

41. BONE-MARROW

CATALOGUE*

Anatomical Series

The two specimens directly below, Nos. 41¹ and 41², showing the appearance of the normal bone-marrow, are introductory to the pathological series following.)

41¹ Bone-marrow of an Infant.

The specimen shows the relative amount of bony and marrow tissue at this age. The marrow is extremely dense, dark red in colour from vascularity, especially near the epiphysis, against the white of which it stands out in marked contrast. Trabecular tissue is inconspicuous.

An original coloured drawing is also shown from a microscopic section taken from this specimen at a point where there are few bony trabeculae, so as to afford a field without any bone visible. Two large cells are seen, one with a pale vesicular nucleus, the other with multiple fragmenting nucleus. A number of small cells, obviously lymphocytes, are scattered about. Some cells, three or four times as large, occur at the right border. These are myelocytes. A large degenerating cell is also shown, besides a number of erythrocytes. Three eosinophiles are present. This shows the average cellular composition of normal bone-marrow. (Hæm. and Eosin, Zeiss Imm. Oc. 6.) The detailed cell-characters can only be ascertained by special stains.

M. L., aged 4 months. Died of inanition. He had been fed on Nestlé's milk since birth, which was premature (8th month). Signs of congenital syphilis were present.

P.M. Showed apparently normal organs.

Ref. : E. 5244. R.V.H. 111.12.

PRESENTED by Dr. Gruner.

* For abbreviations used in this Catalogue see page xviii.