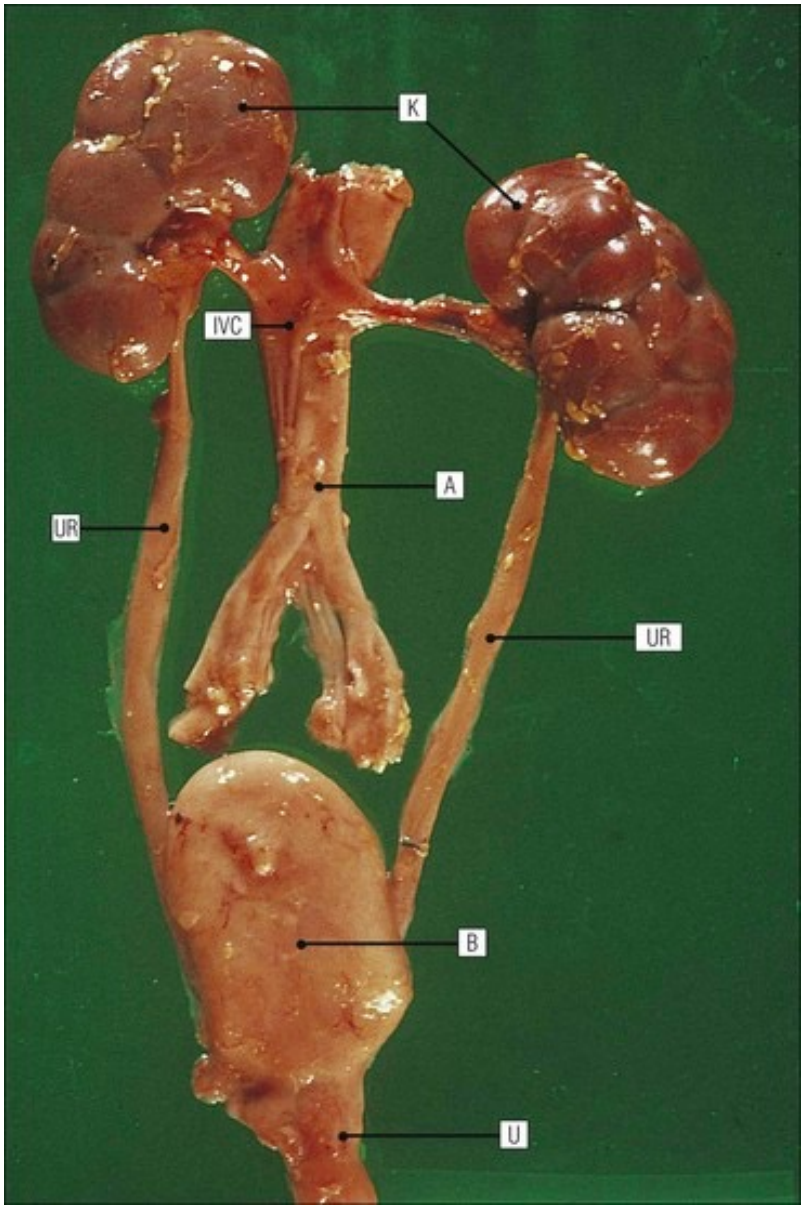
Rein d'un adulte

Enfant mort-né
(à terme)

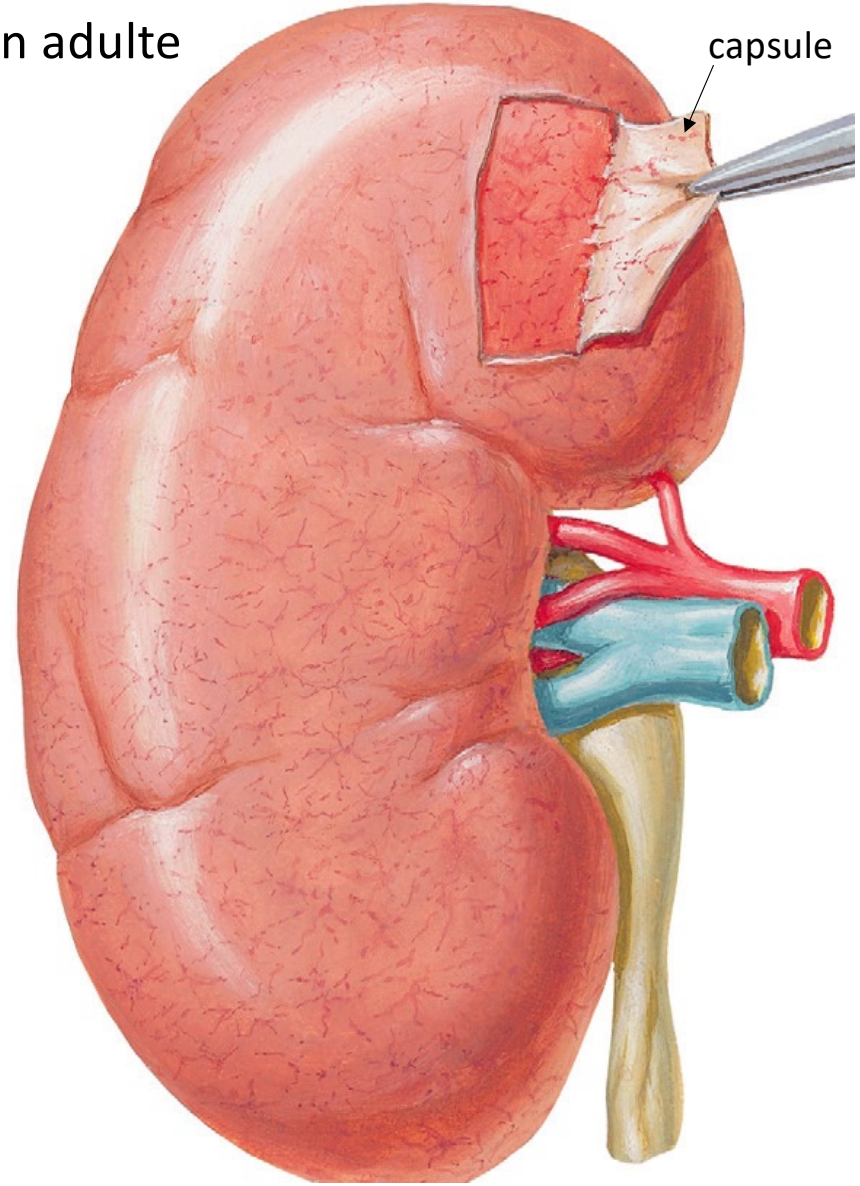


Deux reins humains d’adulte

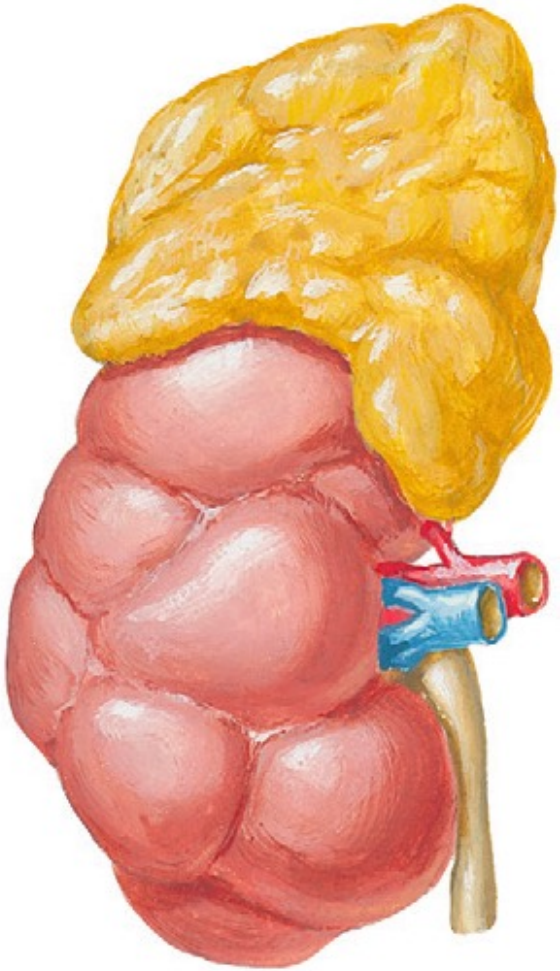
Les 2 reins fonctionnent normalement

Ce rein a gardé les lobulations jusqu’à l’âge adulte.

Rein d’un adulte



Rein d’un nouveau-né



Glande surrénale

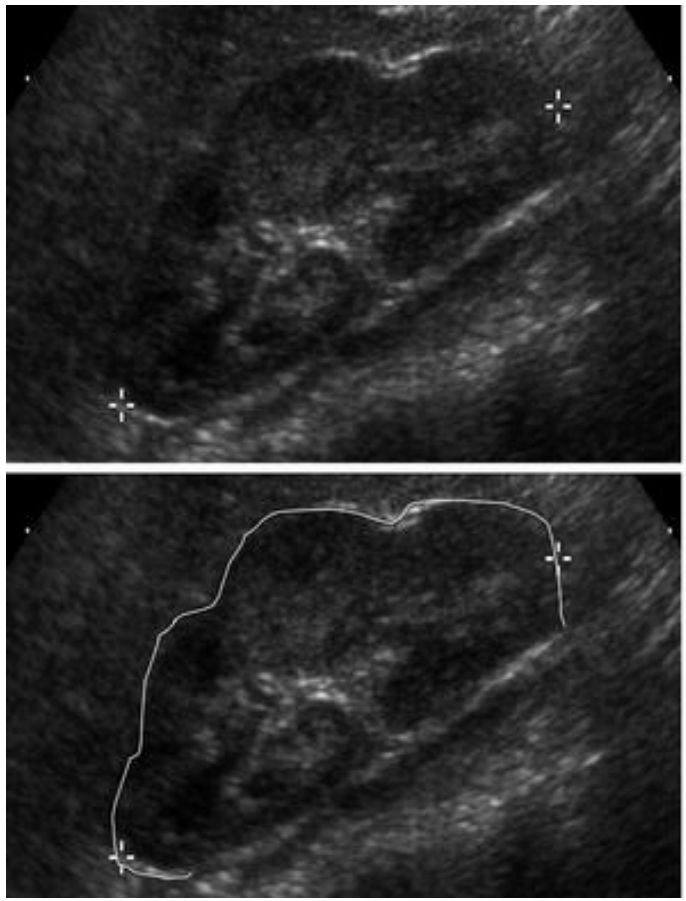
Rein d’un enfant de 4 ans

(sectionné)

