

Special histology – selected basic schemes
Materials for the microscopic part of the examination

A. Digestive system

1. Lip

- cutaneous part with stratified squamous keratinized epithelium,
- dermis – papillary dermis of loose connective tissue, reticular dermis of irregular dense connective tissue,
- hair follicles, sweat merocrine glands, sebaceous holocrine glands,
- skeletal muscle with endomysium,
- mucosal part with stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium,
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue, blood vessels and nerves,
- labial glands (mixed seromucous), serous demilune (of Iannuzzi).

2. Lip – embryonic period

- cutaneous part with stratified squamous partially keratinized epithelium,
- mesenchyme with primordia of hair follicles and sebaceous holocrine glands, blood vessels,
- primordium of skeletal muscle (myoblasts and myotubes),
- mesenchyme with primordia of seromucous glands, blood vessels,
- mucosal part with stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium.

3. Tooth

- crown, neck, root,
- enamel with prisms, Hunter-Schreger lines, incremental lines of Retzius,
- dentin with tubules containing Tomes' fibers of odontoblasts,
- predentin,
- cell bodies of odontoblasts,
- mucous connective tissue of the dental pulp, blood vessels and nerves,
- cementum covering the root,
- periodontium, gingiva.

4. Tooth (demineralized section)

- crown, neck, root,
- mucous connective tissue of the dental pulp with blood vessels and nerves, fibroblasts,
- cell bodies of odontoblasts,
- predentin,
- dentin with tubules containing Tomes' fibers of odontoblasts.

5. Tooth formation – odontogenesis

- dental lamina – dentition primordia,
- dental cup,
- enamel organ – outer and inner enamel epithelium, preameloblasts, reticular epithelium,
- dental papilla with future odontoblasts,
- mesenchyme of future dental pulp, blood vessels.

6. Dorsum of the tongue

- stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium, partially keratinized at filiform papillae,
- filiform papillae,
- fungiform papillae with loose connective tissue stroma,
- vallate papilla surrounded by a groove, taste buds,
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue,
- serous glands of Ebner, ducts,
- skeletal muscle fibers.

7. Root of the tongue

- stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium infiltrated by lymphocytes in places,
- crypts, debris,
- lymphoid follicles of the lingual tonsil,
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue,
- mucous glands of Weber, ducts,
- skeletal muscle.

8. Soft palate

- nasal mucosa with pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium and goblet cells,
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue on both sides,
- seromucous glands with serous demilune,
- skeletal muscle fibers,
- oral mucosa with stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium,
- mucous palatine glands.

9. Esophagus

- mucosa,
- lamina epithelialis mucosae with stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue occasionally lymphoid infiltration,
- lamina muscularis mucosae of smooth muscle,
- submucosa of loose connective tissue, blood vessels, submucosal plexus of Meissner, occasionally mucous glands,
- muscular layer – the internal circular and the external longitudinal muscle layer, presence of both smooth and skeletal muscle depending on the part of the esophagus, myenteric plexus of Auerbach,
- adventitia with loose connective tissue (or serosa in the intraabdominal portion).

10. Stomach

- mucosa
- lamina epithelialis mucosae with simple columnar epithelium and gastric glands,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue with gastric glands, occasionally lymphoid infiltration,
- lamina muscularis mucosae of smooth muscle,
- submucosa of loose connective tissue, submucosal plexus of Meissner,
- muscular layer – internal oblique, middle circular and external longitudinal layer of smooth muscle, myenteric plexus of Auerbach,
- serosa of loose connective tissue, mesothelium.

11. Gastric gland proper

- simple columnar epithelium – producing mucus,
- gastric pits (foveolae gastricae),
- mucous neck cells,
- chief (peptic) cells with zymogen granules,
- parietal (oxyntic) cells,
- enteroendocrine cells.

12. Pylorus – gastroduodenal junction

- mucosa,
- lamina epithelialis mucosae with simple columnar epithelium with goblet cells,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue with blood vessels, nerves, occasionally lymphoid infiltration,
- lamina muscularis mucosae of smooth muscle,
- mucous pyloric glands extending from the lamina propria to the submucosa,
- submucosa of loose connective tissue, submucosal plexus of Meissner,
- muscular layer – internal circular layer (forms m. sphincter pylori) and external longitudinal layer of smooth muscle, myenteric plexus of Auerbach,
- serosa of loose connective tissue, mesothelium.

