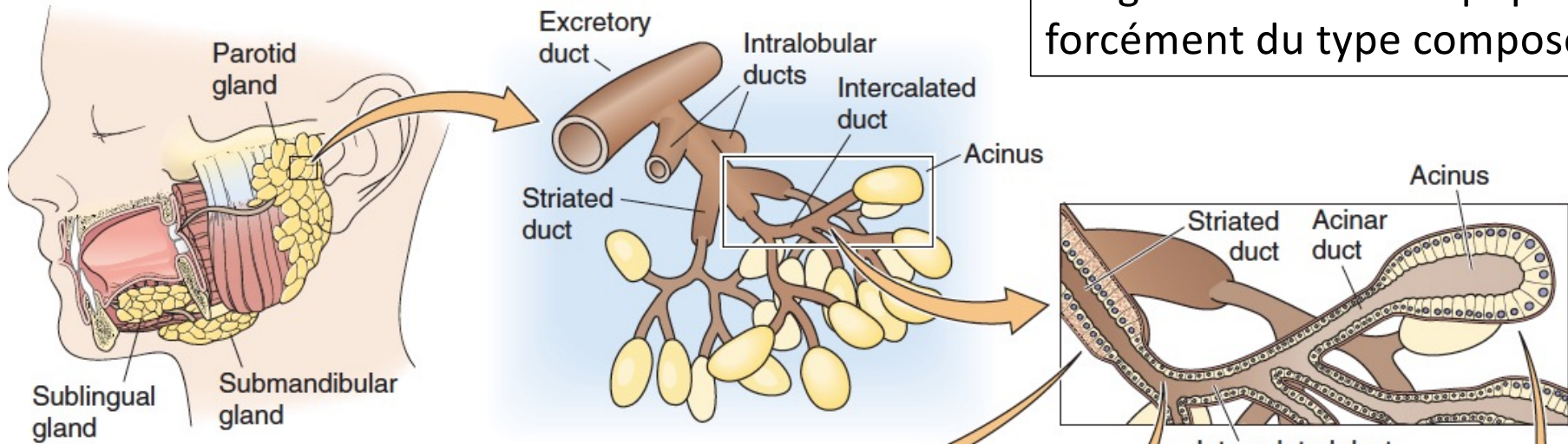
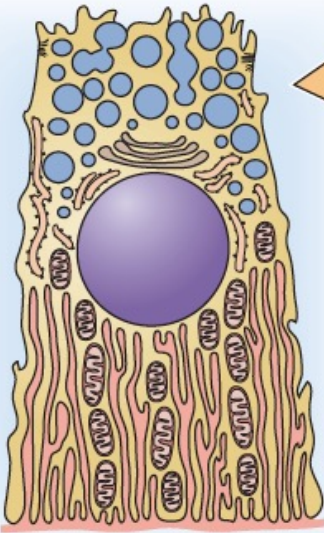


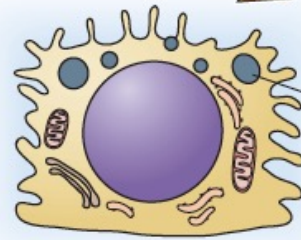
A ORGANIZATION OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS



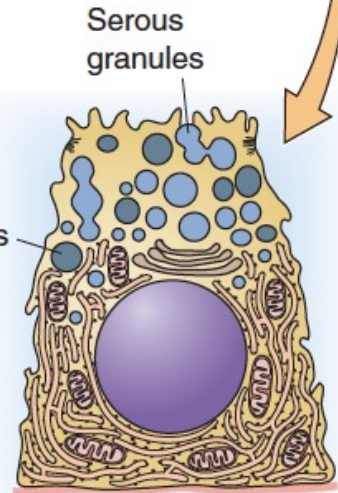
Les glandes macroscopiques sont forcément du type composée.



B STRIATED DUCT CELL



C INTERCALATED DUCT CELL

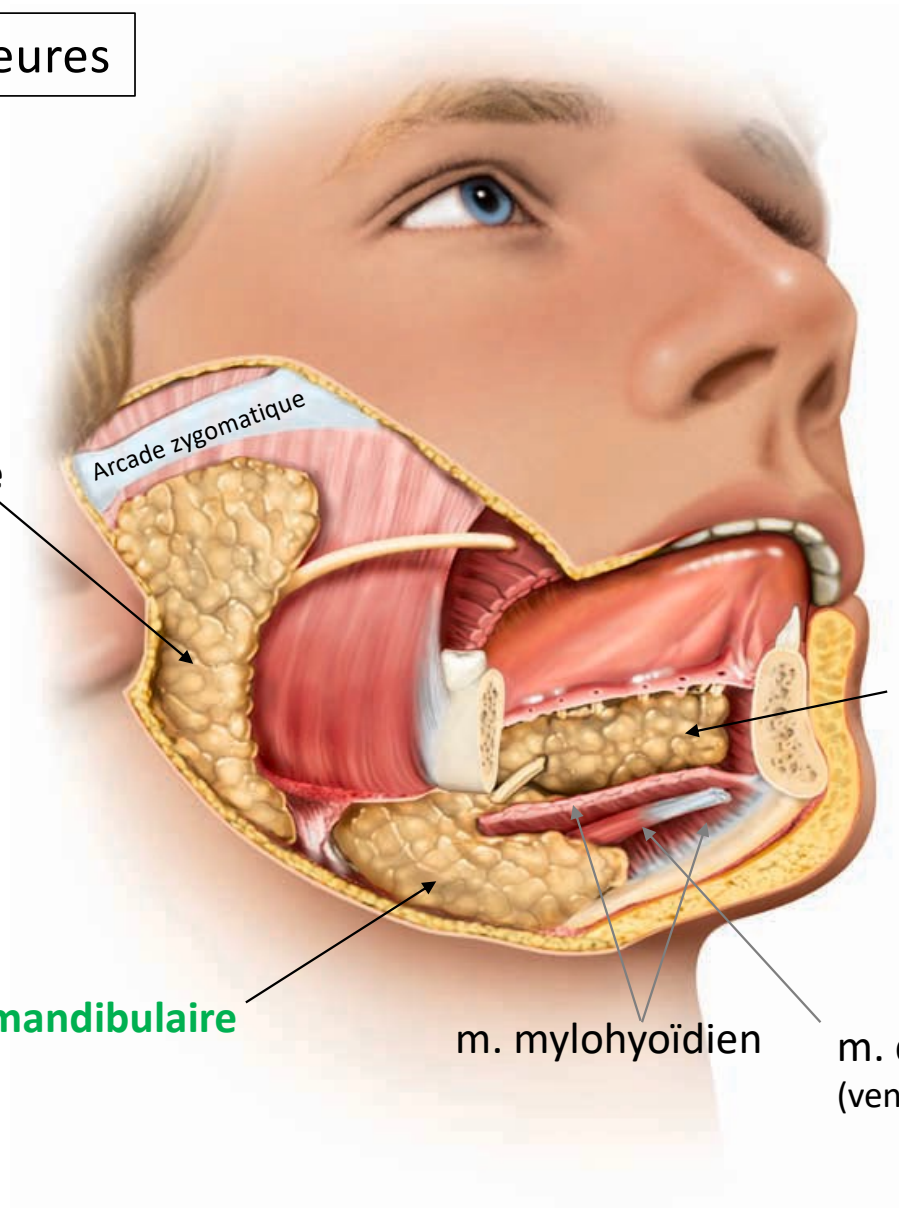


D ACINAR CELL

Boron

Les 3 glandes salivaires majeures

~1 litre de salive/jour :
glandes majeures : 90 %
glandes mineures : 10 %



Glande parotide

Arcade zygomatique

Glande sub-linguale

Glande sub-mandibulaire

m. mylohyoïdien

m. digastrique (ventre antérieur)

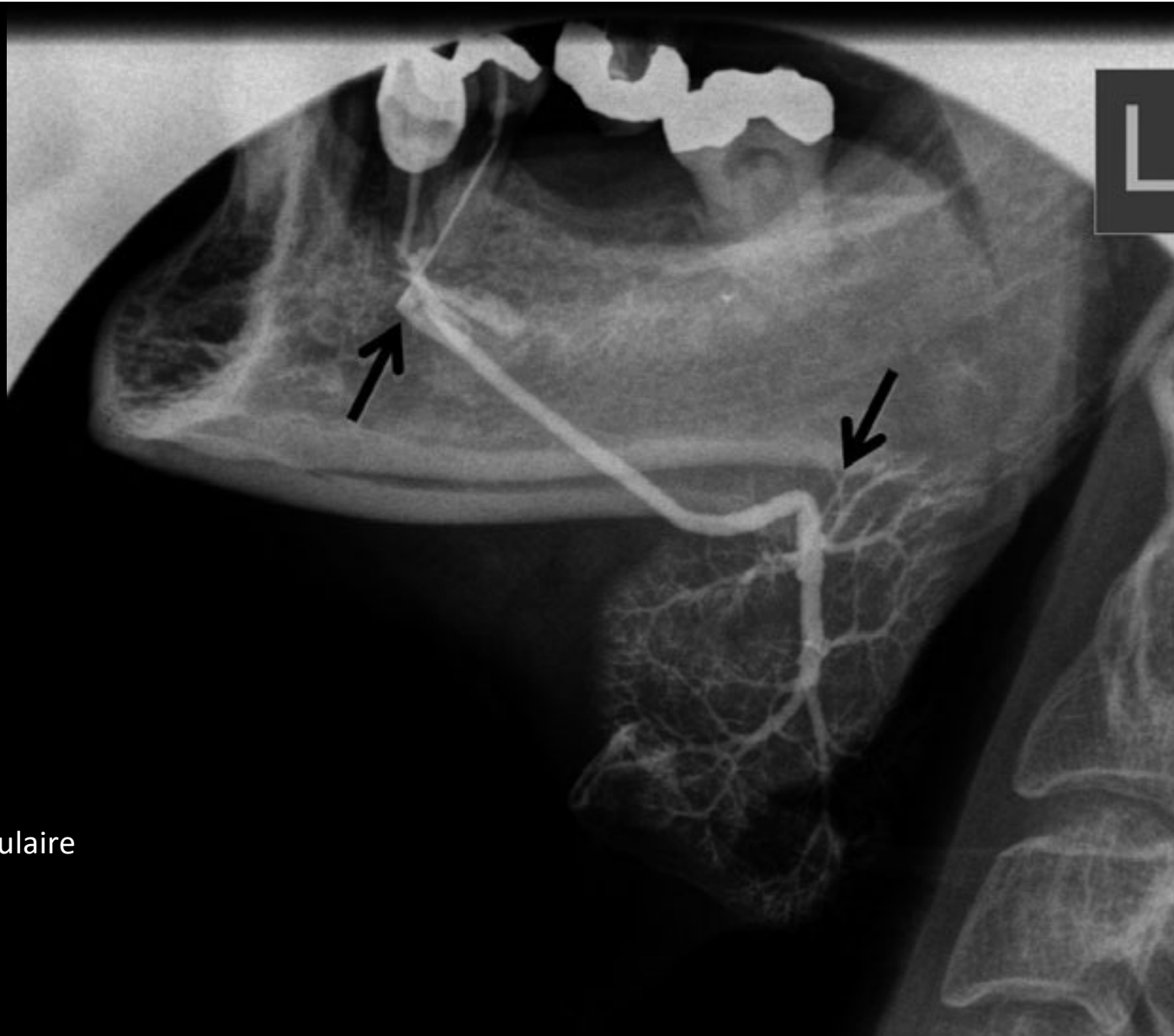
parotide = près de l'oreille

Sialographie



Glande sub-mandibulaire

Sialographie



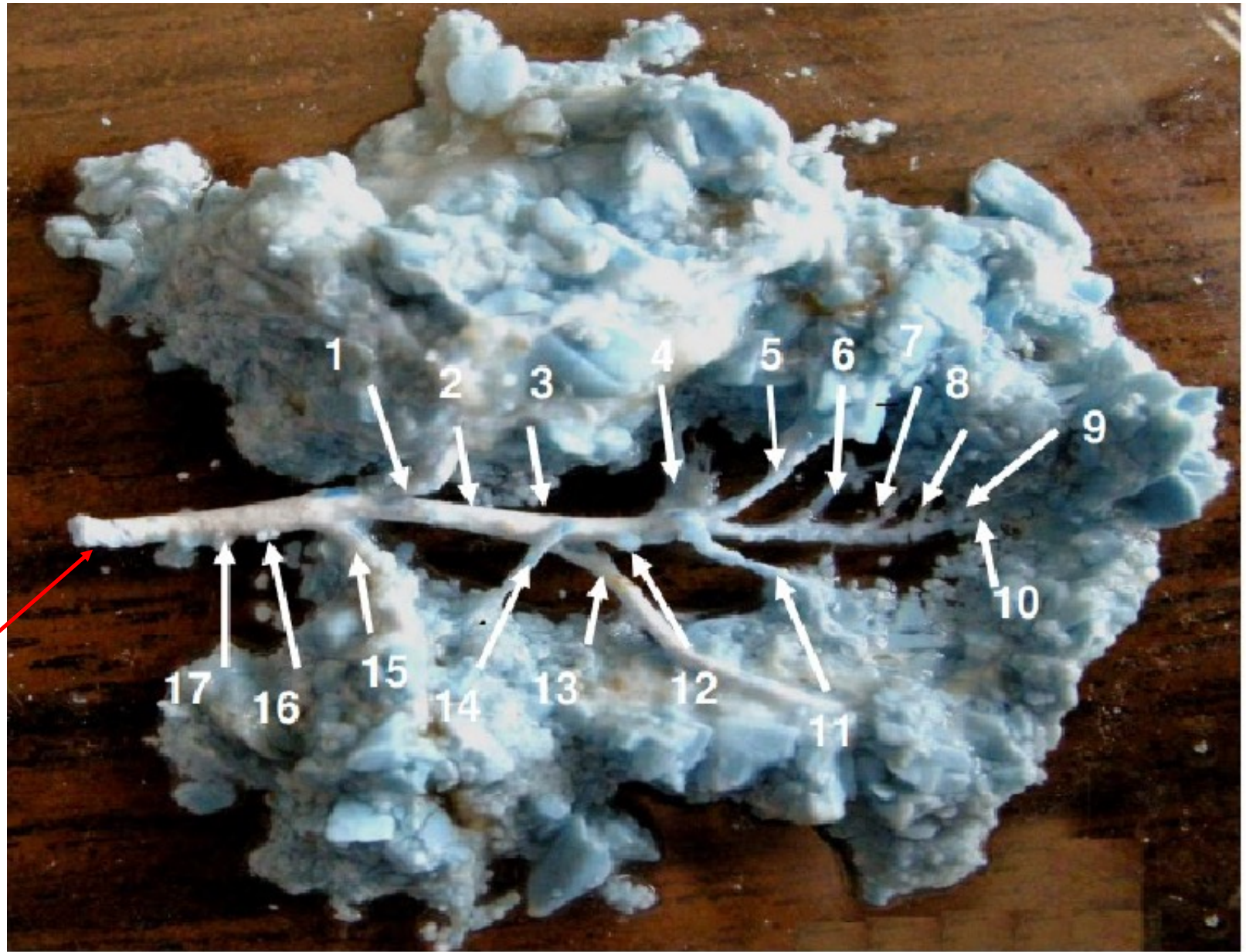
Glande sub-mandibulaire

Glande parotide
de mouton.

