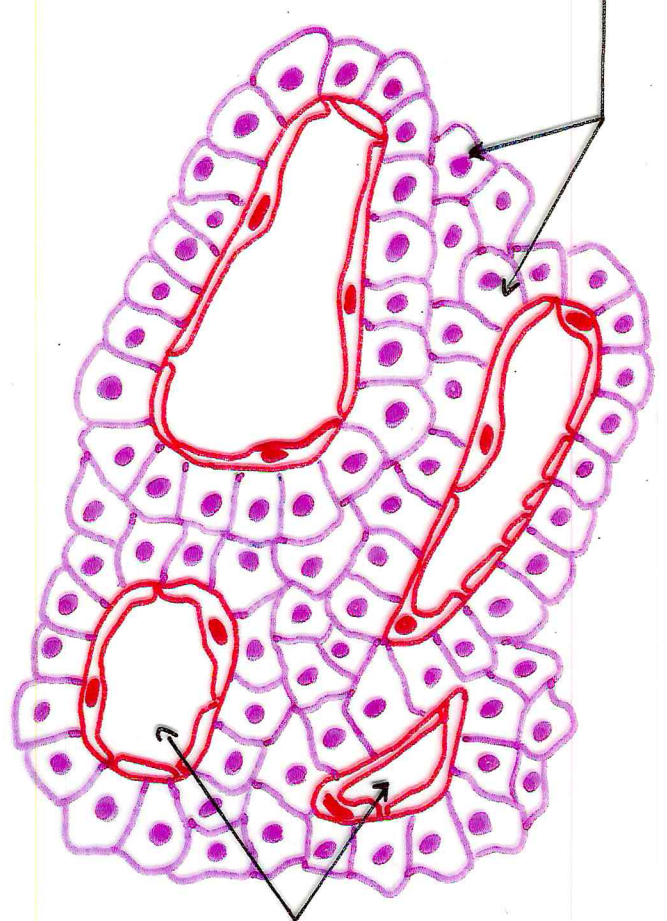


CELLULES
- PHEOCHROMES
- MYELOCHROMES
- RHAGIOCHROMES

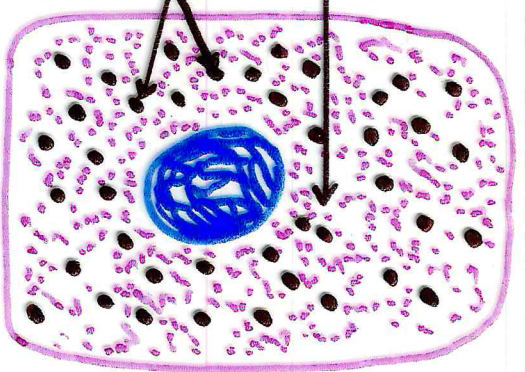


CAPILLAIRES
SANGUINS

STRUCTURE DE LA MEDULLA SURRENNALE

CYTOPLASME EOSINOPHILE
(P.A.S. ⊕)

FINES GRANULATIONS
PHEOCHROMES
(ADRENALINE)



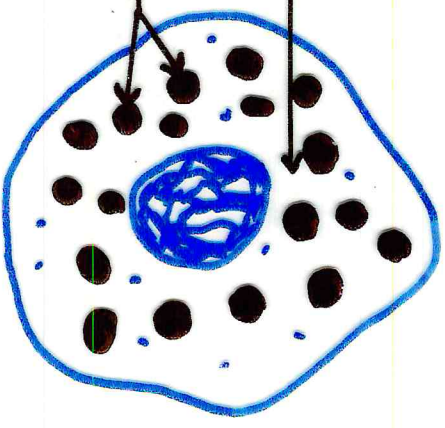
CELLULE

HYALOCHROME

5. Pheochromocytoma

CYTOPLASME CLAIR
(P.A.S. ⊖)

VOLUMINEUSES GRANULATIONS
PHEOCHROMES
(ADRENALINE ET NORADRENALINE)