13. Duodenum

- plicae circulares, intestinal villi, intestinal crypts,
- mucosa,
- lamina epithelialis mucosae with simple columnar epithelium with microvilli and goblet cells,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue with blood vessels, nerves, occasionally lymphoid infiltration,
- lamina muscularis mucosae of smooth muscle,
- submucosa of loose connective tissue, mucous glands of Brunner, submucosal plexus of Meissner,
- muscular layer – internal circular layer and external longitudinal layer of smooth muscle, myenteric plexus of Auerbach,
- serosa of loose connective tissue, mesothelium.

14. Small intestine

- plicae circulares, intestinal villi, intestinal crypts,
- mucosa,
- lamina epithelialis mucosae with simple columnar epithelium with microvilli and goblet cells and Paneth cells,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue with blood vessels, nerves, occasionally lymphoid infiltration,
- lamina muscularis mucosae of smooth muscle,
- submucosa of loose connective tissue, submucosal plexus of Meissner,
- muscular layer – internal circular and external longitudinal layer of smooth muscle, myenteric plexus of Auerbach,
- adventitia or serosa of loose connective tissue, mesothelium (at the serosa).

15. Large intestine – colon

- intestinal crypts,
- mucosa,
- lamina epithelialis mucosae with simple columnar epithelium with goblet cells,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue with lymphoid infiltration,
- lamina muscularis mucosae of smooth muscle,
- submucosa of loose connective tissue, submucosal plexus of Meissner,
- muscular layer – internal circular and external longitudinal layer of smooth muscle, myenteric plexus of Auerbach,
- taeniae coli,
- adventitia or serosa (with mesothelium) of loose connective tissue, depending on location.

16. Vermiform appendix

- mucosa,
- lamina epithelialis mucosae with simple columnar epithelium with goblet cells,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue with lymphoid infiltration,
- lamina muscularis mucosae of smooth muscle, interrupted by lymphatic follicles,
- submucosa of loose connective tissue, submucosal plexus of Meissner,
- muscular layer – internal circular and external longitudinal layer of smooth muscle, myenteric plexus of Auerbach,
- serosa of loose connective tissue, mesothelium.

17. Liver

- hepatic lobule, hepatic acinus, portal lobule,
- hepatic lobule – connective tissue delimiting the morphological lobule,
- hepatocytes arranged as anastomosing trabecular epithelium with sinusoids among them,
- central vein,
- portal area with portal triad,
- portal triad – interlobular vein, interlobular artery, interlobular bile duct with simple cuboidal epithelium,
- hepatic acinus – zone I (peripheral zone), zone II (mid-lobular zone), zone III (centrilobular zone) of hepatocytes.

18. Liver – perisinusoidal space of Disse

- trabeculae of hepatocytes,
- bile canaliculi,
- perisinusoidal space of Disse,
- hepatic stellate cell (Ito cell),
- Kupffer cell,
- fenestrated endothelium of hepatic sinusoids with erythrocytes.

19. Gallbladder

- mucosa,
- lamina epithelialis mucosae with simple columnar epithelium with microvilli,
- mucosal crypts (Rokitansky-Aschoff sinuses),
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue,
- muscular layer of smooth muscle,
- serosa/adventitia of loose connective tissue, mesothelium (at the serosa).

20. Pancreas

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue and fibrous septa extending from the capsule,
- pancreatic acini with serous basophilic cells,
- centroacinar cells of intercalated ducts,
- intralobular duct with simple cuboidal epithelium,
- interlobular duct with simple columnar epithelium in the fibrous septum,
- blood vessels,
- pancreatic islets of Langerhans (endocrine components of pancreas) with trabecular epithelium with capillaries.

21. Parotid gland

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue and fibrous septa extending from the capsule,
- serous acini with basophilic cells,
- intralobular (striated) duct with simple cuboidal epithelium,
- interlobular duct with simple columnar epithelium in the fibrous septum,
- adipocytes.

