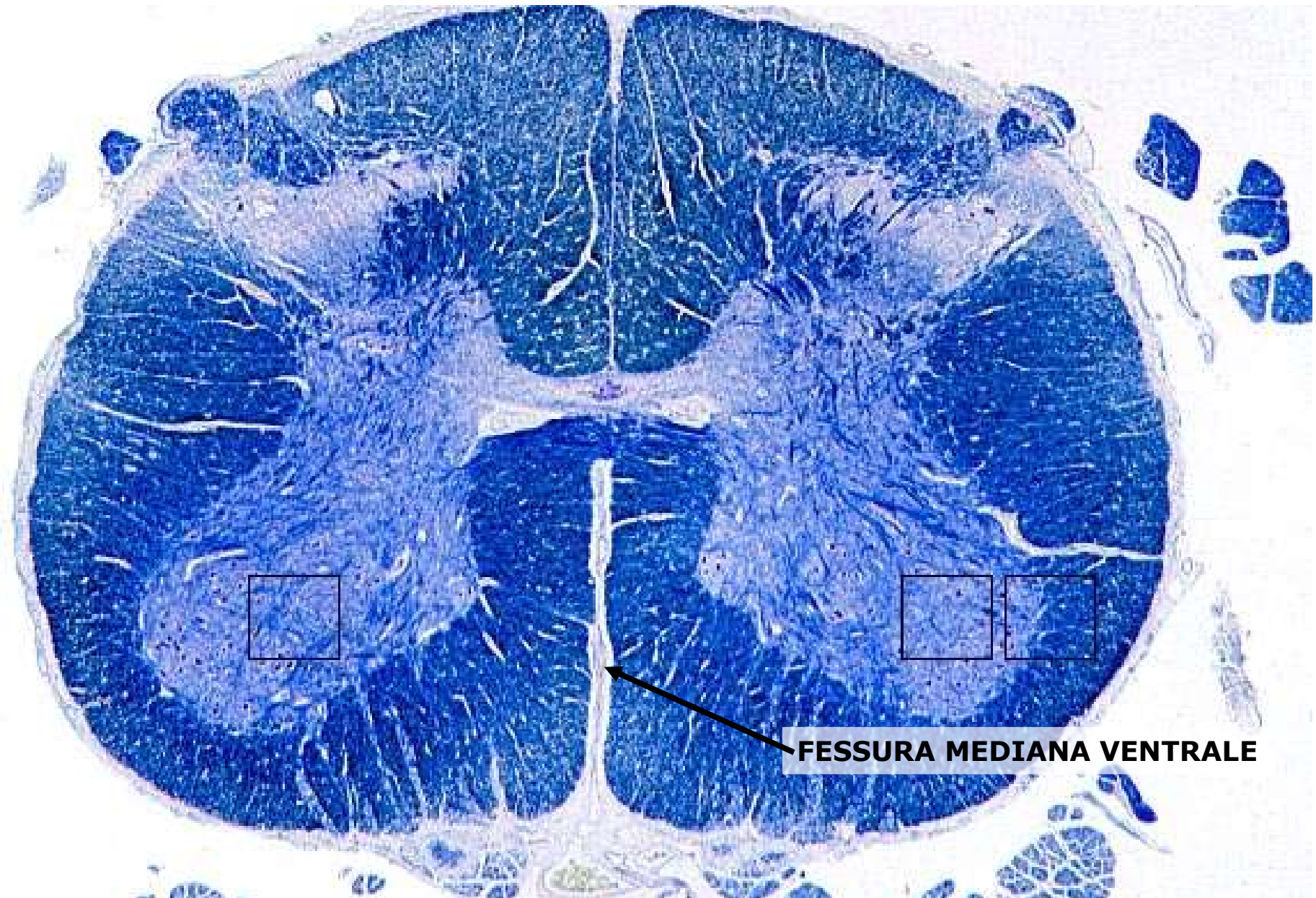
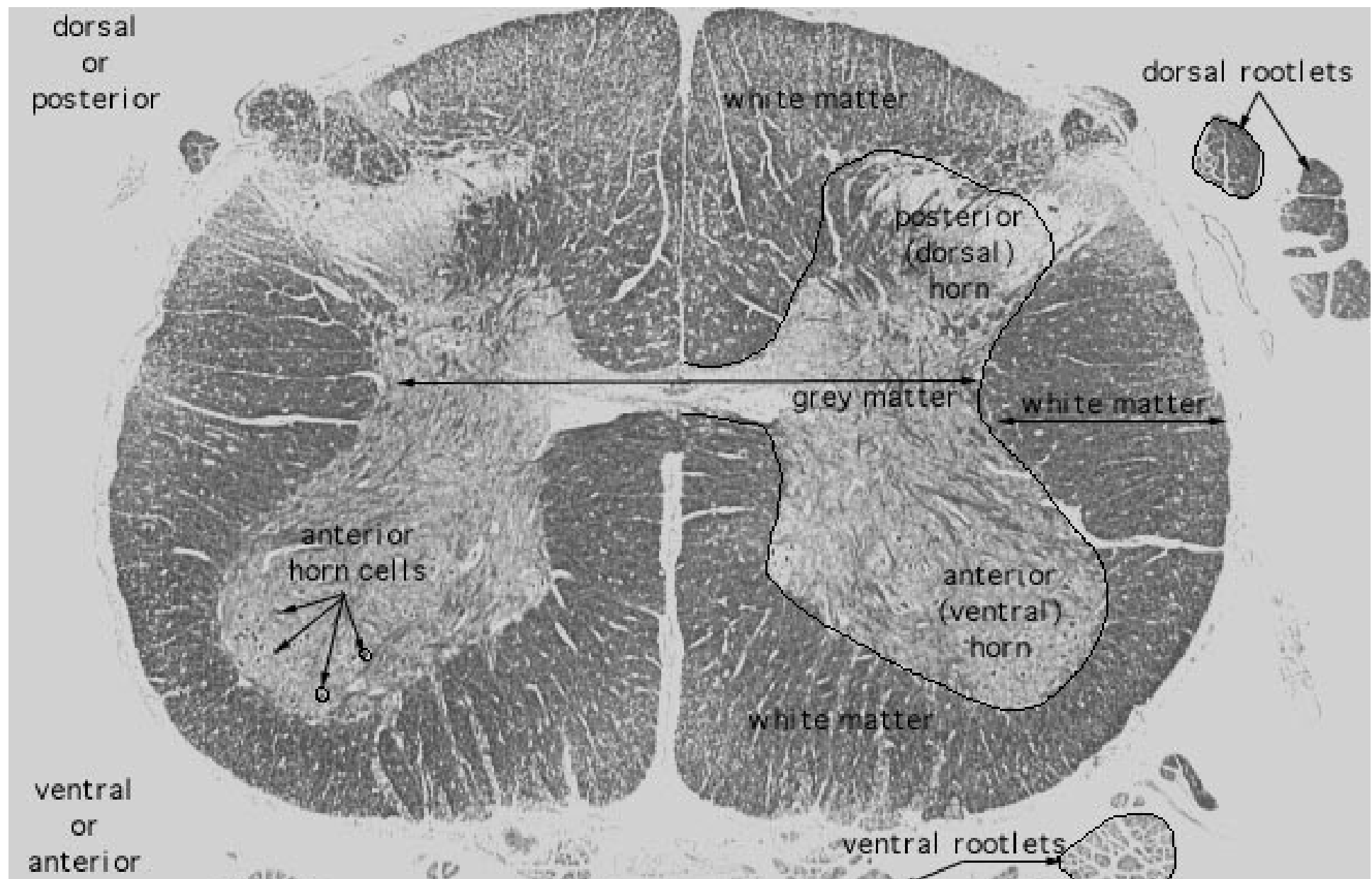
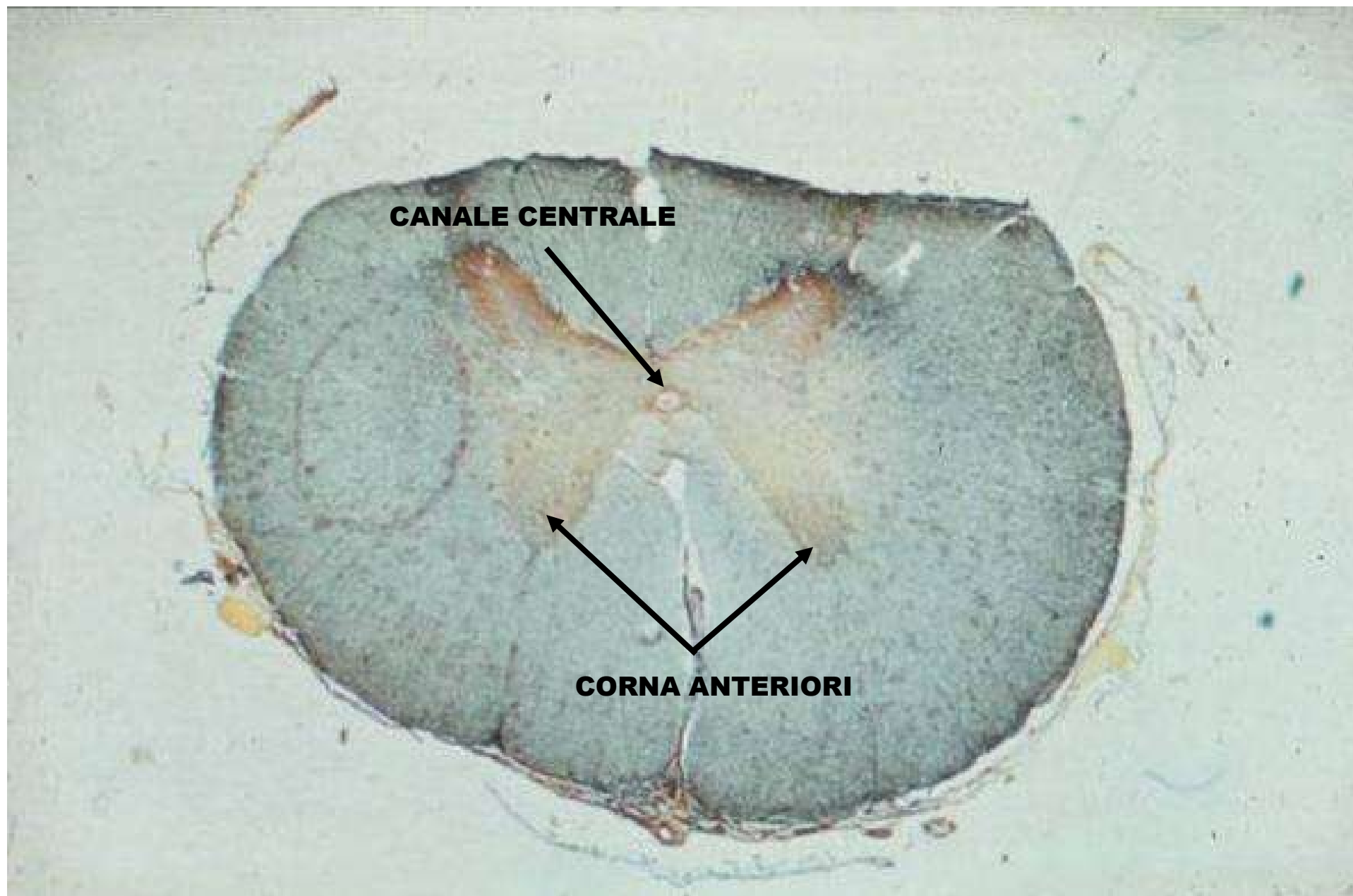


**MIDOLLO
SPINALE**

LUXOL FAST BLU & CRESYL VIOLET STAIN - Metodo istochimico specifico per lipidi (Mielina): la Sostanza Bianca si colora intensamente (Blu)







Impregnazione Argentica secondo Cajal - De Castro
(Sezione Trasversale)

CORNO ANTERIORE



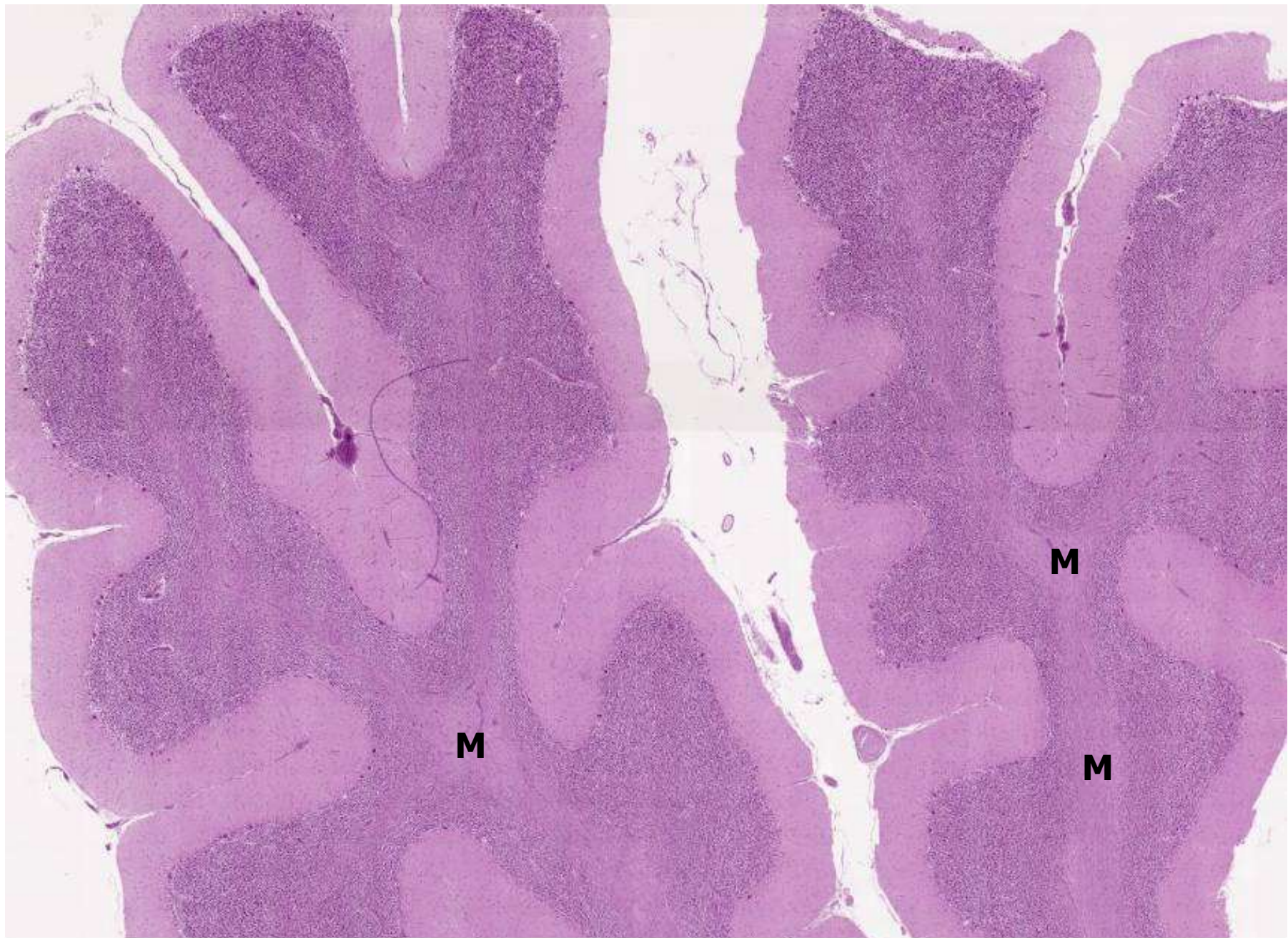
Impregnazione Argentica secondo Cajal - De Castro (Sezione Trasversale)

