

Chapter 5 Cartilage and bone

Liu Jiamei

I . Cartilage

Cartilage tissue

Chondrocyte

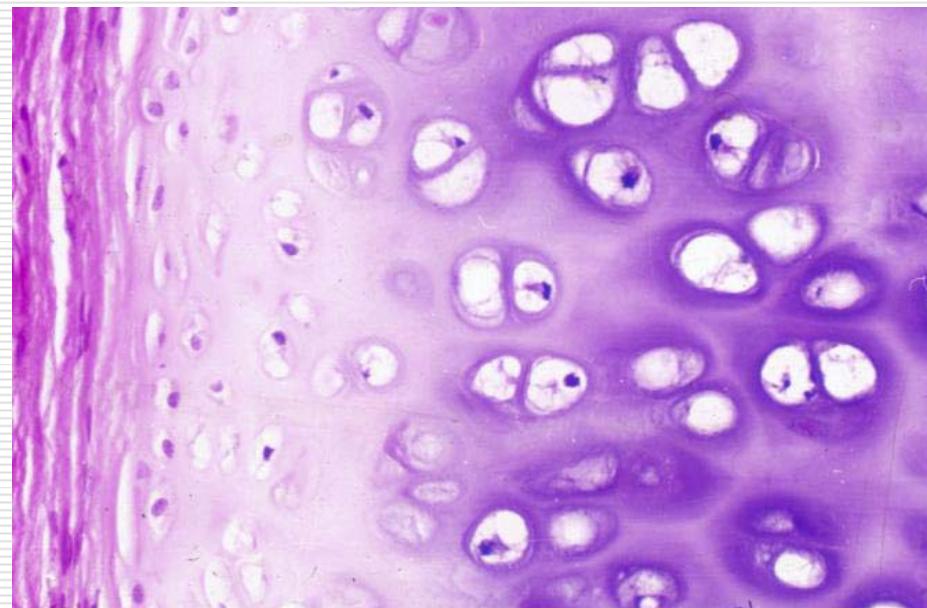
Cartilage matrix

Perichondrium

1. Hyaline cartilage

2. Elastic cartilage

3. Fibrous cartilage



1. Hyaline cartilage

(1) chondrocyte

Isogenous group

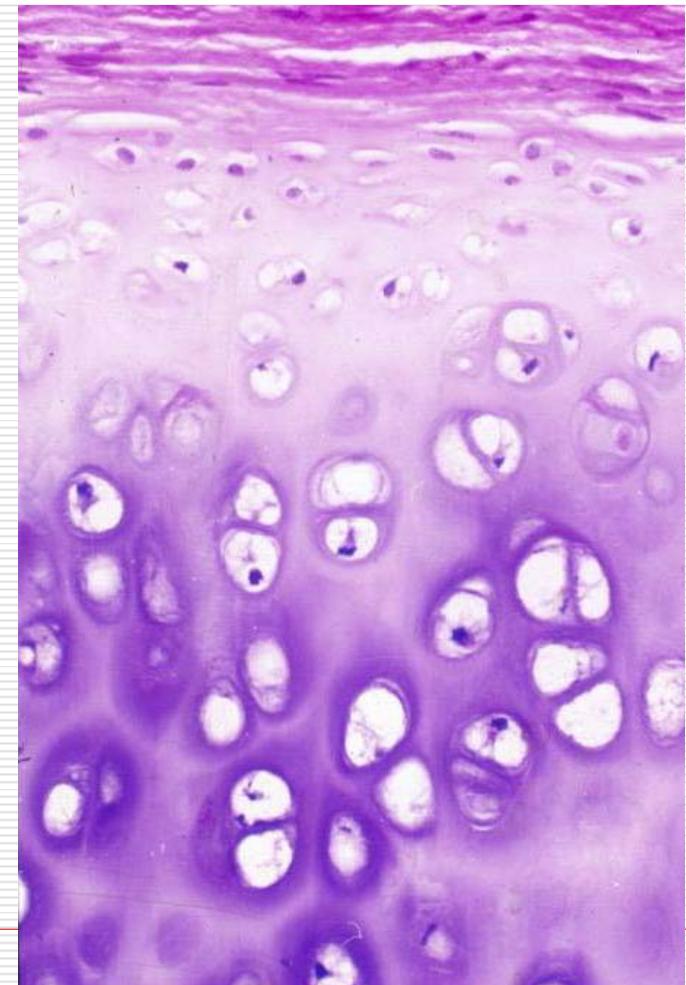
(2) Cartilage matrix

cartilage lacuna

cartilage capsule

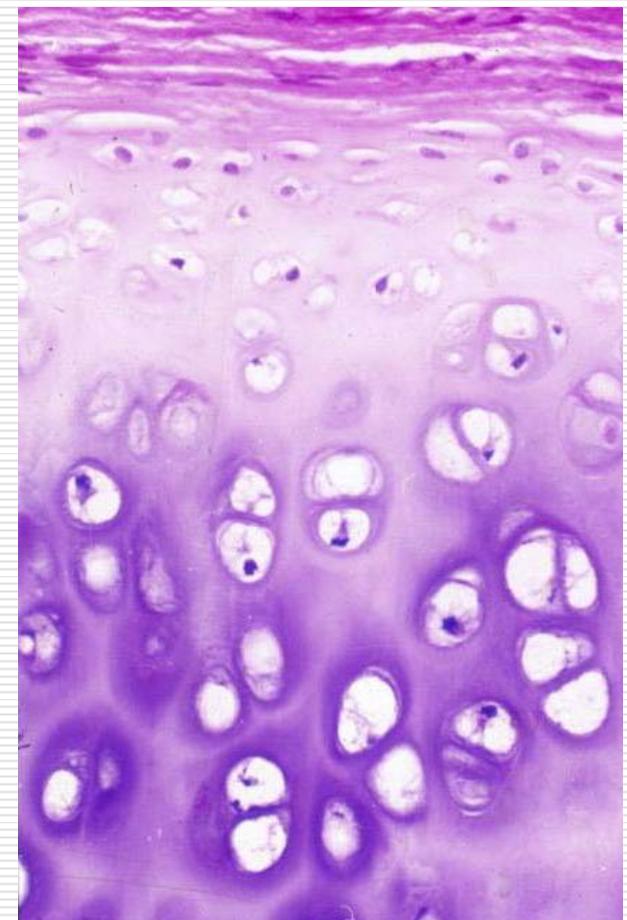
(3) fiber

collagenous fibril



Perichondrium

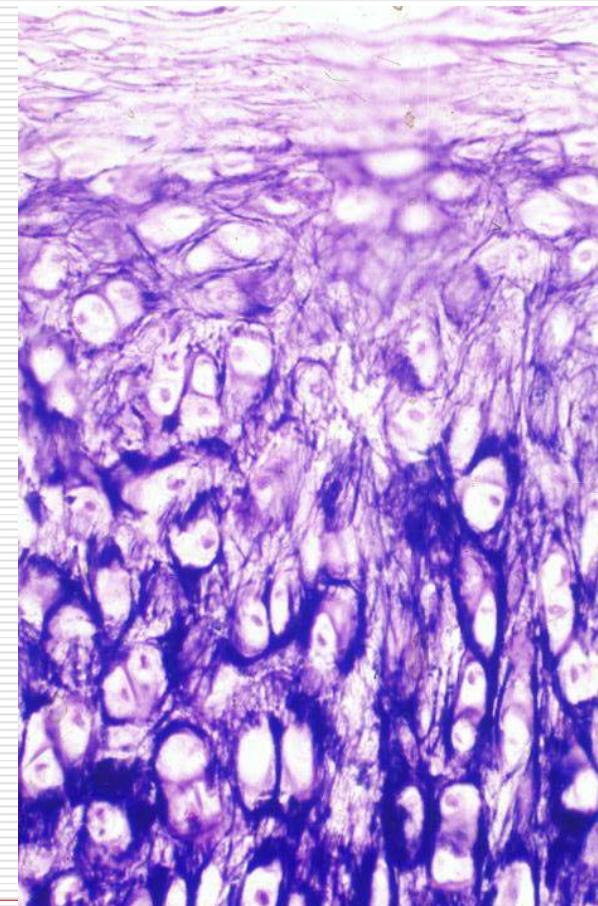
- The outer zone:**
more fibers, less cells
- The inner zone:**
**less fibers,
more osteogenic cells
and blood vessels**



2. Elastic cartilage

elastic fibers

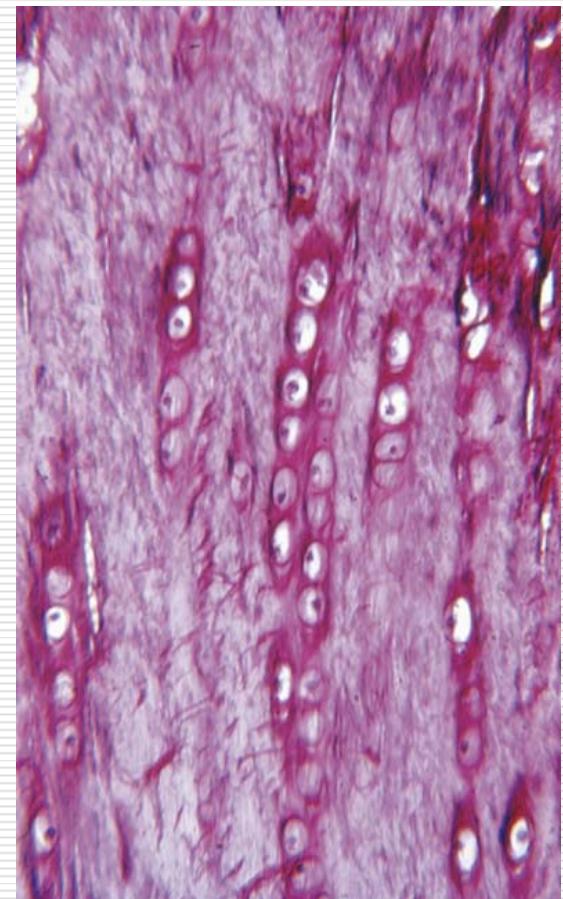
more elasticity



3. Fibrous cartilage

**large number of
collagenous fibers**

**Chondrocytes
arranged in rows**



Development of cartilage

Origin: mesenchyme

Generation of cartilage:

