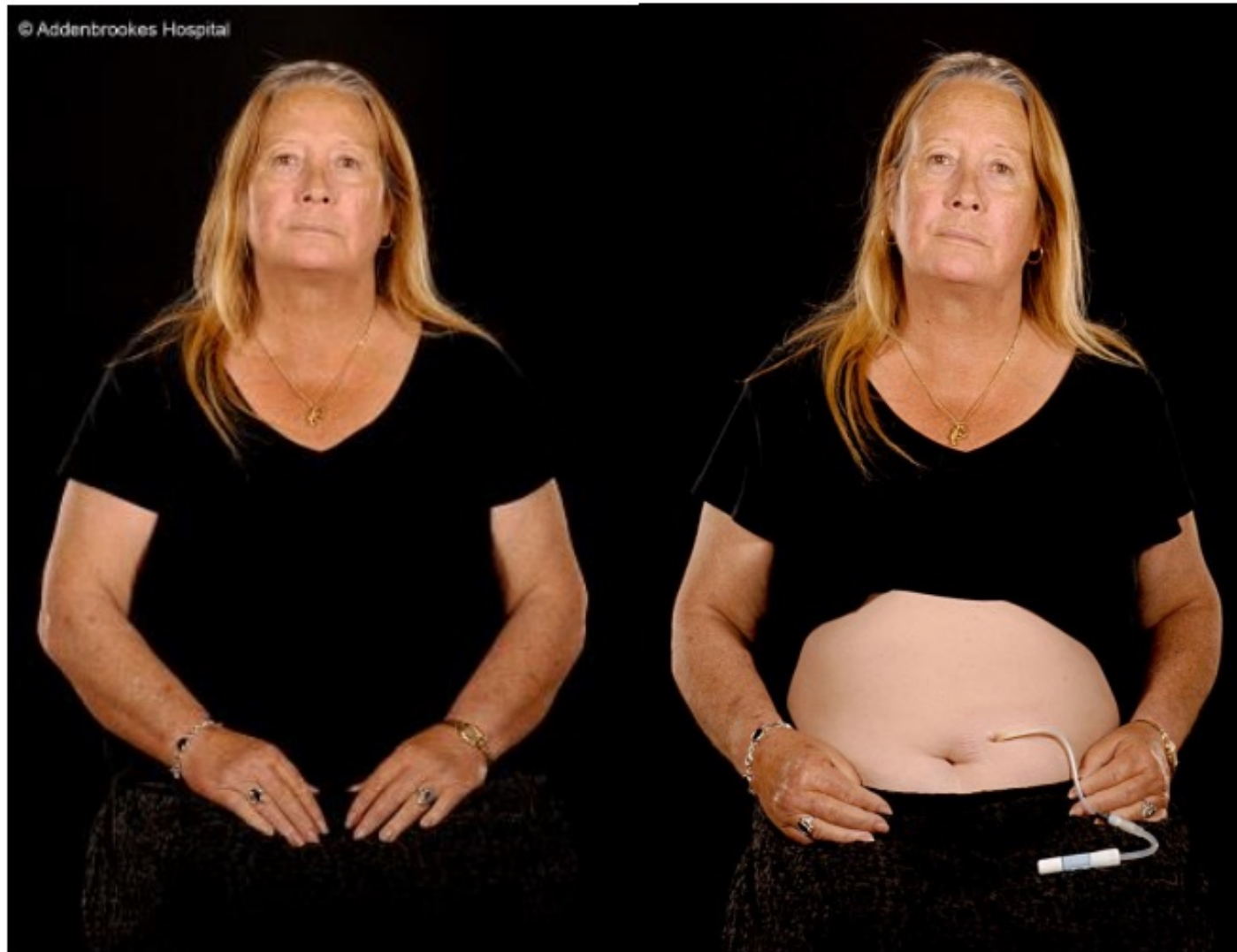
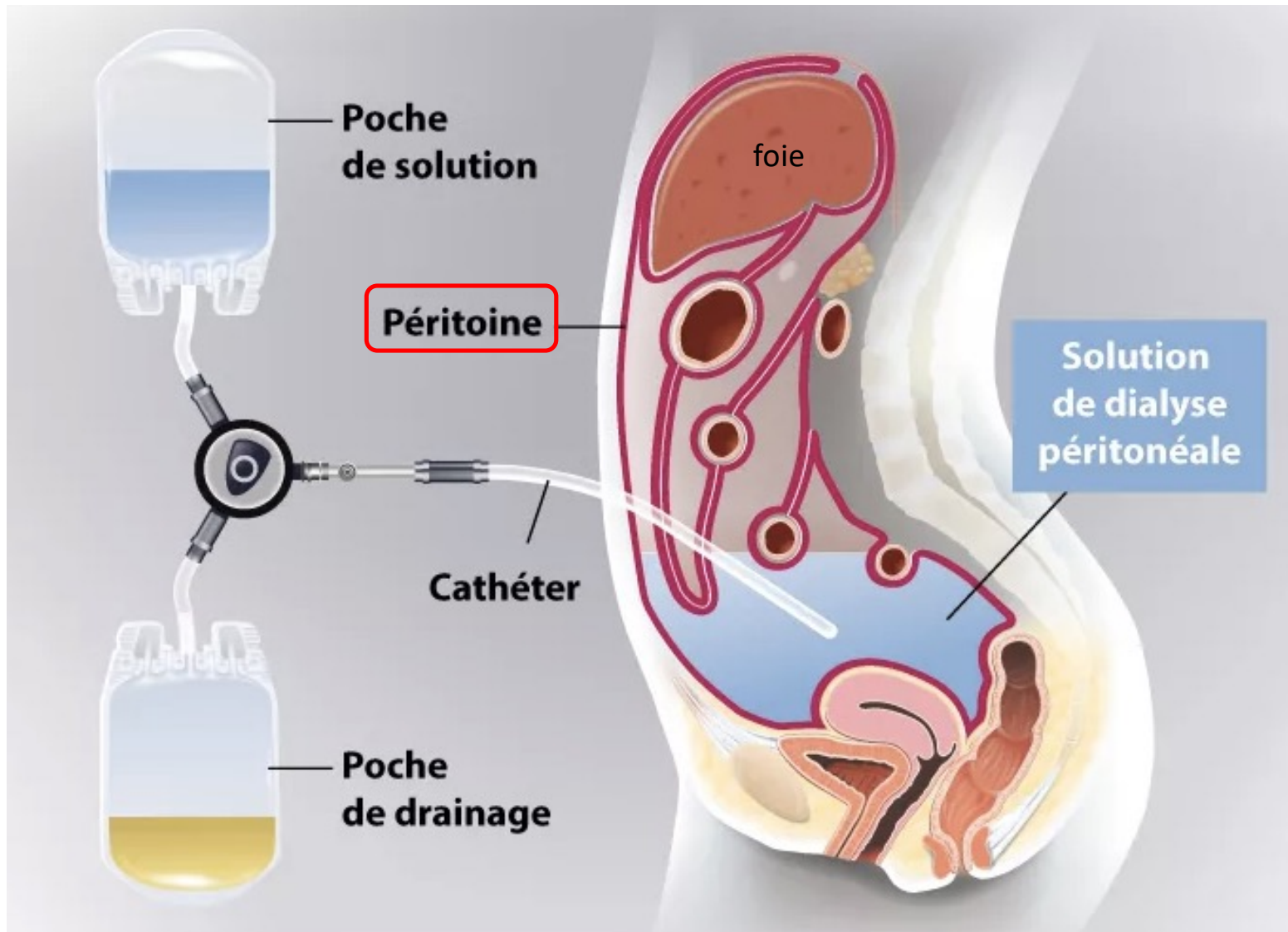


La cavité péritonéale



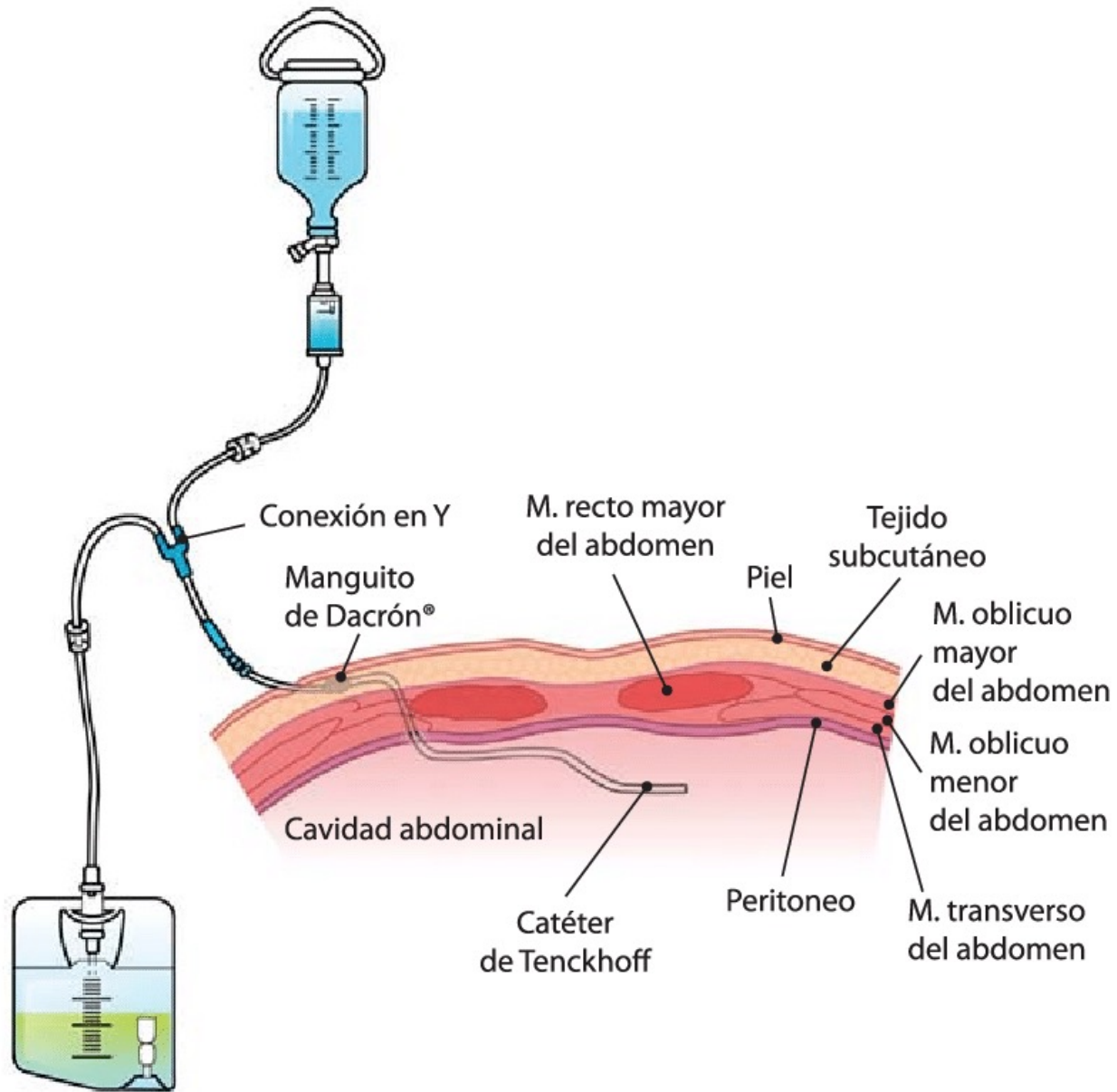
Remplacement
de la fonction
rénale.



