

Aparato Reproductor Femenino



Prof. Dr. Héctor Rodríguez

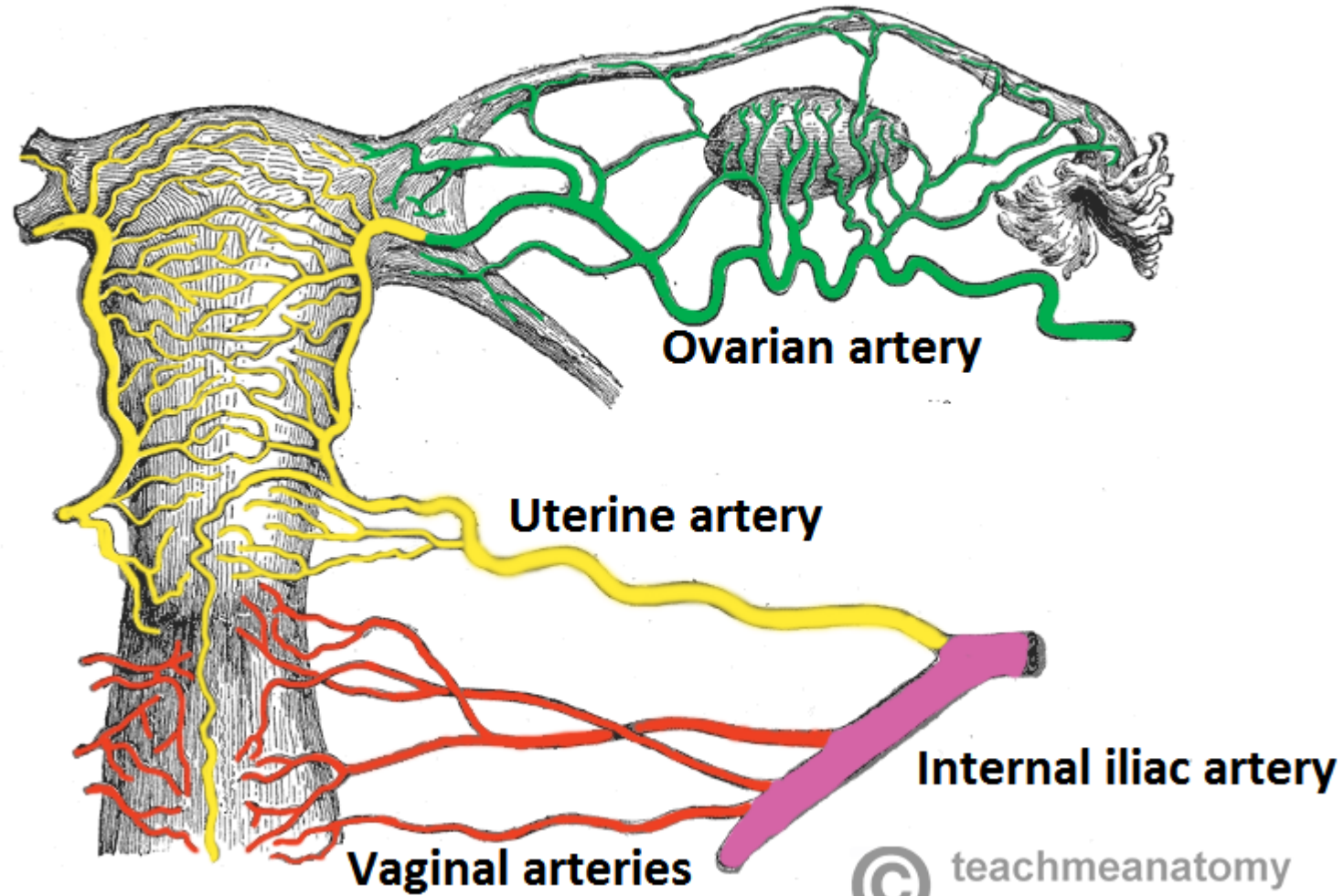
MV. MSc. DBM. PhD. Diplom (4)

Profesor Asociado

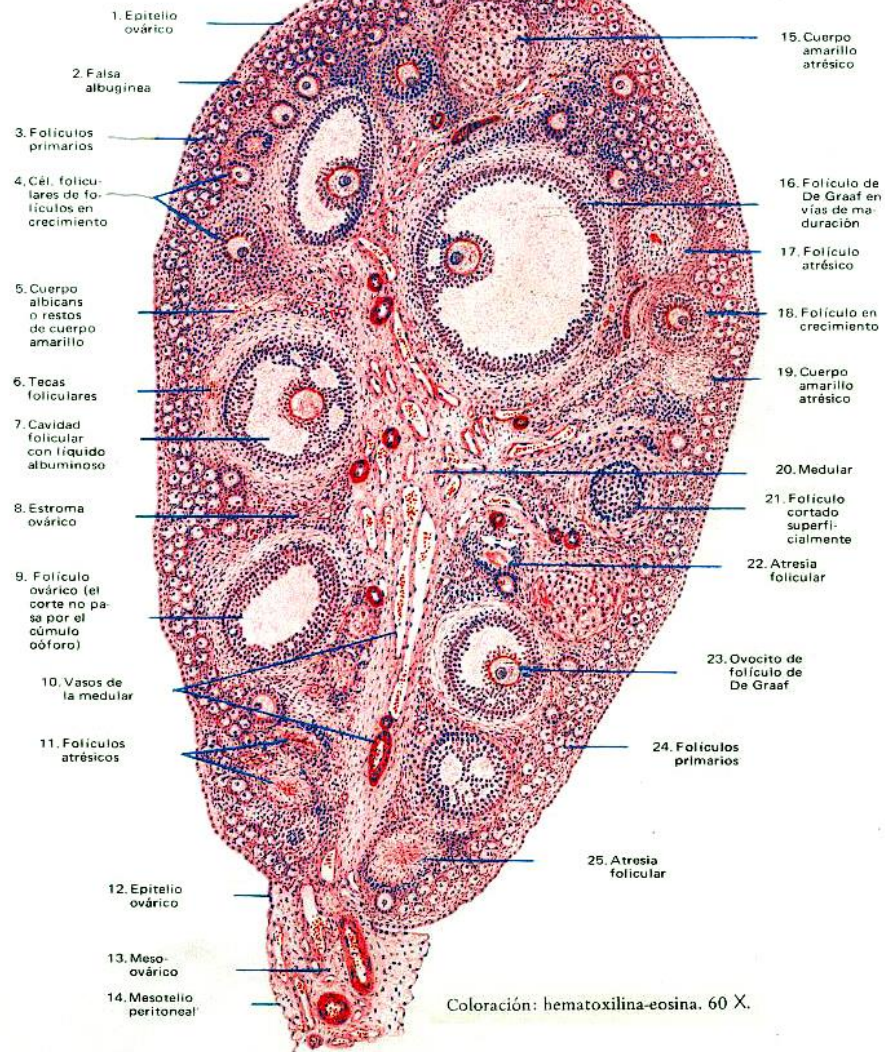
Parte 1: <https://youtu.be/AKw6HME7qA0>

Parte 2: https://youtu.be/_FwhywLffXU

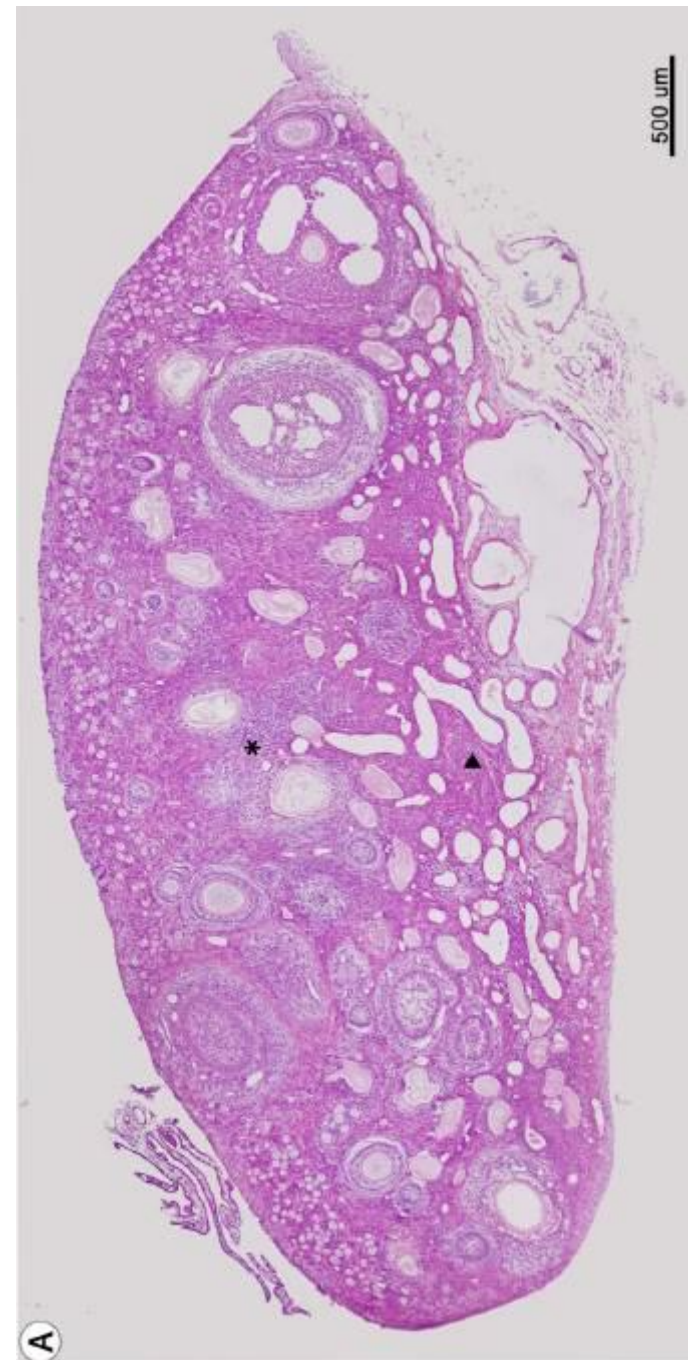
Parte 3: https://youtu.be/JOGr9K_VLXo



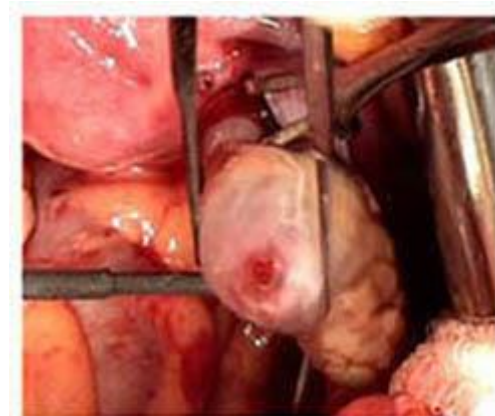
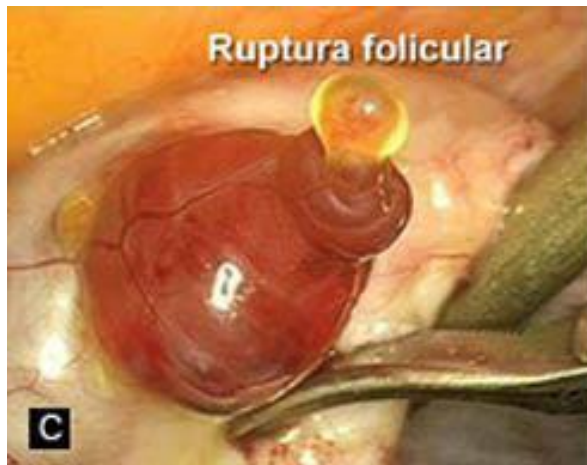
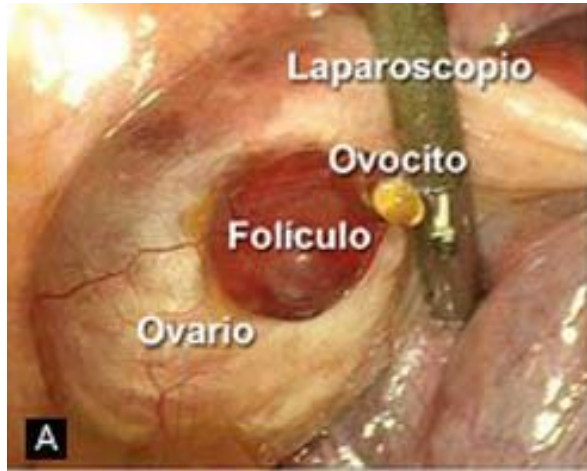
OVARIO
(Vista de conjunto)

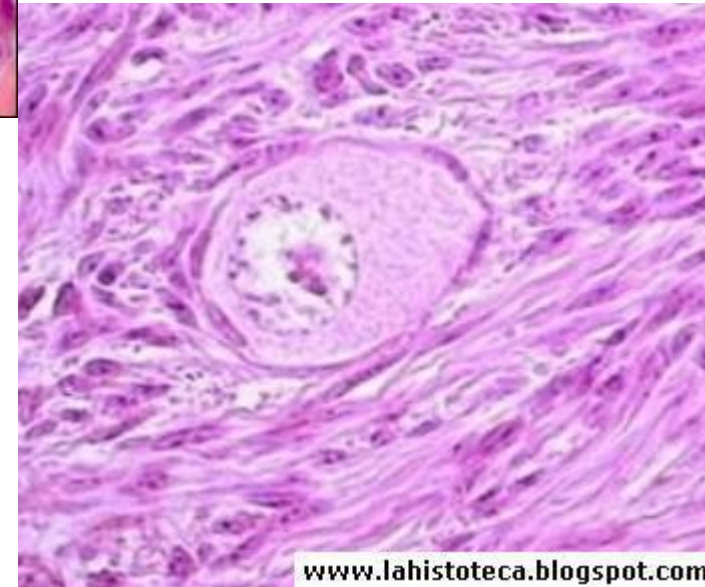
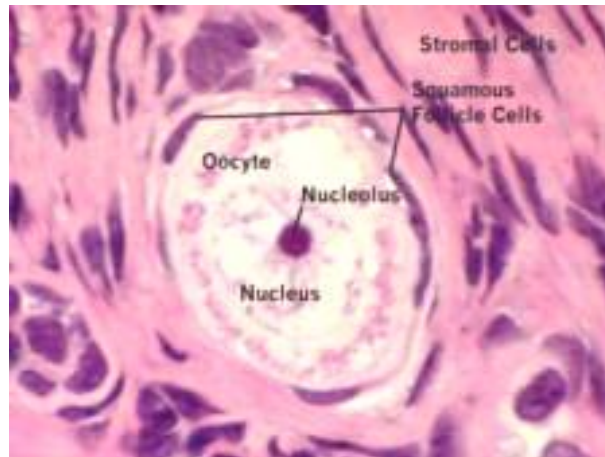
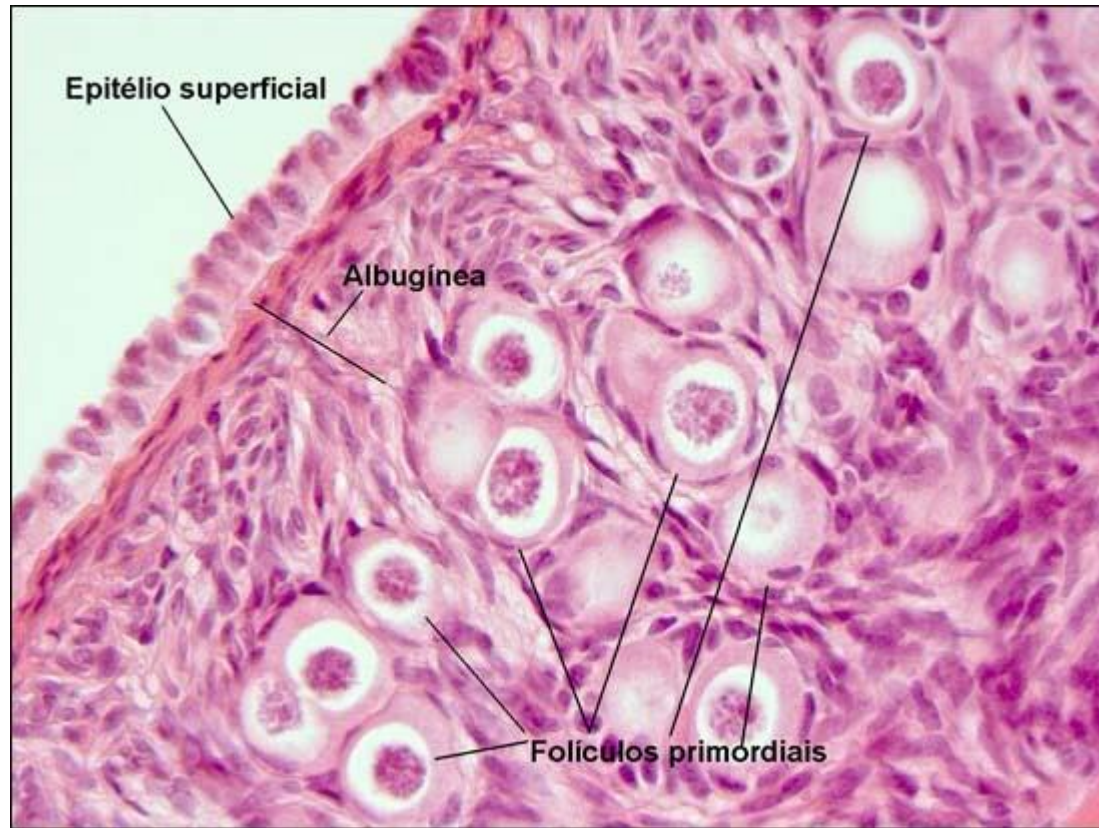


Coloración: hematoxilina-eosina. 60 X.

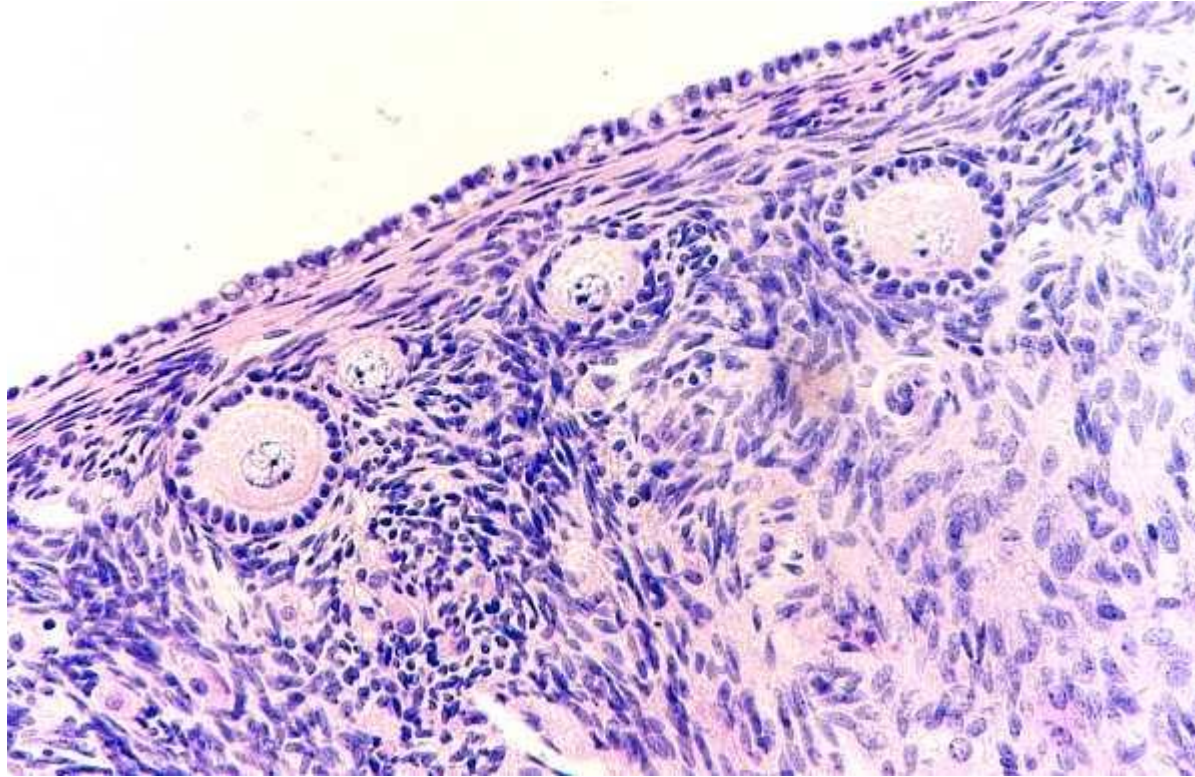


Ovulación: Pick de LH, cambio [mOsm] de líquido folicular

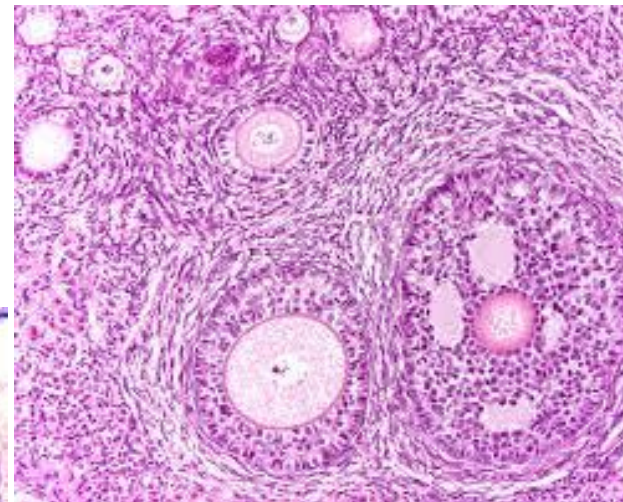
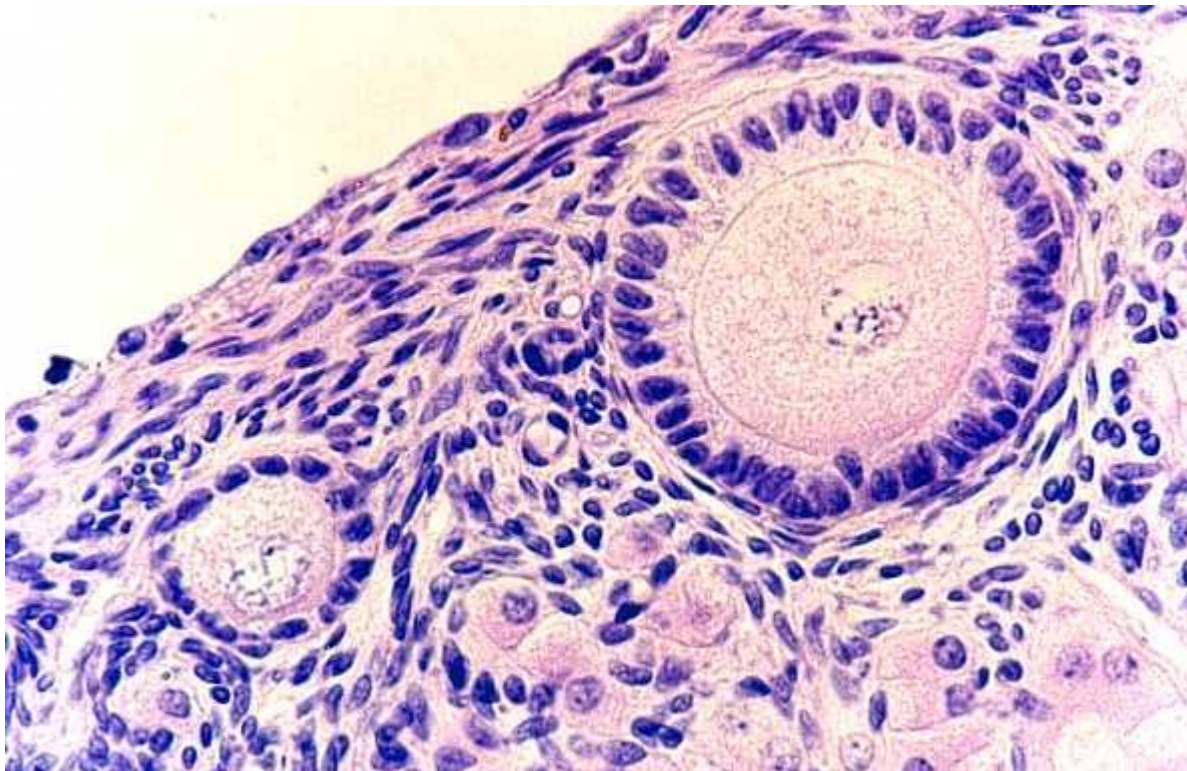