◊ cortex
◊ médulla

Enfant âgé de 1 an

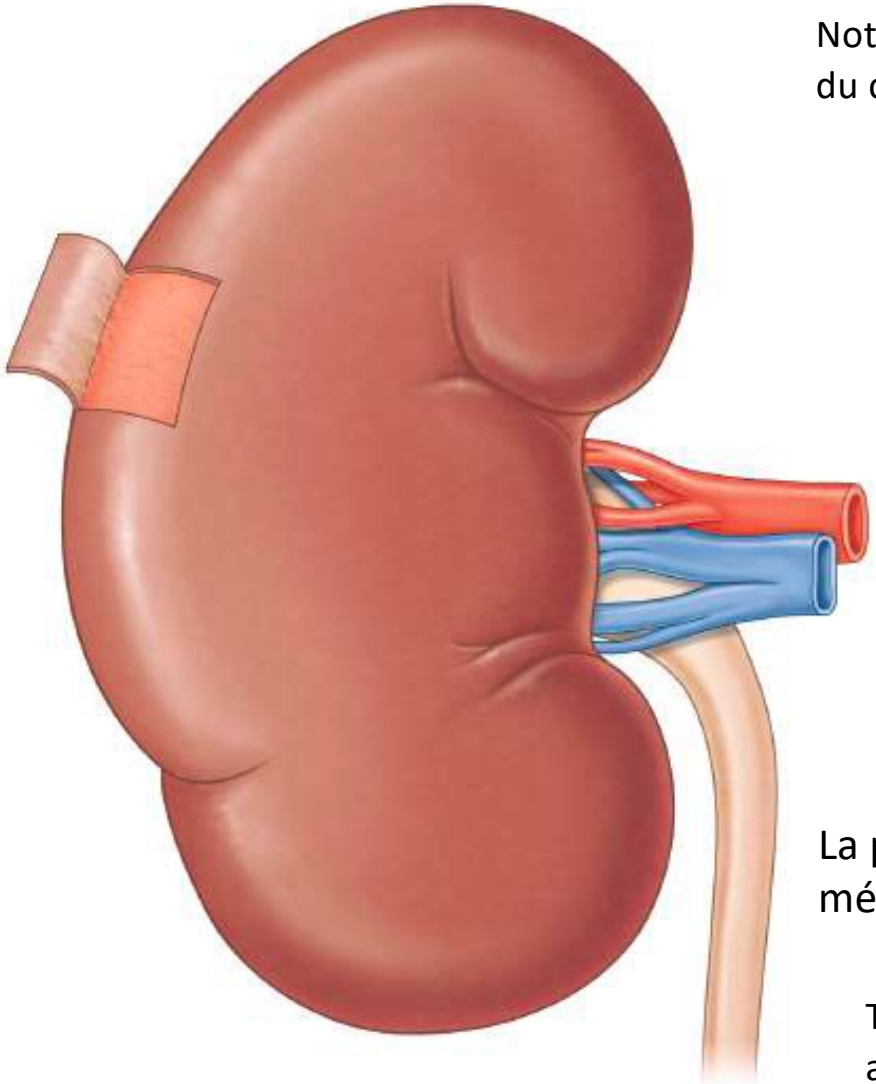
Ultra-sons



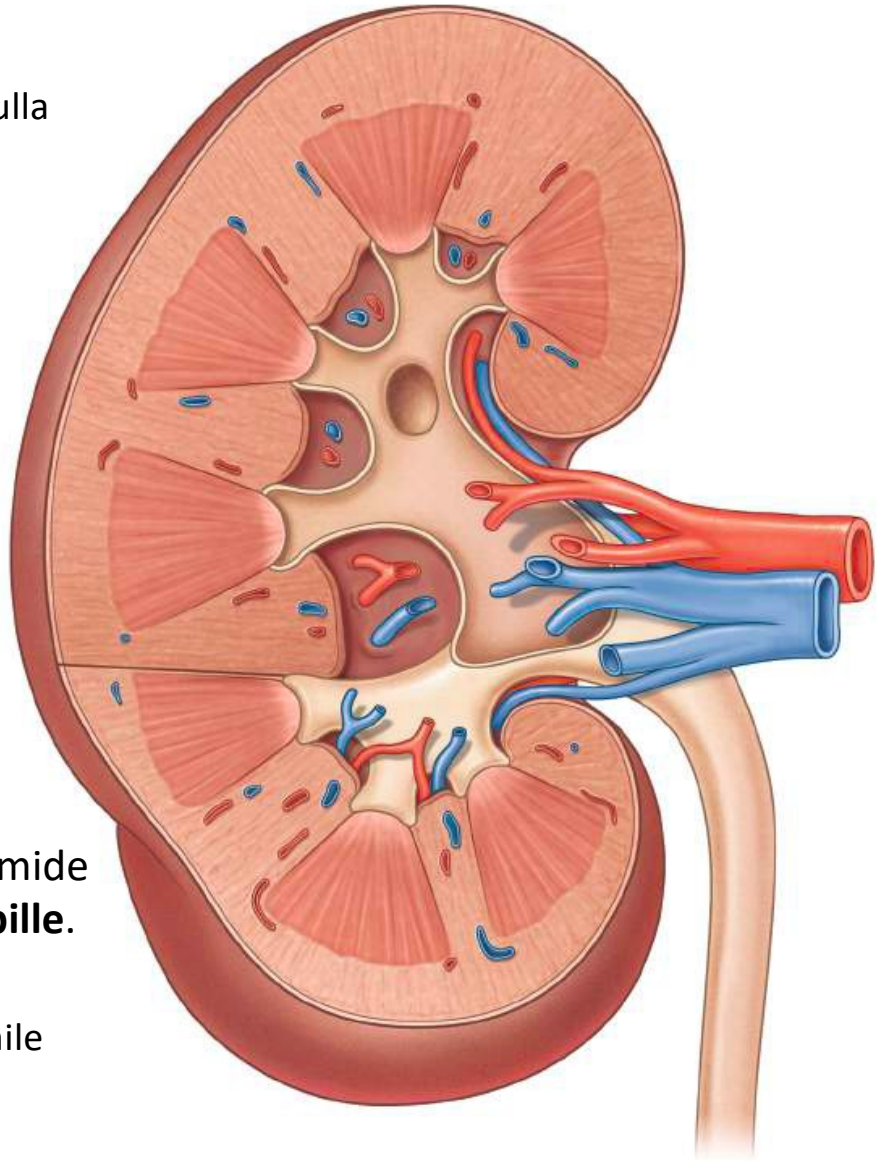
Enfant âgé de 10 ans

CT scan + contraste

Persitance de la lobulation



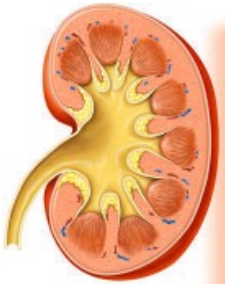
Notez la disposition
du cortex et de la médulla

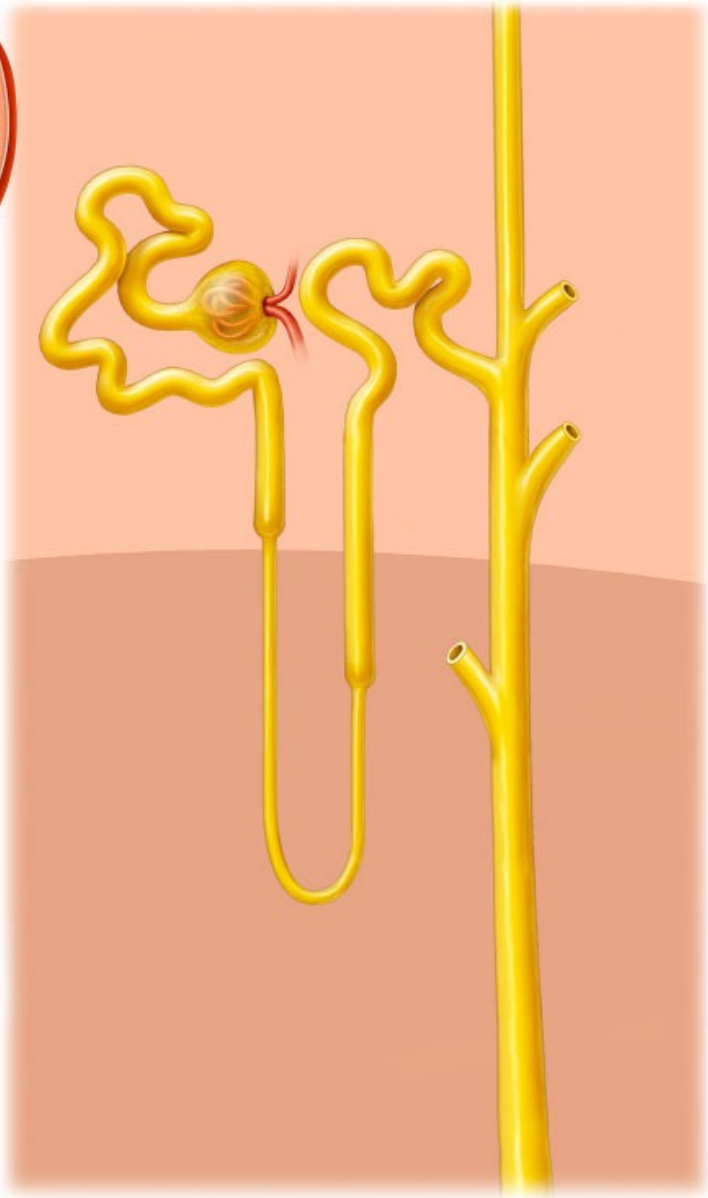


La pointe d'une pyramide
médullaire est **la papille**.

Toute la graisse du hile
a été enlevée

Un **néphron** a
- un élément sphériuqe :
  corpuscule rénal
- un élement tubulaire
  subdivisé en plusieur segments