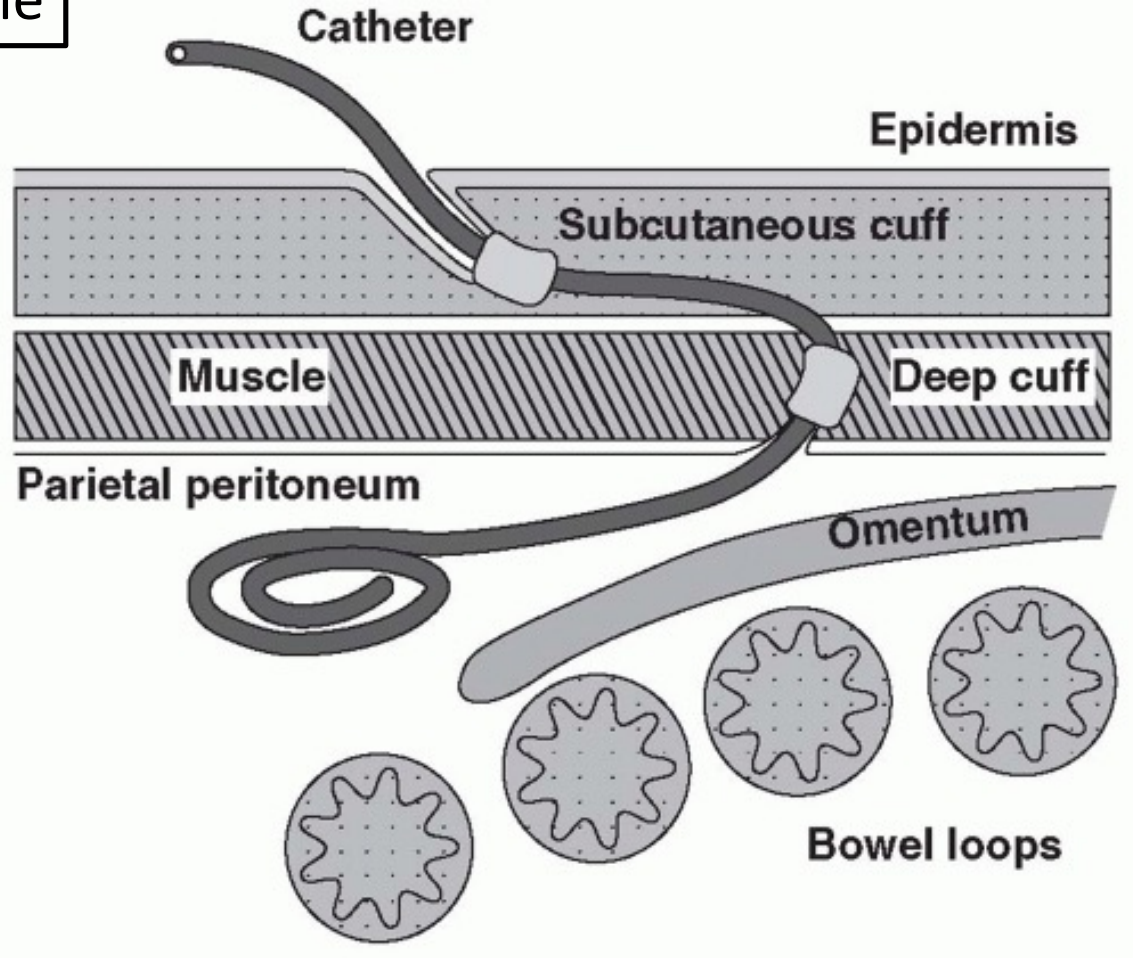


1930 -2017

Tenckhoff

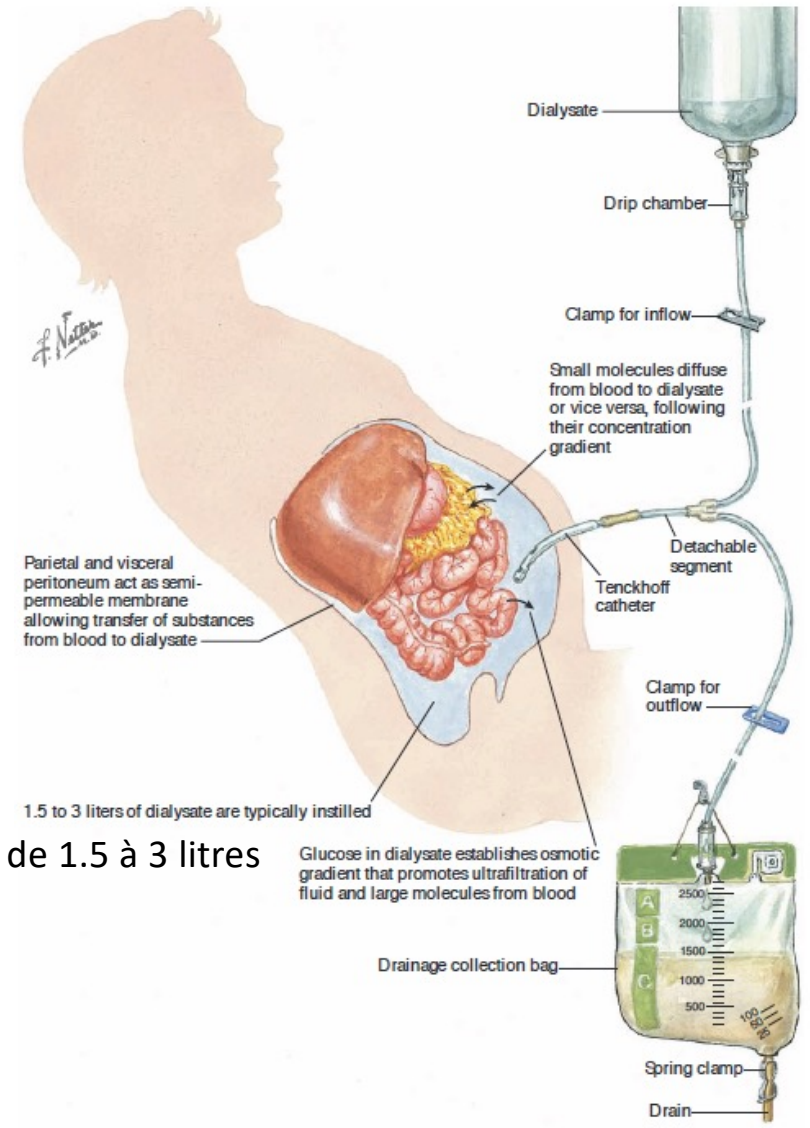


Dialyse péritonéale



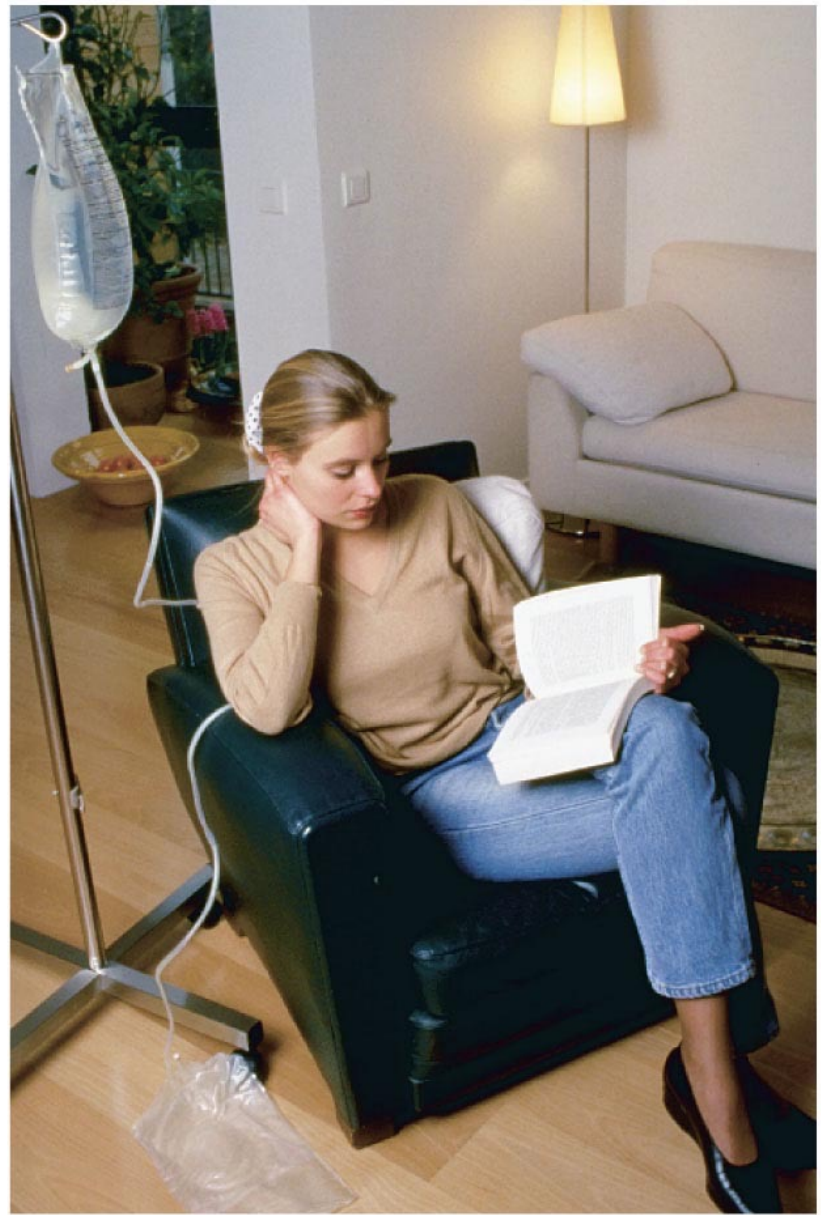
Schematic of a coiled-tip **Tenckhoff peritoneal catheter** showing its proper relationship to adjacent anatomical structures.