CANALE CENTRALE

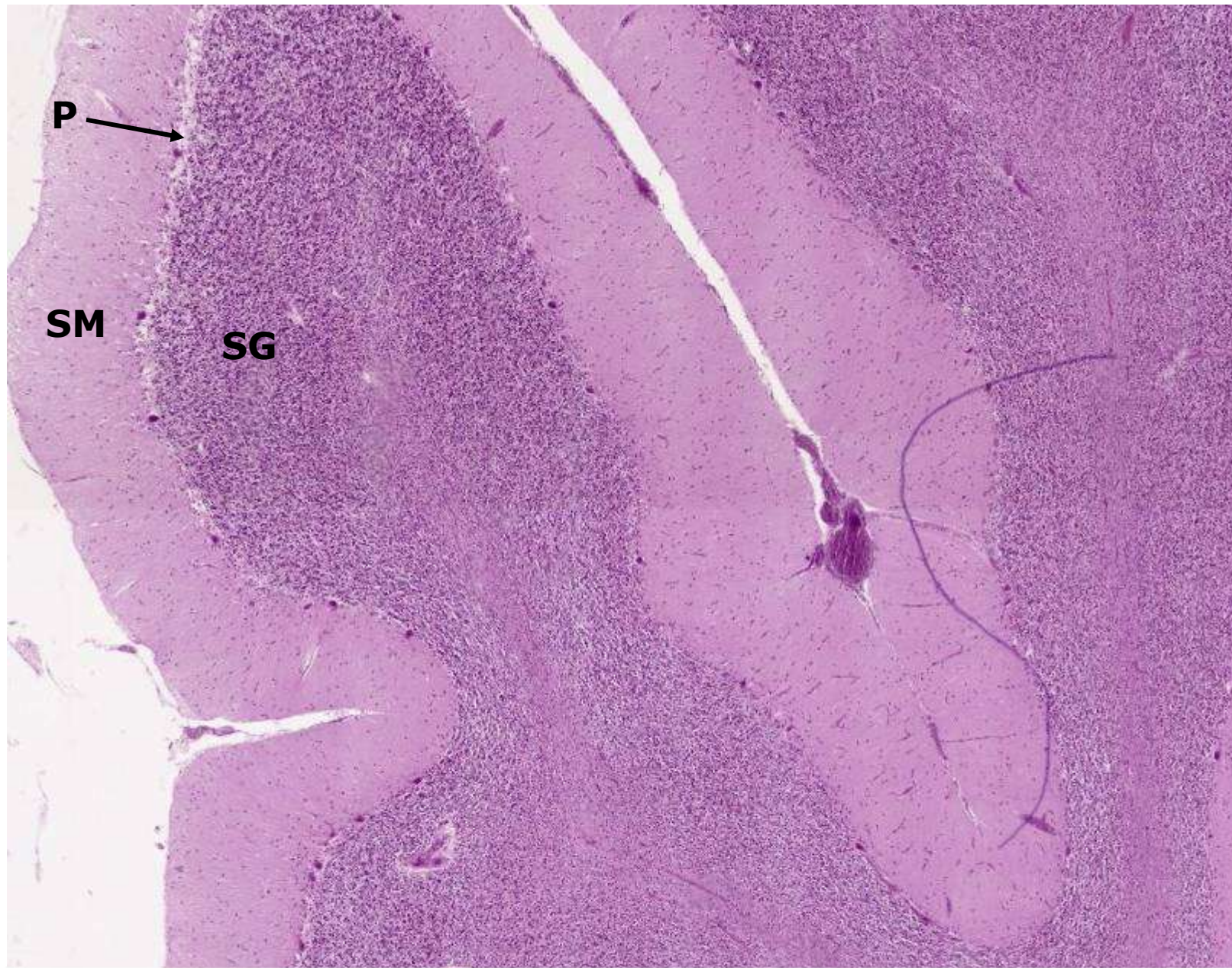


Impregnazione Argentica secondo Cajal - De Castro (Sezione Trasversale)

CERVELLETTO



CORTECCIA CEREBELLARE Forma profonde circonvoluzioni (FOLIA), il cui asse è costituito da una zona Midollare centrale [M] di Sostanza Bianca



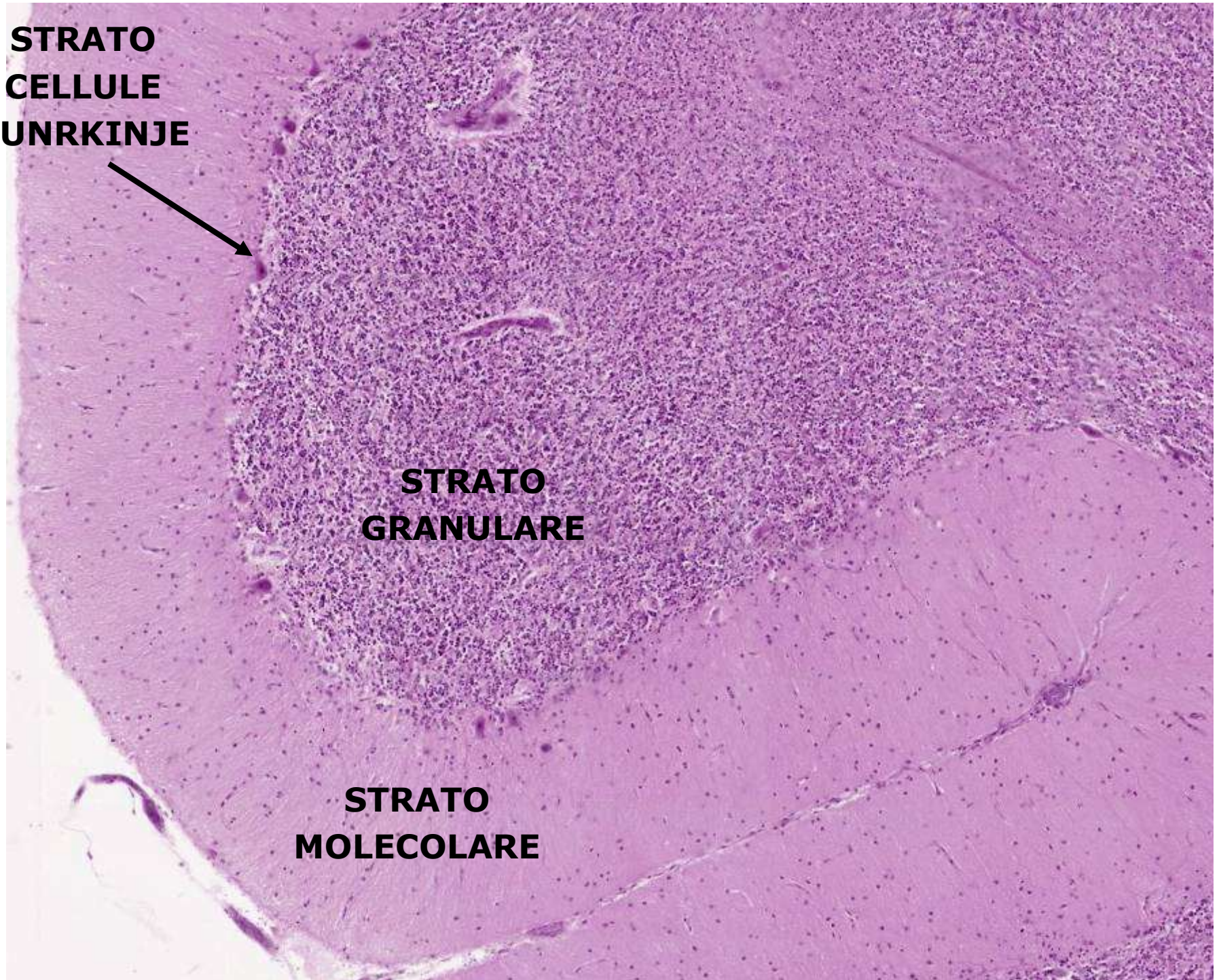
La Corteccia Cerebellare consta di tre strati: strato esterno contenente poche cellule e molte fibre amieliniche (**Strato Molecolare [SM]**), strato interno ricco di cellule (**Strato Granuloso [SG]**) e strato intermedio formato da **Cellule di Purkinje [P]**

**STRATO
CELLULE
PUNRKINJE**



**STRATO
GRANULARE**

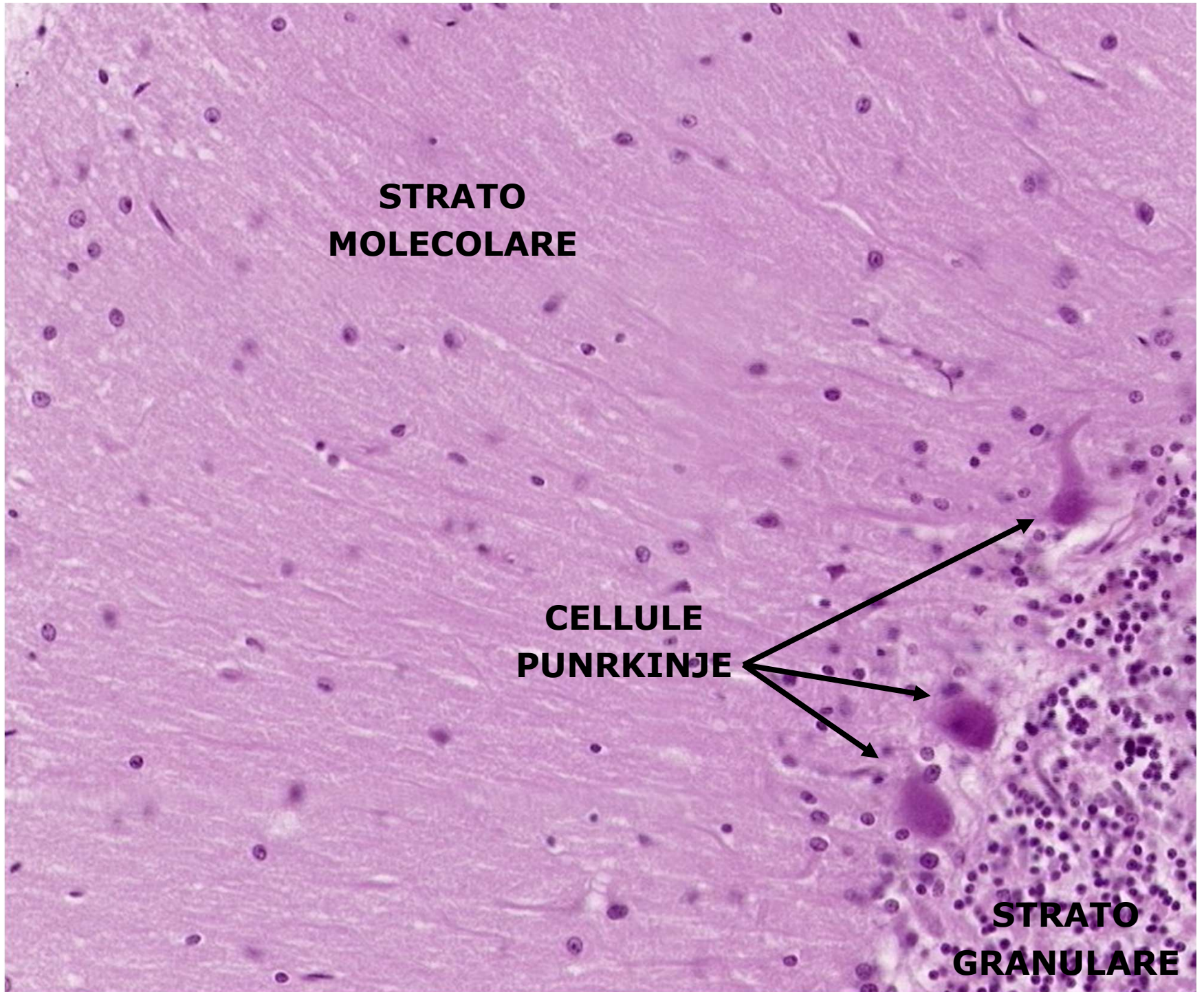
**STRATO
MOLECOLARE**



**STRATO
MOLECOLARE**

**CELLULE
PUNRKINJE**

**STRATO
GRANULARE**





**STRATO
MOLECOLARE**

This histological image shows a section of the cerebellar cortex. The upper portion is the stratum moleculare, which is relatively clear and contains a few scattered cells. The lower portion is the stratum granulosum, which is densely packed with small, dark-staining granule cells. A white, elongated structure, likely a blood vessel, is visible in the upper left quadrant.

Lo Strato Granulare contiene numerosi piccoli neuroni i cui assoni amielinici passano nello Strato Molecolare. Nella parte superficiale dello Strato dei Granuli sono distribuite le Cellule di Golgi (o Cellule a Canestro)

**STRATO
GRANULARE**

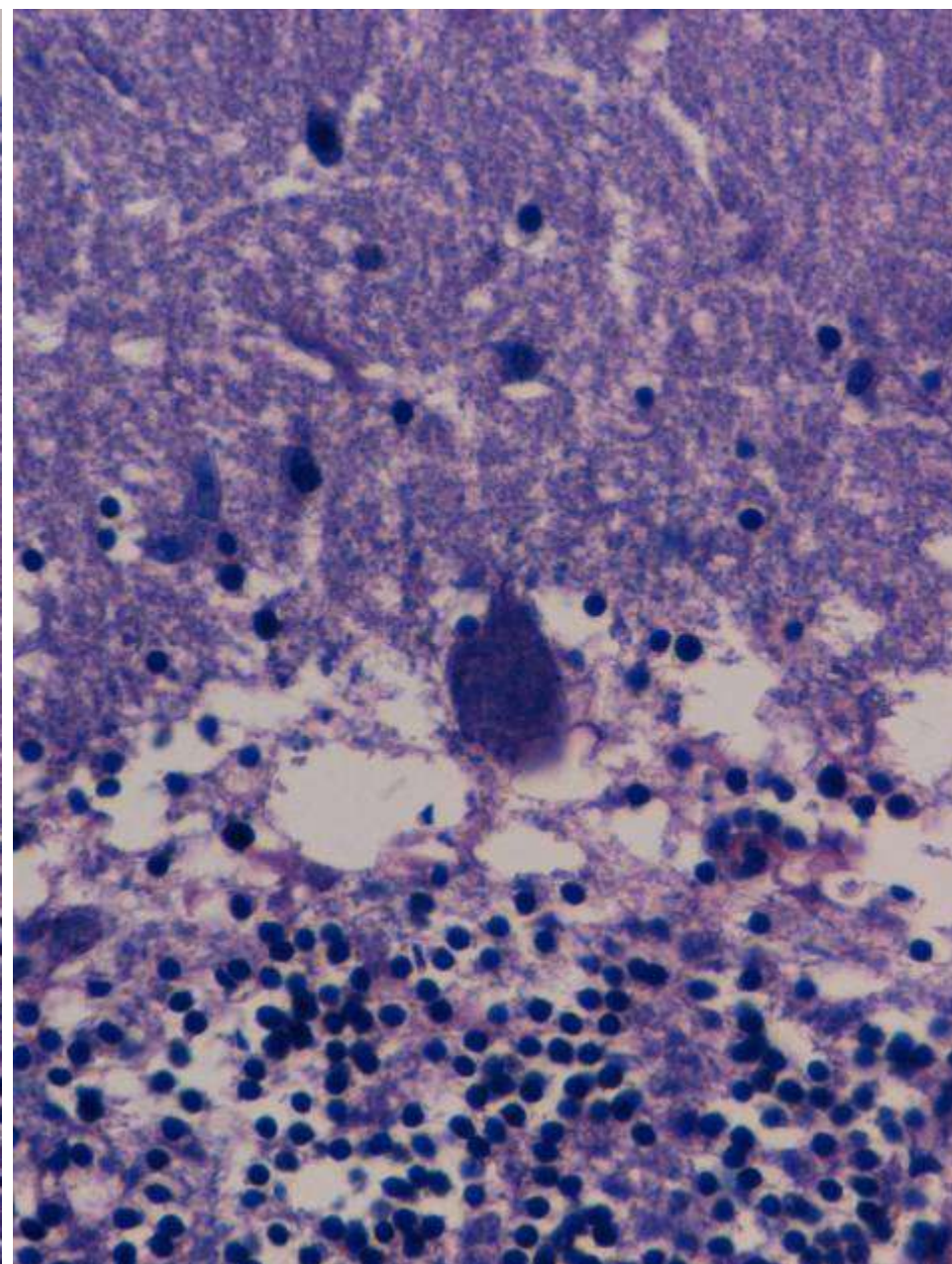
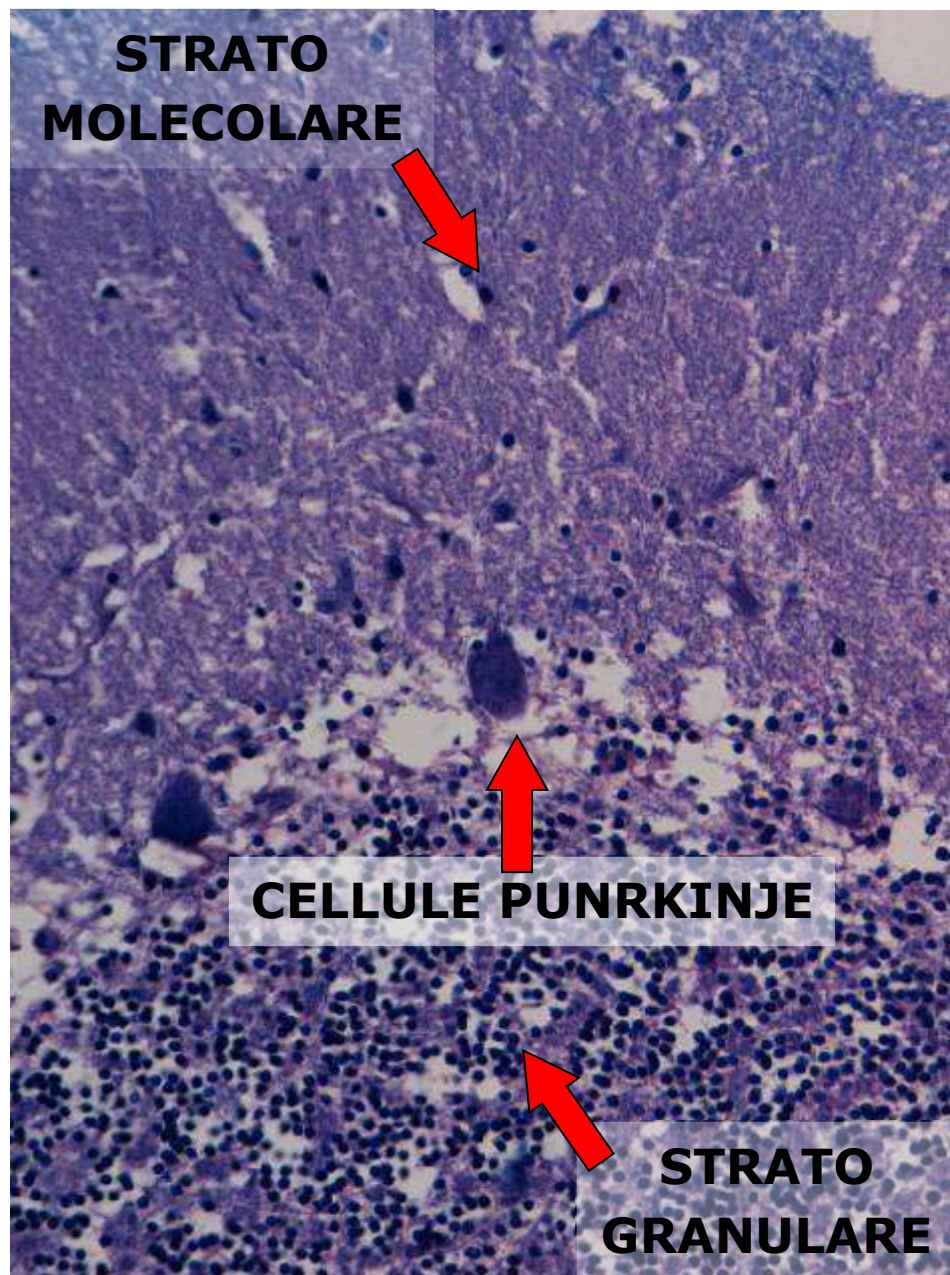


