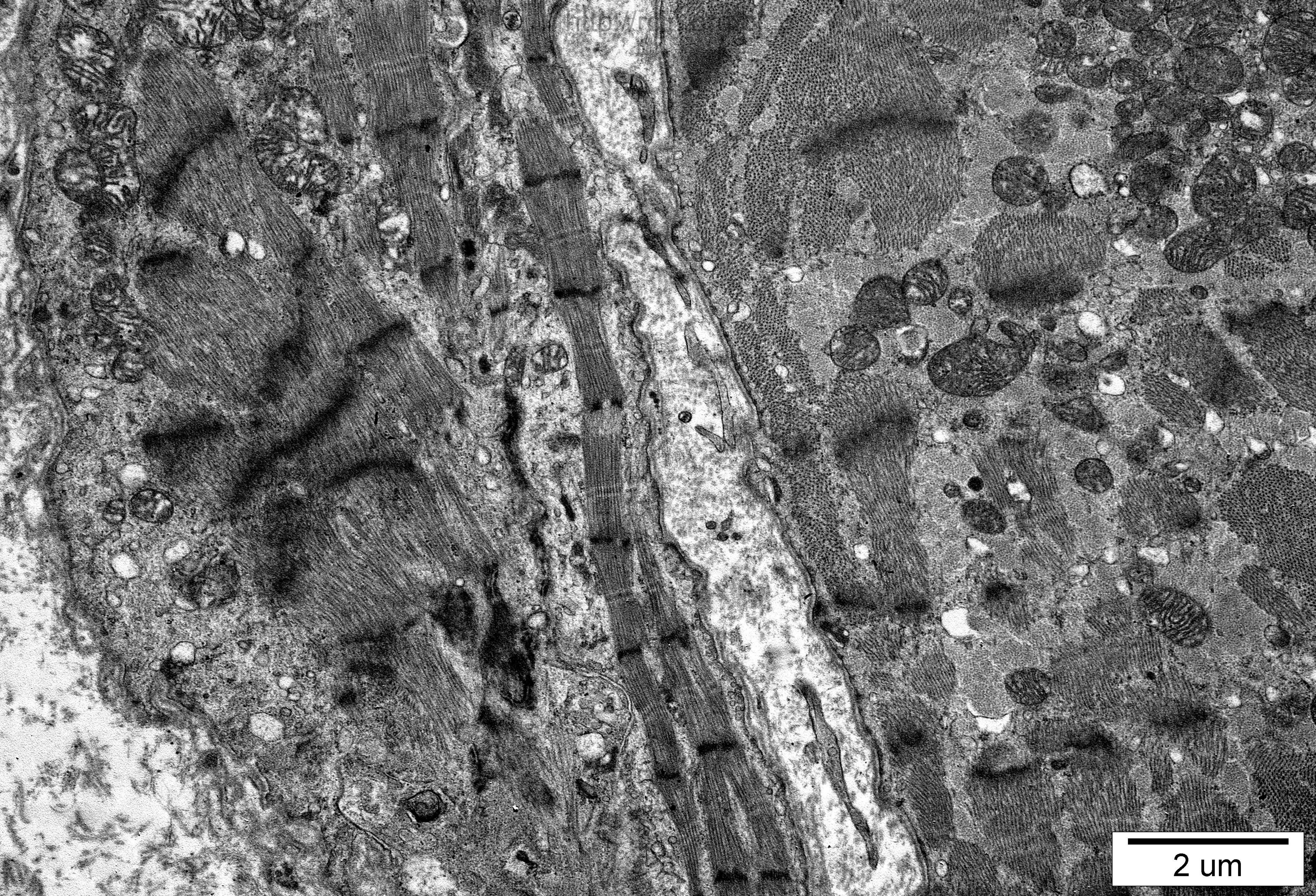


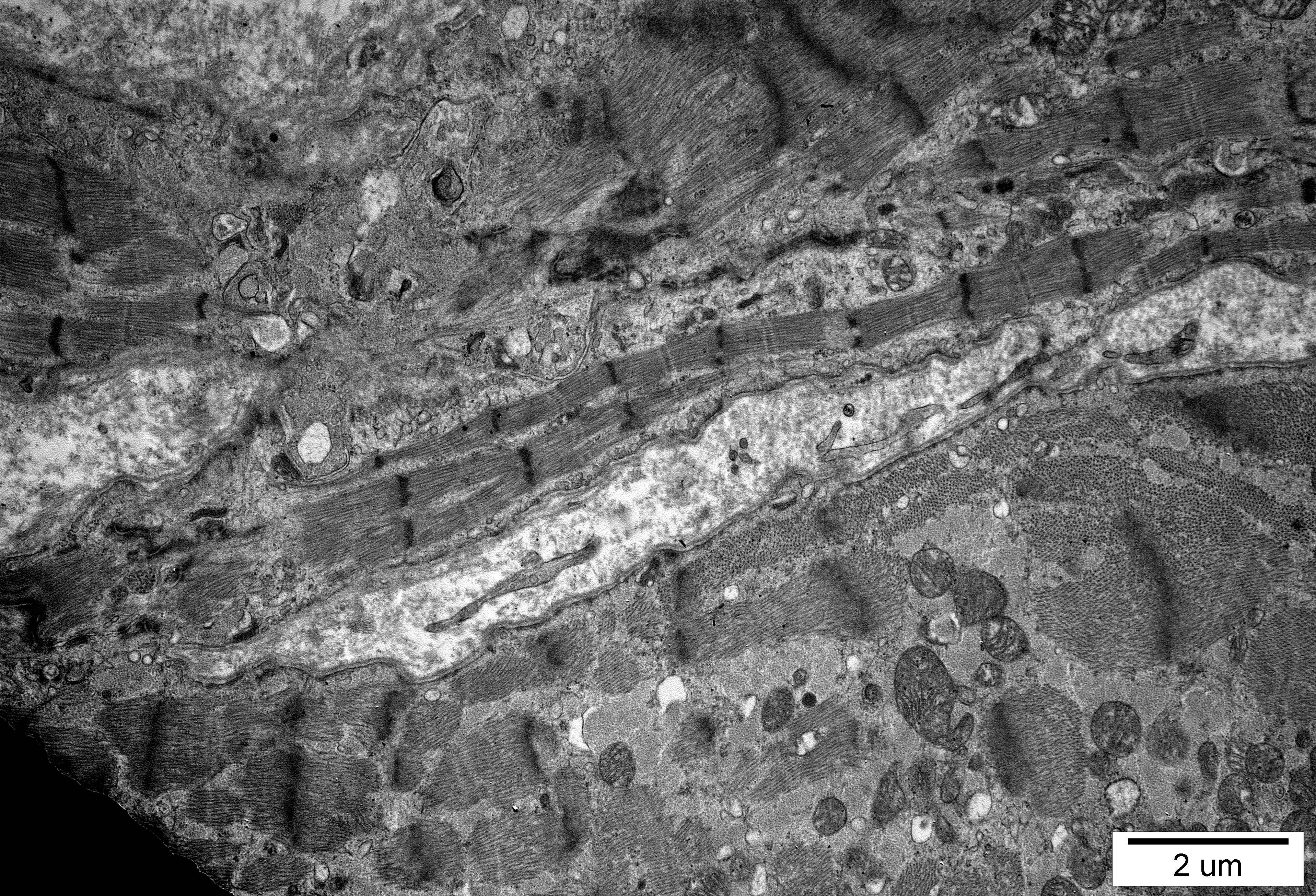
2 μm





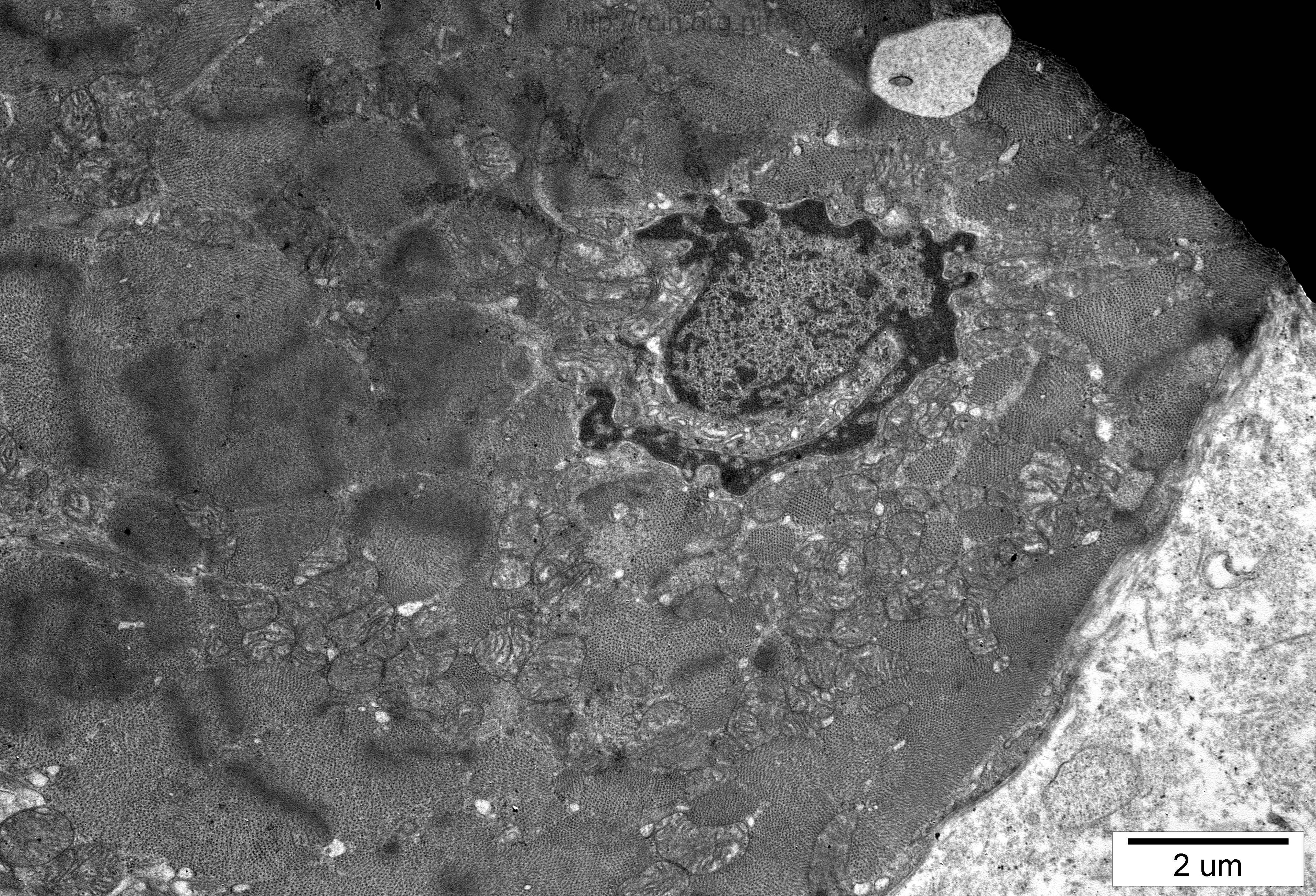