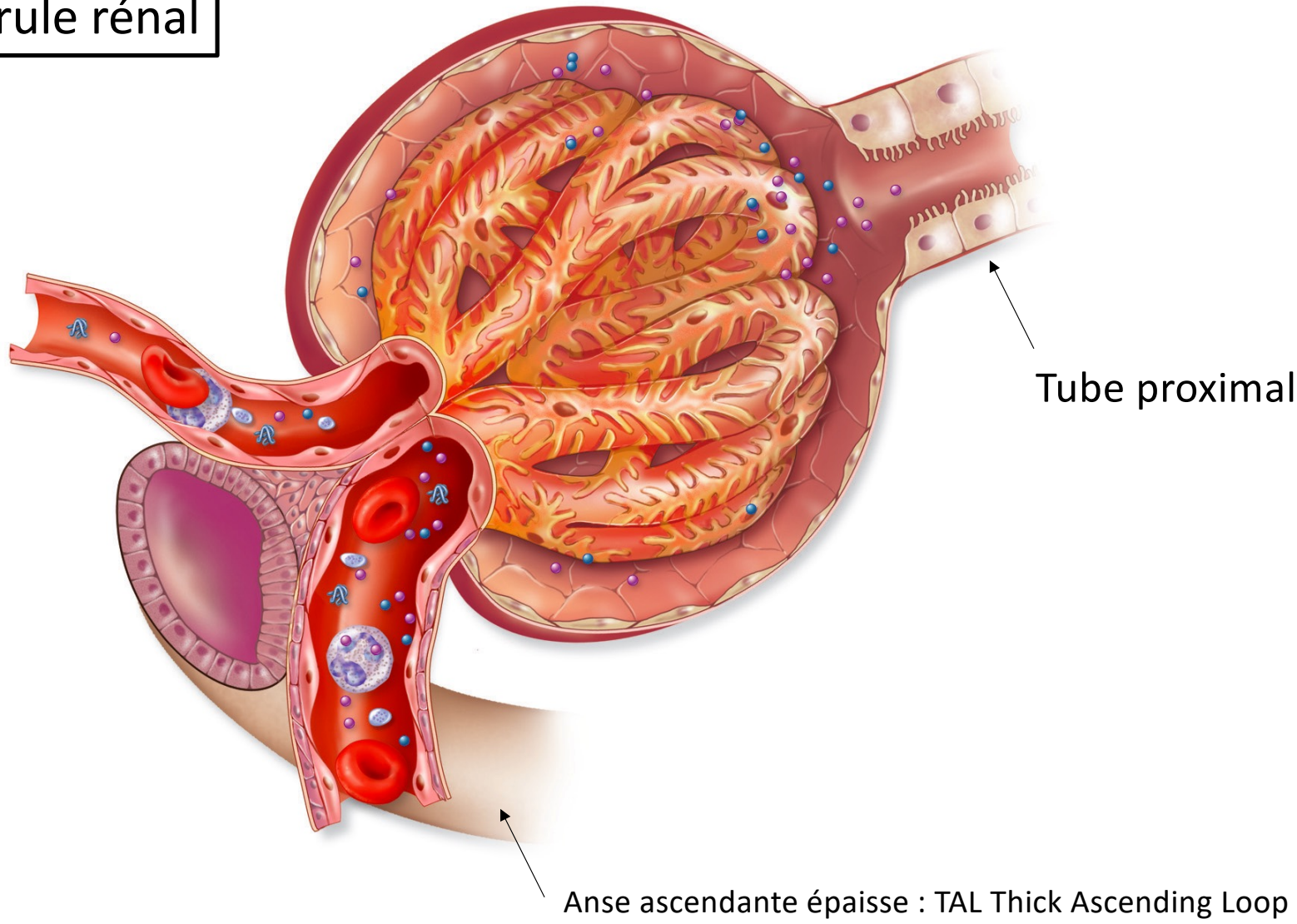




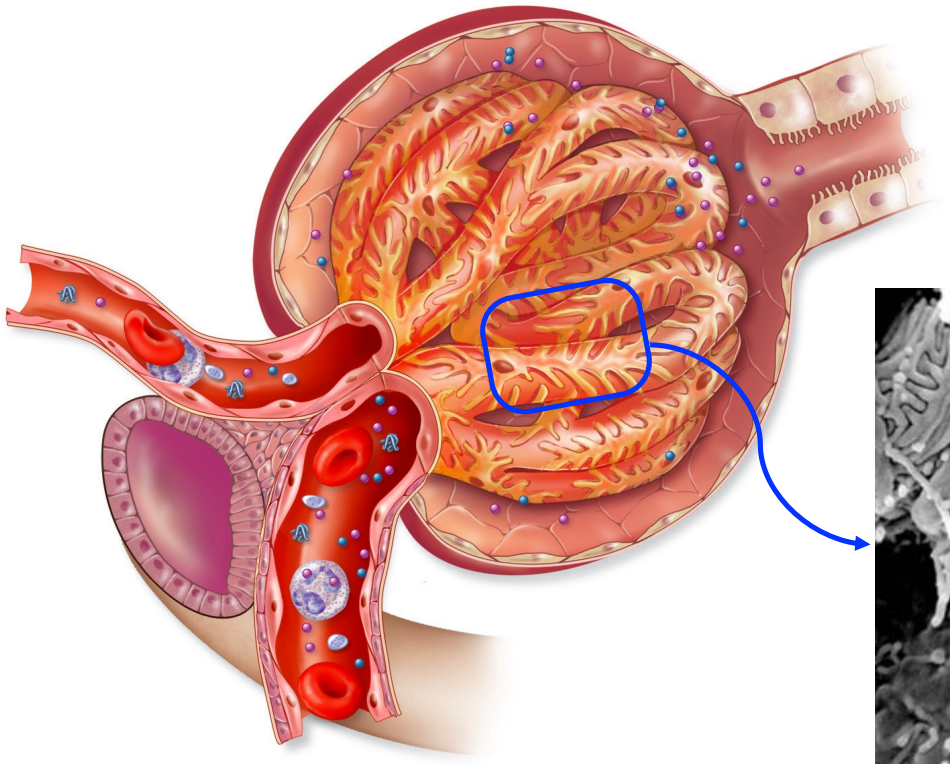
1 000 000 de néphrons
par rein
donc 2 000 000
par personne.

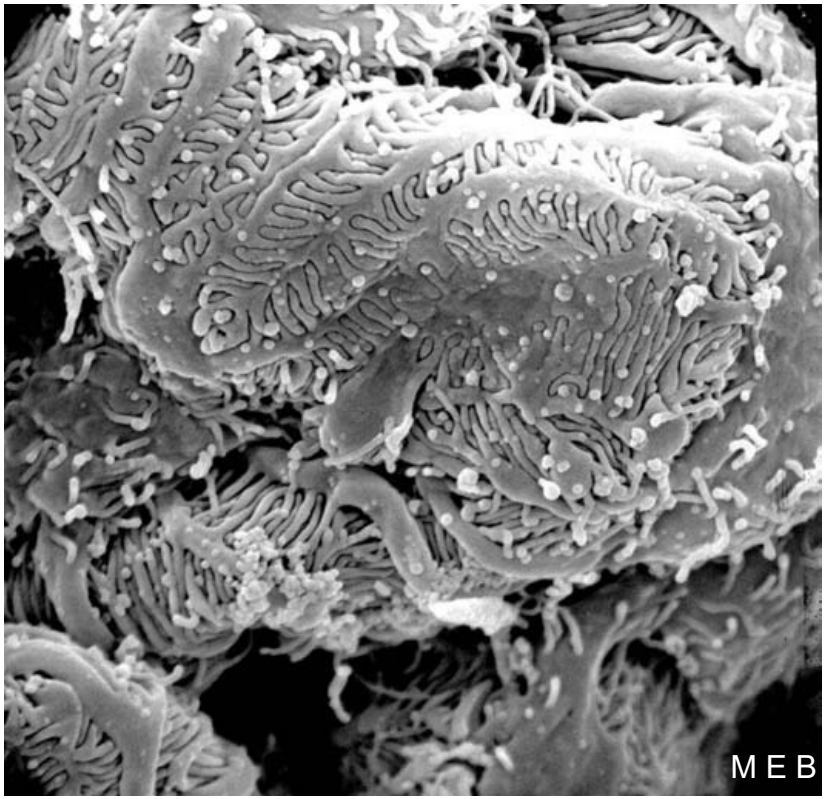
de Amermann
sample

Glomérule rénal

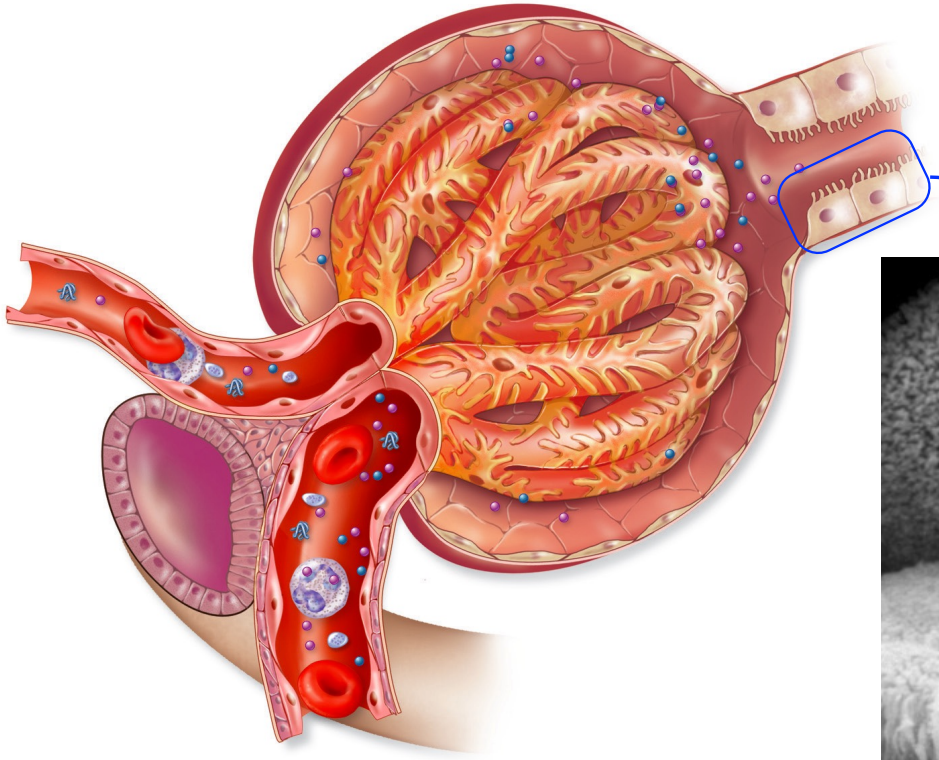


Le glomérule du néphron :

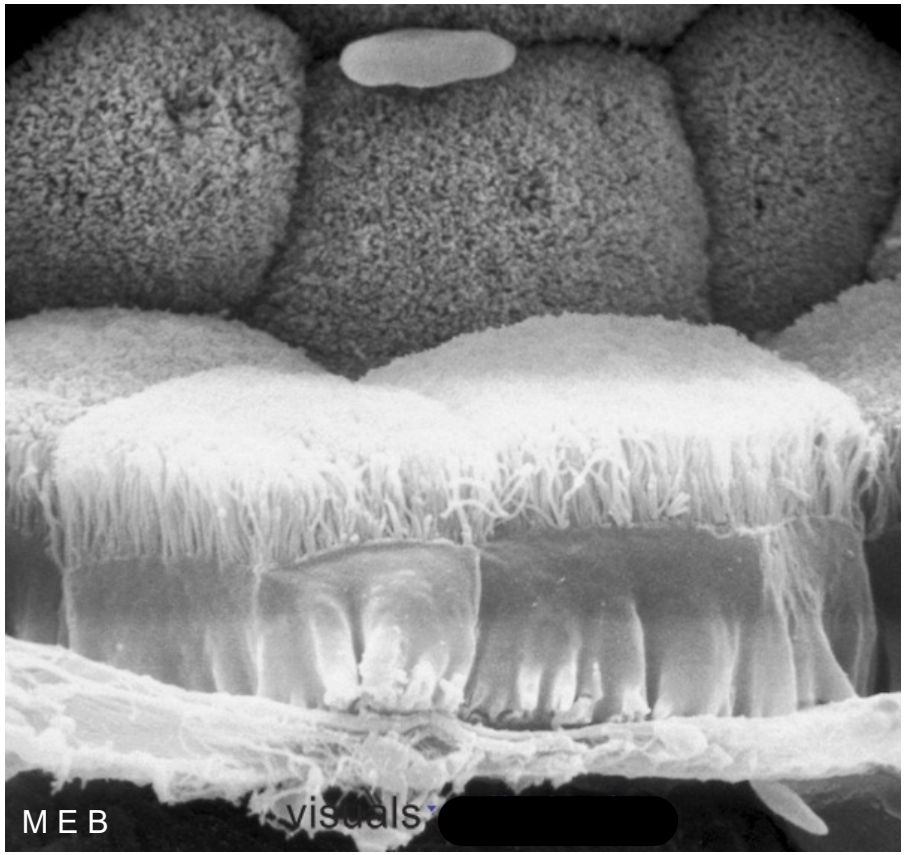




Le glomérule du néphron :

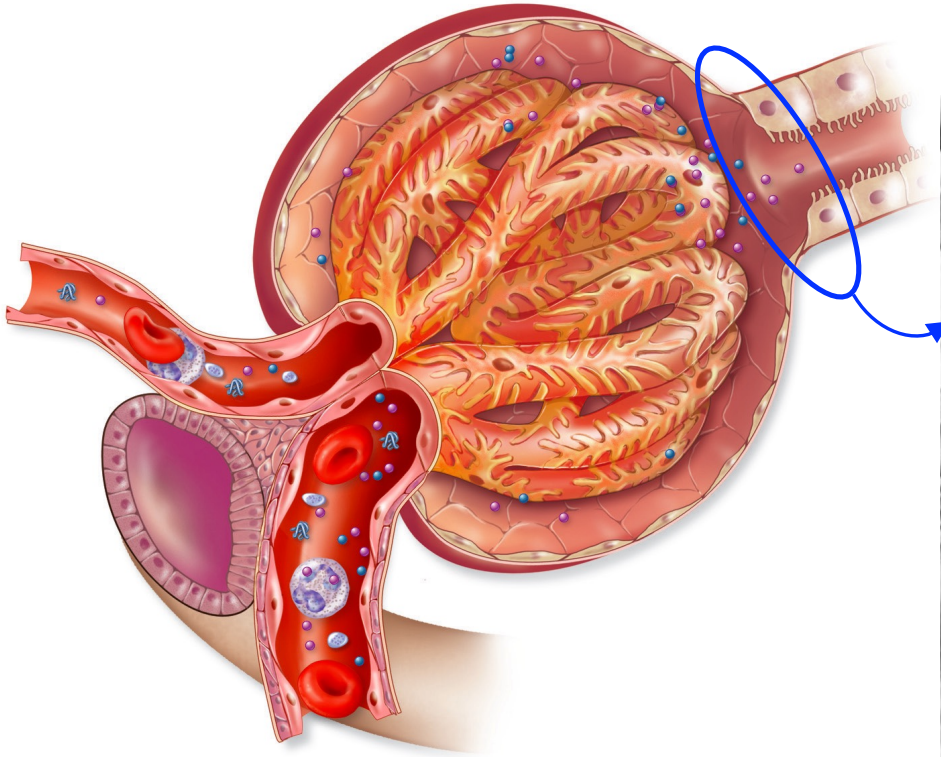


Tubule proximal :