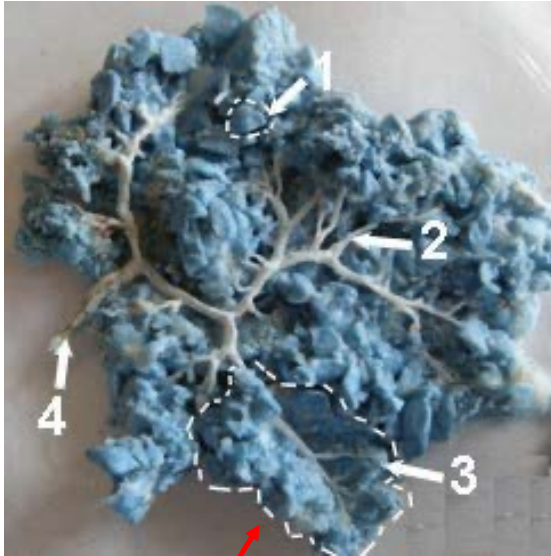
Cette glande
consiste en
17 lobes.

1 canal lobaire
pour chaque
lobe

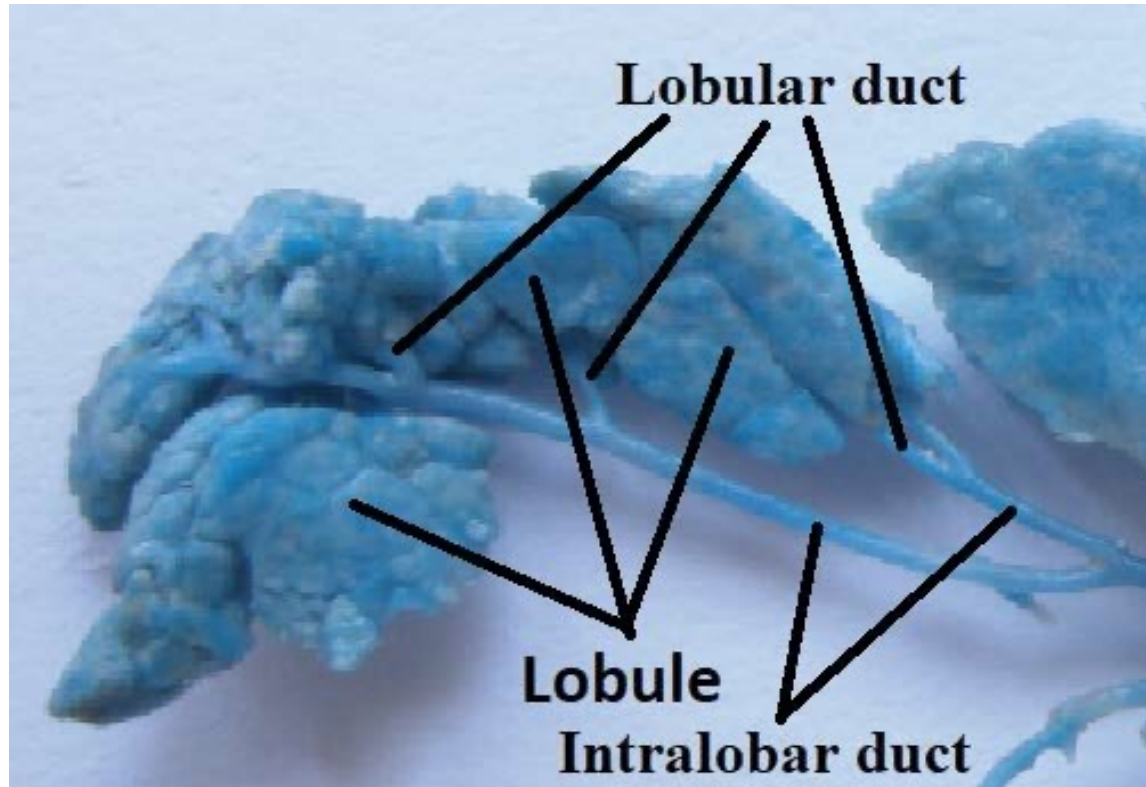
Canal parotidien



Glande parotide
de mouton



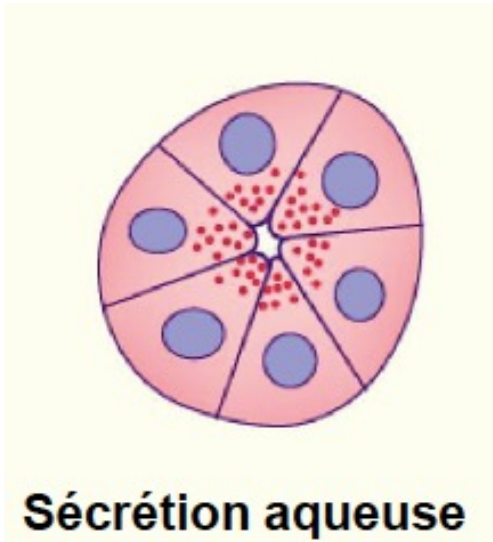
Un lobe
formé de
plusieurs lobules



Canal lobaire

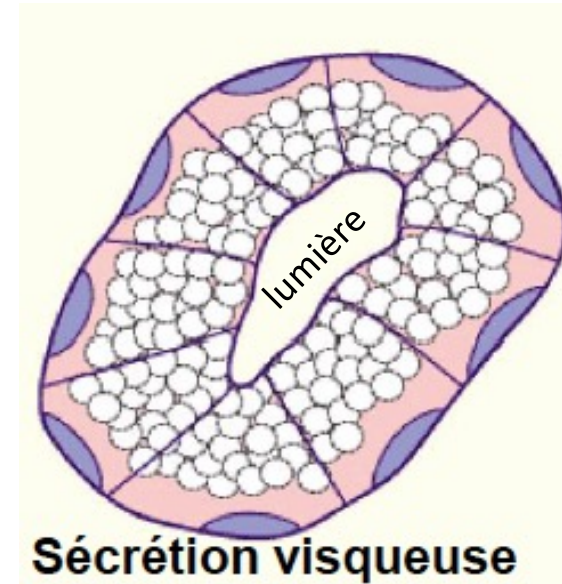
Les glandes exocrines peuvent être séreuses, muqueuses ou mixtes.

Glande séreuse



Exemple : la sueur

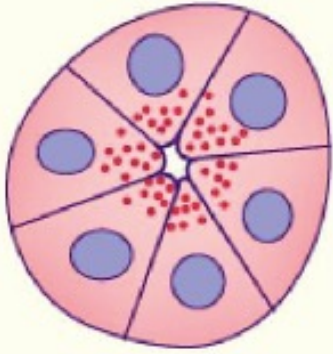
Glande muqueuse



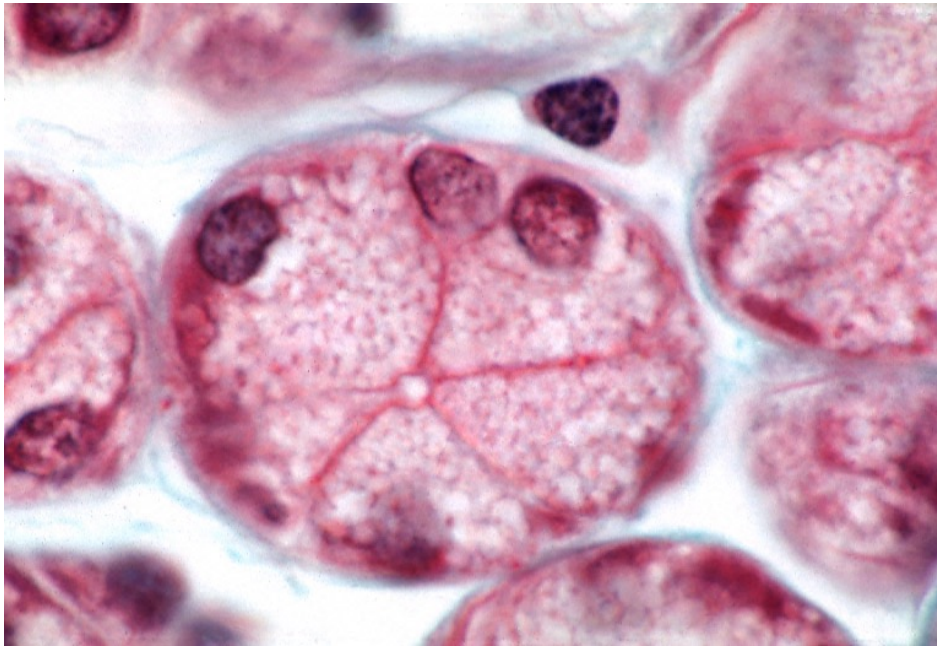
Exemple : le mucus des voies respiratoires

Les cellules sécrétrices forment un **acinus** au tour de la lumière centrale

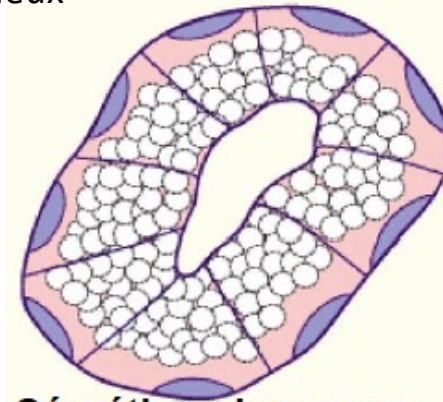
Acinus séreux



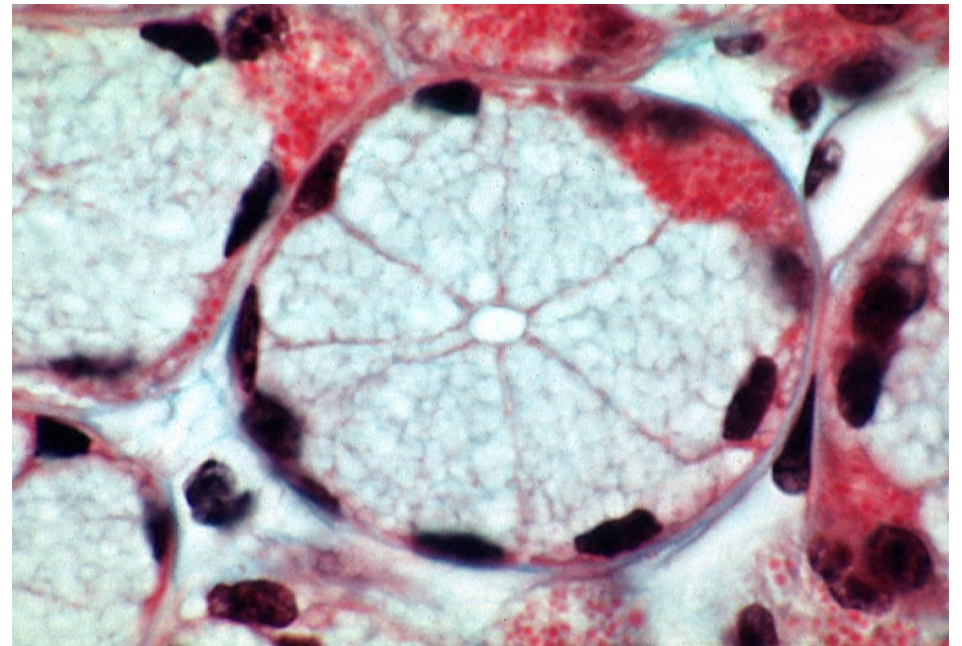
Sécrétion aqueuse



Acinus muqueux



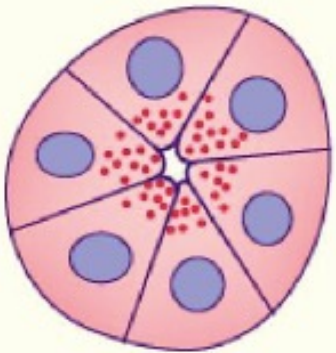
Sécrétion visqueuse



Pancréas

(exocrine)