2 um





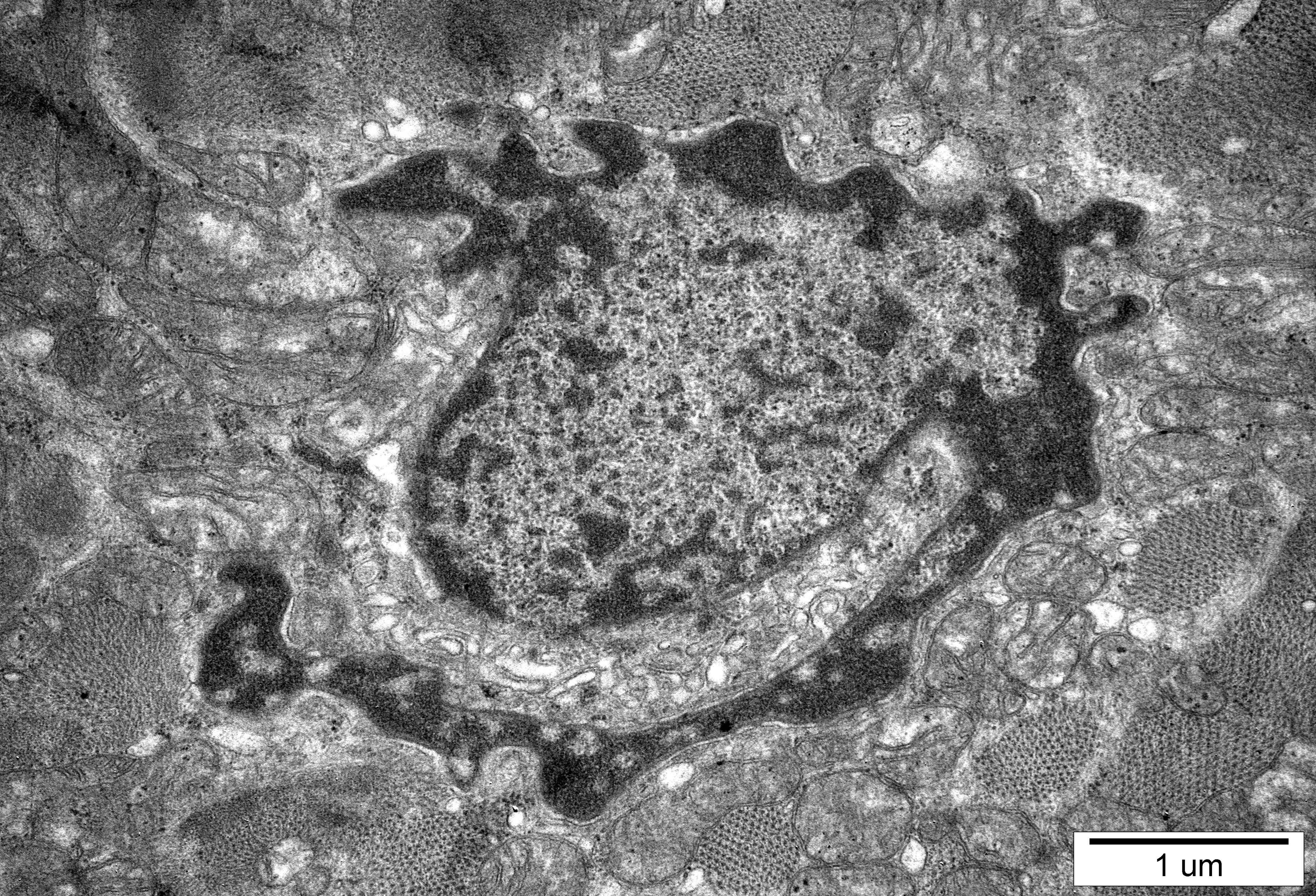
2 um





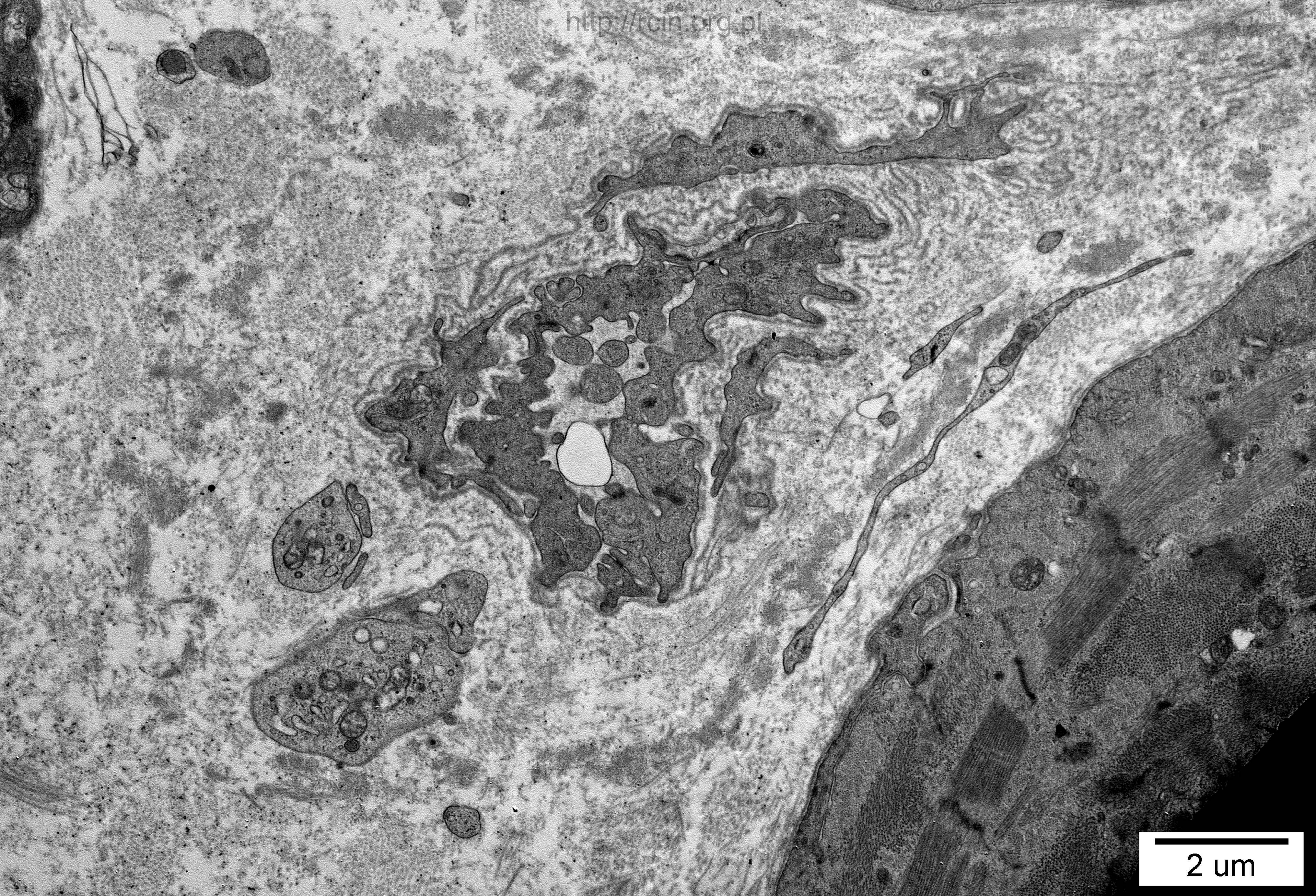
2 um





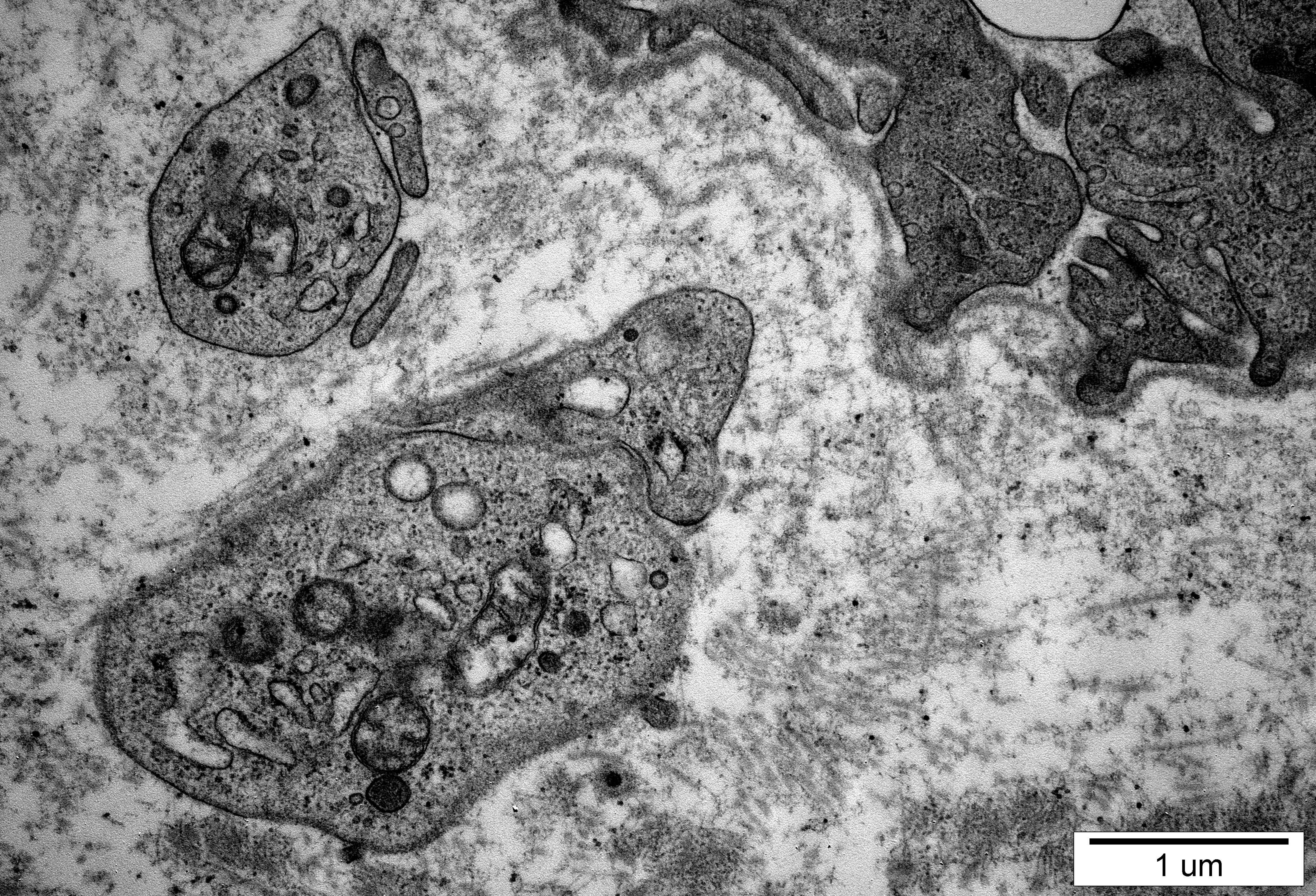