22. Submandibular and sublingual gland

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue and fibrous septa extending from the capsule,
- serous acini with basophilic cells (predominate in the submandibular gland),
- mucous tubules (predominate in the sublingual gland),
- serous demilune,
- intralobular (striated) duct with simple cuboidal epithelium,
- interlobular duct with simple columnar epithelium in the fibrous septum.

B. Respiratory system

23. Trachea

- ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium with goblet cells,
- thick basement membrane,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue, blood vessels, nerves,
- seromucous gland with serous demilune,
- hyaline cartilage with perichondrium,
- adventitia of loose connective tissue with blood vessels.

24. Epiglottis

- lingual surface with stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium,
- lamina propria mucosae of loose connective tissue, blood vessels,
- seromucous glands with serous demilune,
- elastic cartilage with perichondrium,
- laryngeal surface with pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium and goblet cells.

25. Lung

- bronchi with pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium, smooth muscle cells and islands of hyaline cartilage,
- seromucous glands in the wall of the intrapulmonary bronchi,
- bronchioles with ciliated simple cuboidal or columnar epithelium, smooth muscle cells and elastic fibers,
- pulmonary alveolus, interalveolar septum of loose connective tissue and capillaries,
- flat pneumocyte type I, cuboidal pneumocyte type II, alveolar macrophage (dust cell).

C. Urinary system

26. Renal cortex

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- renal corpuscle – glomerulus, Bowman's capsule lined with simple squamous epithelium, vascular pole with afferent and efferent glomerular arteriole, urinary pole,
- macula densa of distal tubule,
- interstitial connective tissue with reticular fibers,
- proximal tubule with simple cuboidal epithelium with microvilli,
- distal tubule with simple cuboidal epithelium.

27. Renal medulla

- thick limb of nephron loop lined with simple cuboidal epithelium,
- thin limb of nephron loop lined with simple squamous epithelium,
- interstitial connective tissue with vasa recta,
- collecting duct lined with simple cuboidal to columnar epithelium.

28. Ureter

- urothelium (transitional epithelium) with umbrella cells in the superficial layer,
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue,
- muscular layer – inner longitudinal and outer circular layer of smooth muscle,
- adventitia of loose connective tissue, blood vessels and nerves.

29. Urinary bladder

- urothelium (transitional epithelium) with umbrella cells in the superficial layer,
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue,
- muscular layer – inner longitudinal, middle circular and outer longitudinal layer of smooth muscle,
- adventitia of loose connective tissue, blood vessels and nerves, occasionally serosa of loose connective tissue with mesothelium depending on location.

D. Male genital system

30. Testis

- tunica albuginea of dense irregular connective tissue,
- fibrous septa between lobules,
- convoluted seminiferous tubules,
- Sertoli cells and spermatogenic epithelium – spermatogonia, primary and secondary spermatocyte, spermatid,
- interstitial loose connective tissue among tubules with interstitial endocrine cells of Leydig and capillaries,
- rete testis with simple cuboidal epithelium.

31. Epididymis

- efferent ductules of testis with alternating simple cuboidal epithelium with microvilli and simple ciliated columnar epithelium – irregular lumen,
- duct of epididymis with pseudostratified columnar epithelium with stereocilia – more regular shape of the lumen,
- circular smooth muscle layer around efferent ductules and duct of epididymis,
- interstitial connective tissue among ductules.

32. Prostate

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- glands with simple columnar epithelium,
- corpus amylacea (prostatic concretion),
- fibromuscular stroma with blood vessels – collagenous and elastic connective tissue and smooth muscle cells.

33. Spermatic cord

- ductus deferens with pseudostratified columnar epithelium with stereocilia,
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue,
- muscular layer – internal longitudinal, middle circular and external longitudinal layer of smooth muscle,
- loose connective tissue connecting all structures of spermatic cord,
- arterioles and venous plexus,
- peripheral nerves,
- skeletal muscle (m. cremaster).

E. Female genital system

34. Ovary

- simple cuboidal epithelium (ovarian mesothelium),
- tunica albuginea of dense irregular connective tissue,
- ovarian cortex,
- primordial follicle,
- primary unilaminar and multilaminar follicle, secondary follicle,
- tertiary follicle: primary oocyte, zona pellucida, granulosa, corona radiata, cumulus oophorus, follicular antrum with follicular fluid, theca interna and externa,
- atretic follicle,
- corpus luteum and corpus albicans,
- ovarian medulla with loose connective tissue and blood vessels.