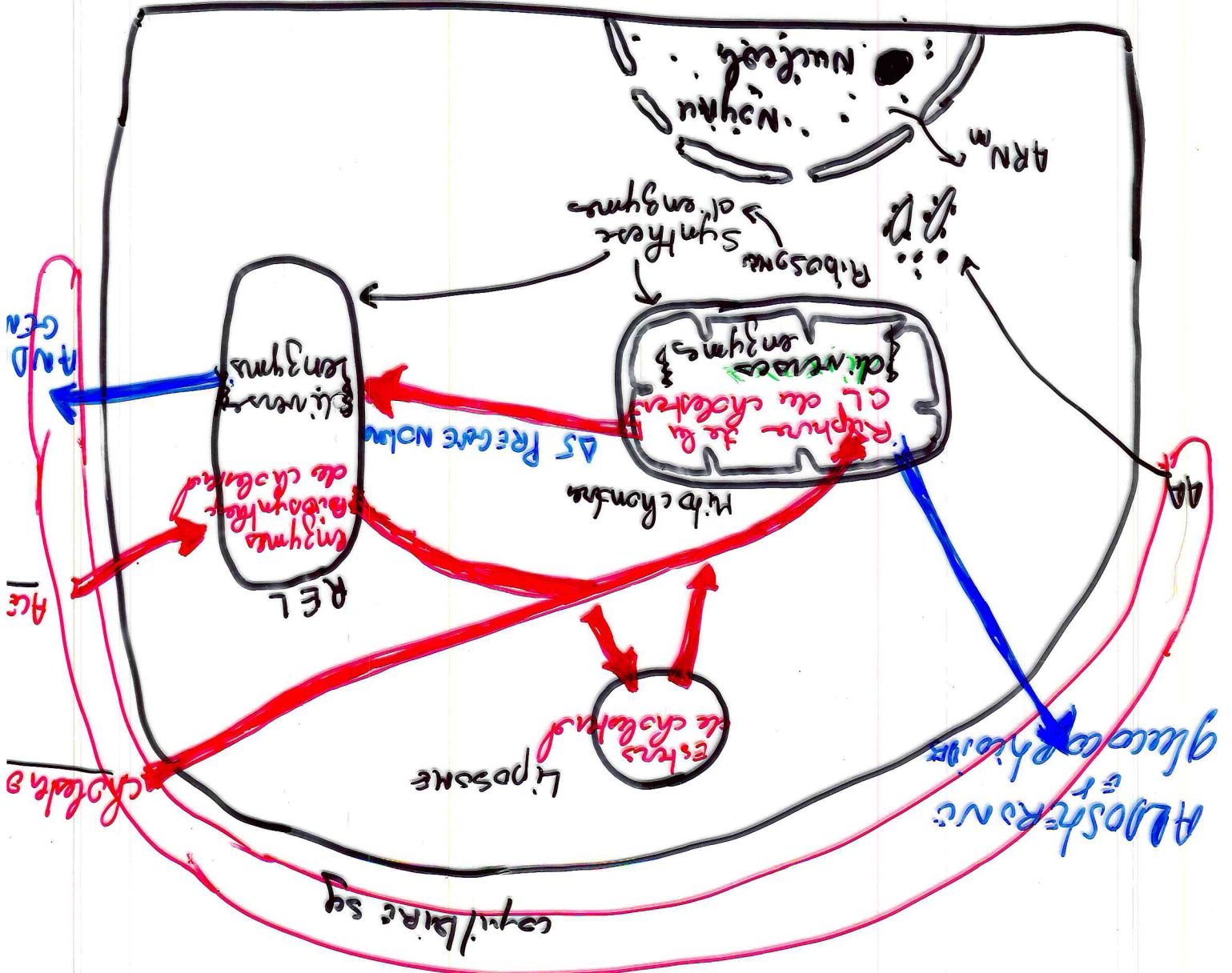
CELLULE

RHAGIDCHROME

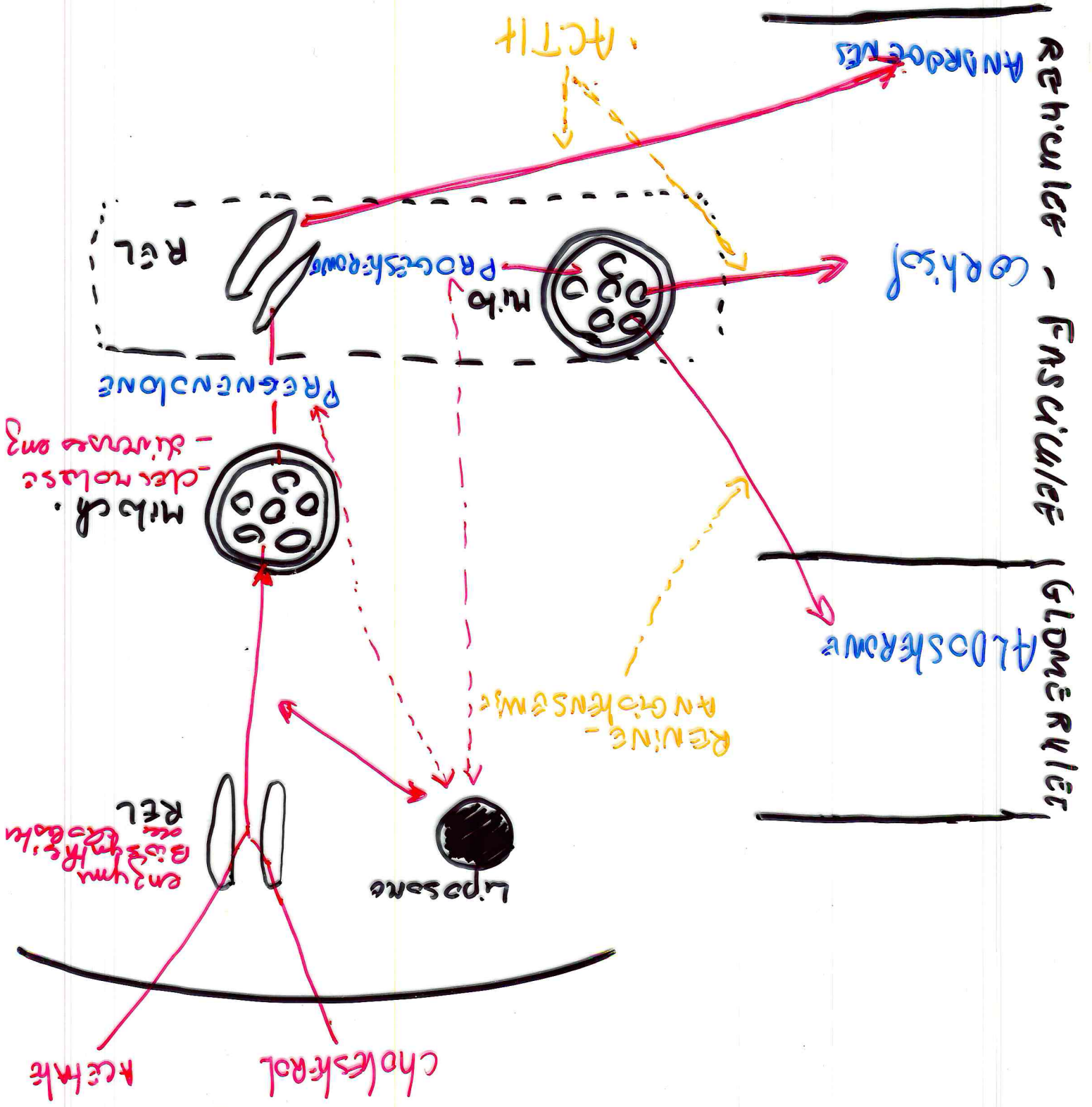
LES 2 TYPES CELLULAIRES DE LA MEDULLO-SURRENALE

Synthèse des hormones cortico surrénaliennes

cellule sécrétrice du cortisol surrénal