STRATO
MOLECOLARE

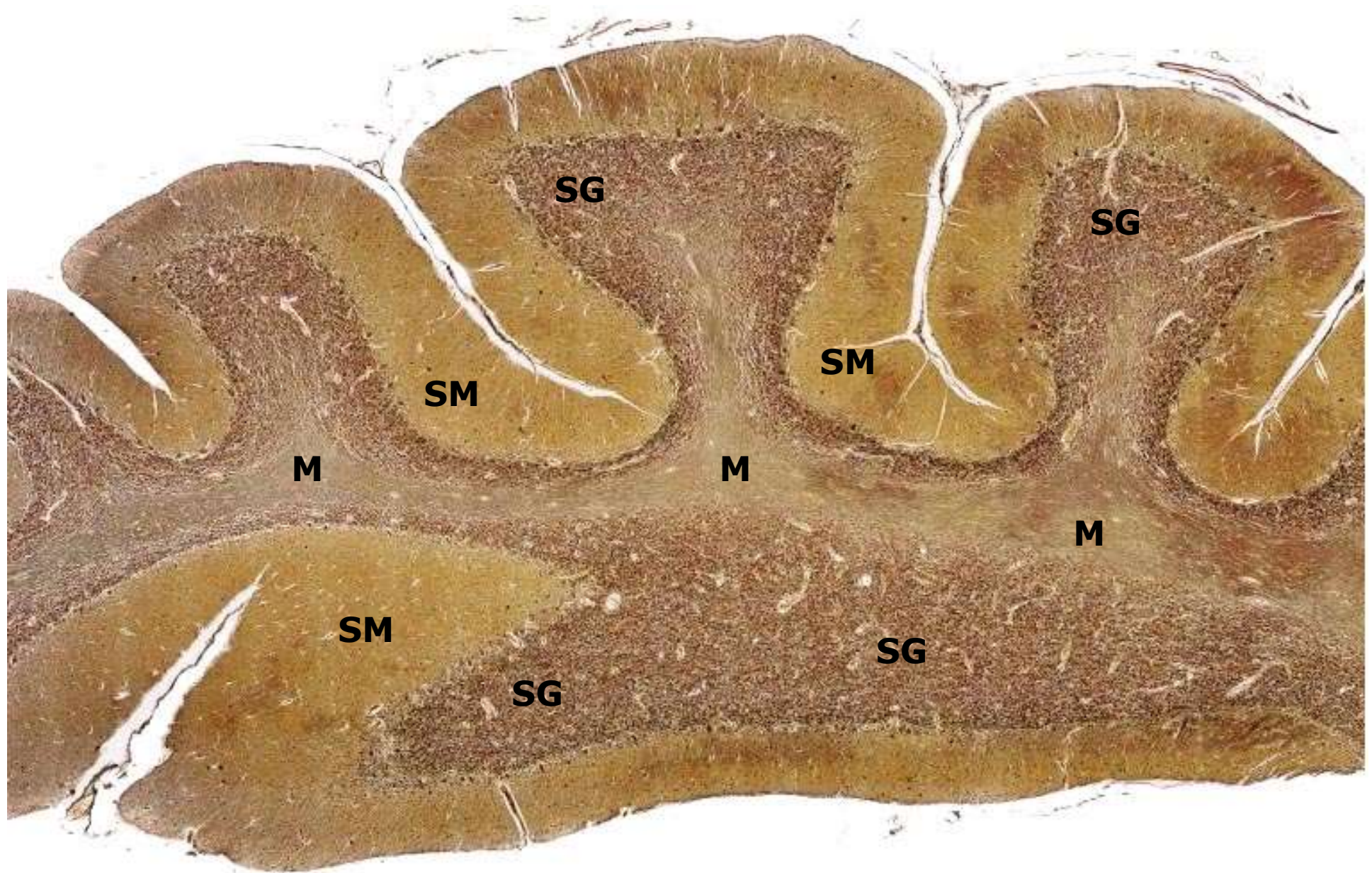
This histological section shows the three layers of the cerebellar cortex. The stratum granulare (granular layer) is on the right, composed of a dense population of small granule cells. The stratum moleculare (molecular layer) is on the left, containing larger, more sparsely distributed cells. The stratum purkinjense (Purkinje cell layer) is the middle layer, containing a single layer of large, dark-staining Purkinje cells. Arrows from the 'CELLULE PURKINJE' label point to these cells.