PERITONEAL DIALYSIS



de 1.5 à 3 litres

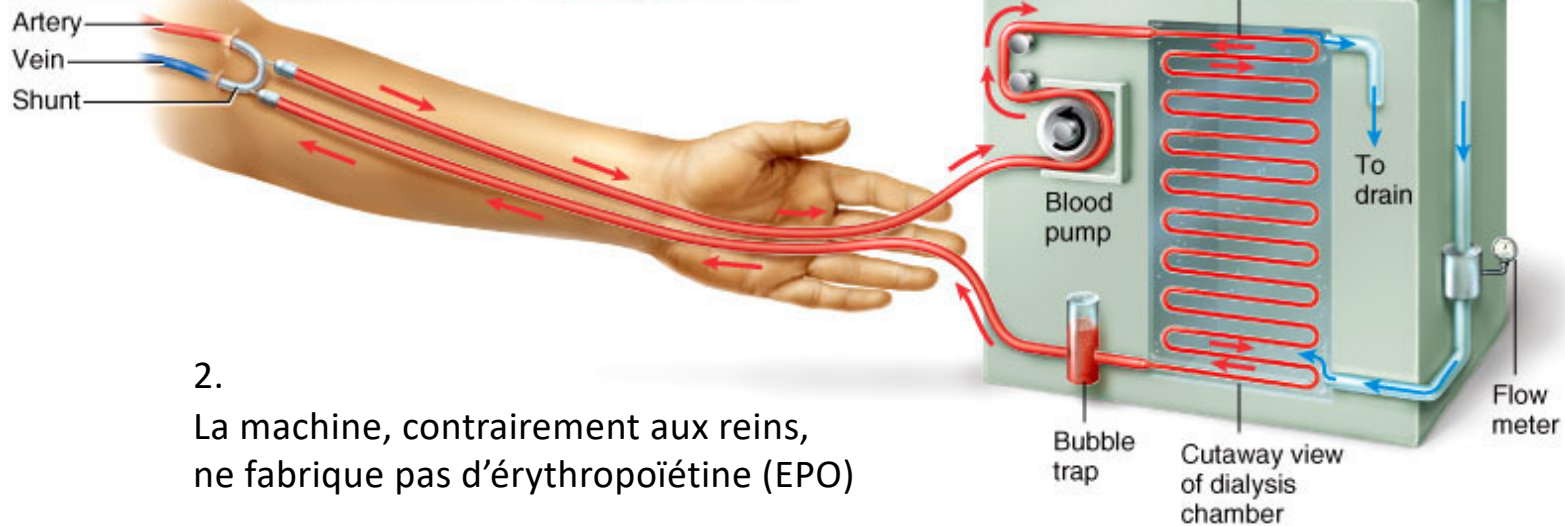
Dialyse péritonéale





Remplacement de la fonction rénale

1. Le « rein artificiel » (hémodialyse) élimine les déchets métaboliques à la place du rein.

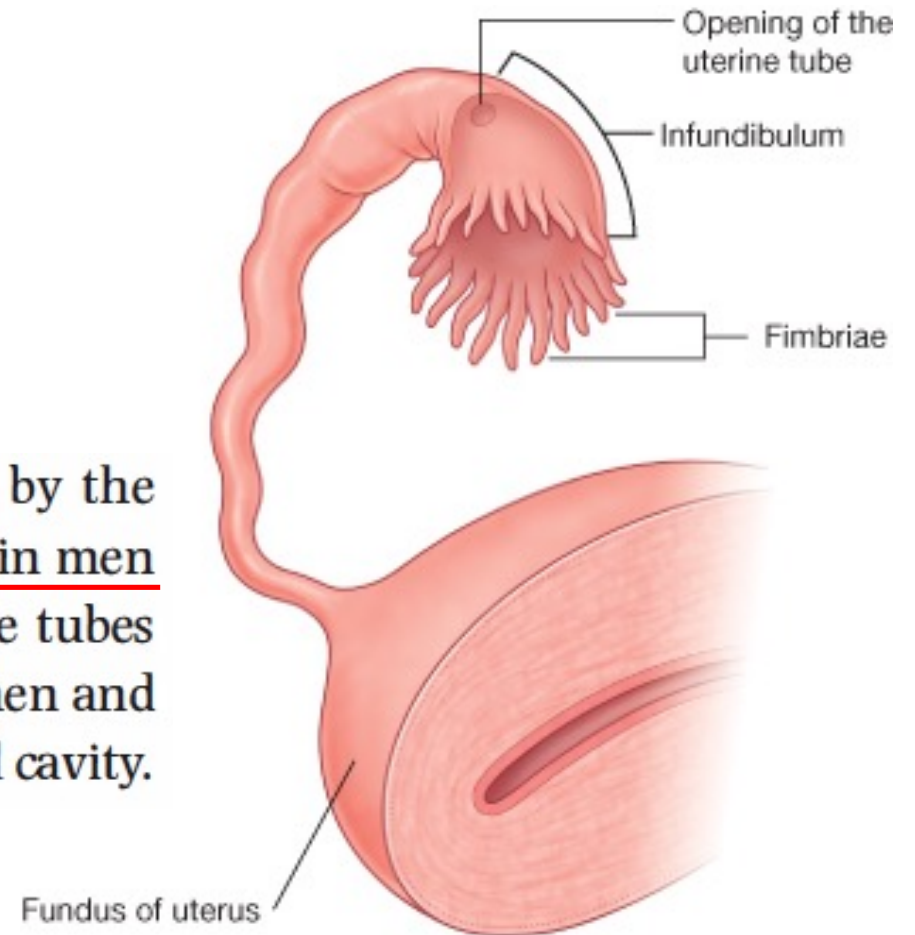


2. La machine, contrairement aux reins, ne fabrique pas d'érythropoïétine (EPO)

Comprenez-vous vraiment la cavité péritonéale ?

Chez les femmes,
la cavité abdominale (péritonéale)
communique avec l'extérieur.

The continuous lining of the abdominal walls by the parietal peritoneum forms a sac. This sac is closed in men but has two openings in women where the uterine tubes provide a passage to the outside. The closed sac in men and the semiclosed sac in women is called the peritoneal cavity.



Le système génital masculin n'a pas d'ouverture dans la cavité péritonéale.

Conduit déférent

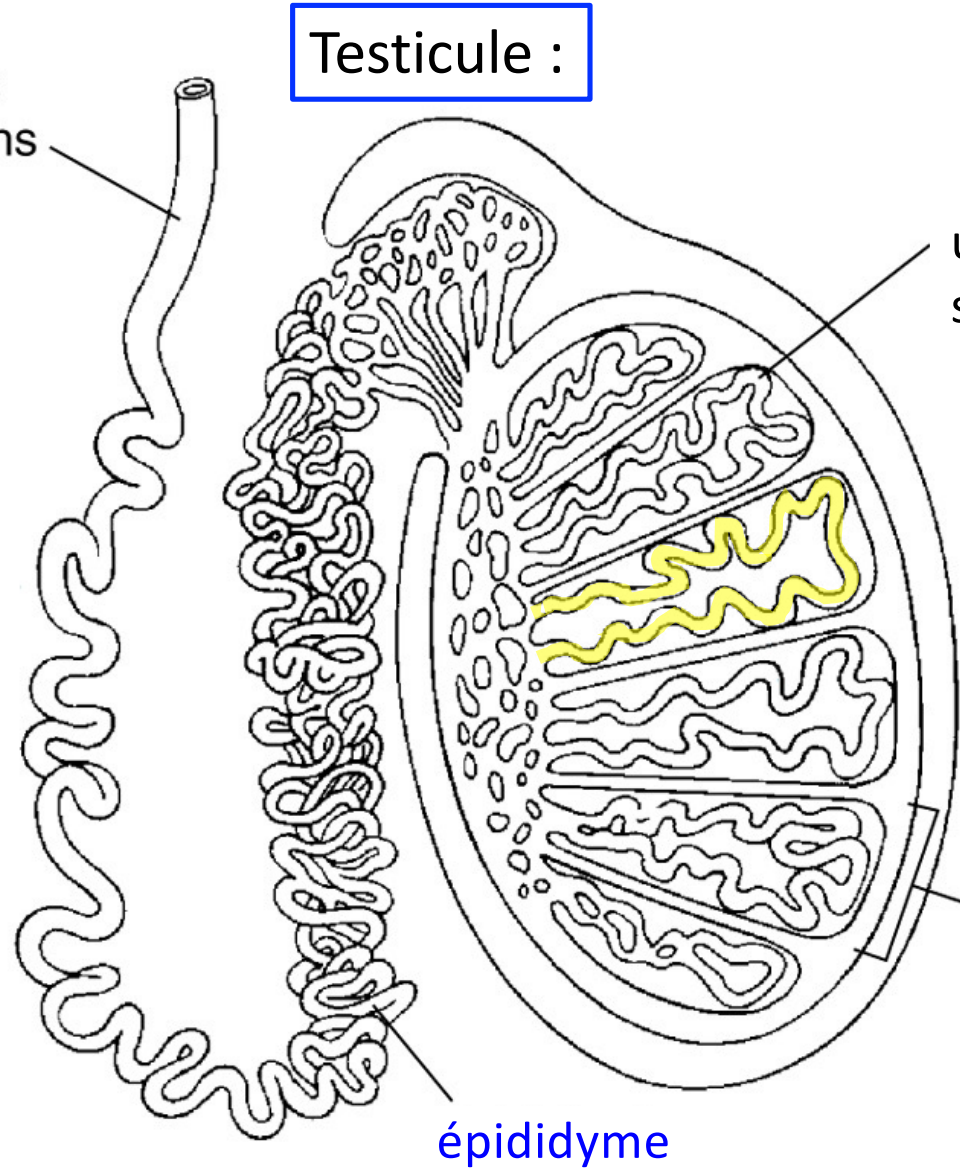
Ductus deferens

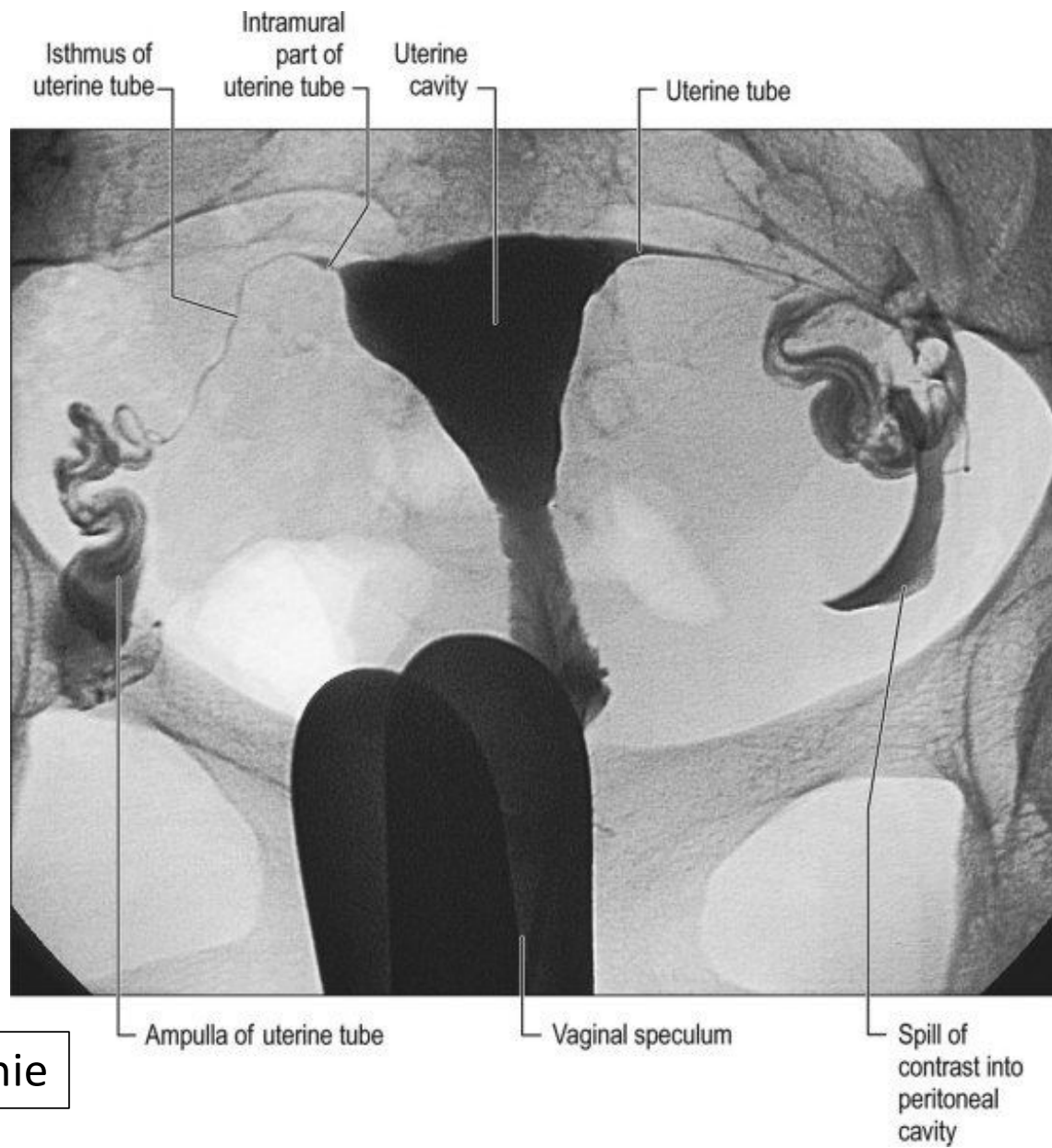
Testicule :