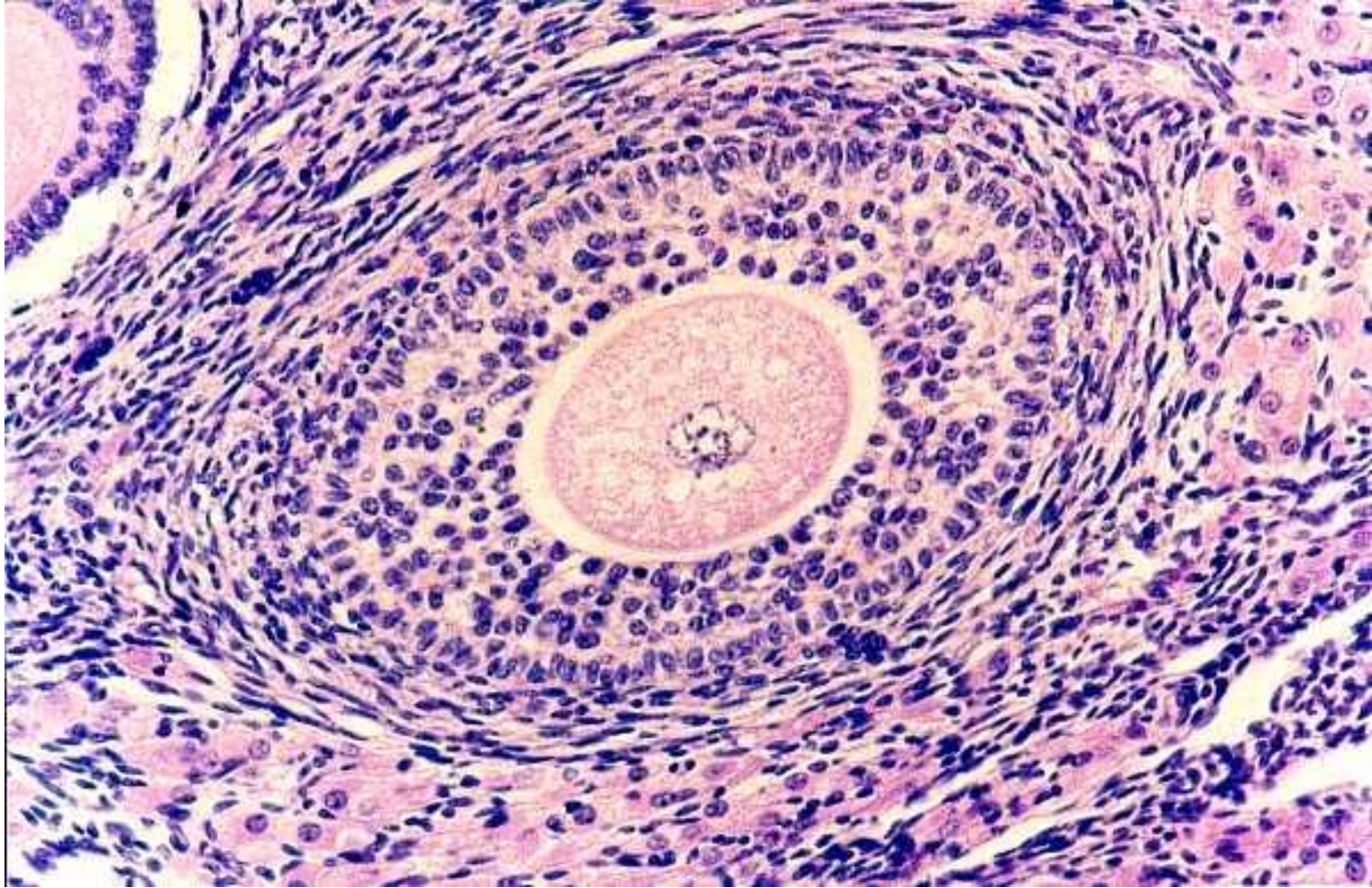


Mesotelio: Epitelio germinal, varía de altura según ciclo ovárico

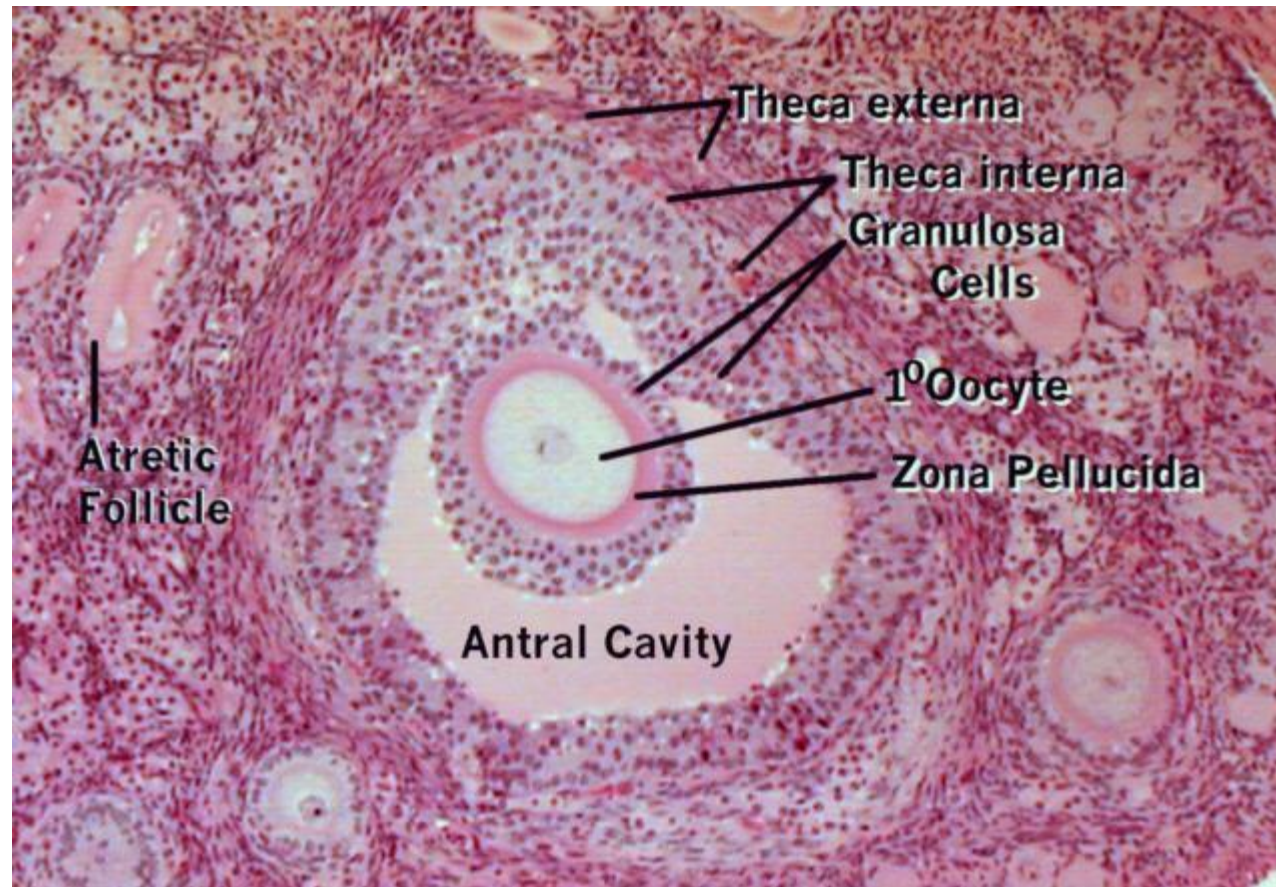


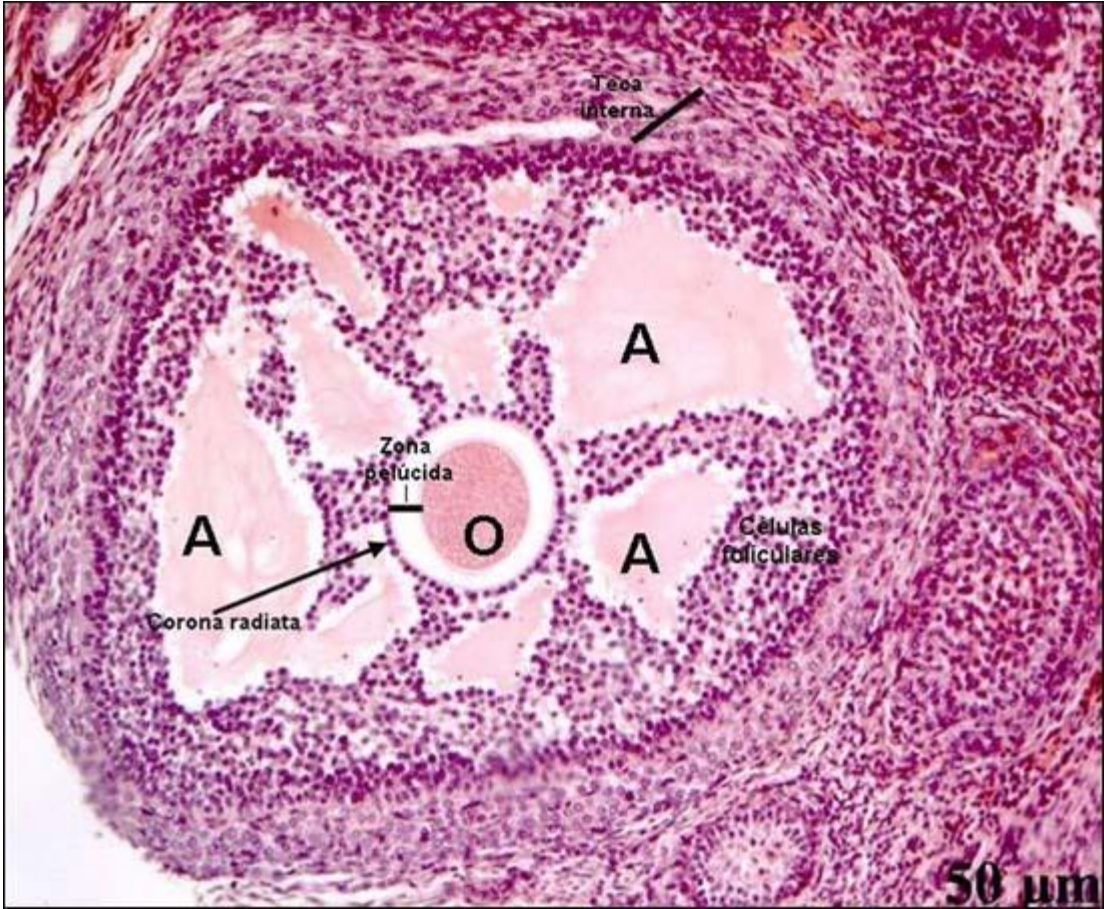
Folículos primarios

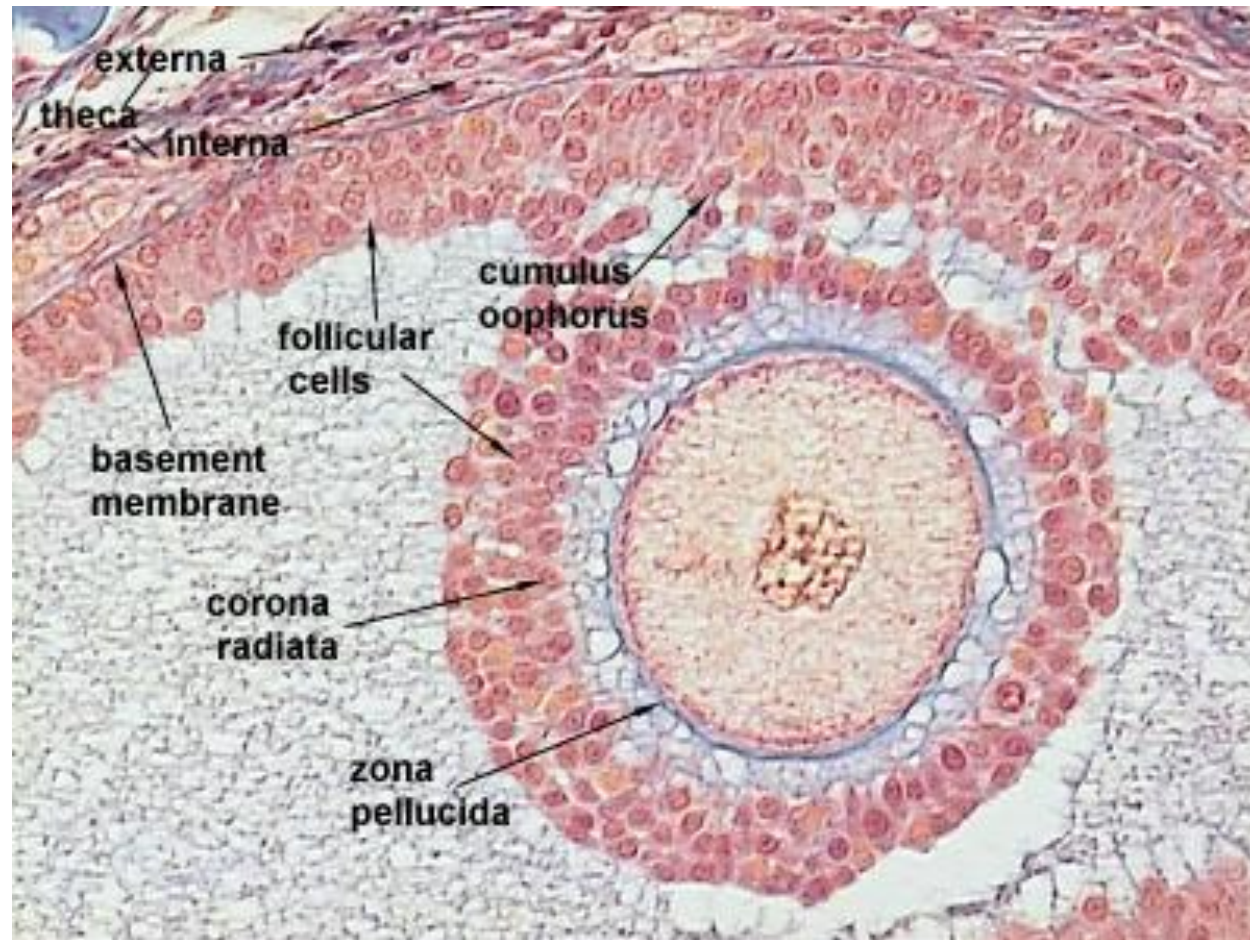


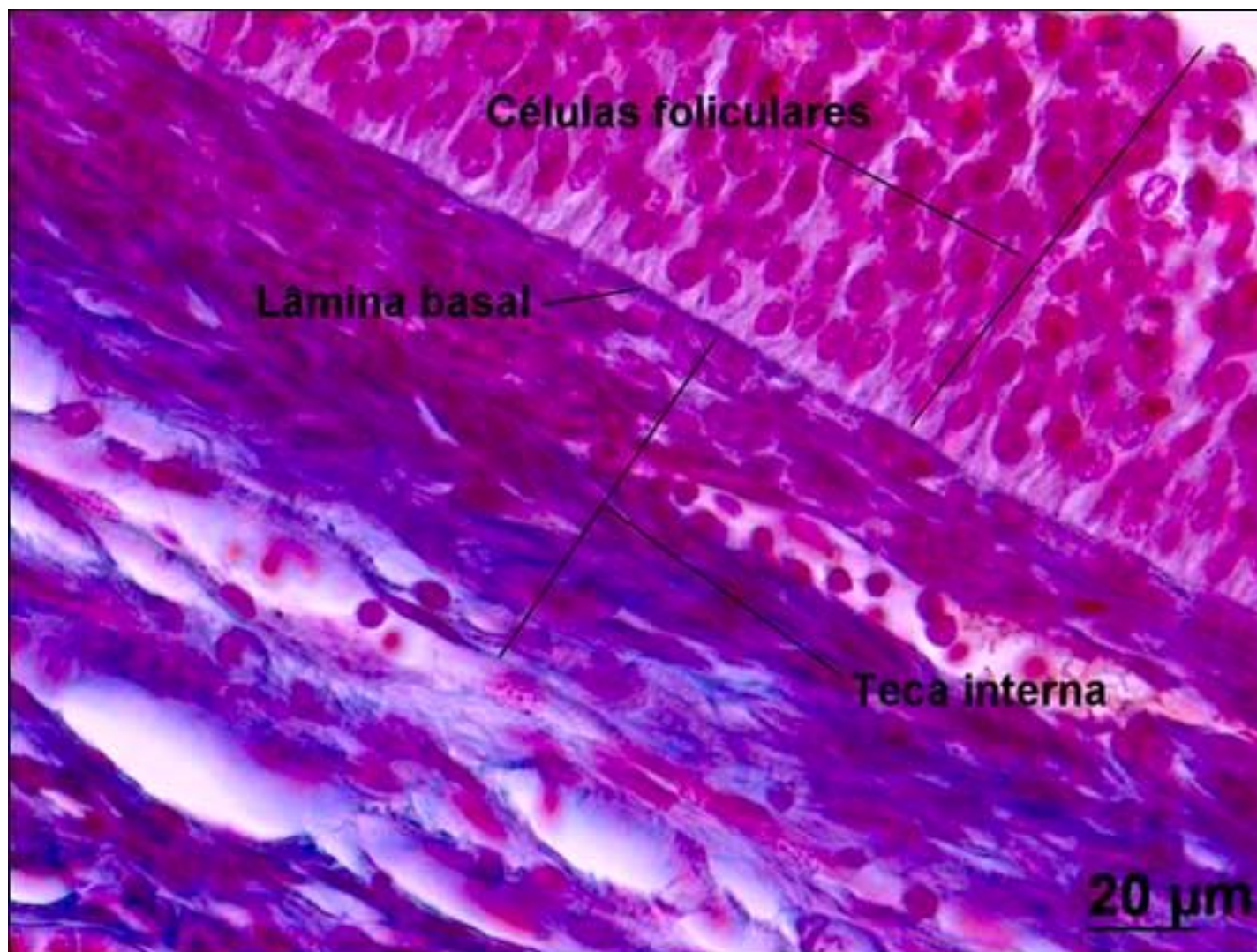


Folículo secundario

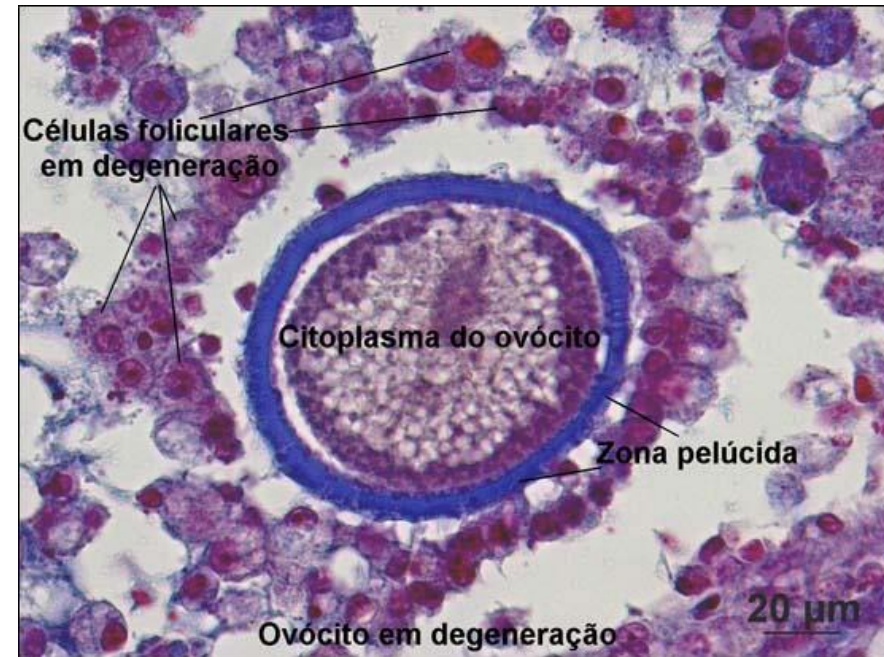
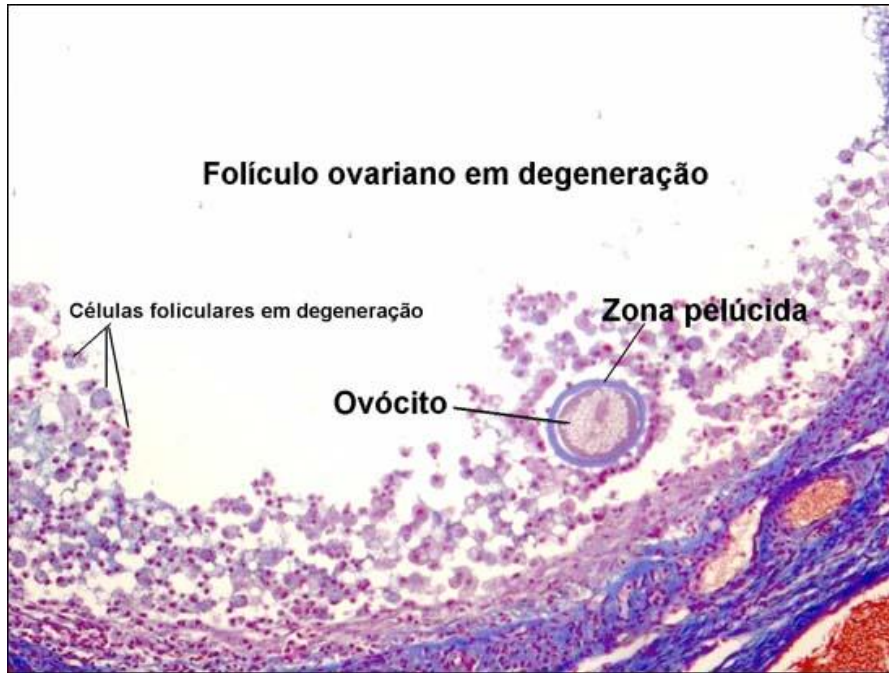


