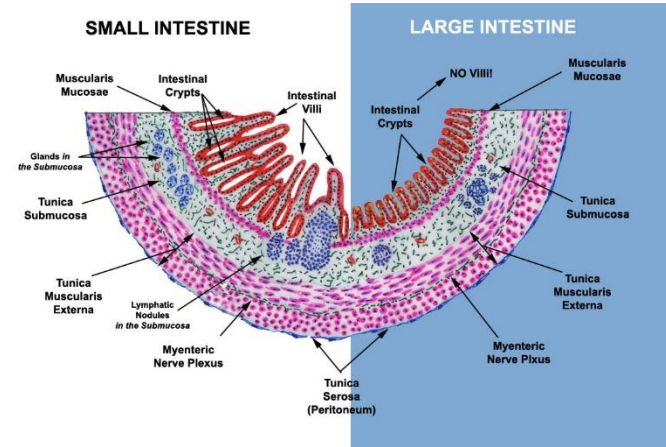


ADENOCARCINOMA MAMMARIO

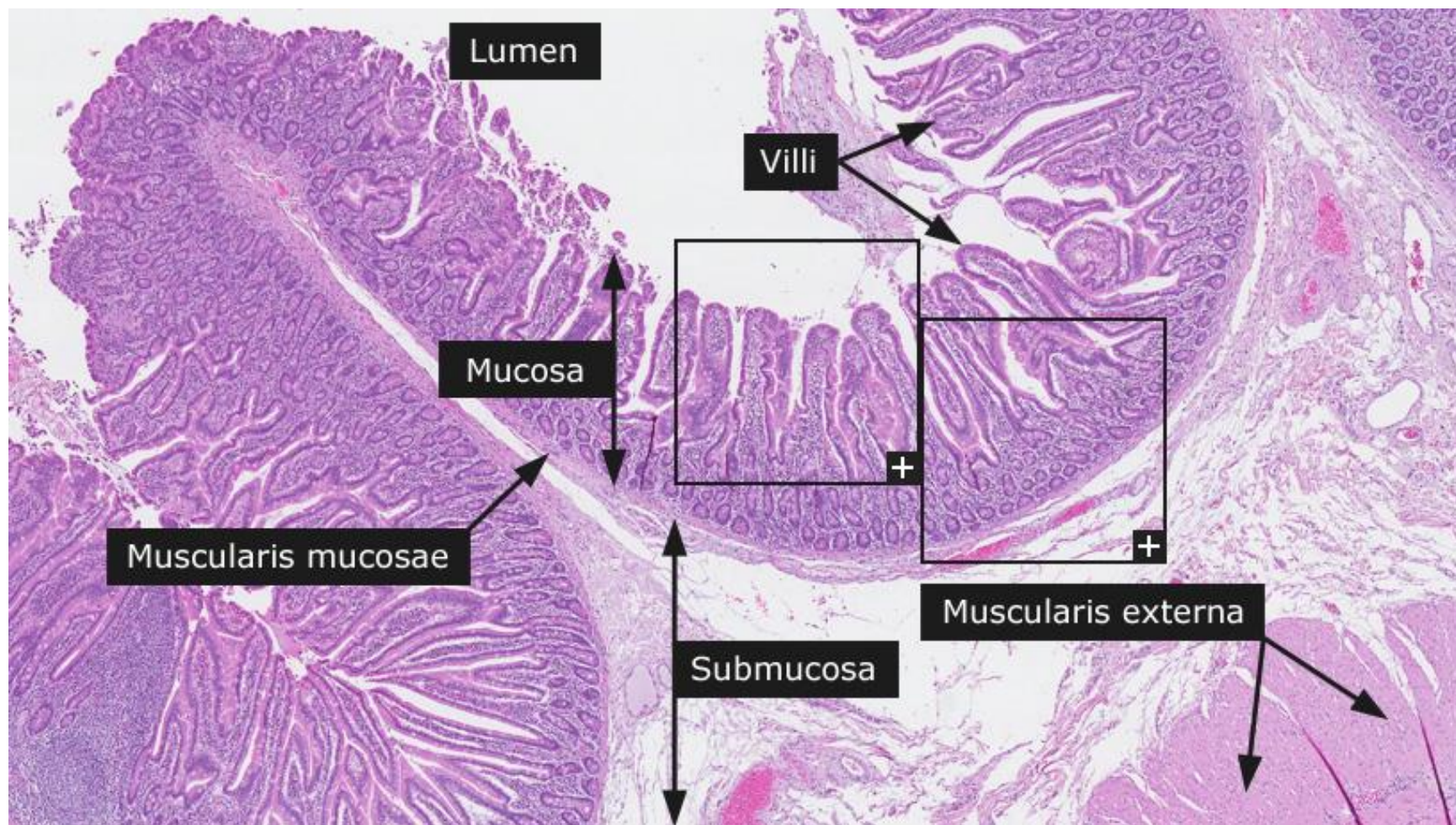




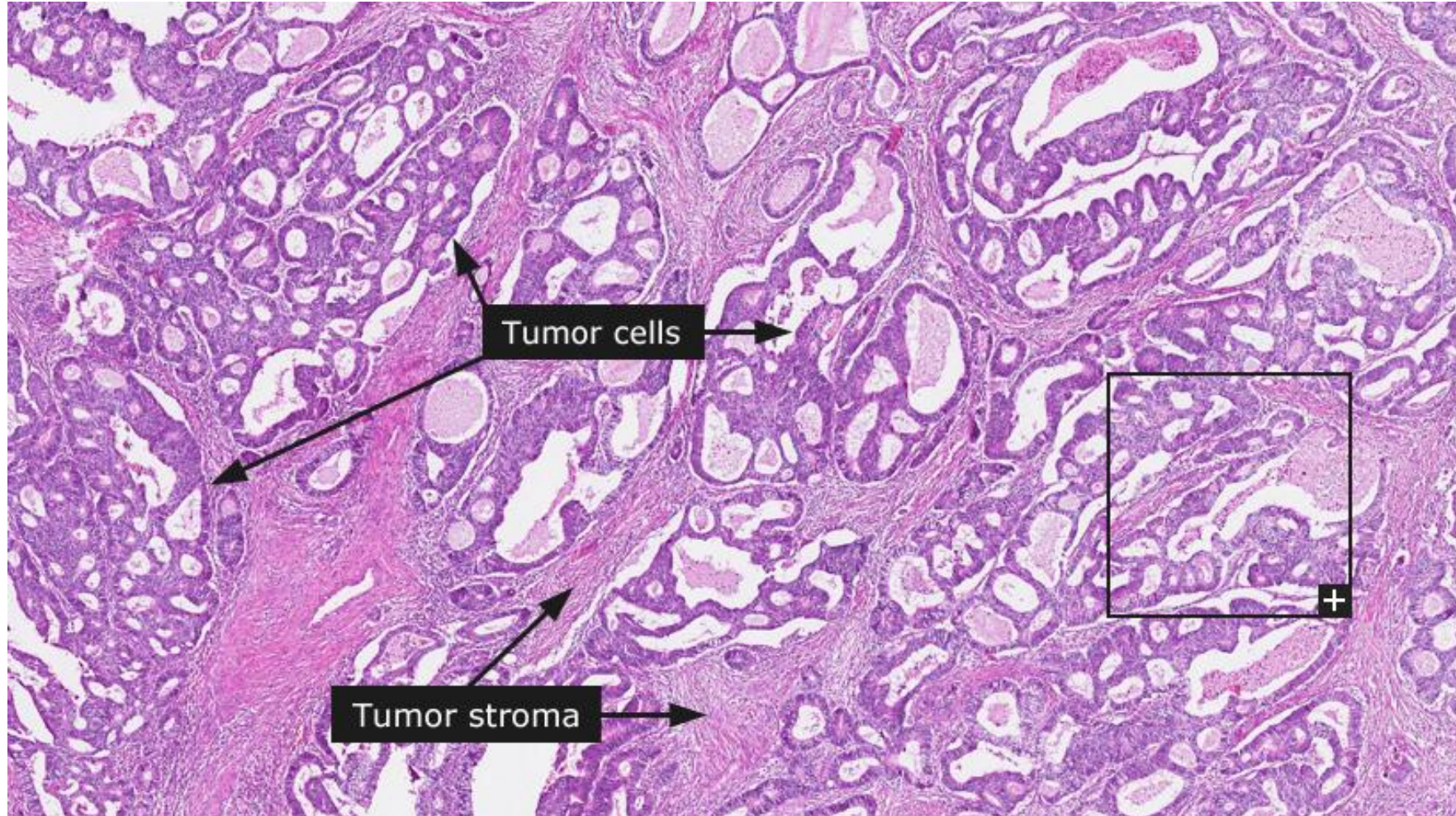
COLON NORMALE



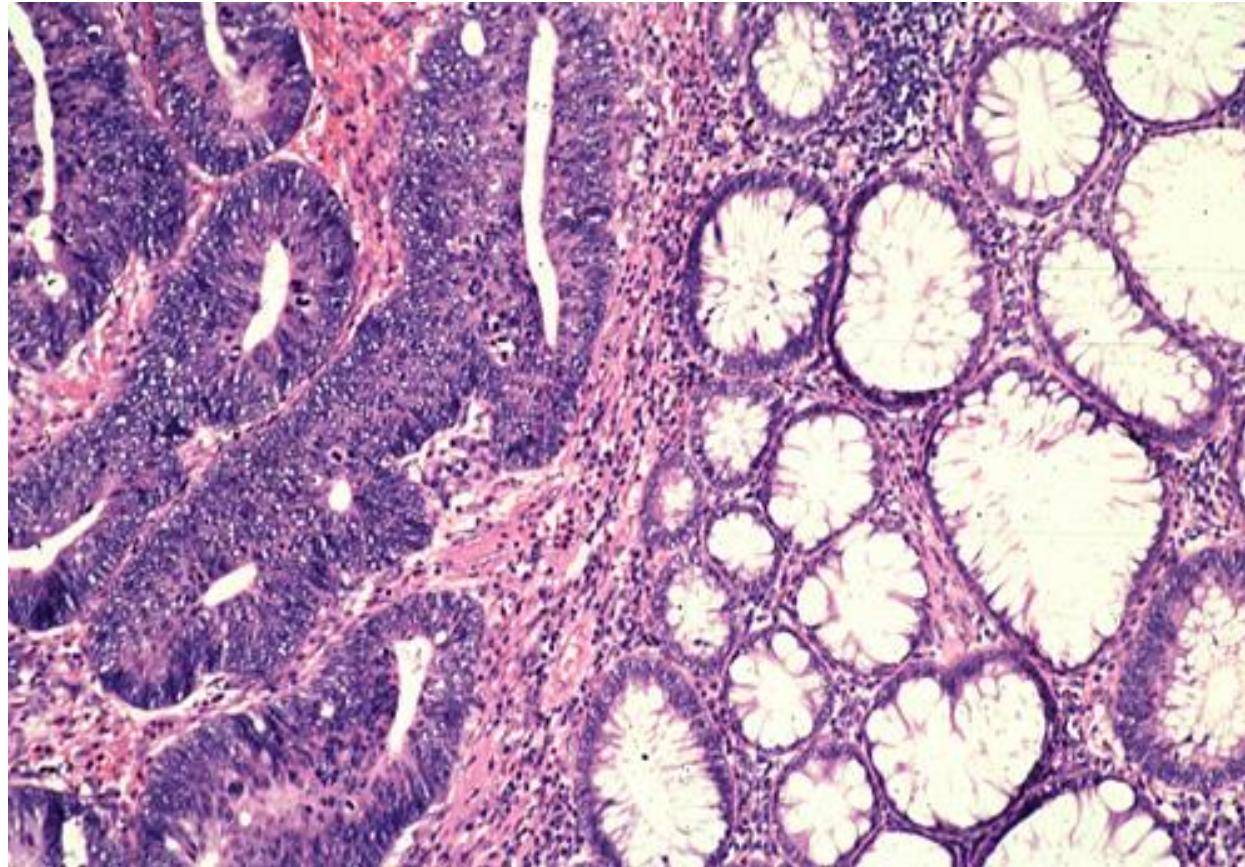