un tubule séminifère

un lobule

épididyme



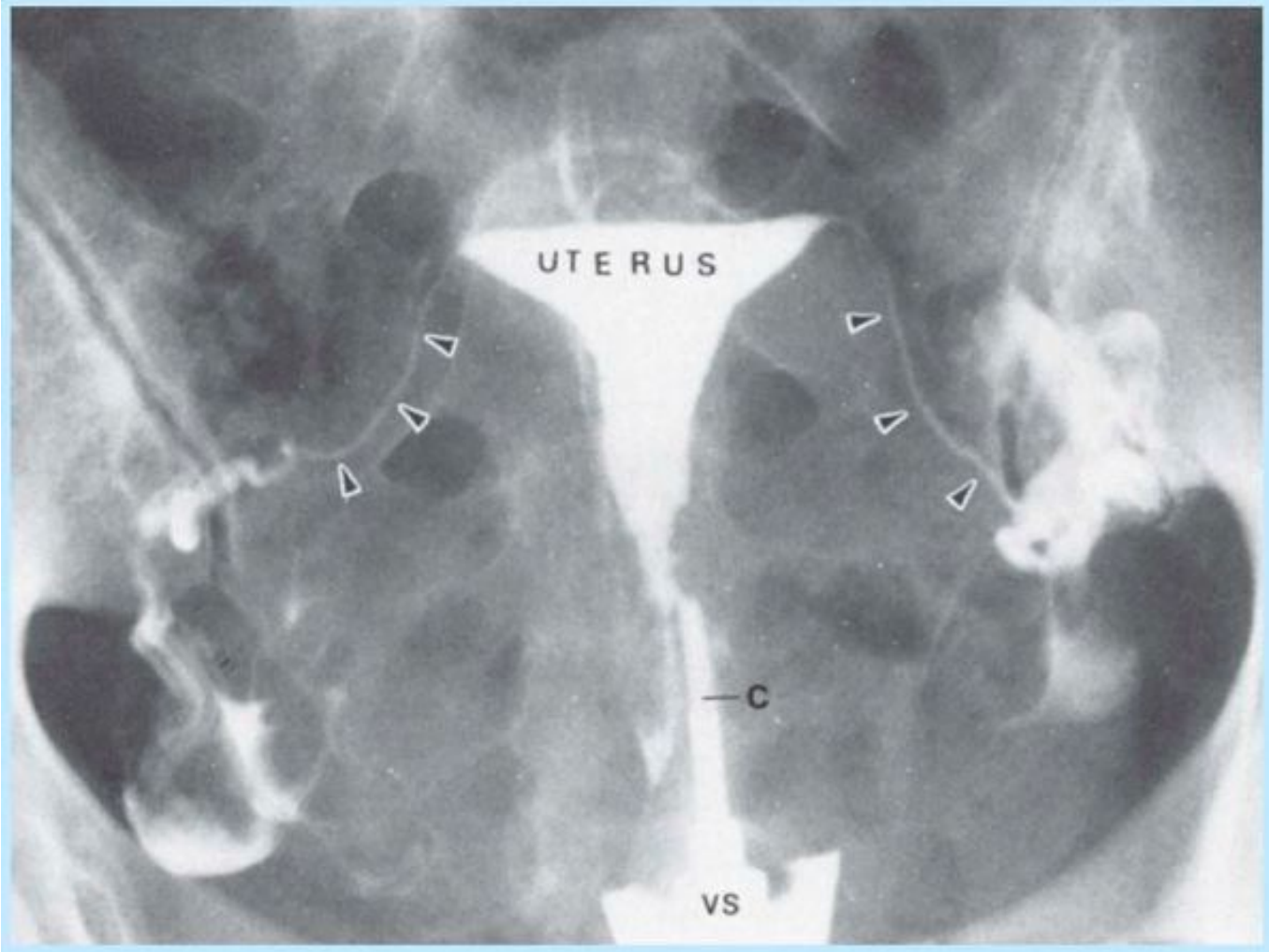


Hystérosalpingographie

Hystérosalpingographie



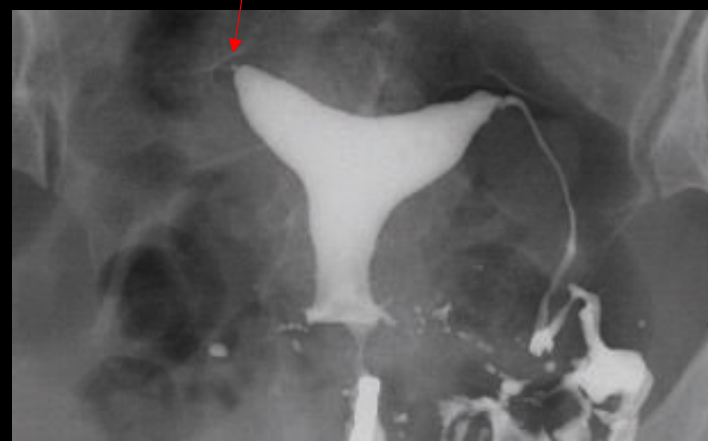
Hysterosalpingogram



c = catheter in the cervical canal

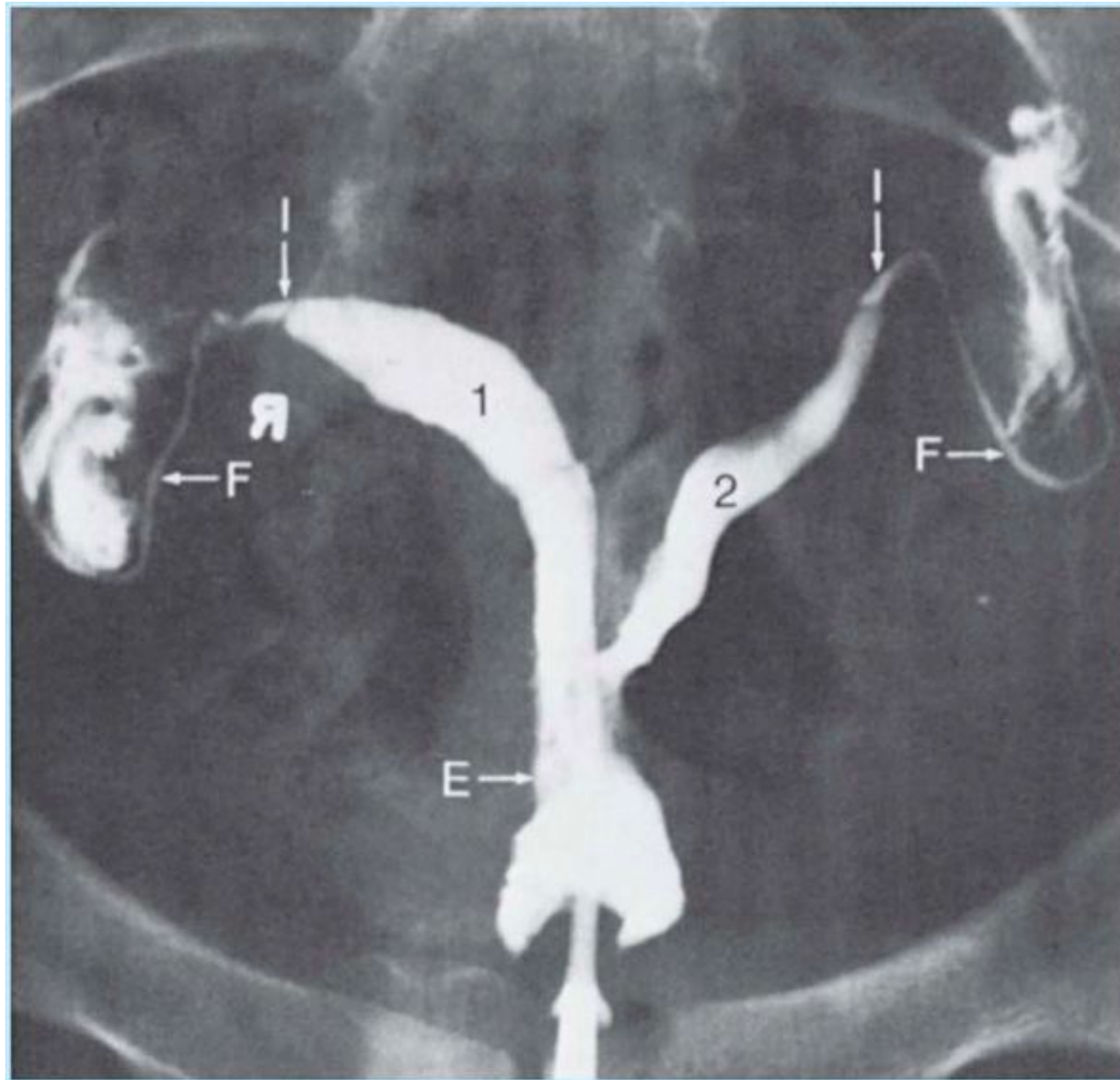


obstruction

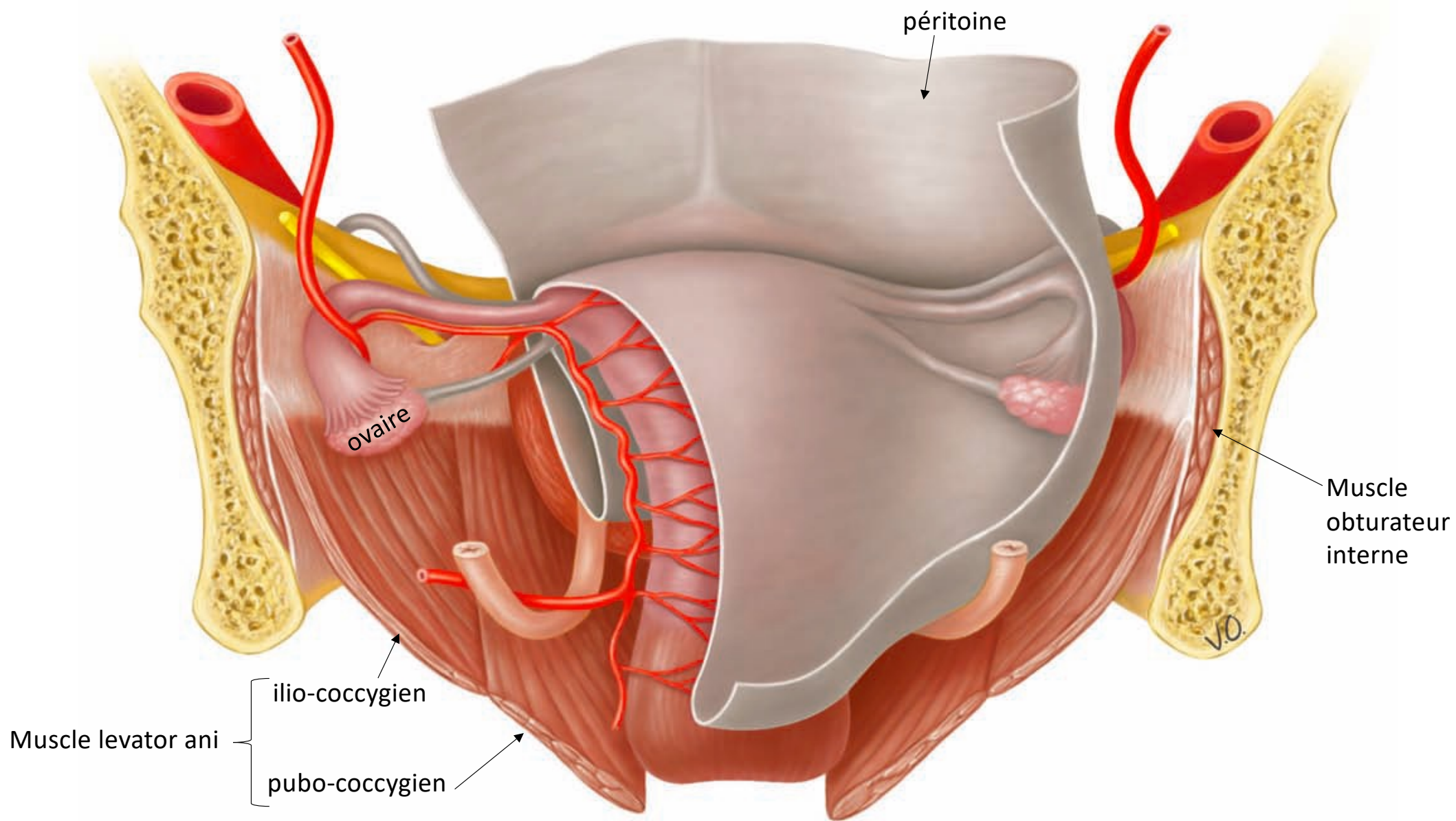