100 % des acini
sont séreux



Sécrétion aqueuse

Suc pancréatique



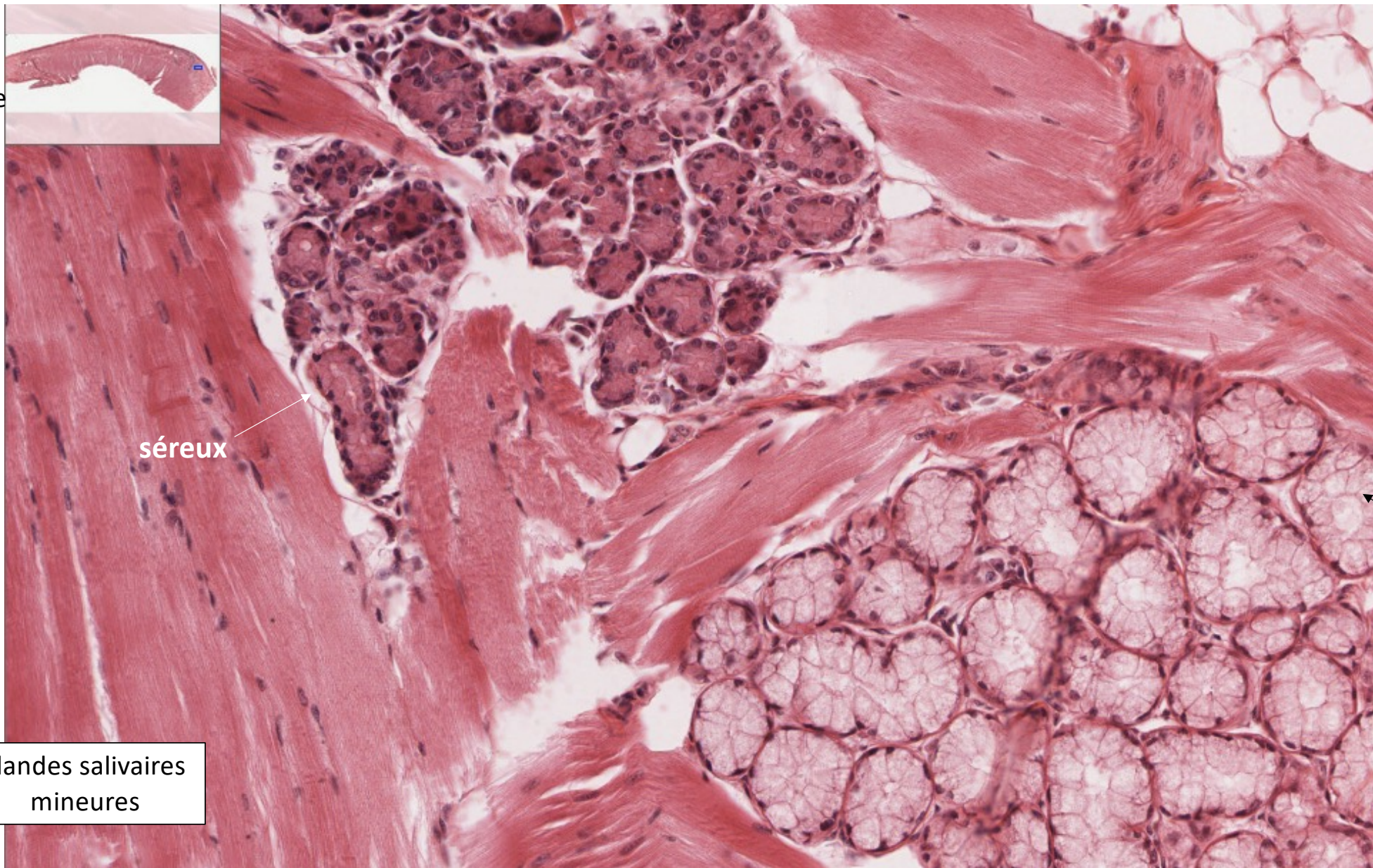
langue



séreux

Glandes salivaires mineures

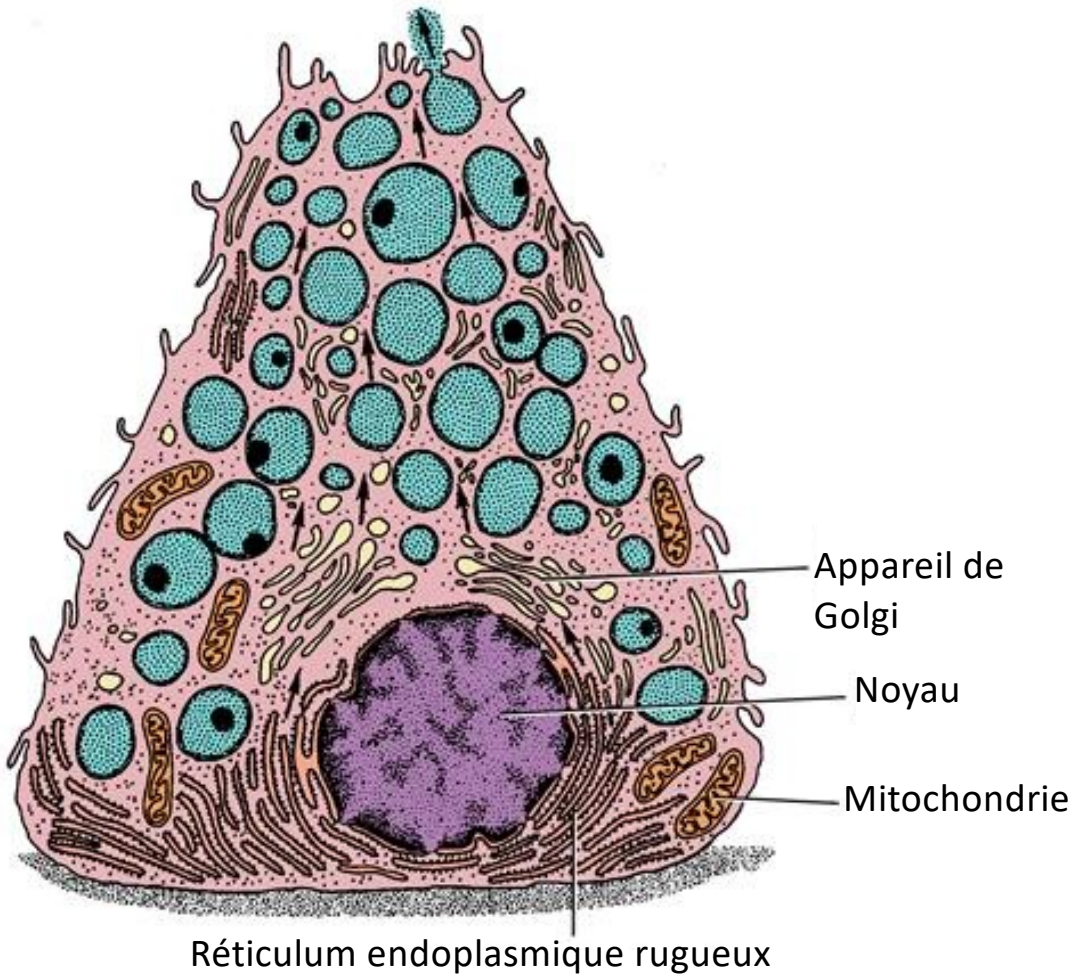
muqueux



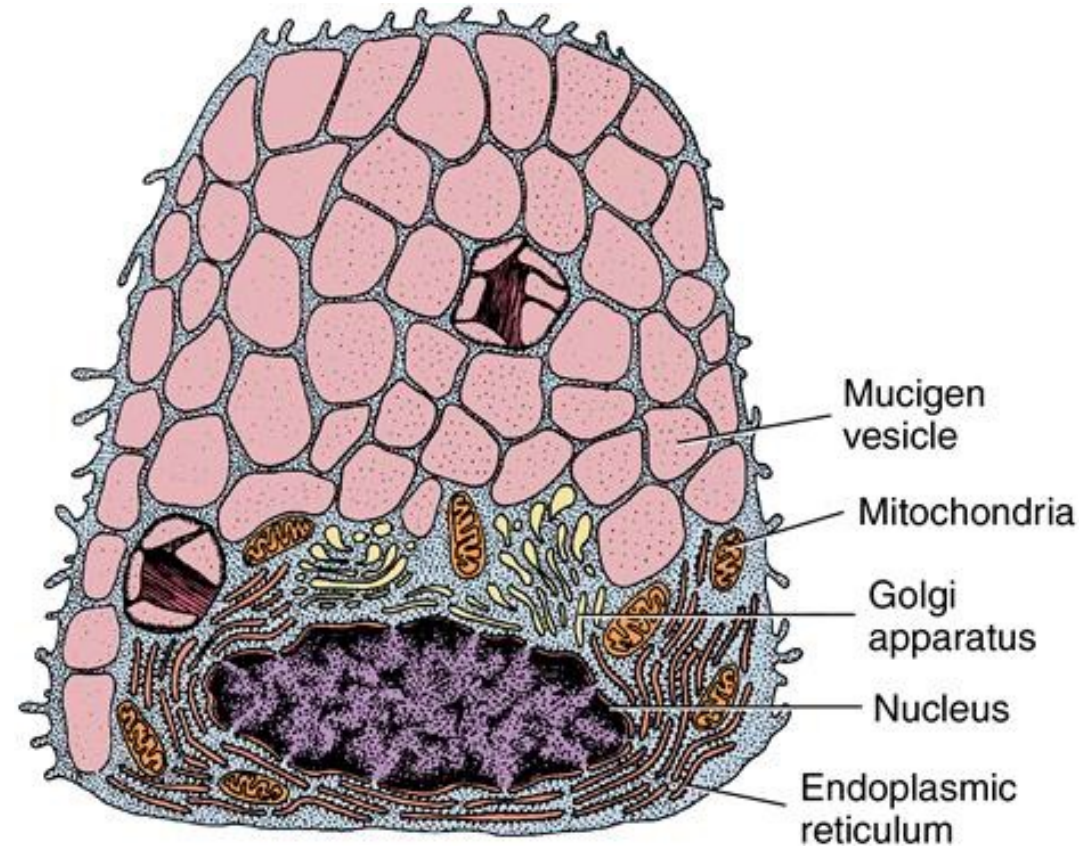
Morphologie

Cellules acinaires

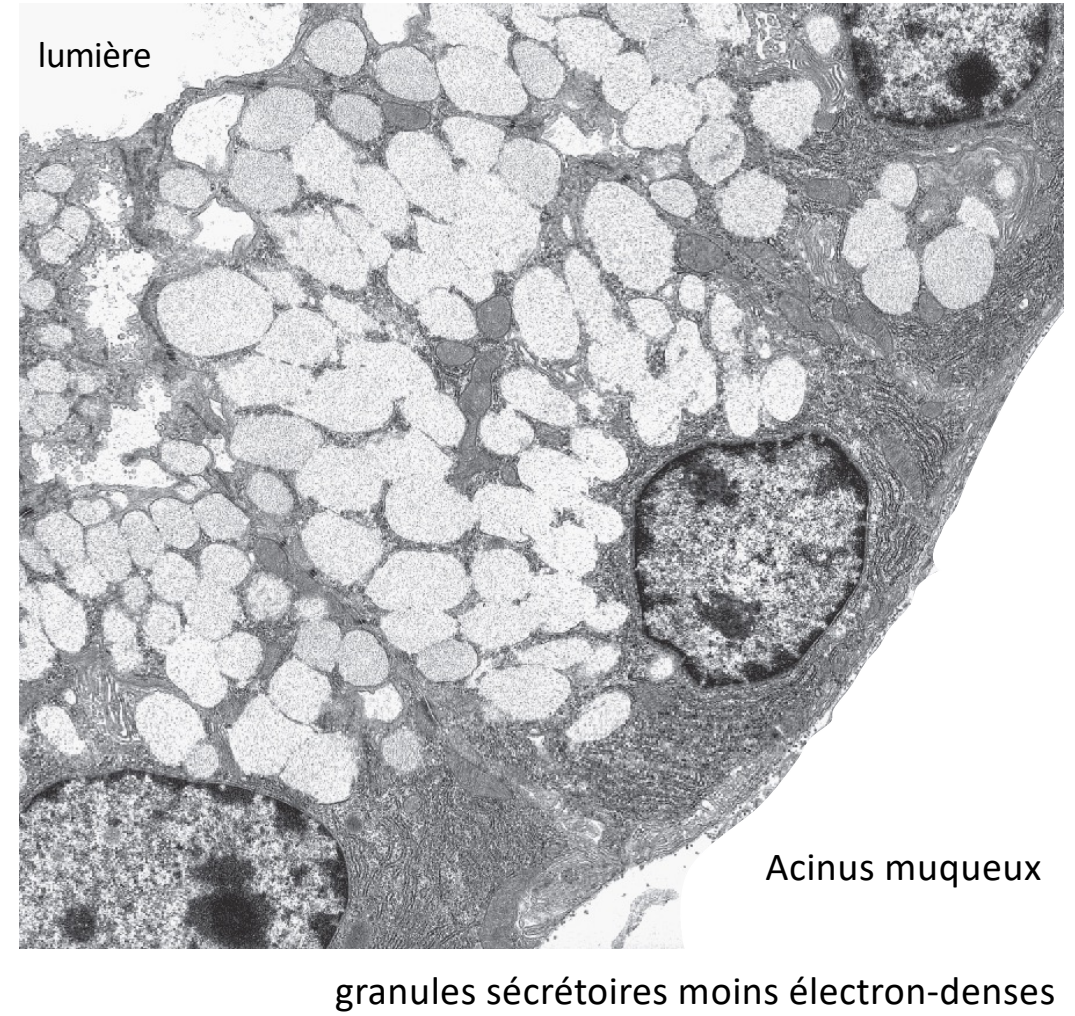
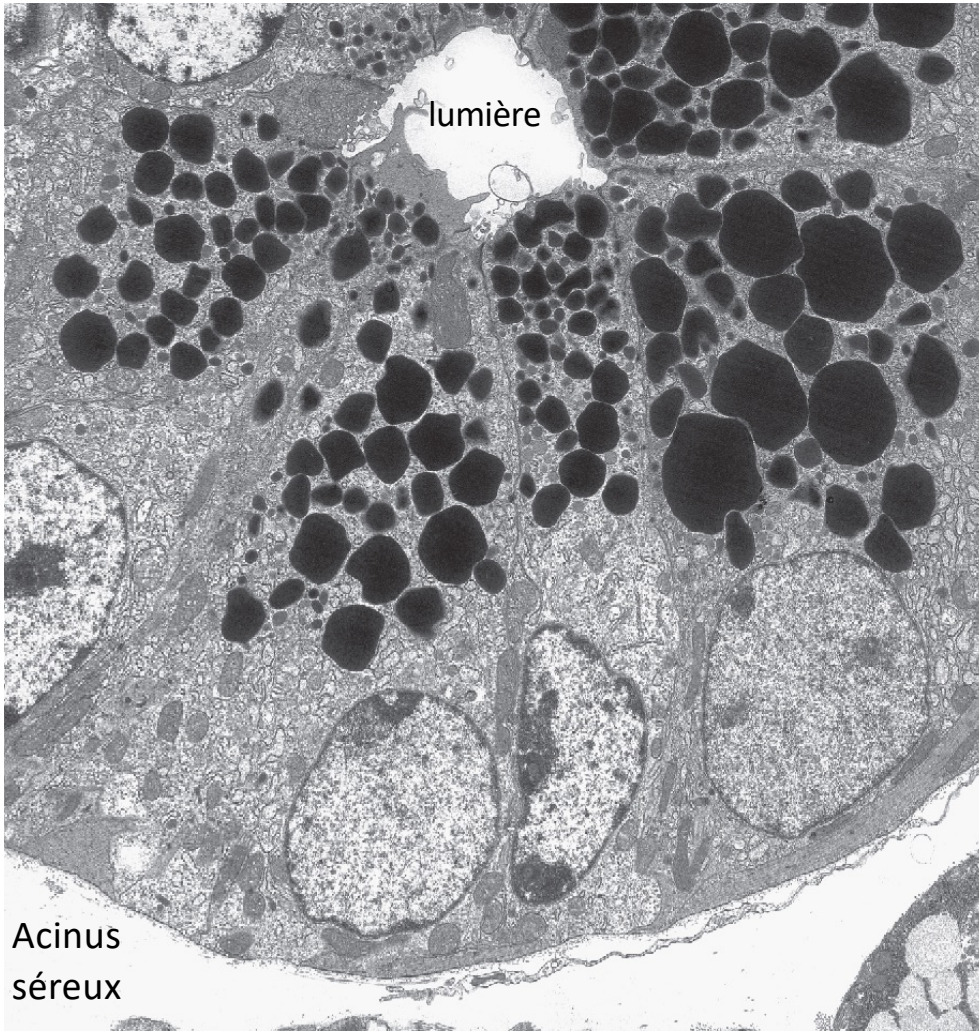
Cellule séreuse