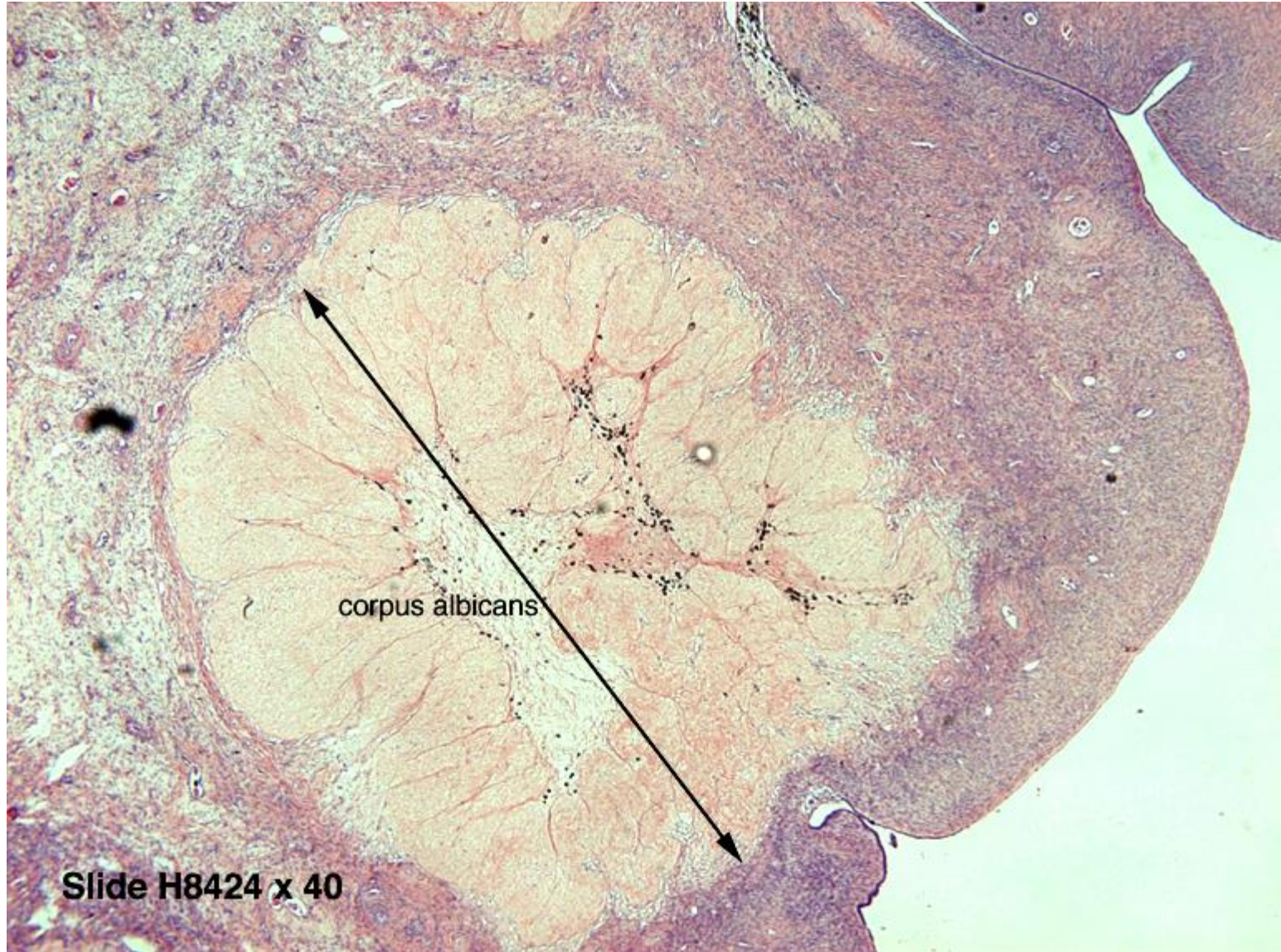






Ovocitos no ovulados y en degeneración

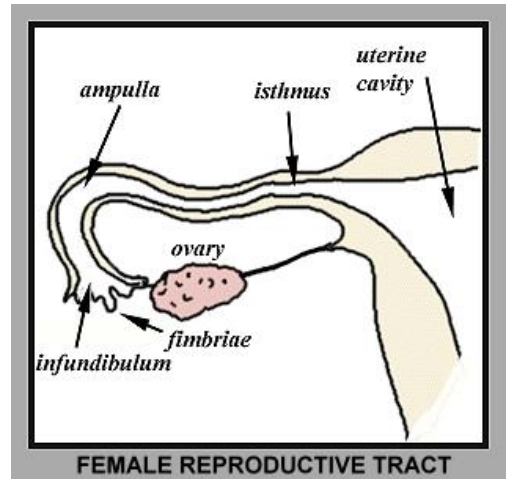
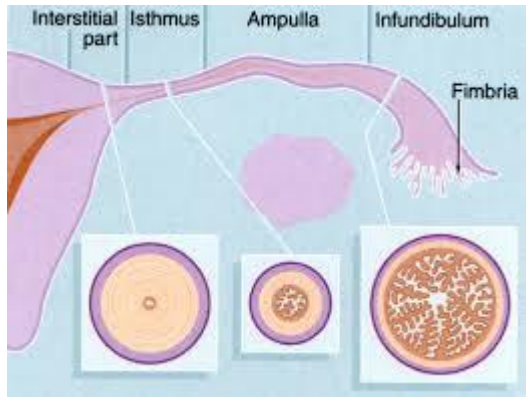
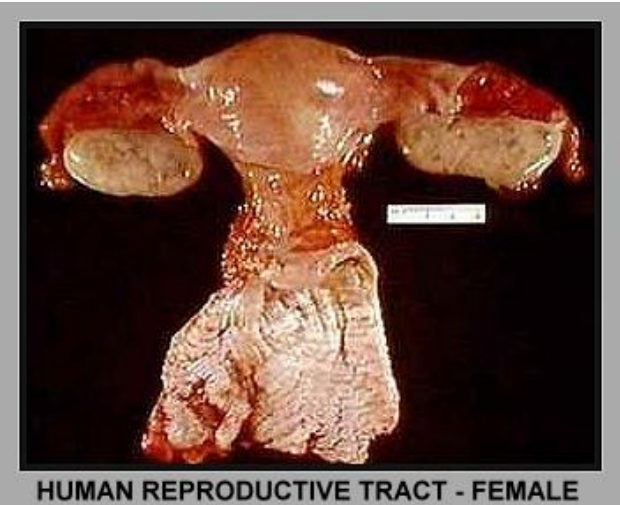
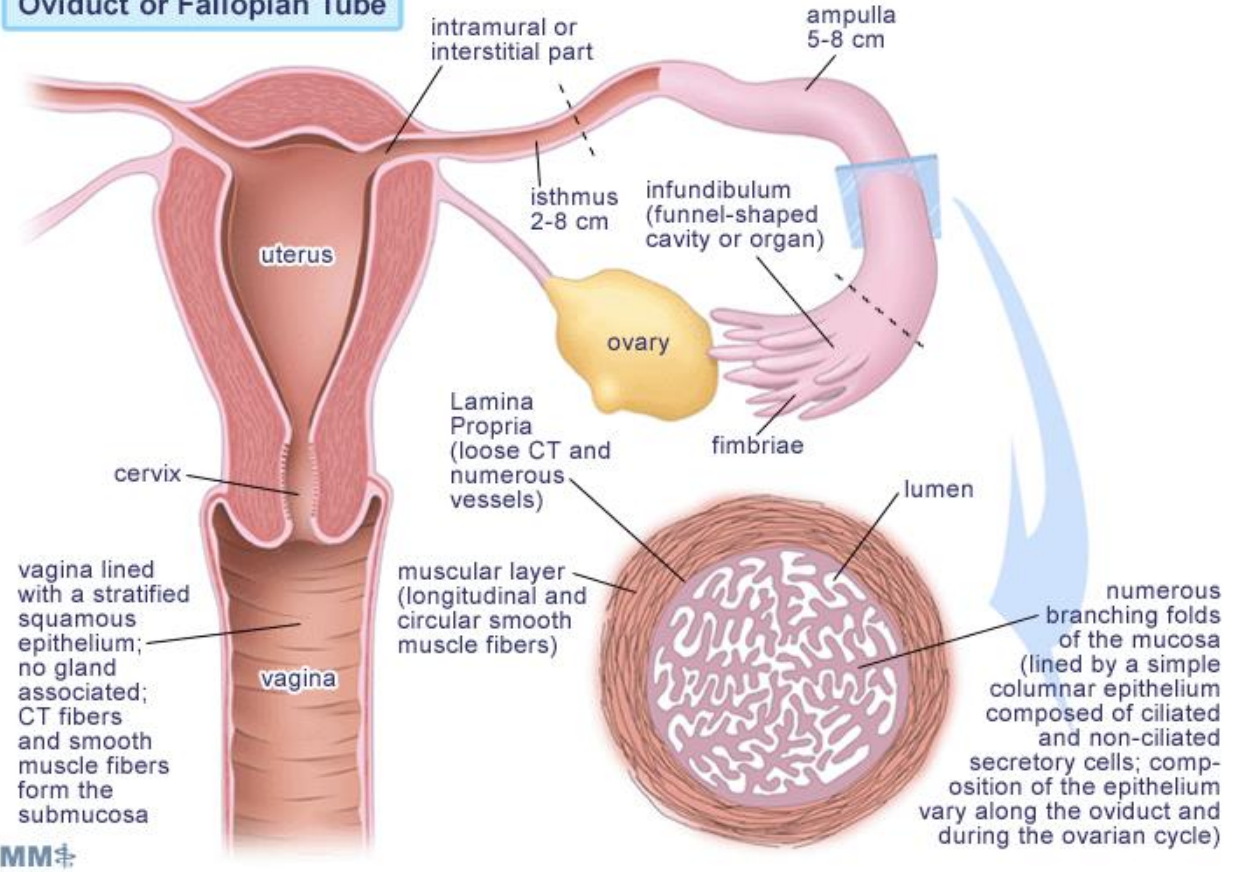


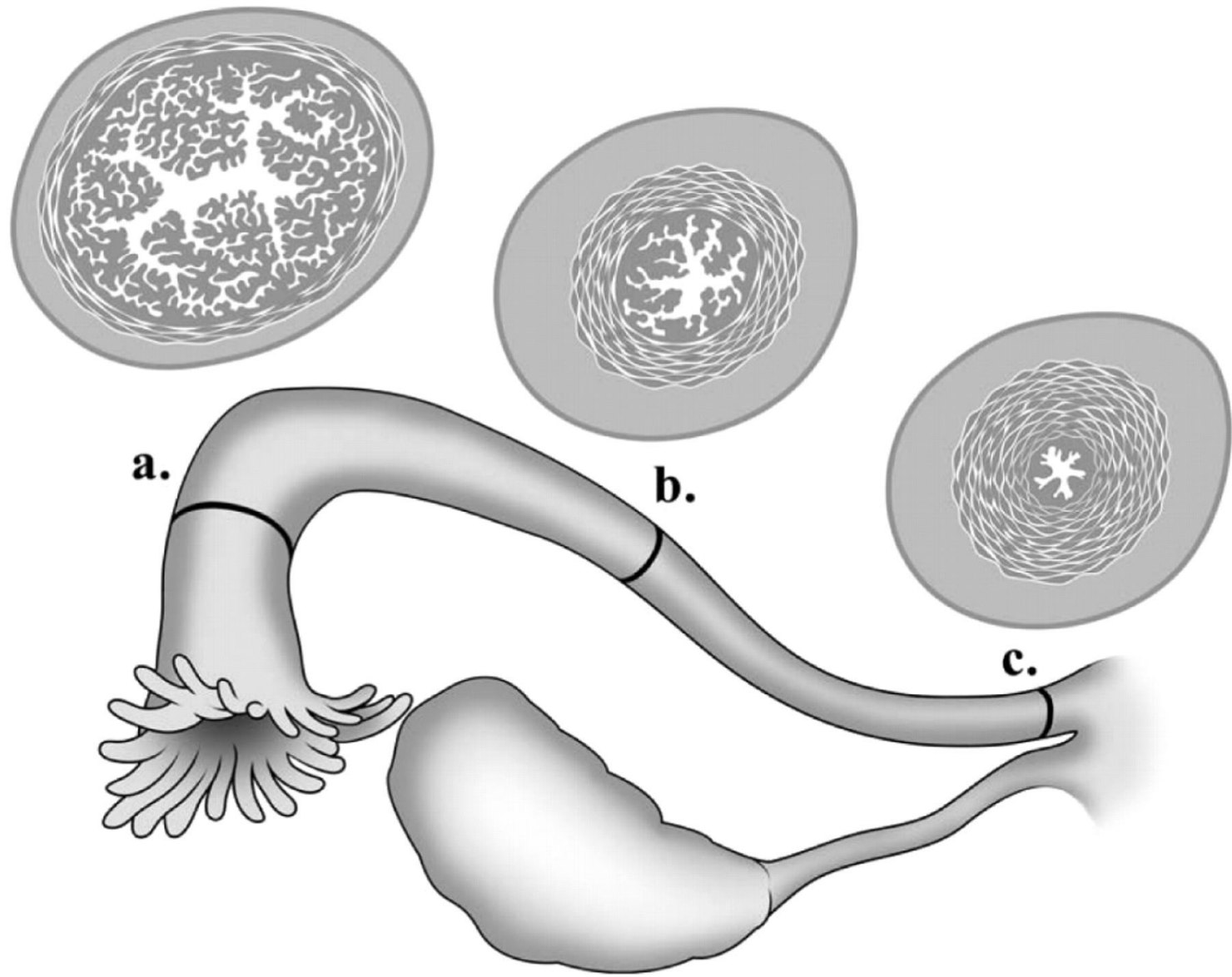


corpus albicans

Slide H8424 x 40

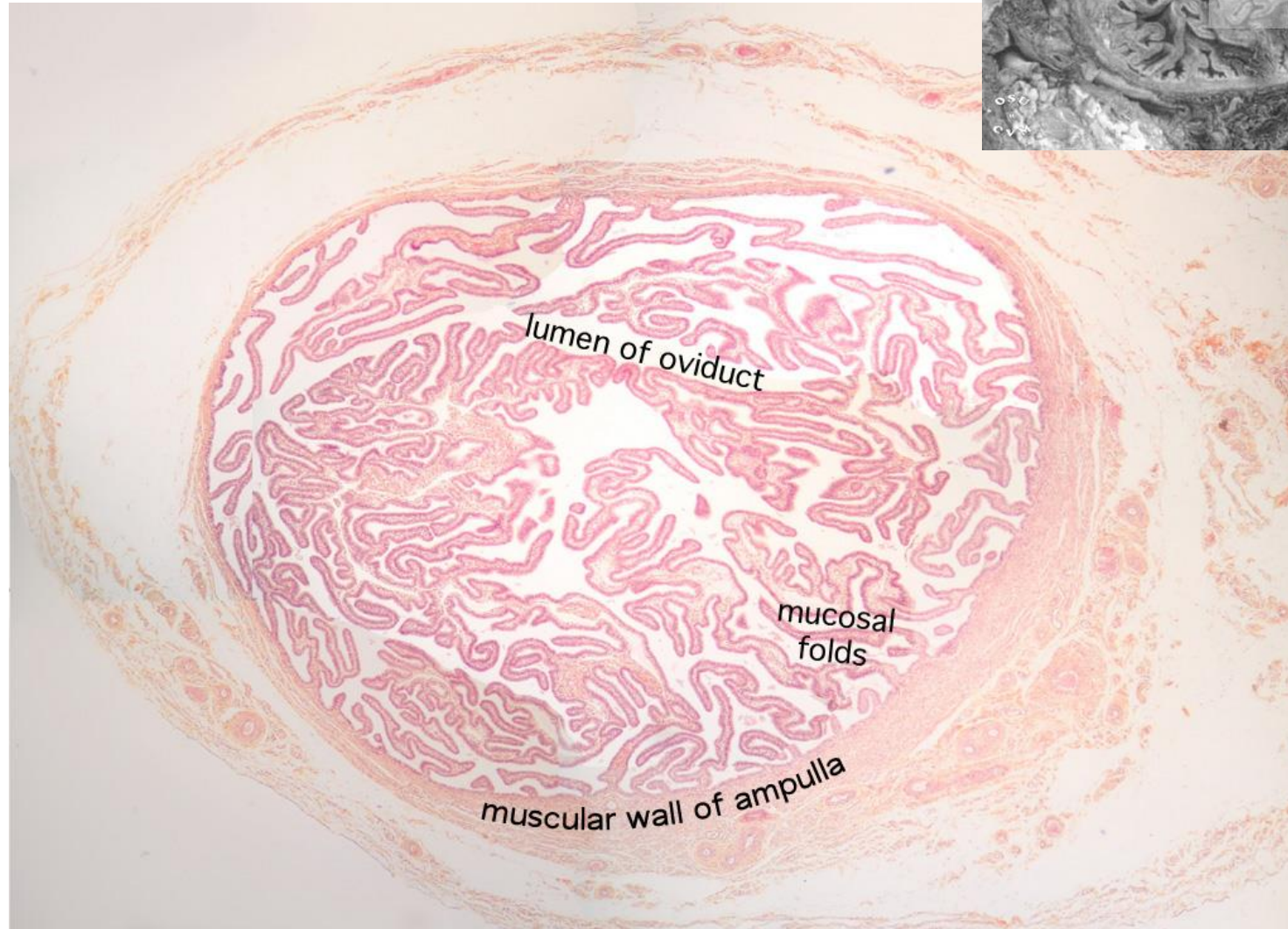
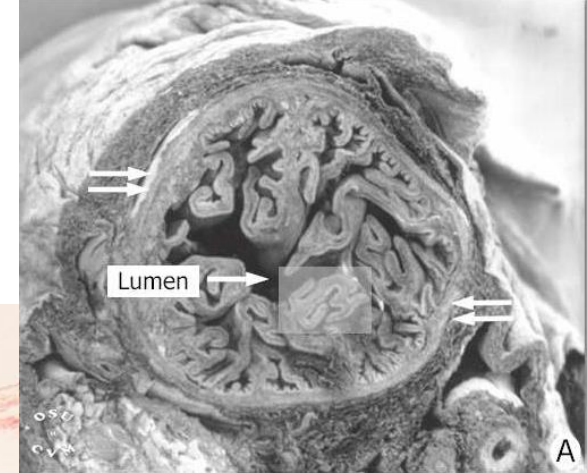
Oviduct or Fallopian Tube