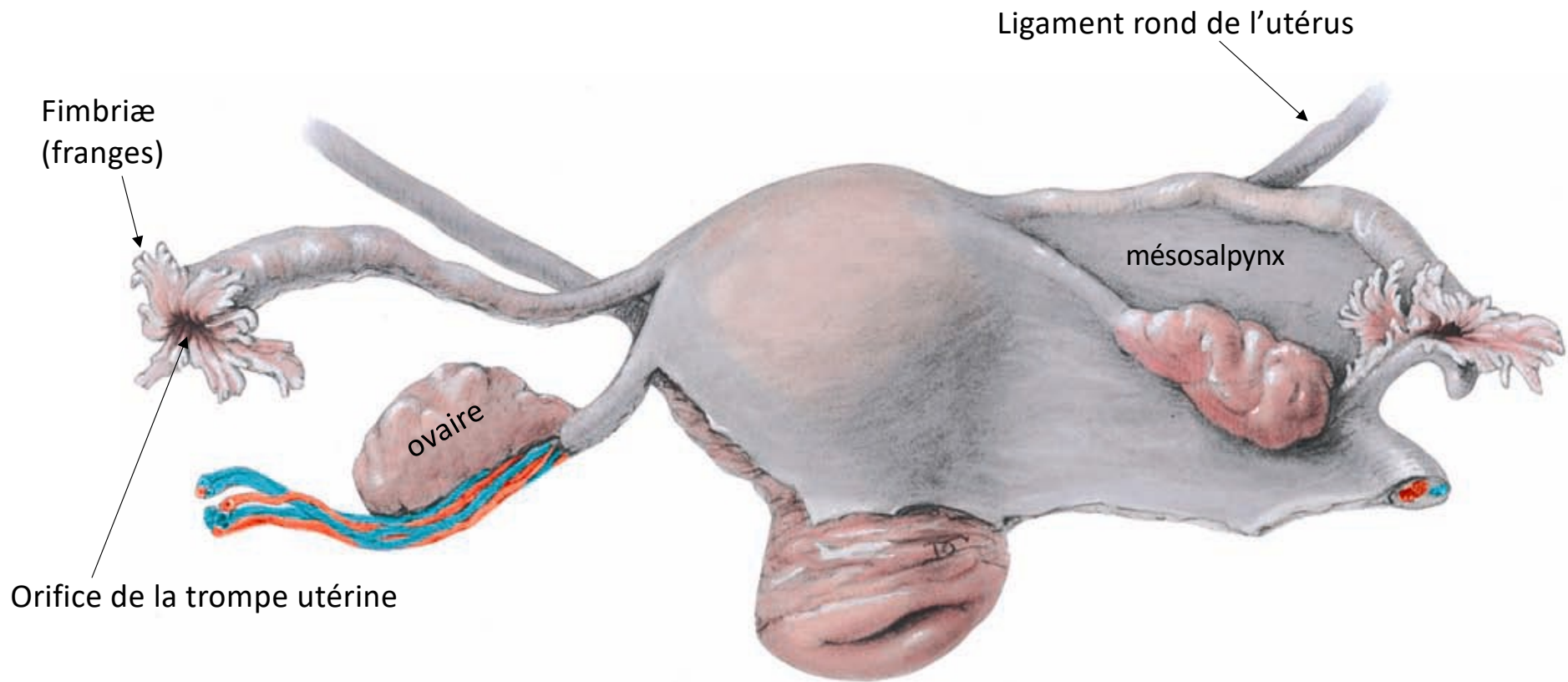
Malformation
de l'utérus

s'expliquent par le
développement
→ Morphologie II

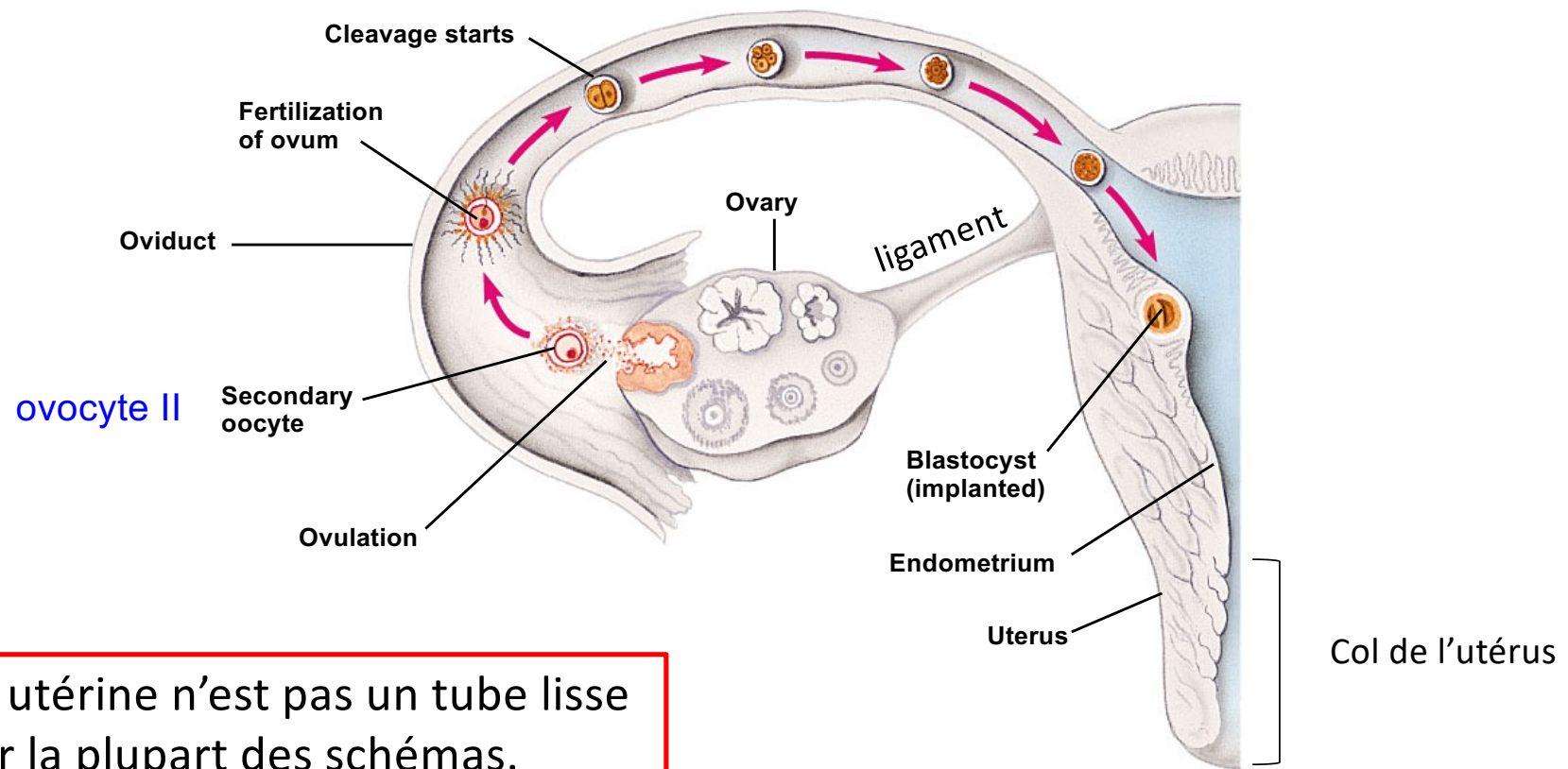


F, uterine tube
I, isthmus of tube





- Human development begins with fertilization in the oviduct



La trompe utérine n'est pas un tube lisse comme sur la plupart des schémas.