INTESTINO UMANO



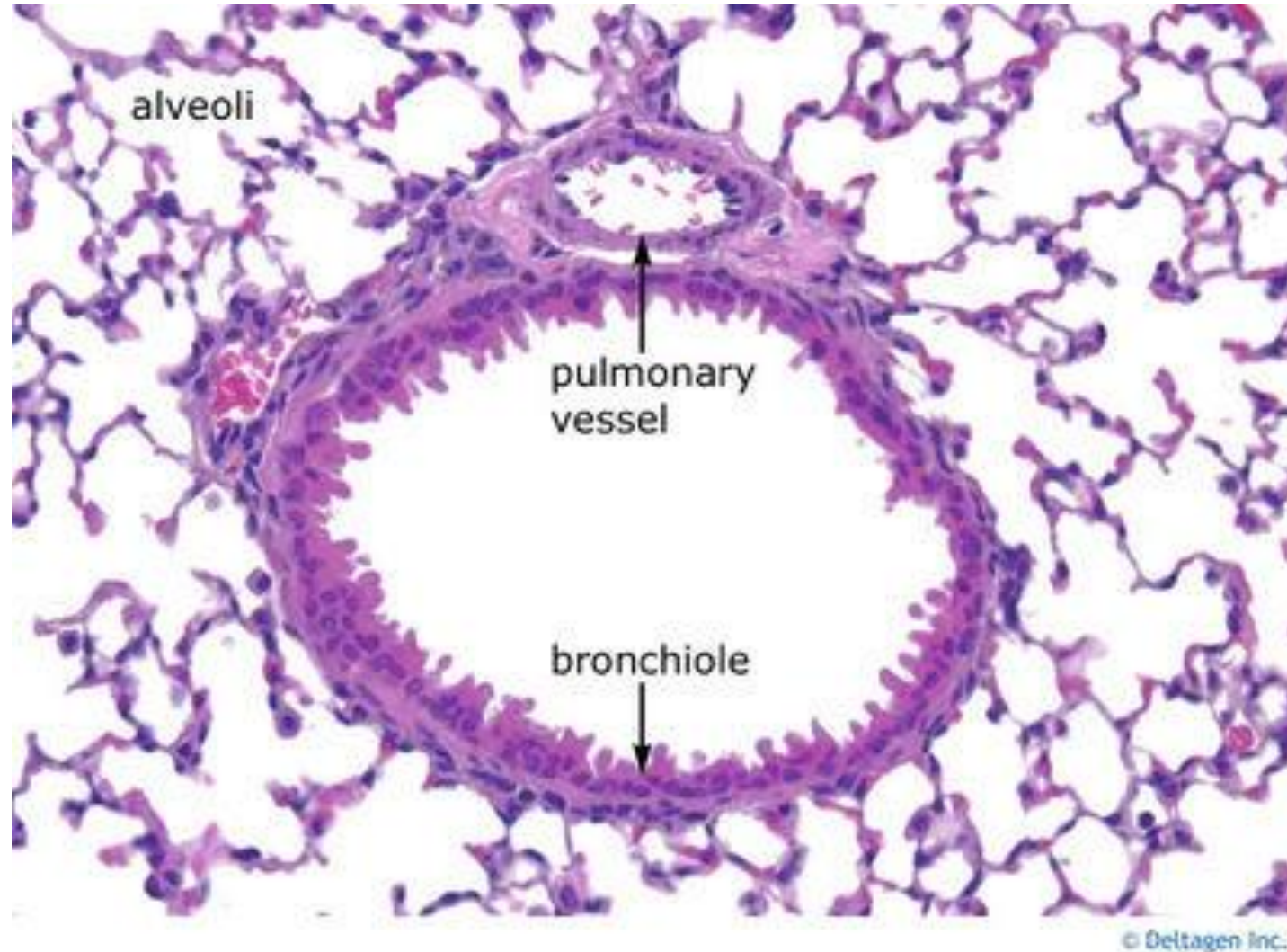
ADENOCARCINOMA DEL COLON



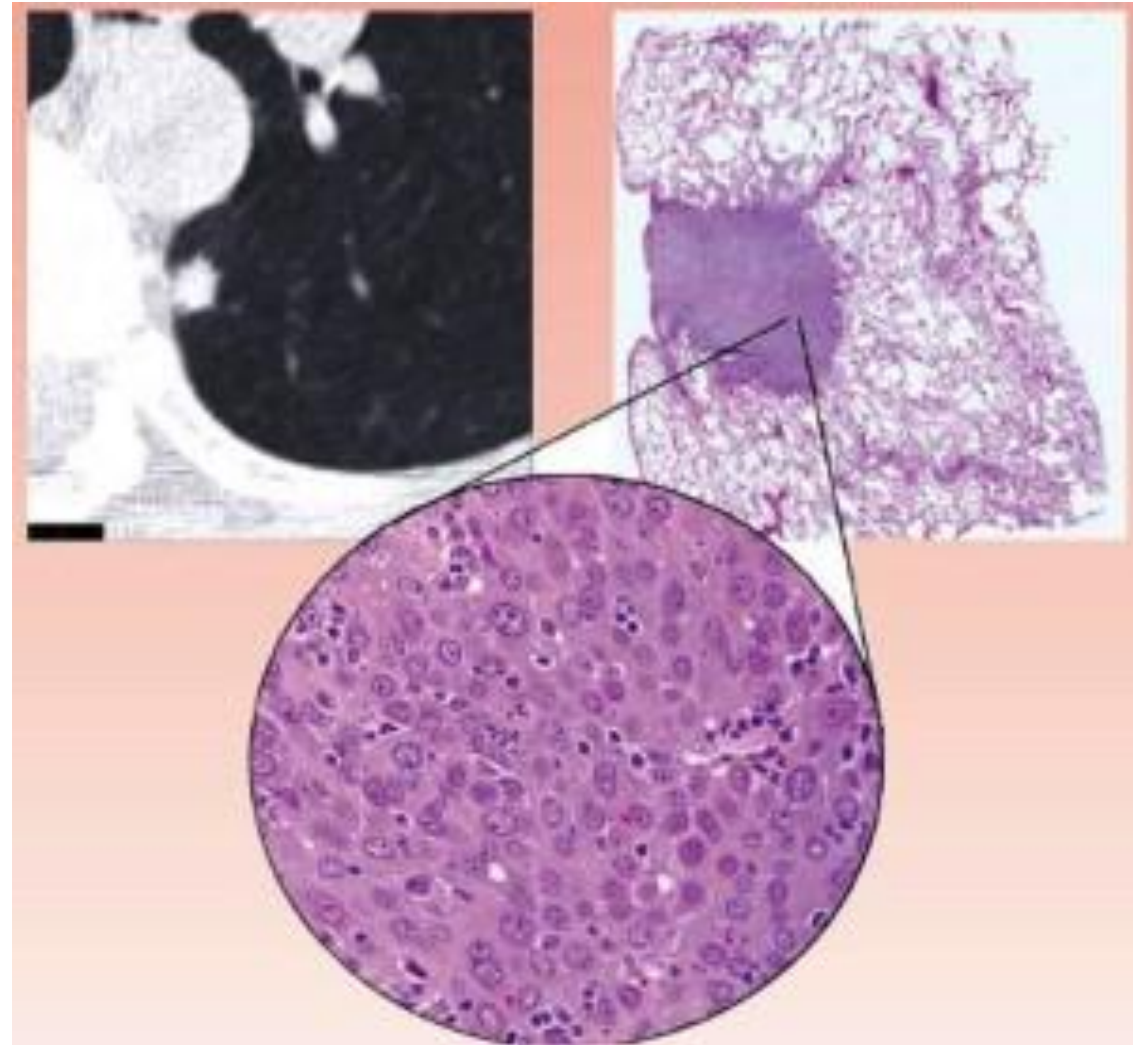
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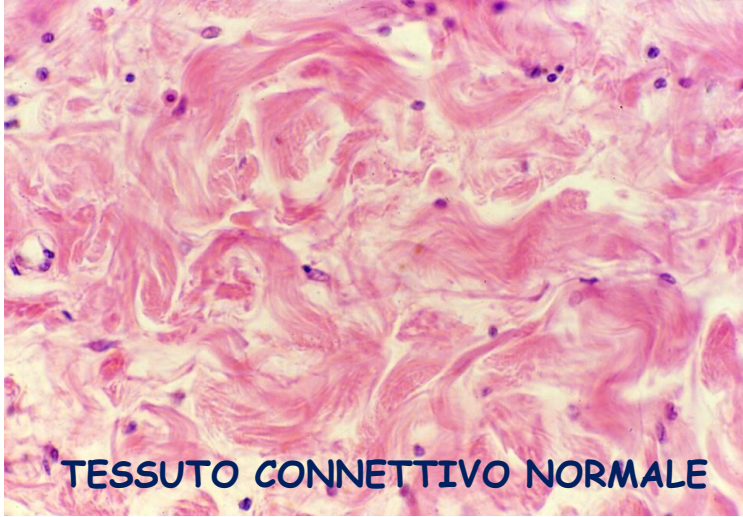