CELLULE PURKINJE

STRATO
GRANULARE



CERVELLETTO - Silver Stain



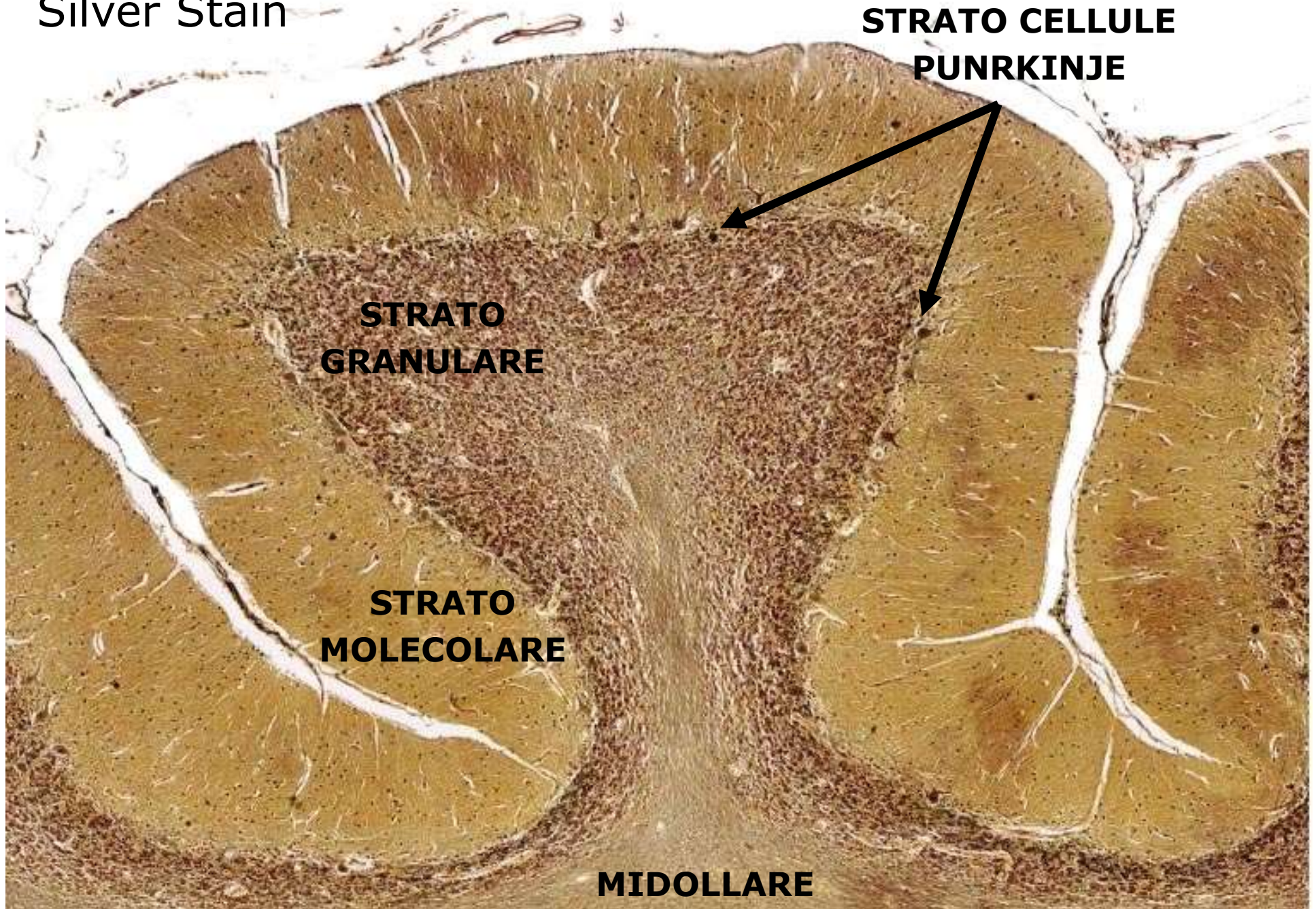
CERVELLETTO
Silver Stain

**STRATO CELLULE
PUNR KINJE**

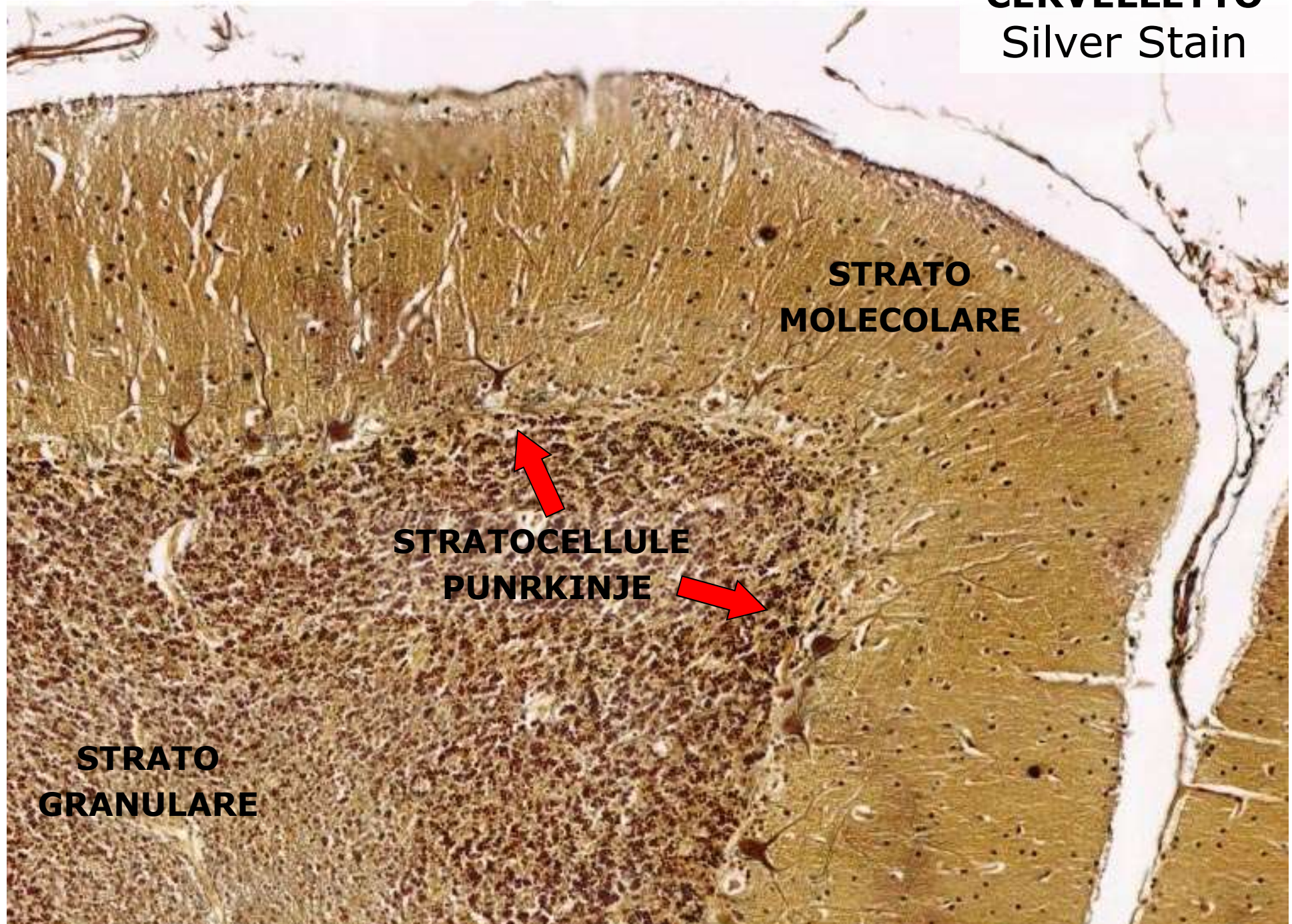
**STRATO
GRANULARE**

**STRATO
MOLECOLARE**

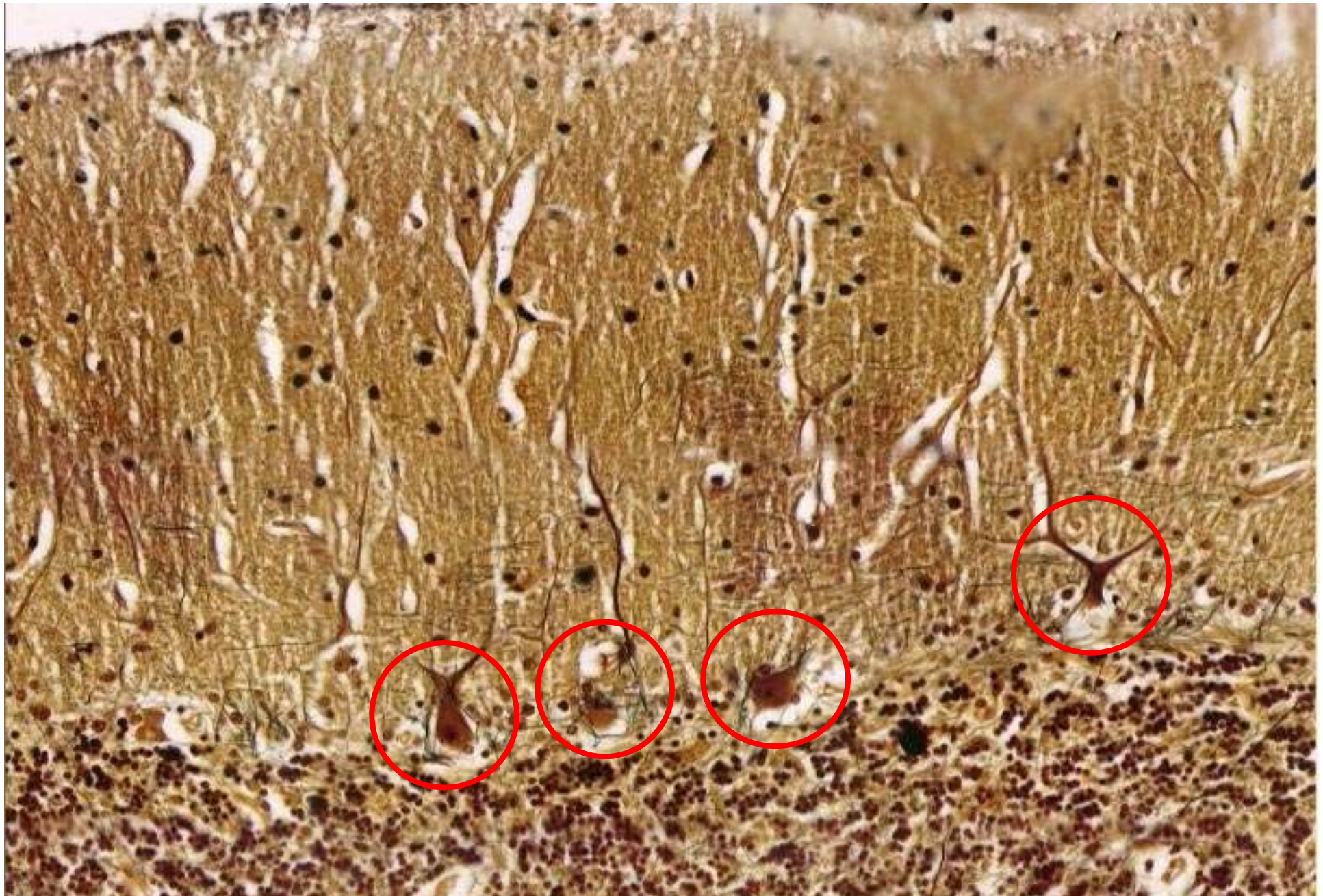
MIDOLLARE

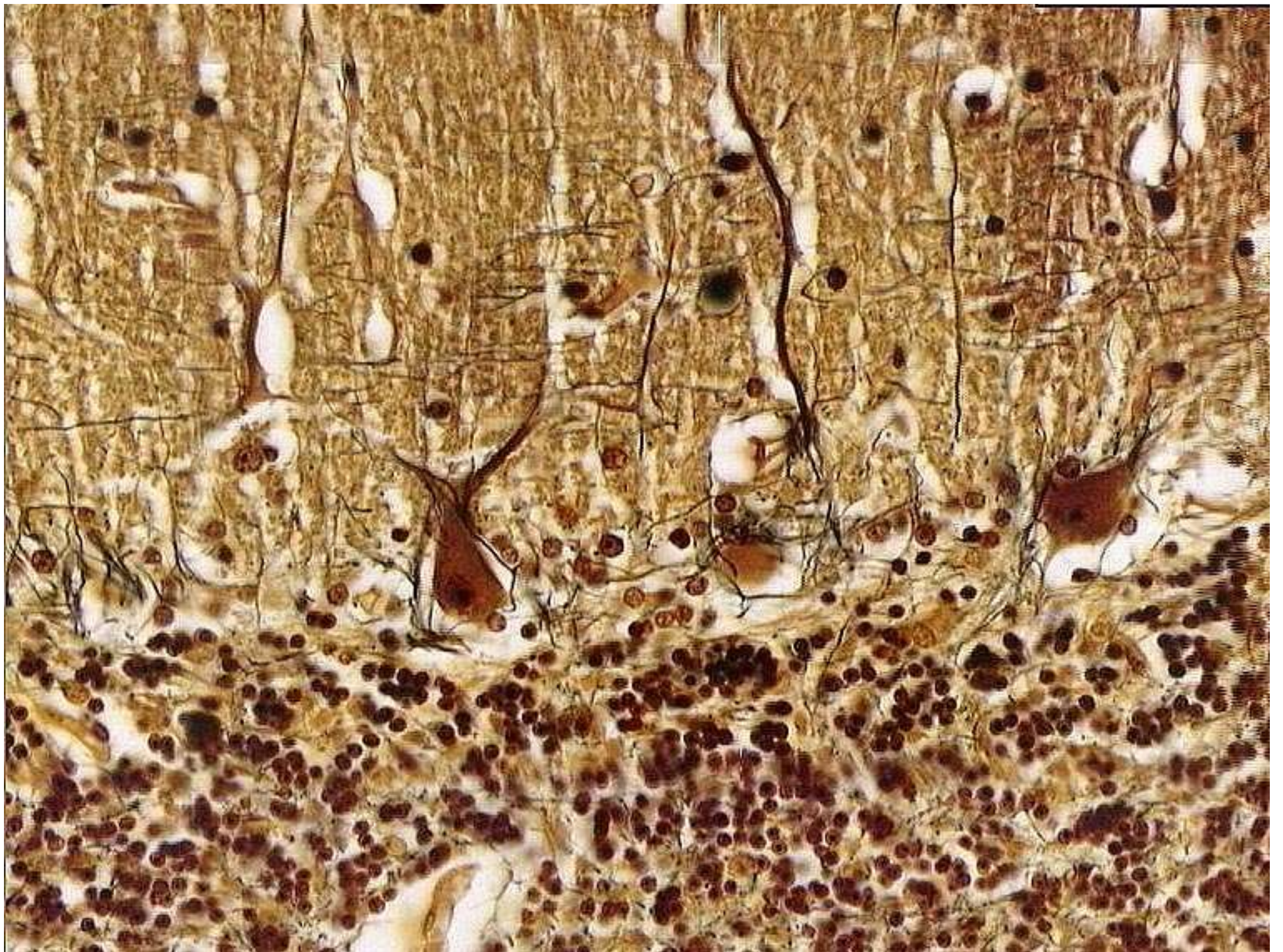


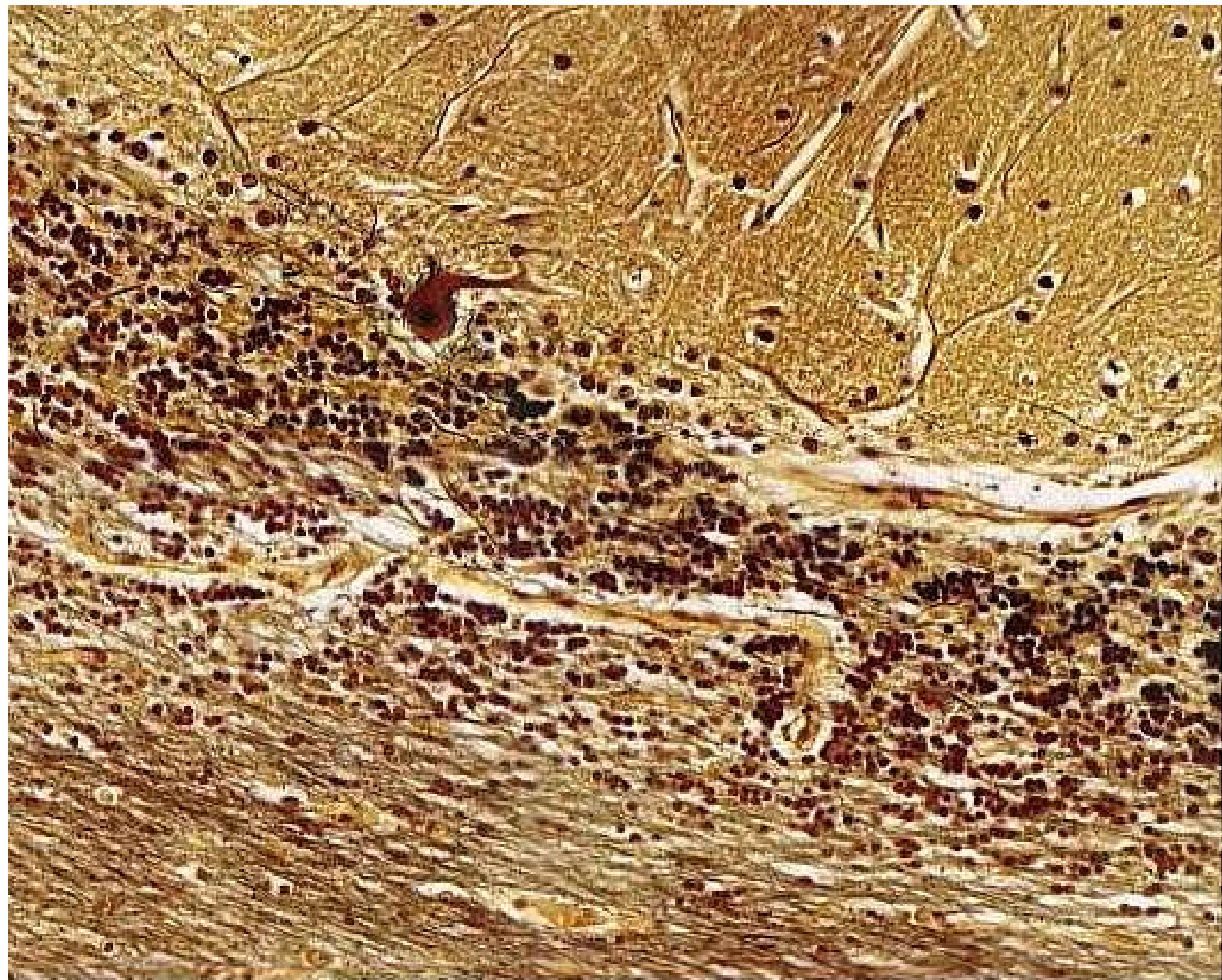
CERVELLETTO
Silver Stain



CELLULE DI PURKINJE (Silver Stain)