35. Uterine tube

- mucosa with folds with simple columnar epithelium (ciliated and secretory cells),
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue,
- muscular layer – inner circular and outer longitudinal layer,
- serosa of loose connective tissue and mesothelium.

36. Uterine wall

- endometrium with simple columnar epithelium with uterine gland,
- highly cellular endometrial stroma of loose connective tissue,
- myometrium of smooth muscle,
- perimetrium (serosa) of loose connective tissue and mesothelium.

37. Endometrium – proliferative phase

- basal layer,
- functional layer,
- simple columnar epithelium – visible mitotic figures,
- regular lumen shape of the uterine gland,
- blood vessels supporting the endometrium,
- highly cellular endometrial stroma of loose connective tissue.

38. Endometrium – secretory phase

- irregular lumen shape of the uterine gland with secretion in the lumen,
- simple columnar epithelium – glycogen in the cytoplasm,
- stroma with oedema,
- predecidual (navicular) cells with light cytoplasm containing glycogen and lipids.

39. Vagina

- stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium, cells with pale cytoplasm (glycogen),
- lamina propria of loose connective tissue and numerous blood vessels,
- spongy layer – connective tissue with a rich network of thin-walled veins,
- muscular layer – inner circular and outer longitudinal layer of smooth muscle,
- adventitia of loose connective tissue with blood vessels and nerves.

40. Labia majora

- stratified squamous keratinized epithelium (epidermis),
- dermis – papillary dermis of loose connective tissue, reticular dermis of irregular dense connective tissue,
- hair follicles,
- merocrine sweat glands,
- apocrine sweat glands,
- holocrine sebaceous glands,
- adipose tissue,
- blood vessels, nerves, Vater-Pacini's corpuscle.

41. Labia minora

- stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium partially keratinized,
- loose connective tissue transitioning into dense irregular connective tissue,
- fibrous core of the labia with holocrine sebaceous glands,
- adipose tissue.

42. Mammary gland – resting period

- small secretory acini and tubules with simple cuboidal epithelium,
- intralobular duct, interlobular duct with two-layer or stratified cuboidal epithelium,
- dense irregular connective tissue surrounding the lobules,
- adipose connective tissue among the lobules.

43. Mammary gland – lactation period

- developed secretory acini showing apocrine secretion pattern, lined by simple cuboidal or columnar epithelium,
- narrow bands of interlobular dense irregular connective tissue,
- adipose cells,
- intralobular duct, interlobular duct with two-layer or stratified cuboidal epithelium,
- myoepithelial cells around acini and ducts.

44. Placenta – immature placenta

- primary chorionic villi with secondary and tertiary branches,
- terminal villi surrounded by intervillous space,
- intervillous space with maternal erythrocytes,
- multinucleated syncytiotrophoblast,
- cytotrophoblast – one layer of cuboidal cells,
- extraembryonic mesenchyme,
- macrophages (Hofbauer cells),
- fetal capillaries with embryonic/fetal blood located in the center of tertiary villi.

45. Placenta – mature placenta

- primary chorionic villi with secondary and tertiary branches,
- terminal villi surrounded by intervillous space,
- intervillous space with maternal erythrocytes,
- multinucleated syncytiotrophoblast,
- Langhans cells (remnants of cytotrophoblast),
- extraembryonic mesenchyme in villus core,
- placental macrophages (Hofbauer cells),
- fetal capillaries with fetal blood located in periphery of tertiary villi.

46. Umbilical cord

- simple squamous or cuboidal epithelium on the surface,
- Wharton's jelly – mucous connective tissue with large extracellular spaces, fibroblasts, reticular and collagen fibers,
- umbilical arteries,
- umbilical vein (left).

F. Endocrine glands

47. Hypophysis – pituitary gland

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- adenohypophysis with trabecular epithelium, chromophil cells – acidophil and basophil, chromophobe cells, blood sinusoids in the interstitial loose connective tissue,
- neurohypophysis with nerve fibers, nuclei of pituicytes, Herring's neurosecretory bodies,
- pars intermedia, Rathke's follicles.