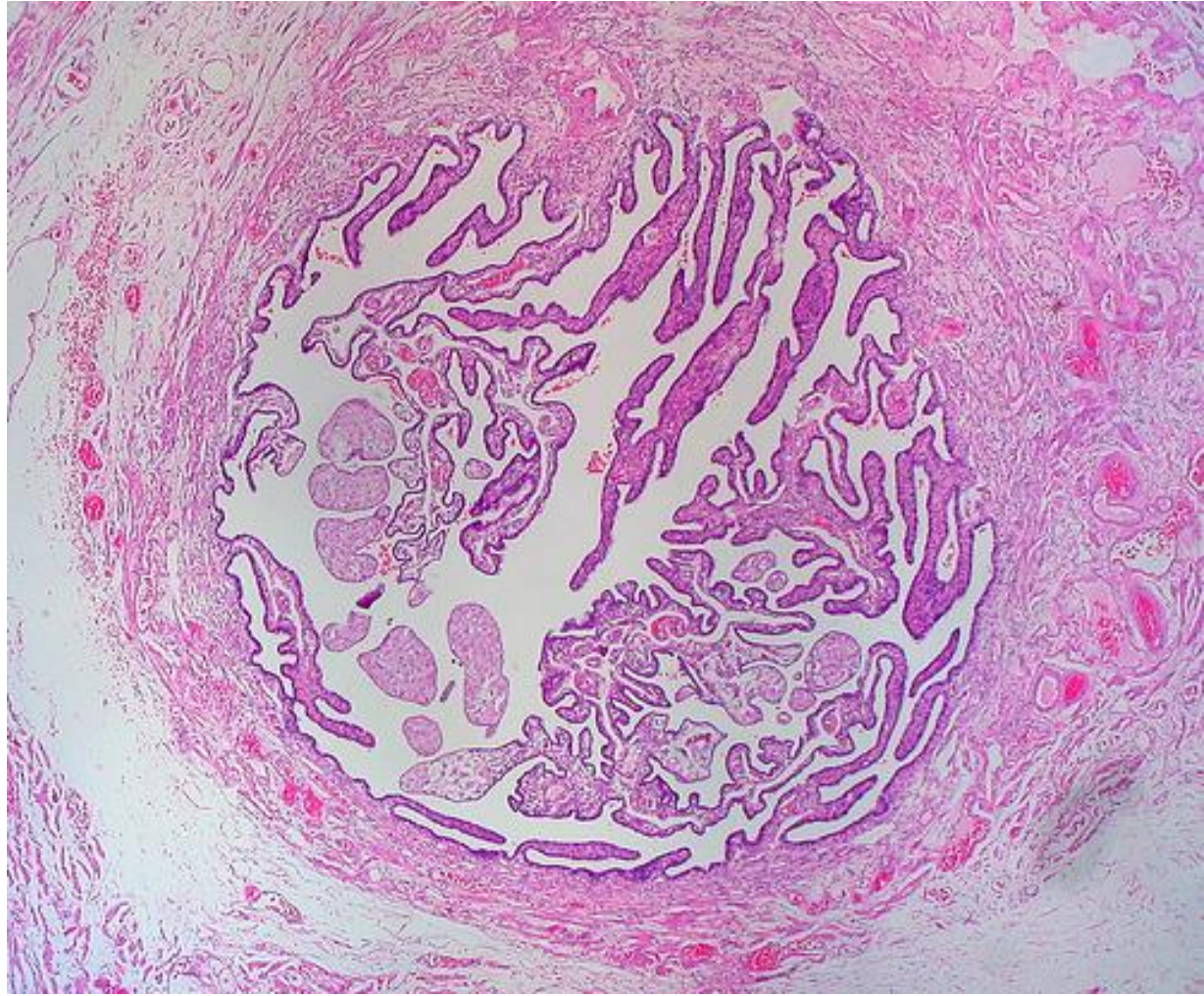


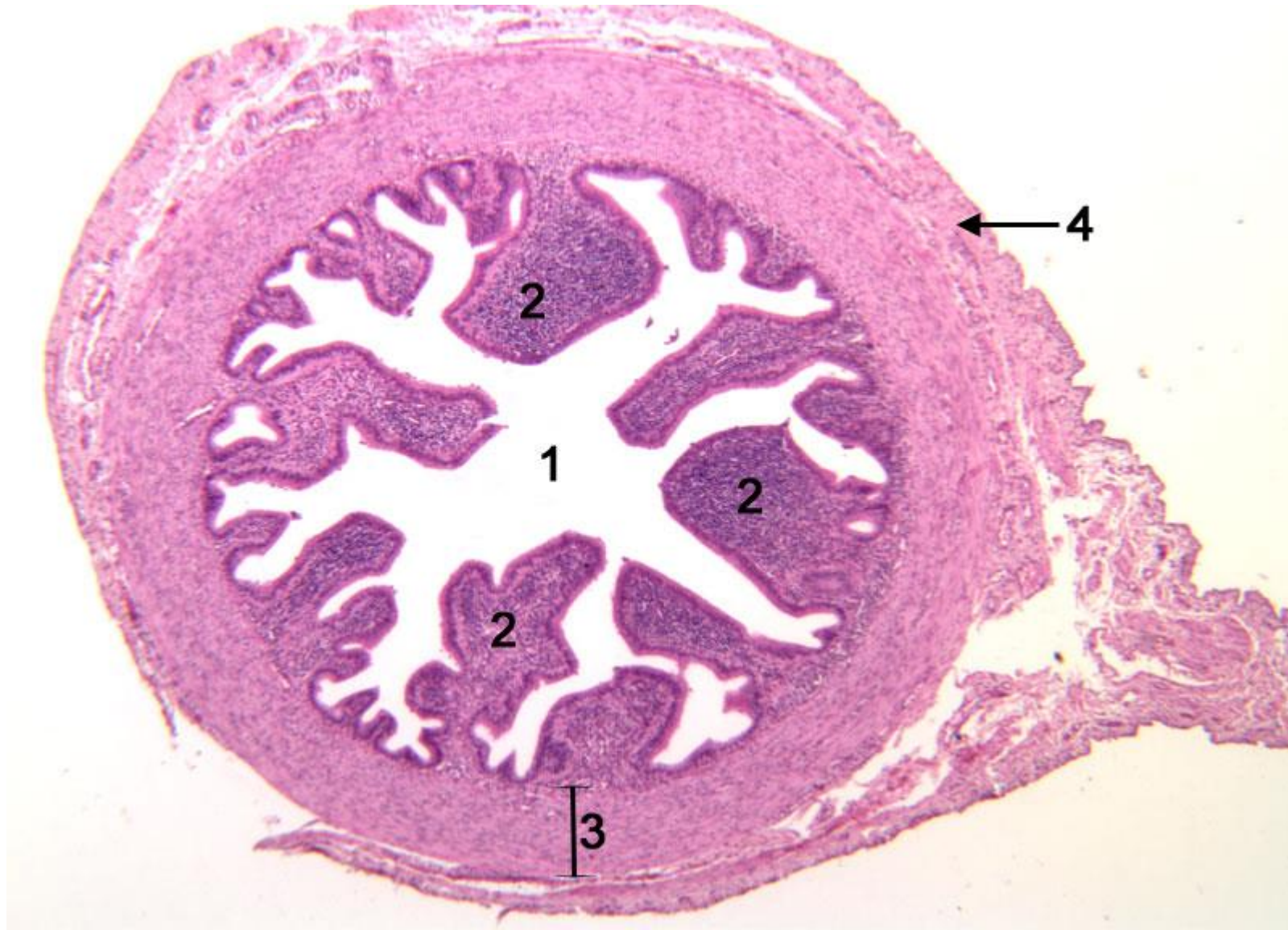




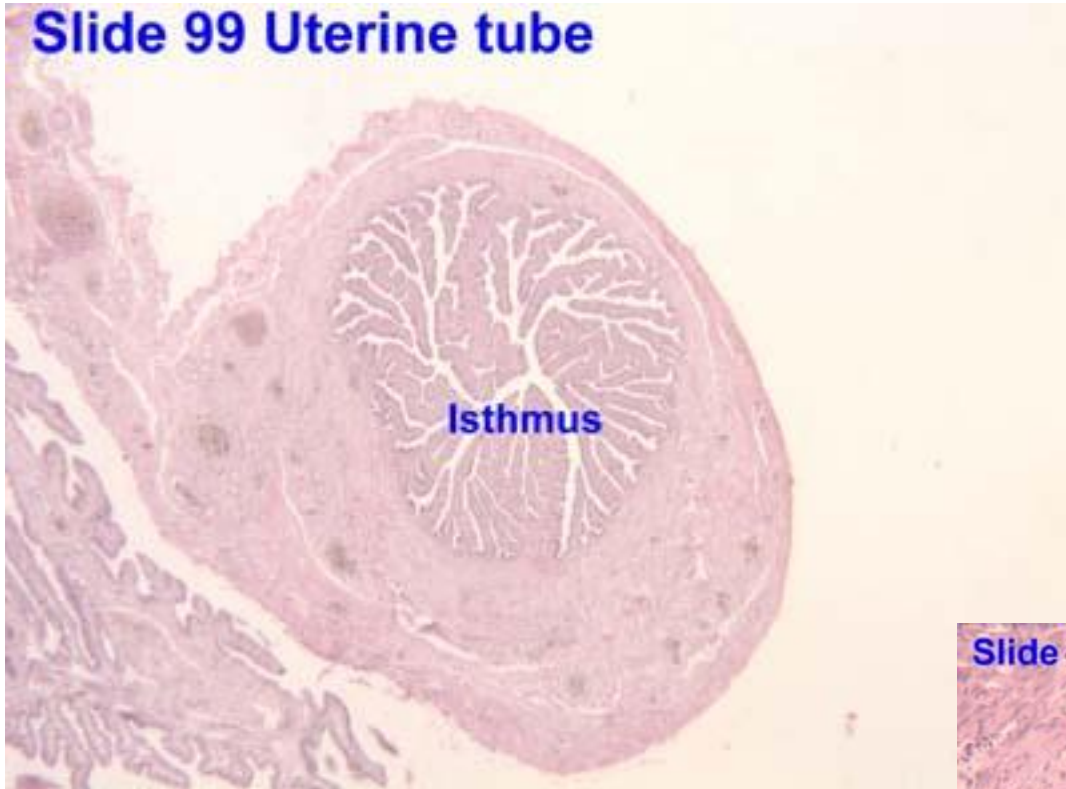
- 1- Pliegues de la mucosa (con lámina propia),
- 2- Laminas musculares circular interna y longitudinal externa; y,
- 4- Túnica serosa con abundantes vasos.