Osteogenic cell → chondroblast → chondrocyte

→ secretory of ground substance and fiber

(1) Interstitial growth

(2) appositional growth

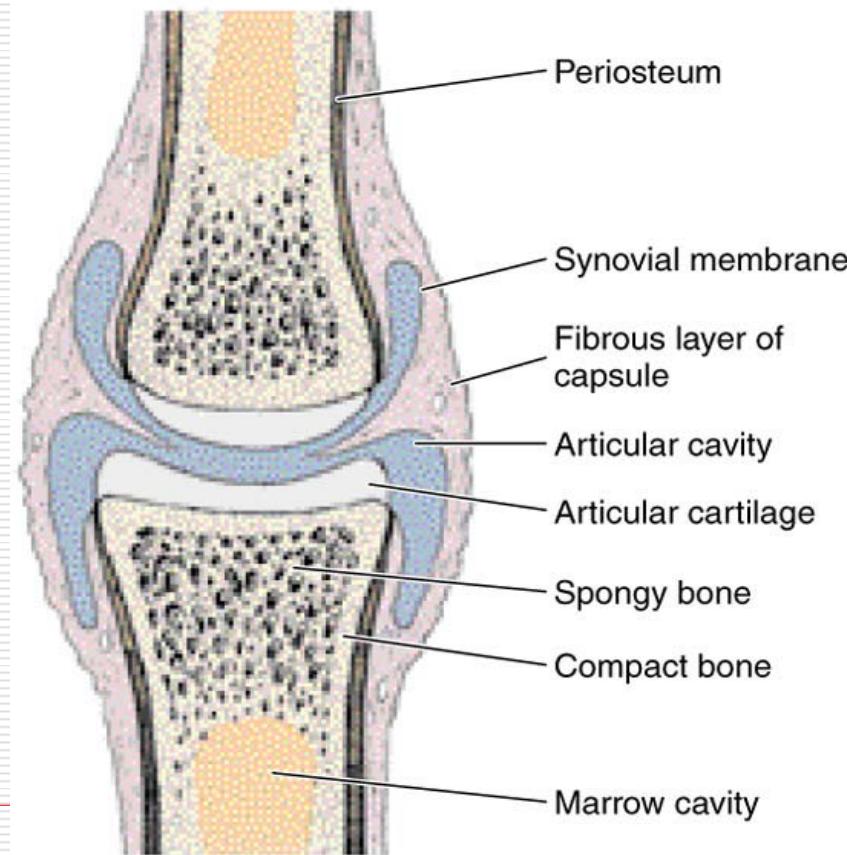
II.Bone

Bone: osseous tissue

Periosteum

Endosteum

bone marrow



1. Osseous tissue

cells

bone matrix

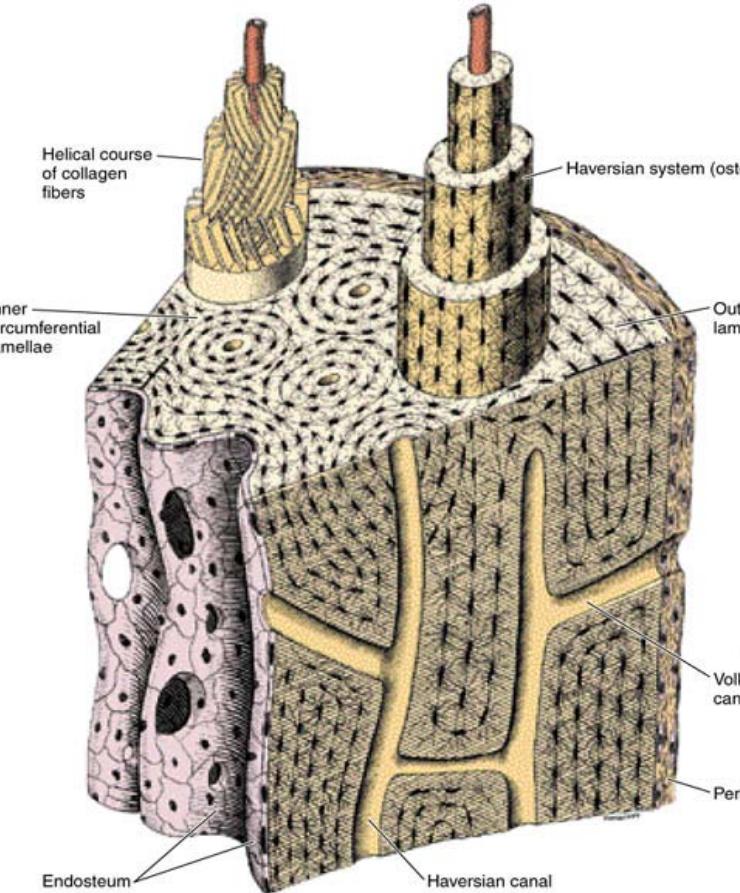
calcified intercellular substance

Bone lamella

Bone lacuna

Bone canaliculus

**perforating canal
(blood vessels)**



1.1 Bone matrix

(1) Organic matter:

collagen fiber: I type collagen

ground substance:

glycosaminoglycan

glycoprotein

(2) Inorganic component:

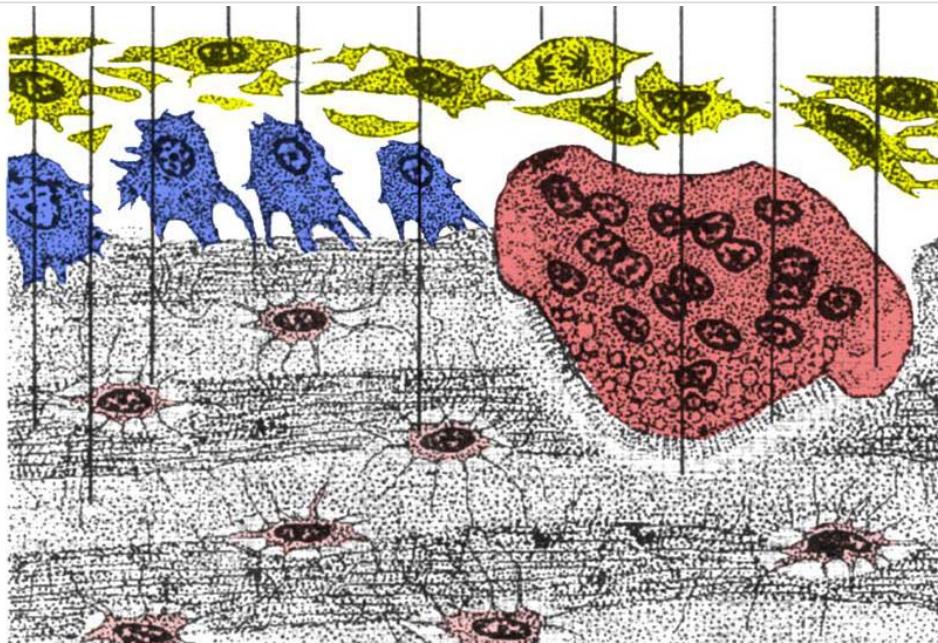
hydroxyapatite crystals



1.2 The cells of bone tissue

(1) Osteoprogenitor cell (osteogenic cell)

osteogenic cell → osteoblasts
 ↓
 chondroblast



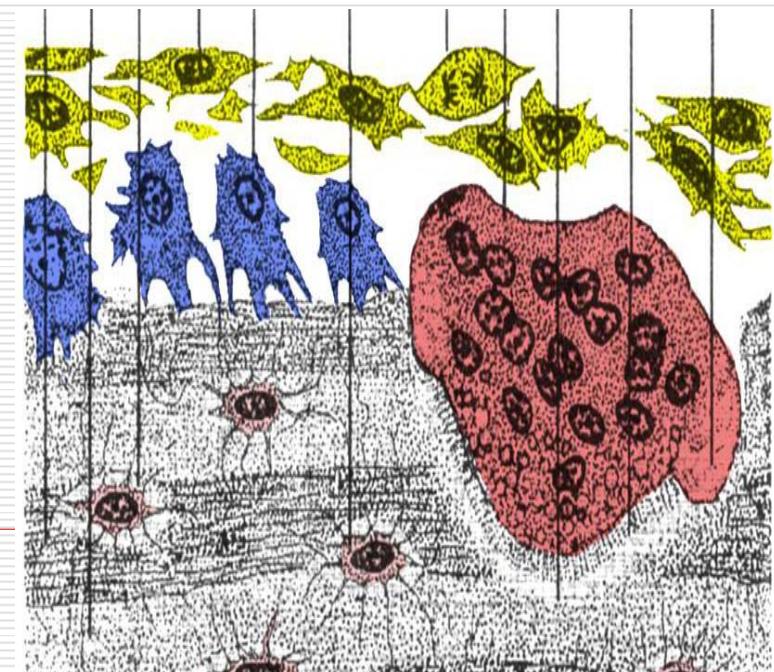
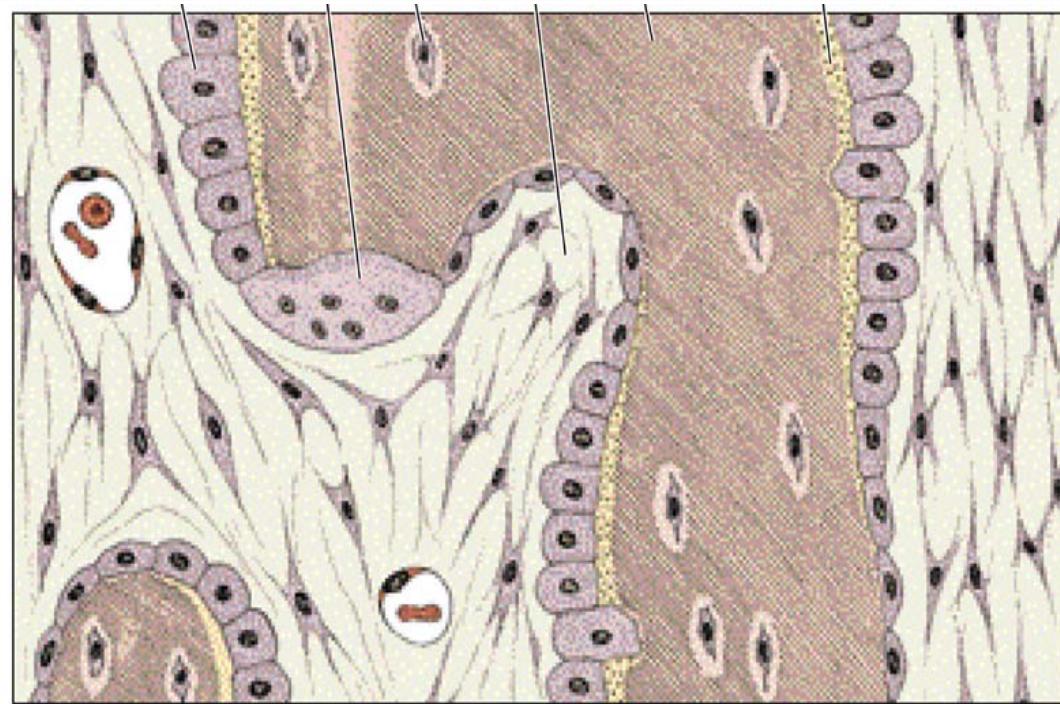
(2) Osteoblast

LM:

EM: RER , free ribosome and Golgi complex
matrix vesicle

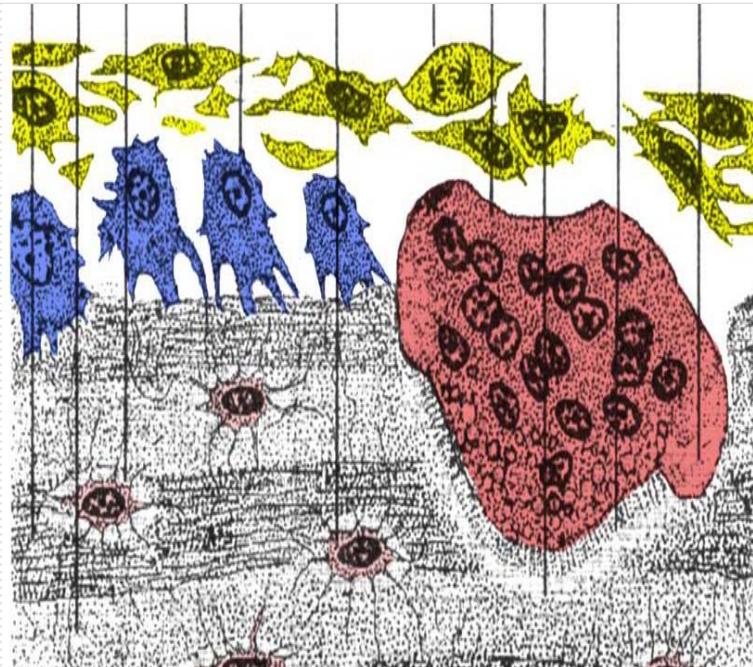
Origin: osteogenic cell

Function: osteoid

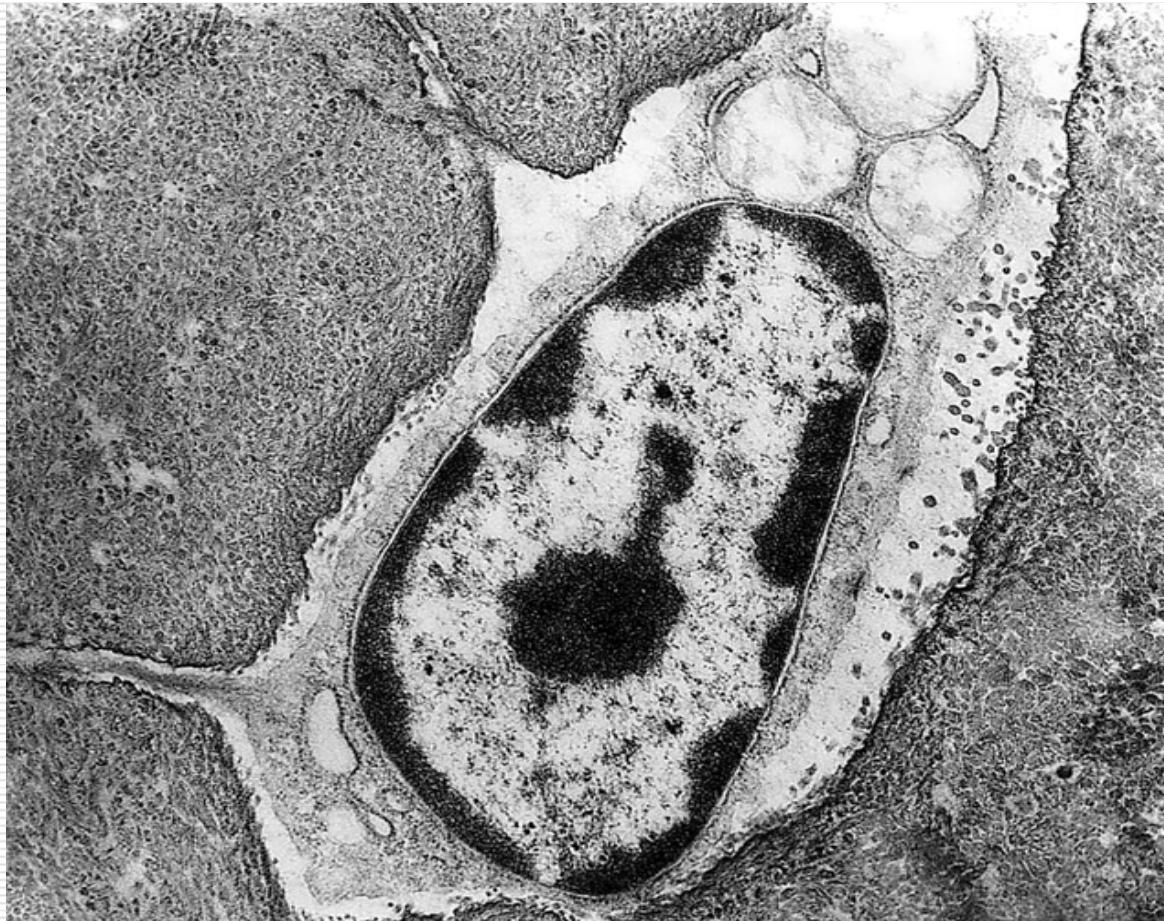


(3) Osteocyte

LM: smaller ovoid shape, fine processes of cell,
basophilic cytoplasm



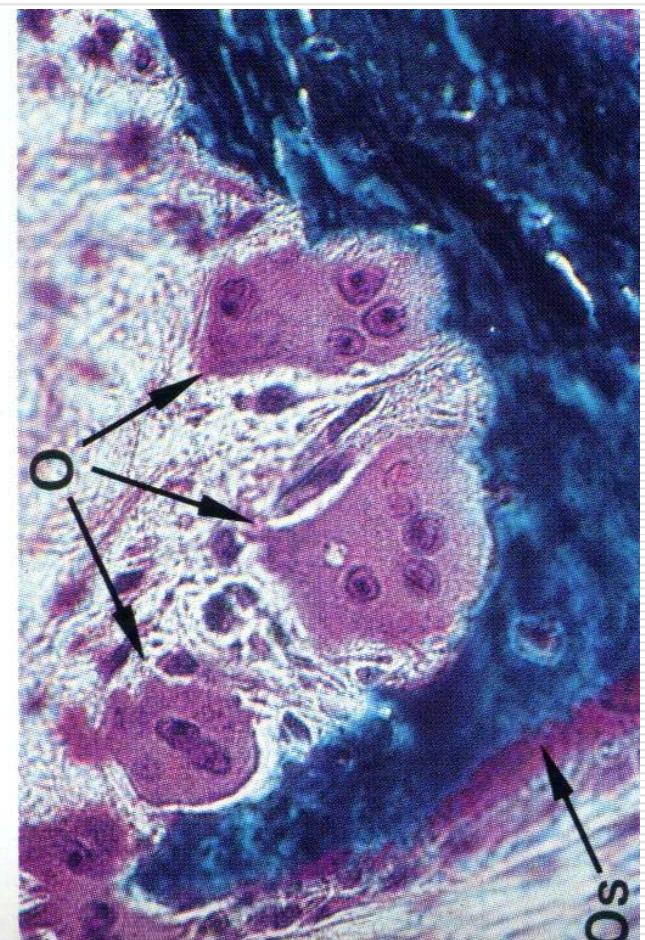
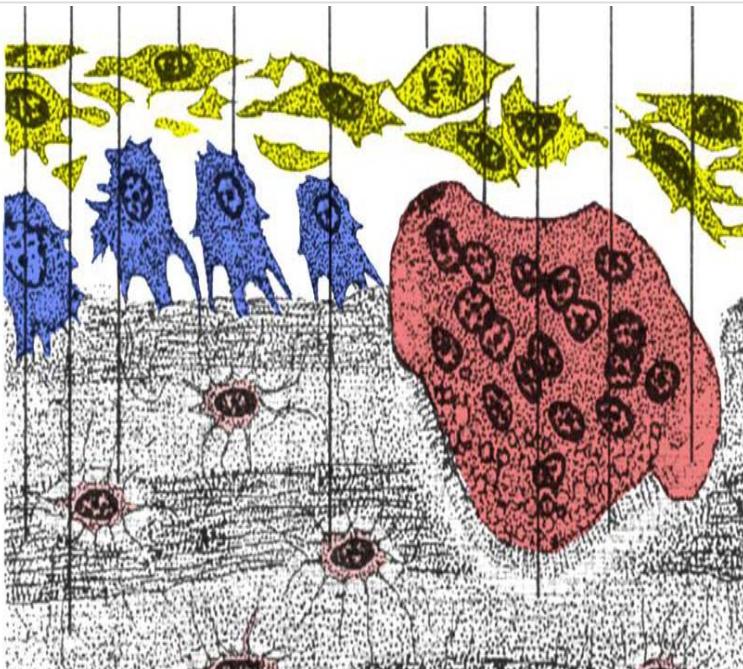
Osteocyte (TEM)



(4) Osteoclast

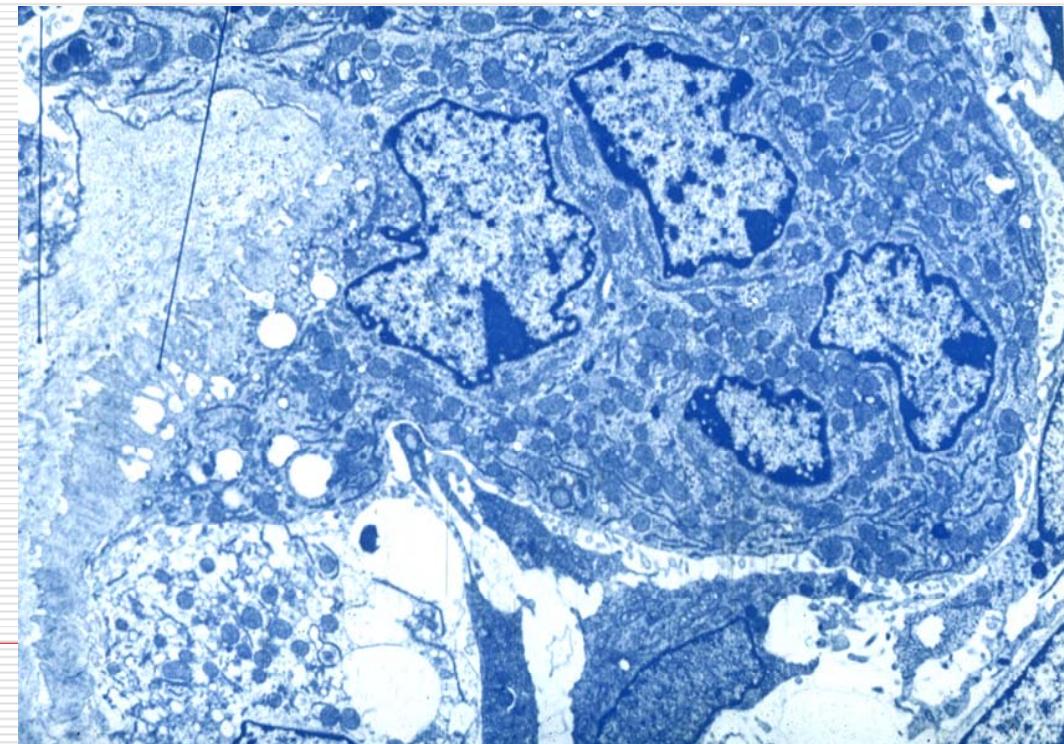
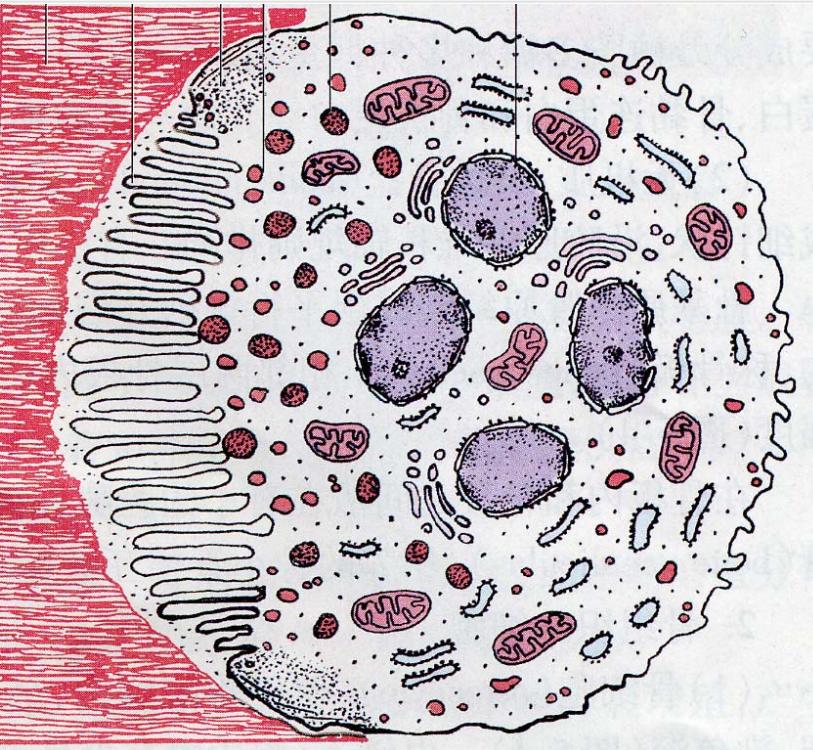
LM: very large, many nuclei, acidophilic cytoplasm

origin: monocyte



(4) Osteoclast (TEM)