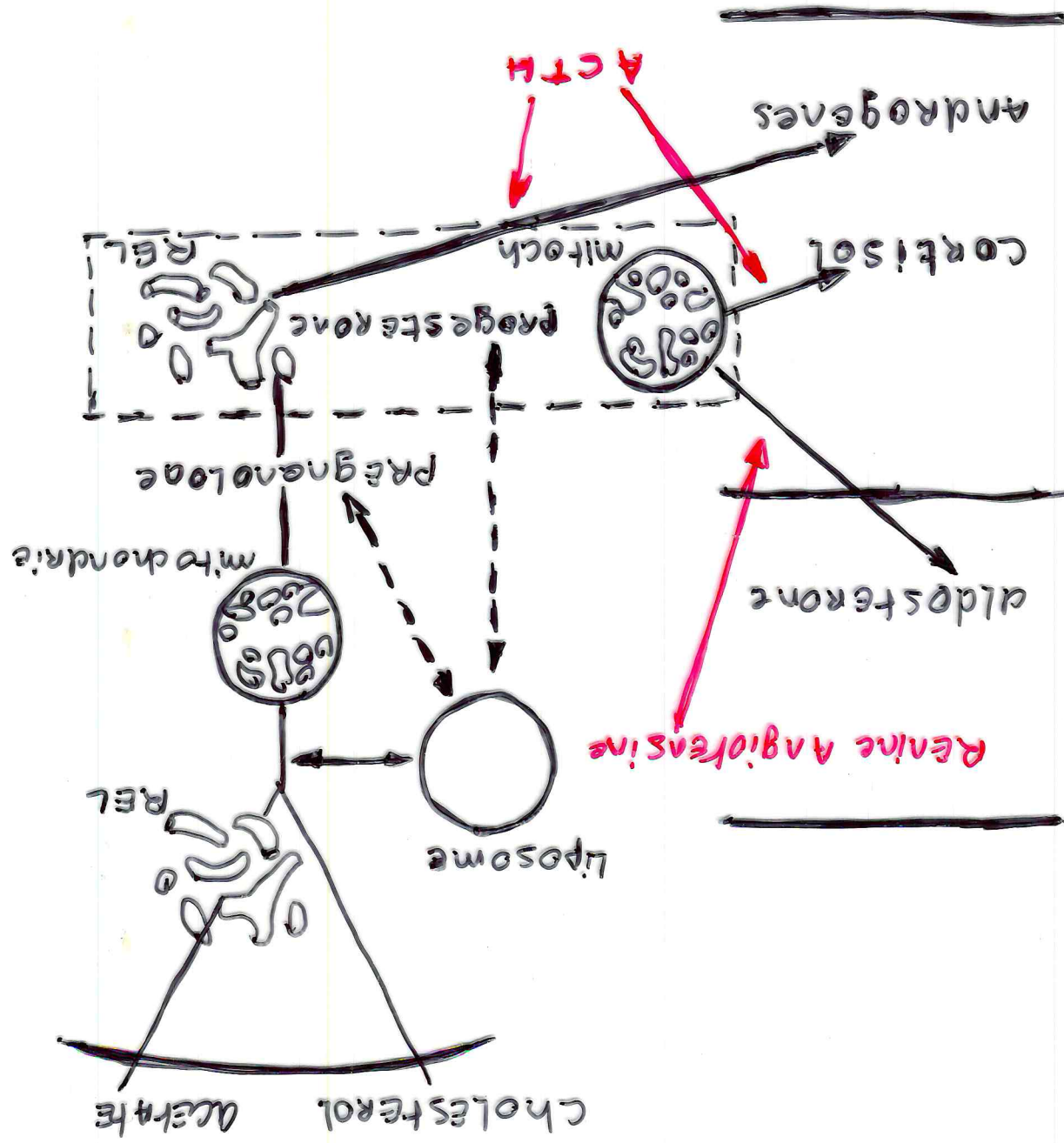


Bildung des corticosteroids



REticulées - Fascicules GLOMERULAIRES

BIOGENESE DES CORTICOSTEROIDES



BIOGENESE DE HORMONES
COCHINOS - SARE NA LIENNES

Cholesterol (C 27)
↓
steroid base