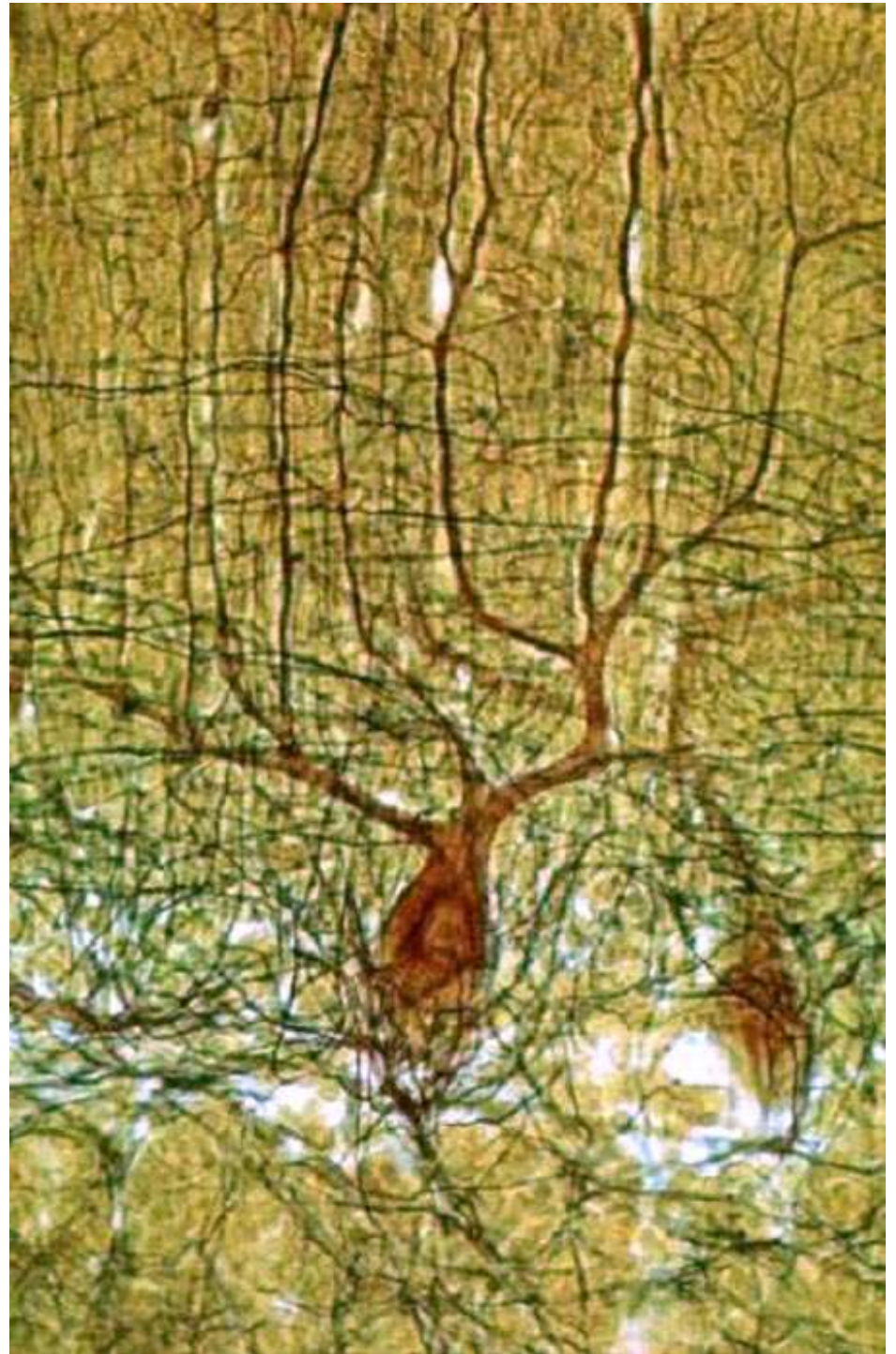




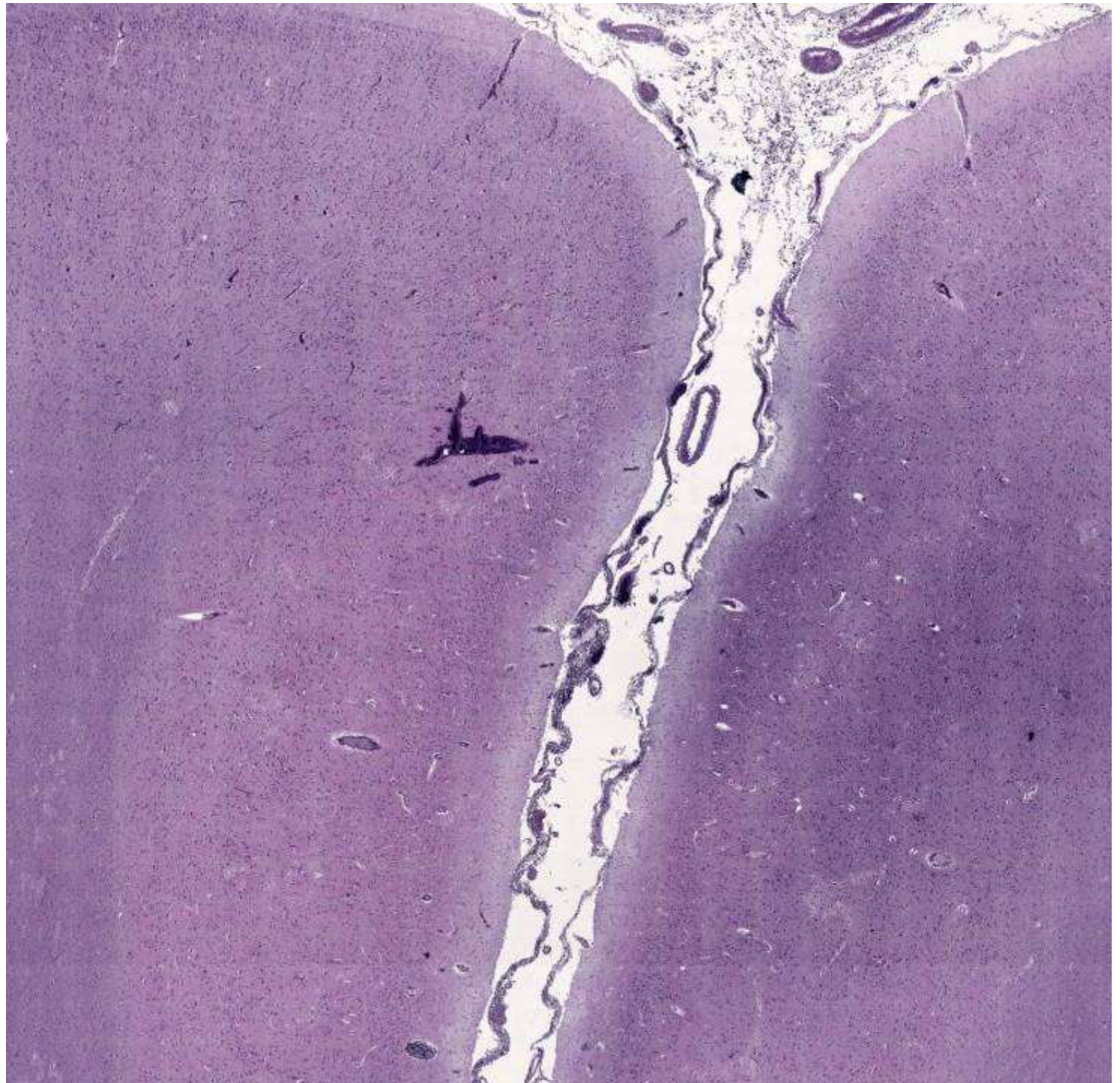


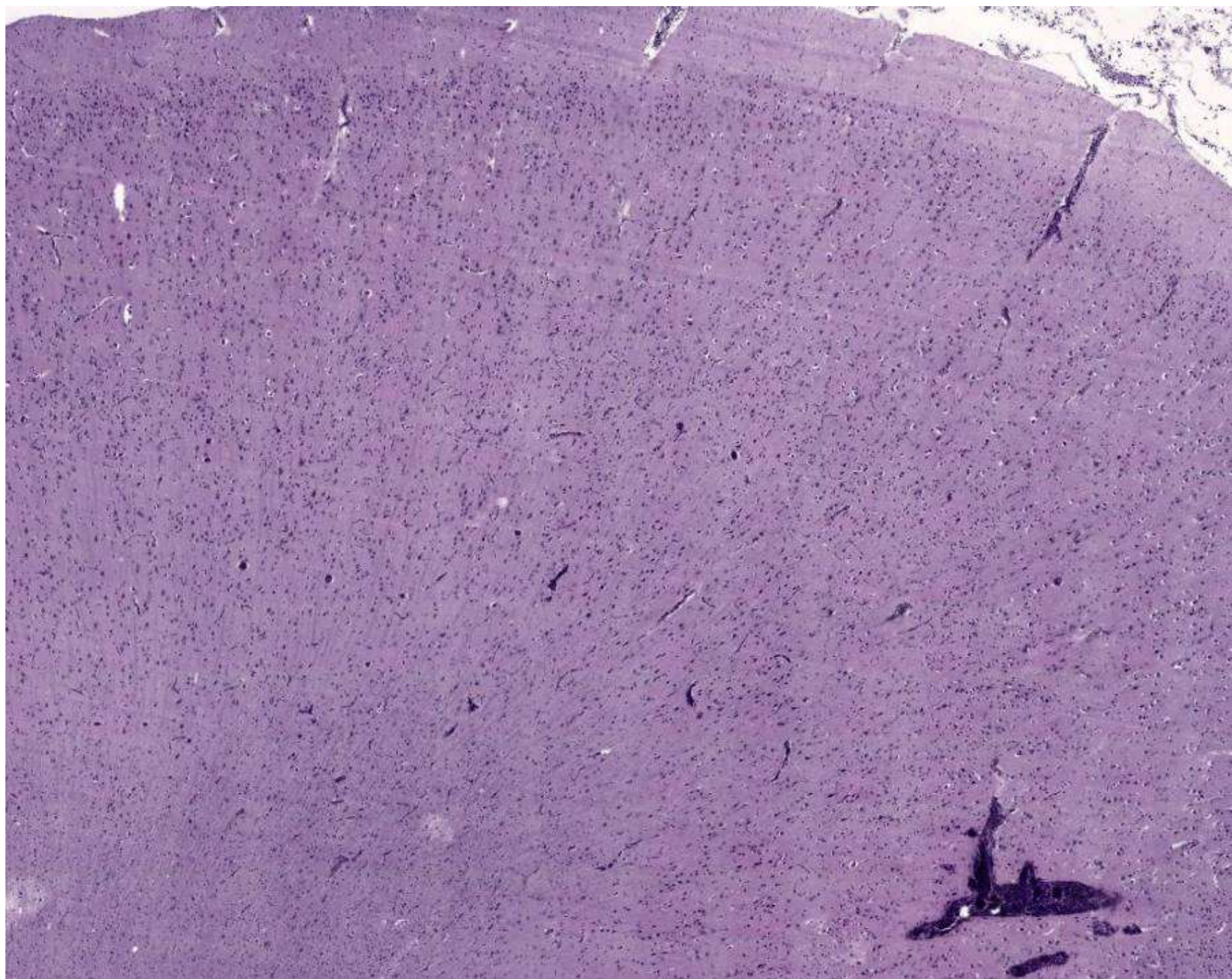
CELLULA DI PURKINJE

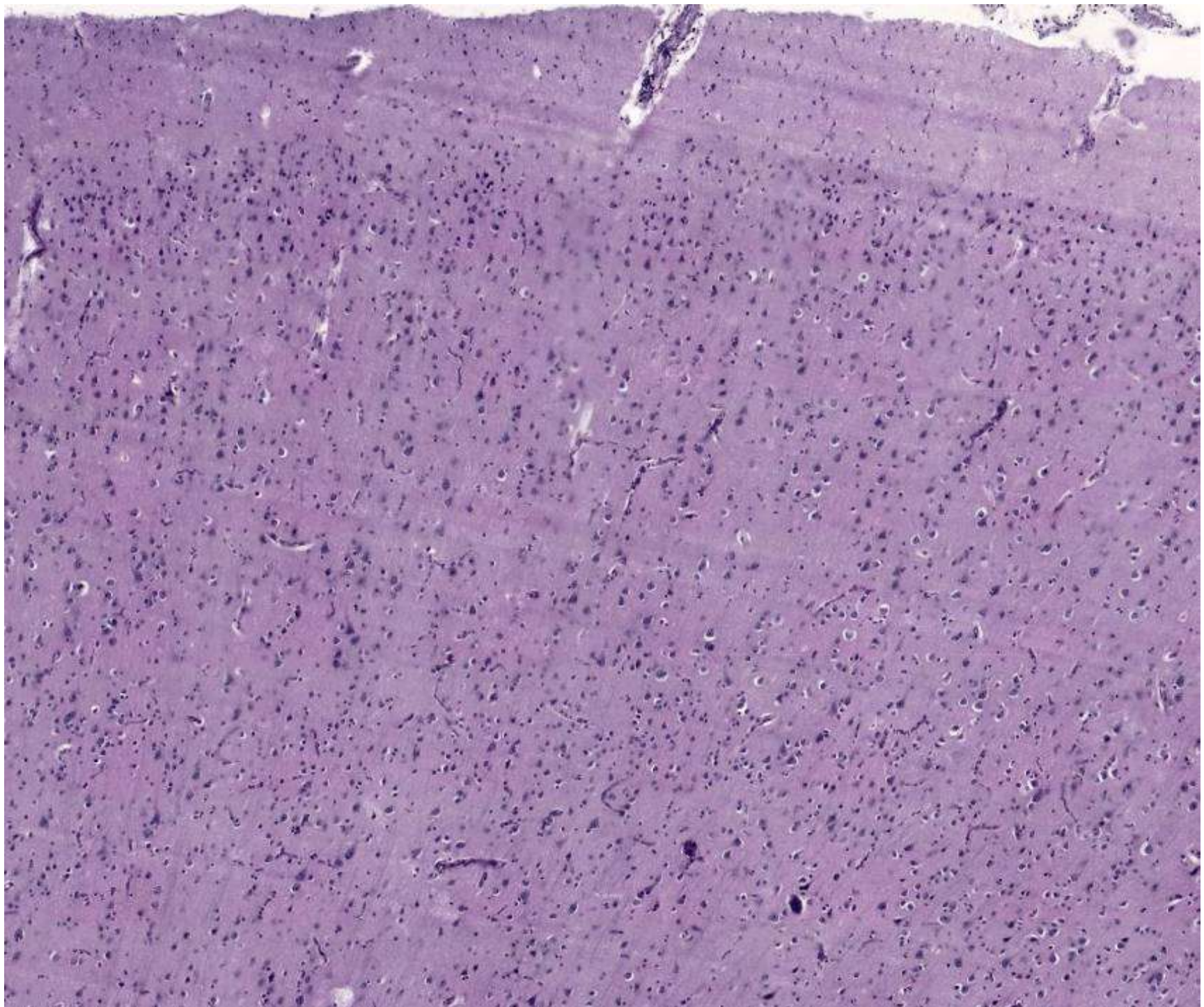
(Silver Stain)