Figure 27.16A

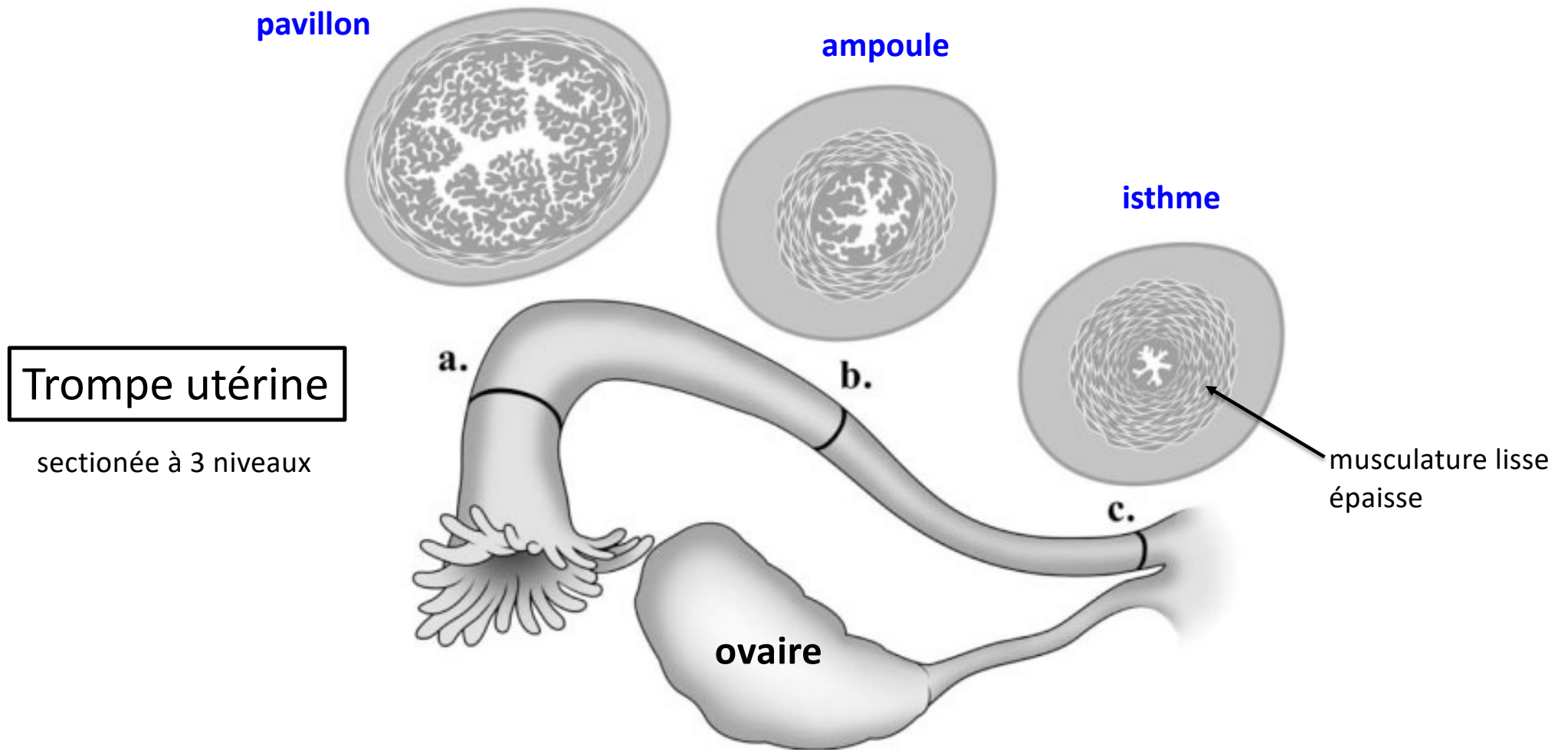
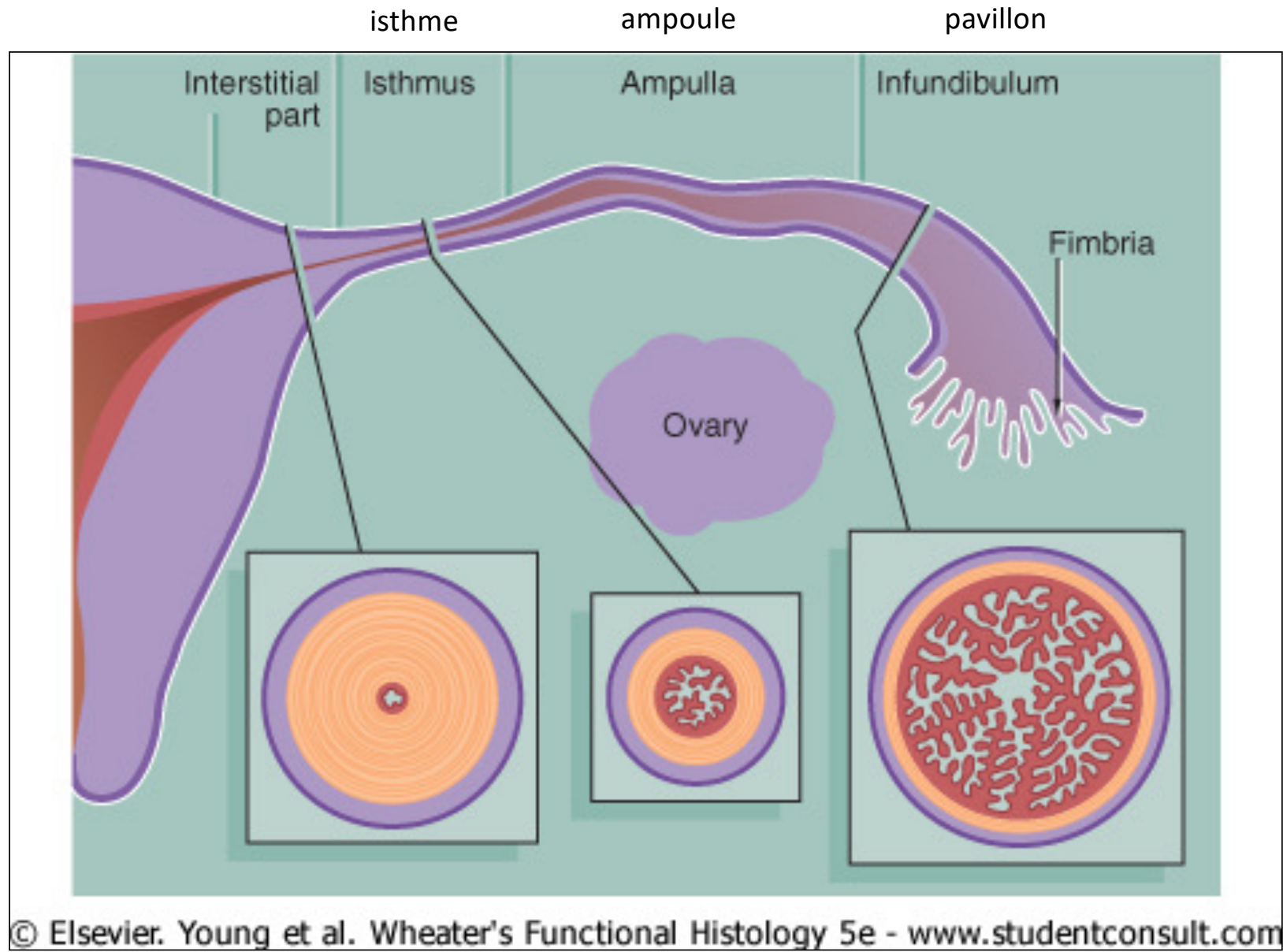
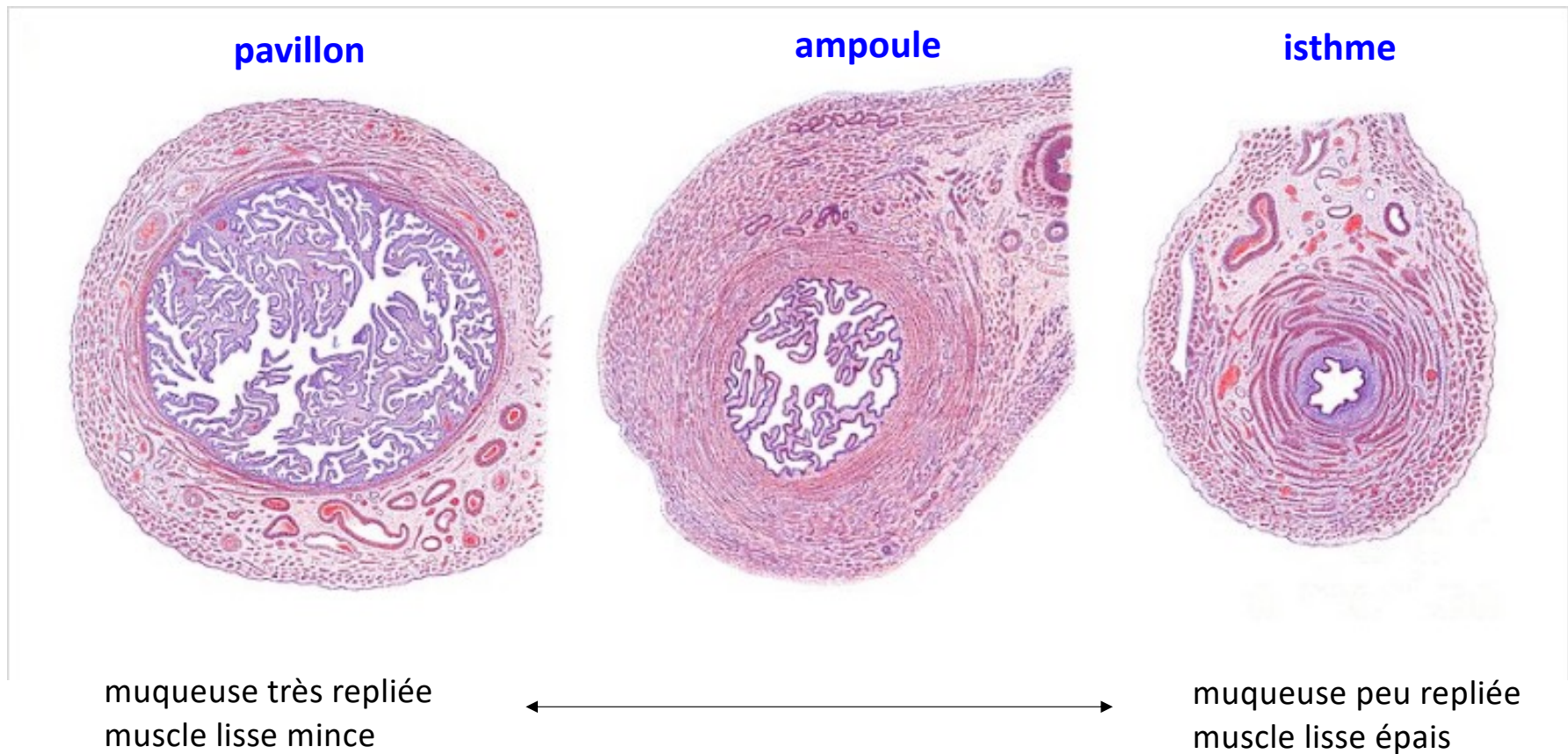


Illustration of the human Fallopian tube, showing the longitudinal folds in cross-section at the (A) **infundibulum**, (B) **ampulla** and (C) **isthmus**.



La trompe utérine



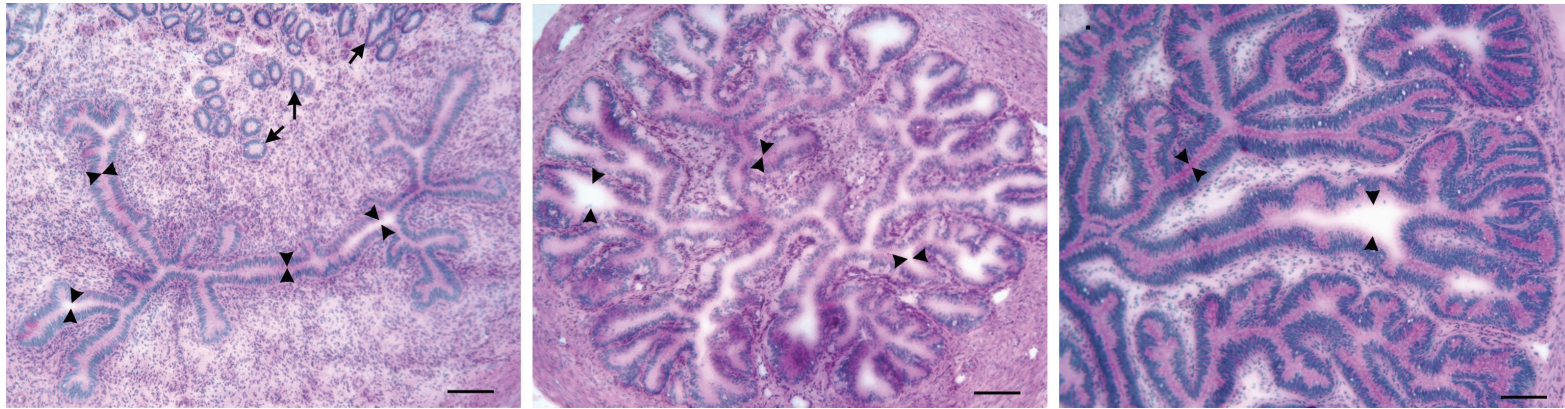
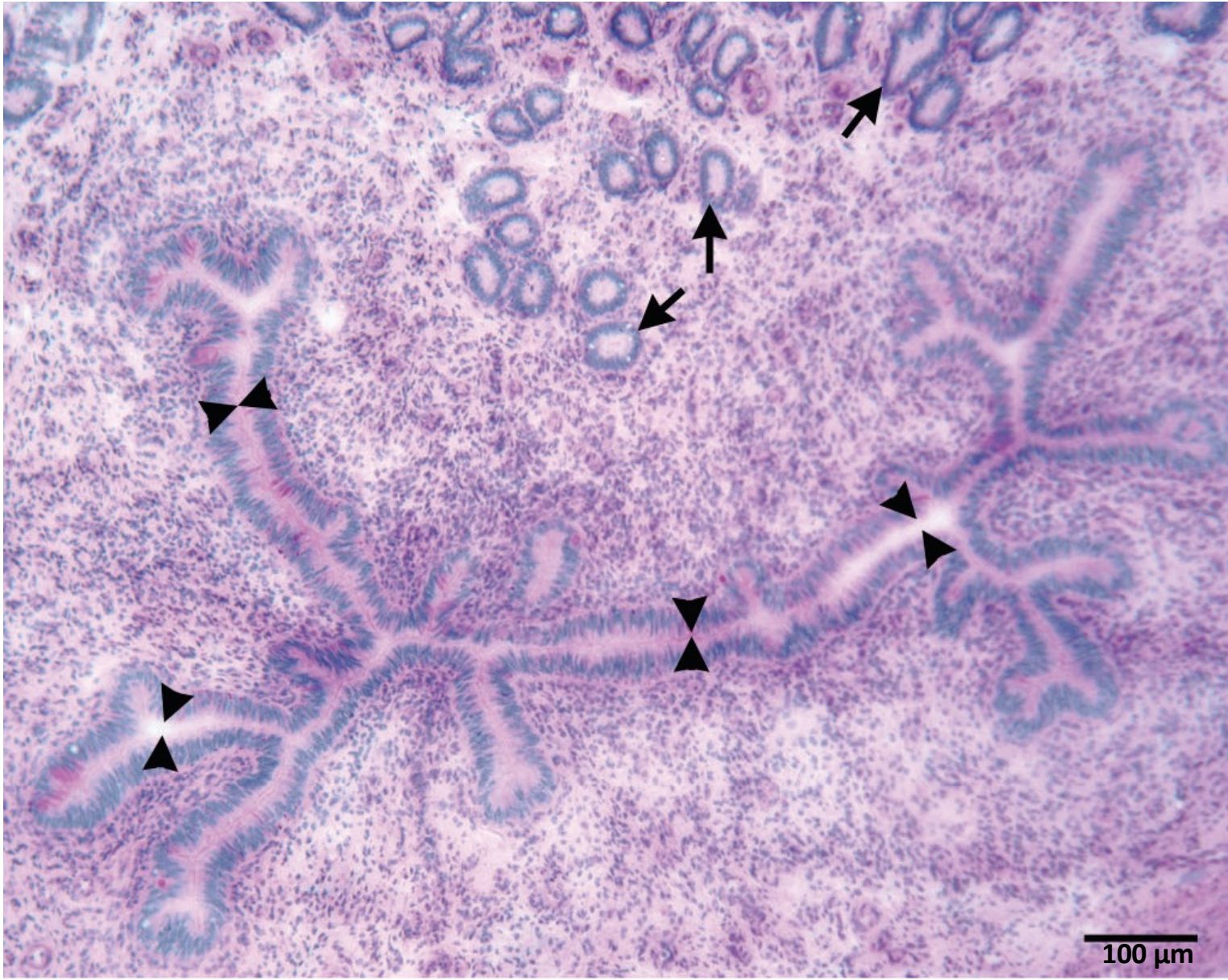


Fig. 1. Frozen cross sections of the **uterotubal junction (A)**, **isthmus (B)**, and **ampulla (C)** of a preovulatory **bovine oviduct**, stained with Periodic Acid Schiff to show mucopolysaccharides and with hematoxylin to stain nuclei (see Suarez et al., 1997).