Δ5 PREGENOLONE

130

PROGESTERONE

↓
desoxy corticosterone

↓
corticosterone

↓
ALDOSTERONE

Minerals corticoids
congolent & equilibre selsu

↓

17-hydroxyprogesterone

↓
17, 21 dihydro progesterone

↓
cortisol ⇌ corticone

glucocorticoids
relaxo limu s& glucu

20

↓
corticosterone

↓
androstene diene

↓
11 hydroxy androstene diene

↓
adrenosterone

↓
testosterone

↓
estrone ⇌ estradiol

androgens

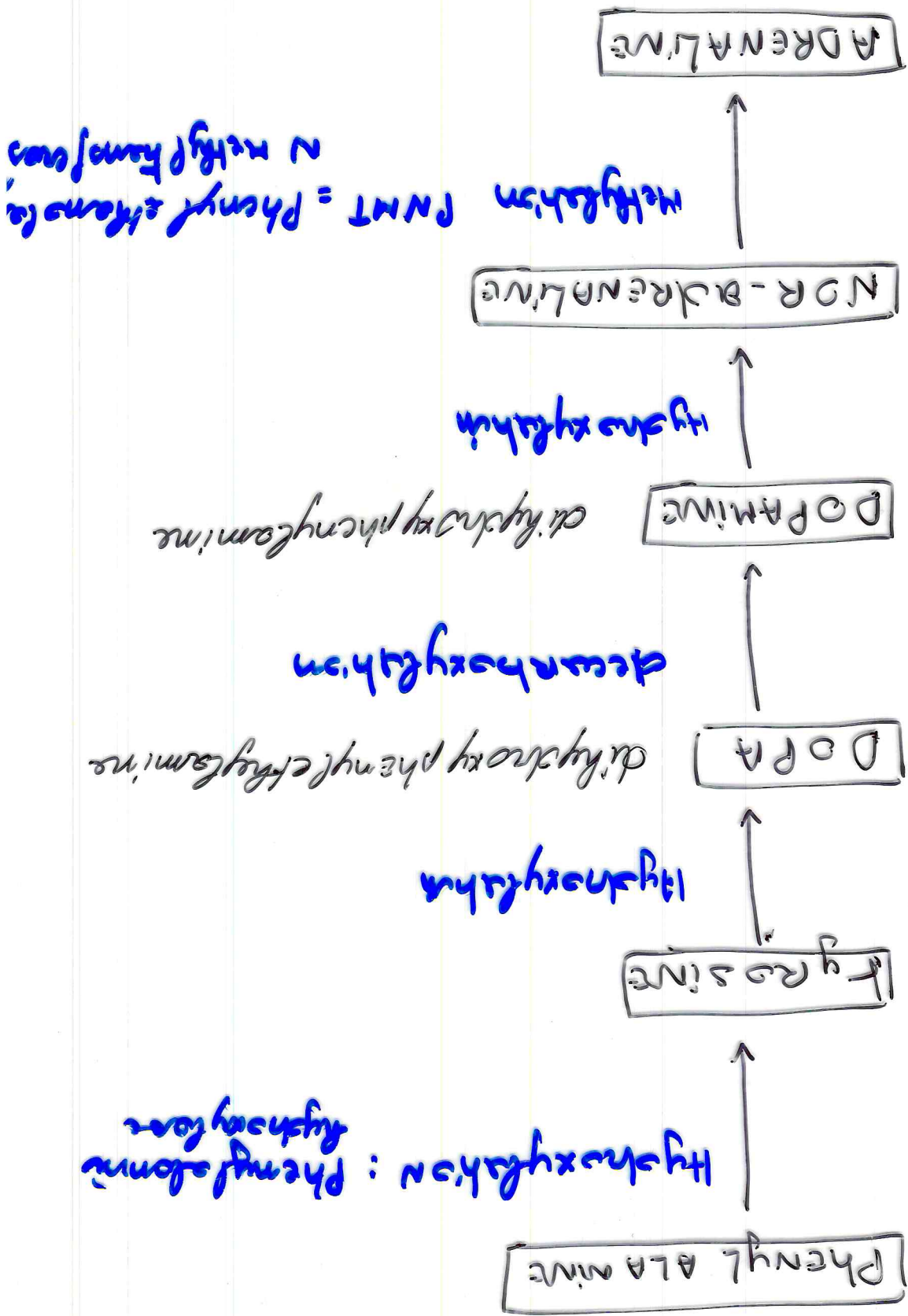
18 hydroxylase : present à l'ova & ovaries

