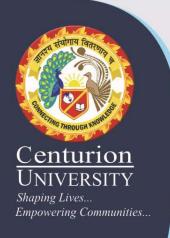


# Lymphatic System

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### Introduction

#### Components

Lymph is the fluid

Vessels – lymphatics

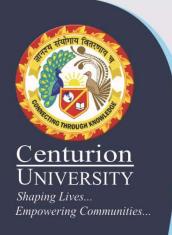
Structures & organs

#### **Functions**

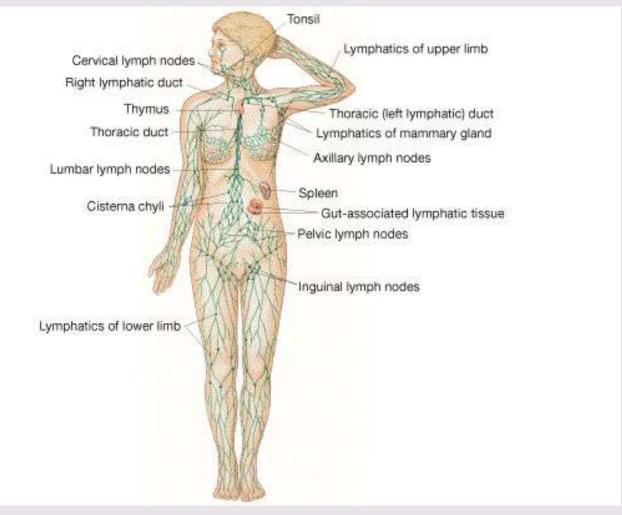
Return tissue fluid to the bloodstream

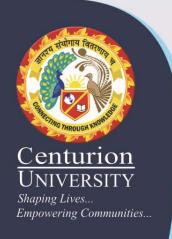
Transport fats from the digestive tract to the bloodstream

Surveillance & defense



## The Lymphatic System





### Lymphatics

Originate as lymph capillaries

Capillaries unite to form larger vessels

Resemble veins in structure

Connect to lymph nodes at various intervals

Lymphatics ultimately deliver lymph into 2 main channels

Right lymphatic duct

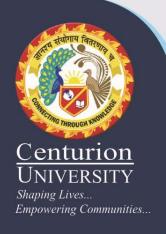
Drains right side of head & neck, right arm, right thorax