TESSUTO POLMONARE UMANO

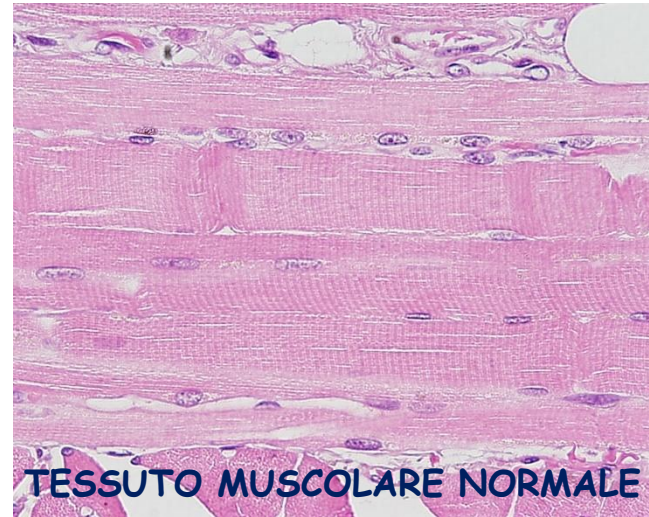


CARCINOMA DEL POLMONE

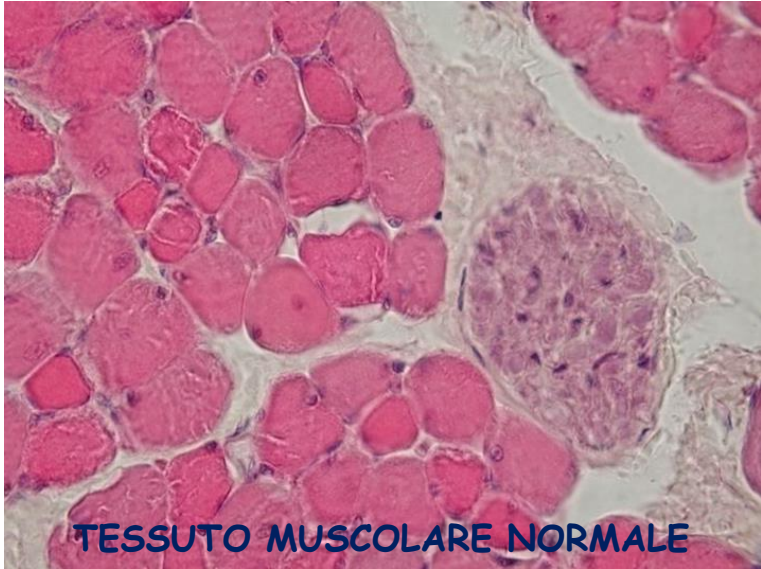




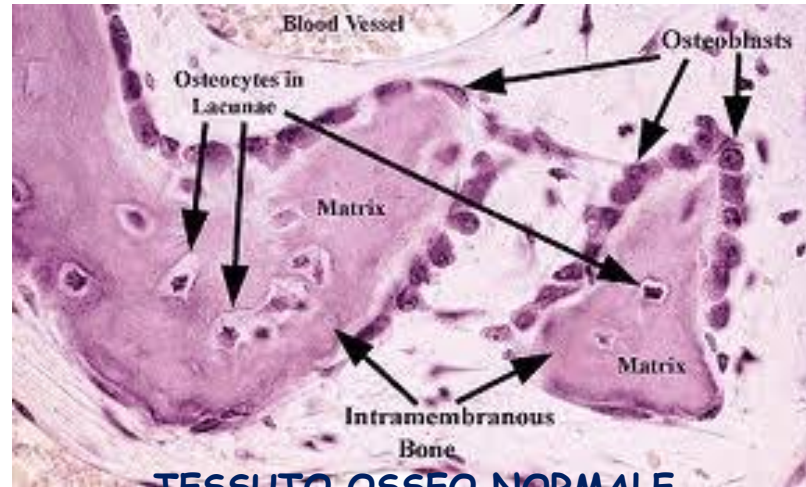
TESSUTO CONNETTIVO NORMALE



TESSUTO MUSCOLARE NORMALE

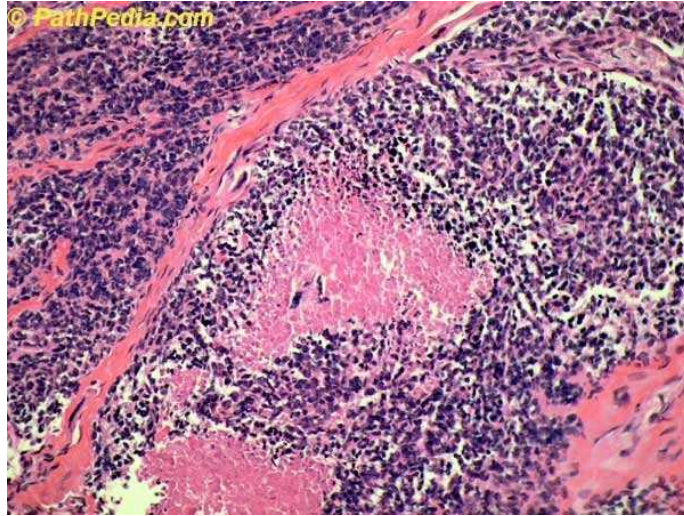


TESSUTO MUSCOLARE NORMALE

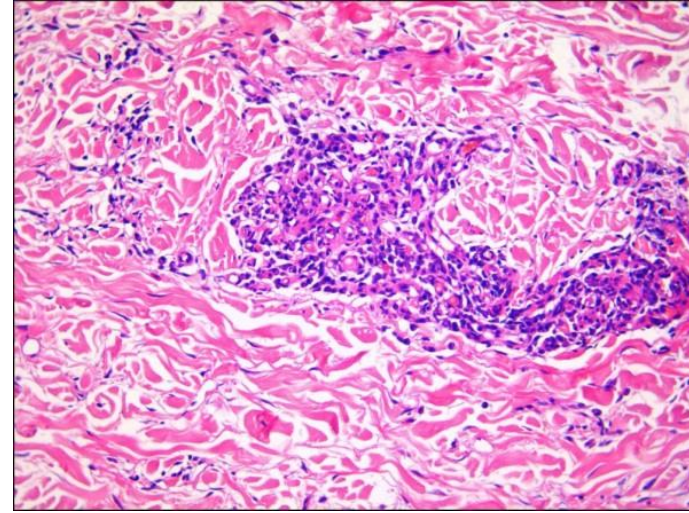


TESSUTO OSSEO NORMALE