1 um





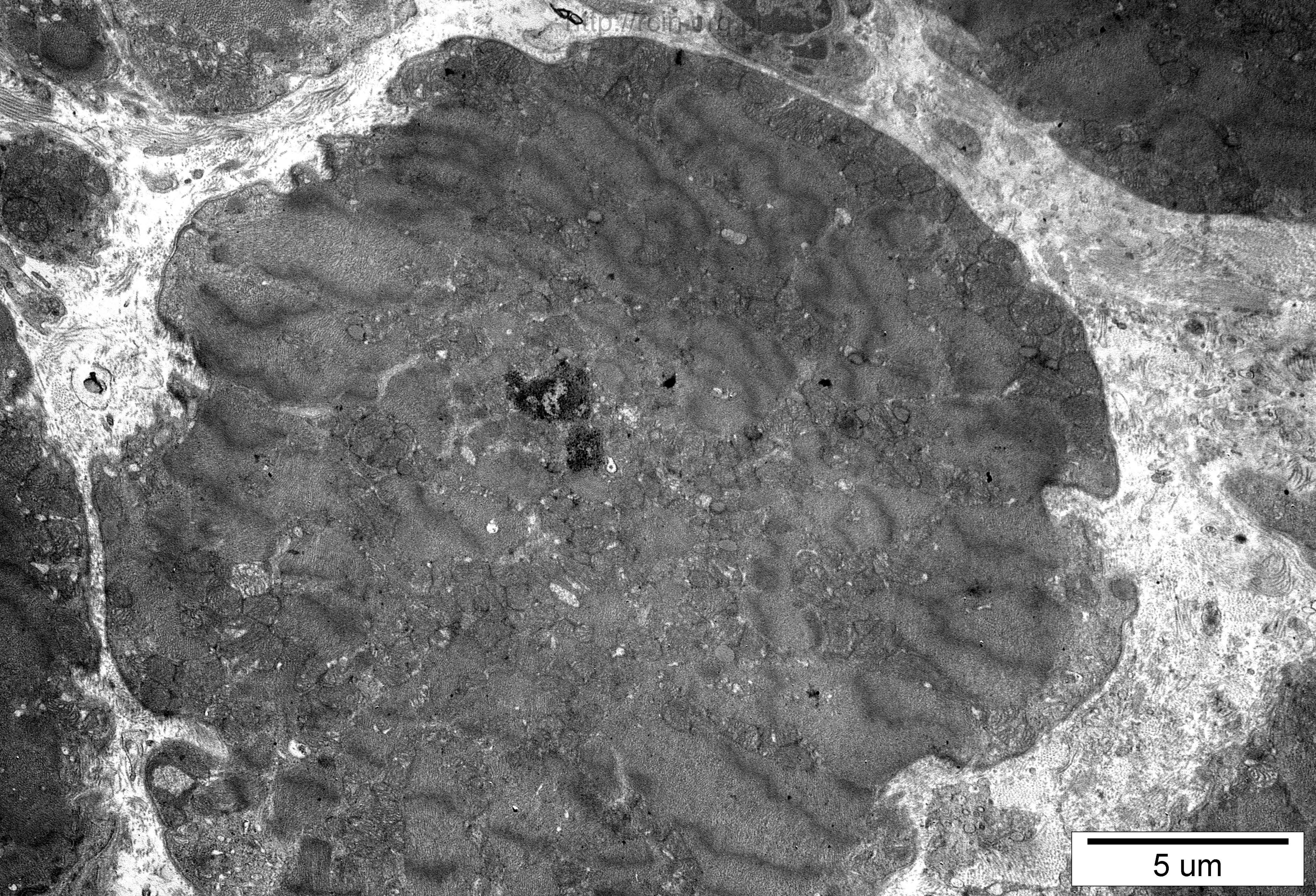
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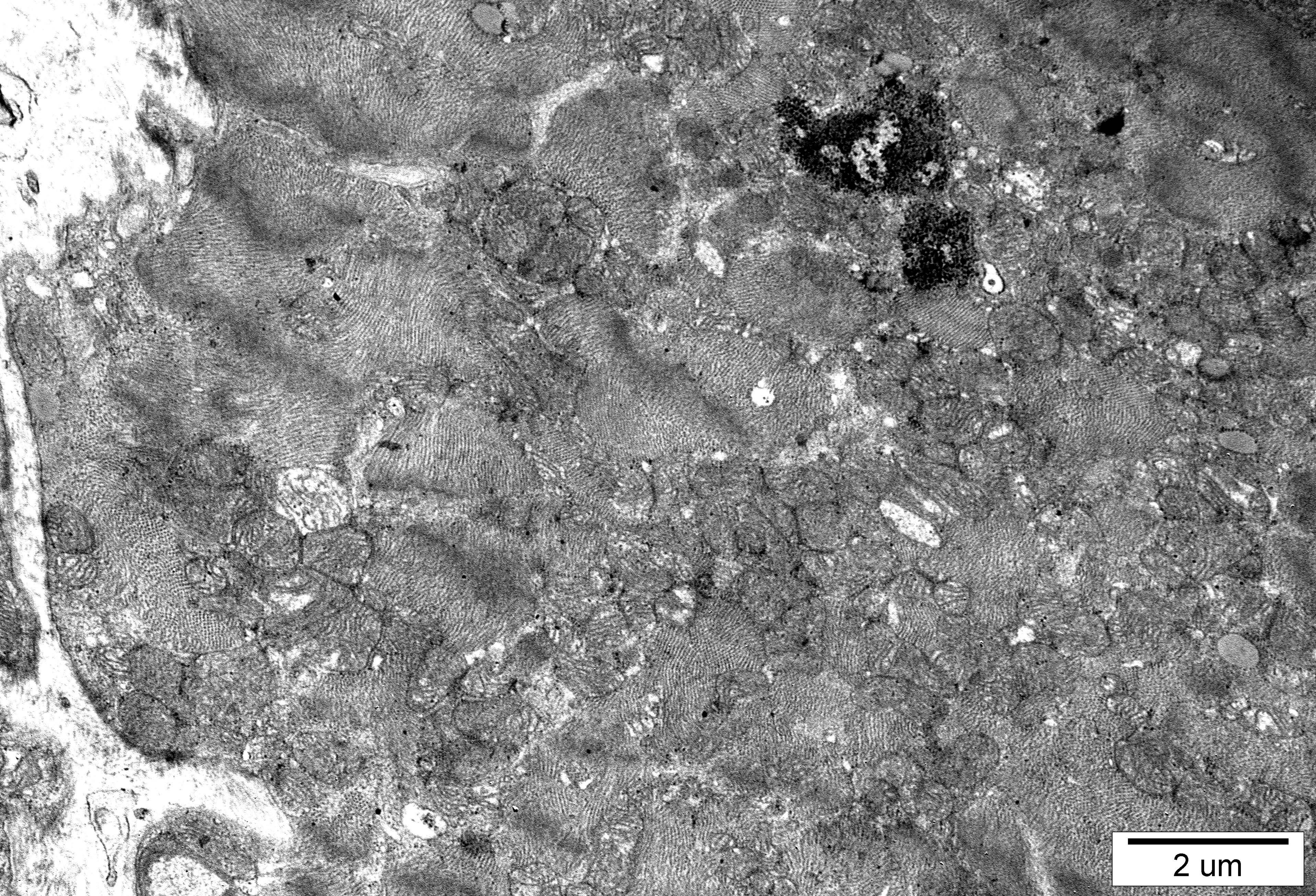