EM: ruffled border, numerous lysosomes,
RER, Golgi complex and mitochondria



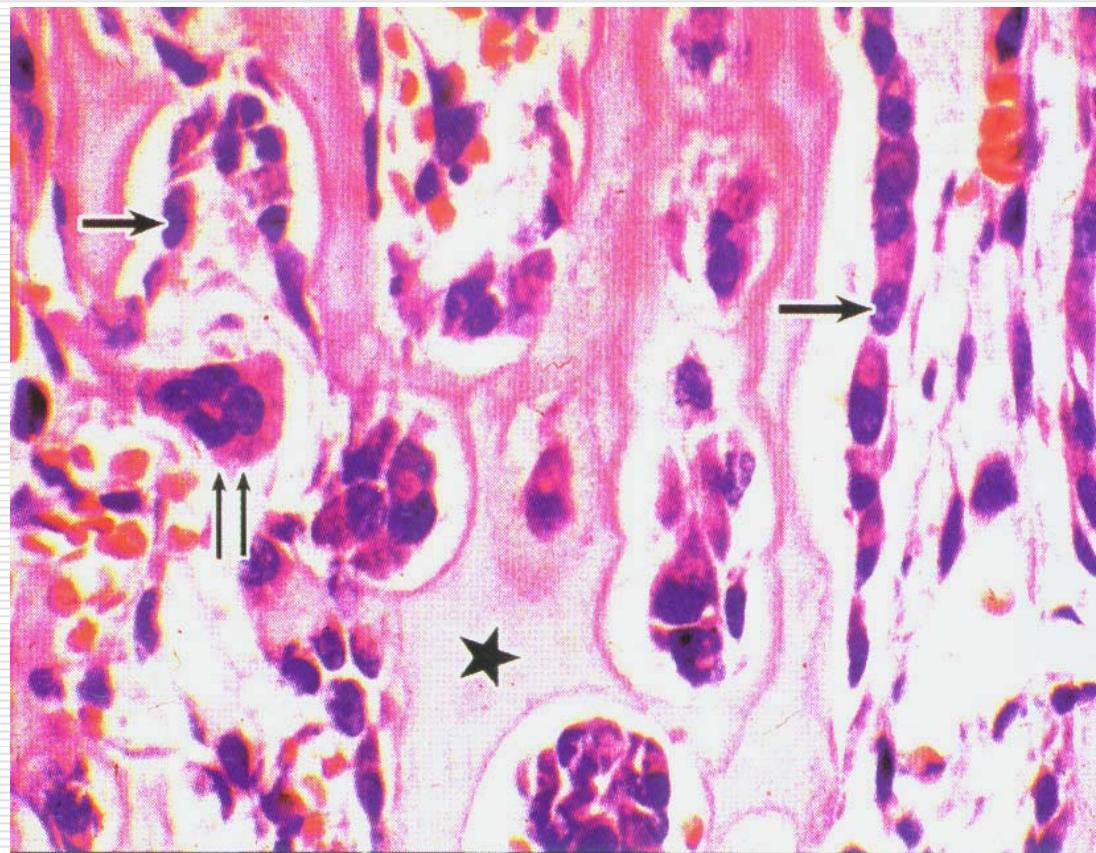
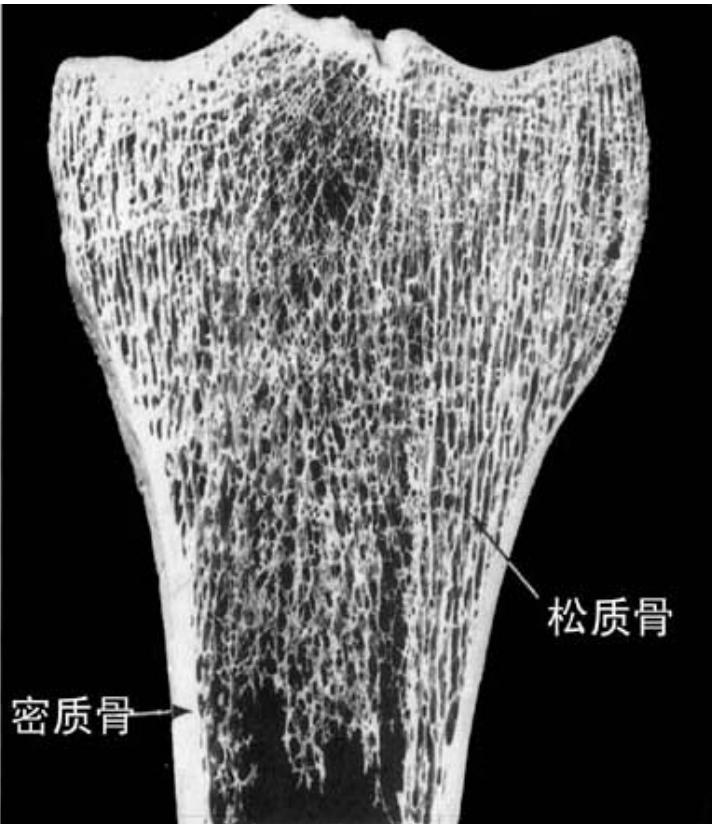
2. The structure of long bone

compact bone, spongy bone

periosteum and endosteum



2.1 Spongy bone



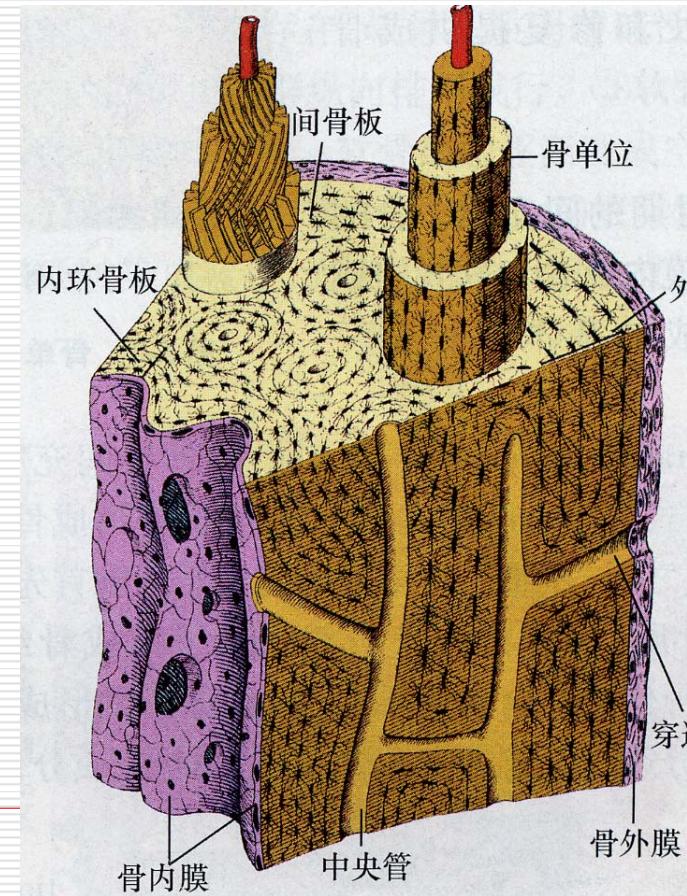
2.2 Compact bone

(1) Circumferential lamellae

Outer

Inner

Perforating canal



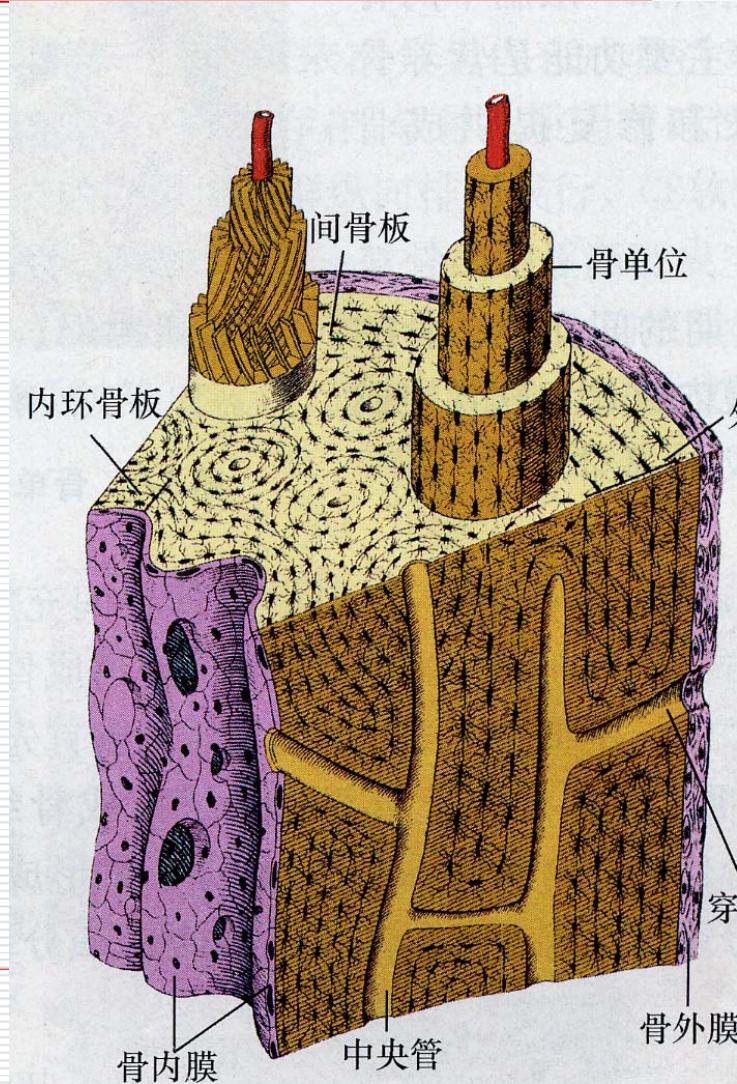
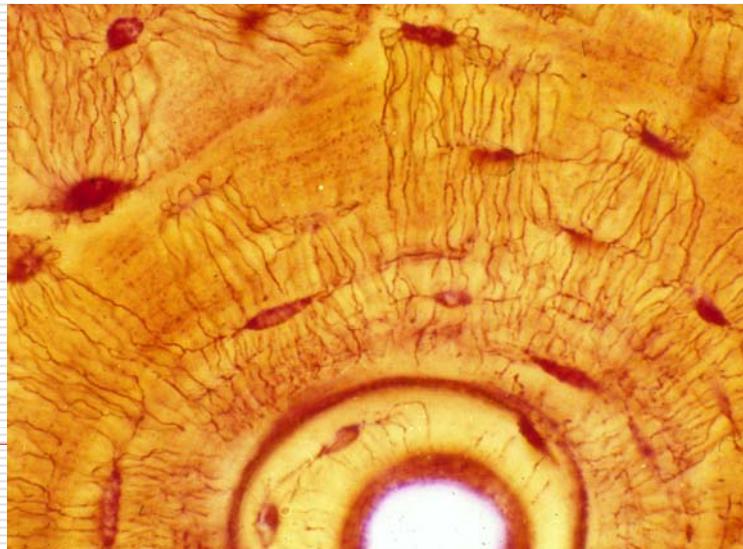
(2) Osteon (Haversian system)