The oviduct was frozen for sectioning to avoid shrinkage associated with embedding tissue in plastic or paraffin. All images were taken at the same magnification (bar, 100 μm). Arrows indicate uterine glands in the wall of the uterotubal junction, which open into the uterine lumen. Arrowheads indicate the **oviductal lumen**, much of which is **as narrow as a sperm head and filled with mucus**. Only about half of the diameter of the ampulla is shown. The bovine oocyte, which measures about 125 μm , would take up only a small area of the lumen.

Jonction
utéro-tubale

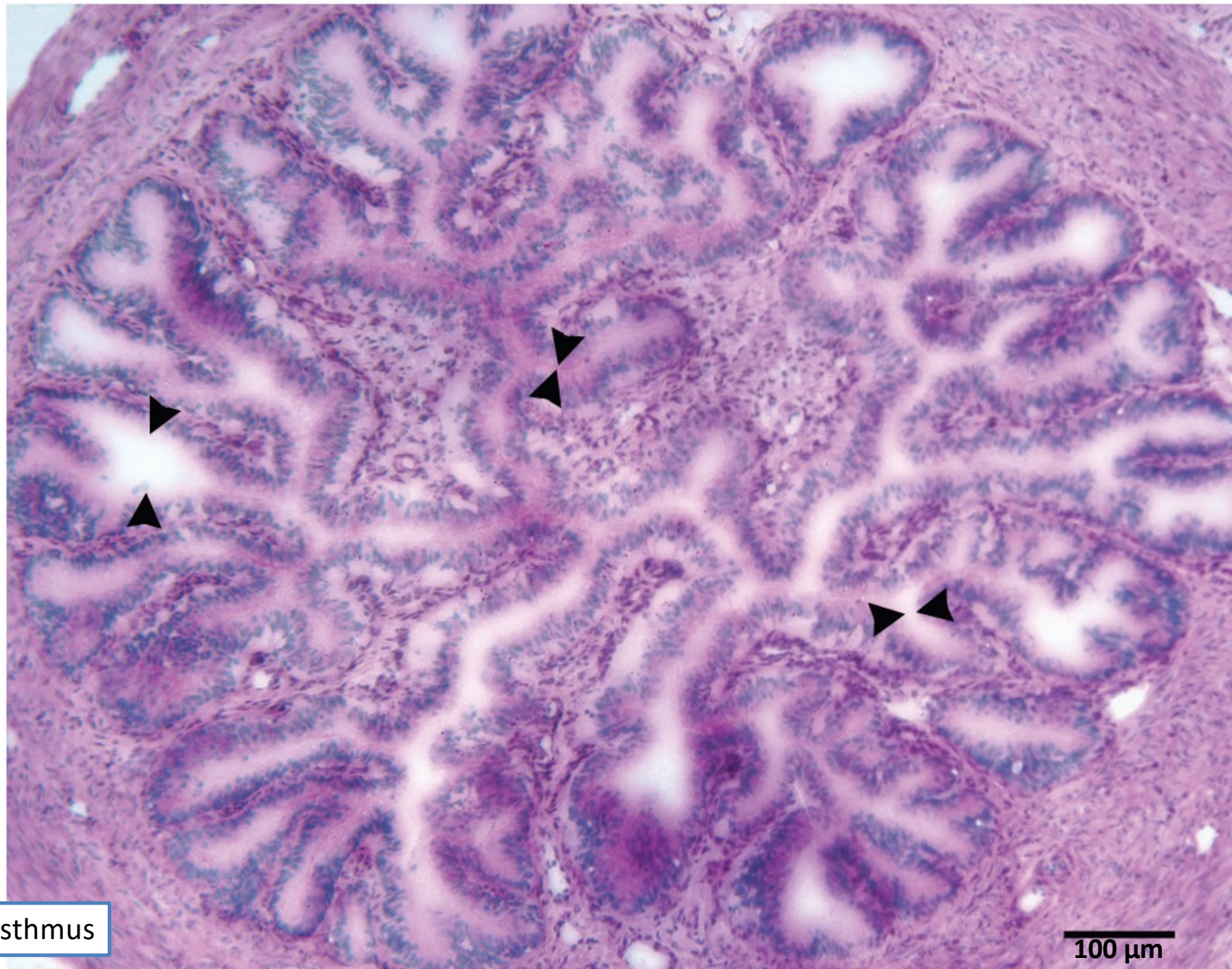


Trompe utérine
bovine

100 μ m

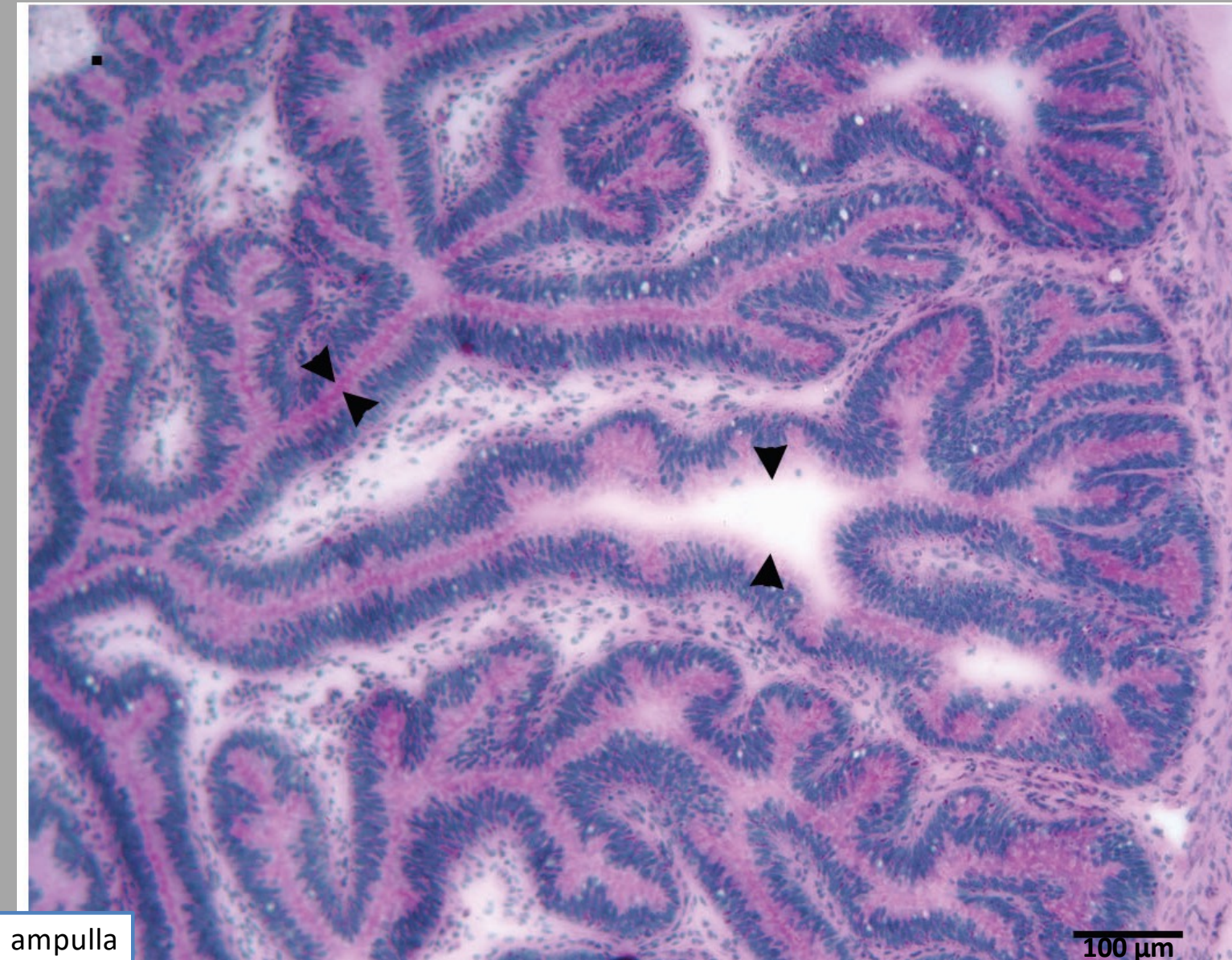
Trompe utérine