1 um





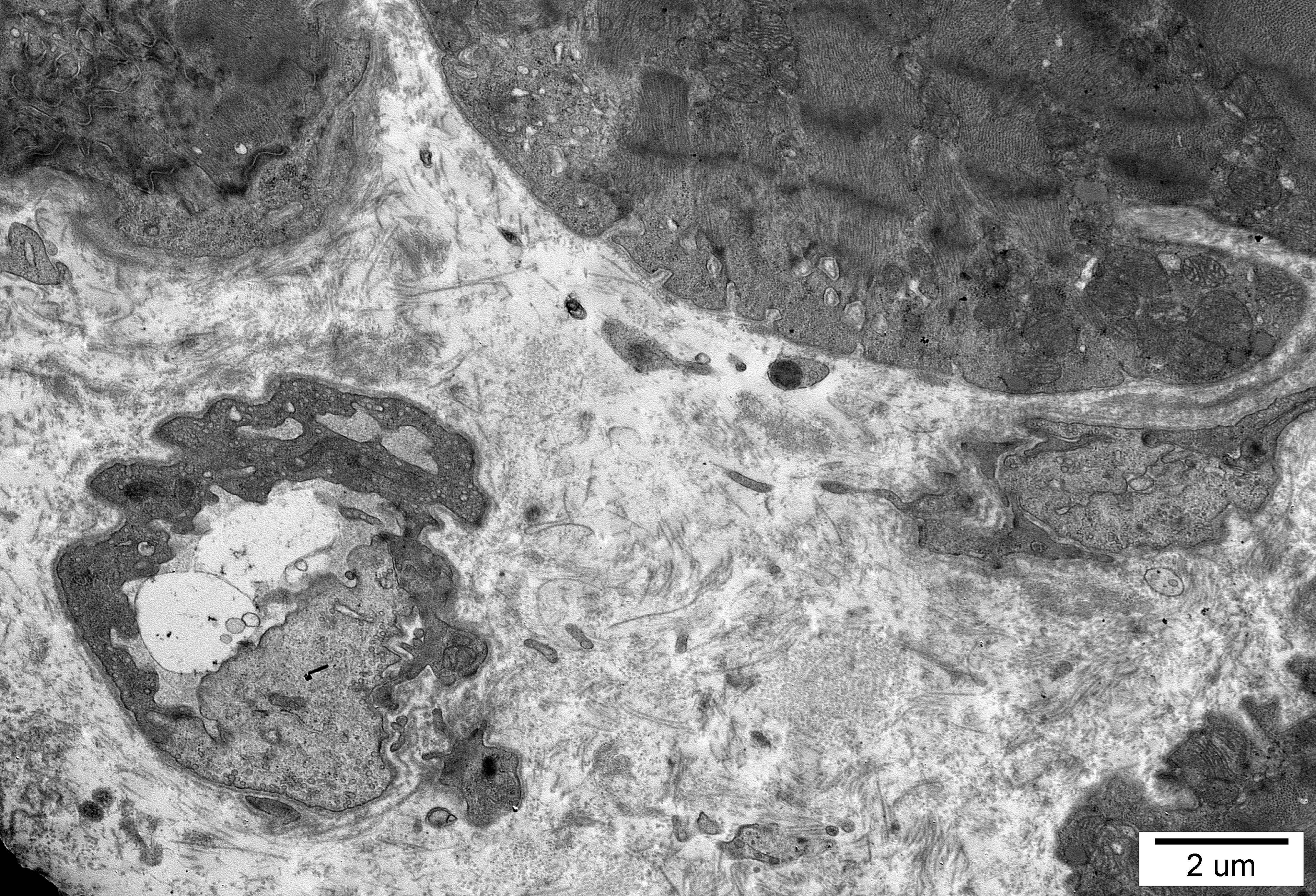
5 um





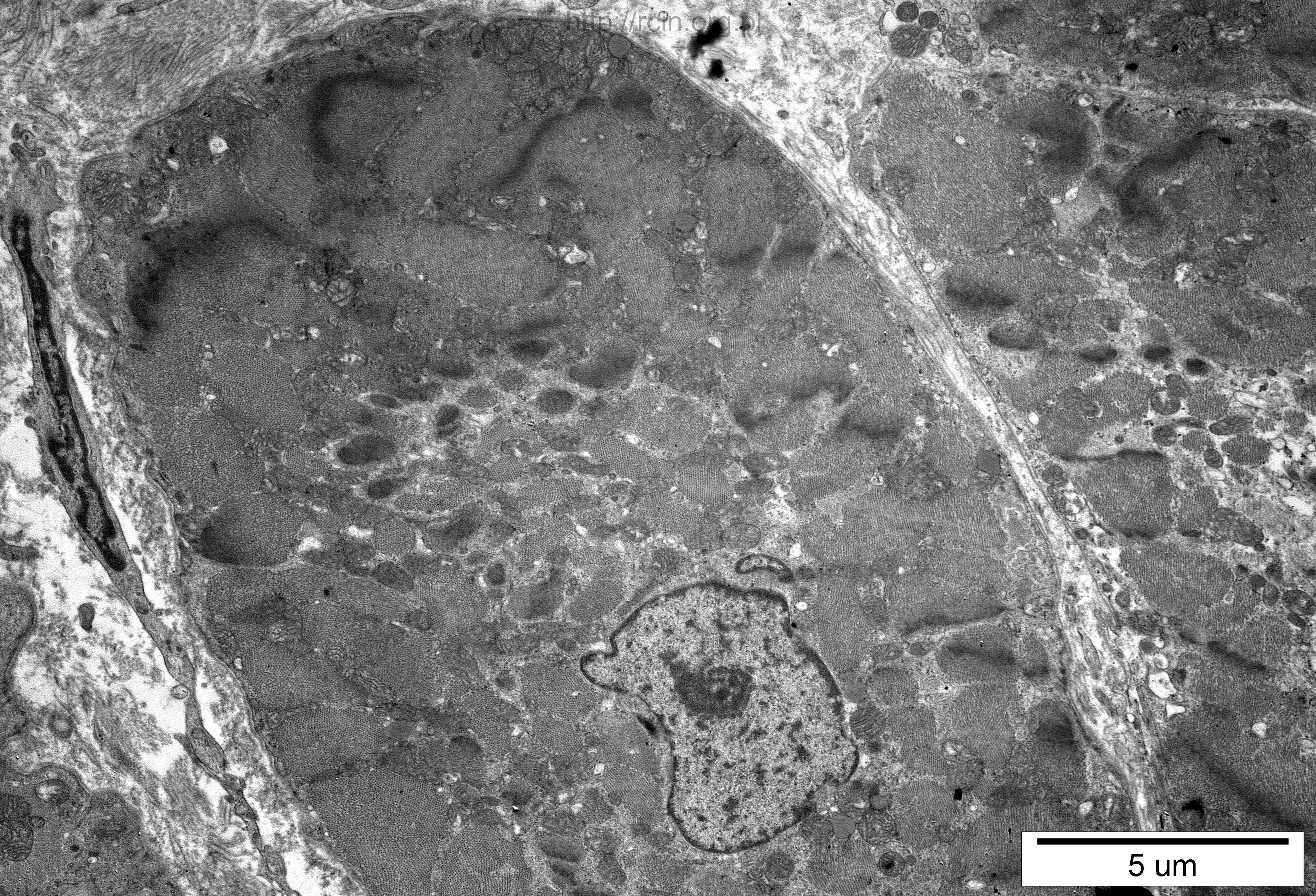