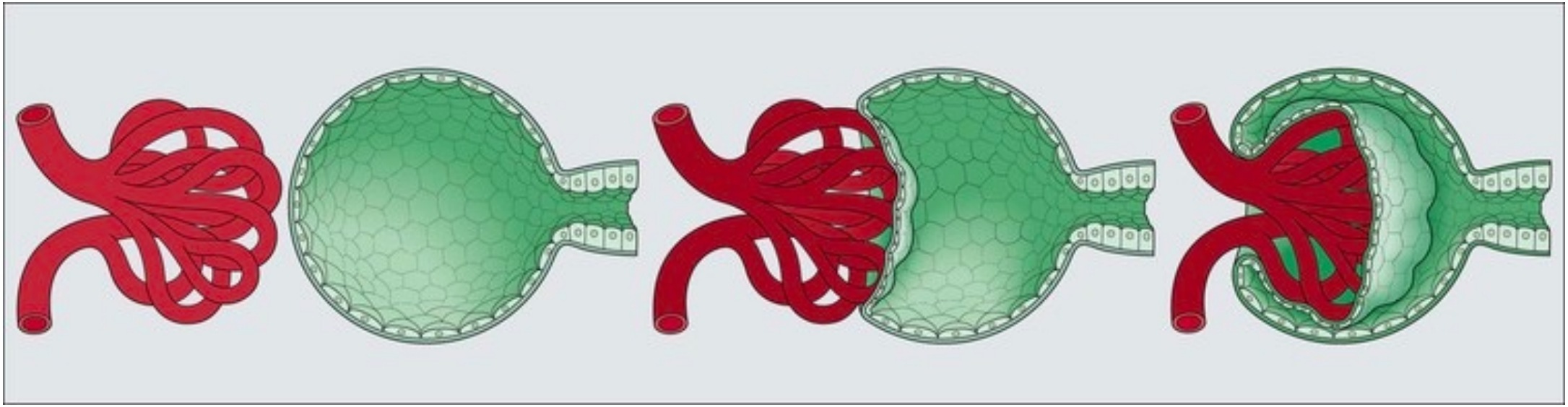
membrane basale

Le glomérule du néphron :

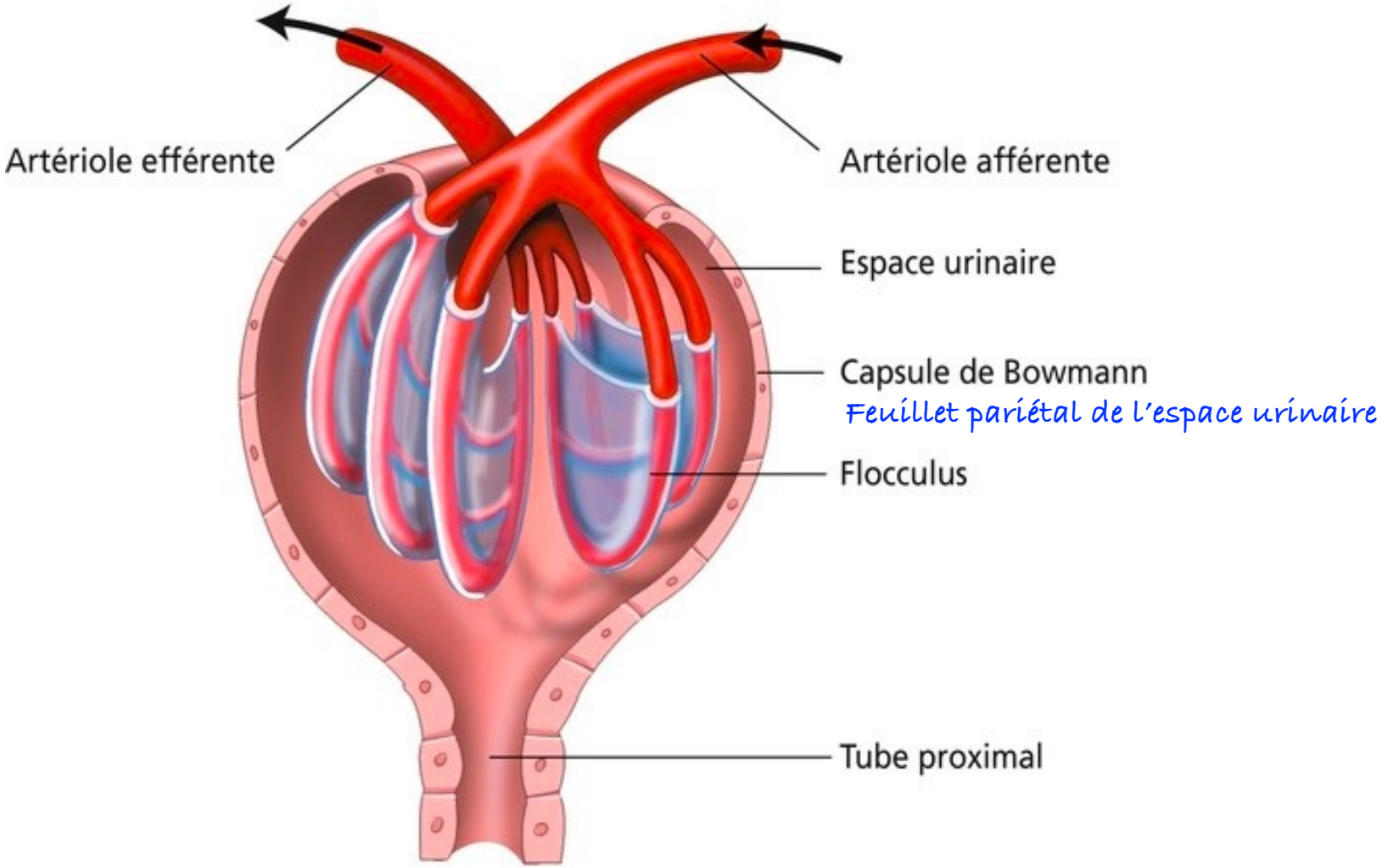


Entrée dans le tube proximal

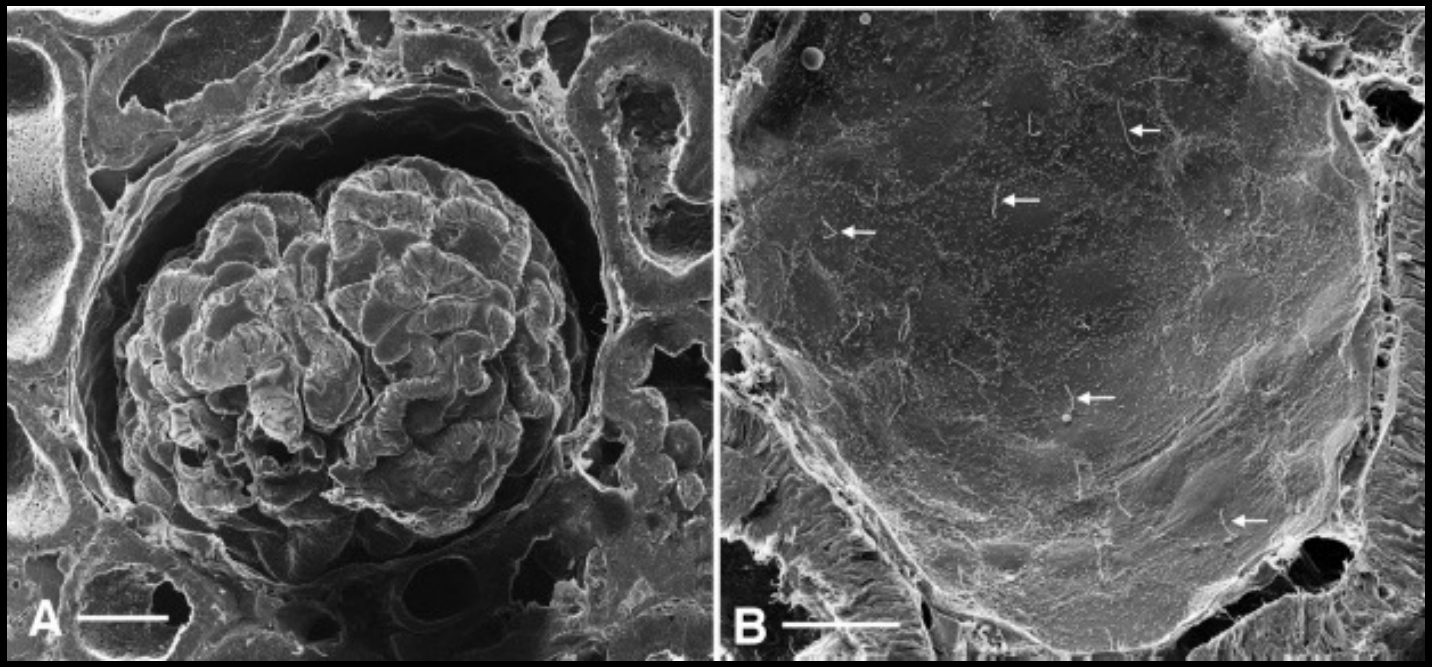
Le rein ne se développe pas réellement comme cela… mais cette représentation aide à la compréhension



Feullet viscéral
Feuillet pariétal


Artériole efférente
Artériole afférente
Espace urinaire
Capsule de Bowmann
Feuillet pariétal de l'espace urinaire
Flocculus
Tube proximal