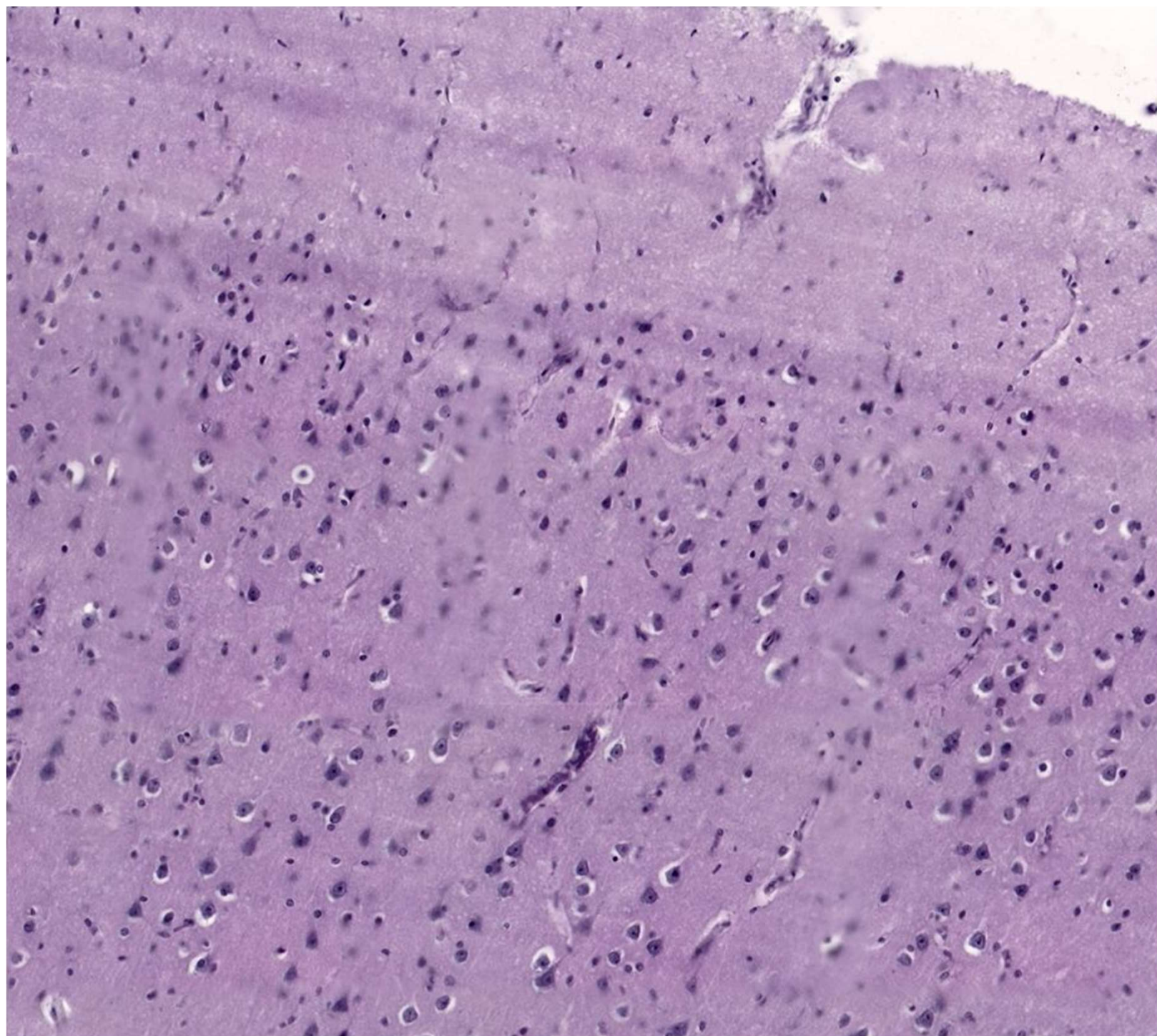


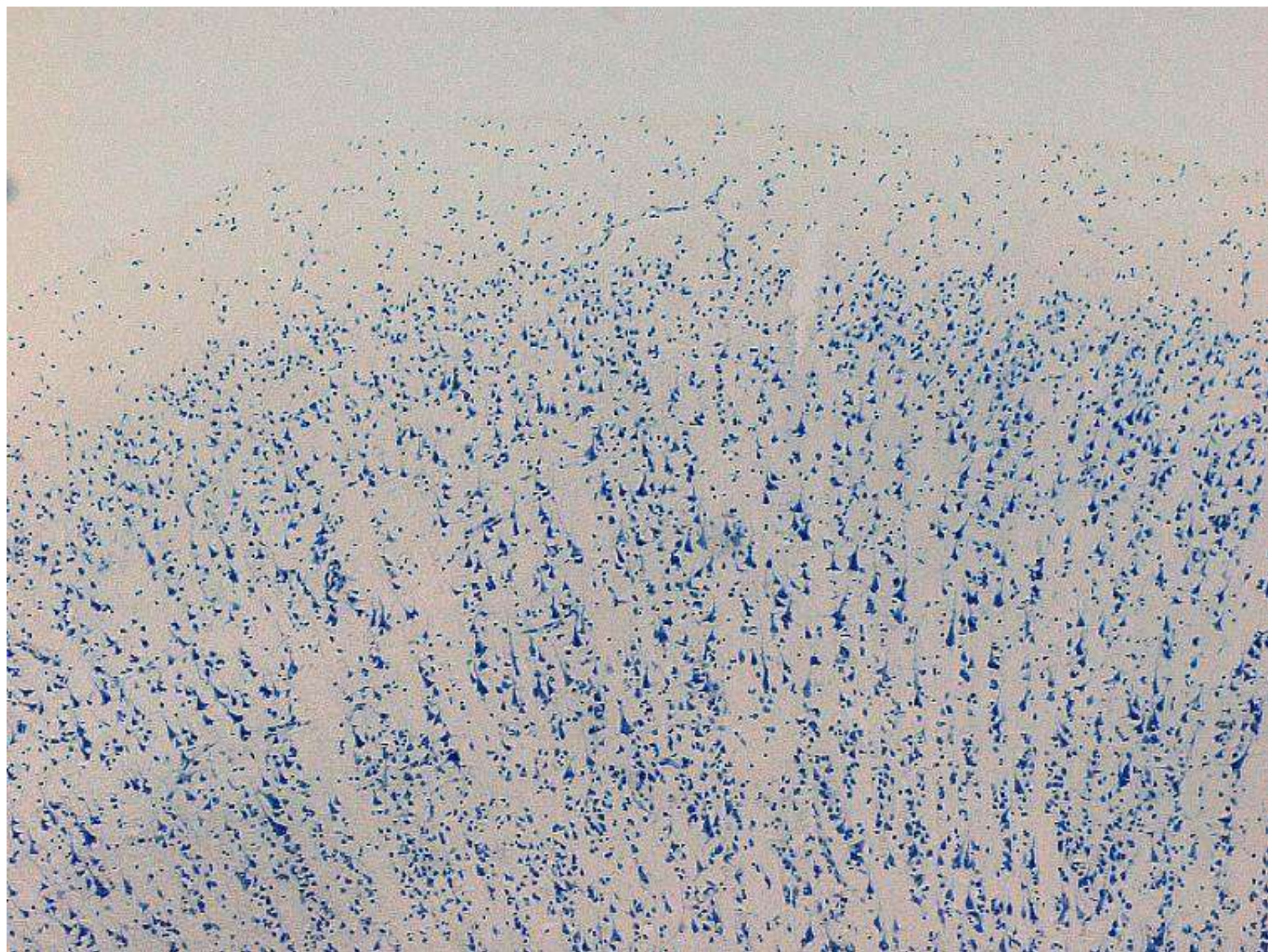
**CORTECCIA
CEREBRALE**

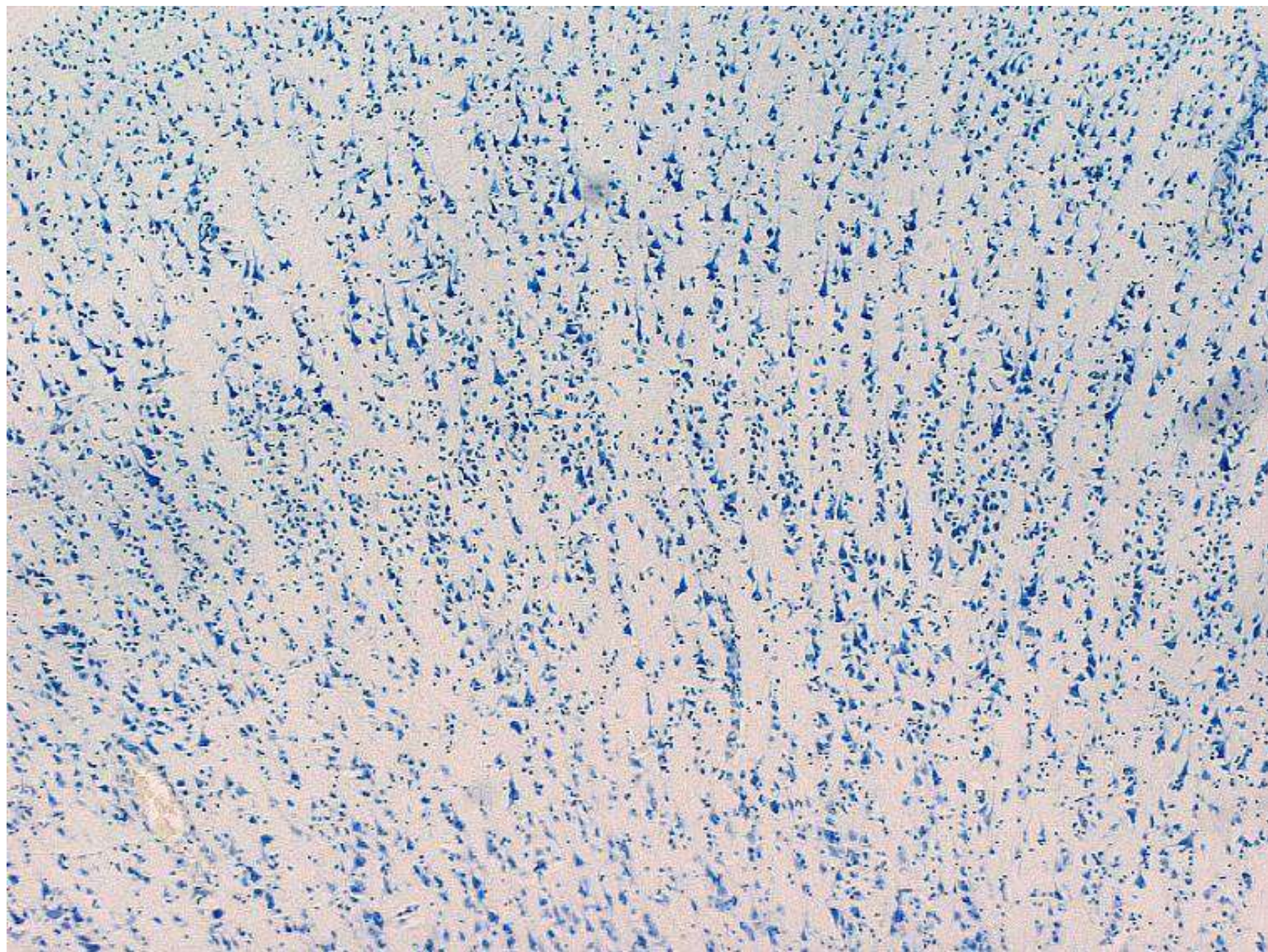


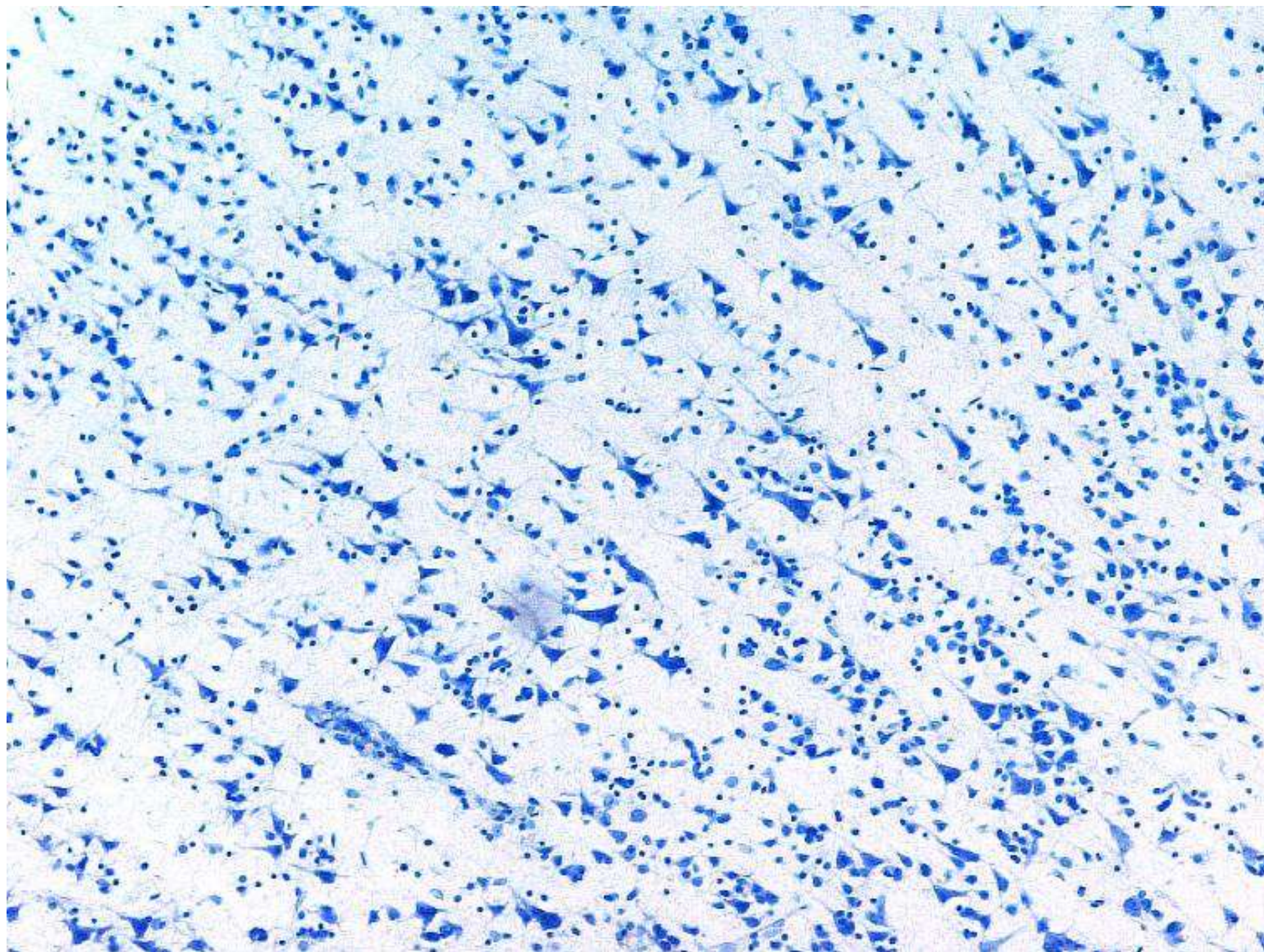


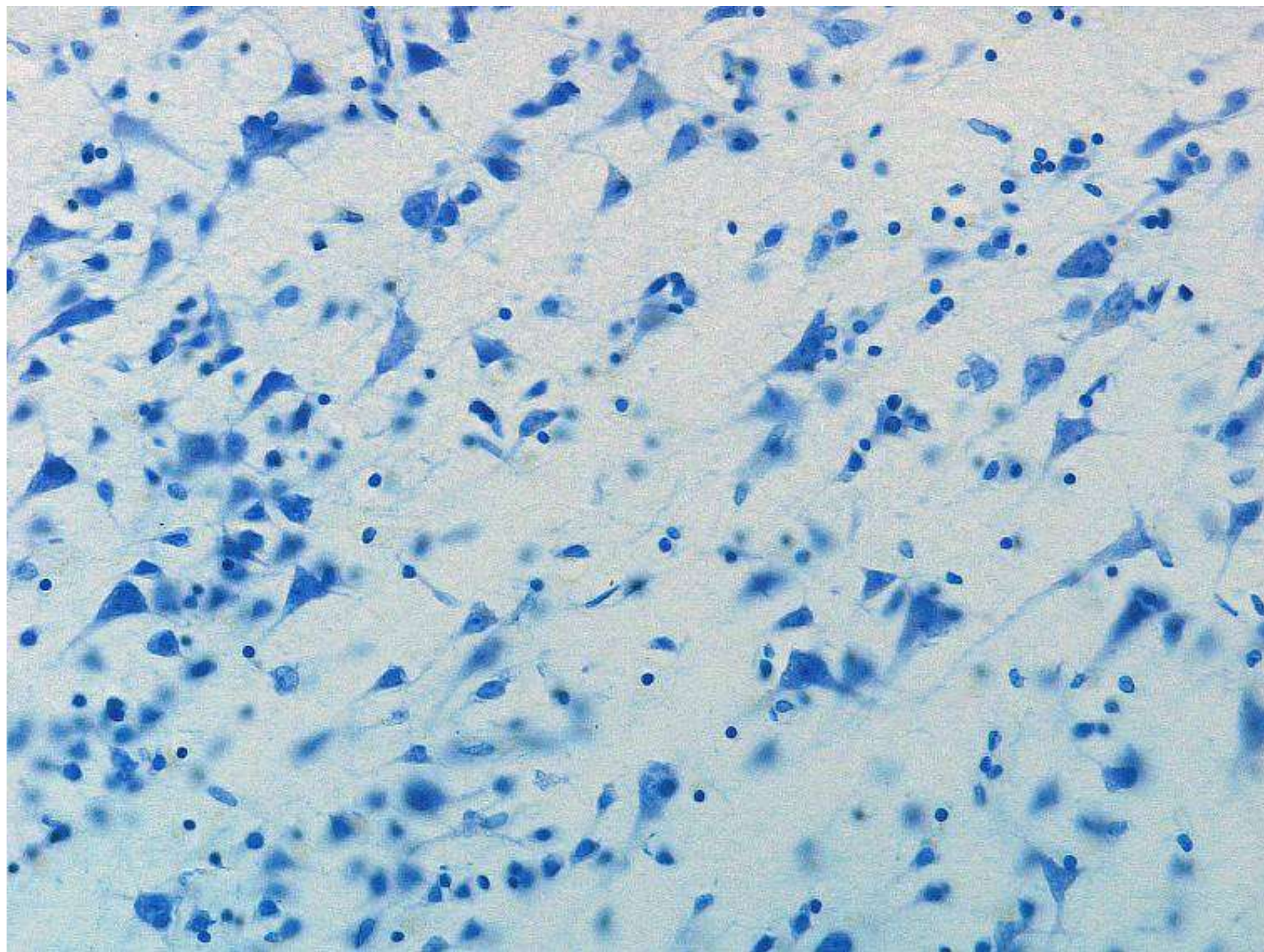