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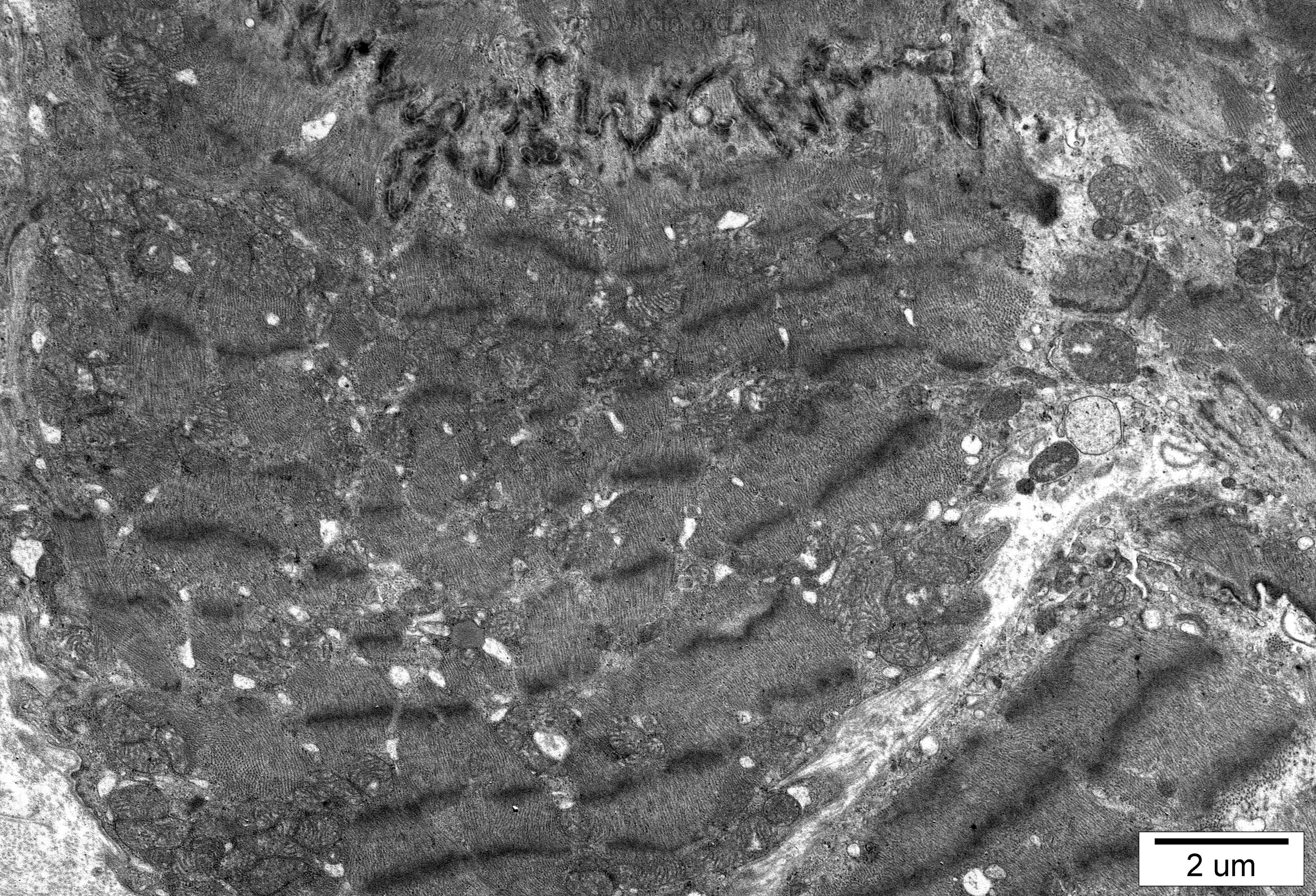
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