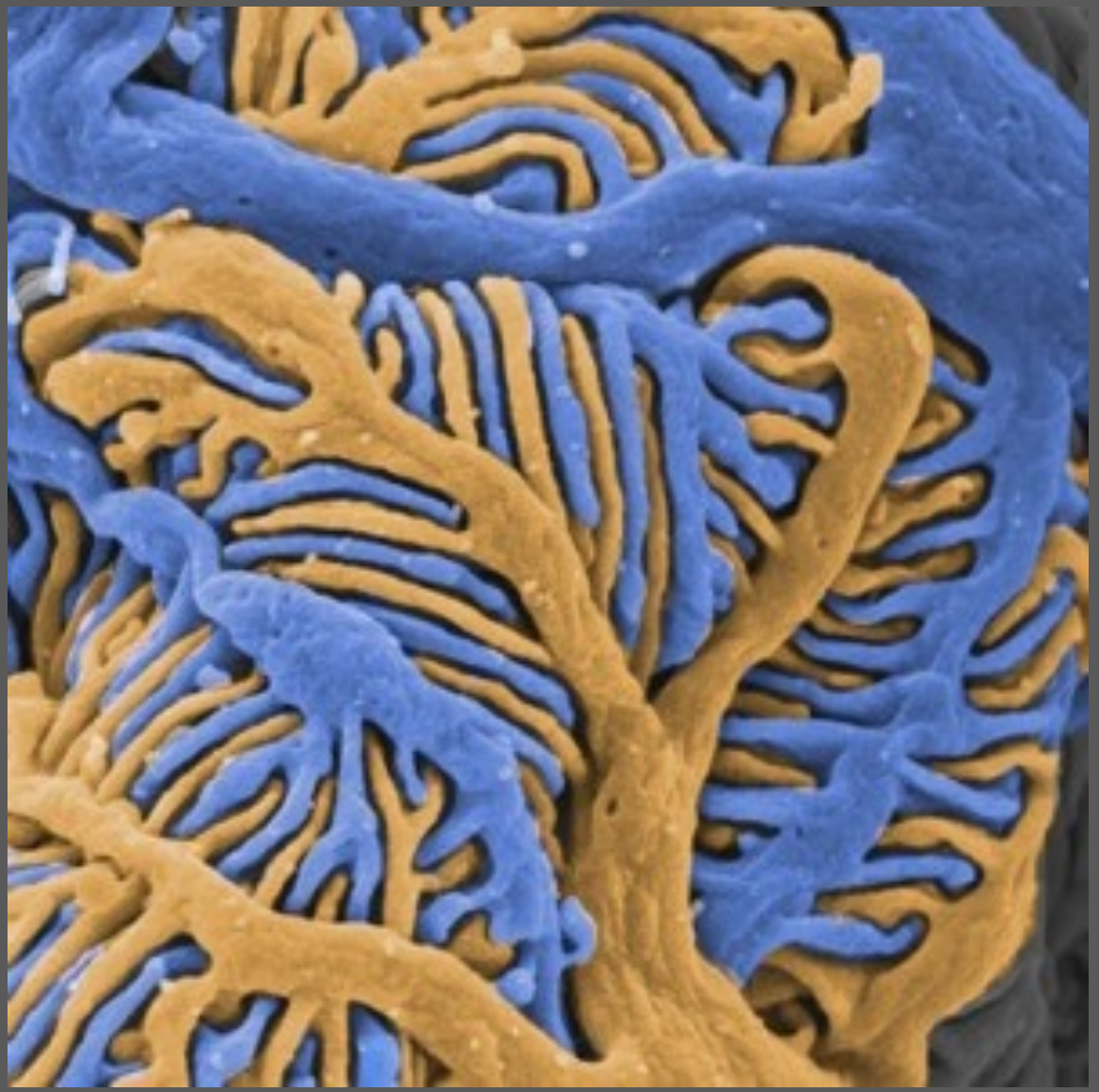
Épithélium pariétal



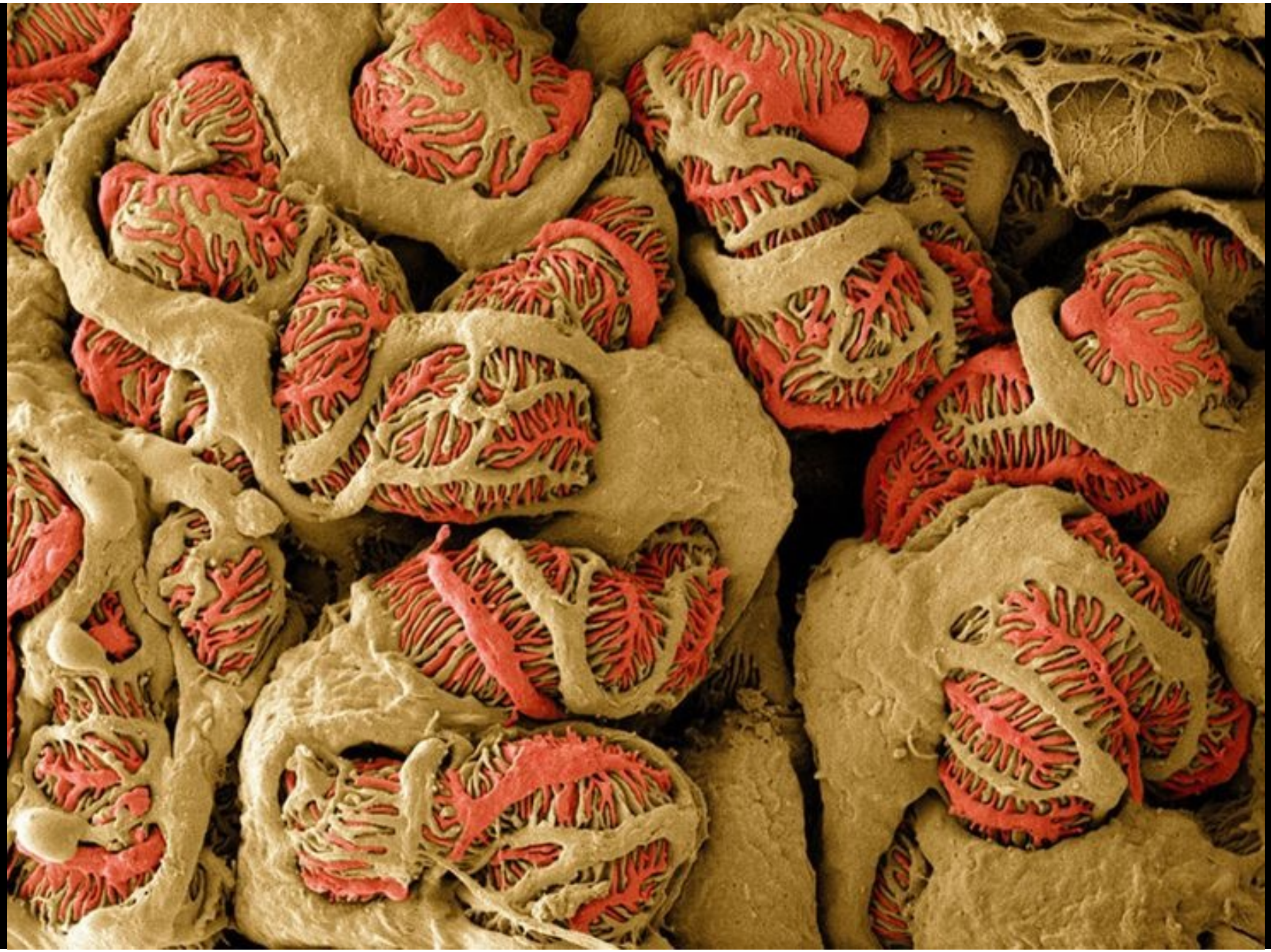
Notez les cils primaires

Microscopie électronique à balayage

Les podocytes s’entremêlent.