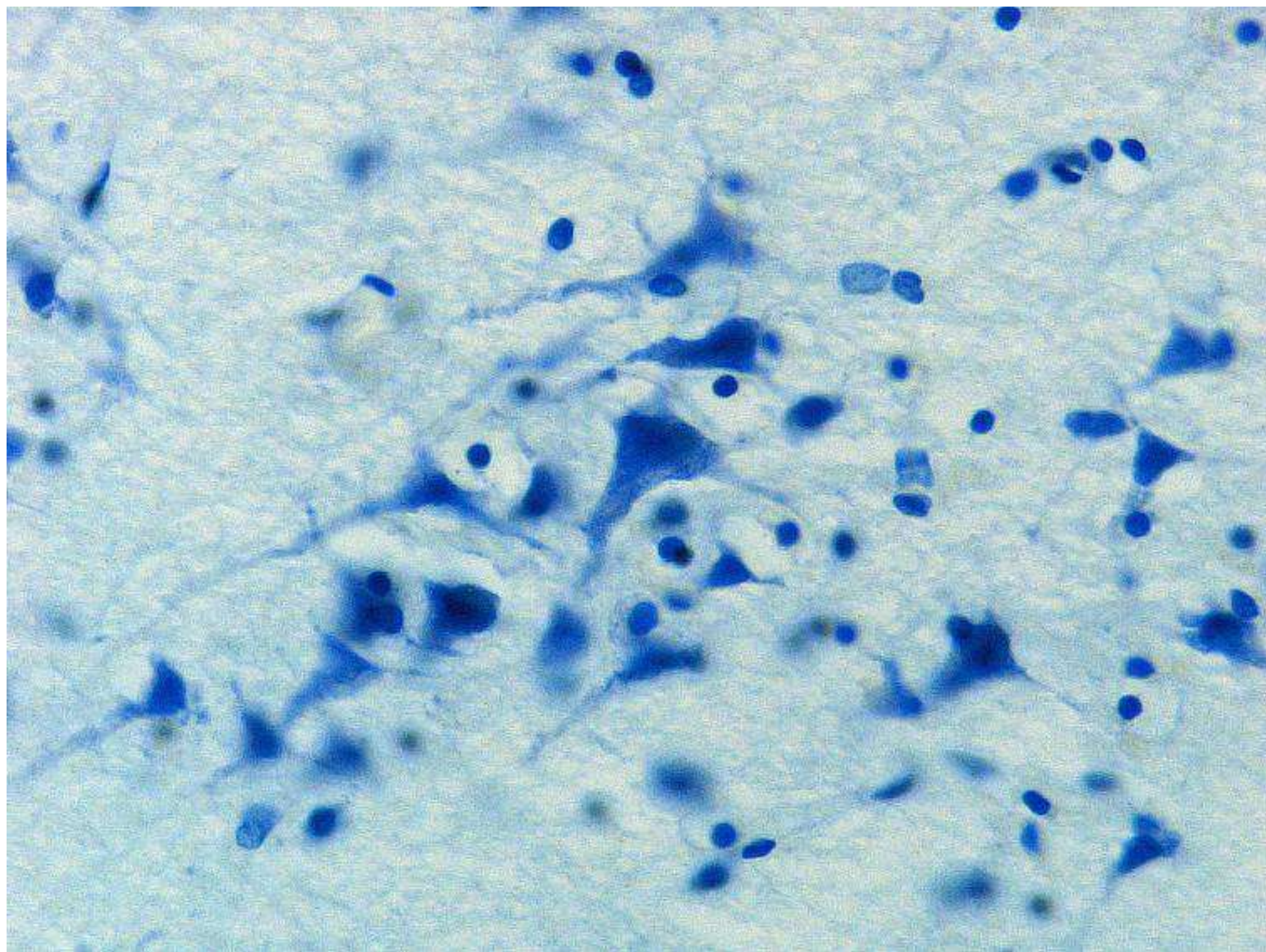




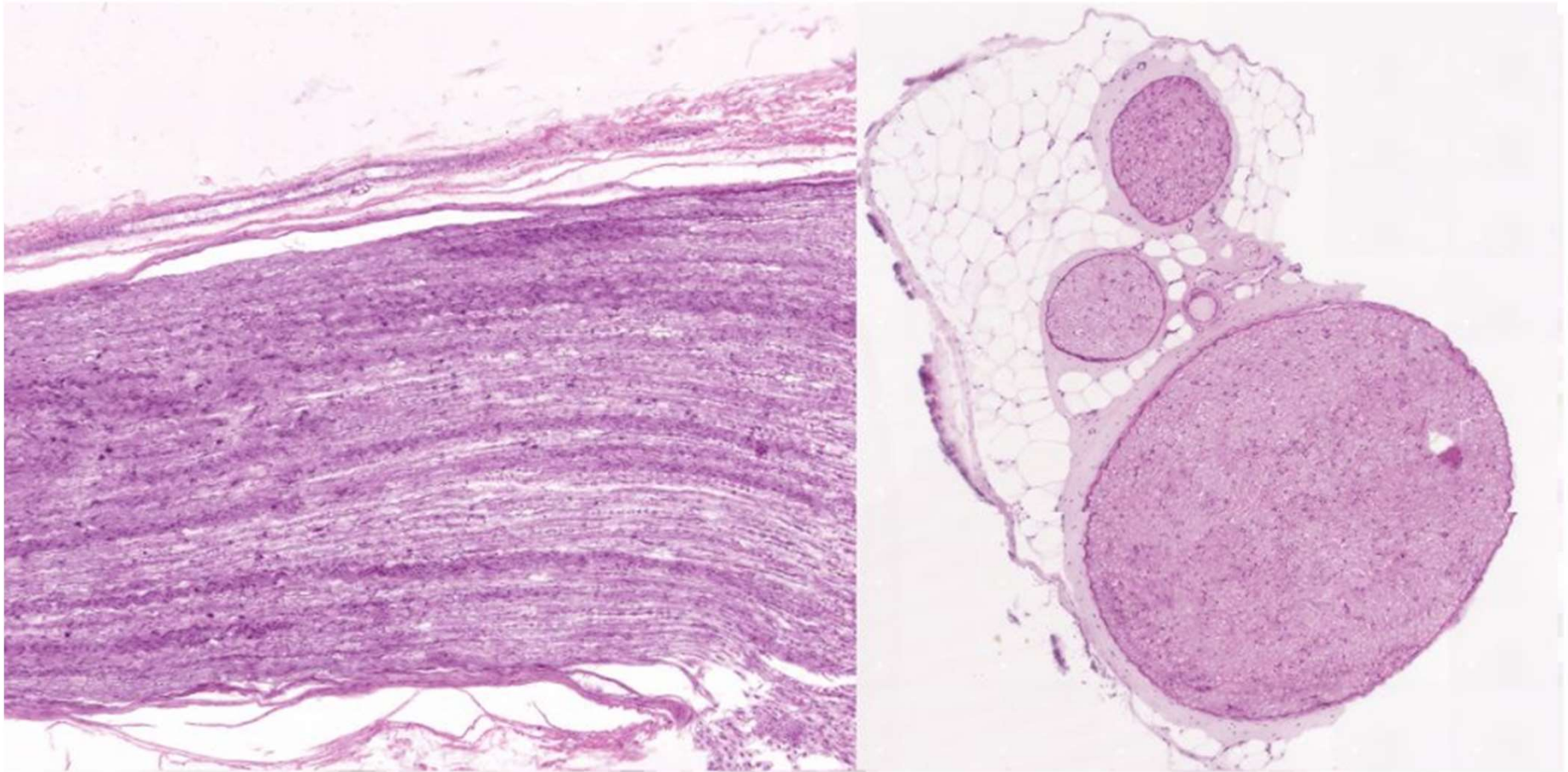




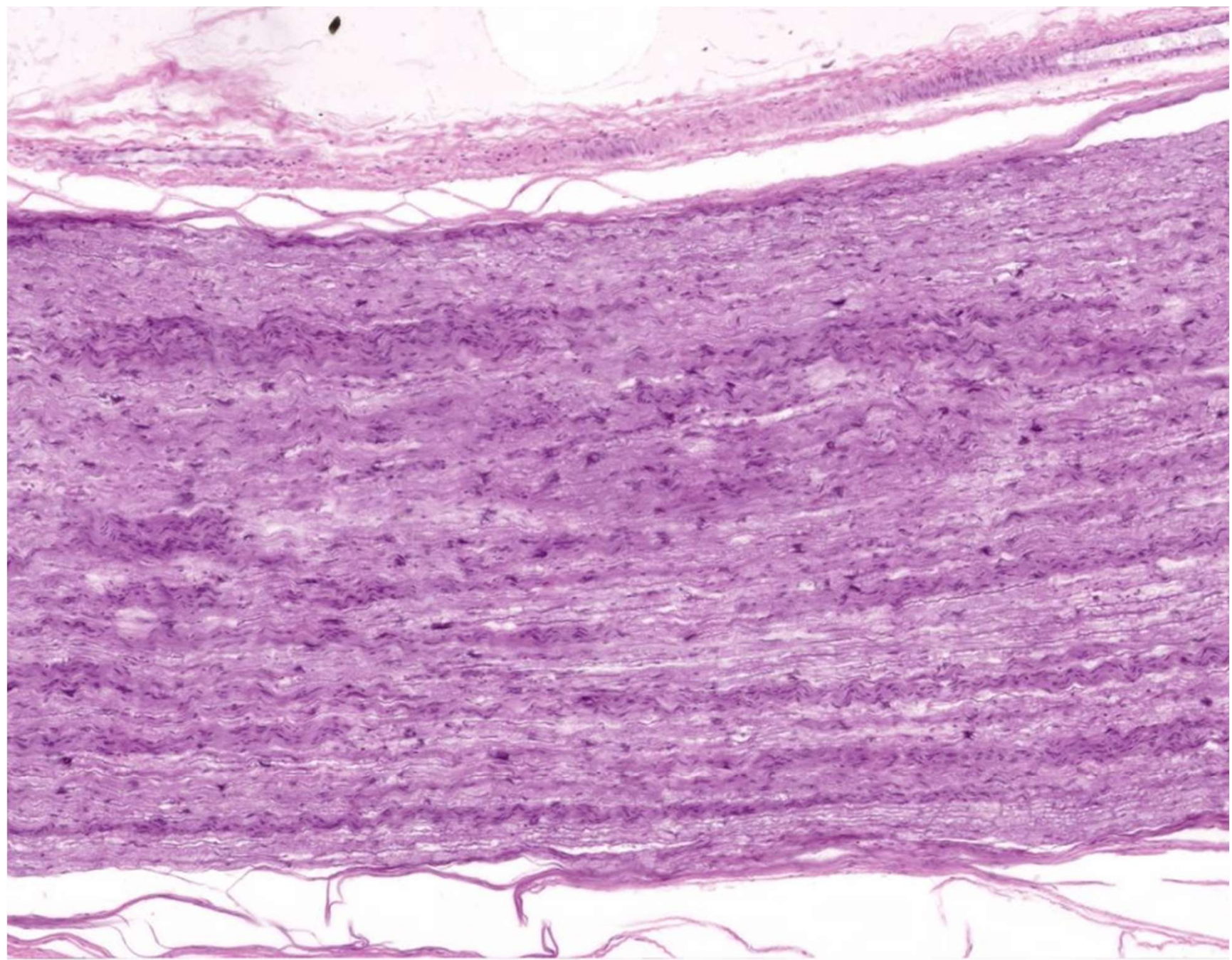


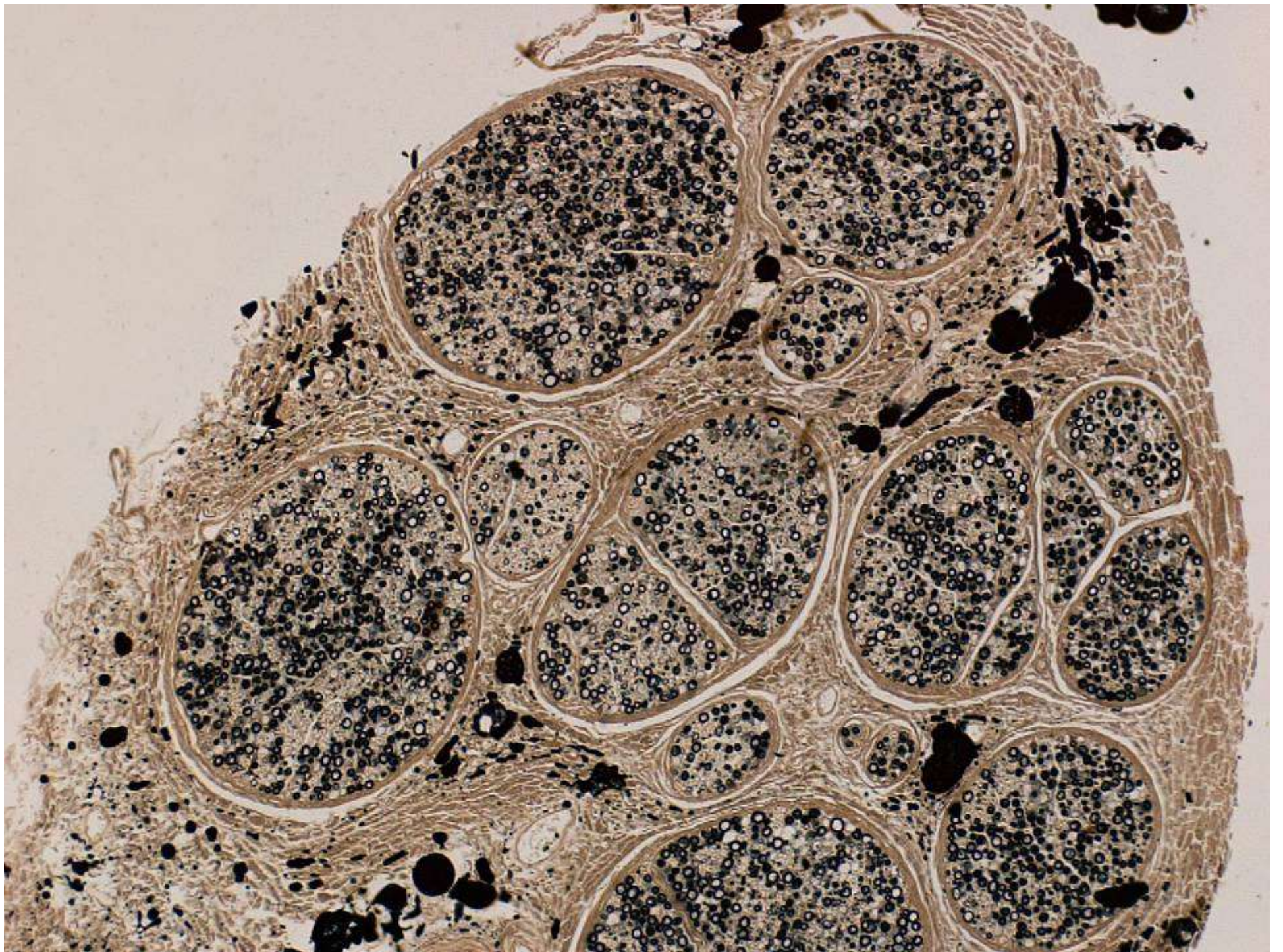


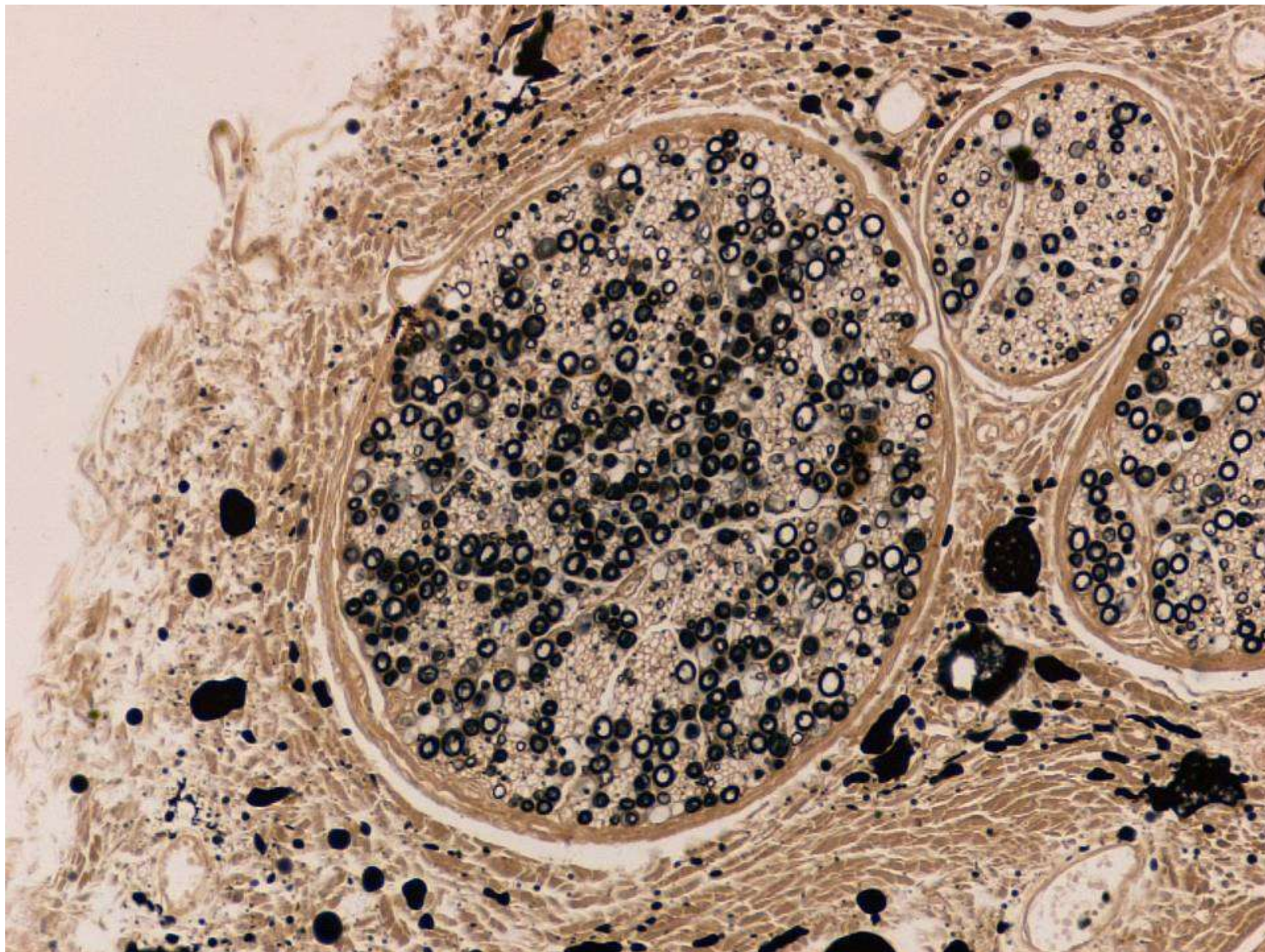
NERVO PERIFERICO

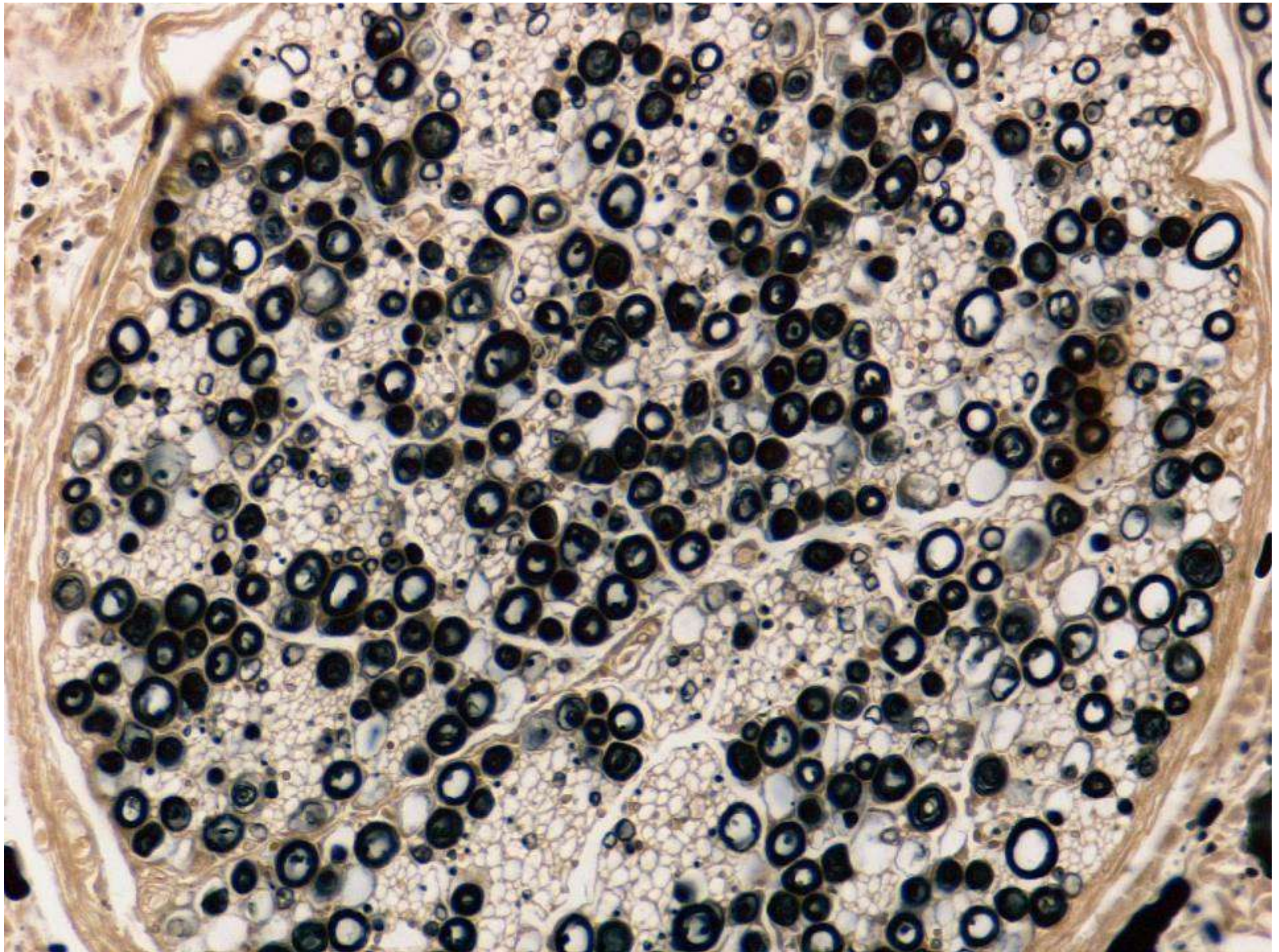