Central canal

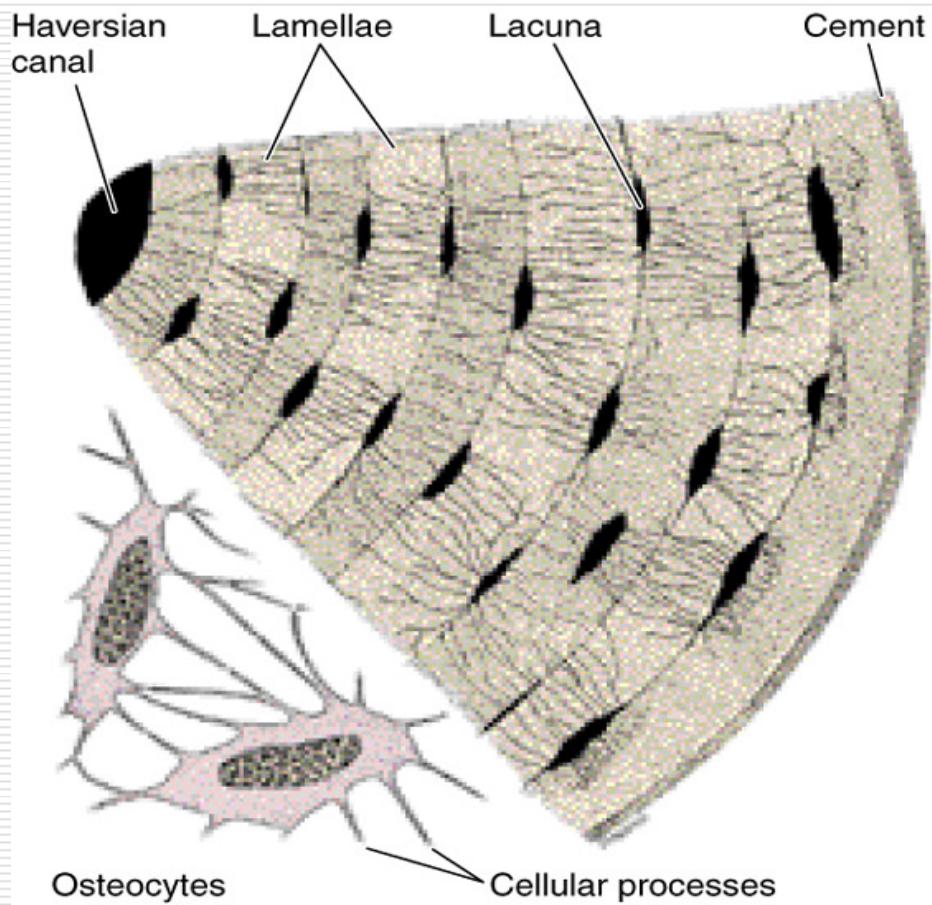
Haversian lamella

Bone canaliculus

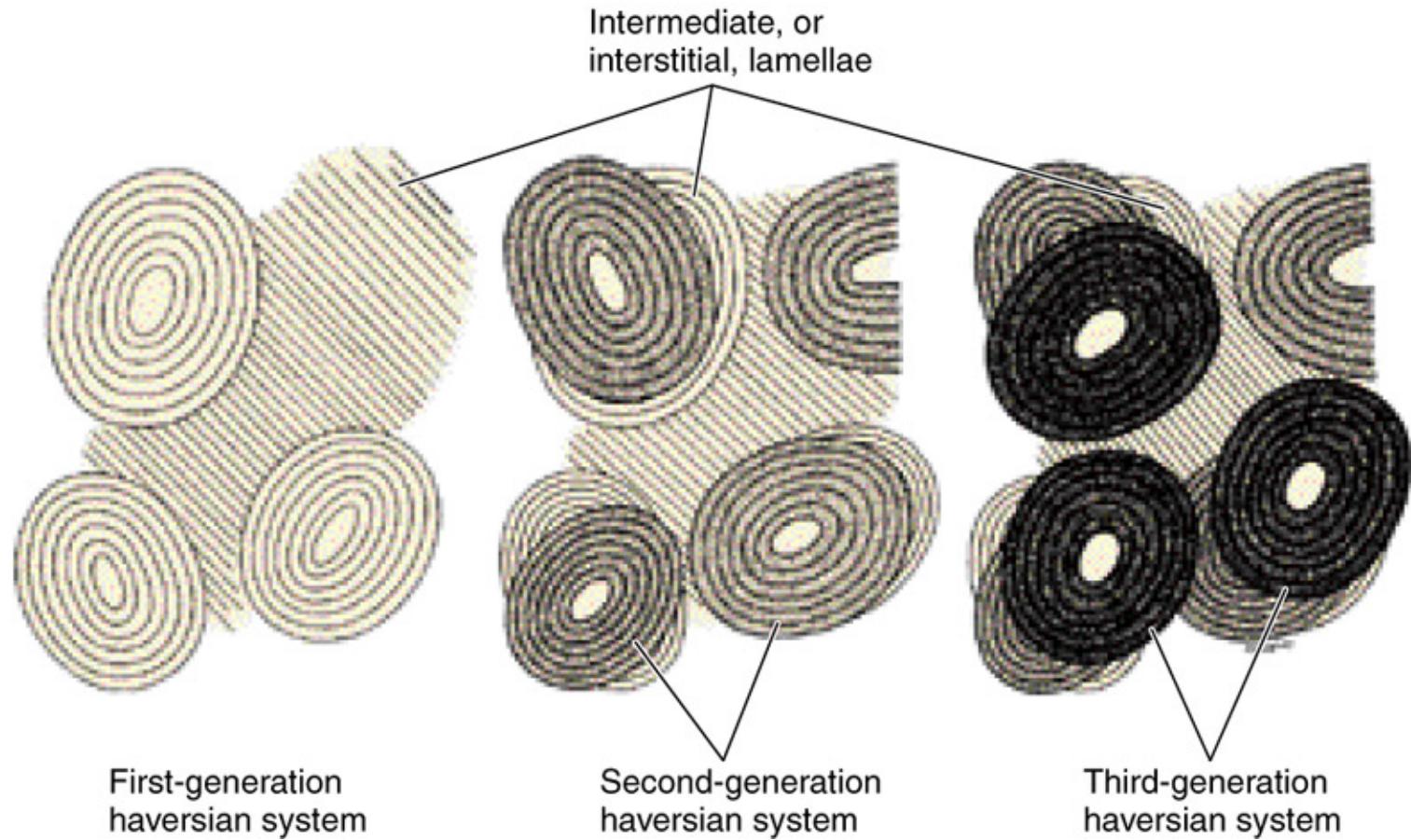
Bone lacuna



(2) Osteon(model)

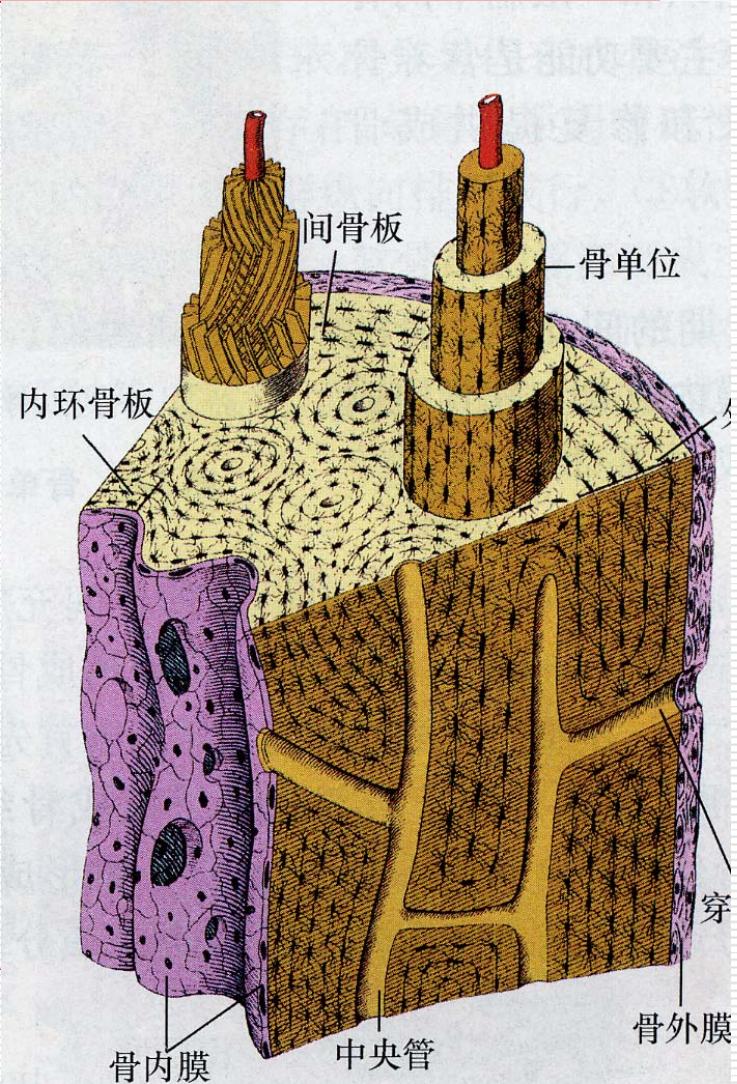


(3) Interstitial lamella



2.3 Periosteum and endosteum

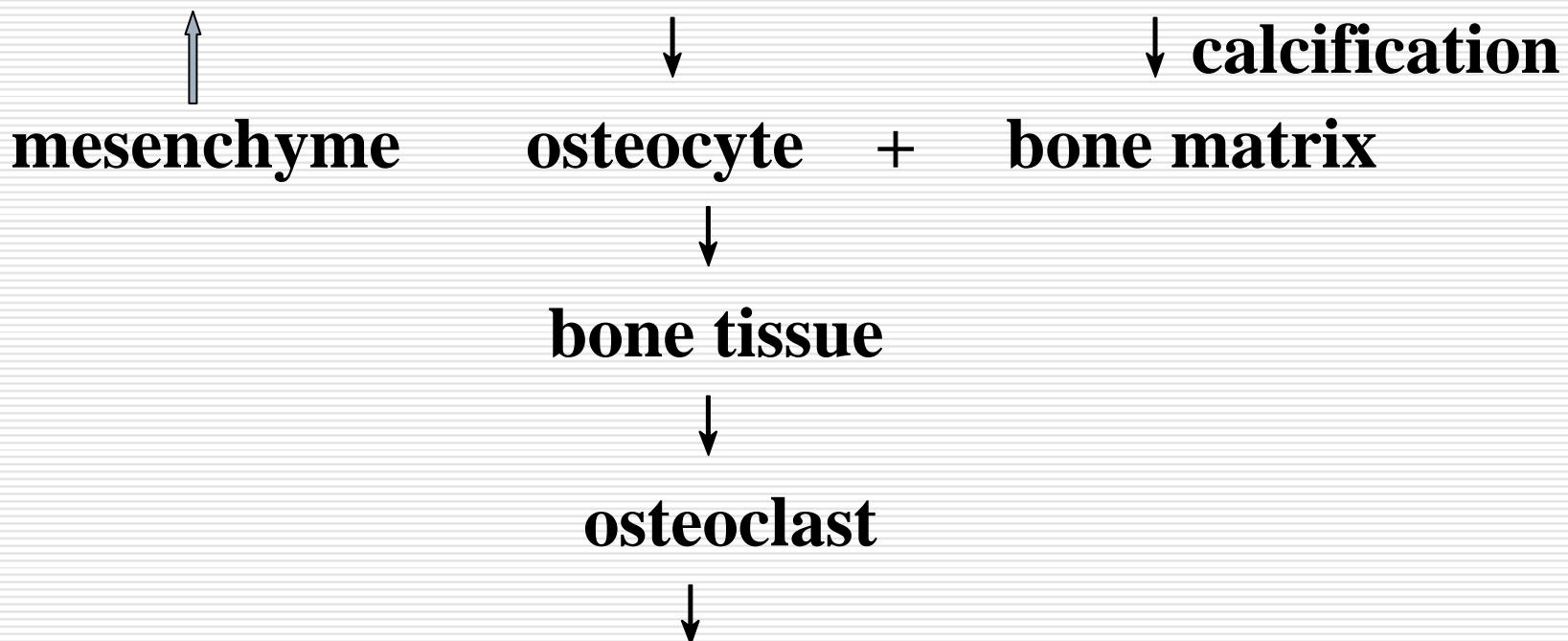
Periosteum:
outer layer:
perforating fiber
Inner layer:
osteogenic cells
osteoblast
Endosteum:



III.Osteogenesis, Growth And Regeneration

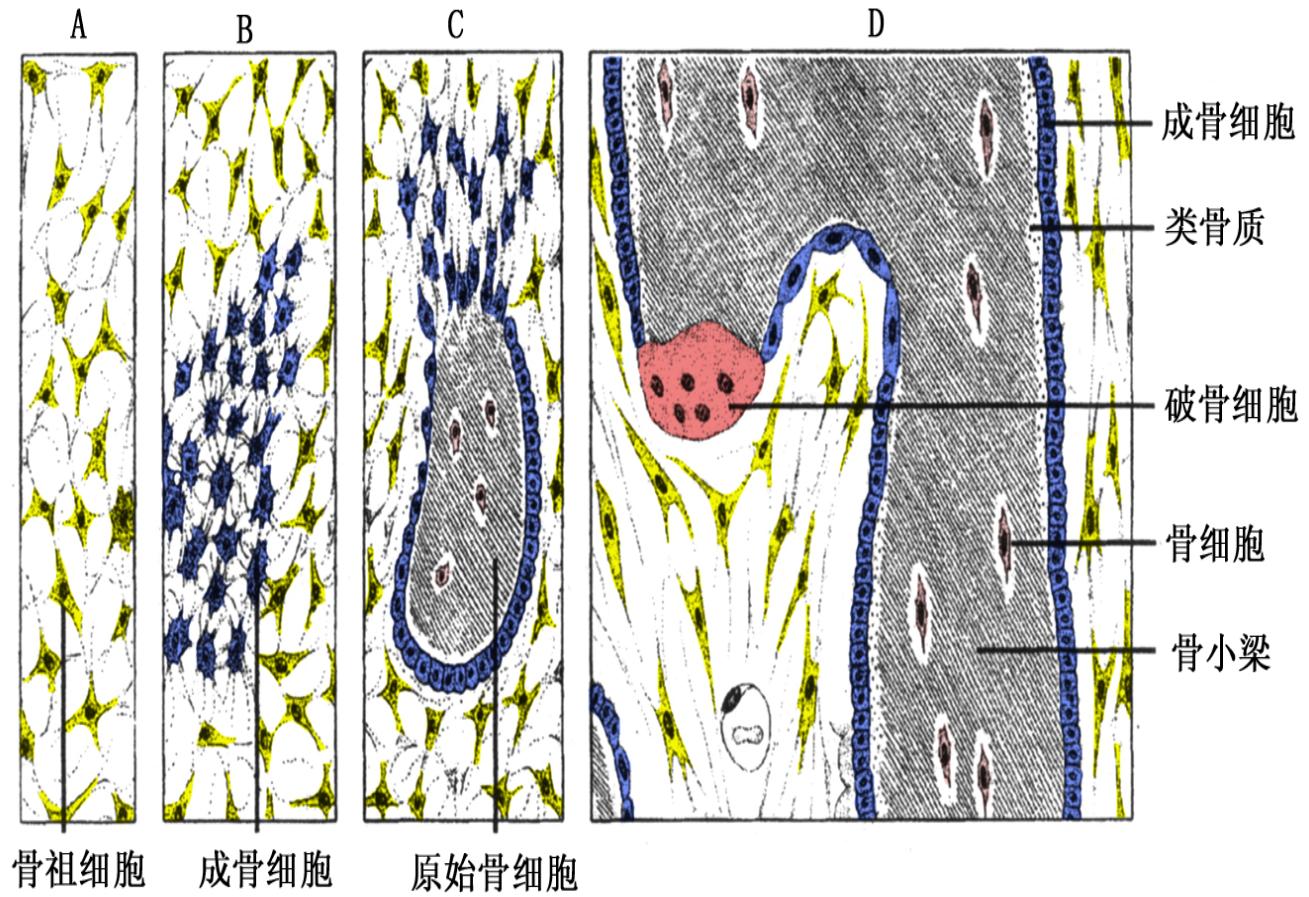
1. Development of bone tissue

osteogenic cell → osteoblast → osteoid



dissolve and reconstruction

2. Intramembranous ossification

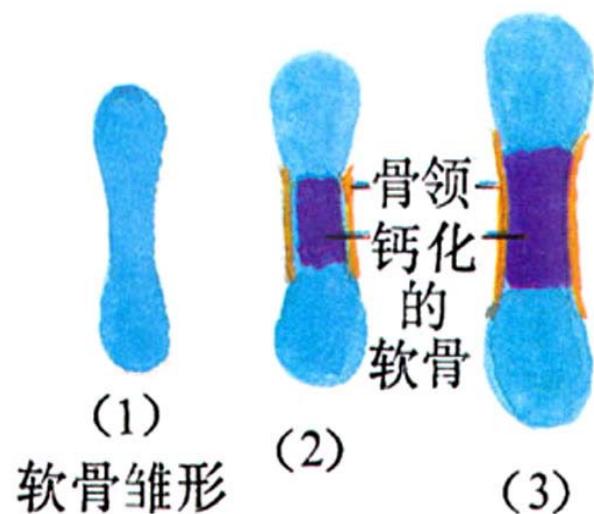


3. Enchondral bone formation

3.1 Formation of cartilage model

3.2 Perichondral ossification

Formation of bone collar



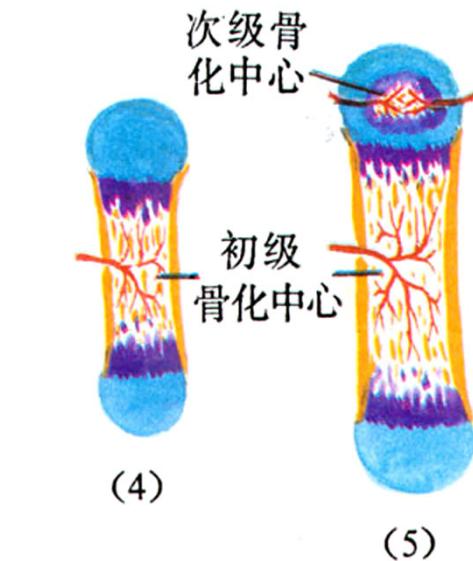
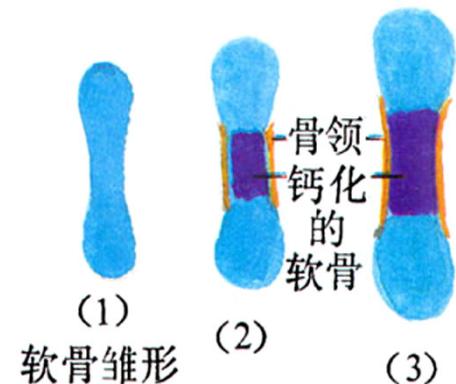
3.3 Intrachondral ossification

(1) primary ossification center

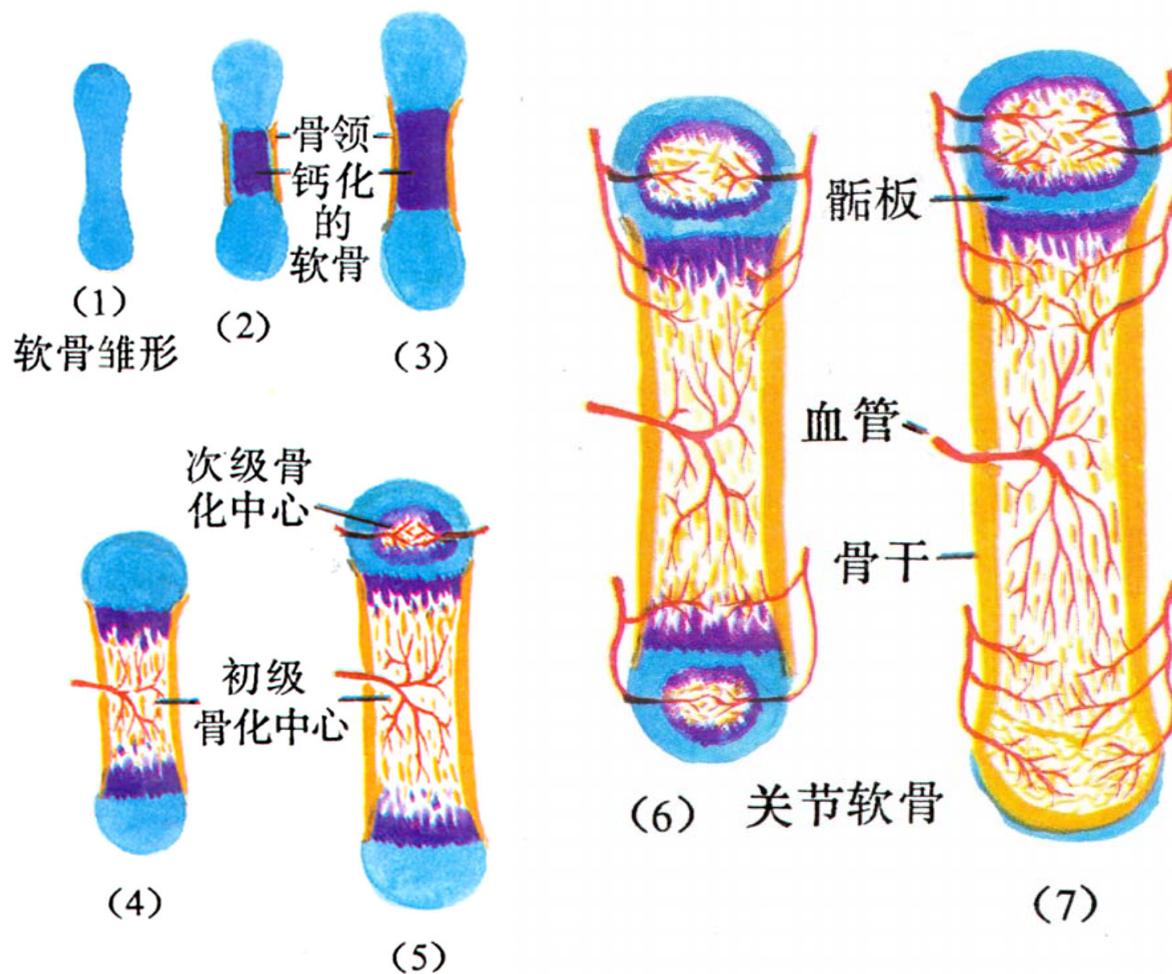
(2) formation of cavity
of bone marrow

growth of bone

(thick and long)