48. Thyroid gland

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- follicles lined by simple cuboidal or low columnar epithelium,
- colloid,
- parafollicular cells,
- interstitial connective tissue with capillaries.

49. Suprarenal gland – adrenal gland

- perirenal adipose tissue,
- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- cortex from trabecular epithelium in three layers,
- zona glomerulosa,
- zona fasciculata,
- zona reticularis,
- capillaries in the interstitial loose connective tissue,
- medulla with medullary chromaffin cells.

G. Blood vessels and heart

50. Aorta – elastic artery

- tunica intima – endothelium (one layer of squamous cells) and subendothelial loose connective tissue,
- internal elastic membrane,
- tunica media – smooth muscle cells anchored to elastic fenestrated membranes and collagen fibers,
- external elastic membrane,
- tunica adventitia of loose connective tissue with vasa vasorum and nervi vasorum.

51. Femoral artery – muscular artery

- tunica intima – endothelium (one layer of squamous cells) and subendothelial loose connective tissue,
- internal elastic membrane,
- tunica media – smooth muscle cells, collagen and elastic fibers,
- external elastic membrane,
- tunica adventitia of loose connective tissue with vasa vasorum and nervi vasorum.

52. Muscular artery and vein

- tunica intima – endothelium (one layer of squamous cells) and subendothelial loose connective tissue, venous valve in vein,
- internal elastic membrane in artery,
- tunica media – smooth muscle cells, collagen and elastic fibers,
- tunica adventitia of loose connective tissue with vasa vasorum and nervi vasorum.

53. Heart

- mesothelium of epicardium (one layer of squamous cells),
- submesothelial loose connective tissue,
- subepicardial adipose connective tissue and coronary blood vessels,
- myocardium – cardiomyocytes (cardiac muscle cells) with nuclei located centrally and intercalated discs,
- lipofuscin on the poles of the nuclei,
- endomysium of loose connective tissue, with capillaries supplying the myocardium,
- endocardium (one layer of squamous cells) and subendocardial loose connective tissue (occasionally periphery of the conducting system in the endocardium in the ventricles).

H. Lymphatic vessels and organs

54. Lymph node

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- afferent lymphatic vessels,
- subcapsular sinus, internodular sinus,
- connective tissue septa extending from the capsule,
- cortex,
- lymphoid follicles with germinal centers in the cortex,
- deep cortex (paracortex),
- medulla, medullary sinuses,
- hilum with efferent lymphatic vessel and blood artery and vein.

55. Palatine tonsil

- stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium infiltrated by lymphocytes in places,
- crypts with debris – epithelial cells, lymphocytes, bacteria, food remnants,
- lymphoid follicles in mucosa – primary, secondary with germinal centers,
- fibrous hemicapsule from dense irregular connective tissue and fibrous septa extending from the capsule,
- mucous glands,
- skeletal muscle (m. palatoglossus/palatopharyngeus).

56. Thymus

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- fibrous septa dividing the parenchyma into false lobules,
- darker staining cortex with T-lymphocytes and reticular epithelium,
- lighter staining medulla with reticular epithelium and T-lymphocytes,
- Hassall's corpuscles in the medulla.

57. Spleen

- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- fibrous splenic trabeculae extending from the capsule, trabecular artery,
- lymphoid follicles of the white pulp (Malpighian corpuscle), central arterioles within the follicles,
- red pulp with splenic cords of Billroth, sinusoids and macrophages.

I. Nervous system and senses

58. Spinal cord

- pia mater of loose connective tissue,
- white matter,
- gray matter, dorsal/posterior horn, ventral/anterior horn,
- motor neurons of ventral horns,
- central canal lined with ependymal cells,
- blood vessels.

59. Cerebellum

- cortex (gray matter),
- molecular layer (I. layer of cortex),
- Purkinje cell layer (II. layer of cortex) with bodies of Purkinje cell,
- dendritic tree of Purkinje cells oriented towards the molecular layer,
- axons of Purkinje cells running through the granular layer to the white matter,
- granular layer (III. layer of cortex),
- white matter.