Cellule muqueuse

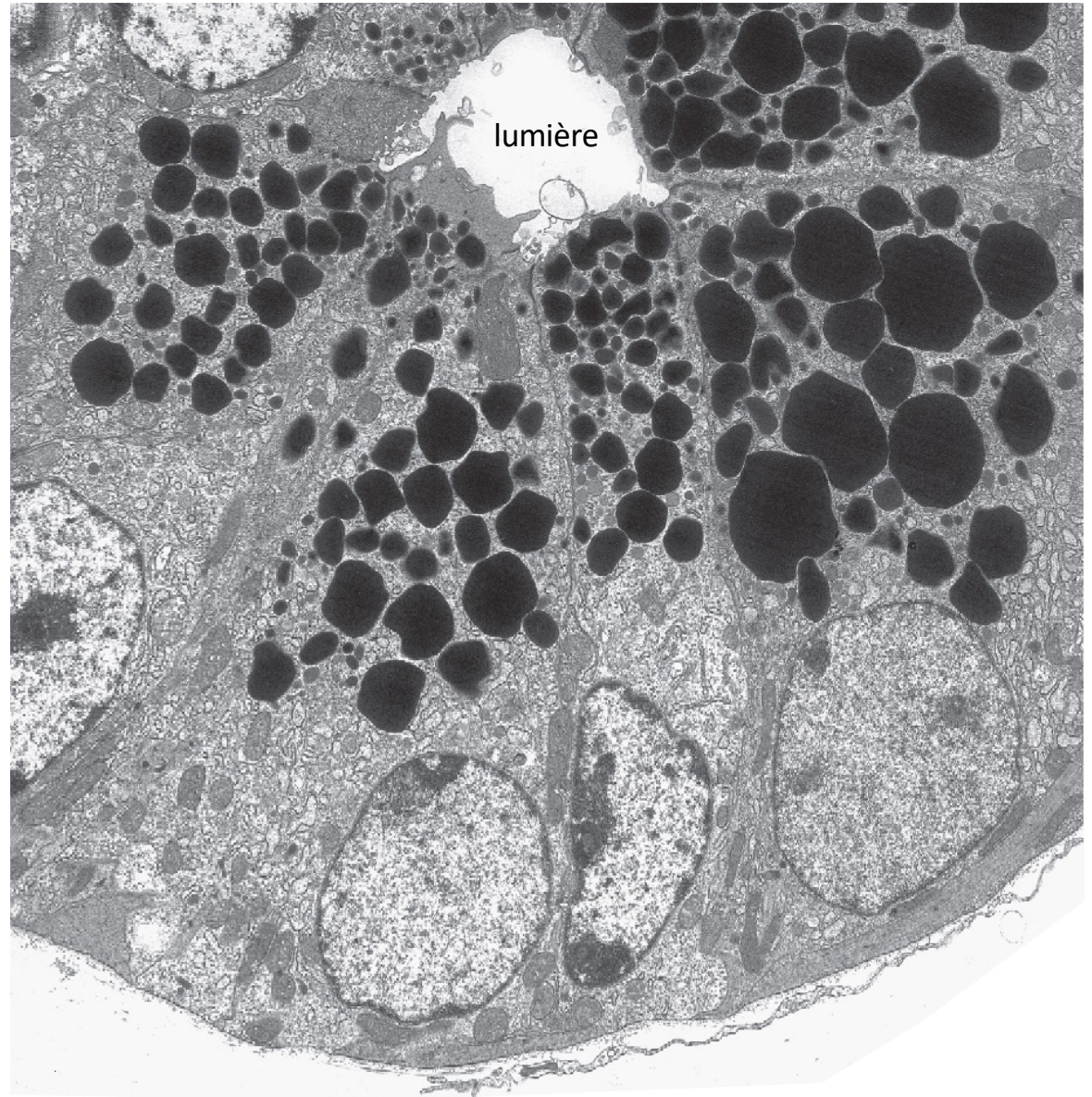
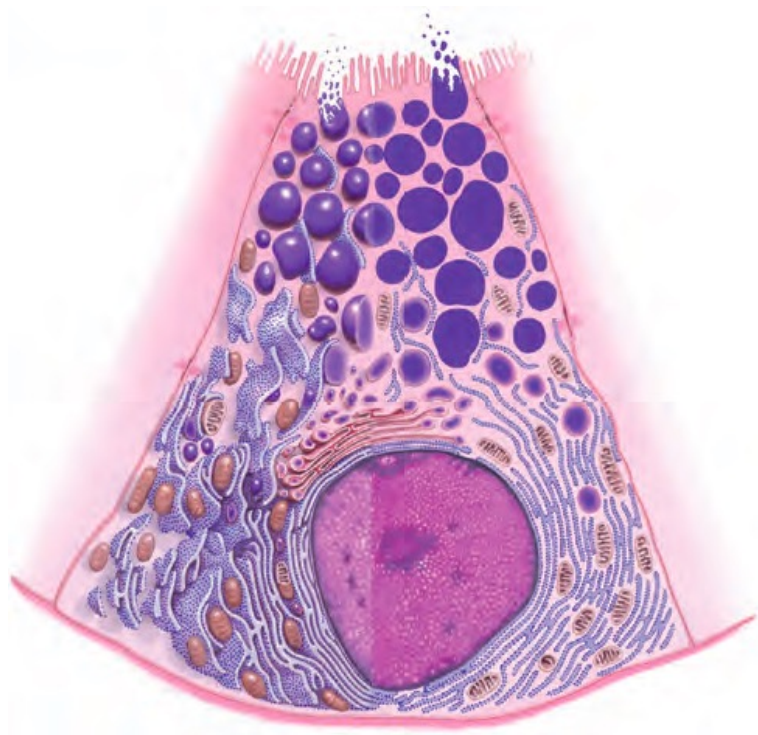


Comparaison acinus séreux / acinus muqueux en microscopie électronique.



Glande parotide

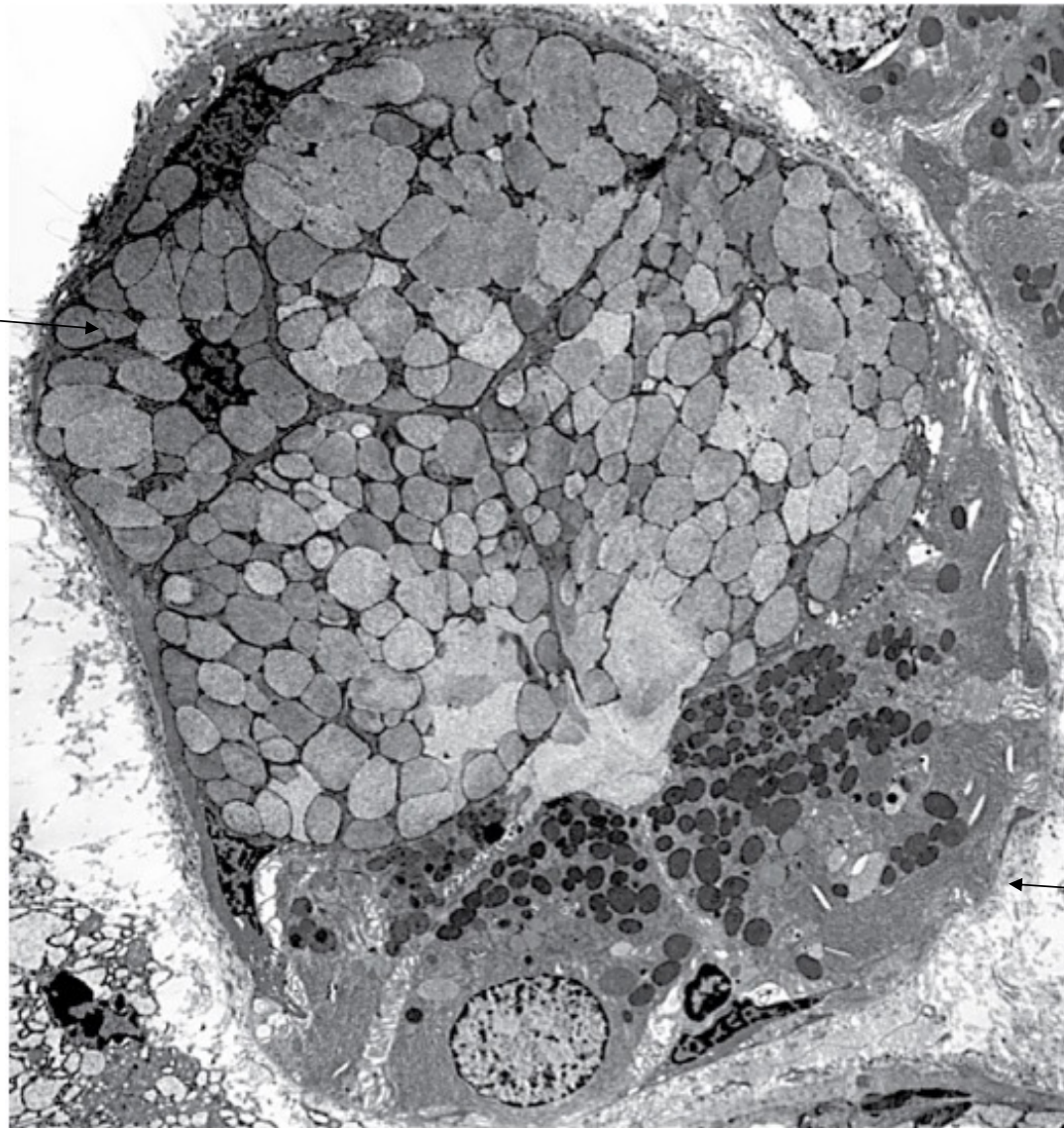
Un acinus séreux



glande sub-mandibulaire

muqueux

Comparaison possible
entre cellules situées
côte à côte !