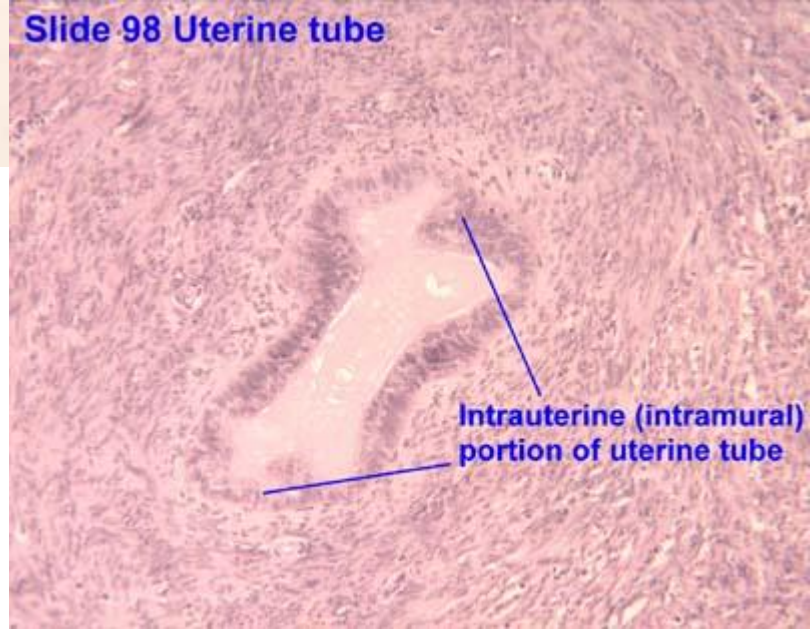


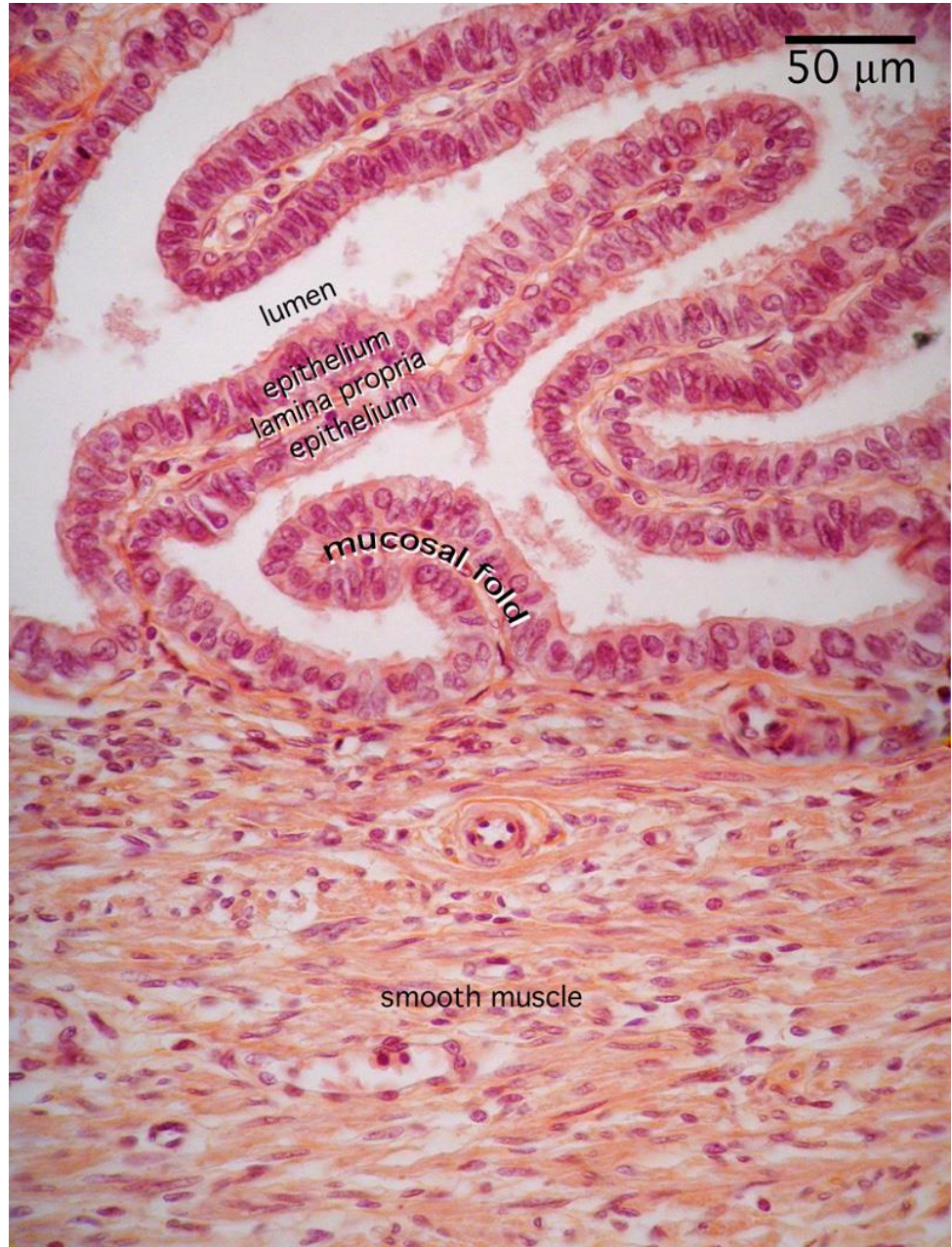


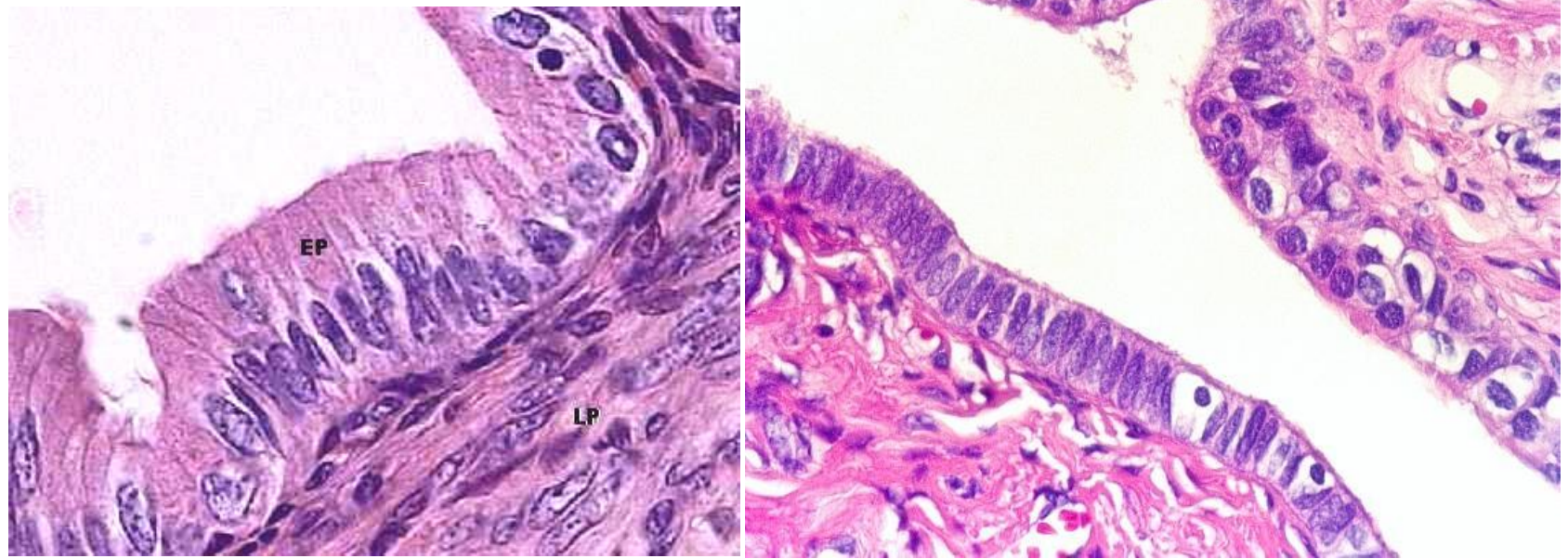
Slide 99 Uterine tube



Slide 98 Uterine tube

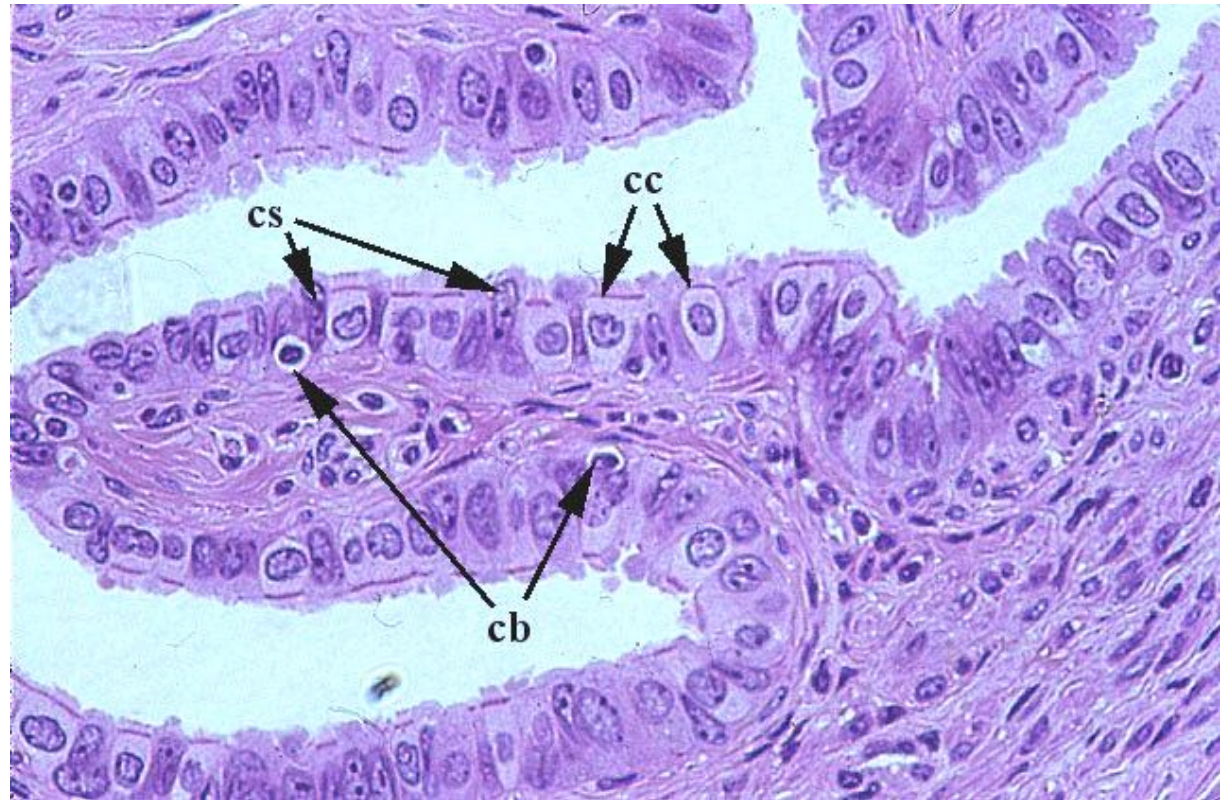


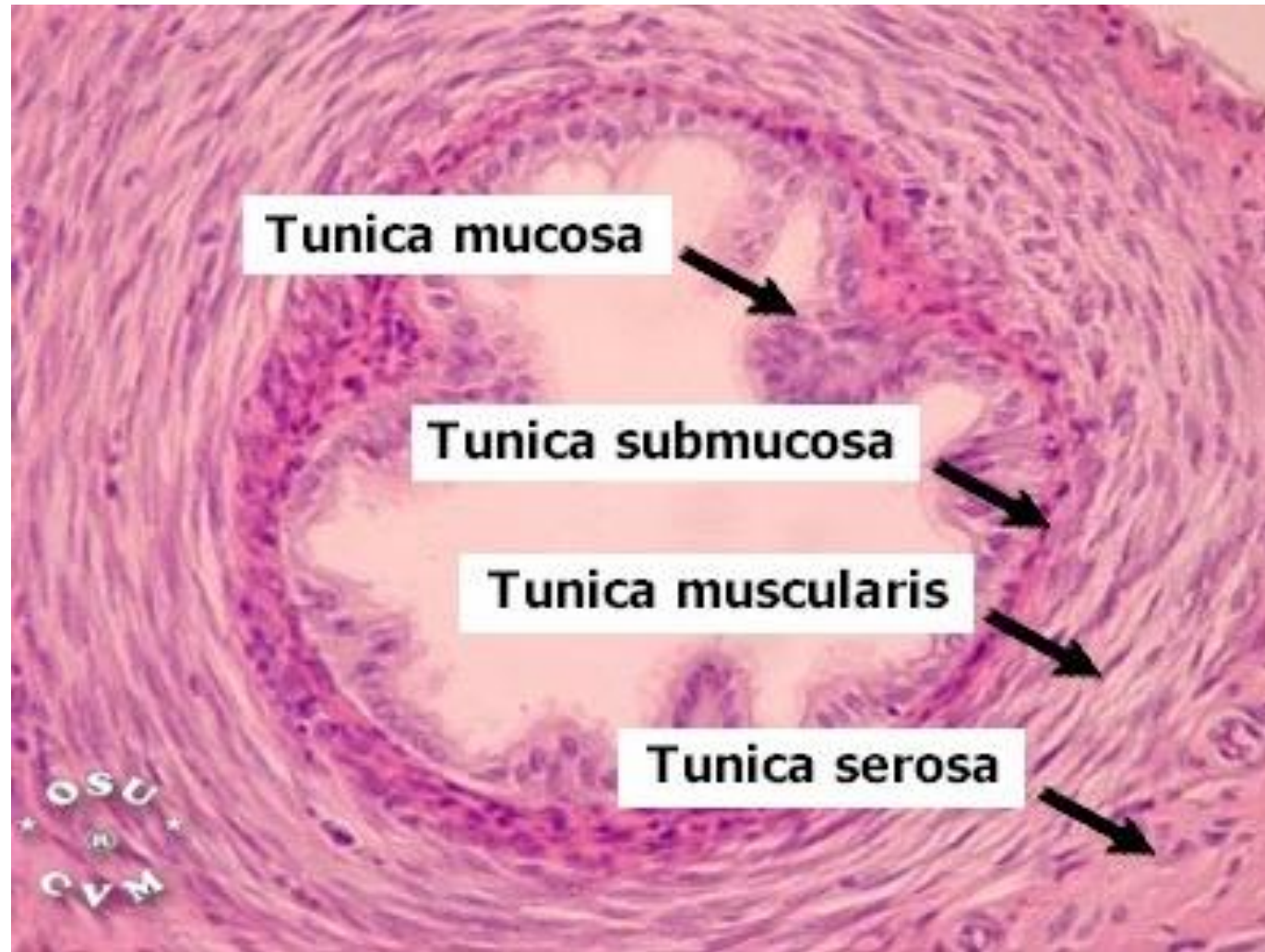


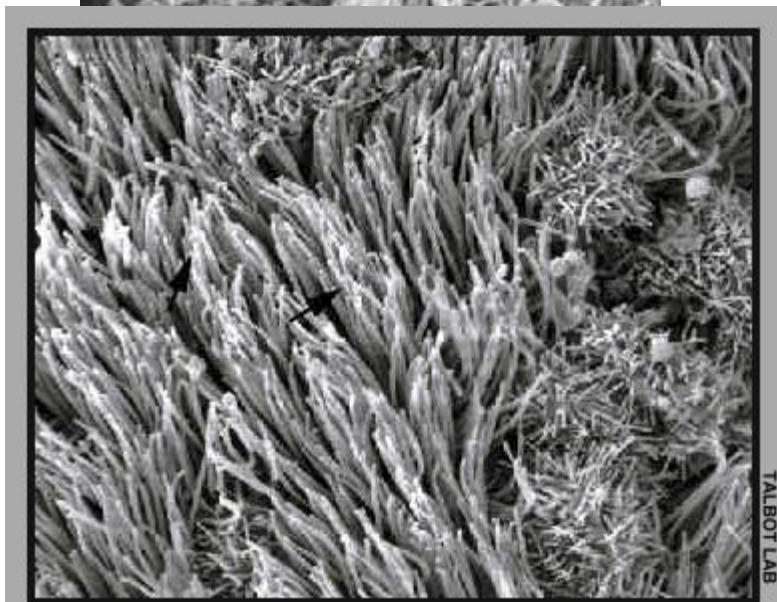
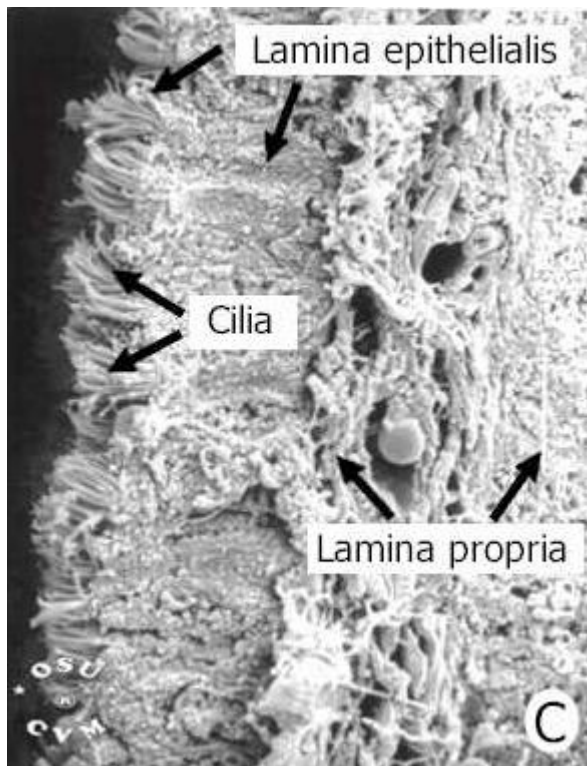


Epitelio de la tuba uterina:

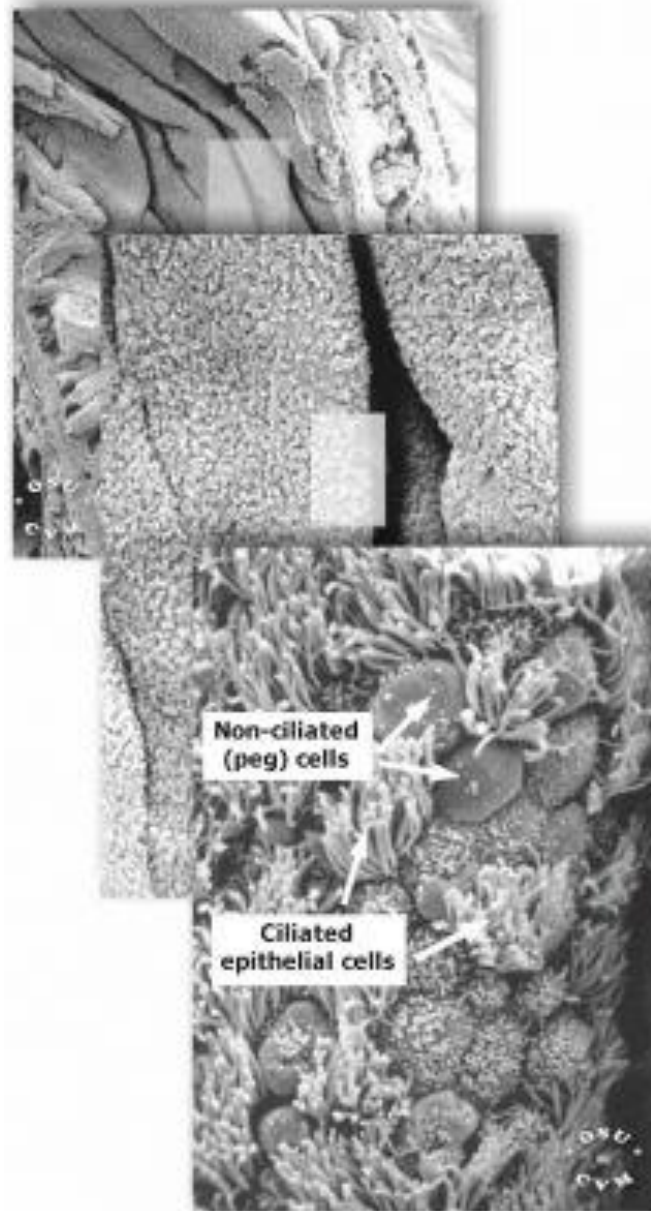
Epitelio de revestimiento cilíndrico simple, ciliado y con células secretoras

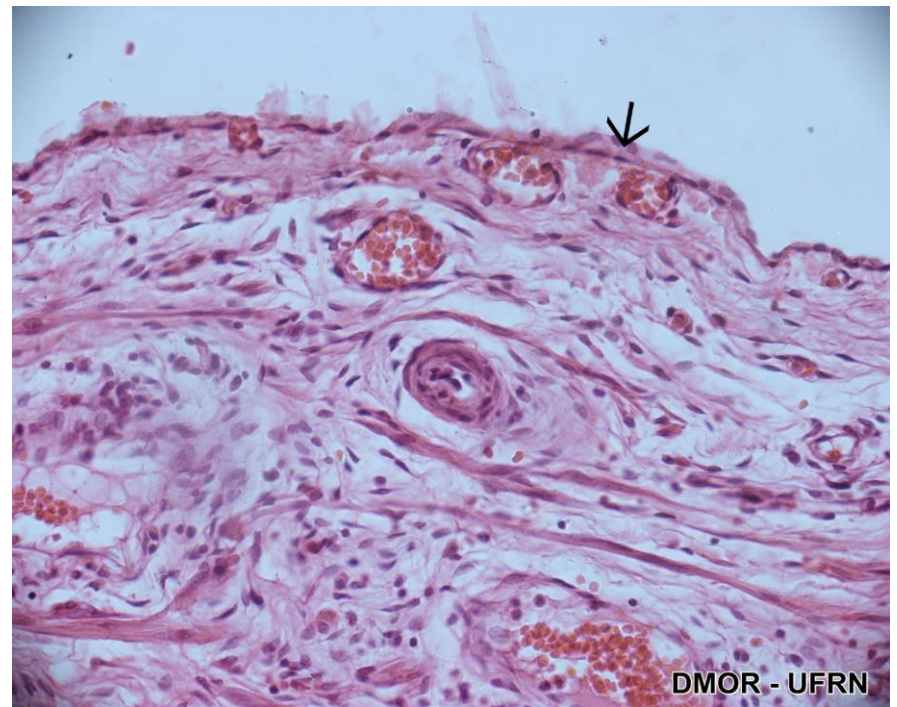
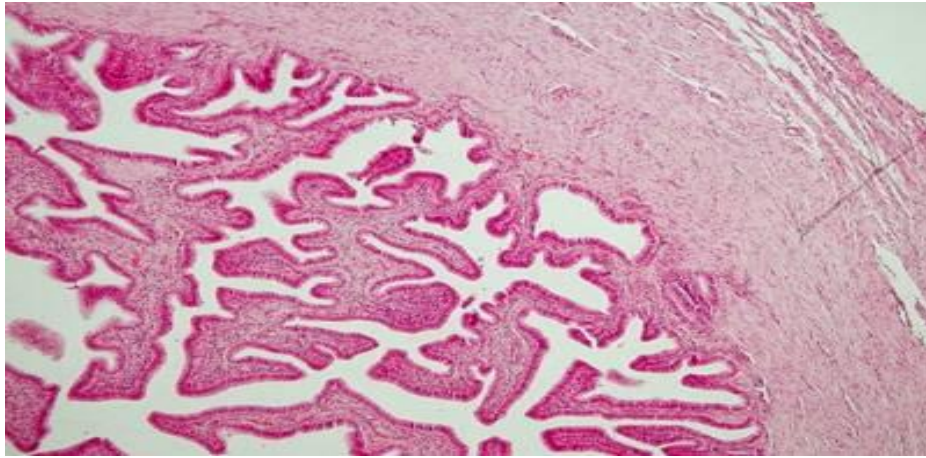






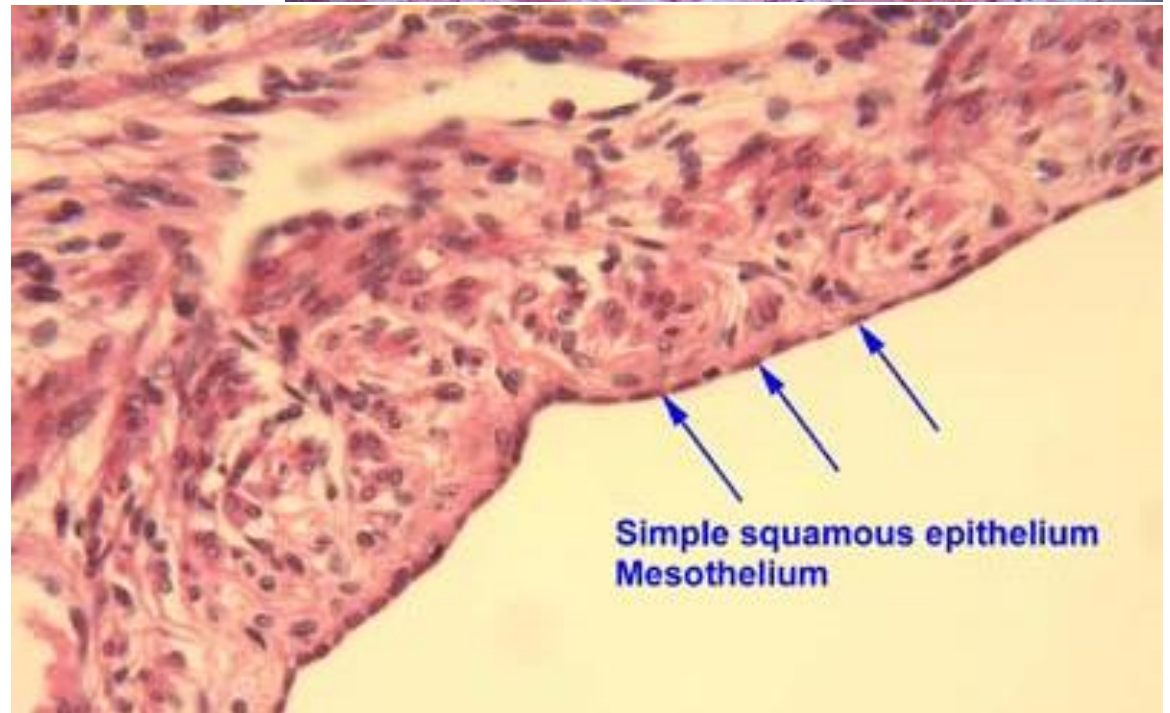
CILIA ON OUTER SURFACE OF OVIDUCT





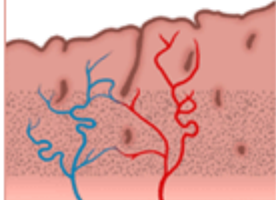
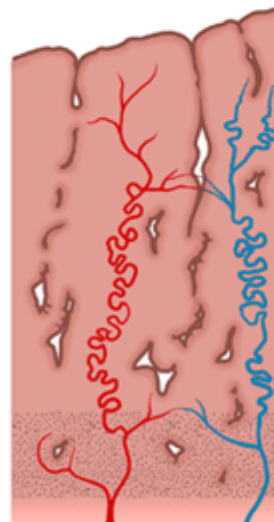
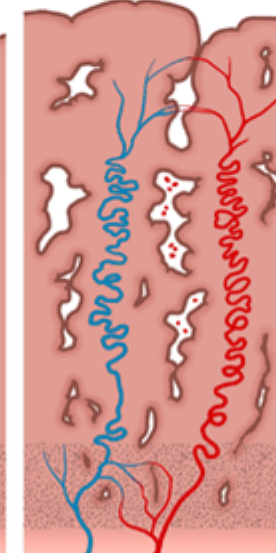
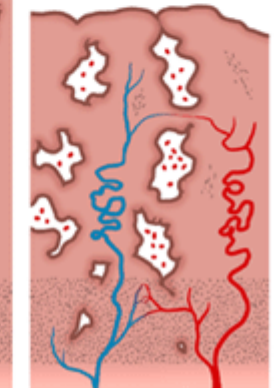
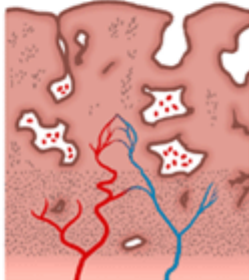
Serosa de la tuba uterina:

Epitelio de revestimiento plano simple,
mesotelial.

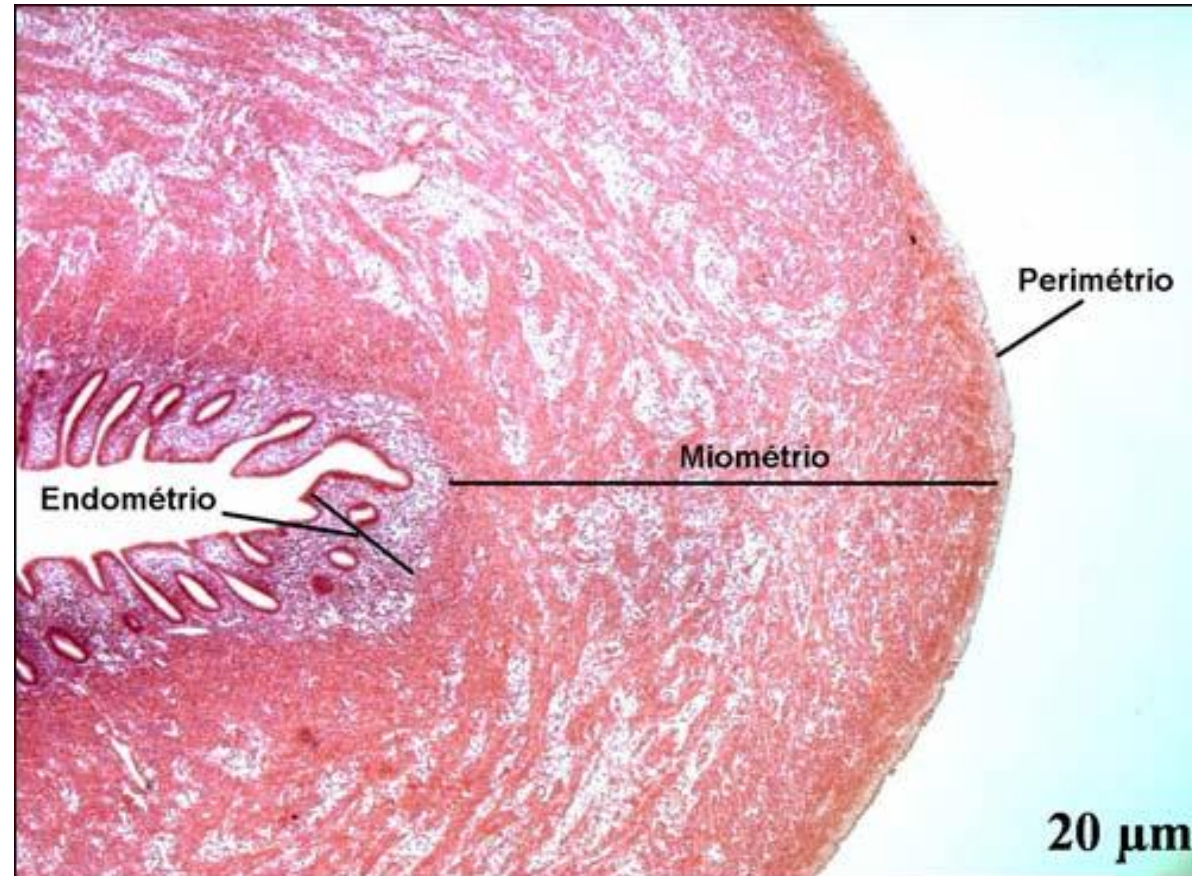


Cyclic Changes in the Endometrium

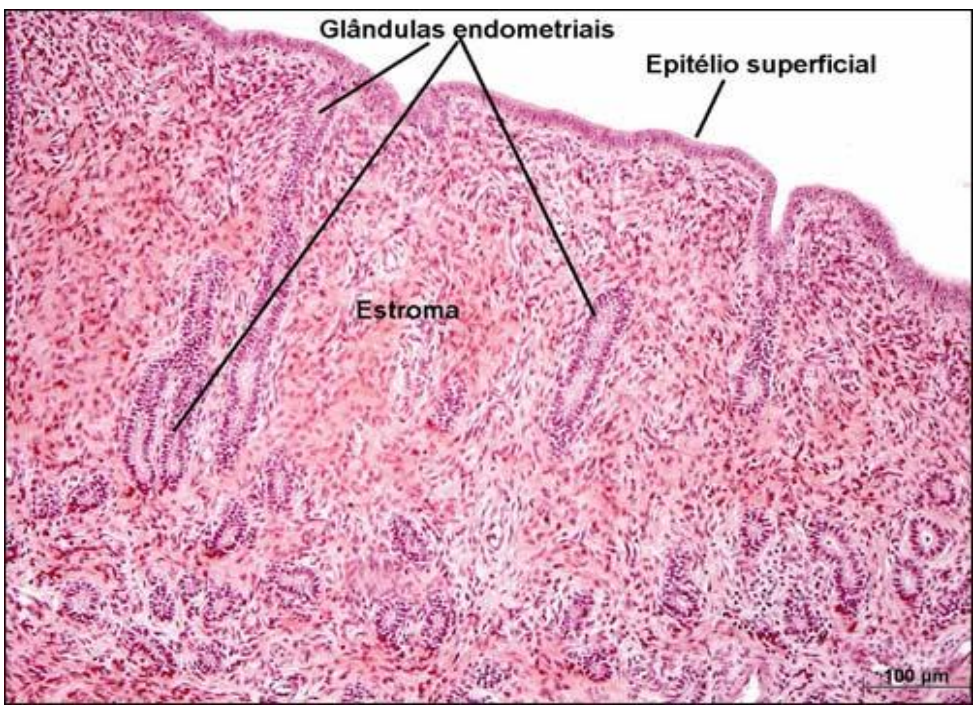
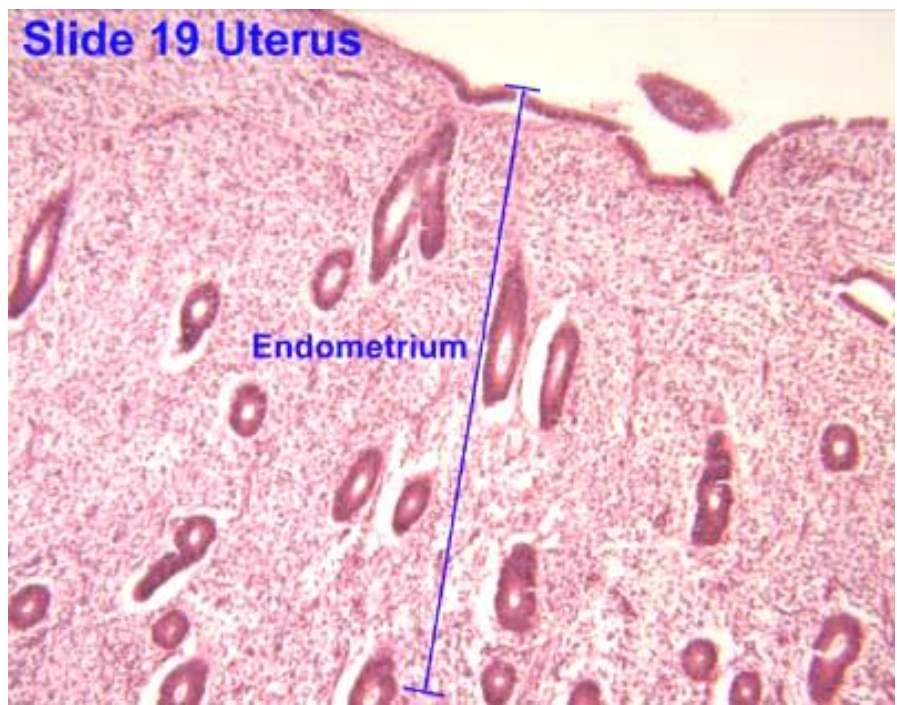
MM†

DAY 4	DAY 14	DAY 20	DAY 25	DAYS 28-4
Early Follicular Phase	End of Follicular Phase, Beginning of Luteal Phase	Luteal Phase	End of Luteal Phase; Premenstrual	Menstrual
<i>(at end of menstruation)</i>	<i>(at the time of ovulation)</i>	<i>(mid-secretory)</i>	<i>(late-secretory)</i>	<i>(menstrual)</i>
A lot of mitotic activity in glands which elongate in stroma which swells in vessels which grow. Cells in glands do not show signs of secretory activity	Less mitoses but glandular epithelial cells show signs of secretory activity.	Glands coiled. Lumina distended with fluid. Stromal cells become voluminous. A lot of dermal fluid in the superficial zone.	Reabsorption of edema fluid leads to collapse of superficial zone. Blood "lakes" due to breakage of capillaries. Coiled arteries constrict periodically, leading to blanching of mucosa, ischemia.	Superficial zone breaks down. Stroma, blood lakes, superficial part of glands, vessels, are sloughed away down to the basal zone. The basal zone is preserved.
				