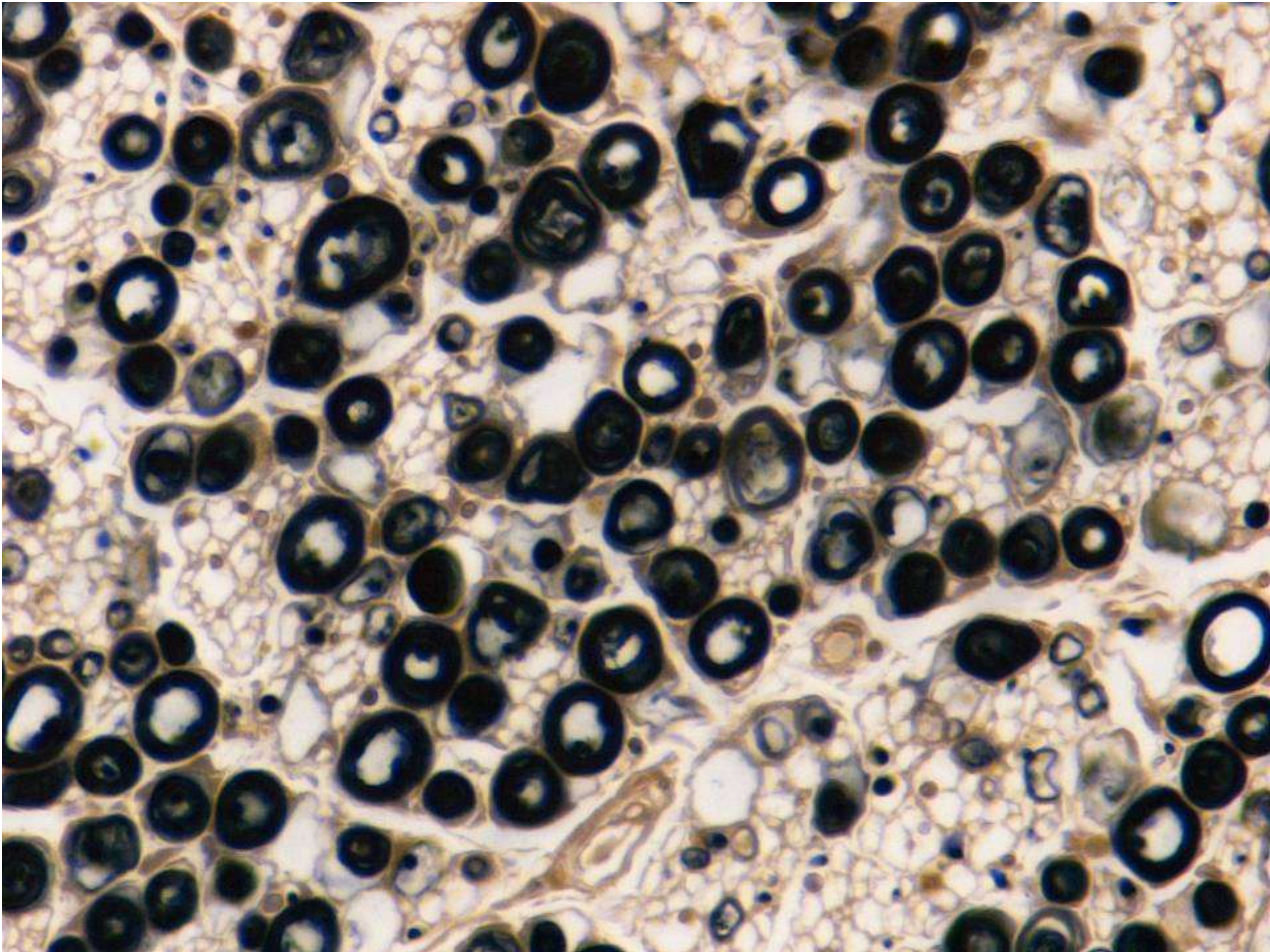
(Ematossilina - Eosina)





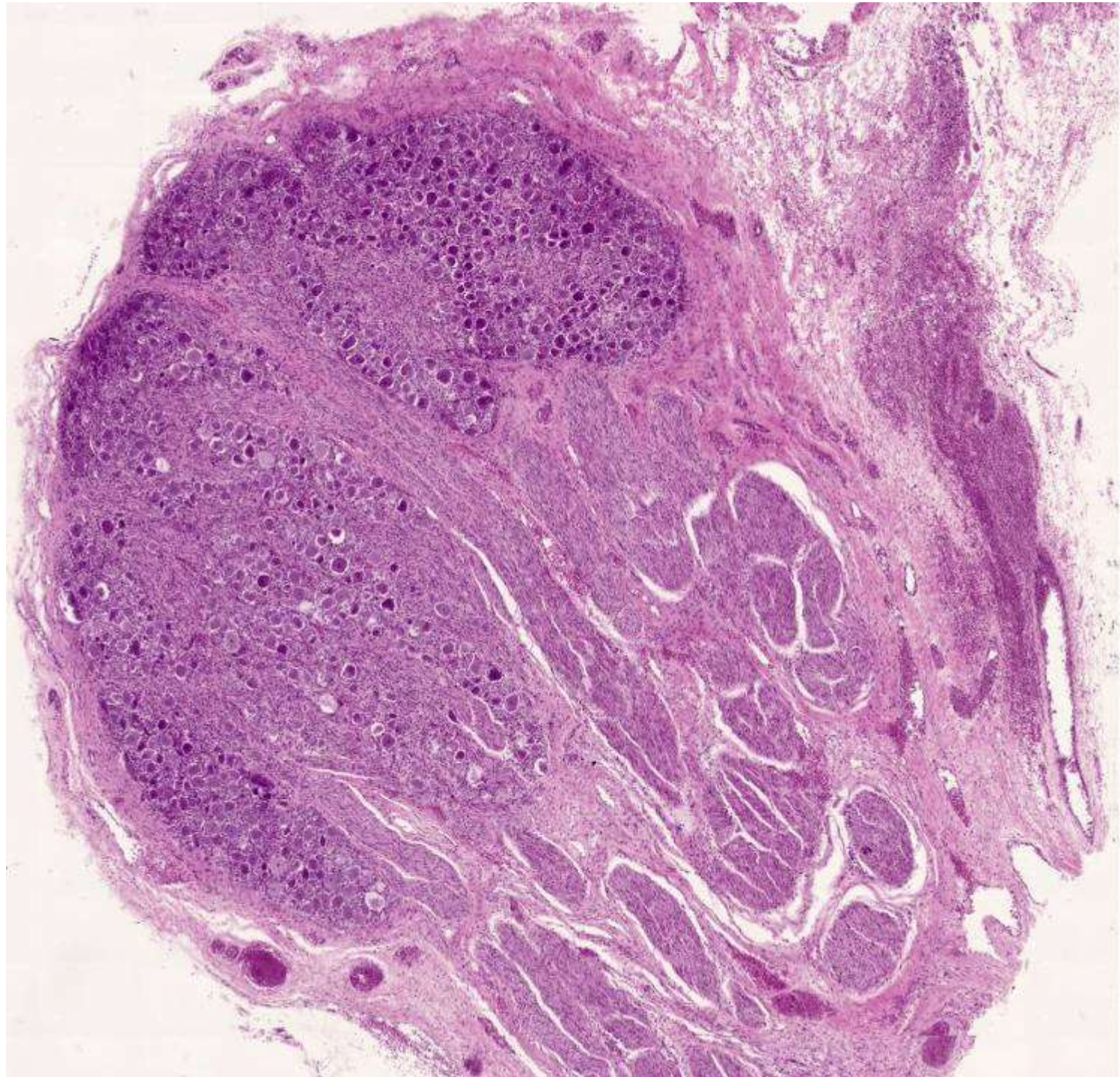


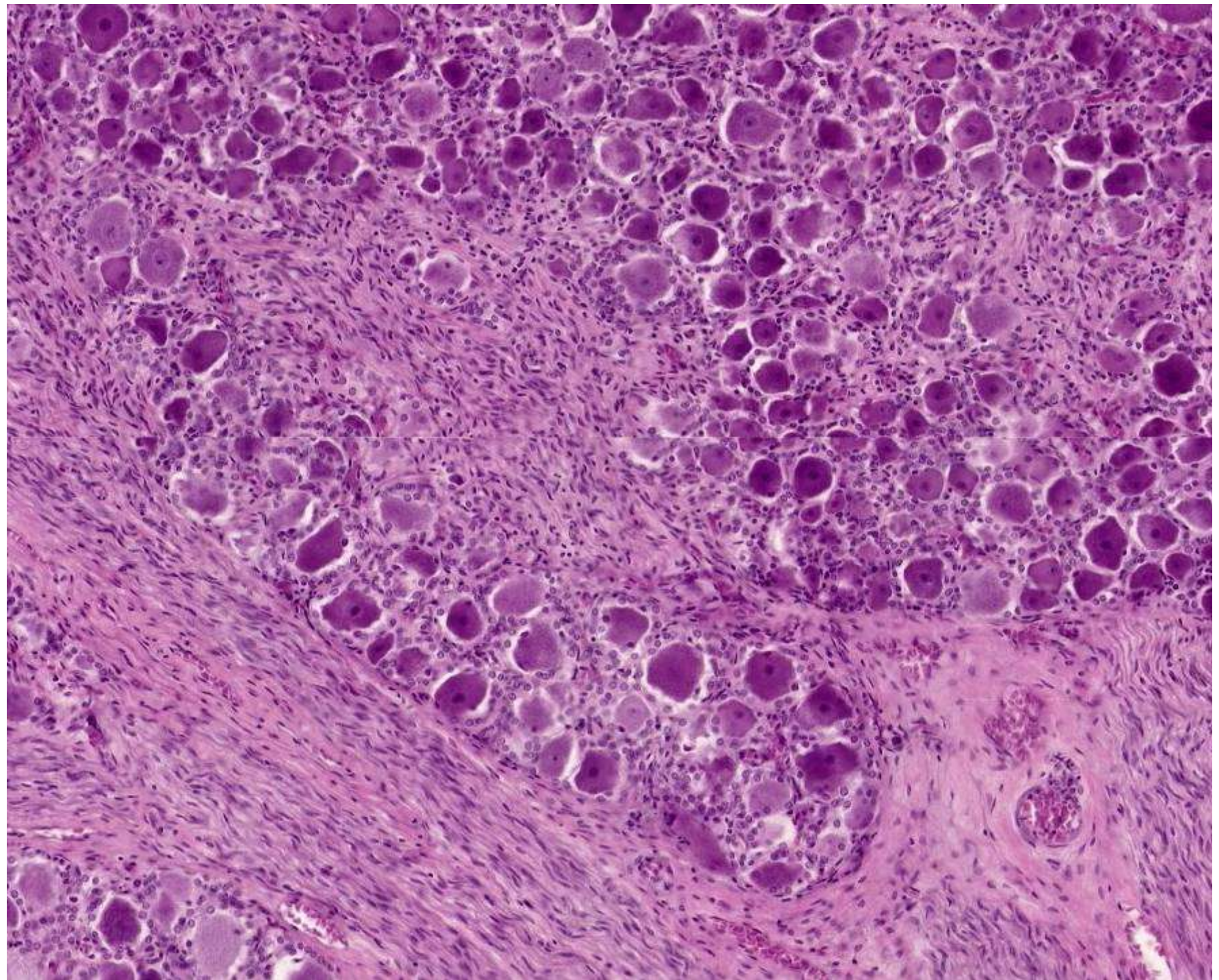


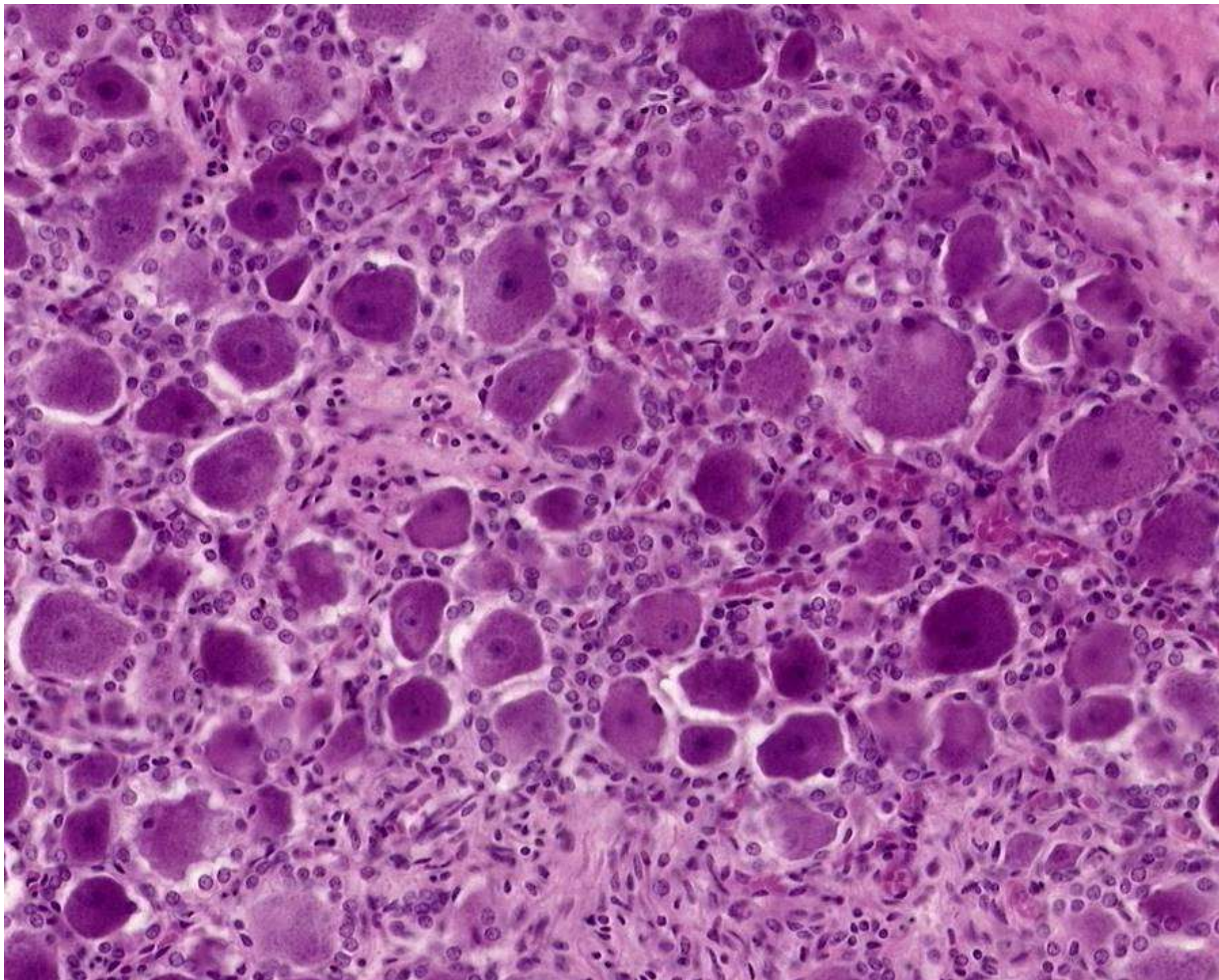


GANGLIO

GANGLIO SPINALE







GANGLIO