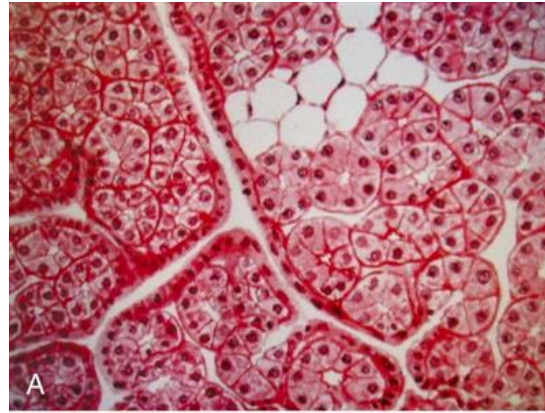


séreux

x 2500

Source: Mescher AL: *Junqueira's Basic Histology: Text and Atlas, 12th Edition*: <http://www.accessmedicine.com>
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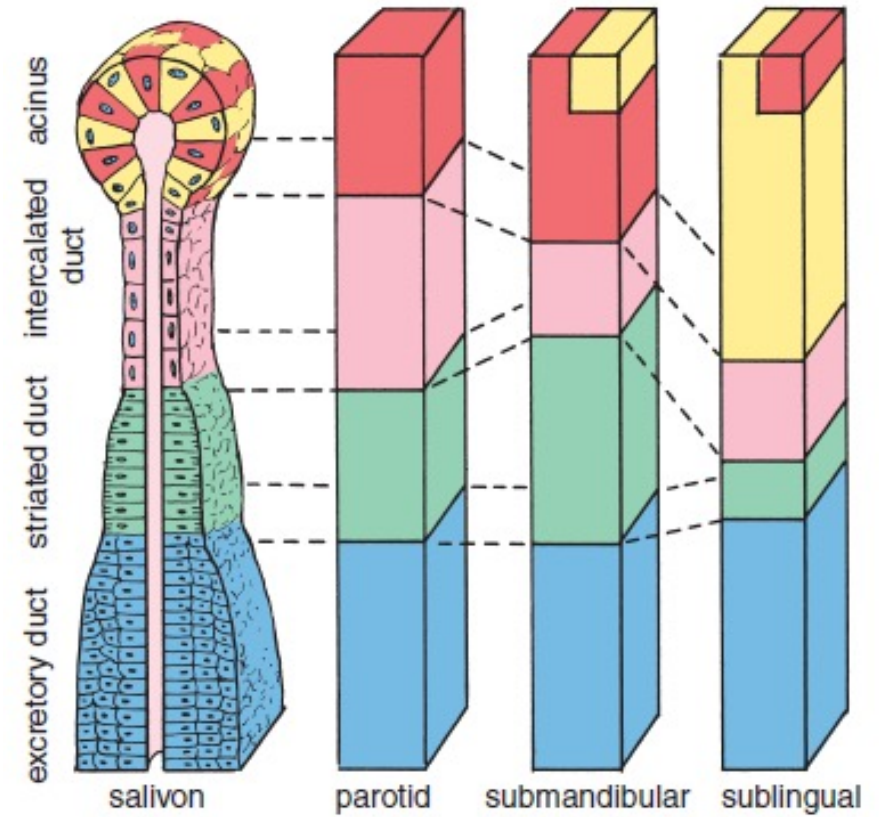
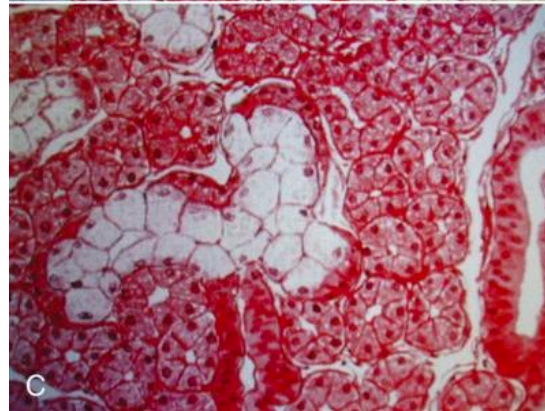
Parotid gland histology (*serous* cells).



Sublingual gland (*mucus* cells).

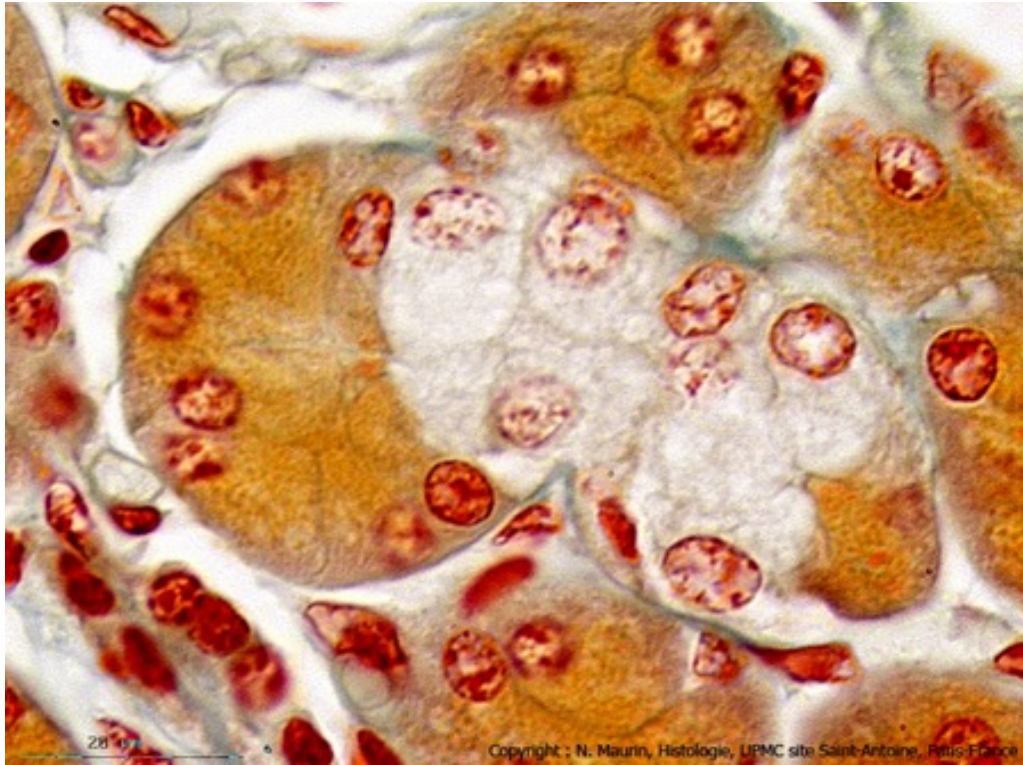


Submandibular gland
(*mixed* mucous and serous cells).
Note that some of the mucous cells have serous demilunes.

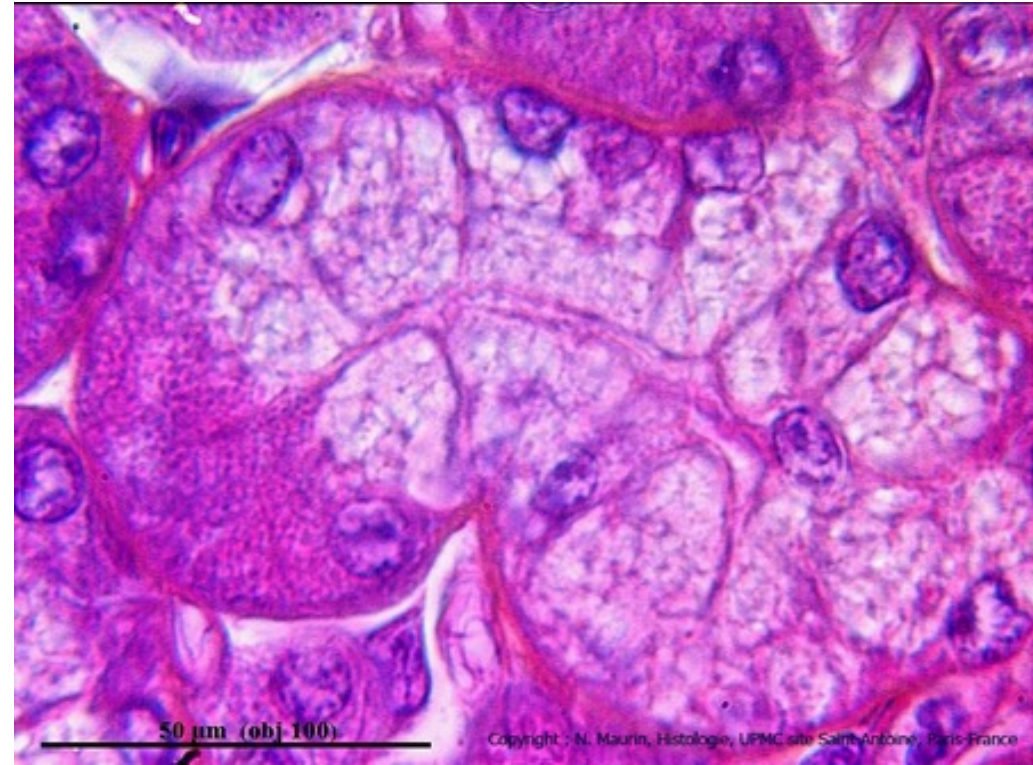


Retenez le terme **salivon**
(équivalent salivaire du **néphron** dans le rein)

Durant la fixation, les cellules muqueuses gonflent : les cellules séreuses sont écrasées et repoussées vers la périphérie.

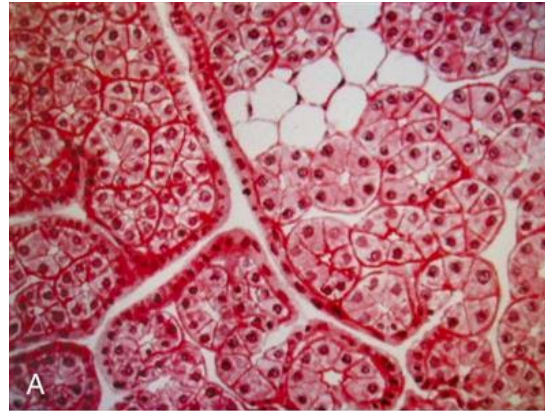


Croissant de Gianuzzi.
Glande salivaire mixte séro-muqueuse de cheval x 1000.
Coloration : Azan de Heidenhain.

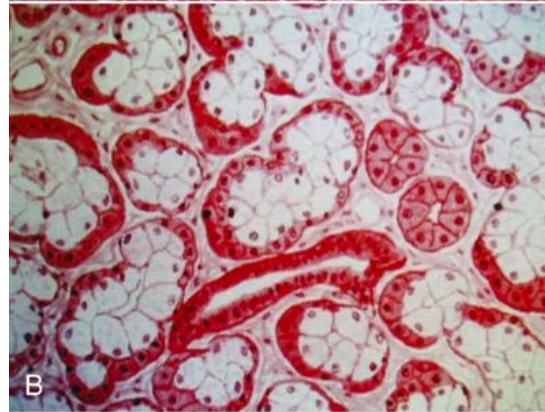


Coloration : Hématéine Eosine.

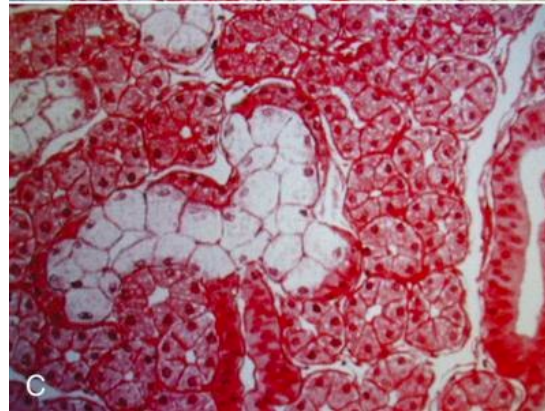
Parotid gland histology (*serous* cells).



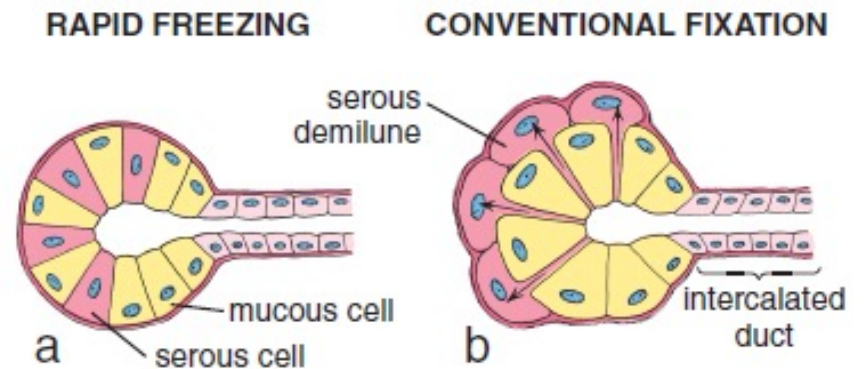
Sublingual gland (*mucus* cells).



Submandibular gland
(*mixed* mucous and serous cells).
Note that some of the mucous cells
have serous demilunes.



