RENAL HISTOLOGY
lined by transitional epithelium
Urothelium
A coronal view (left) shows the major blood vessels. An expanded diagram (right) includes the microvascular components extending into the cortex, and medulla from the interlobular vessels are shown on the right. Pink boxes indicate vessels with arterial blood and light blue indicate the venous return. The intervening lavender boxes and vessels are intermediate sites where most reabsorbed material reenters the blood.
Renal Corpuscle

Renal corpuscle = BC + Glomerulus

DCT

Vascular pole

Urinary space

Urinary pole
Lining of BC
Parietal – Simple squamous Visceral-Podocytes
Figure 2

- Basement membrane
- Capillary endothelium with fenestrations
- Podocyte with nucleus
- Podocyte
- Filtration slits
- Glomerular basement membrane
- Endothelial cell with fenestrae
- Filtration slits with slit diaphragm
- Foot processes of podocytes (blue and green)
Mesangial Cells

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So look for tortuous simple cuboidal cells making a tube. Also it contains some stuff unlike distal which is clear and they are abundant.

This is proximal tubule with simple cuboidal layer so it is simple squamous covered with simple cuboidal.
Loop of Henle

- Thin ascending & descending simple squamous
- Thick ascending limb simple cuboidal
- Collecting ducts columnar
- Capillaries smaller than Thin limb; one nucleus (be careful because in thin limb nucleus is not always seen good)
Distal Convoluted Tubule

Peritubular capillaries and drainage venules filled with blood

DCT
Juxtaglomerular Apparatus
Collecting Tubule
Urinary Bladder

Empty

Full
**Prostatic urethra**
Lined by urothelium
Slide 34 Penis

Penile urethra

Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
Thank you