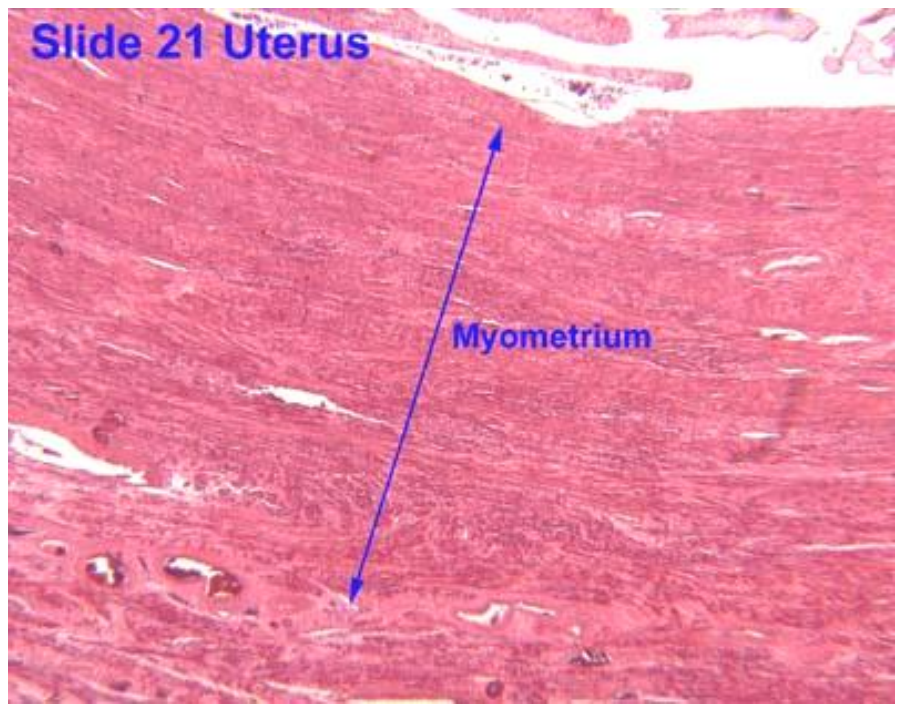
Útero



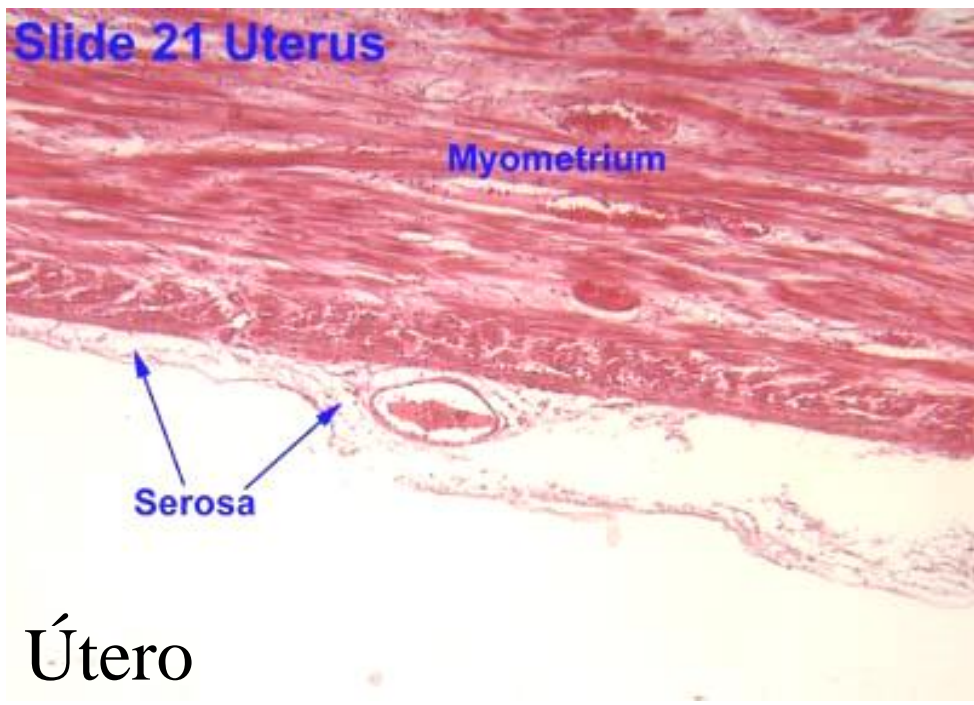
Slide 19 Uterus



Slide 21 Uterus

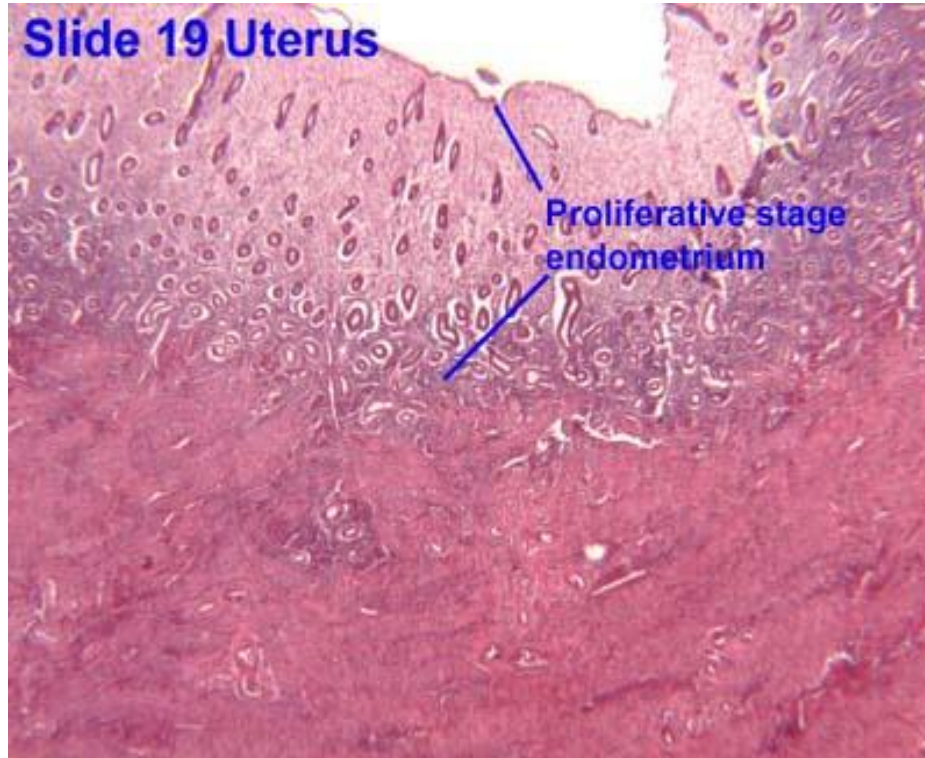


Slide 21 Uterus



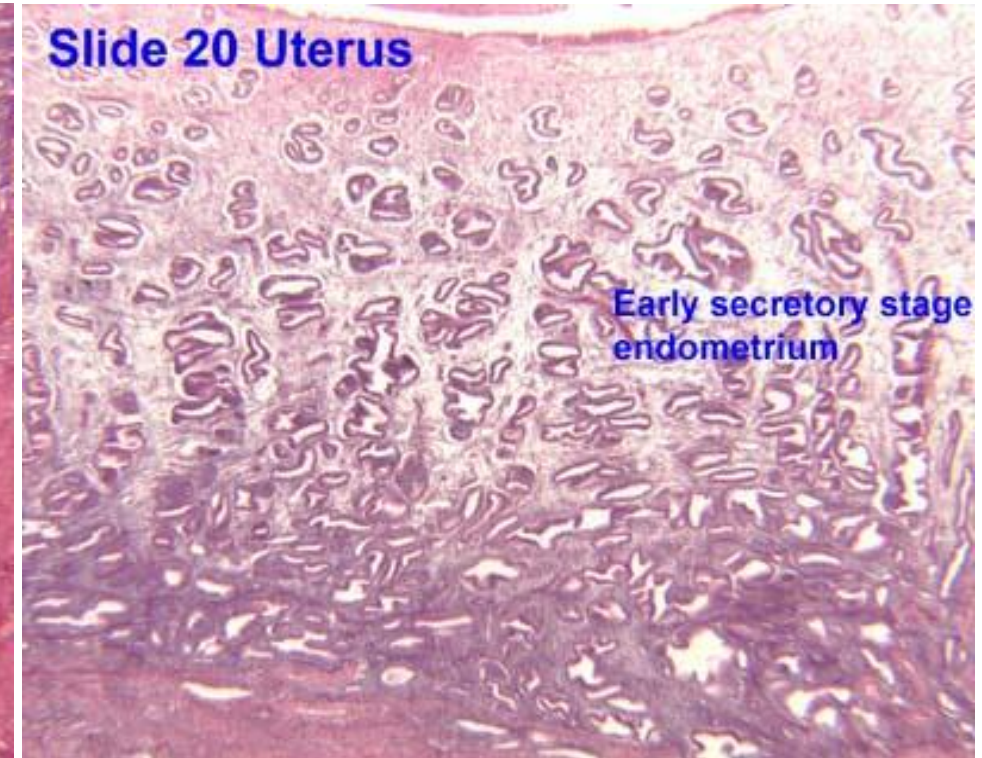
Útero en periodo proliferativo:

- 1.- Altos niveles de estrógenos
- 2.- Formación de las glándulas endometriales
- 3.- Aumento espesor del endometrio



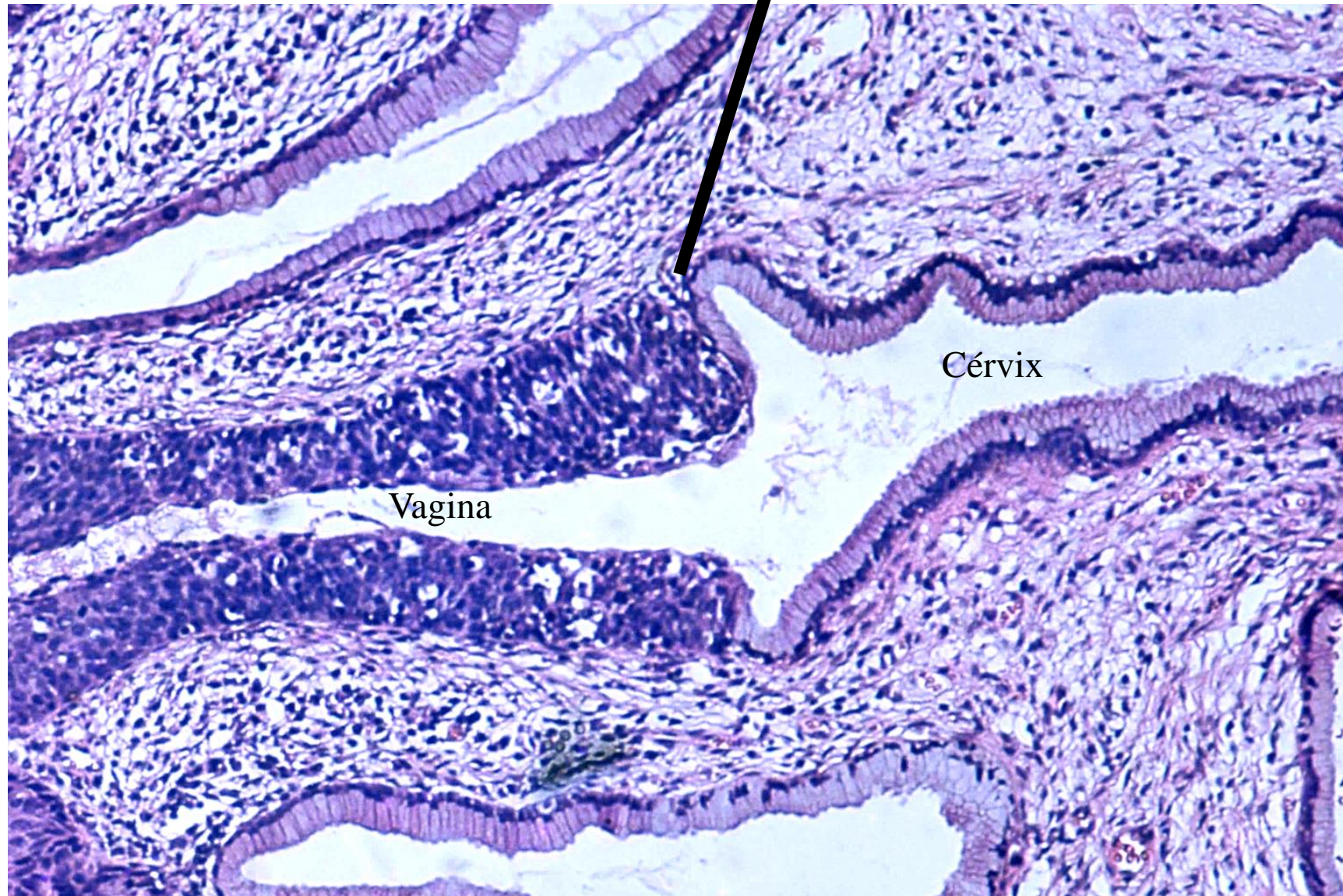
Útero en periodo secretor:

- 1.- Altos niveles de Progesterona
- 2.- Secreción de las glándulas endometriales
- 3.- Aumento espesor del endometrio
- 4.- Edema e infiltración linfática
- 5.- Hemorragia en el corion

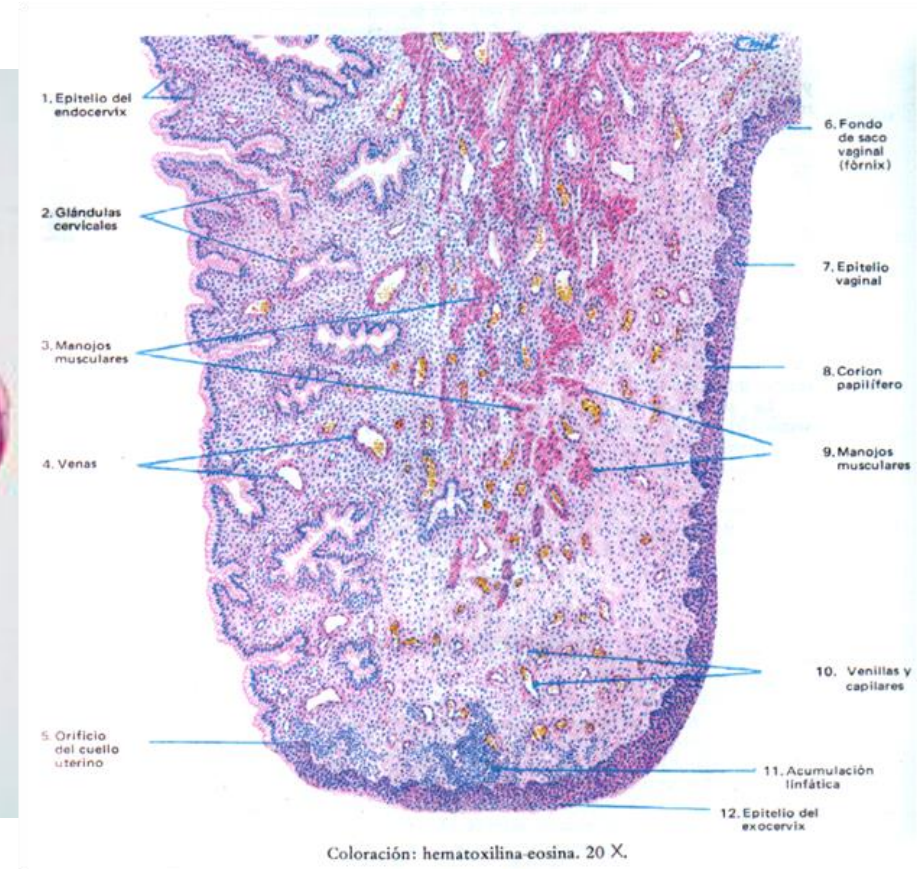
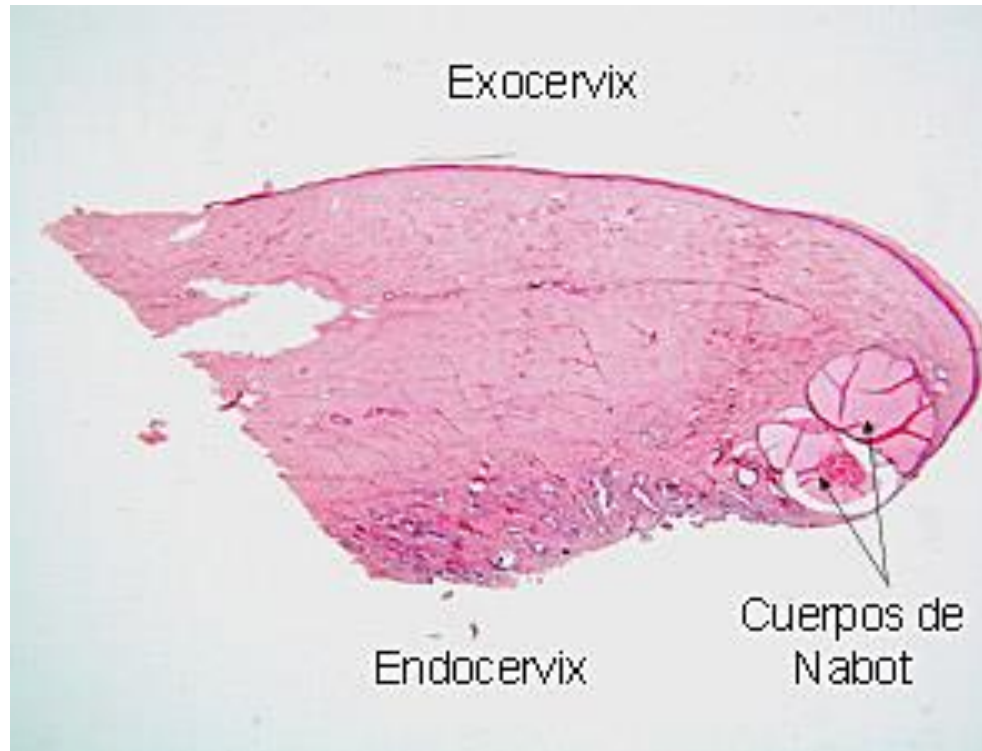