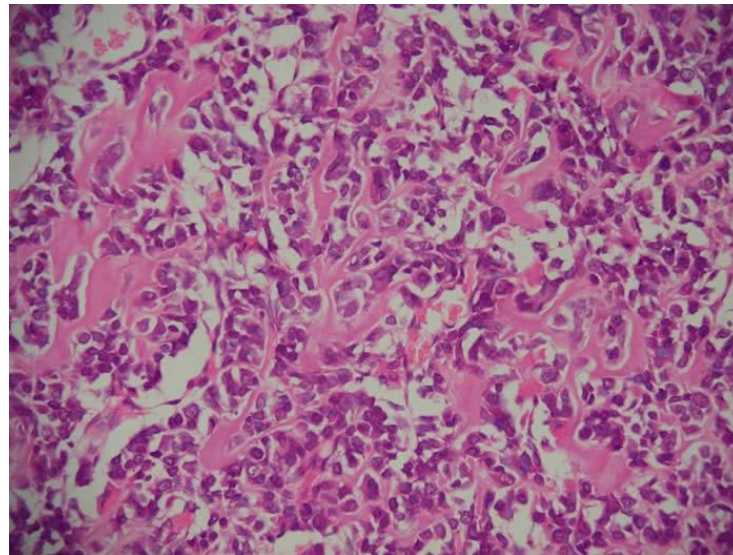
SARCOMI



Ewing

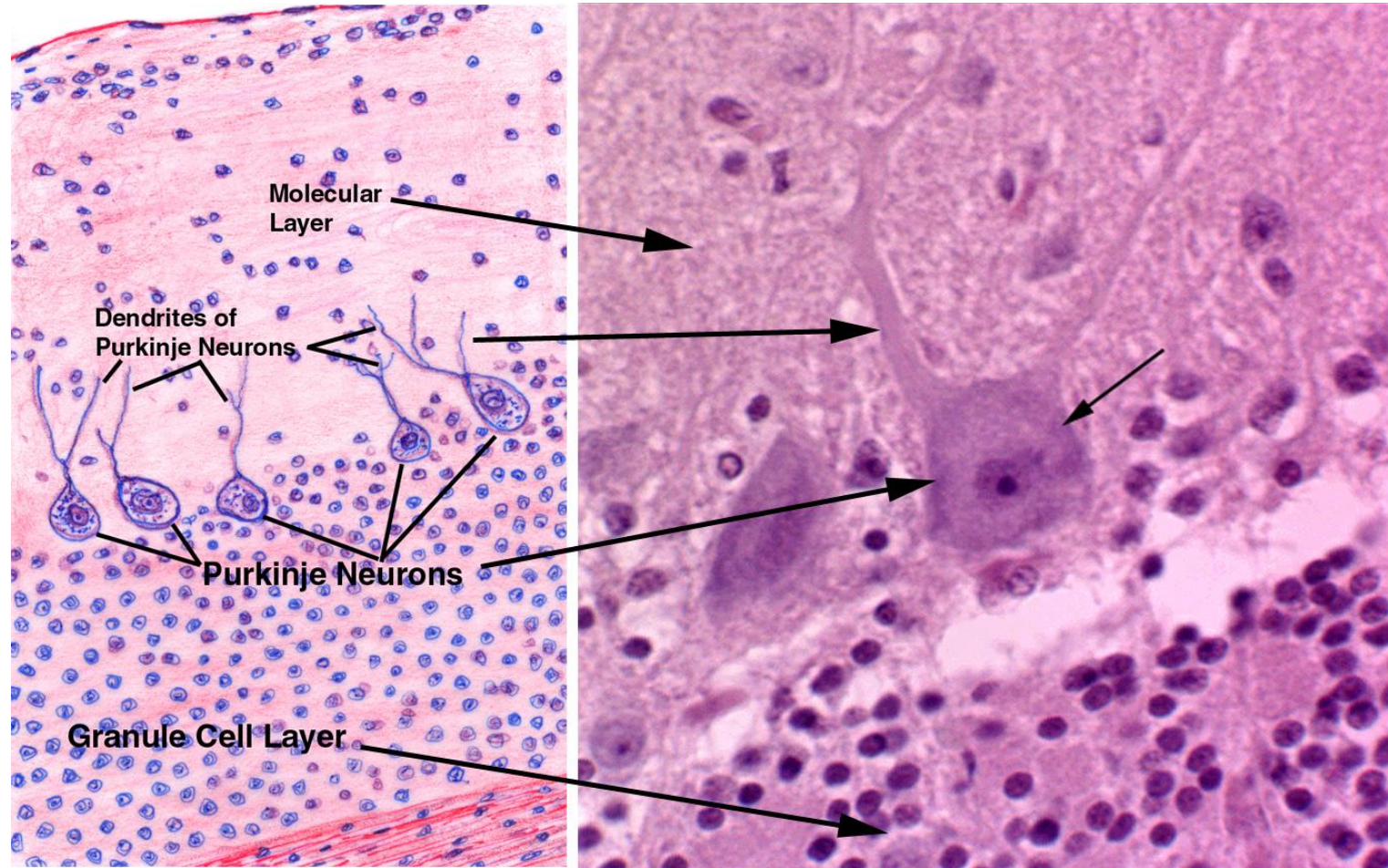


Kaposi

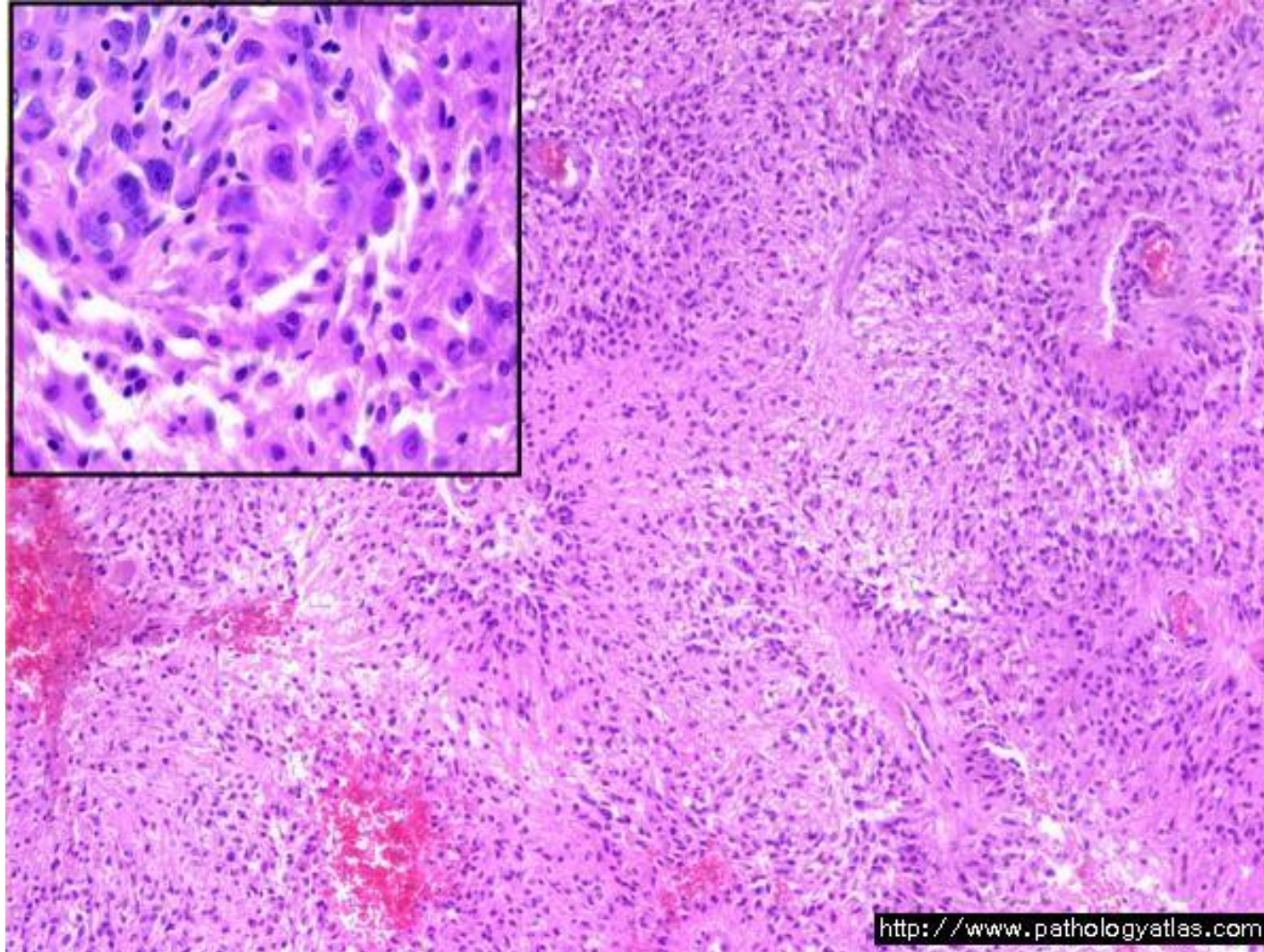


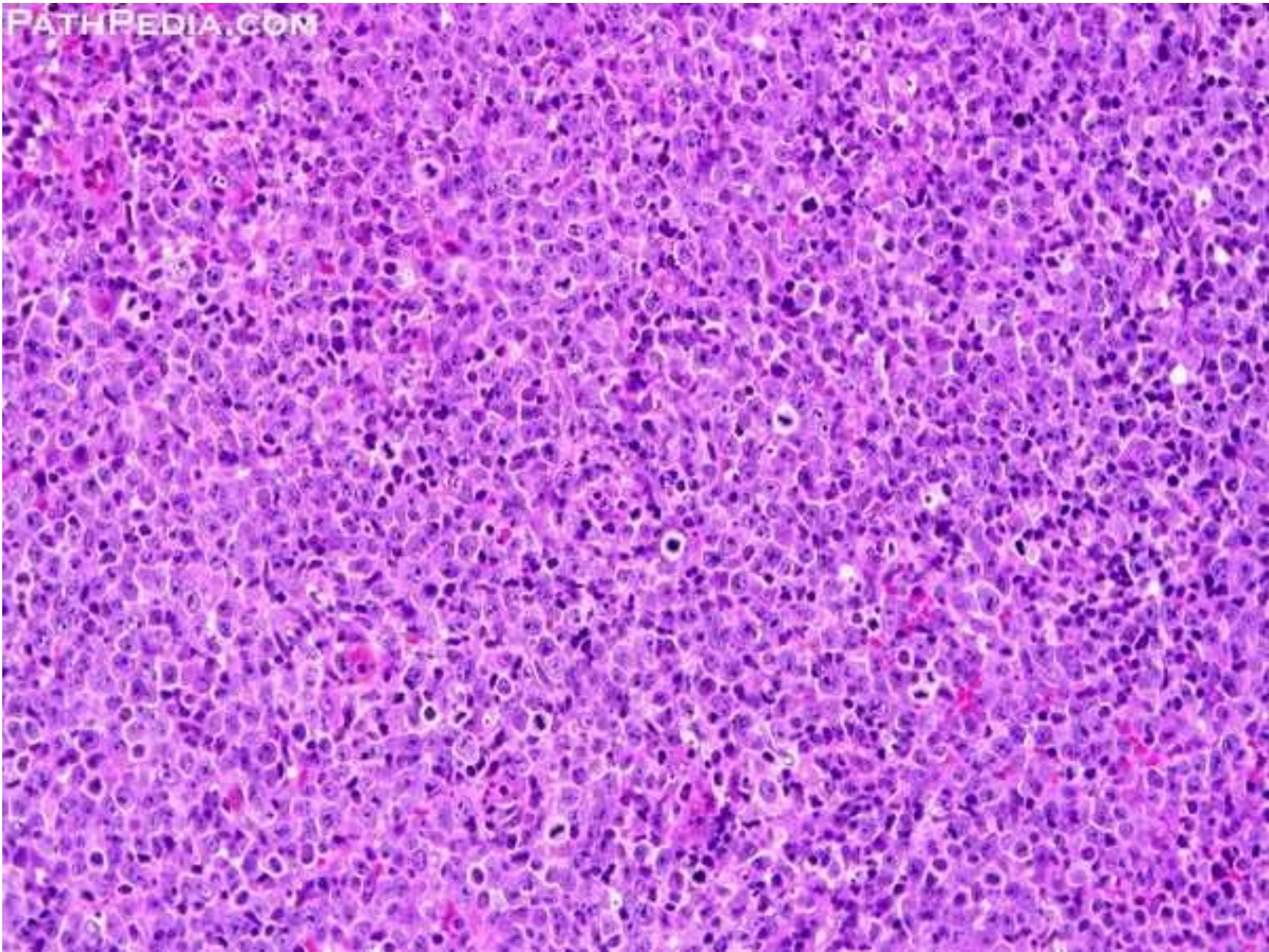
Osteogenico

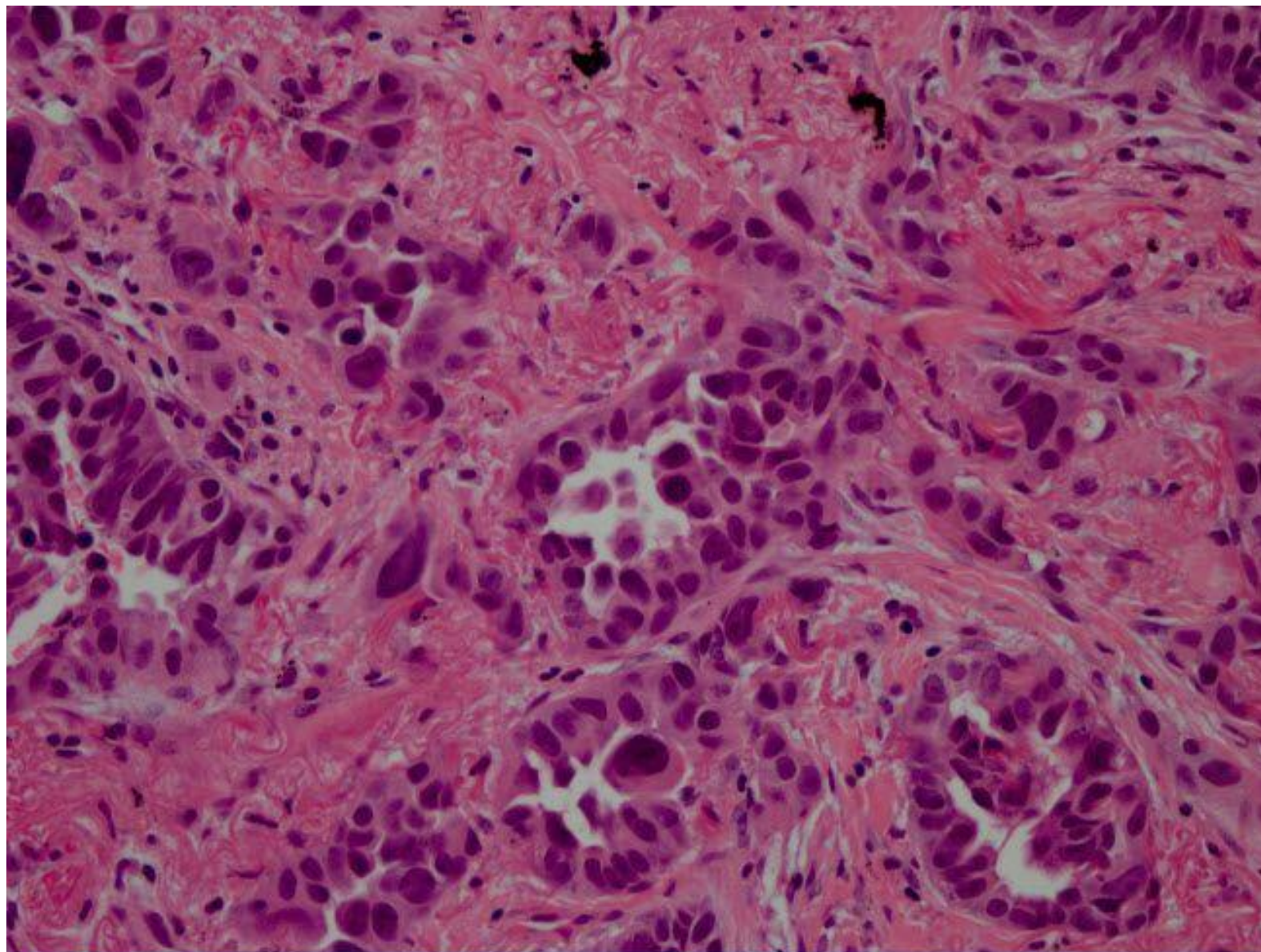
TESSUTO NERVOSO NORMALE



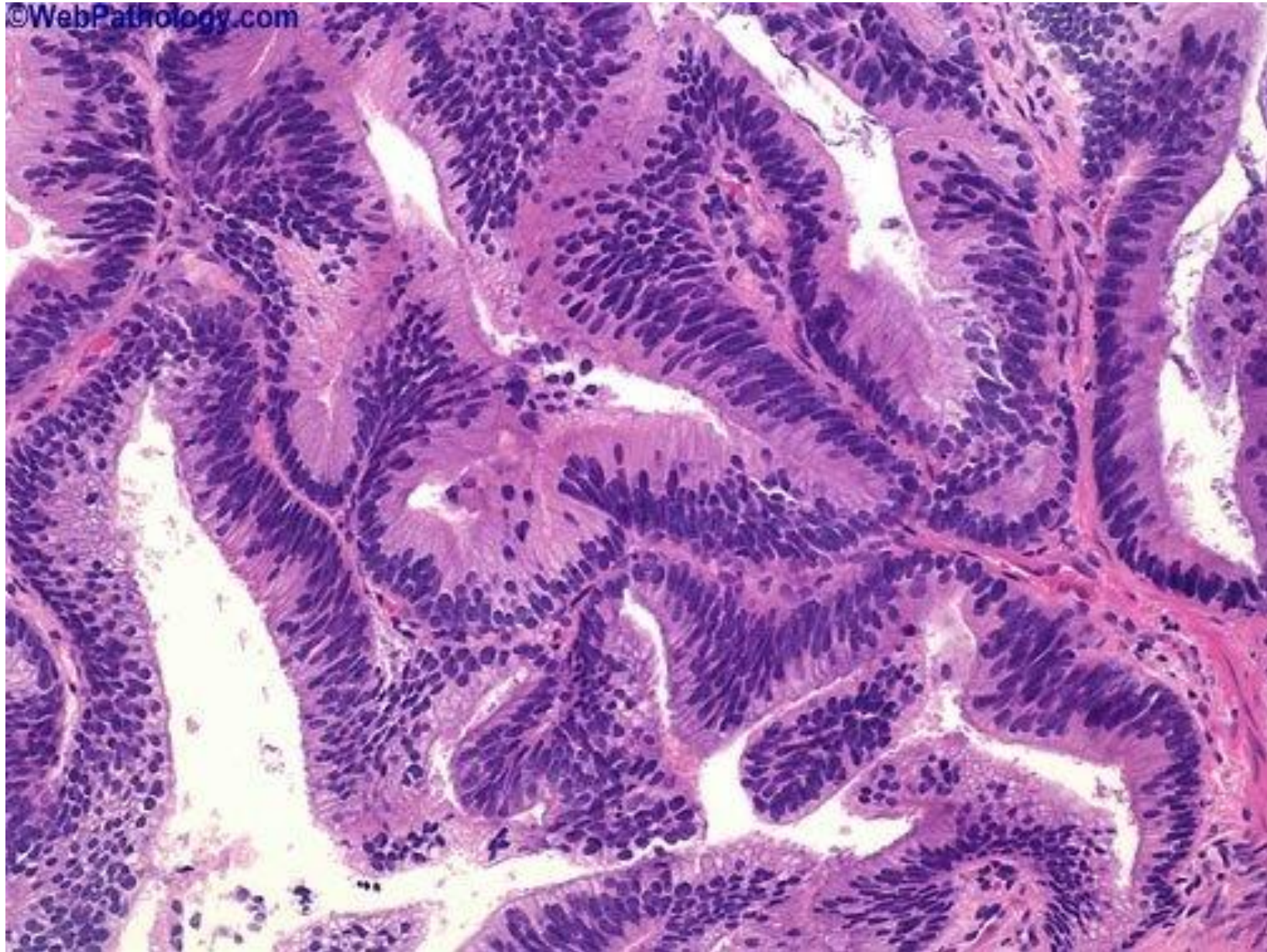
GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME

