Male reproductive system
Testis H&E

- epididymis
- lobuli testis
- mediastinum with rete testis
- tunica albuginea
Tunica albugínea
Seminiferous Tubules
Spermatogenesis
Testis H&E

- Leydig cells
- Sertoli cells
- smooth muscle
- spermatogonia
- spermatids
- primary spermatocytes
Intratesticular Genital Ducts
Excretory Genital Ducts

- Microvilli
- Basal cell
- Columnar cell
- Spermatid
- Connective tissue and smooth muscle
ductus (vas) deferens
Accessory Genital Glands
Penis
Female reproductive system
Ovary
ovary
Stages of Follicular Development

- Primordial follicle
- Oocyte
- Primary follicle
- Granulosa cells
- Follicular cells
- Oocyte
FOLLICULAR GROWTH
preantral Follicular
Antral follicle
Graafian follicle
Atresia

- Oocyte
- Antrum
- Dead granulosa cells
- Granulosa layer
Corpus Luteum

Corpus luteum

Ovarian stroma

Cav
Corpus albicans

Corpus albicans

Collagen

Ovarian stroma
Fallopian tube
OVIDUCTS (Fallopian Tubes)
Fallopian Tube Histology

cilia
secretory cells
lamina propria

ciliated cells

cilia
Secretory cells
Ciliated cells
uterus
The Uterus
Normal cervix is seen at high power, with non-keratinizing squamous epithelium. The basal cells are seen at the right, and there is progressive maturation to the surface, where the flattened squamous cells have a low nuclear/cytoplasmic ratio with abundant pale-staining cytoplasm containing glycogen. The epithelium lies above the basement membrane. The submucosa is at the far right.
The vagina has a stratified squamous epithelium, beneath which is a vascular lamina propria without any glands.
Thank You!