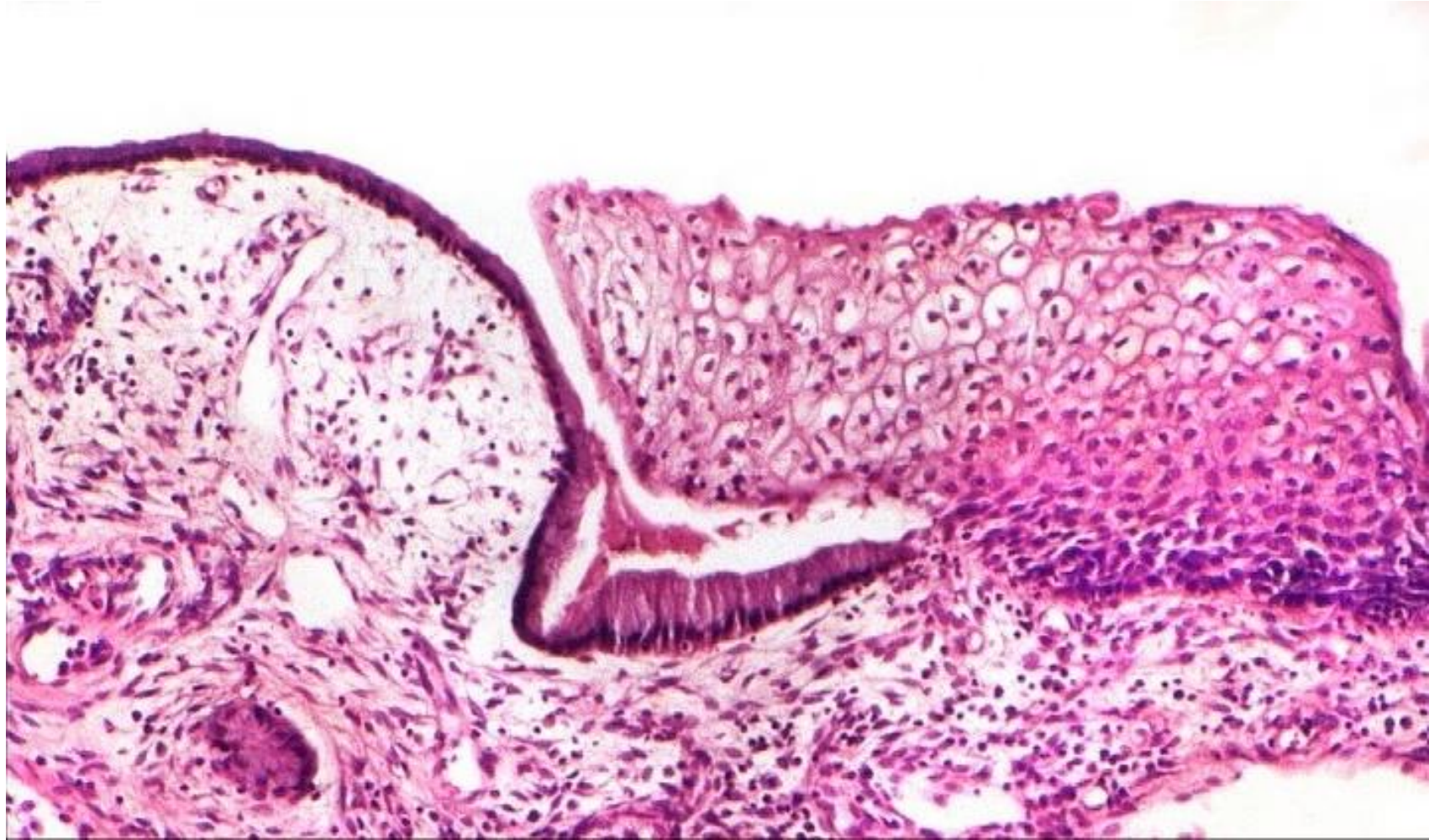
Transición Vagina / Cérvix

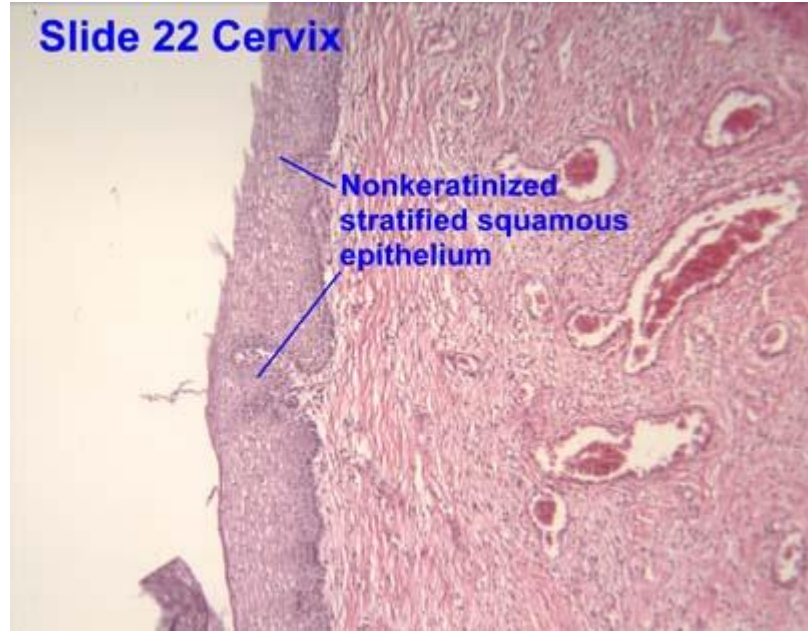
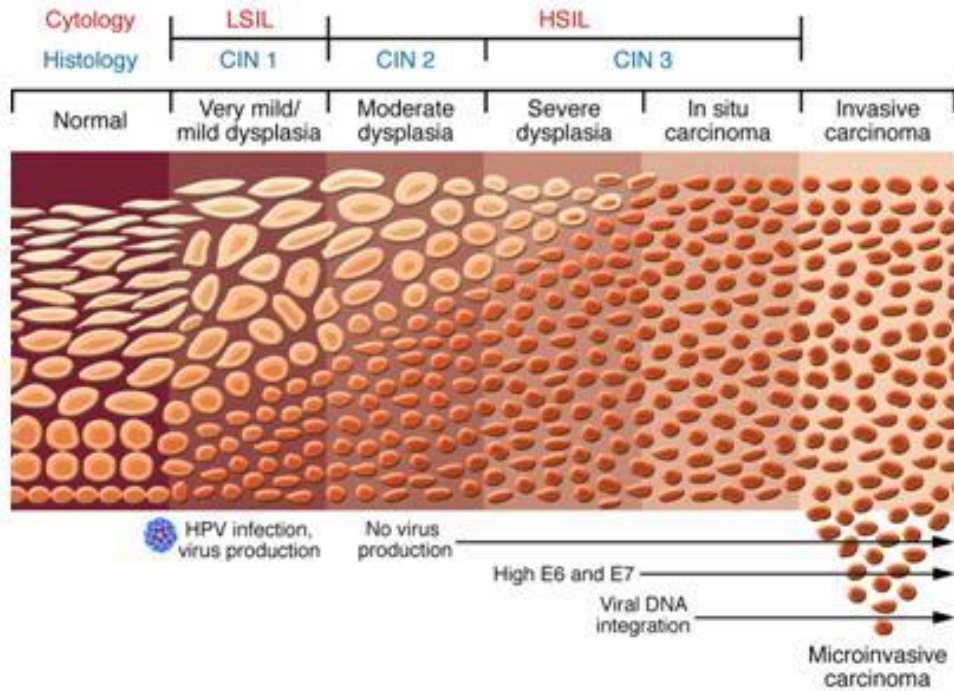
Cambio abrupto



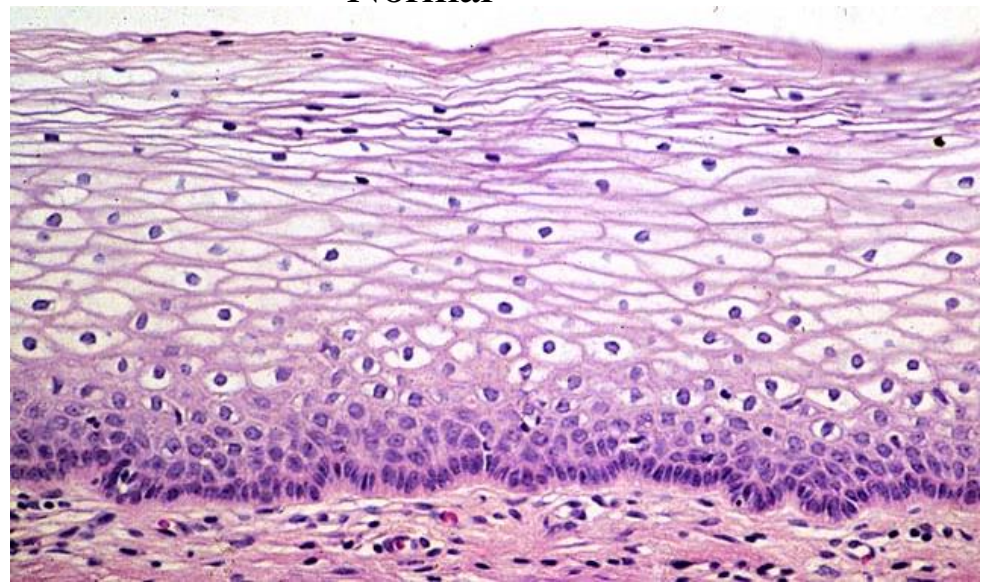
Cuello uterino



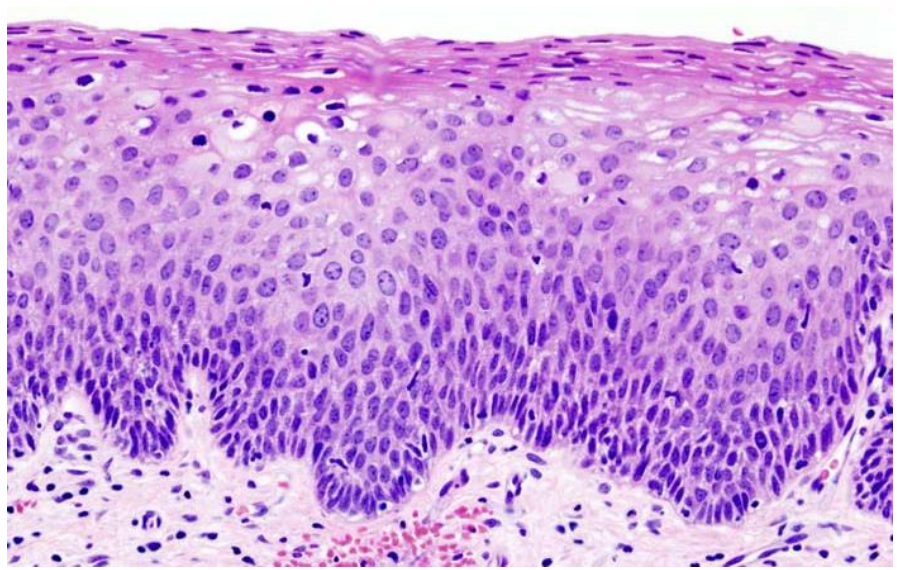




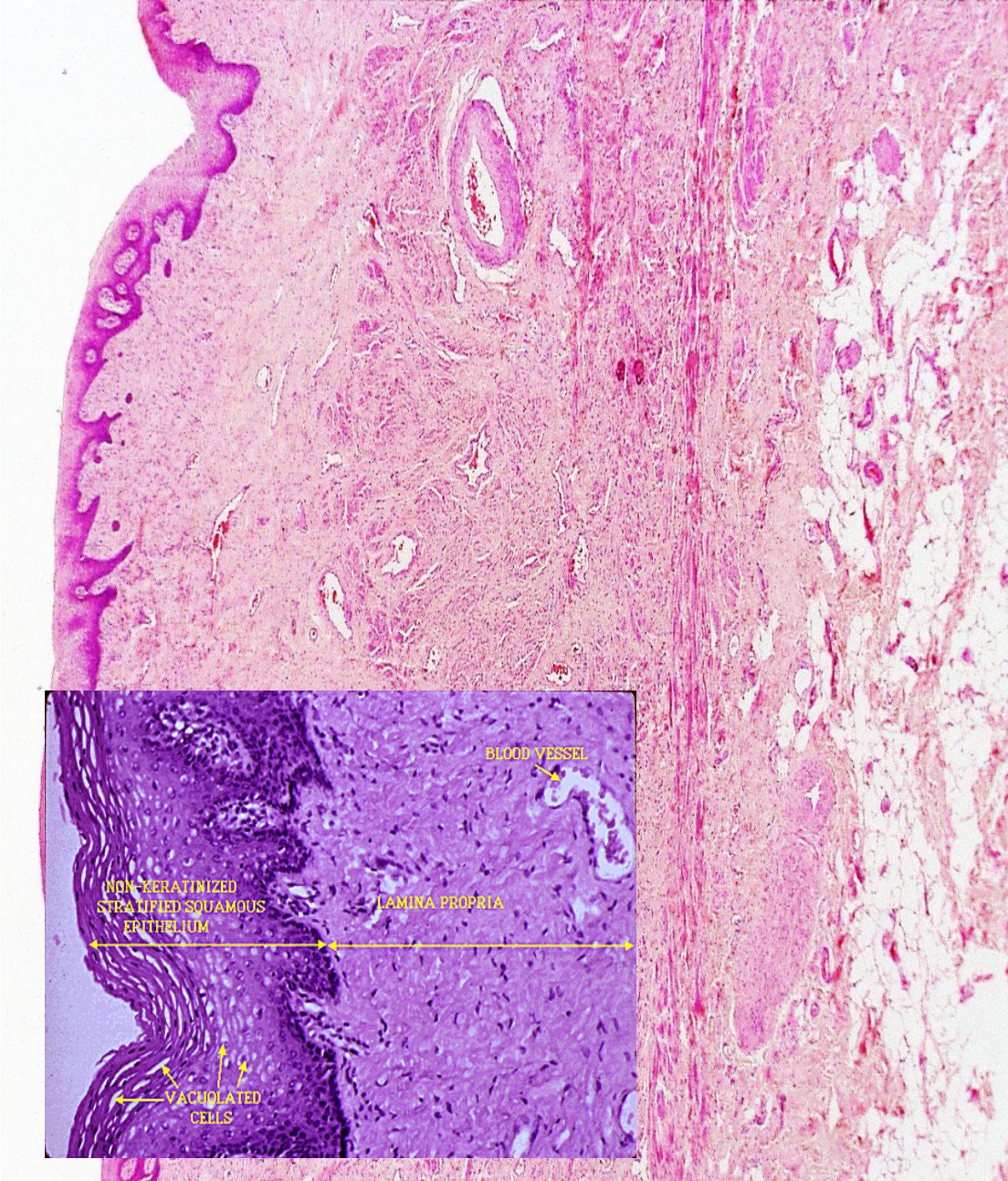
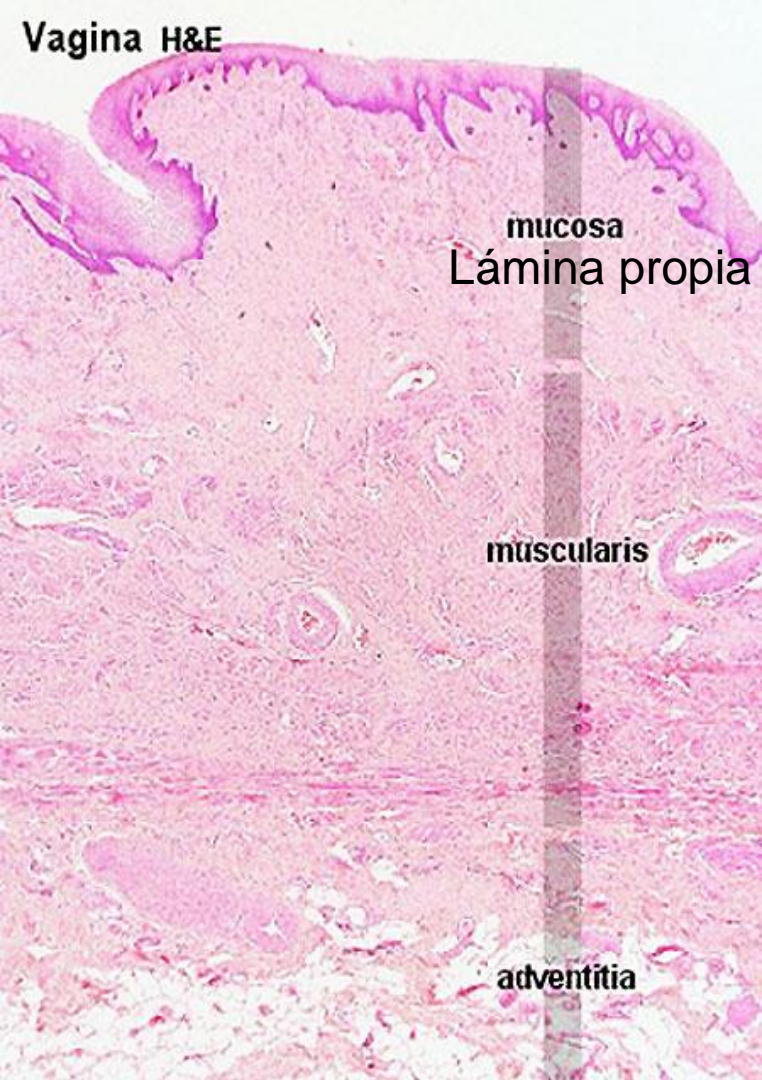
Normal



Neoplasia



Vagina



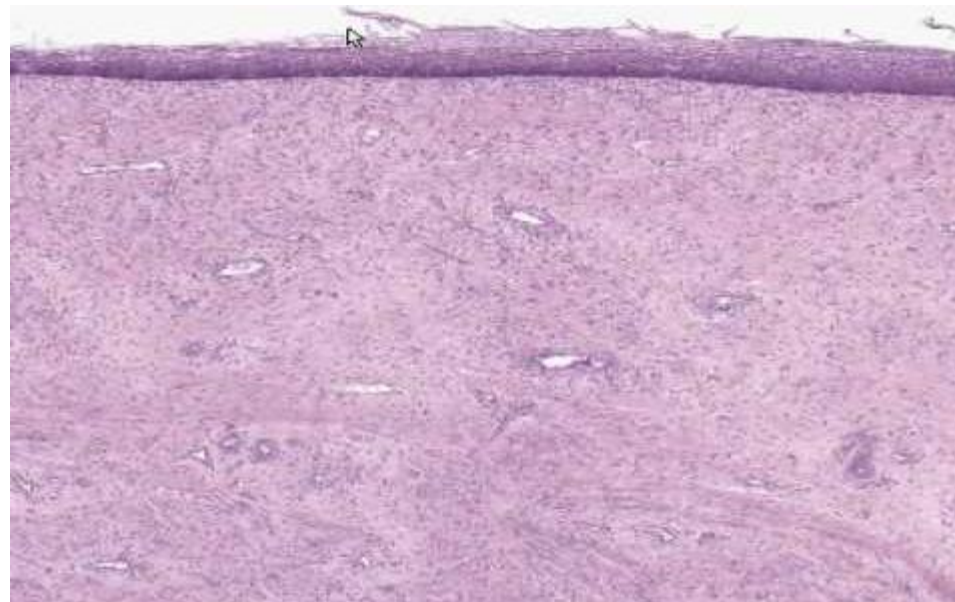
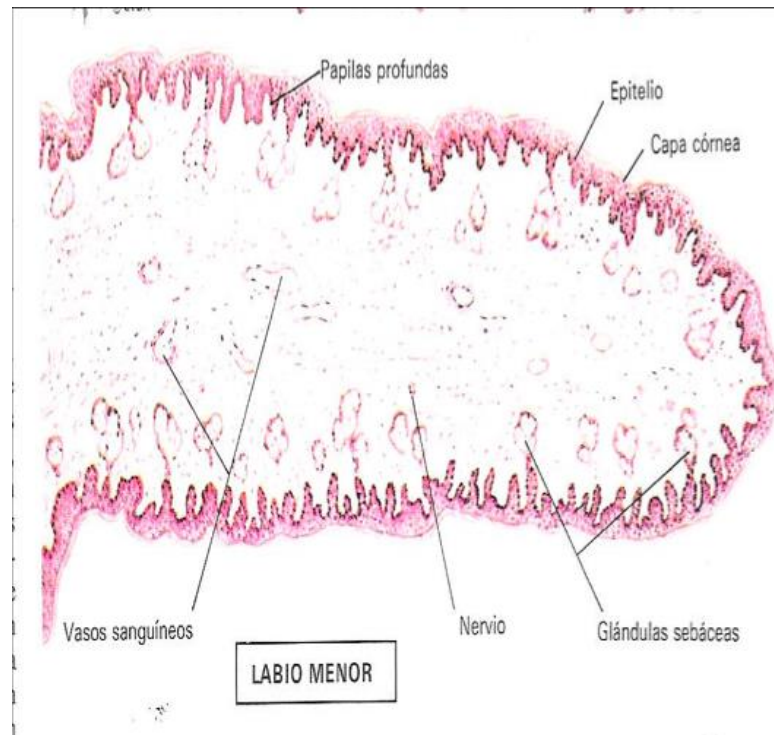
Vagina

200 μm



Labios menores

- Carentes de vellos
- Homólogos a la piel del pene
- Hay gran pigmento de melanina
- Carecen de tejido adiposo