60. Telencephalon

- pia mater of loose connective tissue,
- gray matter,
- I. molecular layer,
- II. external granular layer,
- III. external pyramidal layer,
- IV. internal granular layer,
- V. internal pyramidal layer,
- VI. multiform layer,
- white matter,
- blood vessels.

61. Choroid plexus

- nerve tissue,
- cerebral ventricle with cerebrospinal fluid,
- choroid plexus – a richly branched structure of loose connective tissue,
- ependymal cells on the surface of choroid plexus and cerebral ventricle.

62. Peripheral nerve

- epineurium surrounds nerve, composed of dense irregular connective tissue,
- perineurium covering nerve fiber fascicle – inner concentric layers of perineural flat fibroblasts, outer layer of collagen connective tissue,
- endoneurium among the nerve fibers, composed of reticular connective tissue,
- nuclei of Schwann cells, axons with myelin sheet,
- vasa and nervi nervorum.

63. Ganglion

- on the slide together with muscular artery and vein,
- fibrous capsule of dense irregular connective tissue,
- bodies of neurons – nucleus with nucleolus, lipofuscin,
- satellite cells,
- reticular connective tissue with blood vessels,
- peripheral nerve extending from the ganglion.

64. Eye

- apart from the eye itself, the slide may include the skeletal muscles of the extraocular muscles and the lacrimal serous gland,
- cornea – outer stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium, anterior limiting membrane of Bowman, corneal stroma, posterior limiting membrane of Descemet, inner simple squamous epithelium,
- sclera, sclero-corneal angle,
- iris, pupil,
- choroid with vascular supply,
- lens, capsule, simple cuboidal epithelium only on the anterior surface, lens fibers,
- ciliary body – zonular fibers,
- retina – nonvisual retina (pars caeca retinae) and optic part (pars optica retinae), ora serrata,
- layer of pigment cells, rods and cones, bipolar and ganglion cells,
- anterior and posterior chamber of eyeball,
- vitreous body.

J. Integumentary system

65. Planta pedis – thick type of skin

- epidermis with stratified squamous keratinized epithelium,
- stratum corneum,
- stratum lucidum,
- stratum granulosum,
- stratum spinosum,
- stratum basale,
- dermis – papillary dermis of loose connective tissue with blood vessels, reticular dermis of dense irregular connective tissue,
- merocrine sweat gland with duct, Vater-Pacini's and Meissner's corpuscle.

66. Axilla – thin type skin

- epidermis with stratified squamous keratinized epithelium,
- stratum corneum,
- stratum granulosum,
- stratum spinosum,
- stratum basale,
- dermis – papillary dermis of loose connective tissue with blood vessels, reticular dermis of dense irregular connective tissue,
- holocrine sebaceous gland,
- merocrine sweat gland,
- apocrine sweat gland, ducts.

67. Eyelid

- epidermis with stratified squamous keratinized epithelium,
- dermis – papillary dermis of loose connective tissue with blood vessels, reticular dermis of dense irregular connective tissue,
- hair follicle (eyelashes),
- ciliary holocrine sebaceous gland of Zeis,
- ciliary apocrine sweat gland of Moll,
- merocrine sweat gland,
- skeletal muscle (m. orbicularis oculi),
- tarsus from dense connective tissue,
- tarsal sebaceous glands of Meibom,
- palpebral conjunctiva with stratified cuboidal to columnar epithelium.

68. Auricle – pinna

- epidermis with stratified squamous keratinized epithelium,
- dermis – papillary dermis of loose connective tissue with blood vessels, reticular dermis of dense irregular connective tissue,
- hair follicles,
- holocrine sebaceous gland,
- elastic cartilage with perichondrium,
- remnants of skeletal muscle.

69. Scrotum

- highly pigmented epidermis with stratified squamous keratinized epithelium,
- dermis – papillary dermis of loose connective tissue with blood vessels, reticular dermis of dense irregular connective tissue,
- hair follicles,
- holocrine sebaceous gland,
- dartos fascia of smooth muscle cells, collagen and elastic fibers,
- external spermatic fascia,
- cremaster muscle and cremasteric fascia,
- internal spermatic fascia,
- tunica vaginalis – periorchium, epiorchium.