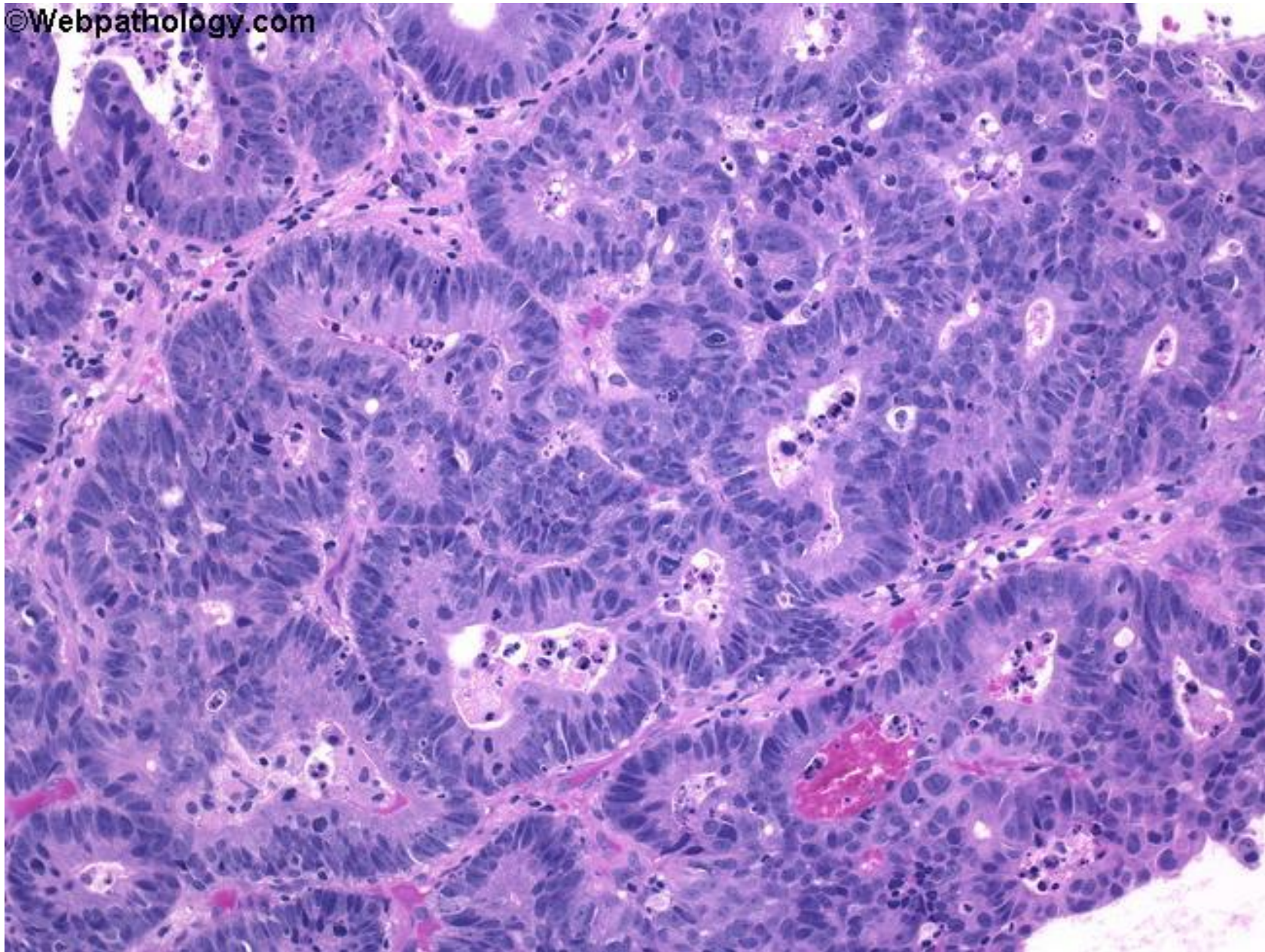


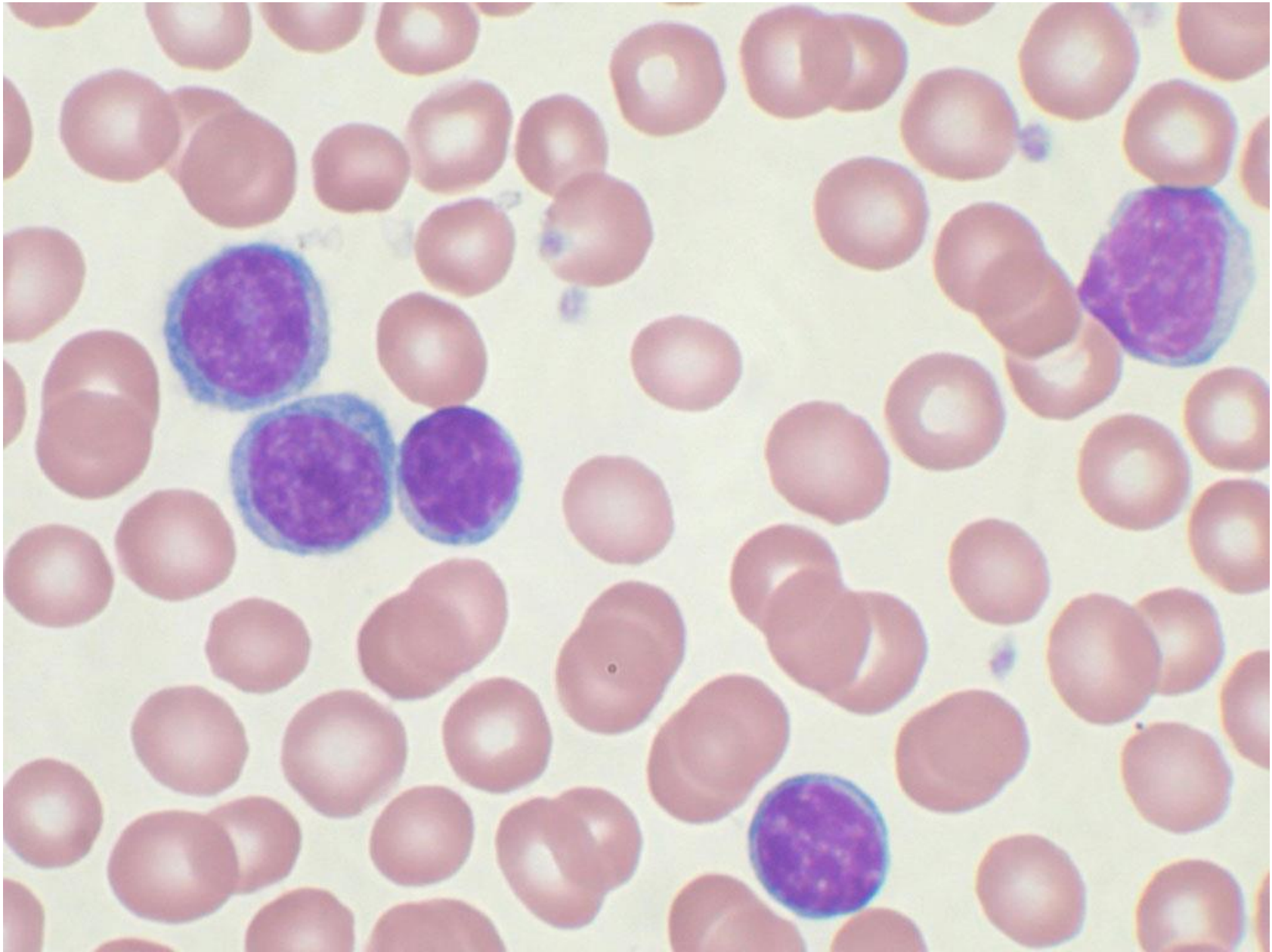


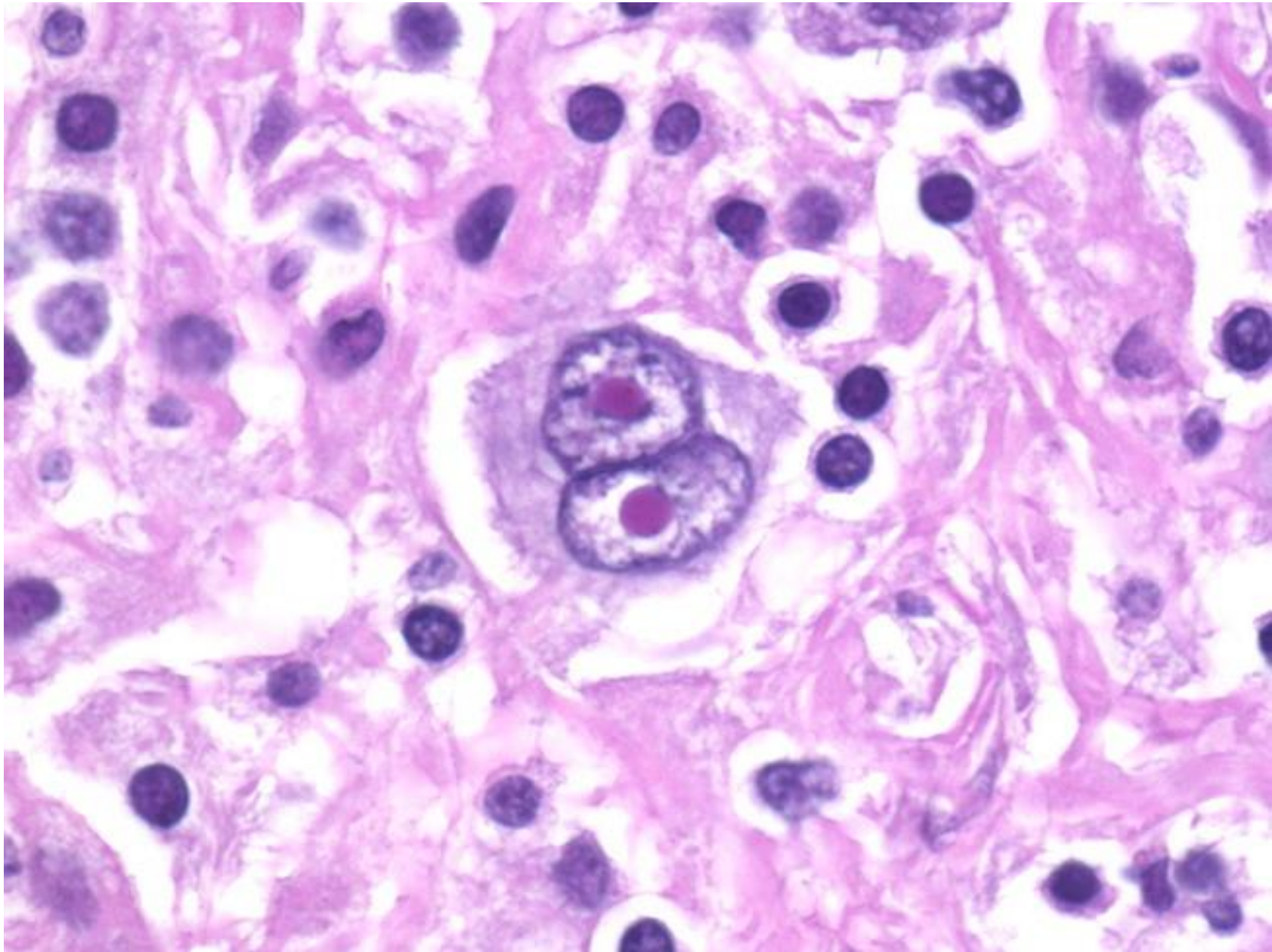