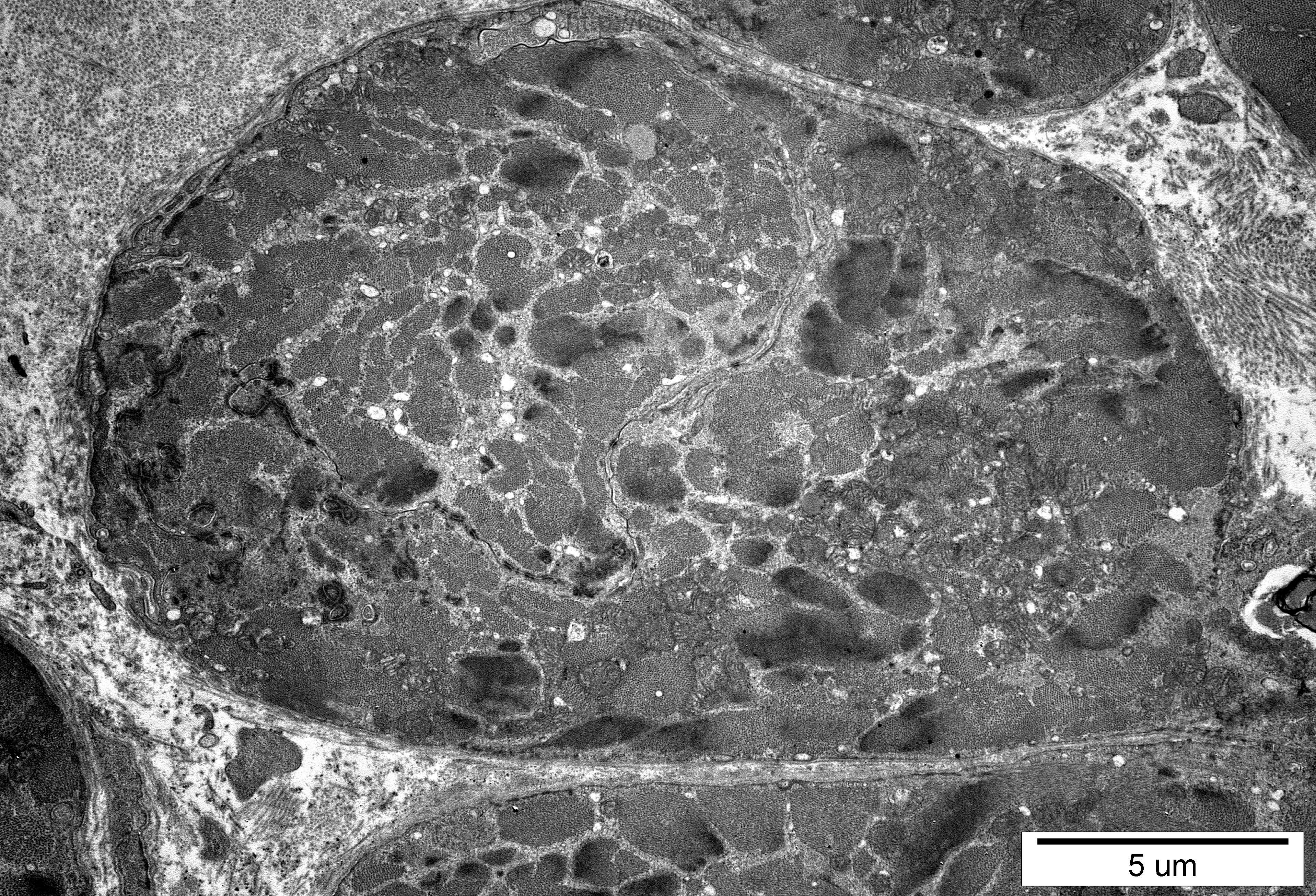
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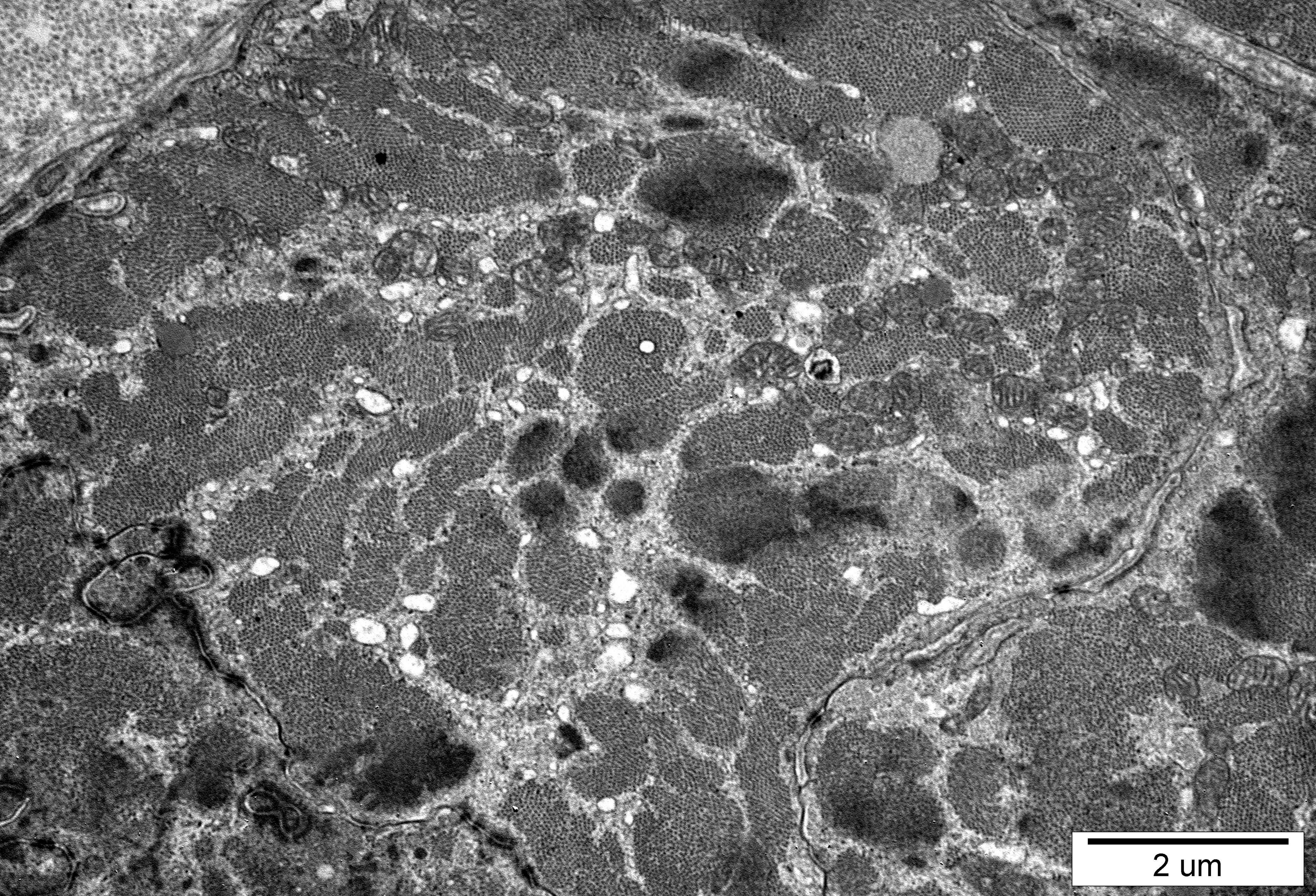