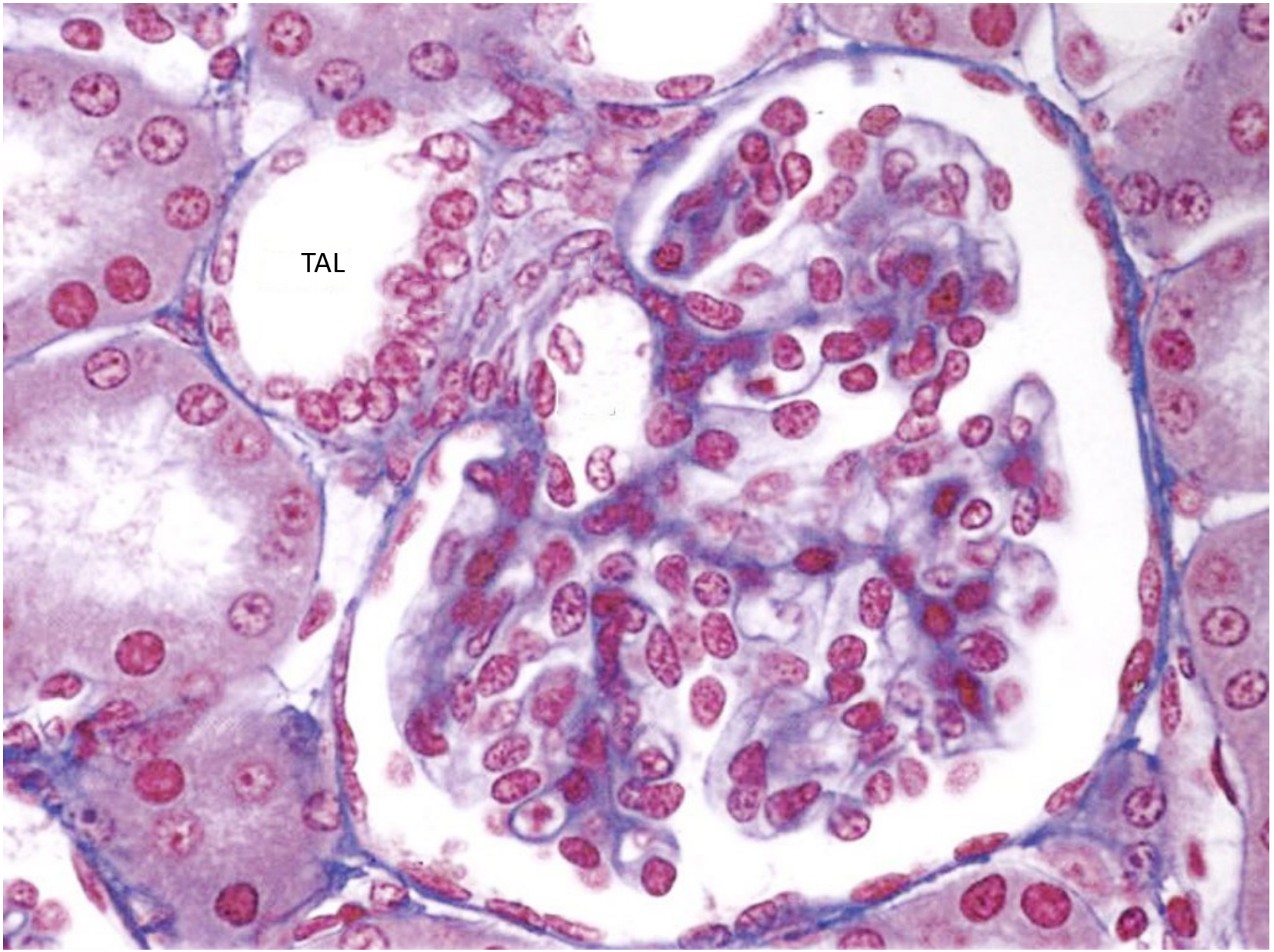
Podocyte

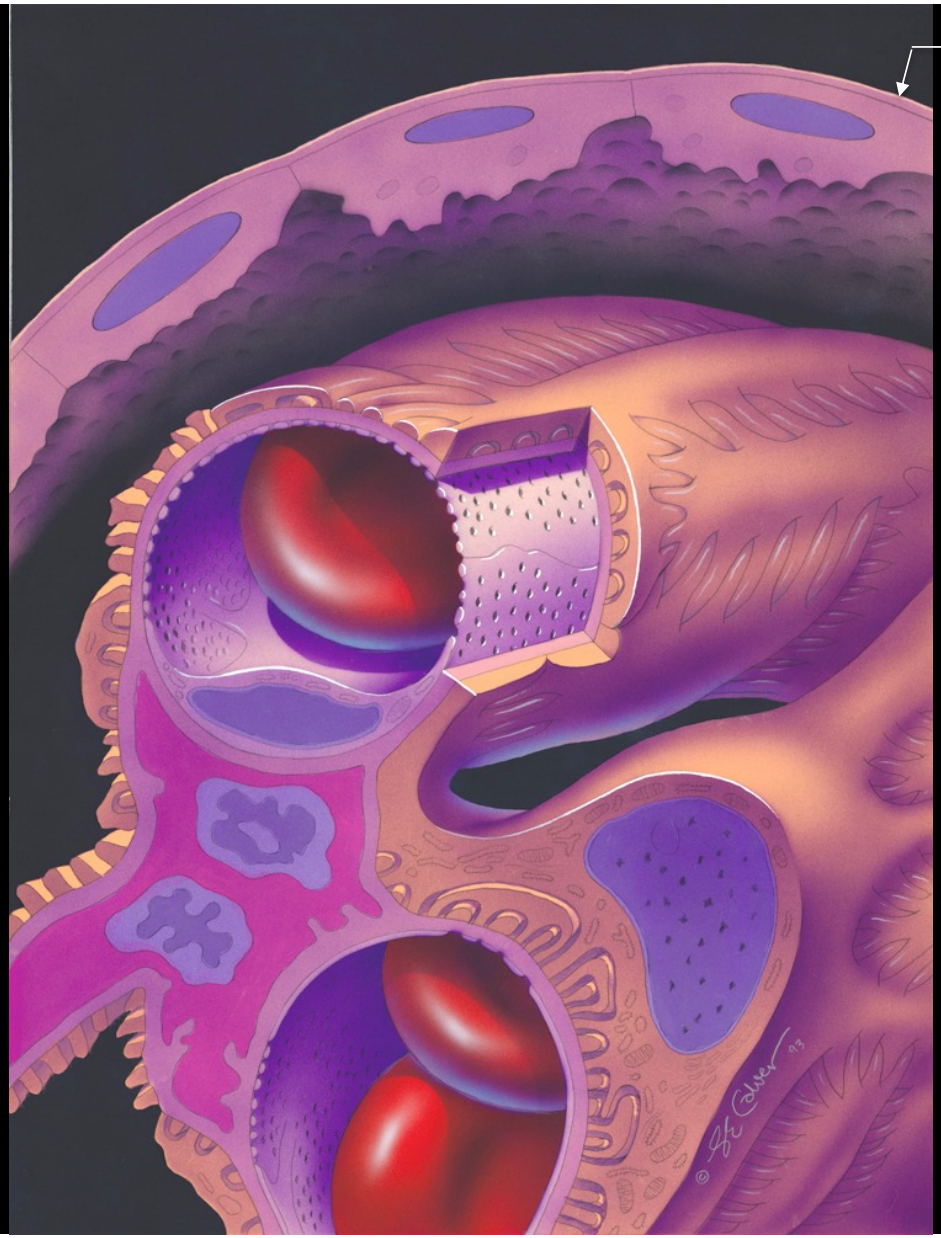


Cortex rénal

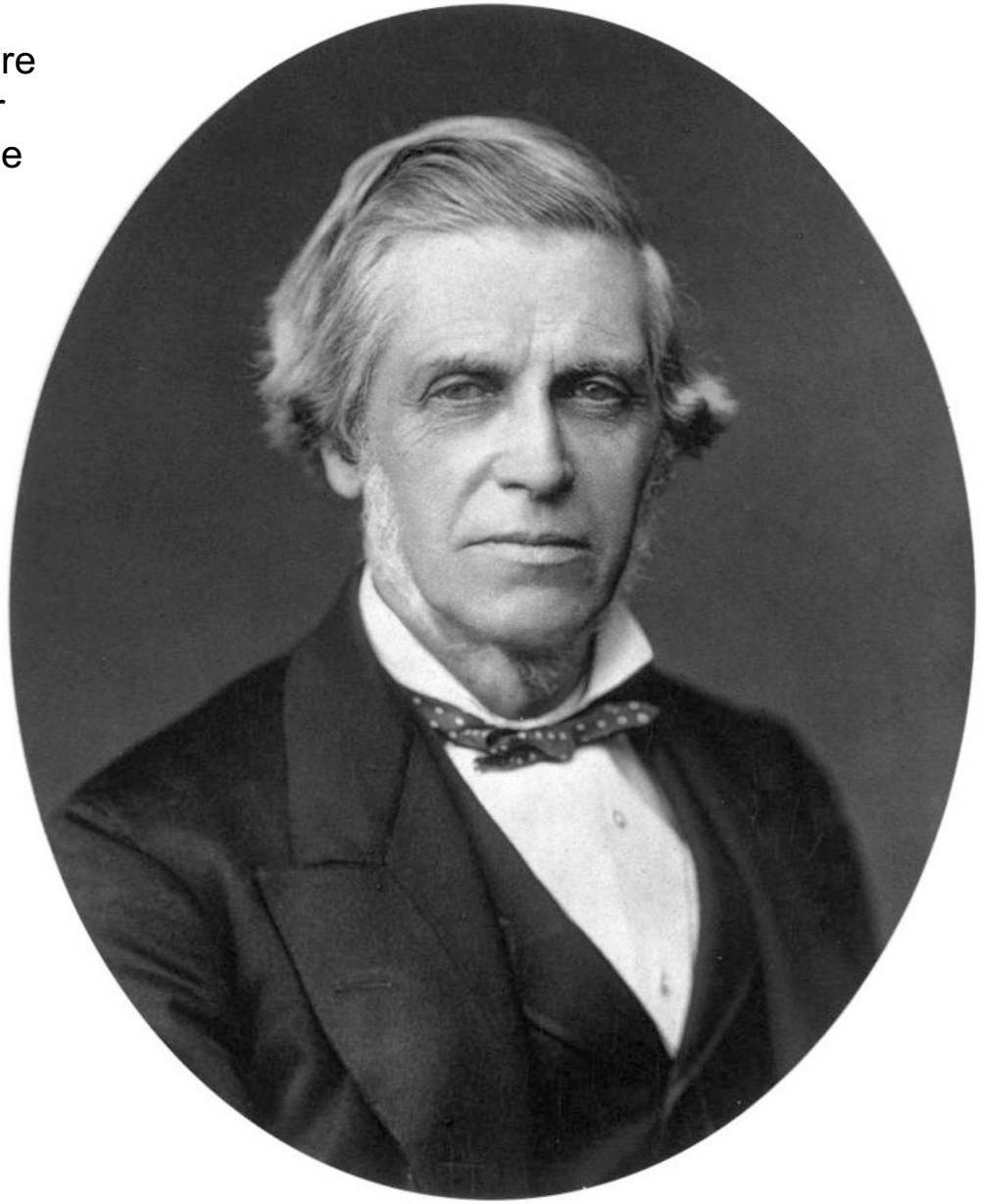
Collecting tubule

Vaisseau sanguin (endothélium)


TAL


Membrane basale
Épithélium simple pavimenteux

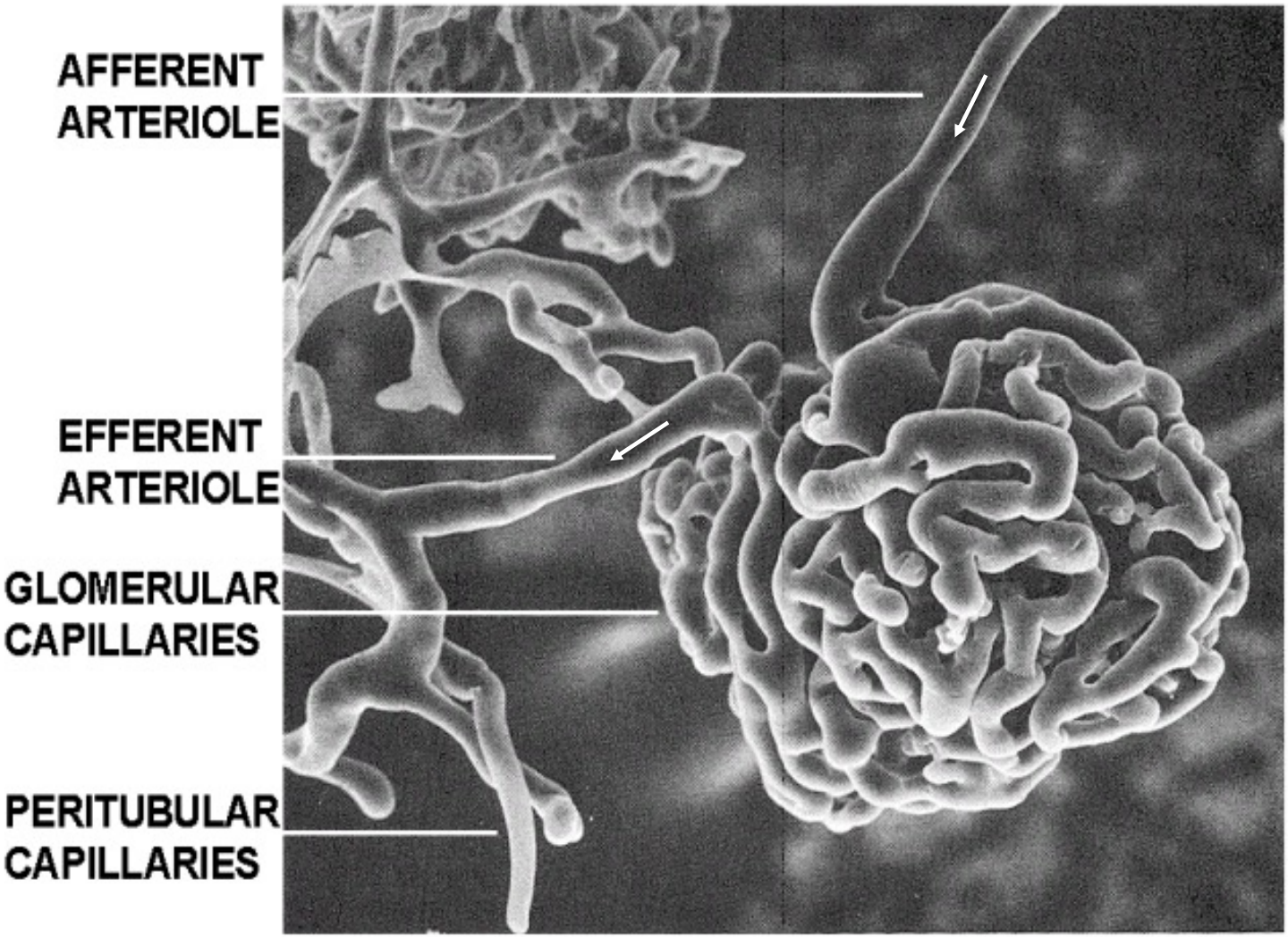
L’espace urinaire est délimité par la membrane de Bowman.