Les demi-lunes de cellules séreuses



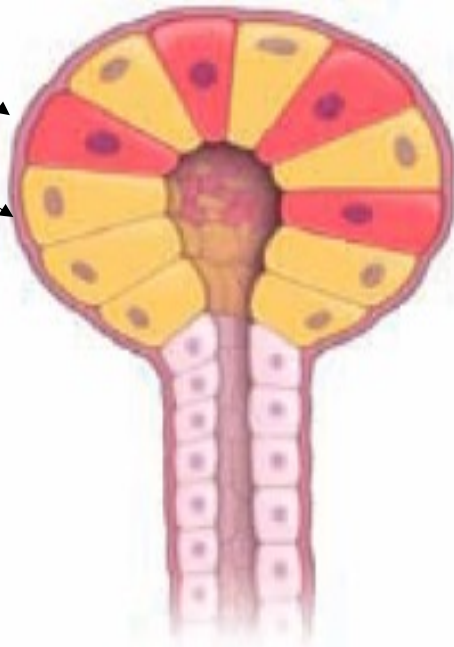
Disposition réelle
des cellules dans
la glande

Apparence sur une
coupe histologique

Acinus mixte

Cellule séreuse

Cellule muqueuse



Tissu congelé
(cryosection)



Cellule muqueuse
gonflée

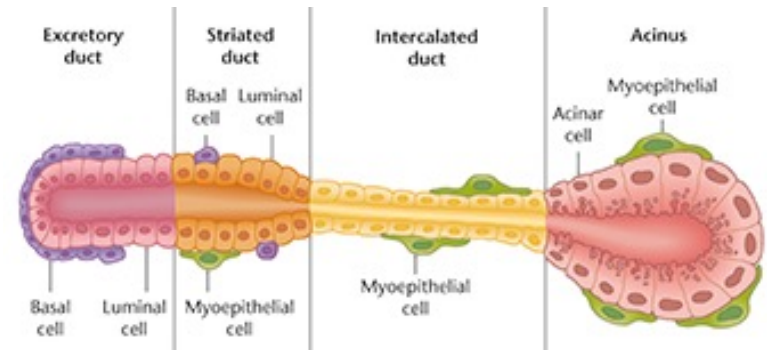
Fixation habituelle

Liste des objectifs de **physiologie**

Glandes salivaires

- Description des glandes salivaires ; fonction des cellules acinaires et des cellules canaliculaires
- Composition et fonctions de la salive (amylases et digestion de l'amidon, lysozyme et fonctions antiseptiques, mucus et fonctions de lubrification, etc.)
- Régulation de la sécrétion salivaire
- Donner un exemple de dysfonction salivaire : **syndrome de Sjogren**

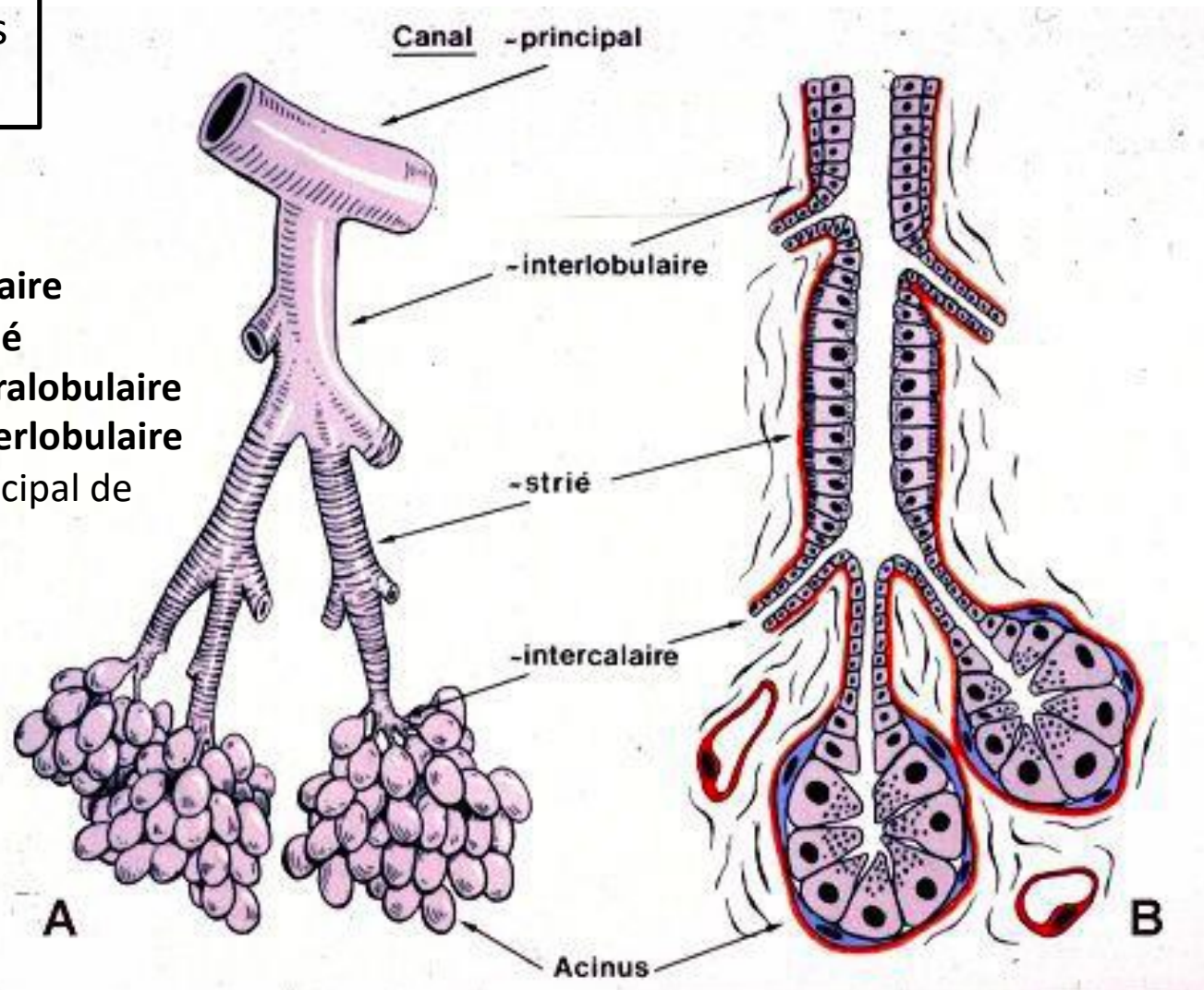
Le syndrome de Sjögren est une maladie **autoimmune**.



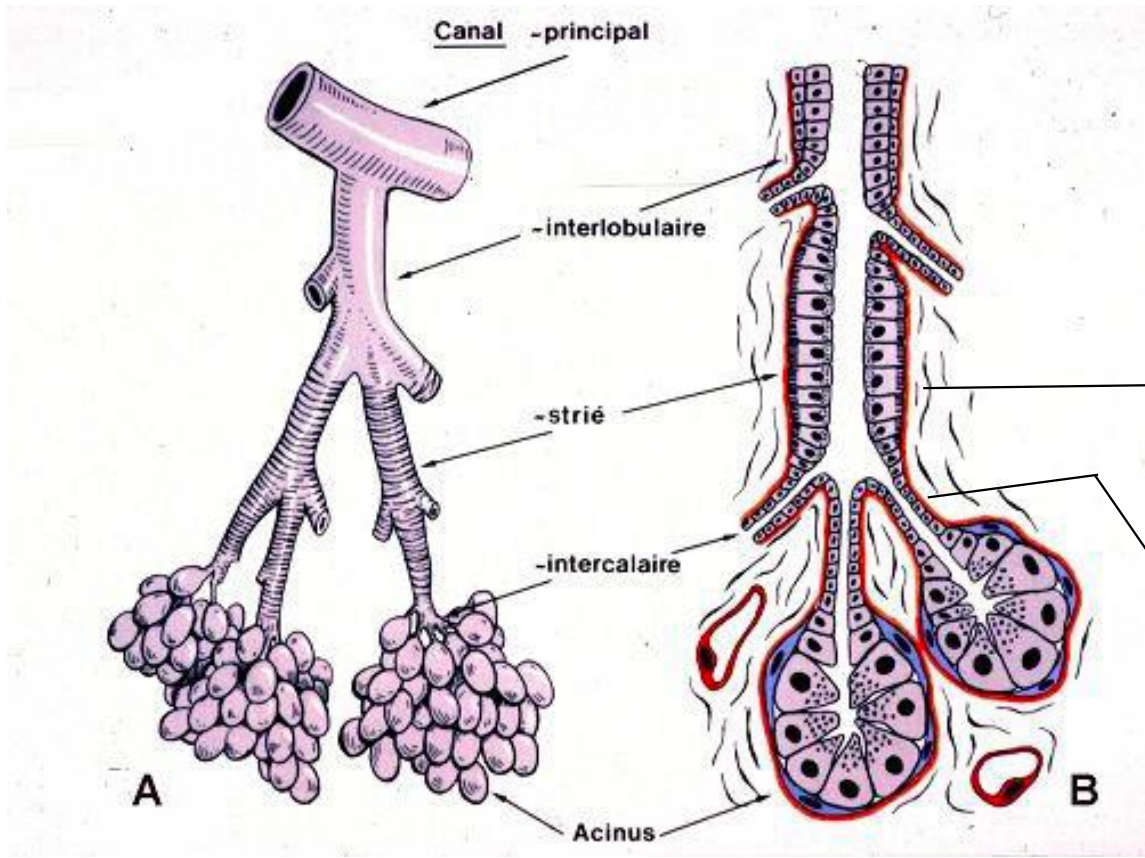
salivon

Partie excrétrice des glandes salivaires

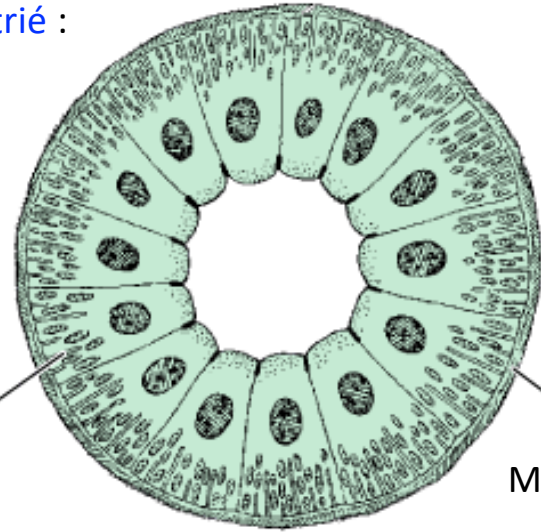
La salive s'écoule dans un conduit **intercalaire** puis dans un conduit **strié** puis dans un conduit **intralobulaire** puis dans un conduit **interlobulaire** puis dans le conduit principal de la glande



Cellules de la partie excrétrice

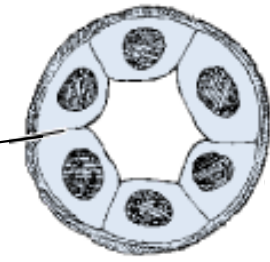


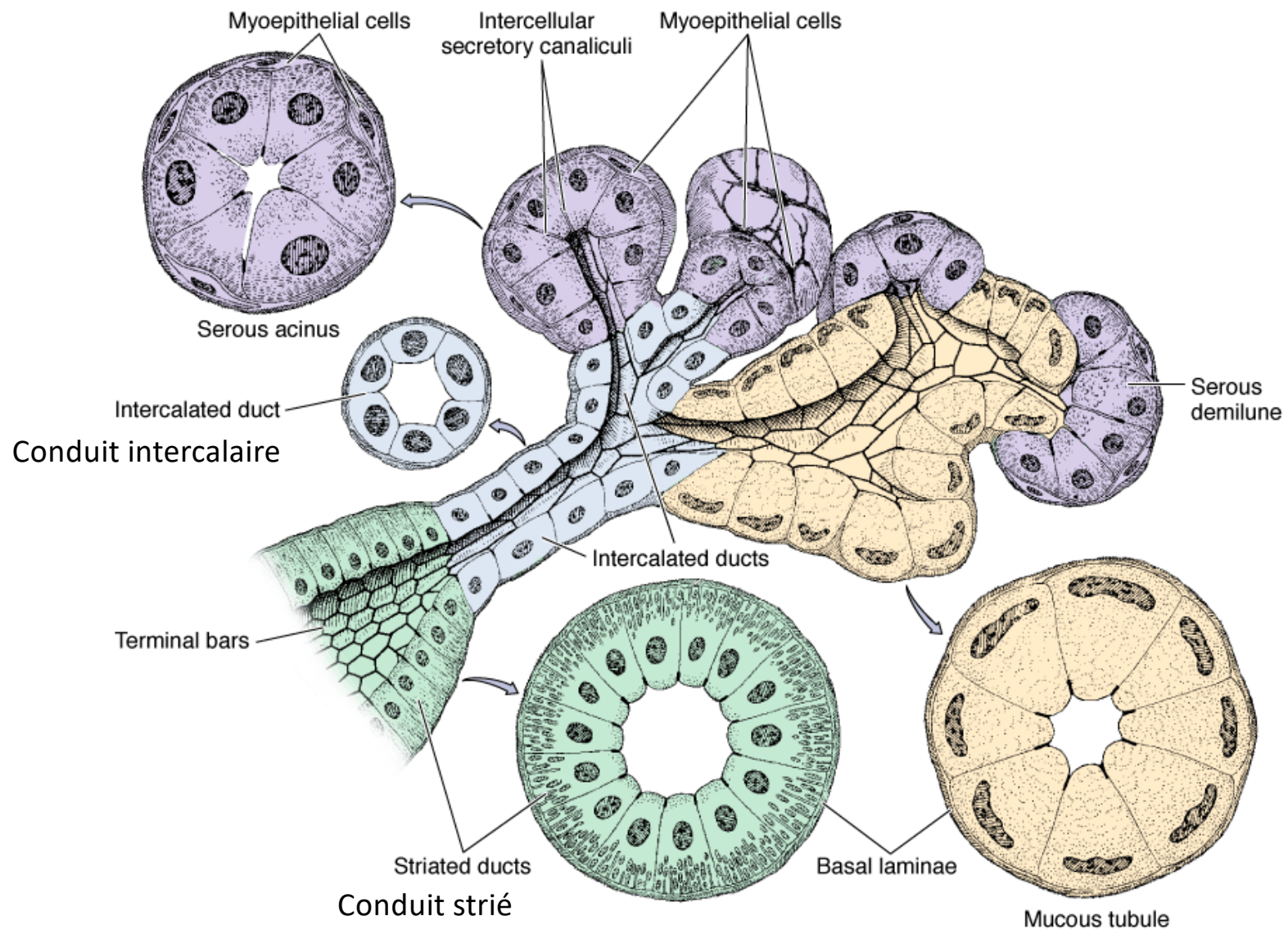
Canal strié :