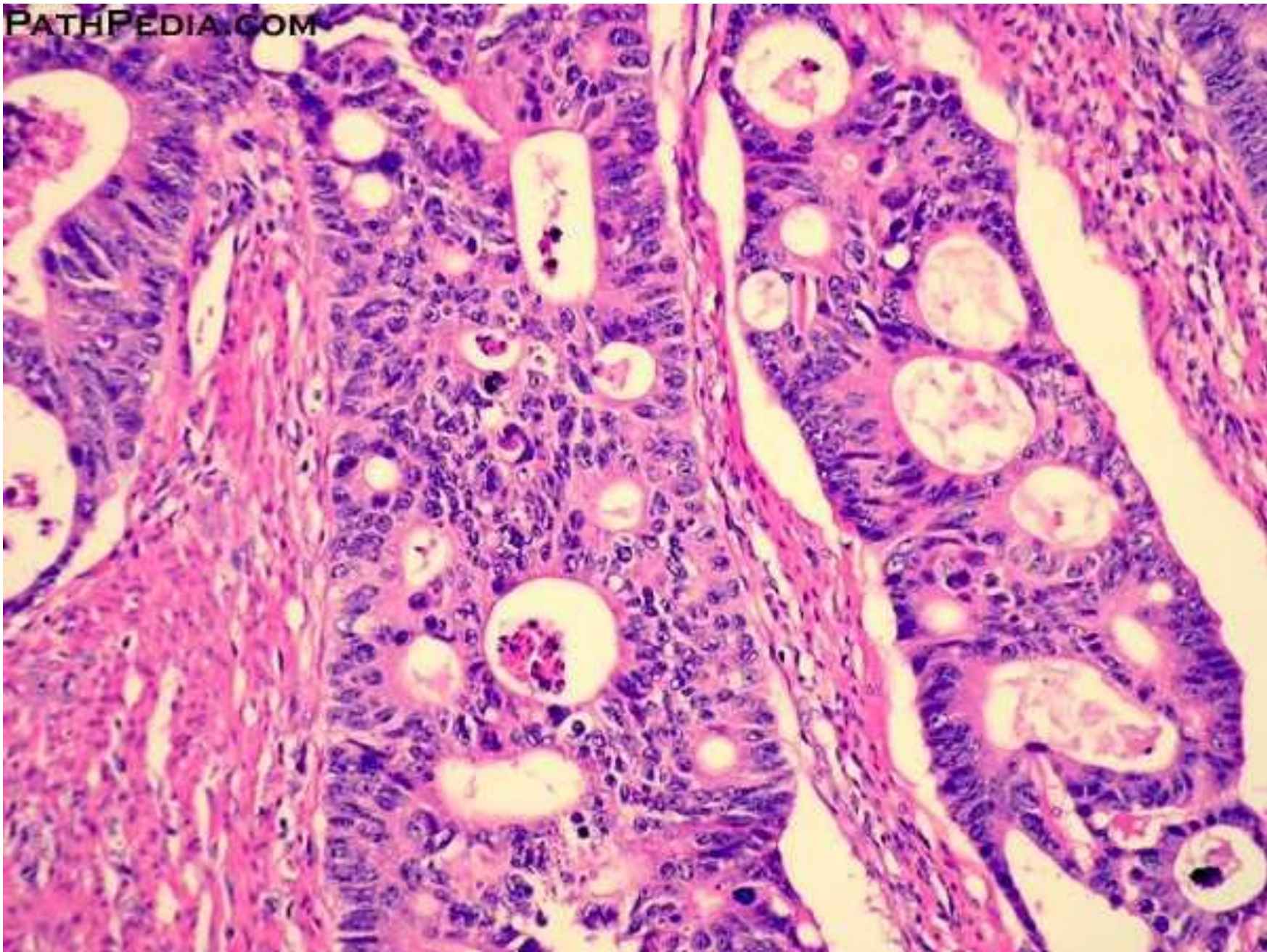
Medscape

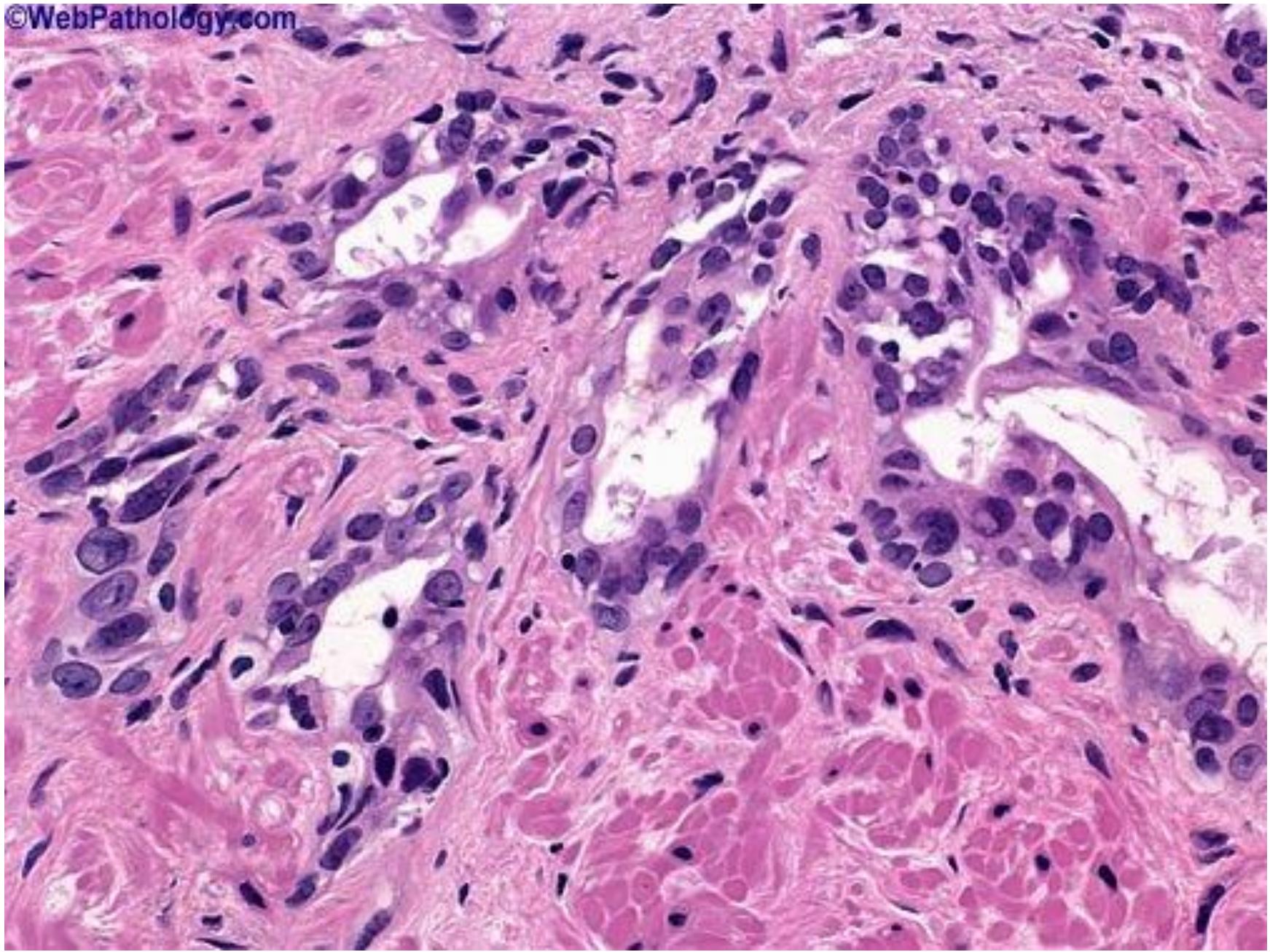


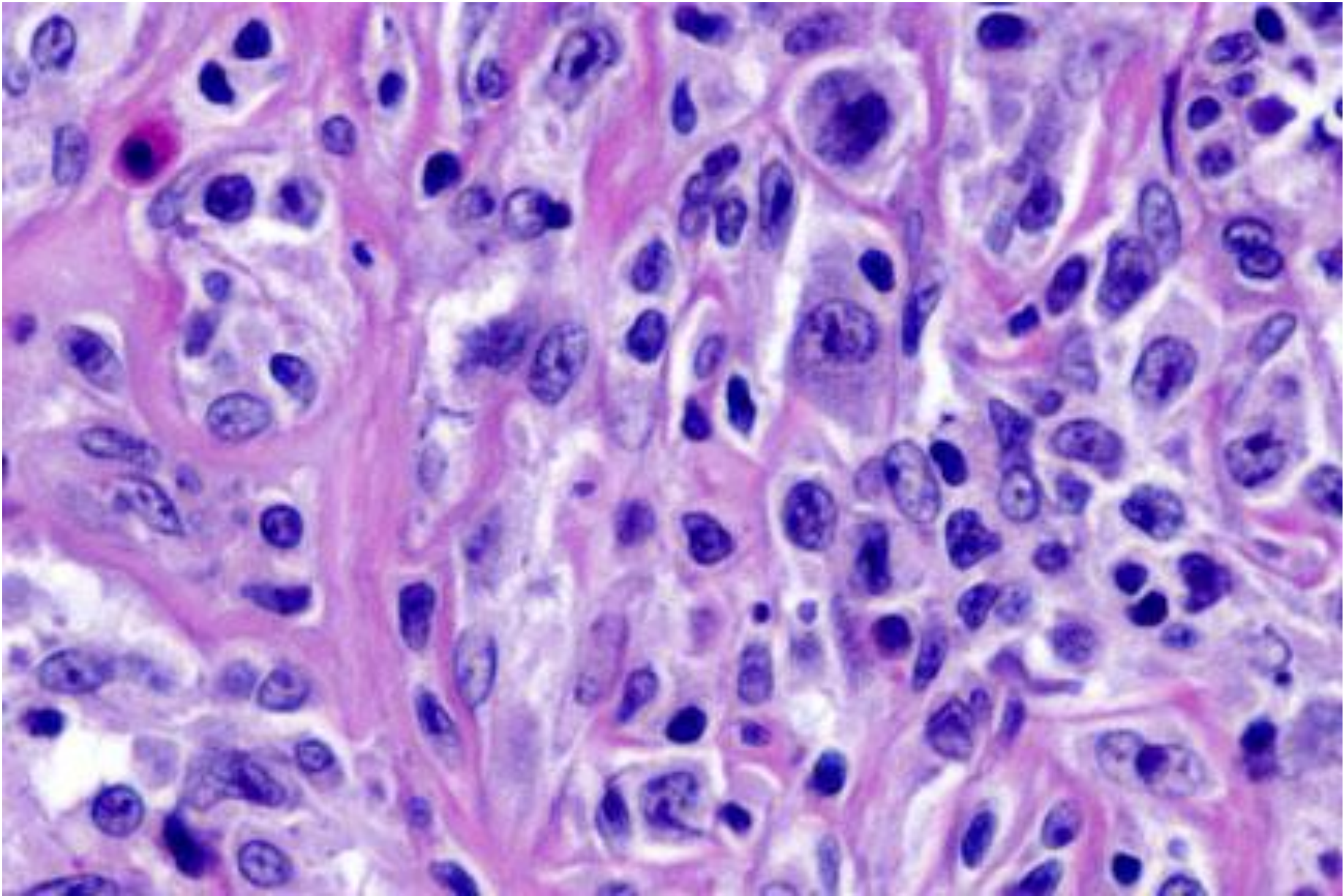