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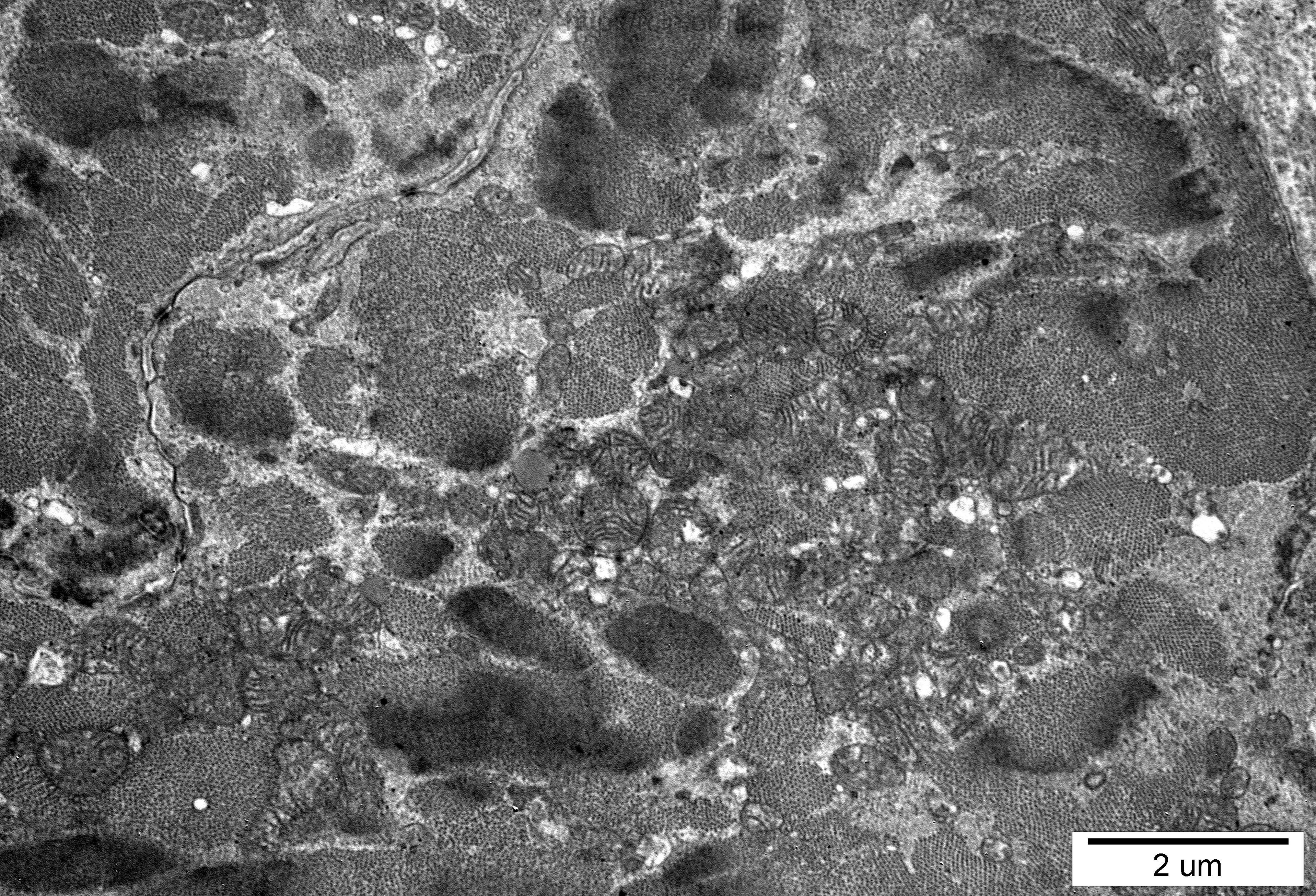
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