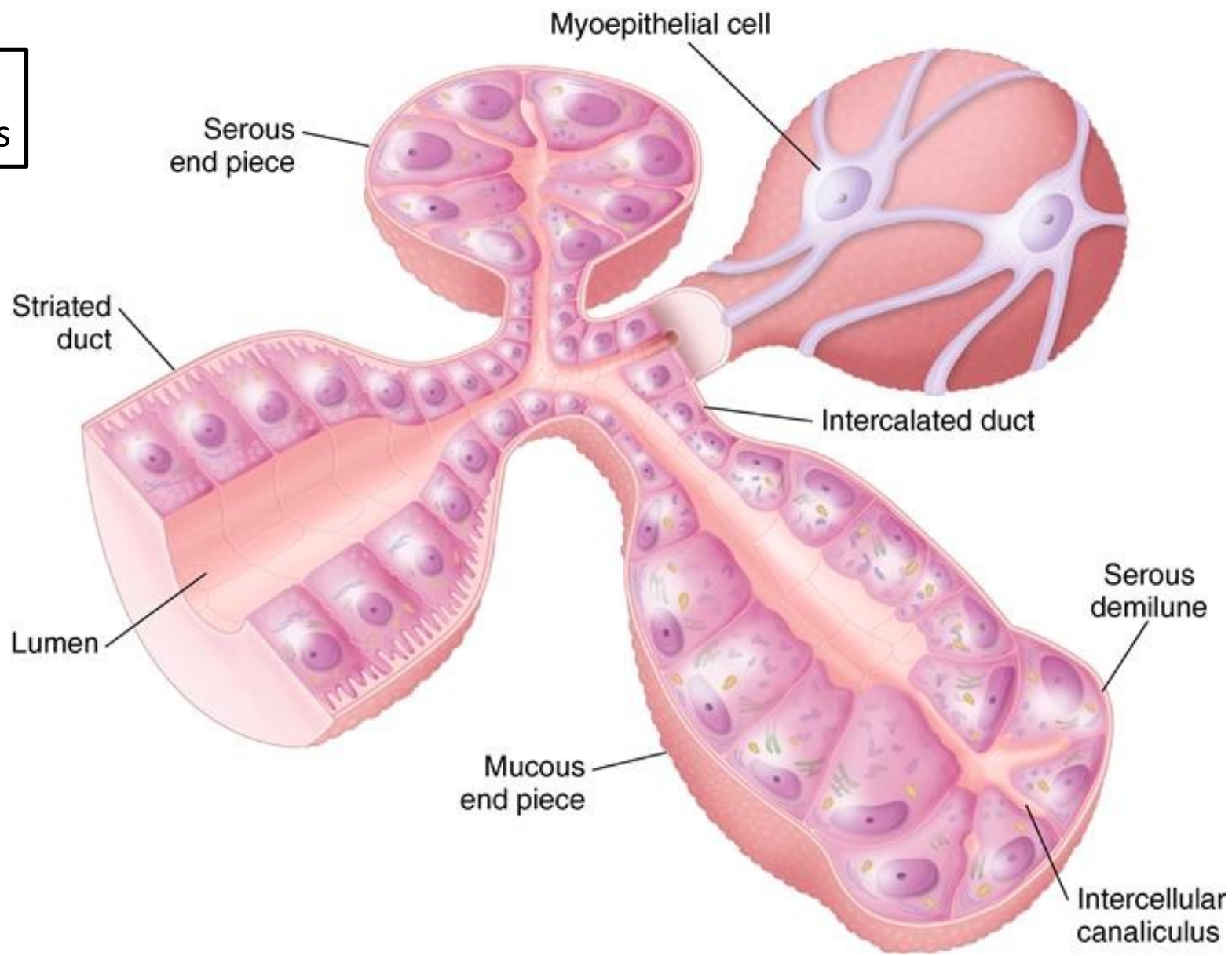
Membrane basale

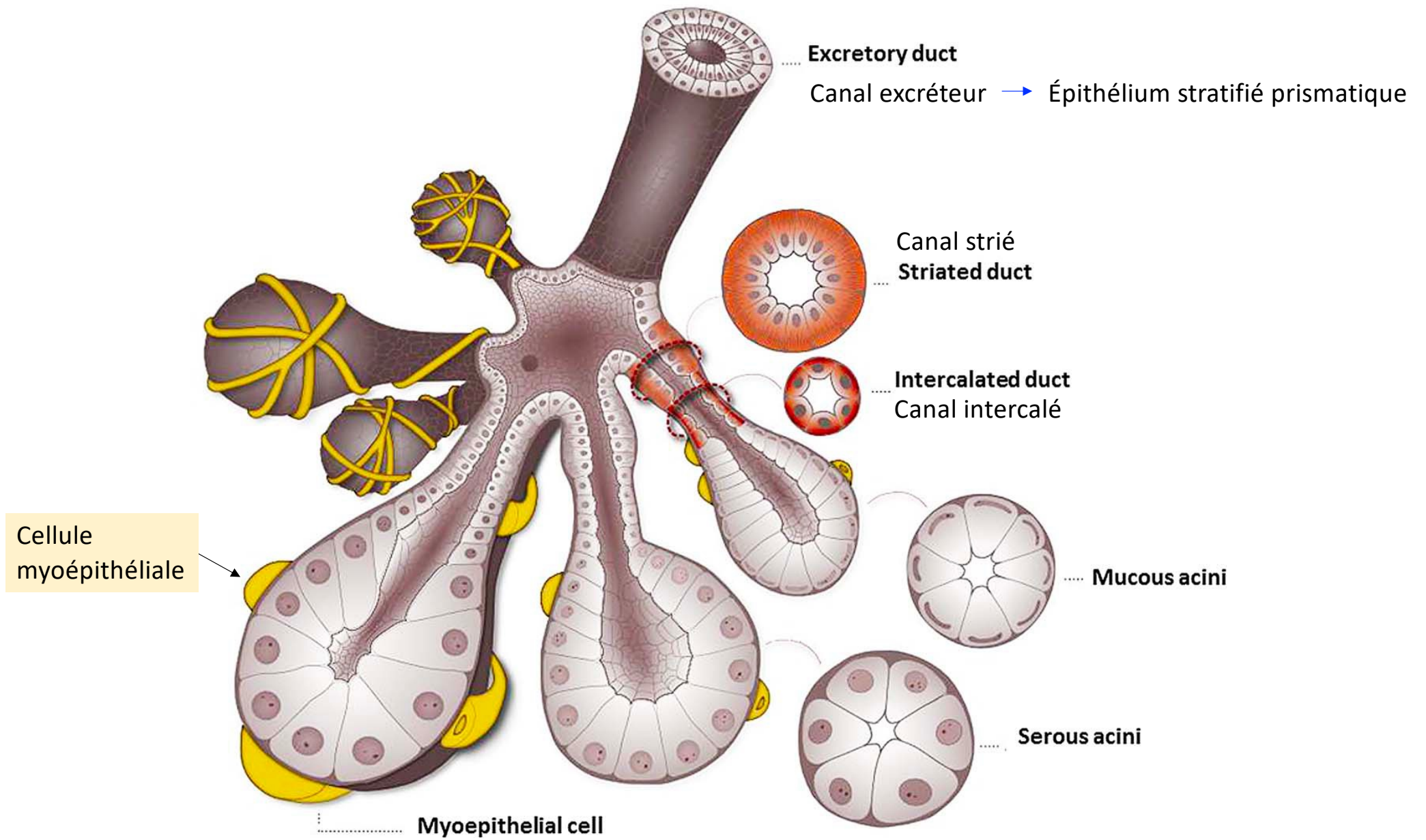
Canal intercalaire :



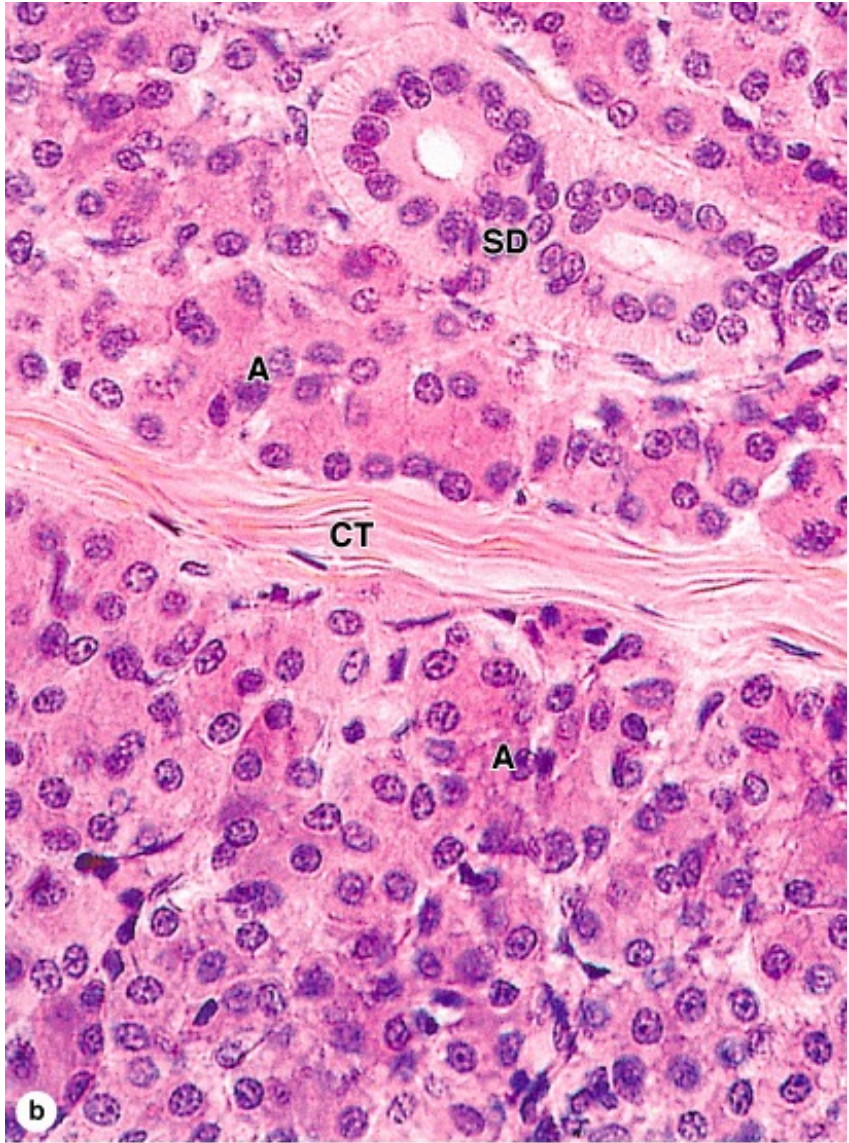


Glandes salivaires





Canaux striés



striated duct (SD)

septum (CT) Tissu conjonctif

acini séreux (A)

Source: Mescher AL: *Junqueira's Basic Histology: Text and Atlas, 12th Edition*: <http://www.accessmedicine.com>
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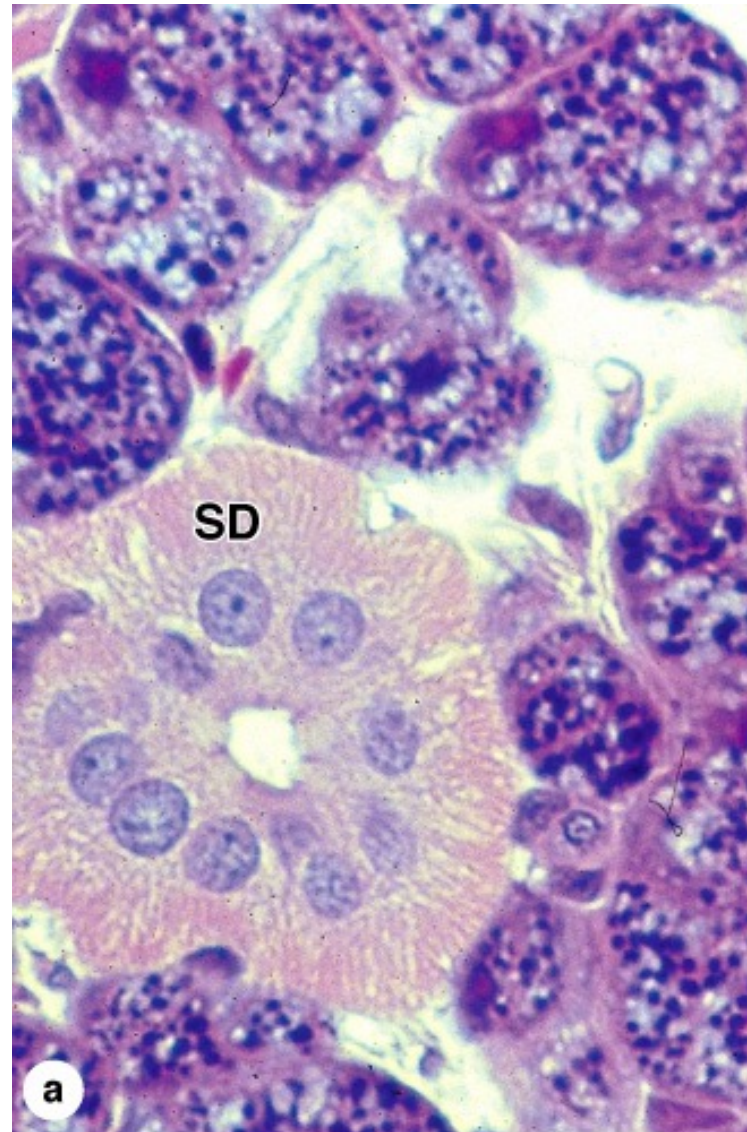
X200 H&E

Canaux striés

This light micrograph of a **striated duct (SD)** shows very faint pink striations in the basal half of the columnar cells.

The striations are produced by mitochondria located in the folds of the lateral cell membrane.