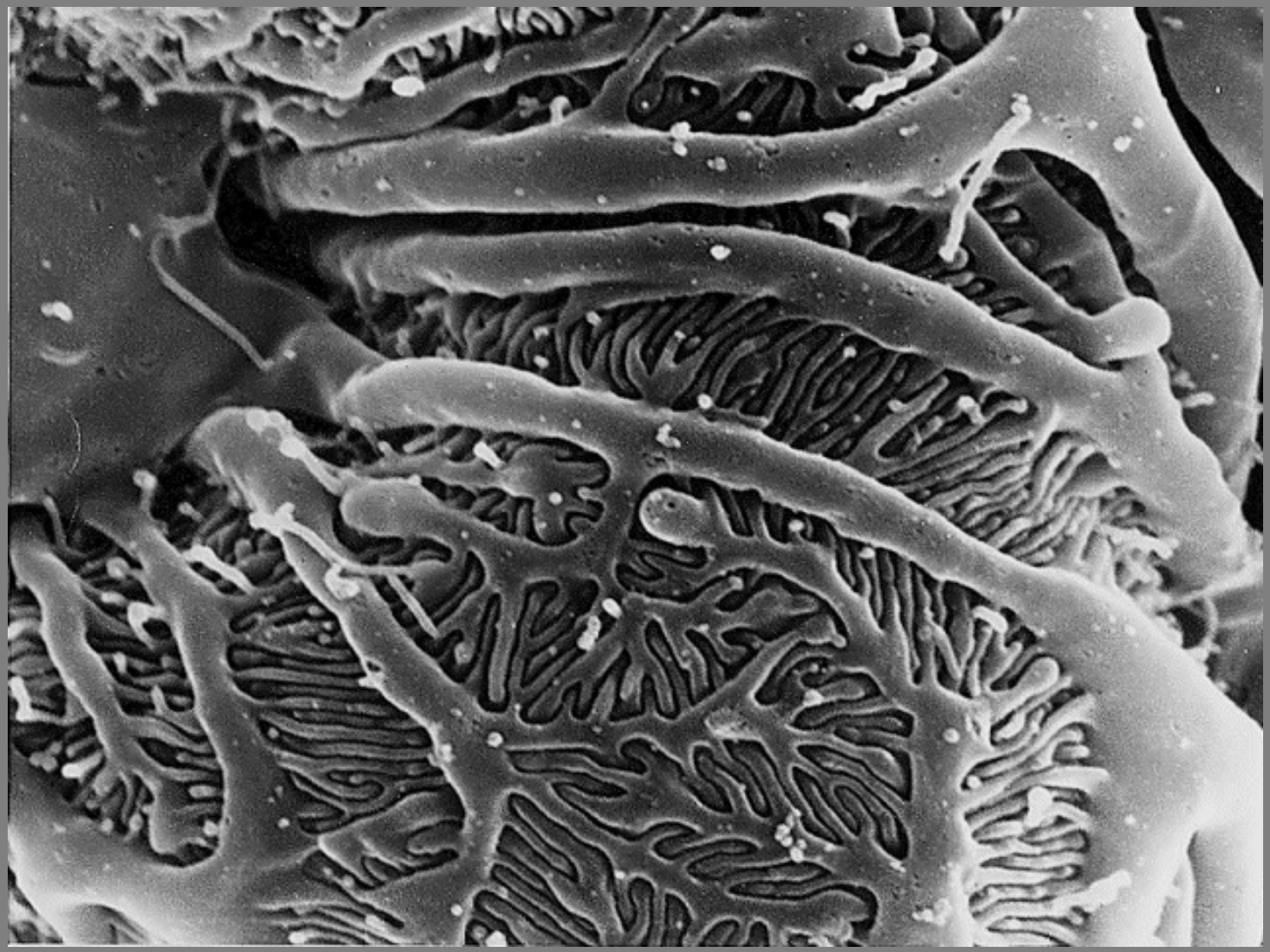


Sir William Bowman
1816-1892

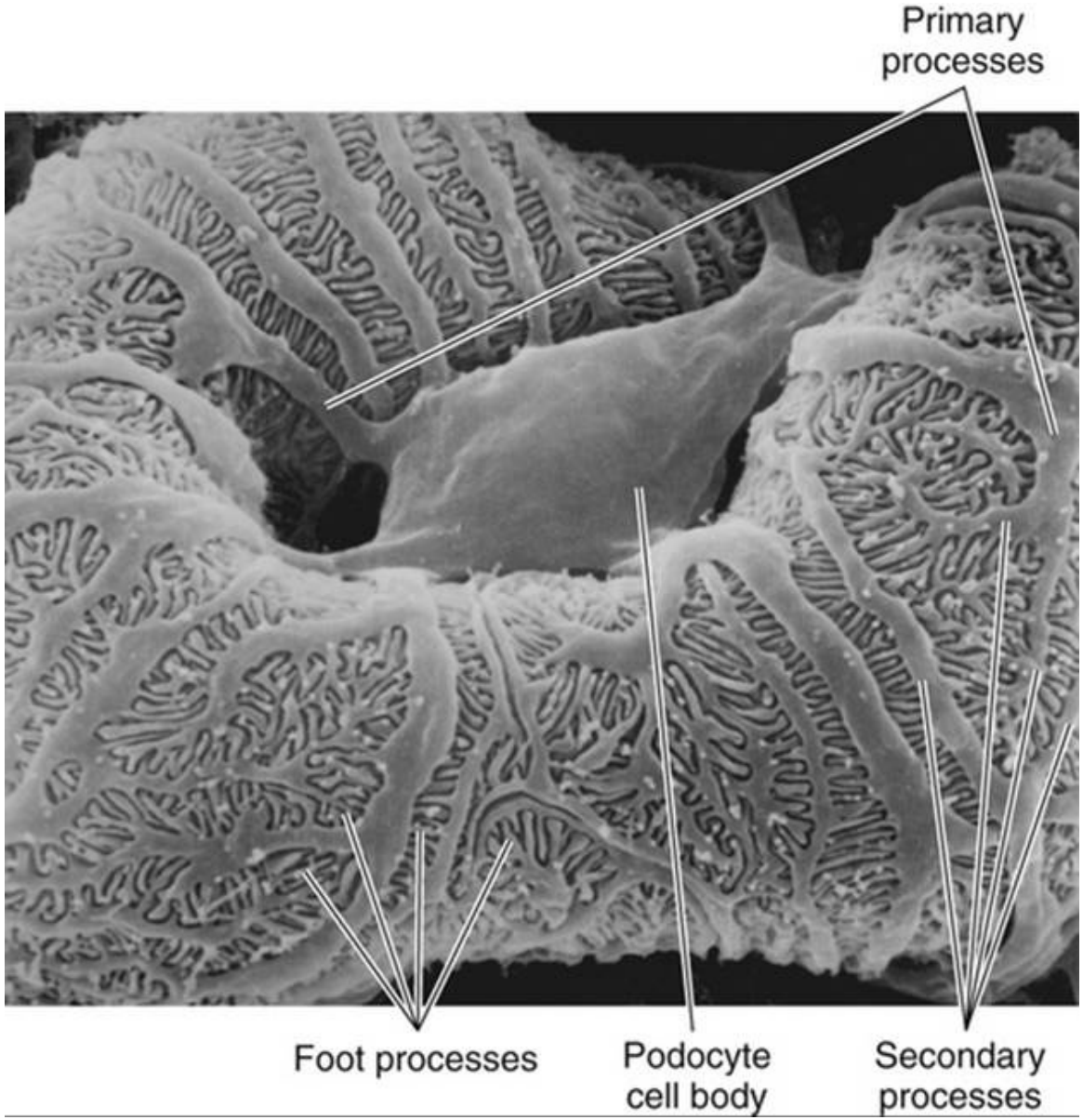
Erosion caste

Erosion caste

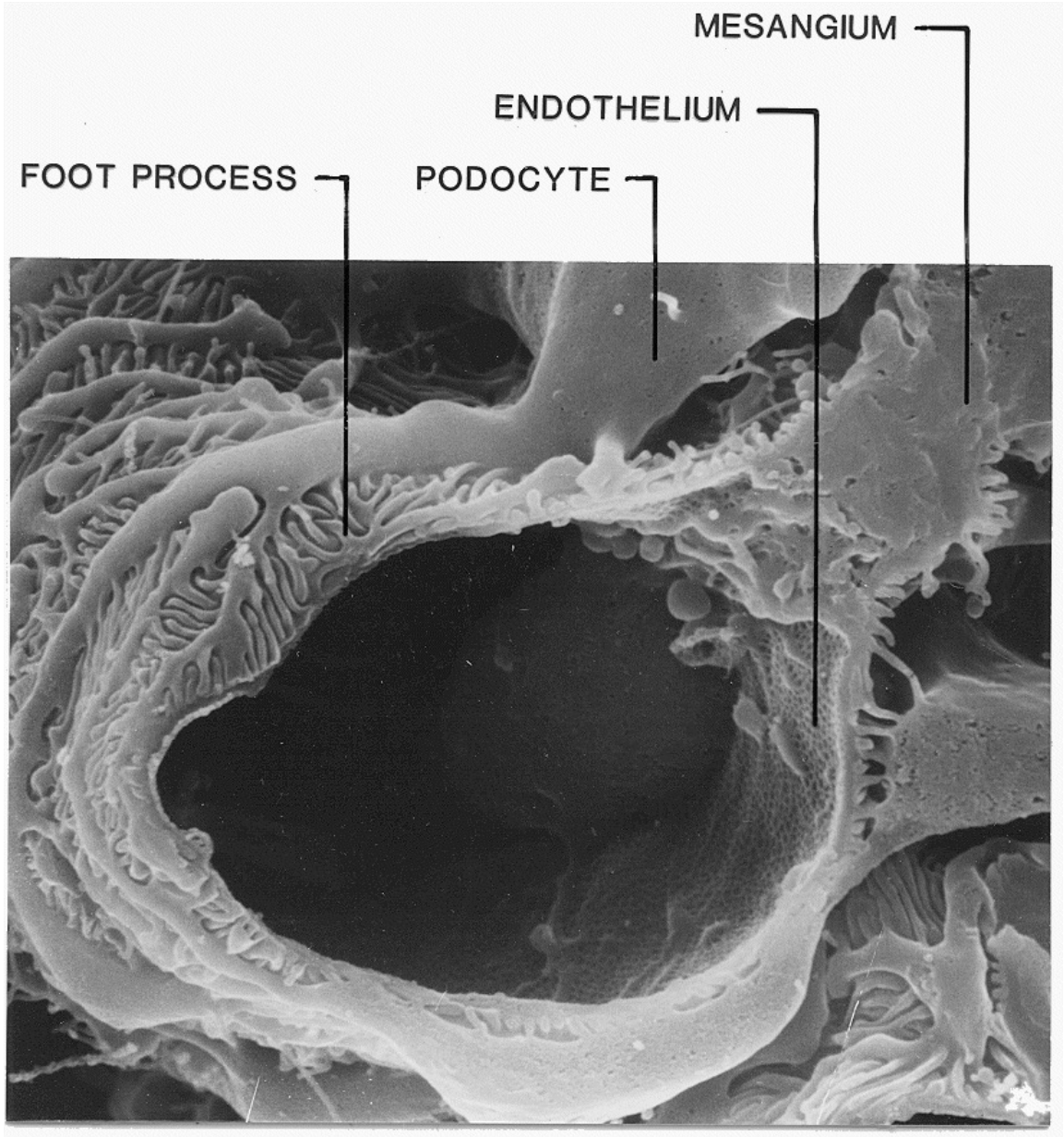




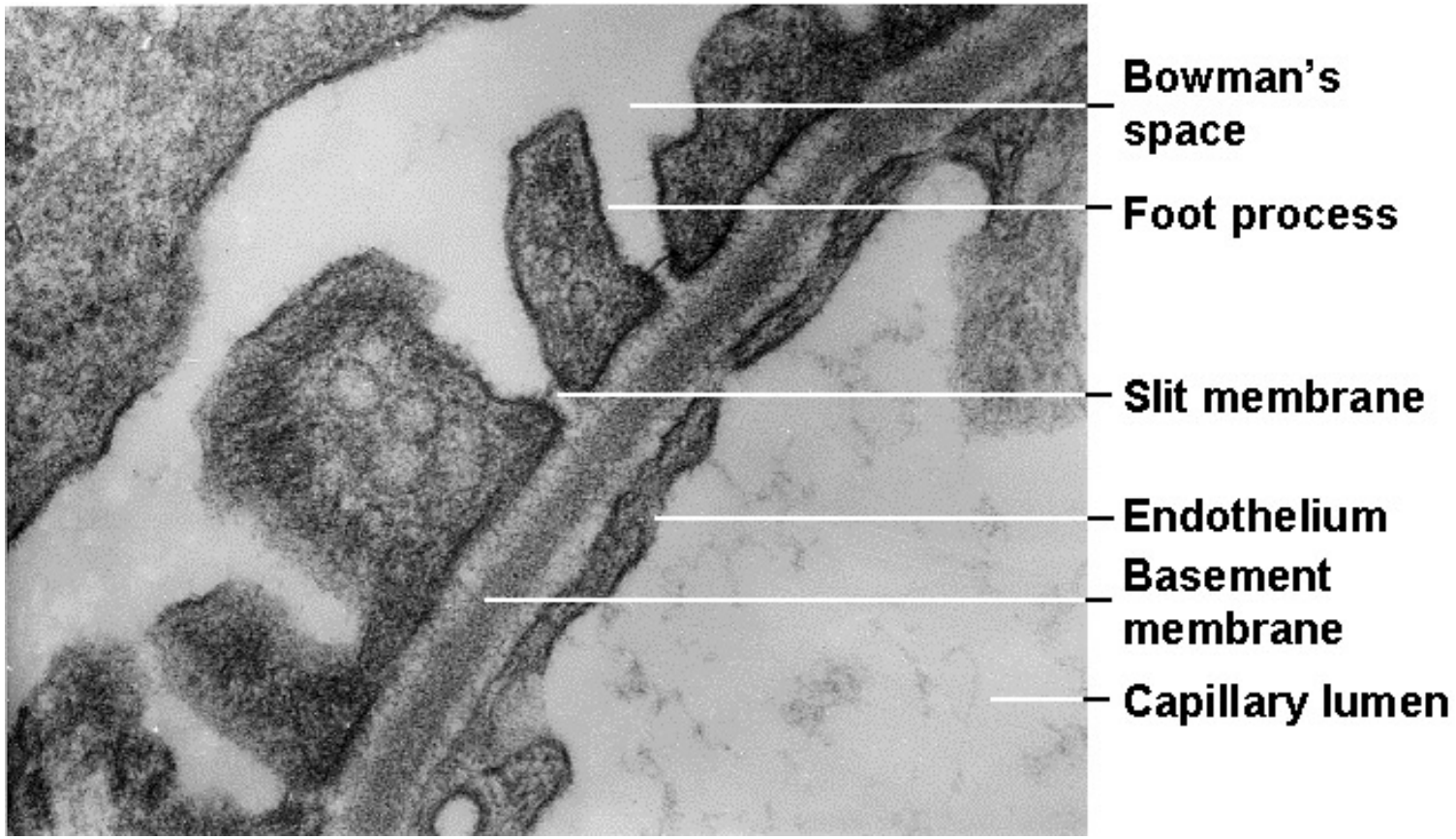
M E B


Primary processes
Foot processes
Podocyte cell body
Secondary processes

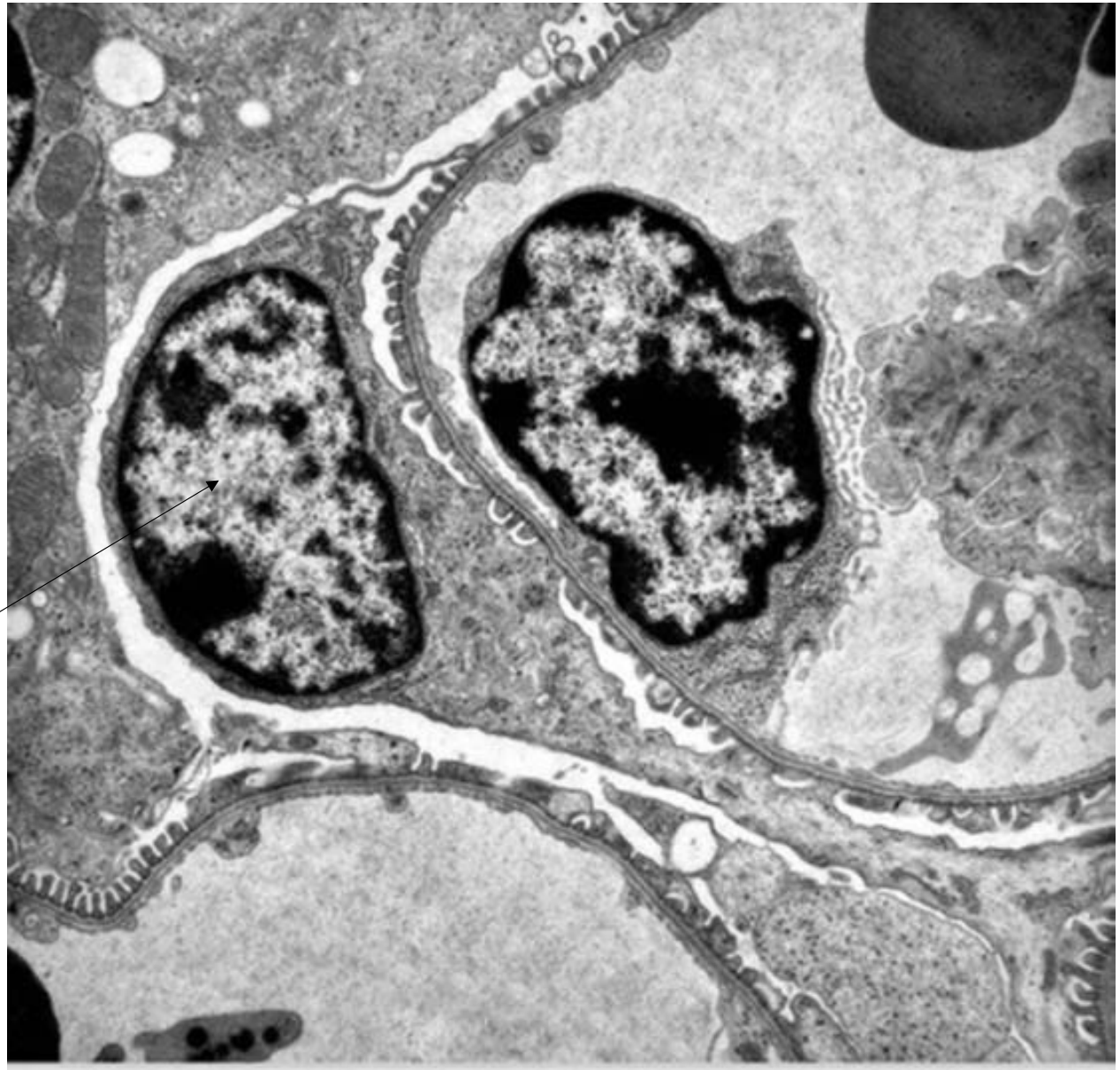
Capillaire
glomérulaire



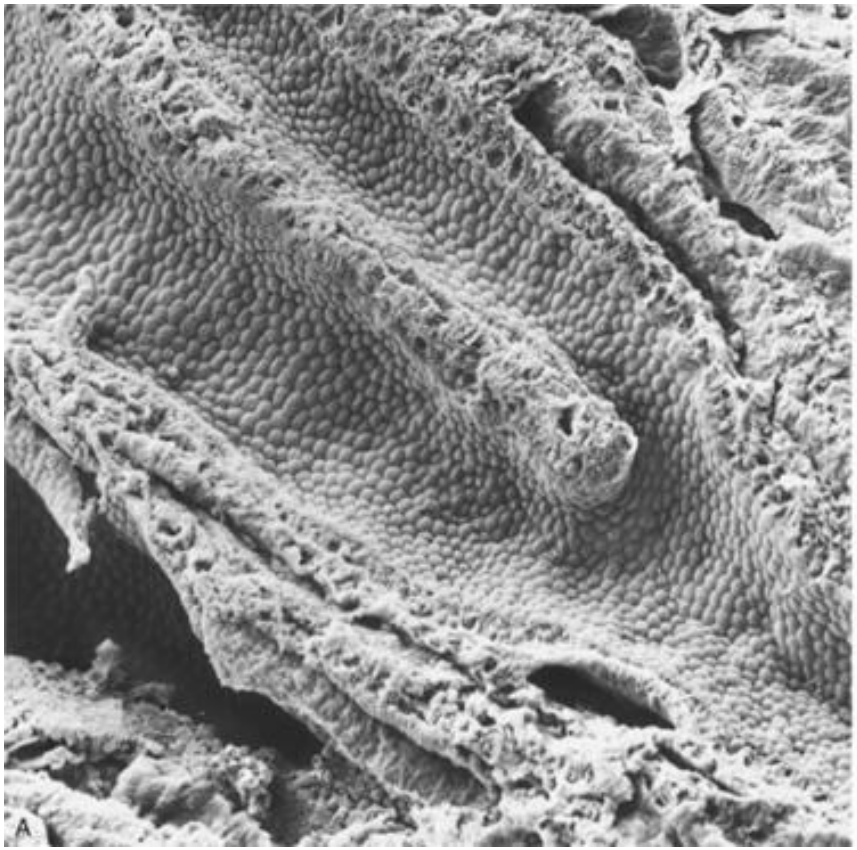
La membrane de filtration (membrane basale glomérulaire)



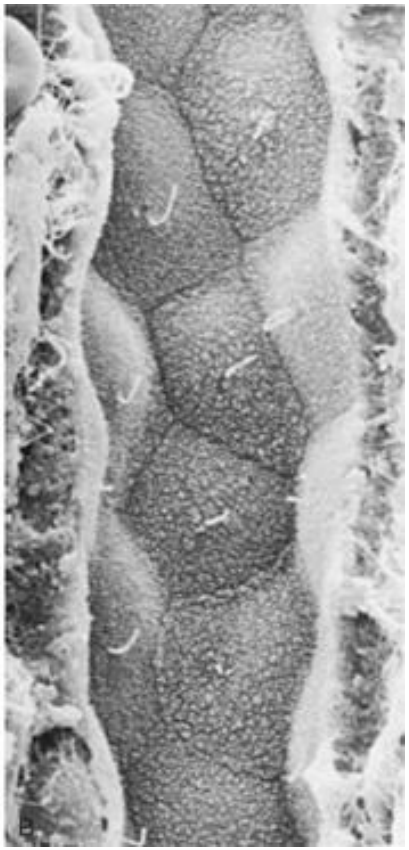
podocyte



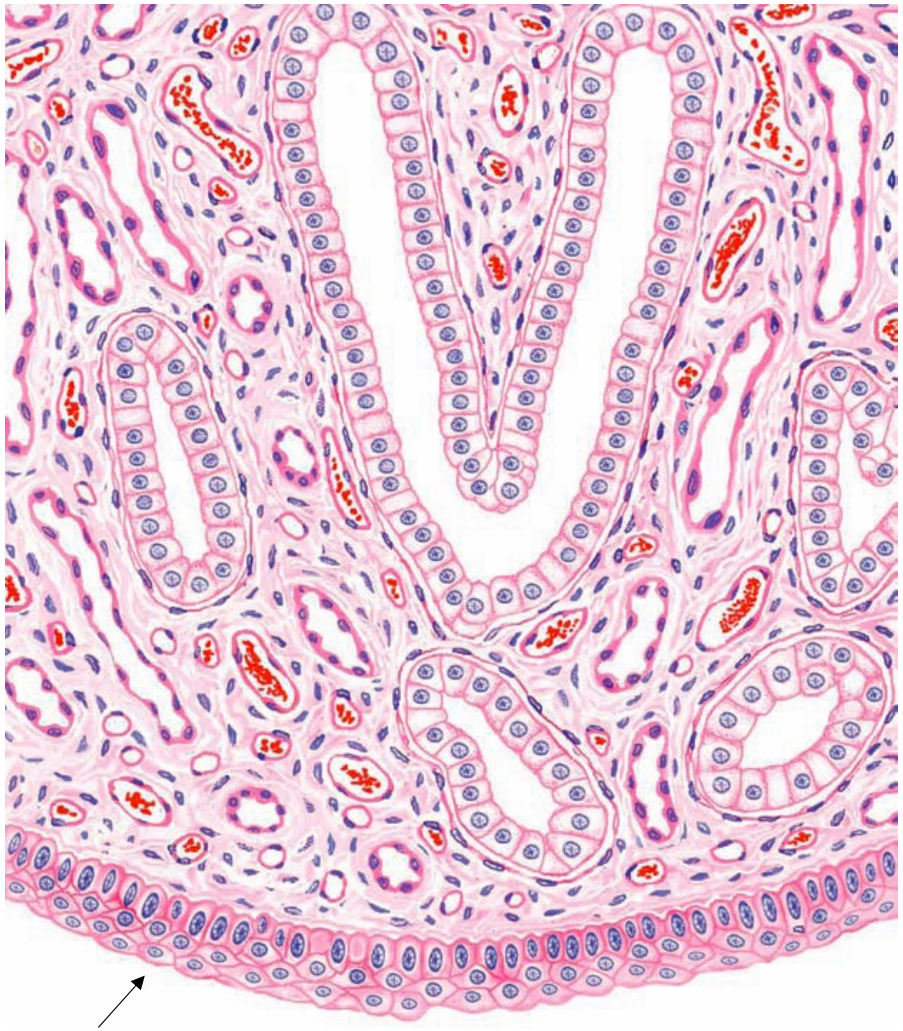
Médulla



X 600



X 4250



Épithélium urinaire

Papille rénale

507 Kidney—Renal Papilla
Papilla of a rat kidney. The collecting tubules merge and form 100–200 µm–wide, papillary ducts which end at the tip of the papilla. The openings of the papillary ducts are not round but rather shaped like slits of different sizes. The columnar epithelium of the papillary ducts turn into urothelium at the opening of the papilla. The urothelium covers the outside of the papilla.
The renal papilla is perforated. It is named *area cribrosa*.
The renal papilla protrudes into the renal pelvis.

Scanning electron microscopy; magnification: X 160