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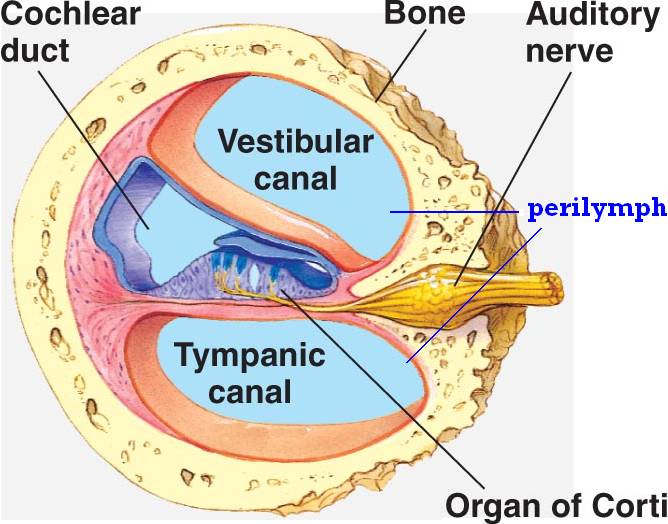
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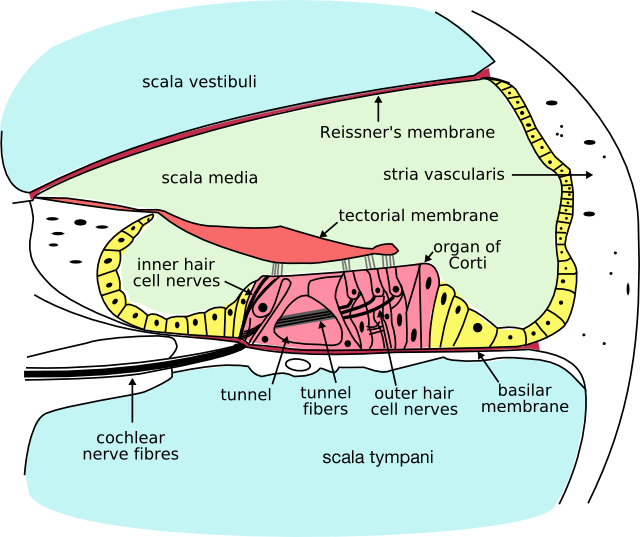
COURSE TITILE: HISTOLOGY OF SPECIAL SENSES & NEURO HISTOLOGY

COURSE CODE: ANA 305

WITH THE AID OF THE DIAGRAM, WRITE AN ESSAY ON THE HISTOLOGY OF AN ORGAN OF CORTI

The organ of Corti is a specialized sensory epithelium that allows for the transduction of sound vibrations into neural signals. The organ of Corti itself is located on the basilar membrane. The scala media, or [cochlear duct](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cochlear_duct), is located between scala tympani and scala vestibuli and it is filled with [endolymph](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endolymph). This structure is delimited by the basilar membrane and Reissner’s membrane. The Organ of Corti covers the basilar membrane and it is under the tectorial membrane, an acellular gel into which hair cell stereocilia are immersed. The peripheral process of acoustic nerve fibers provides synaptic connections between hair cells and cochlear nucleus.  
The upper portion of the cochlear duct is formed by the [stria vascularis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stria_vascularis), which contains numerous capillary loops and small blood vessels and produces endolymph. The organ of Corti rests on the basilar membrane and contains two types of hair cells: inner hair cells and outer hair cells. Inner hair cells transduce sound from vibrations to neural signals via the shearing action of their stereocilia. Outer hair cells serve a function as acoustic pre-amplifiers which improve frequency selectivity by allowing the organ of Corti to become attuned to specific frequencies, like those of speech or music. The fibrous tectorial membrane rests on top of the stereocilia or the outer hair cells. Mutations in a alpha-tectorin, which encodes a protein specific to the tectorial membrane, cause deafness.





Organ of Corti consists of different types of cells:  
\*Inner [hair cells](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hair_cells)  
\*Outer hair cells  
\*Supporting cells

**Inner Hair Cell**

These cells are specialized in the mechanoelectrical transduction. There are almost 3500 cells disposed in one line along all the basilar membrane. They are connected to type I neuron peripheral fibers of spiral ganglion, these connection are very divergent (10/1). The luminal part of the cell is immerged in endolymph, the basal one is immerged in normal extracellular fluid. The luminal portion is formed by bundles of [stereocilia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stereocilia_)(inner\_ear), whose tips are connected by filamentous structures called tip-links.

#### Outer Hair Cell

These cells are acoustical pre-amplifiers. They are almost 12000, disposed in three parallel lines. These cells are connected to type II amyelinic neurons, the connections are very convergent. They have also an afference from superior olivary nucleus. They have contractile activity.

#### Supporting Cells

These cells are of four different types: Corti pillars, Hensen cells, Deiters cells and Claudius cells.

### SENSE OF HEARING

The role of the sense of hearing is translating pressure waves of perilymph and endolymph to electrical signal and acoustic sensation.