Épithélium simple prismatique



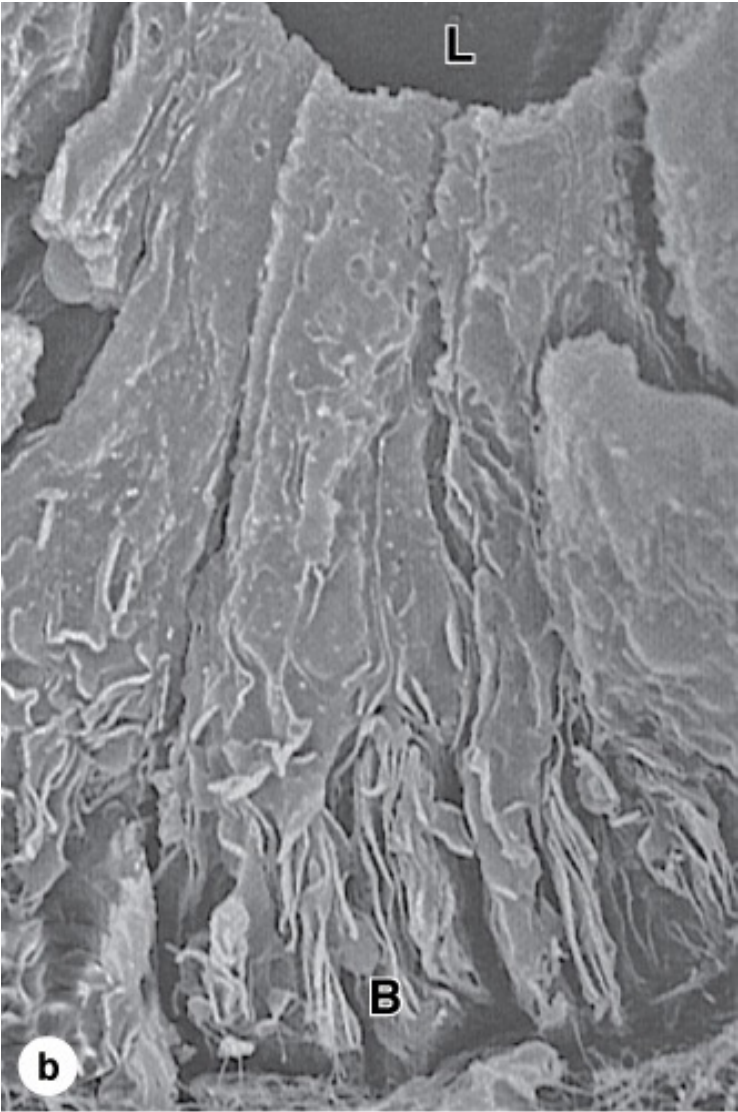
Source: Mescher AL: *Junqueira's Basic Histology: Text and Atlas, 12th Edition*: <http://www.accessmedicine.com>

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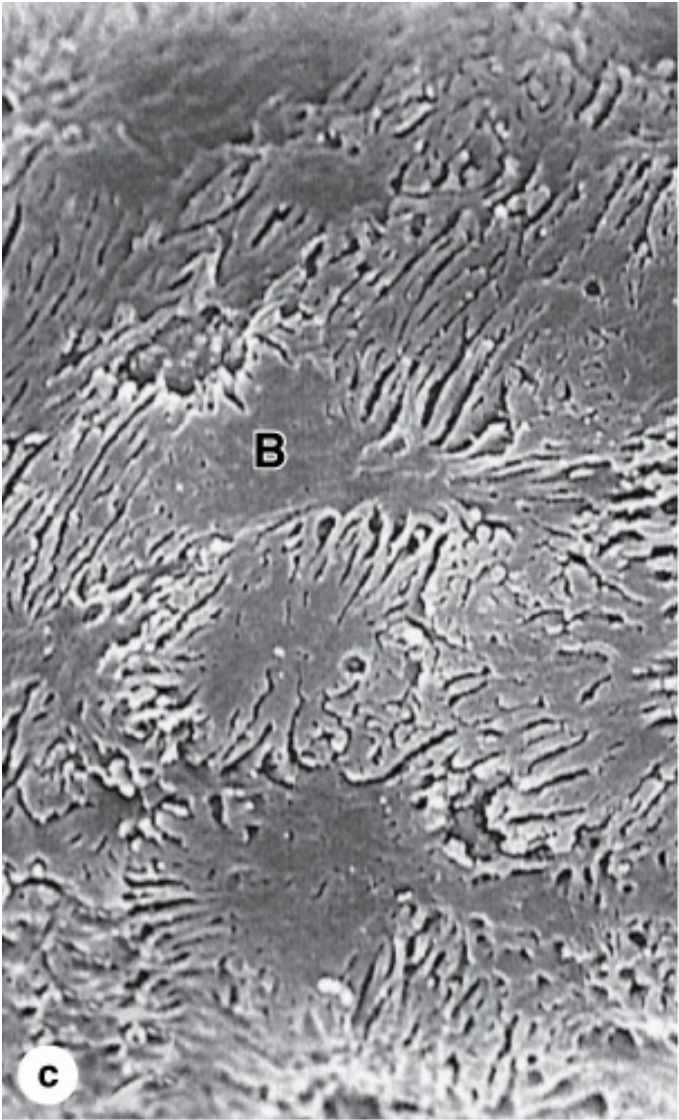
X200 H&E

Canaux striés

MEB x 4000

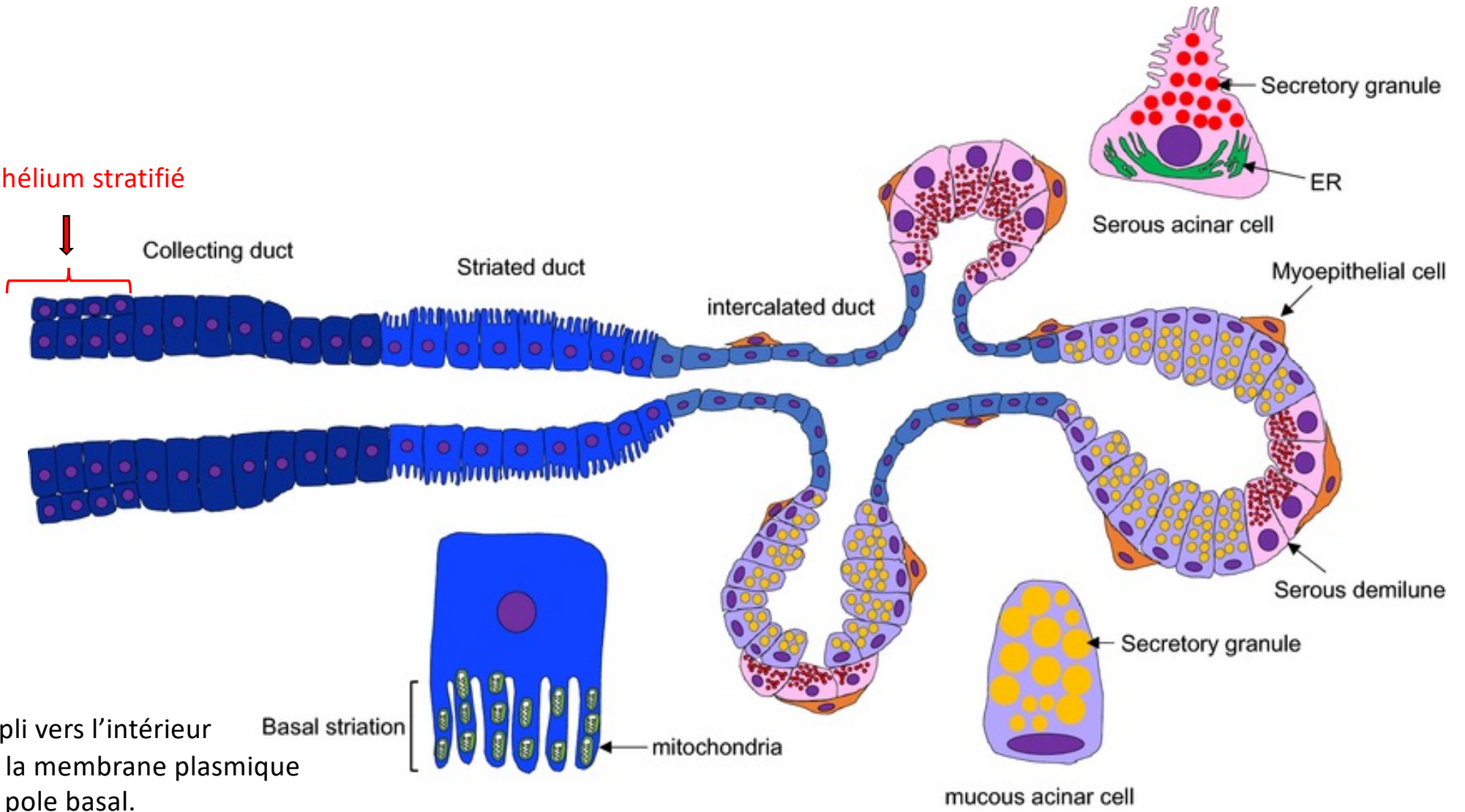


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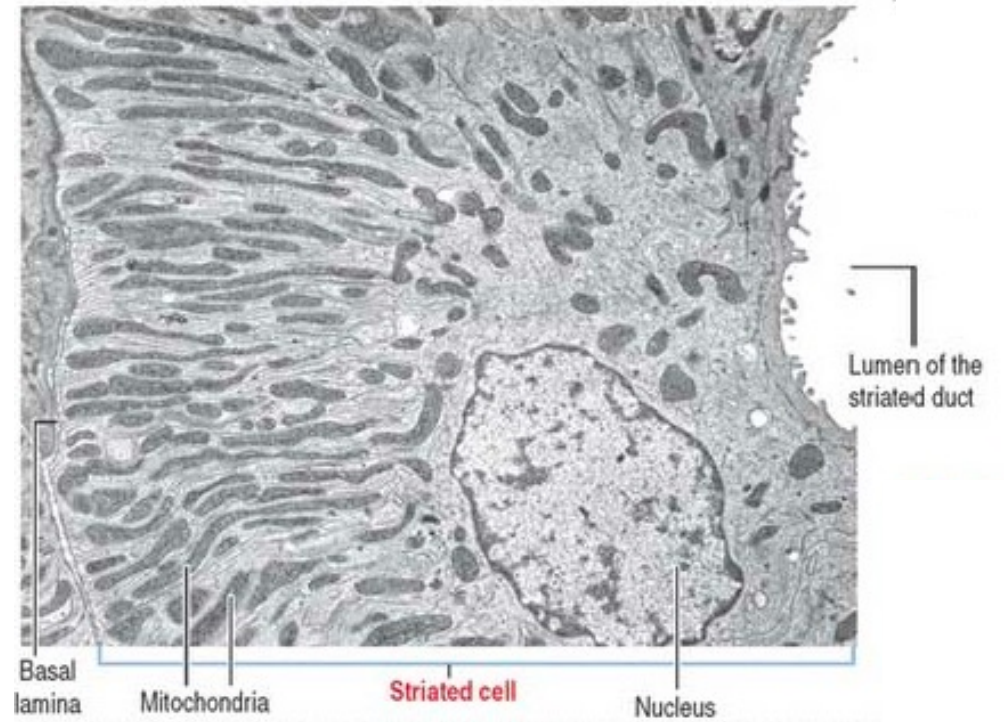
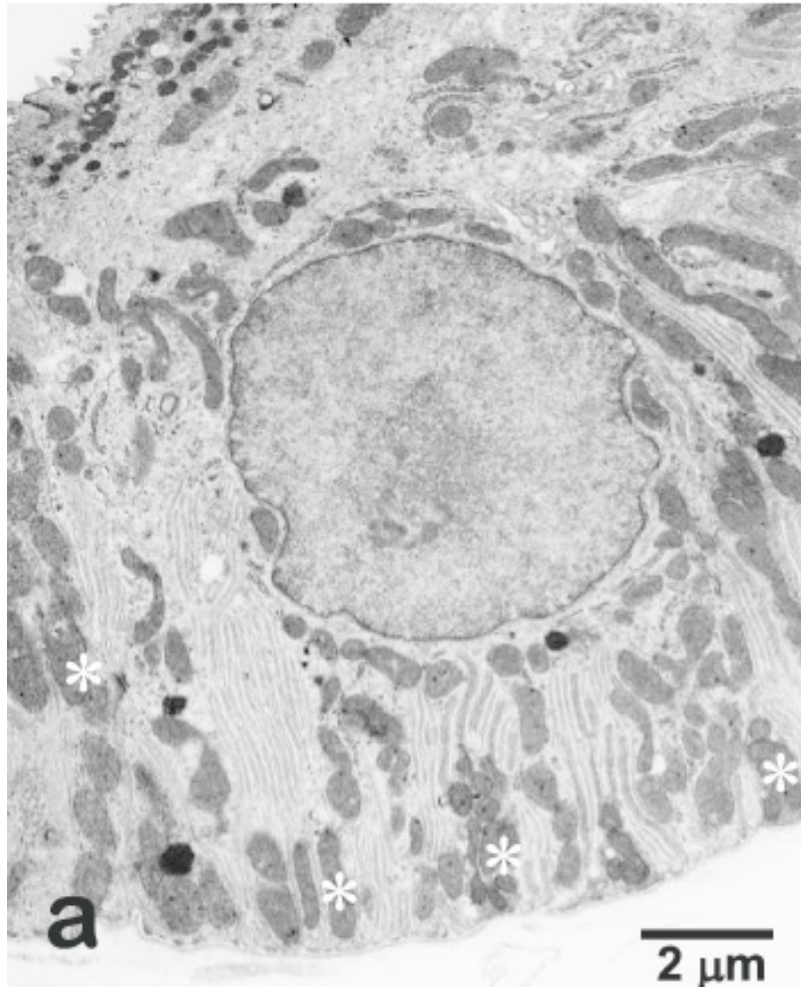
Source: Mescher AL: *Junqueira's Basic Histology: Text and Atlas, 12th Edition*: <http://www.accessmedicine.com>
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Épithélium stratifié



Repli vers l'intérieur
de la membrane plasmique
au pôle basal.

Cellule du conduit strié



Pourquoi tant de mitochondries ??

Corrélation structure / fonction

A = acinus



Conduit
intercalaire :
cellules
cuboïdes

PC =
plasmocyte