(3) secondary ossification center

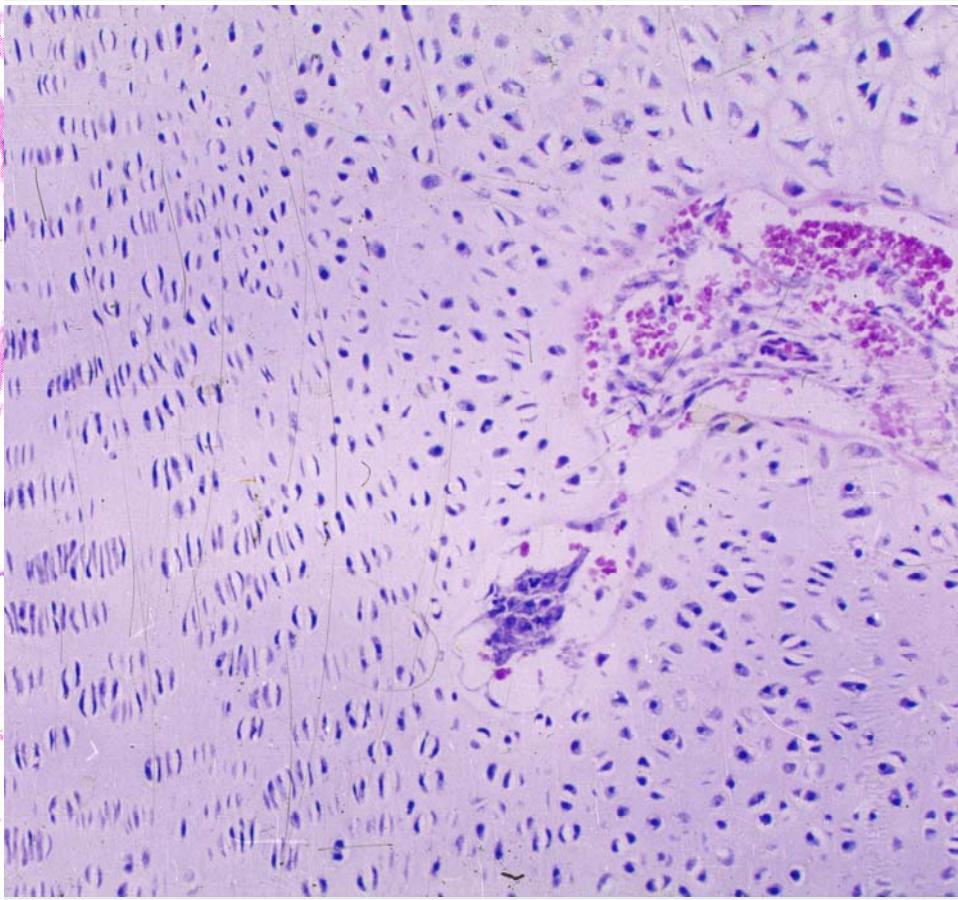


Growth of bone

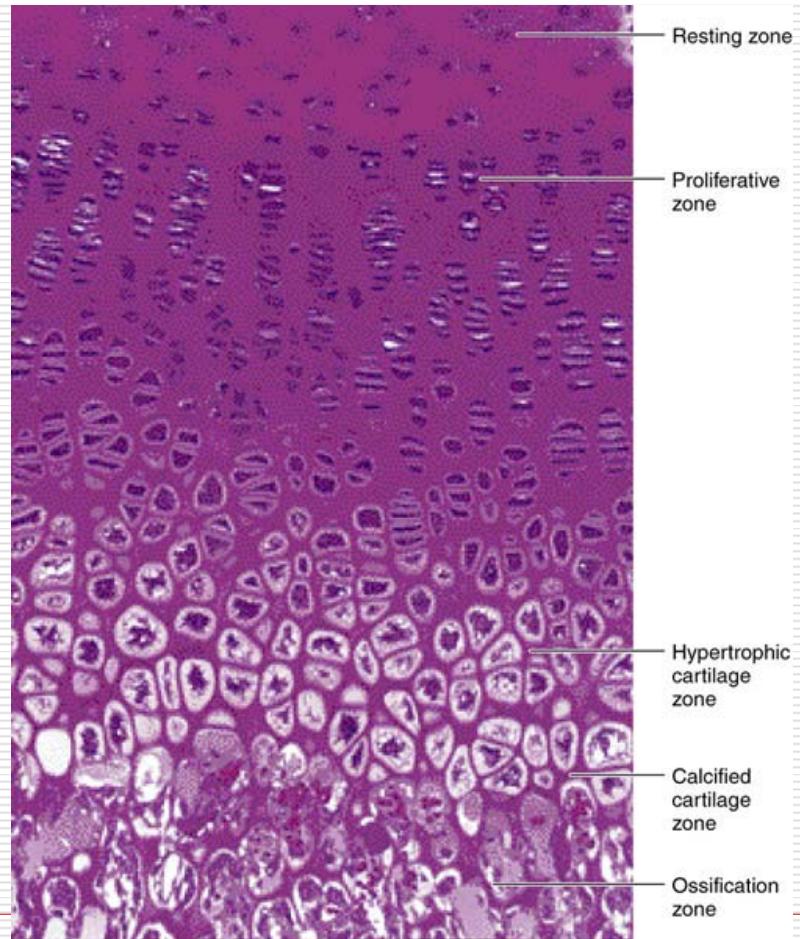
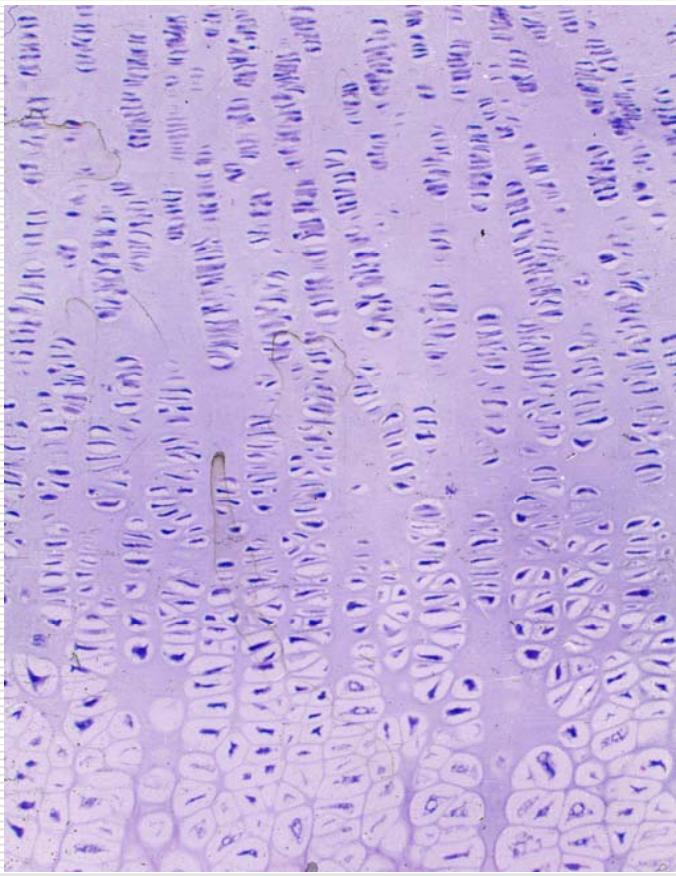
- ① zone of reserve cartilage
- ② zone of proliferating cartilage
- ③ zone of calcifying cartilage
- ④ zone of ossification



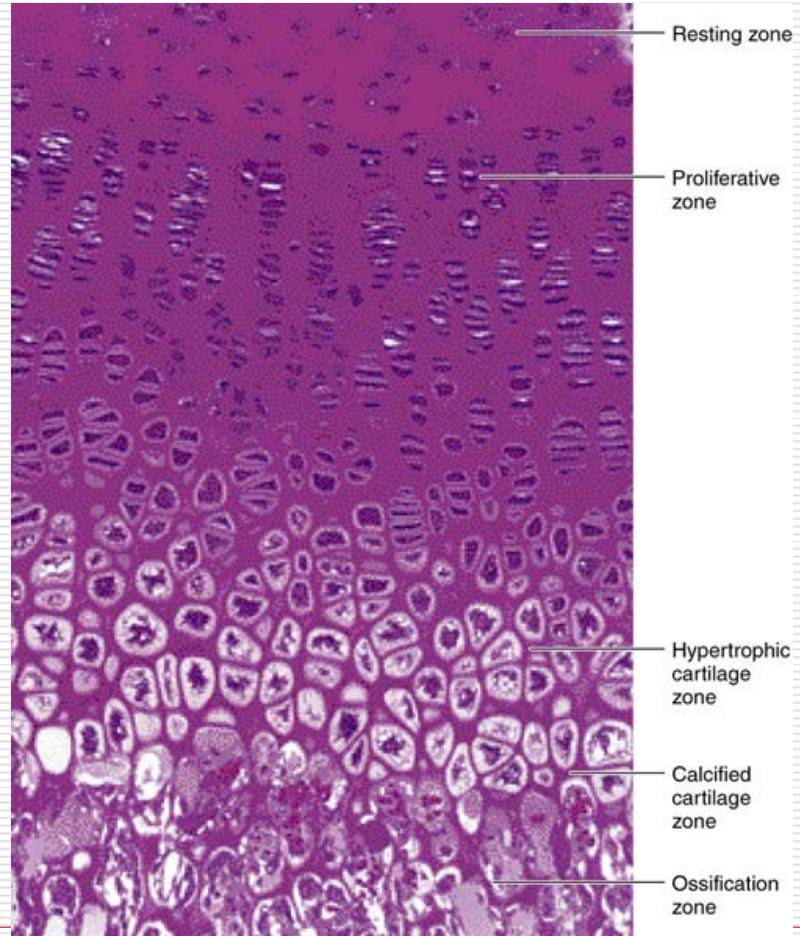
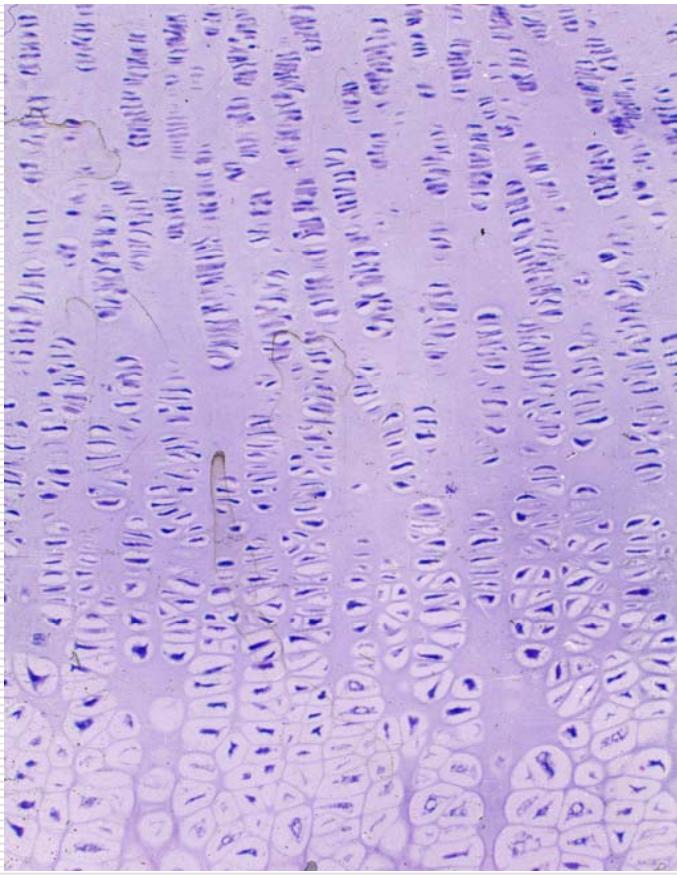
① zone of reserve cartilage



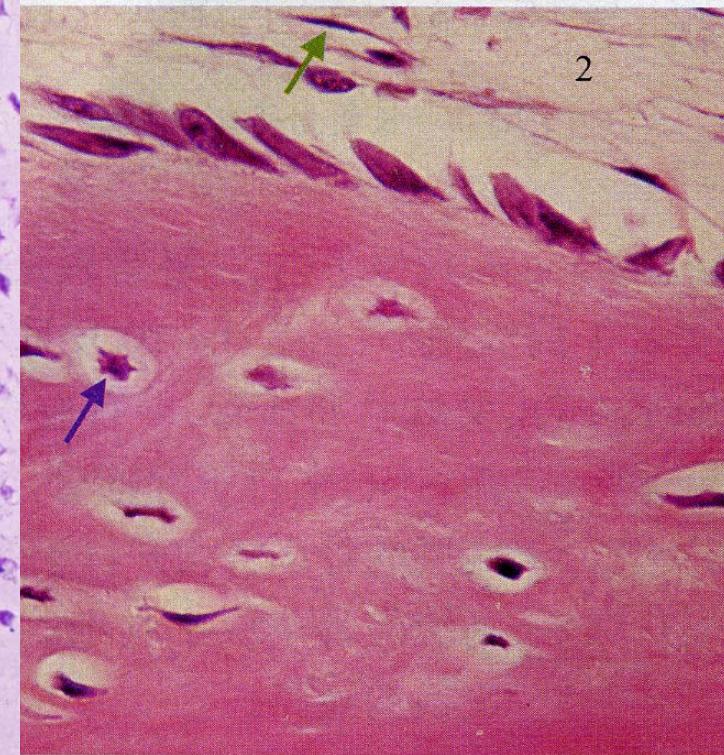
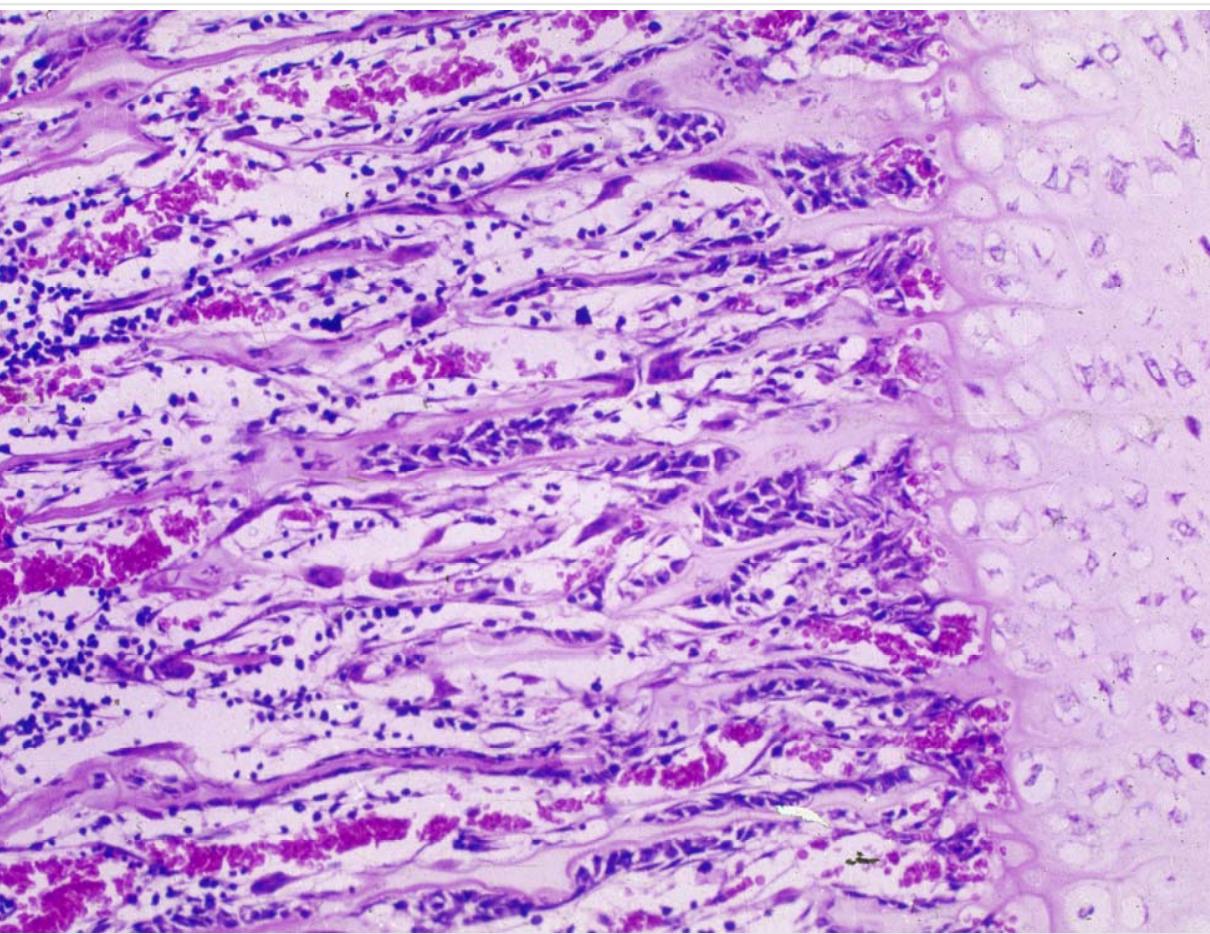
② zone of proliferating cartilage