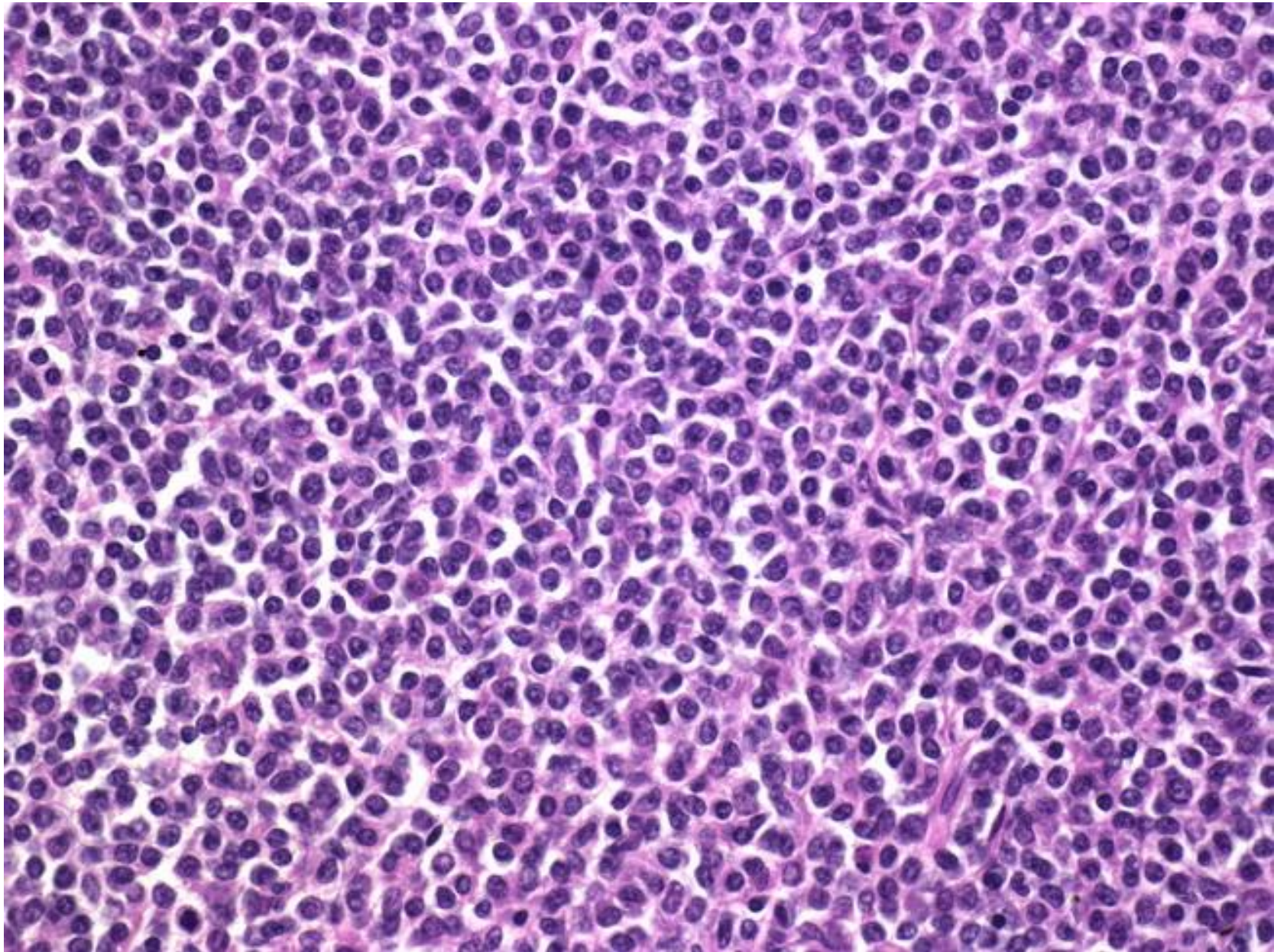


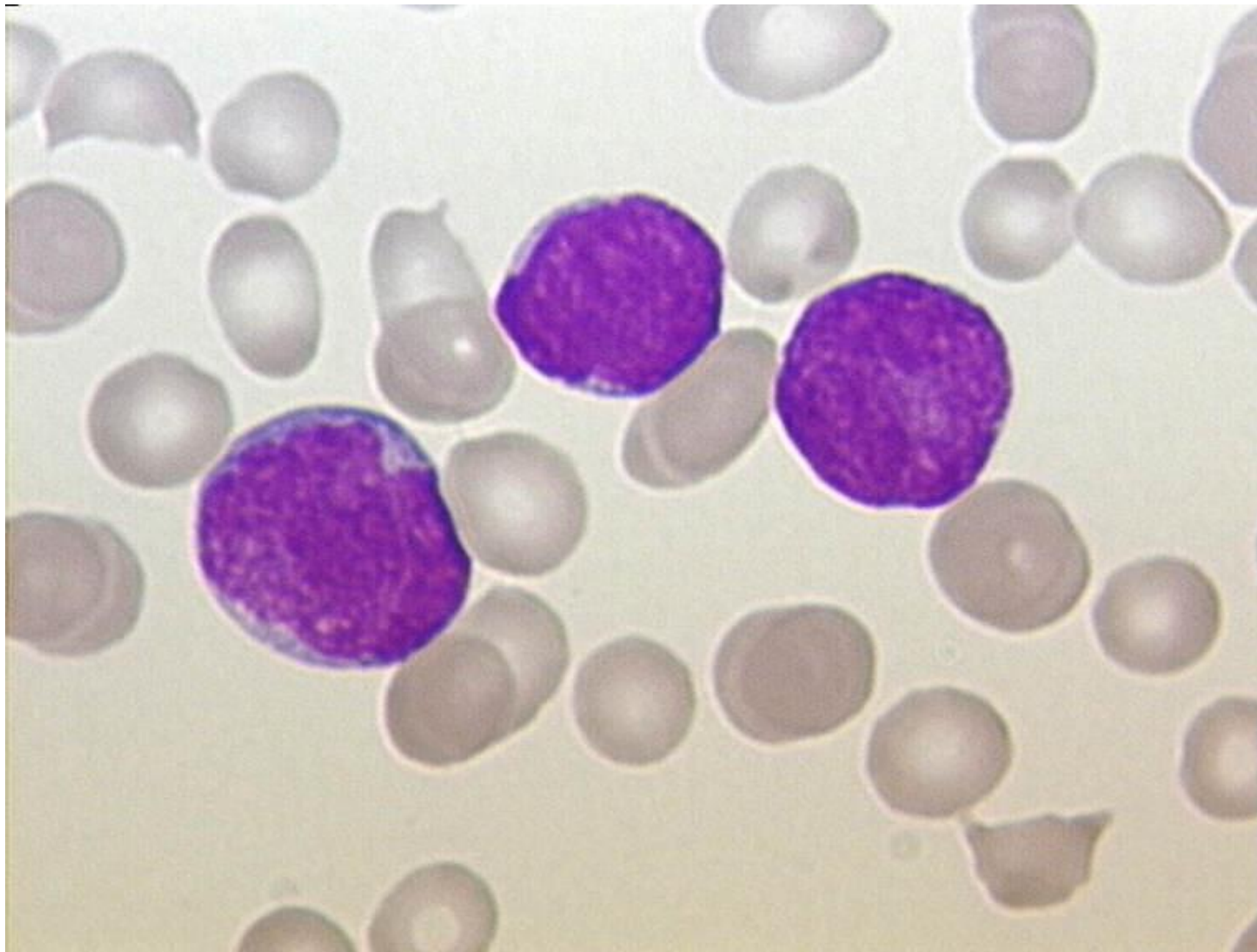


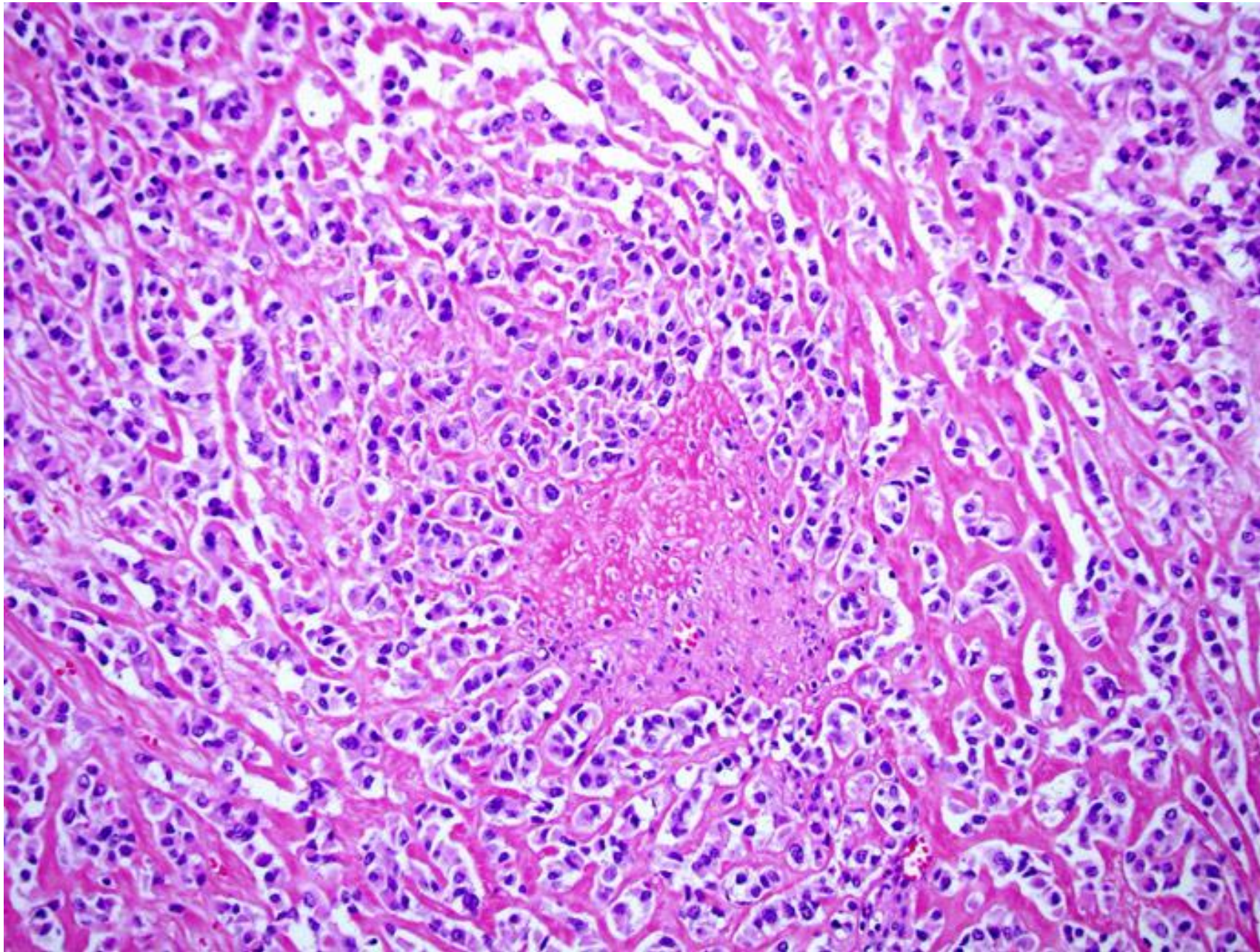