17α " : absent à la gémovelle

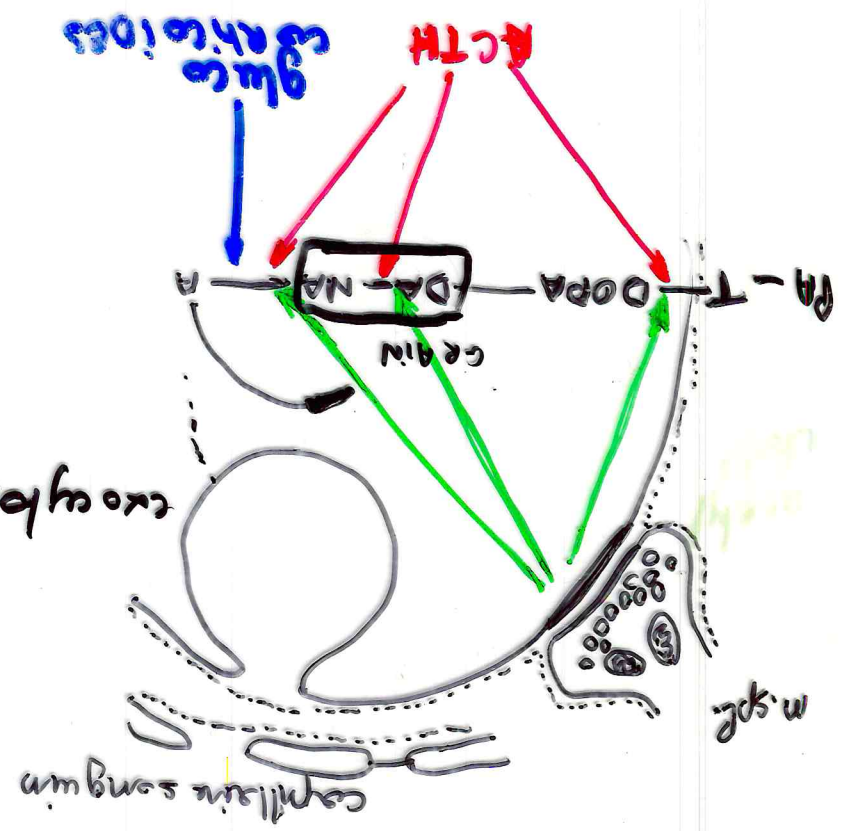
11β et 18 hydroxylase : à mitochondriales

17α et 21 " : à cytoplasmatiques

Biosynthese des catecholamins



Place de l'adrénaline
 Génère dans la médulla
 surrénale
 PA, Métyléonine (AA)



Étapes de synthèse hormonale à la NS

chromogranine
 conversion de la chromogranine
 en A. de NA - dopamine
 concentration et stockage
 dans les vésicules
 de sécrétion

Terminusé
 Nervus-
 chromogranine