bovine

isthmus



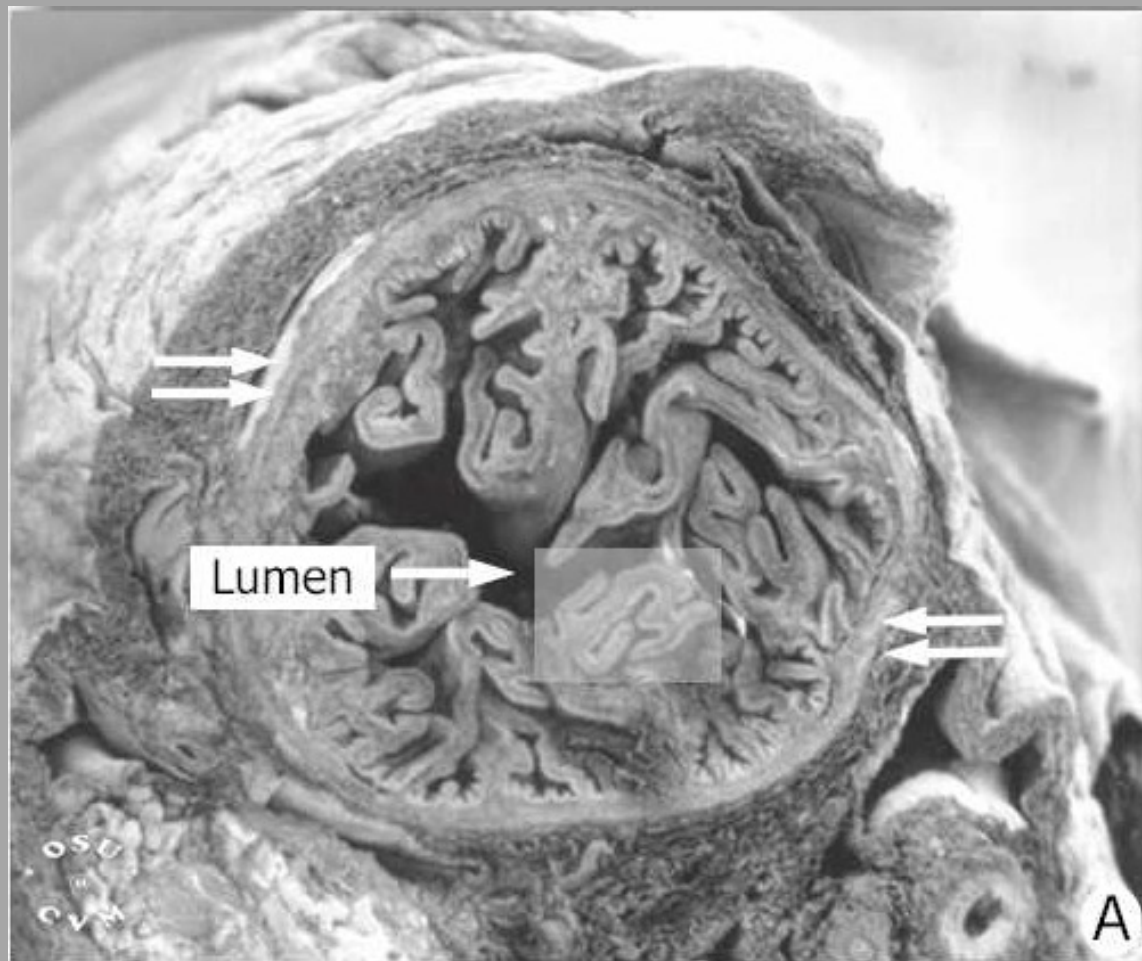
100 μm

Trompe utérine
bovine

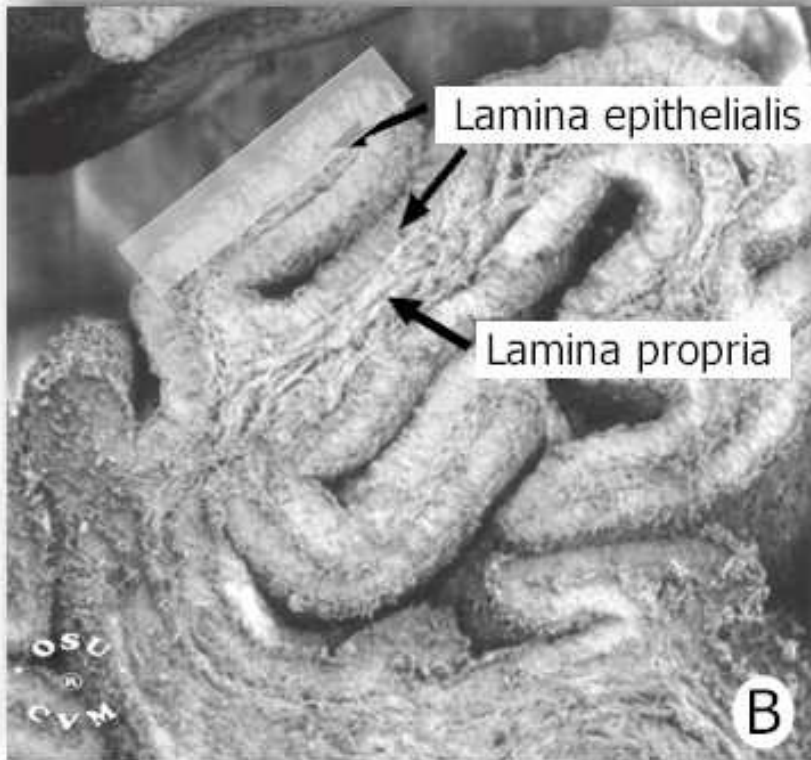


Trompe utérine

M E B

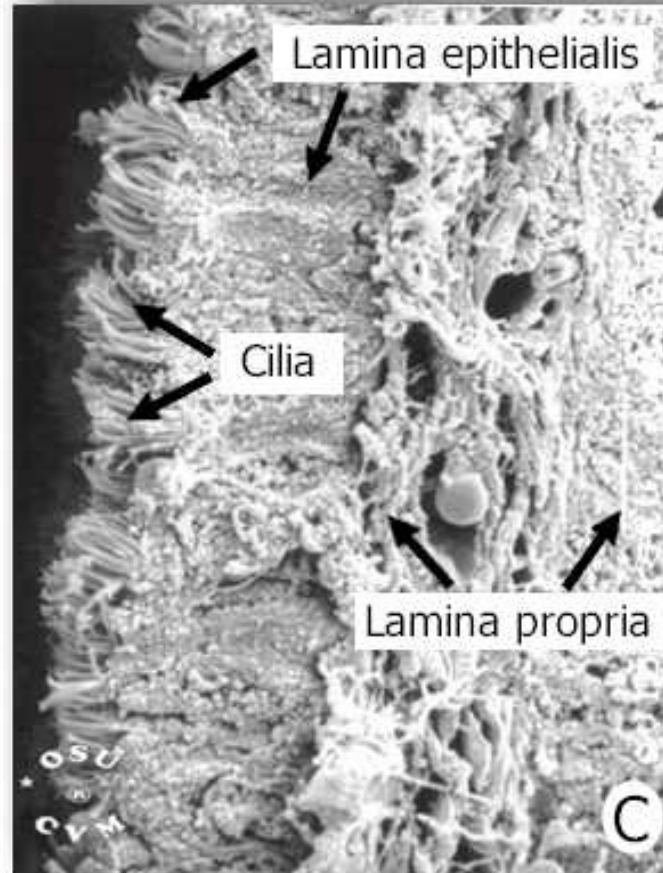


souris

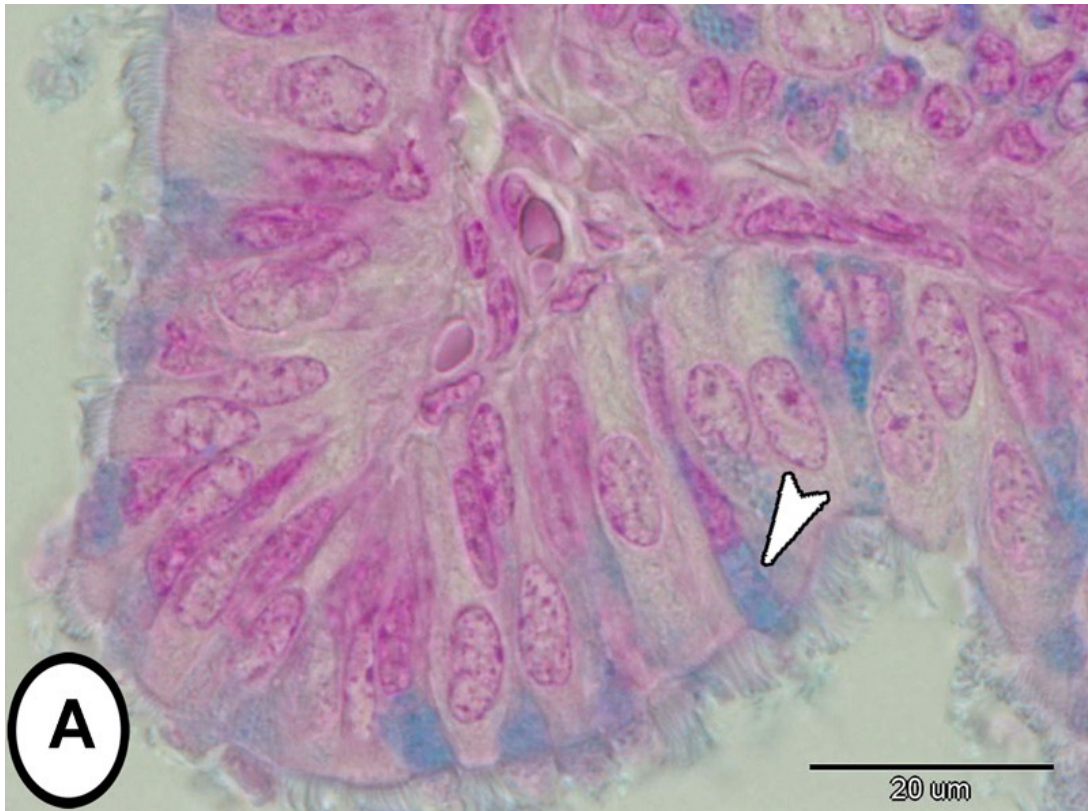


Muqueuse de la trompe utérine

- épithélium simple prismatique
- lamina propria

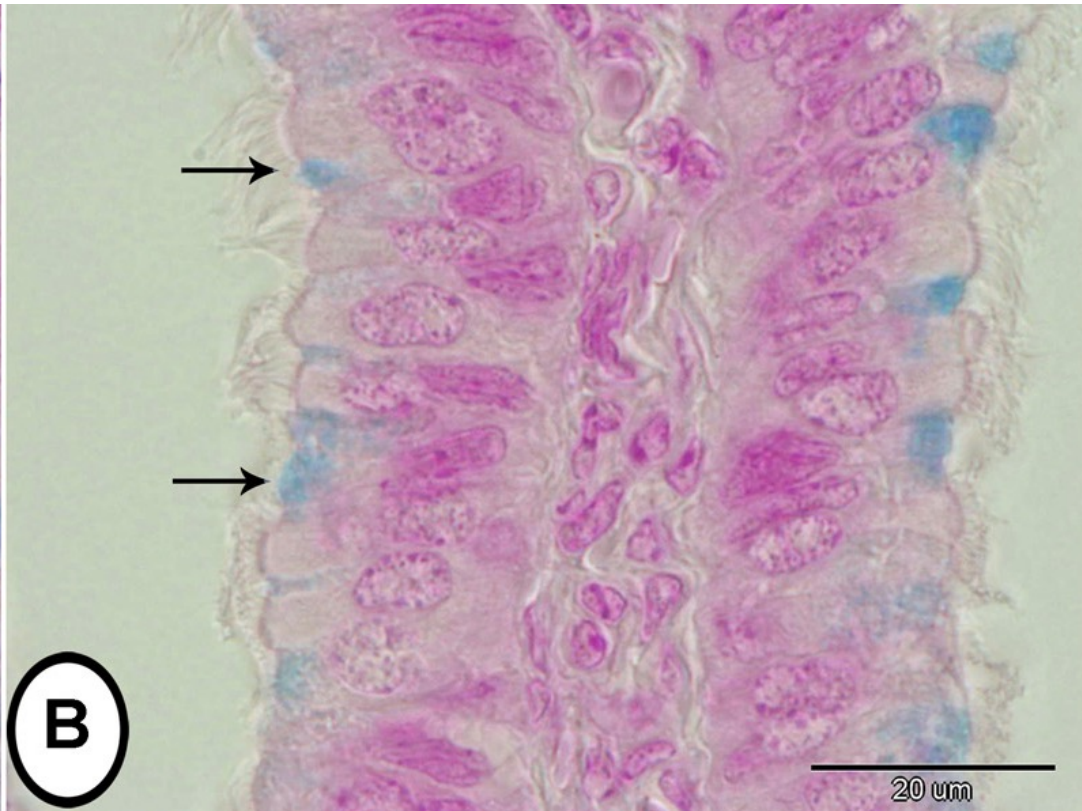


Après l'ovulation
Phase lutéale



Alcian Blue : le mucus est bleu

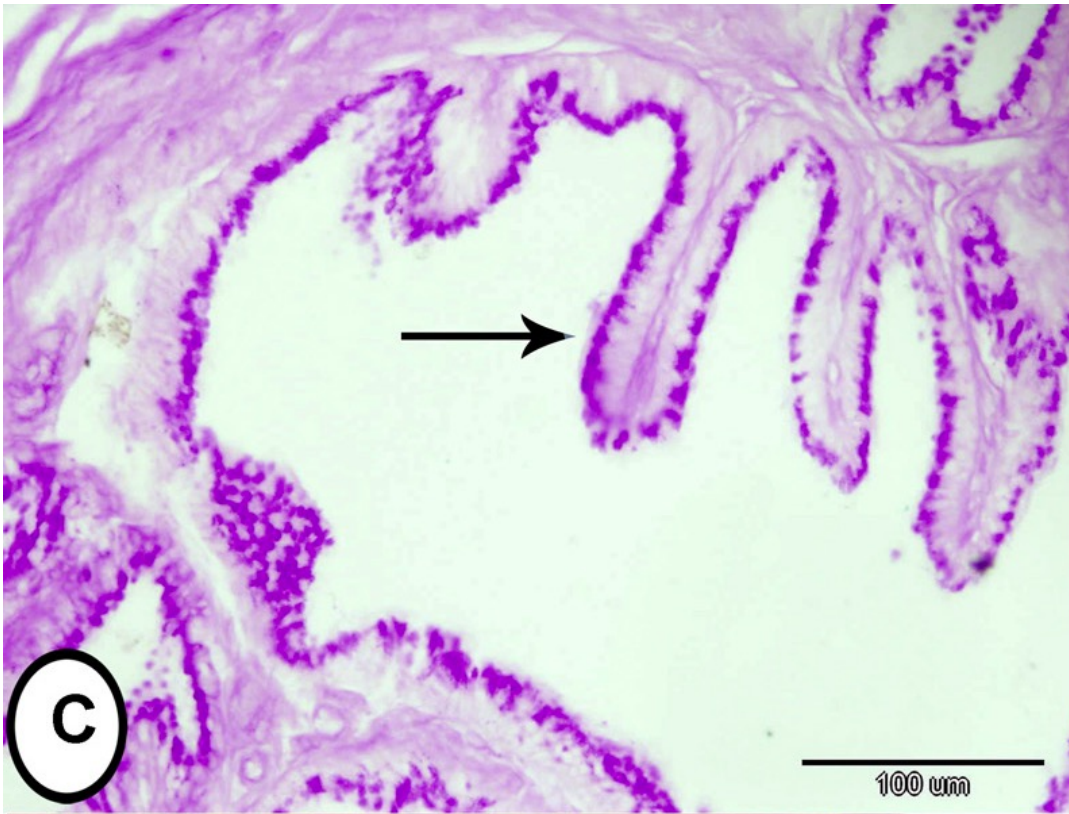
Avant l'ovulation
Phase folliculaire



moins de mucus produit

Trompe utérine

Phase lutéale



Coloration PAS

Phase folliculaire



Une grande lumière n'est pas la situation in vivo.

Épithélium de la trompe utérine