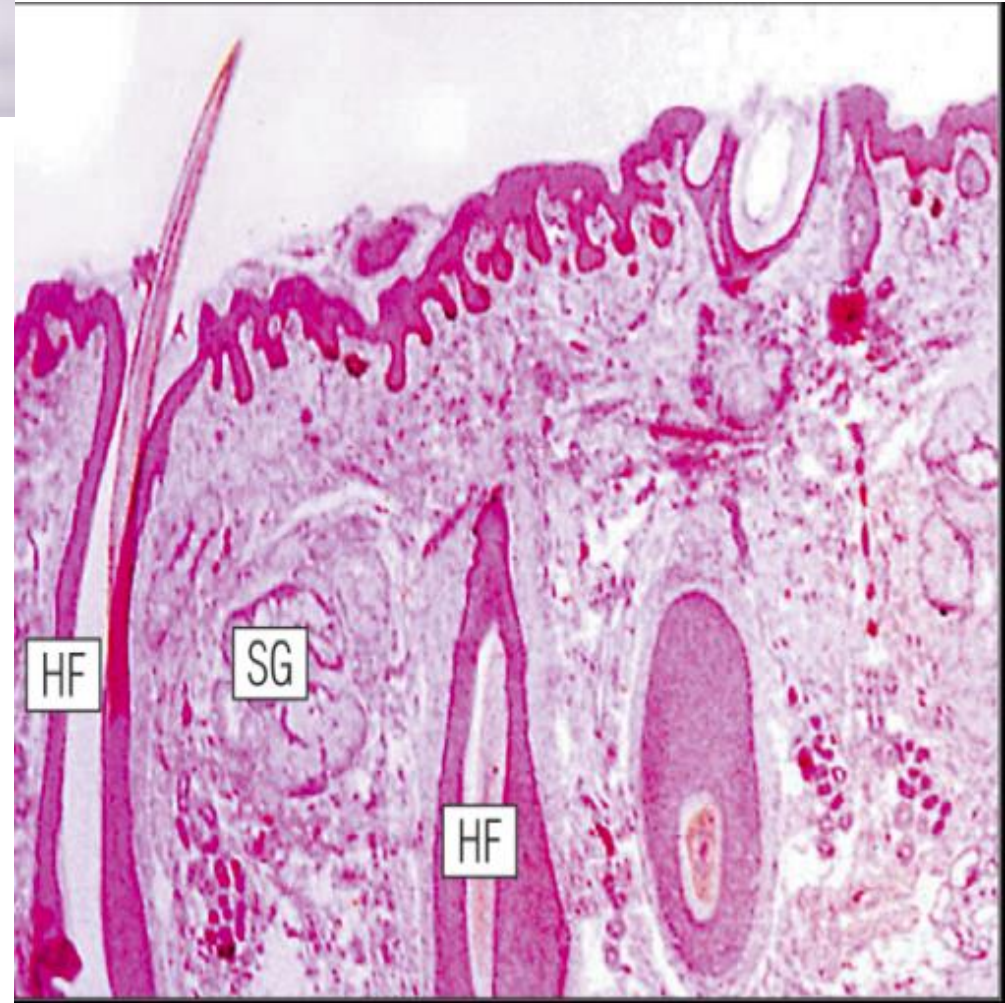


Labios mayores

MONTE DE VENUS: Tejido adiposo subcutáneo

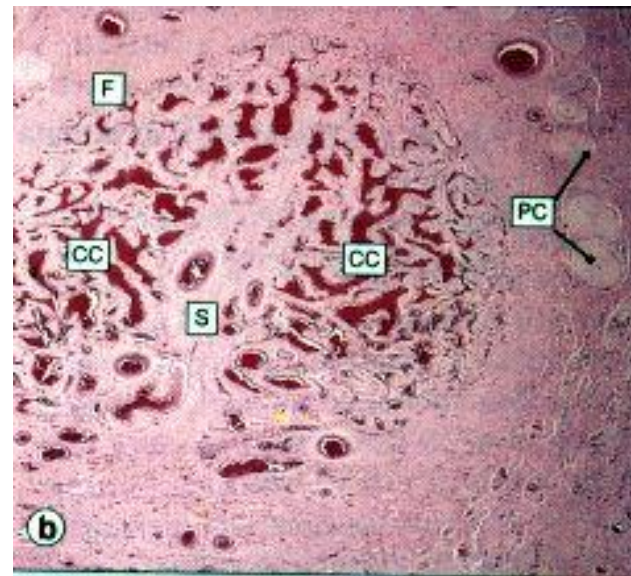
LABIOS MAYORES

- Pliegues cutáneos longitudinales grandes
- Contiene una capa delgada de musculo liso y gran cantidad de tejido adiposo subcutáneo.
- Superficie externa cubierta de vello púbicos, glándulas sebáceas y sudoríparas.



CLÍTORIS: Su cuerpo está compuesto por dos formaciones eréctiles pequeñas

- ✓ CUERPOS CAVERNOSOS DE CLÍTORIS
- ✓ GLANDE DEL CLÍTORIS → forma el prepucio del clítoris. Contiene terminaciones nerviosas sensitivas abundantes



Genitales Externos

En los genitales hay gran cantidad de terminaciones nerviosas sensitivas

- **Corpúsculo de Meissner:** Piel del monte de Venus, labios mayores.
- **Corpúsculo de Pacini:** Capa profunda de TC y en los labios mayores, en asociación con el tejido eréctil
- **Terminaciones nerviosas libres:** Distribuidas por toda la piel de los genitales externos

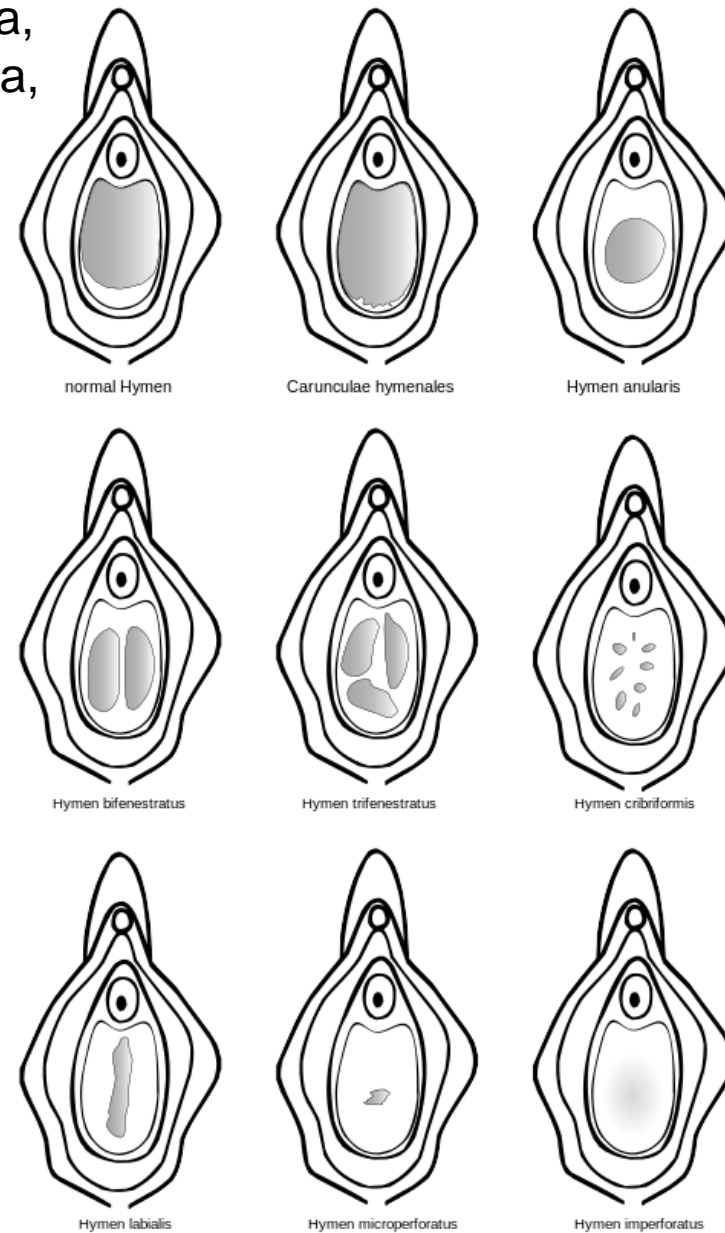
Himen de mujer de 26 años

Lámina fibroelástica revestida por:

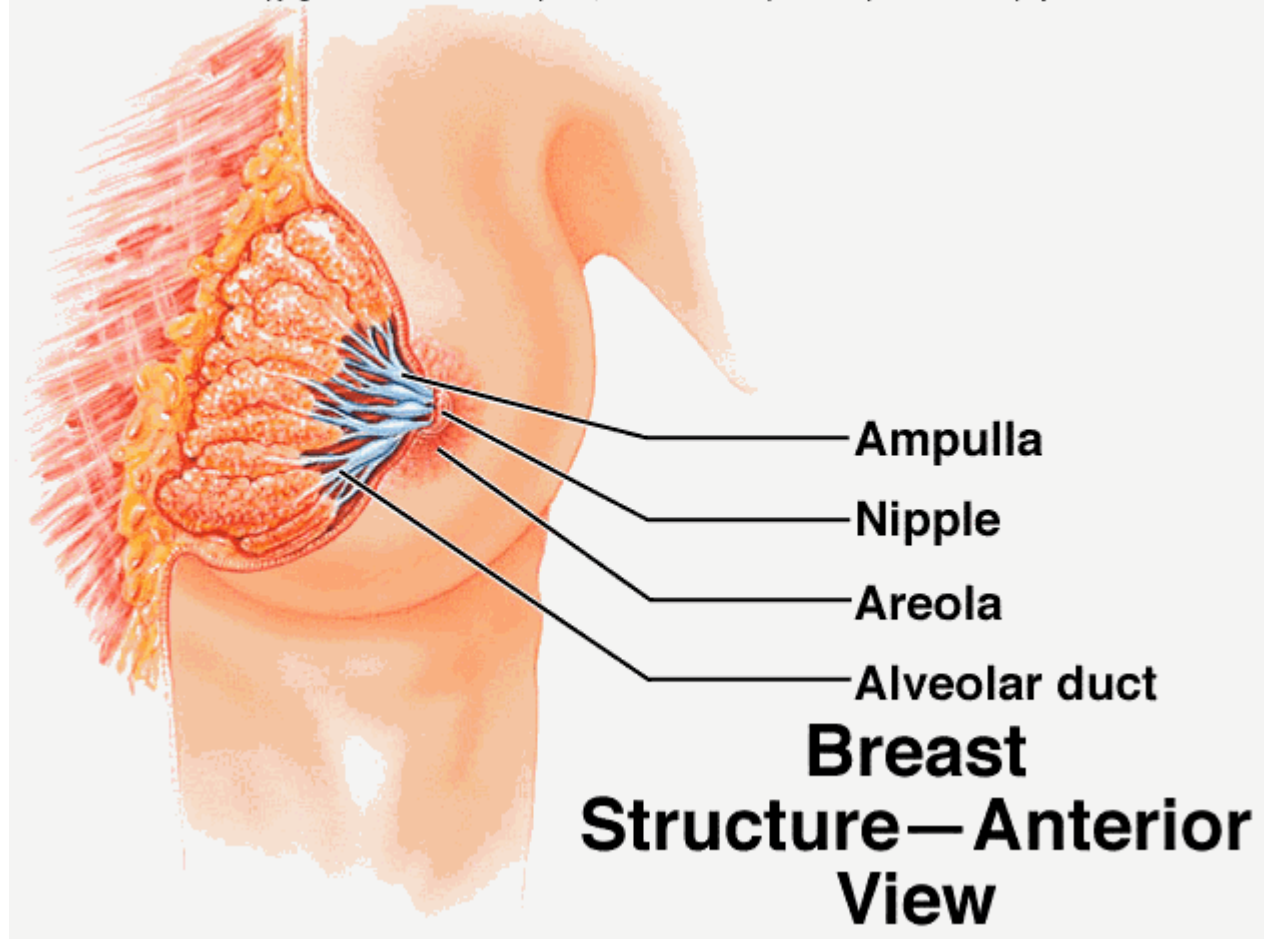
Epitelio estratificado plano no cornificado (epitelio vaginal).



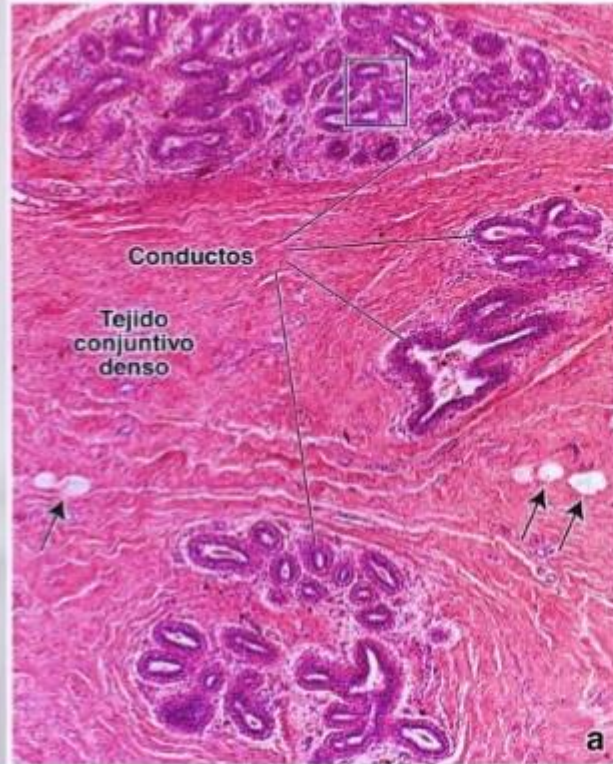
Hímen: membrana conjuntivo-fibroelástica, abundantemente vascularizada e inervada, y recubierto por mucosa



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* GLÁNDULA MAMARIA INACTIVA



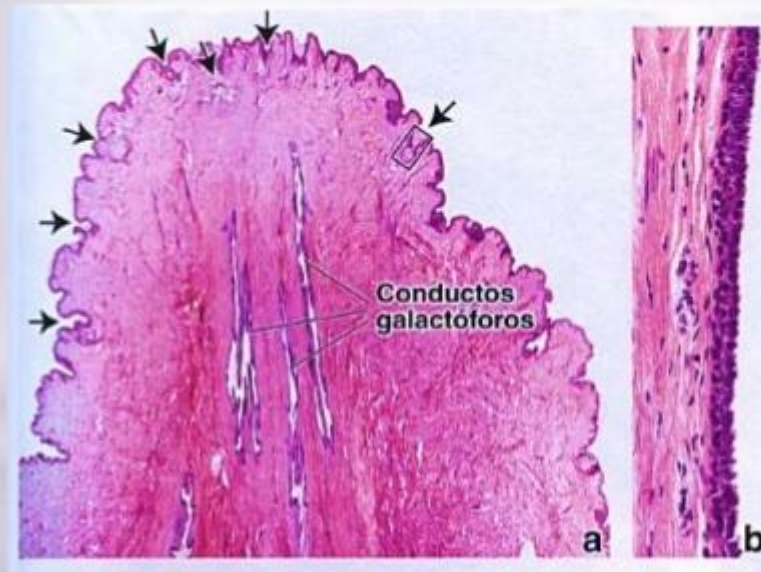
- * Varios lobulillos en el TC denso
- * Adipositos

* GLÁNDULA MAMARIA EN LACTACIÓN



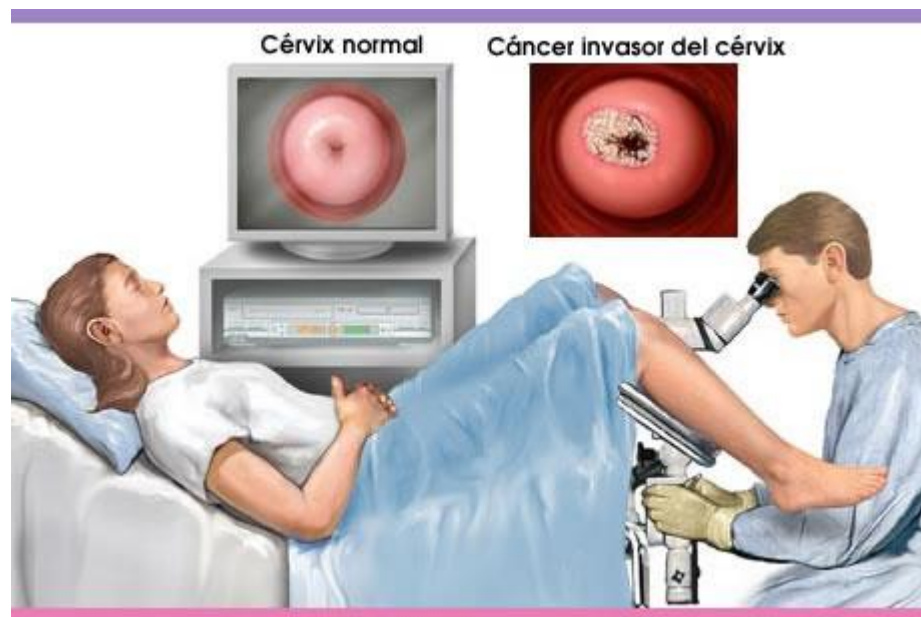
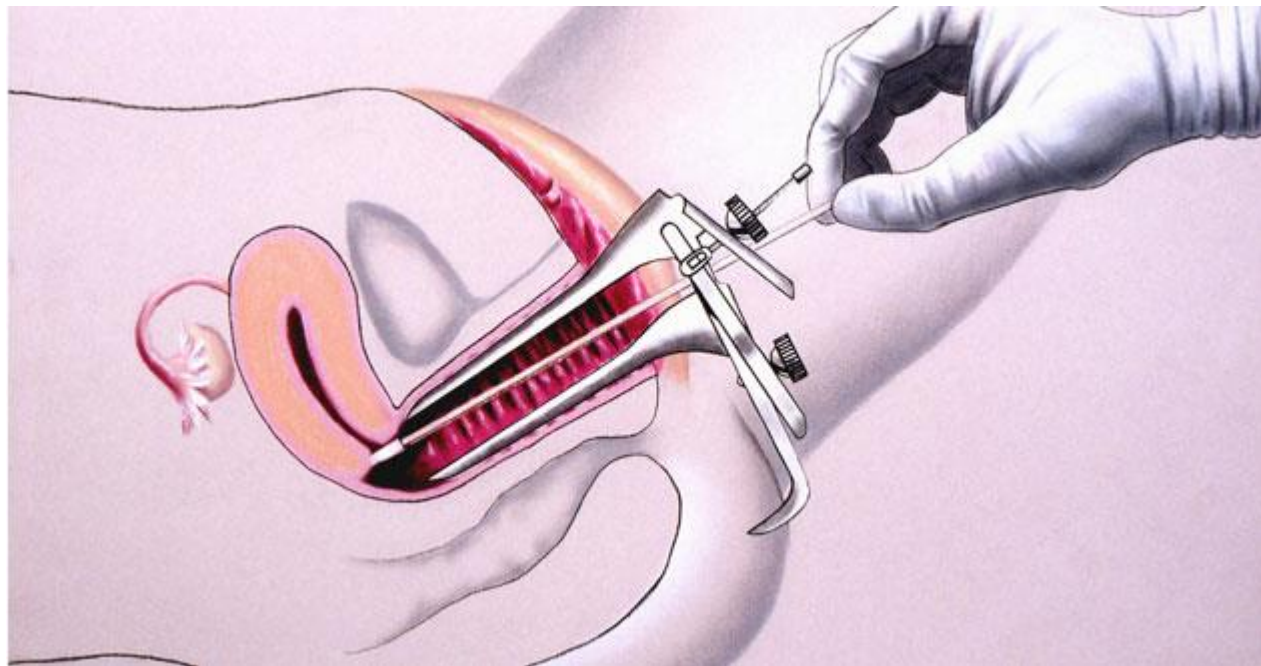
*Varios lobulillos grandes y conducto excretor

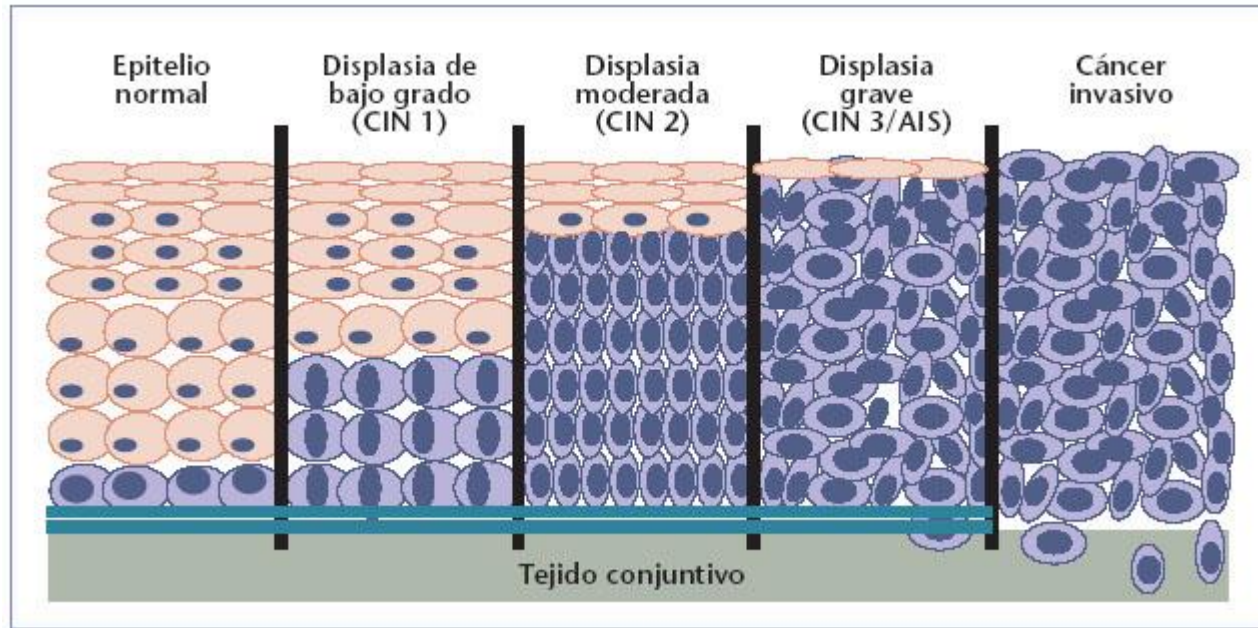
*CORTE DE UN PEZÓN



*Epitelio
estratificado plano
delgado y las
glándulas sebáceas.

*TC denso haces de
fibras musculares
lisas y los
conductos
galactóforos →
superficie epitelial.





SIL/CIN	Normal	Bajo grado LSIL (CIN 1) (condiloma)	Bajo grado LSIL (CIN 1) (displasia leve)	Alto grado HSIL (CIN 2) (displasia moderada)	Alto grado HSIL (CIN 3) (displasia moderada)	Cáncer Invasivo
Histología del epitelio cervical escamoso						
Células basales →						
Membrana basal →						

Slide 22 Cervix