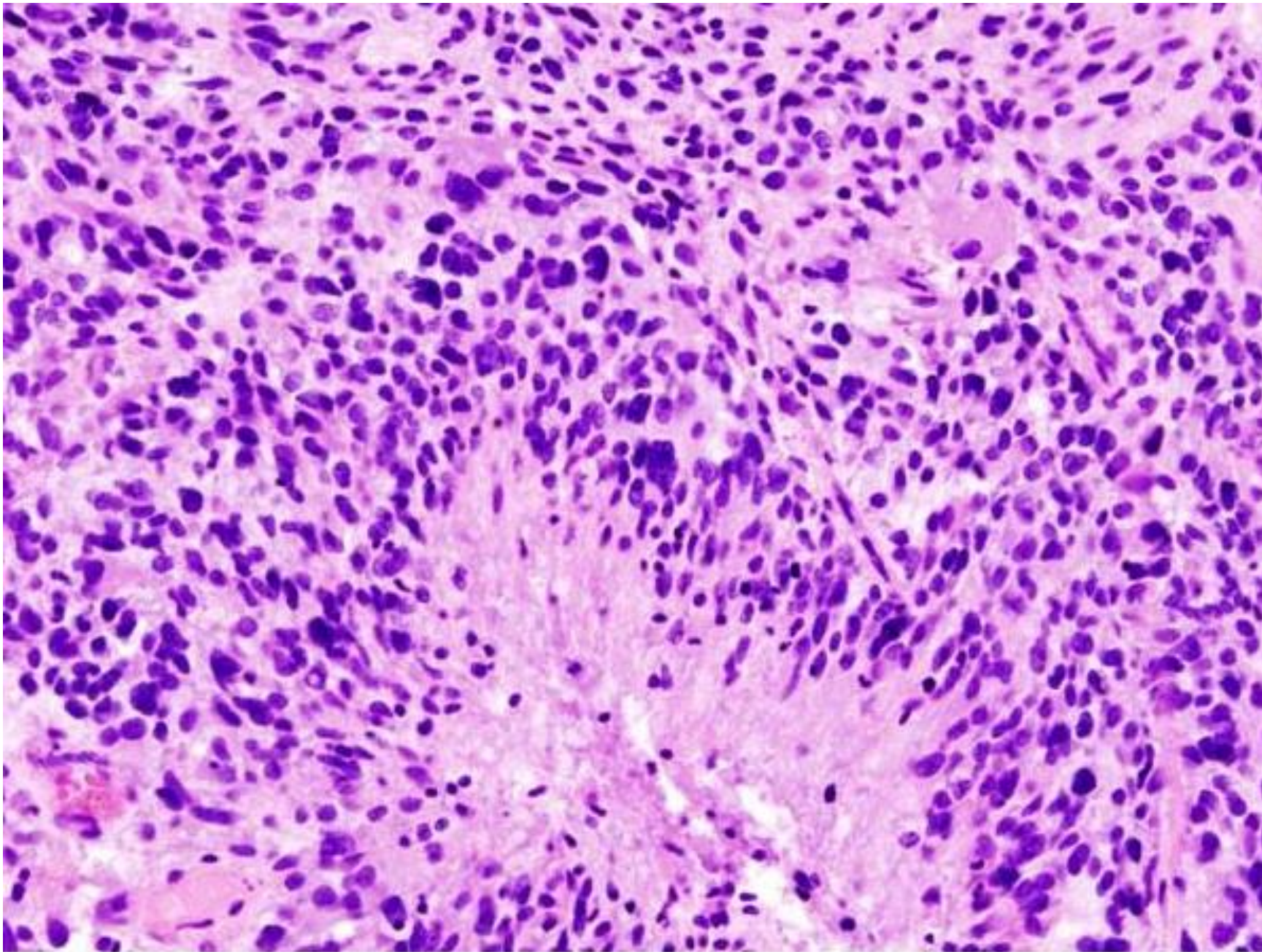


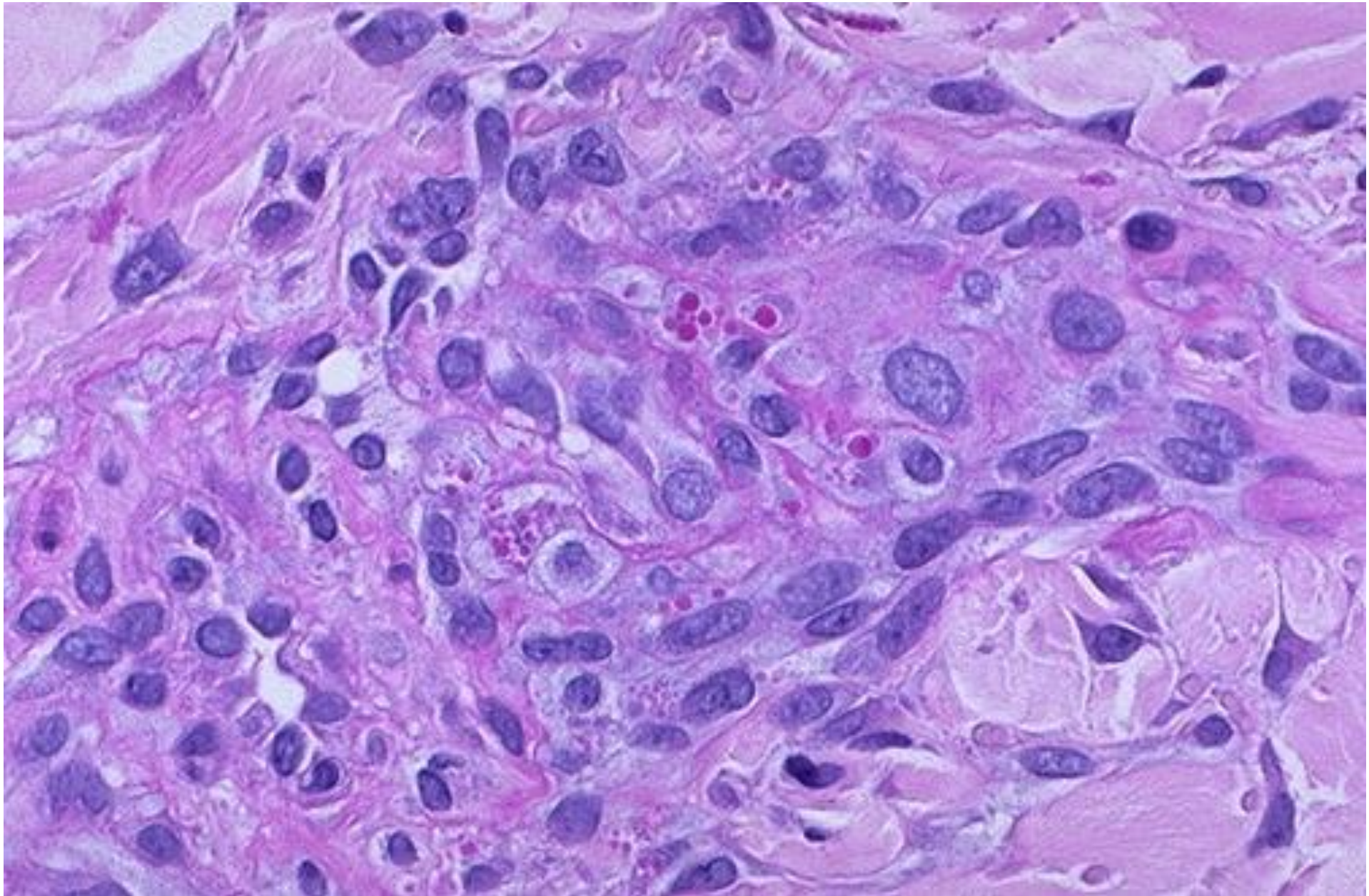












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