Empties into the right subclavian vein

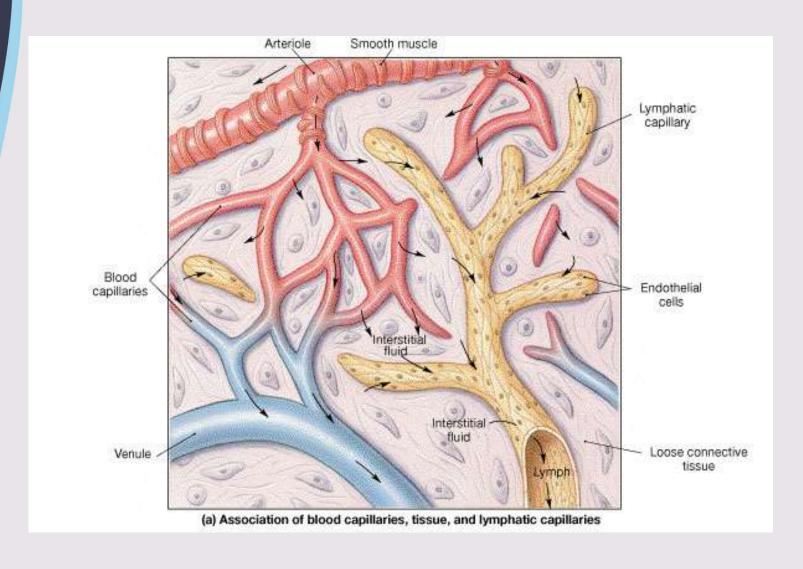
Thoracic duct

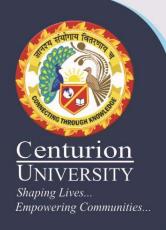
Drains the rest of the body

Empties into the left subclavian vein

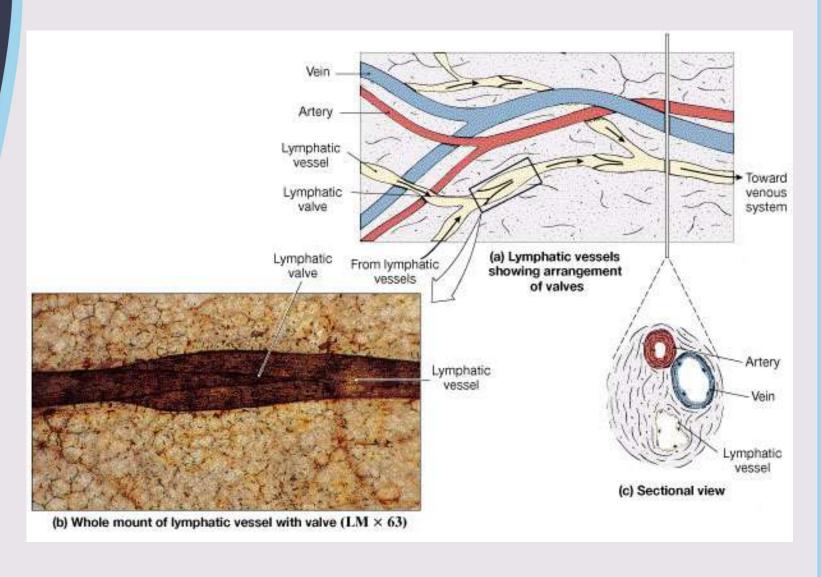


### Lymph Capillaries



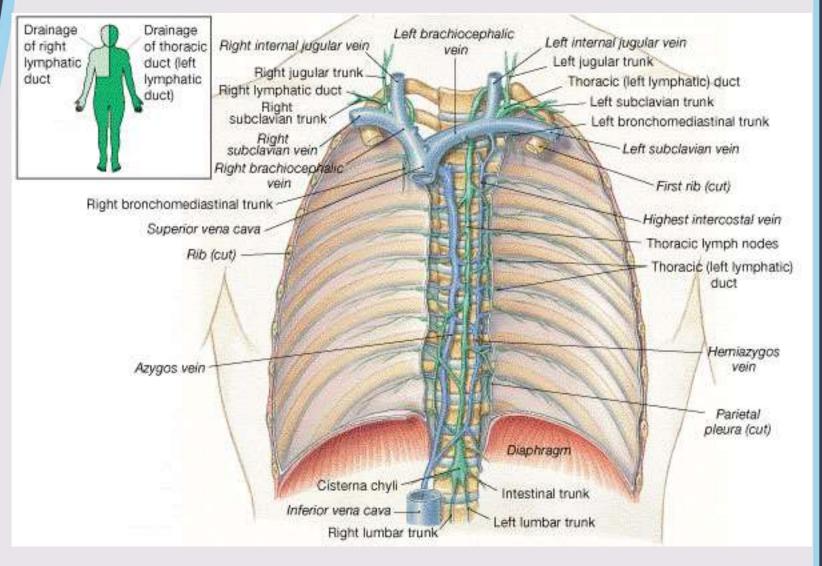


### Lymphatic Vessels



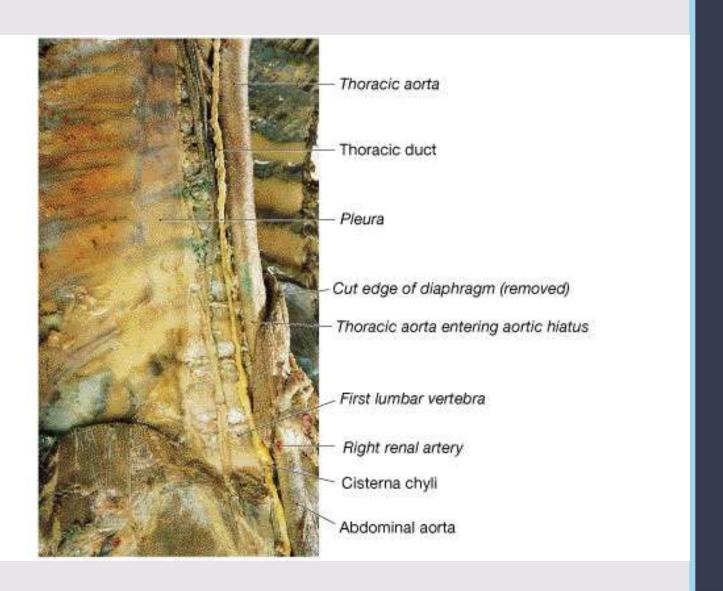


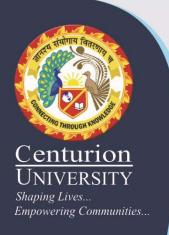
## Main Channels of Lymphatics





## Major Lymphatic Vessels of the Trunk





### Lymph Tissue

#### 3 types

Diffuse lymphatic tissue

No capsule present

Found in connective tissue of almost all organs

Lymphatic nodules

No capsule present

Oval-shaped masses

Found singly or in clusters

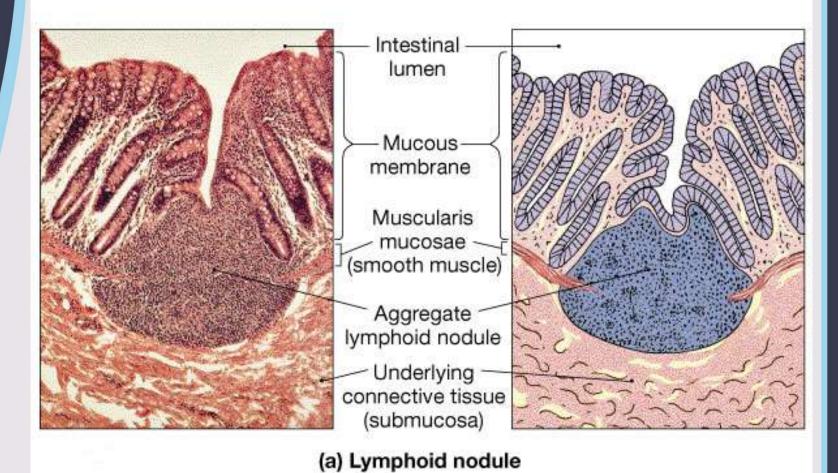
Lymphatic organs

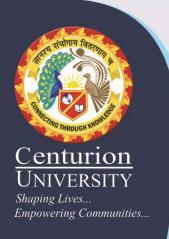
Capsule present

Lymph nodes, spleen, thymus gland



### Lymph Nodules





### Lymph Nodes

Oval structures located along lymphatics

Enclosed by a fibrous capsule

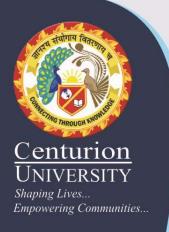
Cortex = outer portion

Germinal centers produce lymphocytes

Medulla = inner portion

Medullary cords

Lymph enters nodes through afferent lymphatics, flows through sinuses, exits through efferent lymhpatic



### Lymph Node