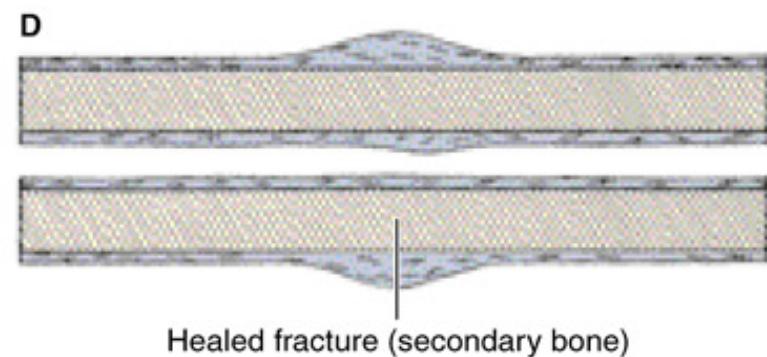
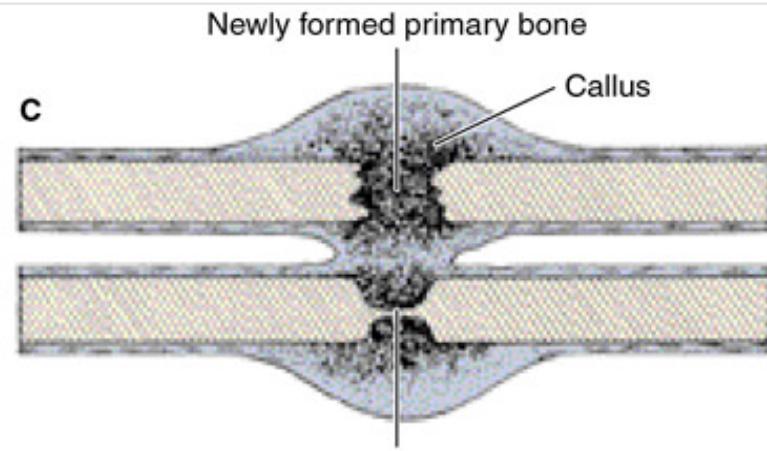
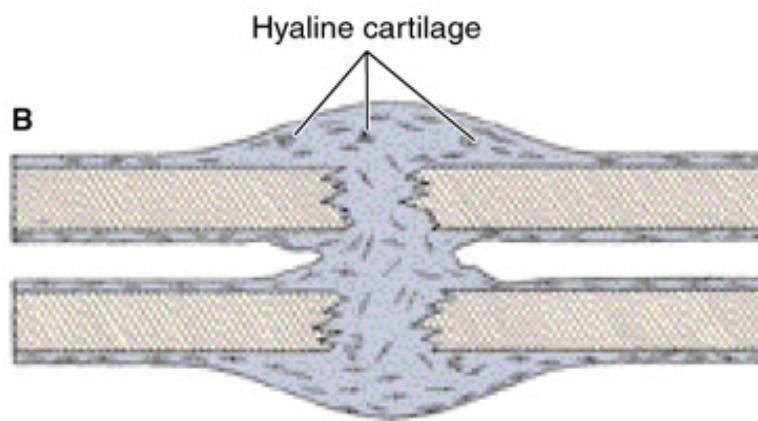
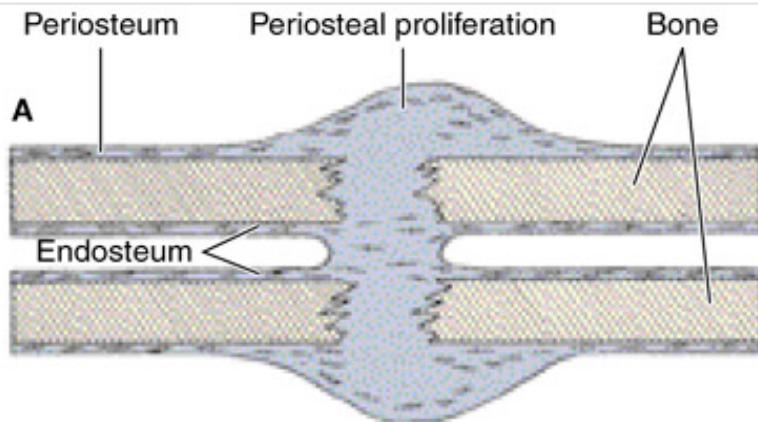
③ zone of calcifying cartilage



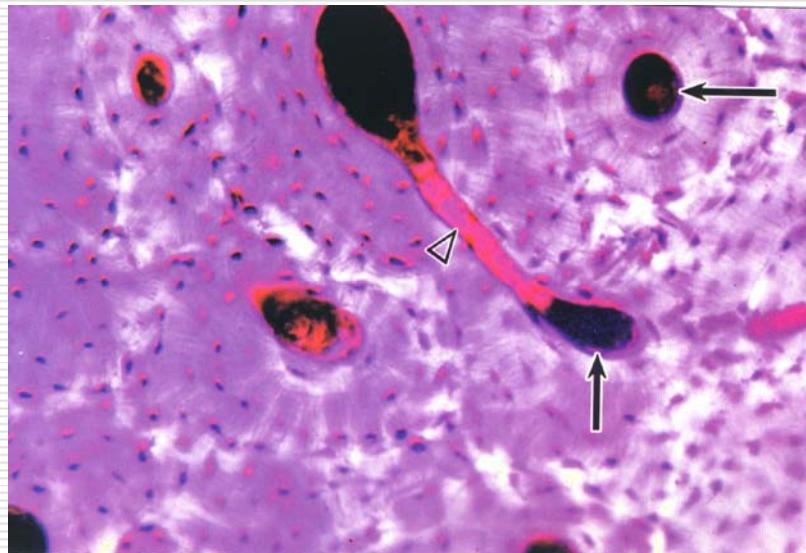
④ zone of ossification



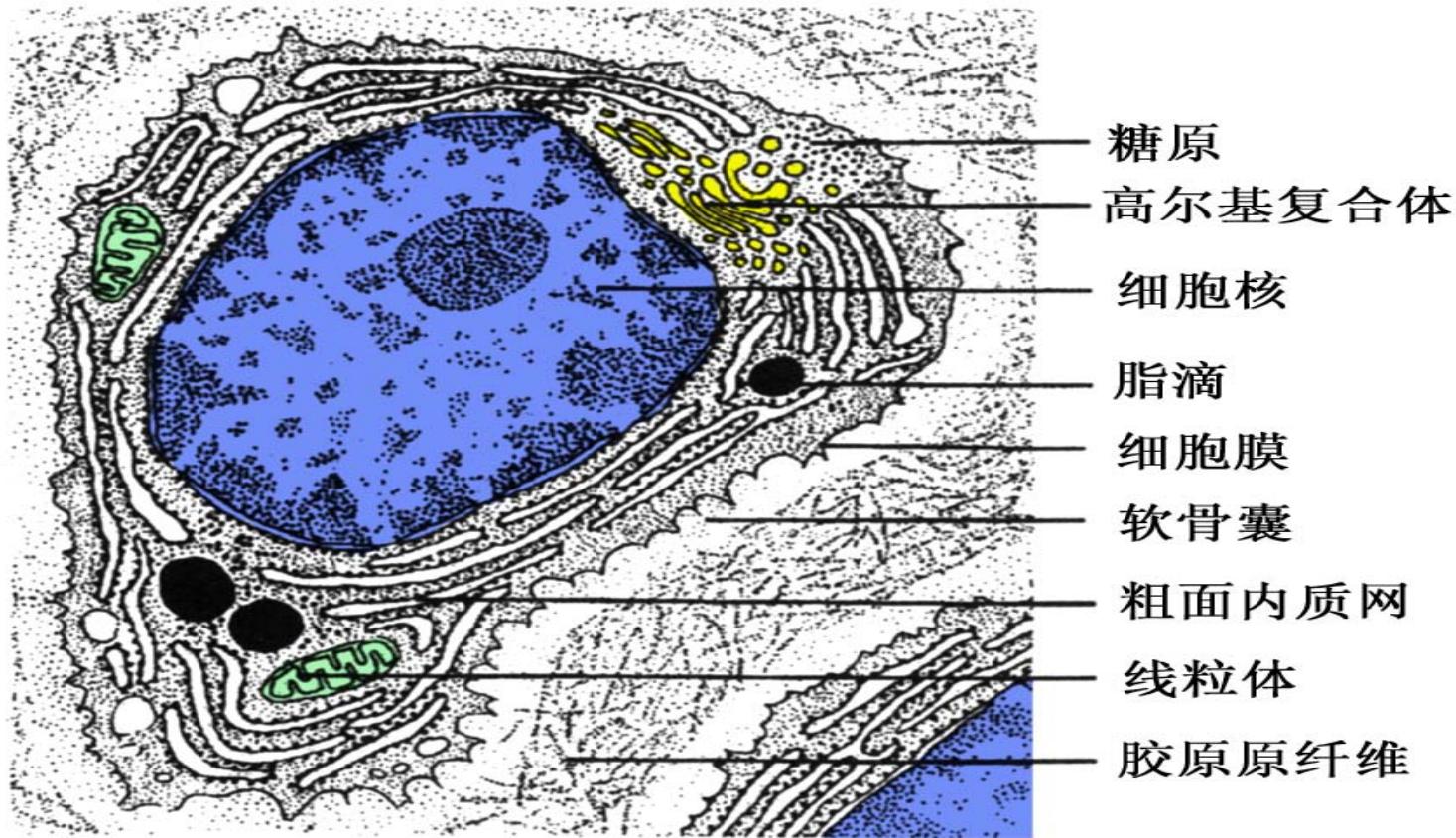
Regeneration of bone and the healing of bone fracture



Perforating canal (LM)



Chondrocyte



Osteoblast (TEM)

骨质 基质小泡 类骨质 粗面内质网