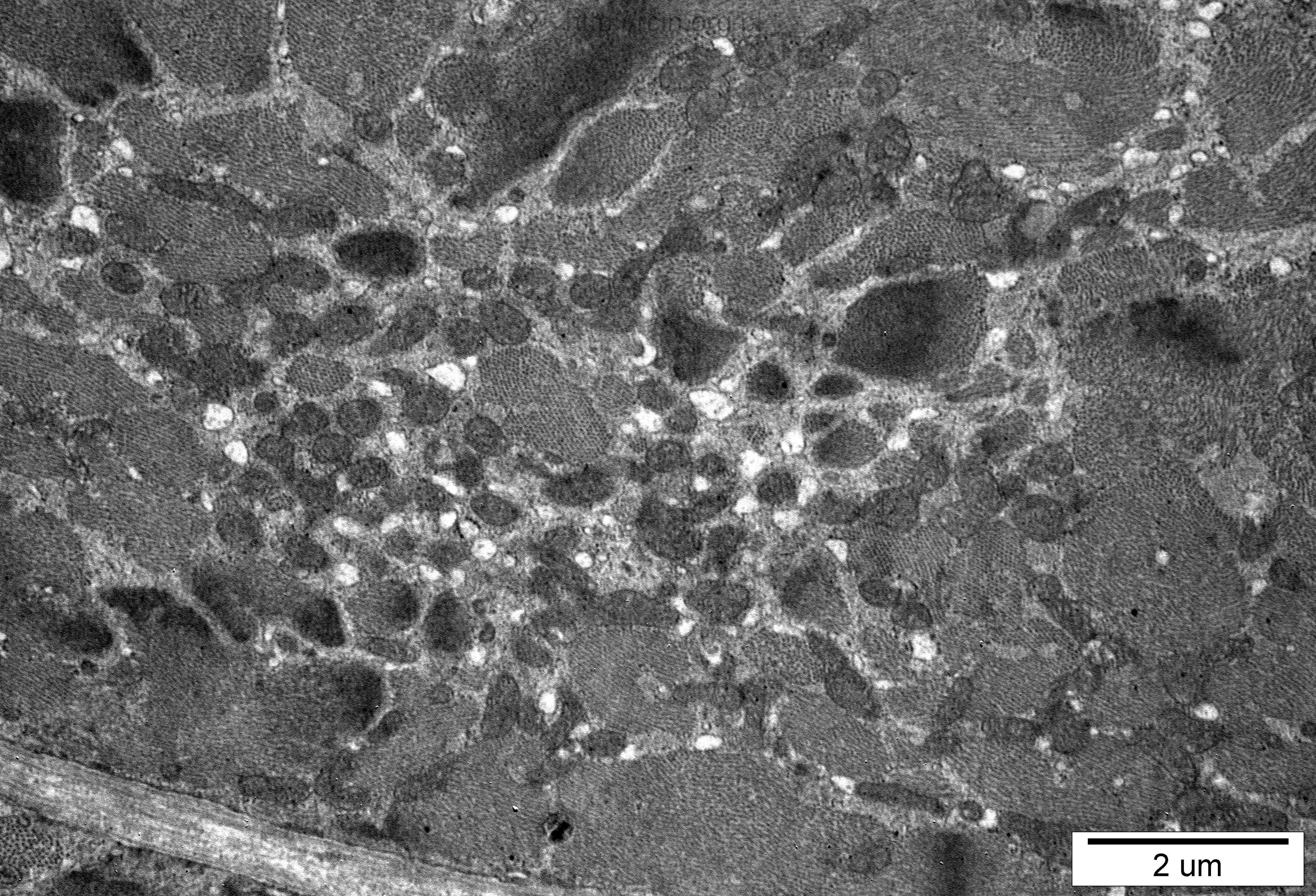
2 um



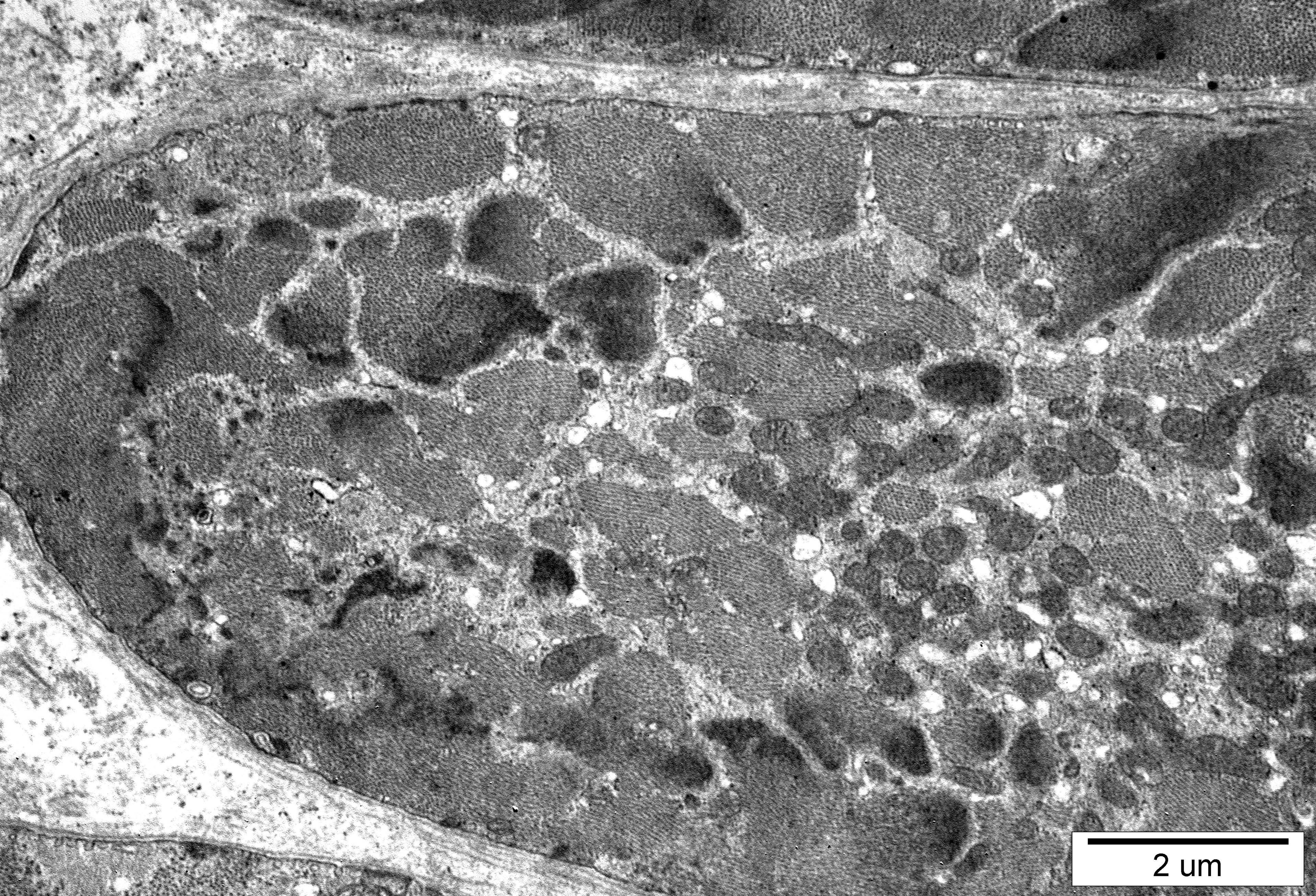


2 um



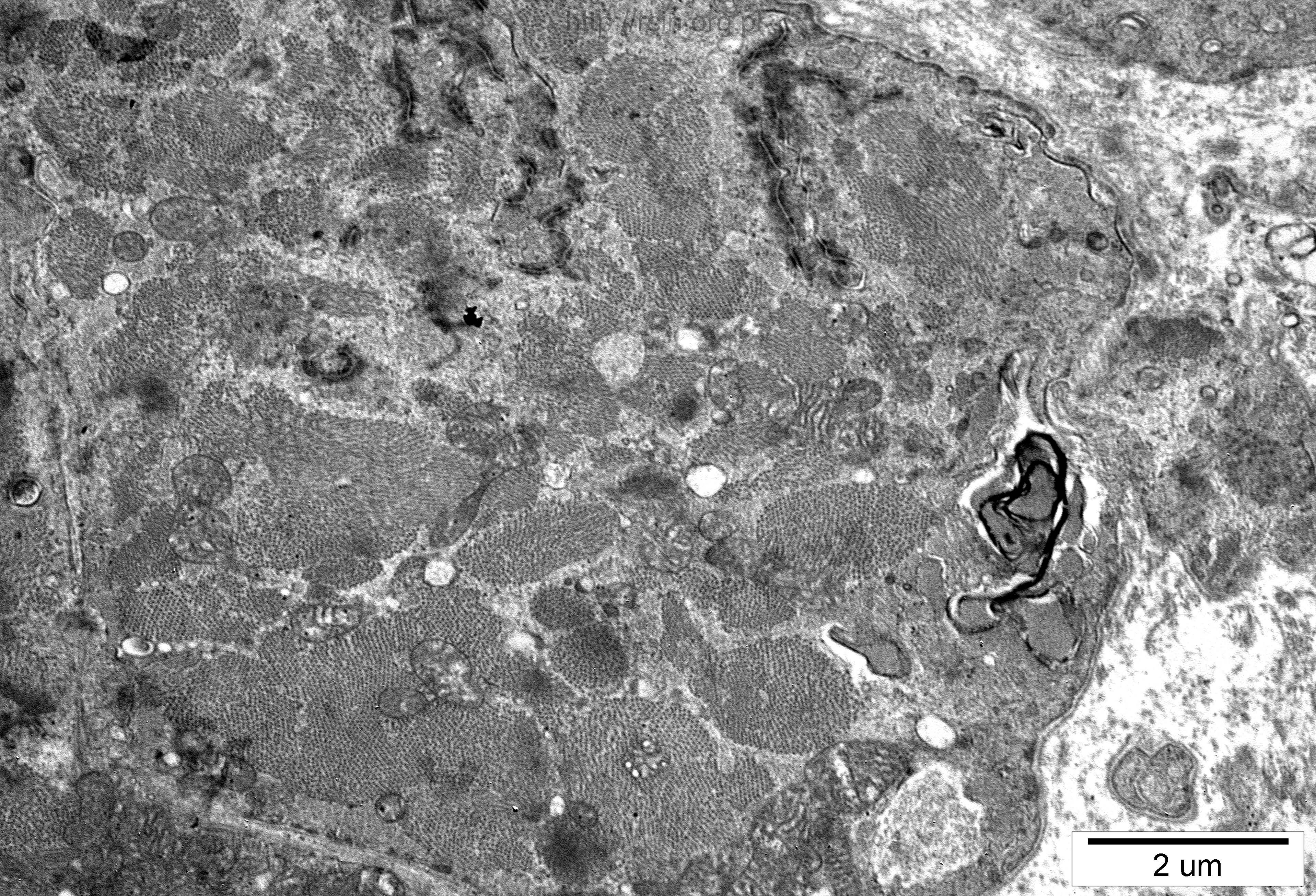






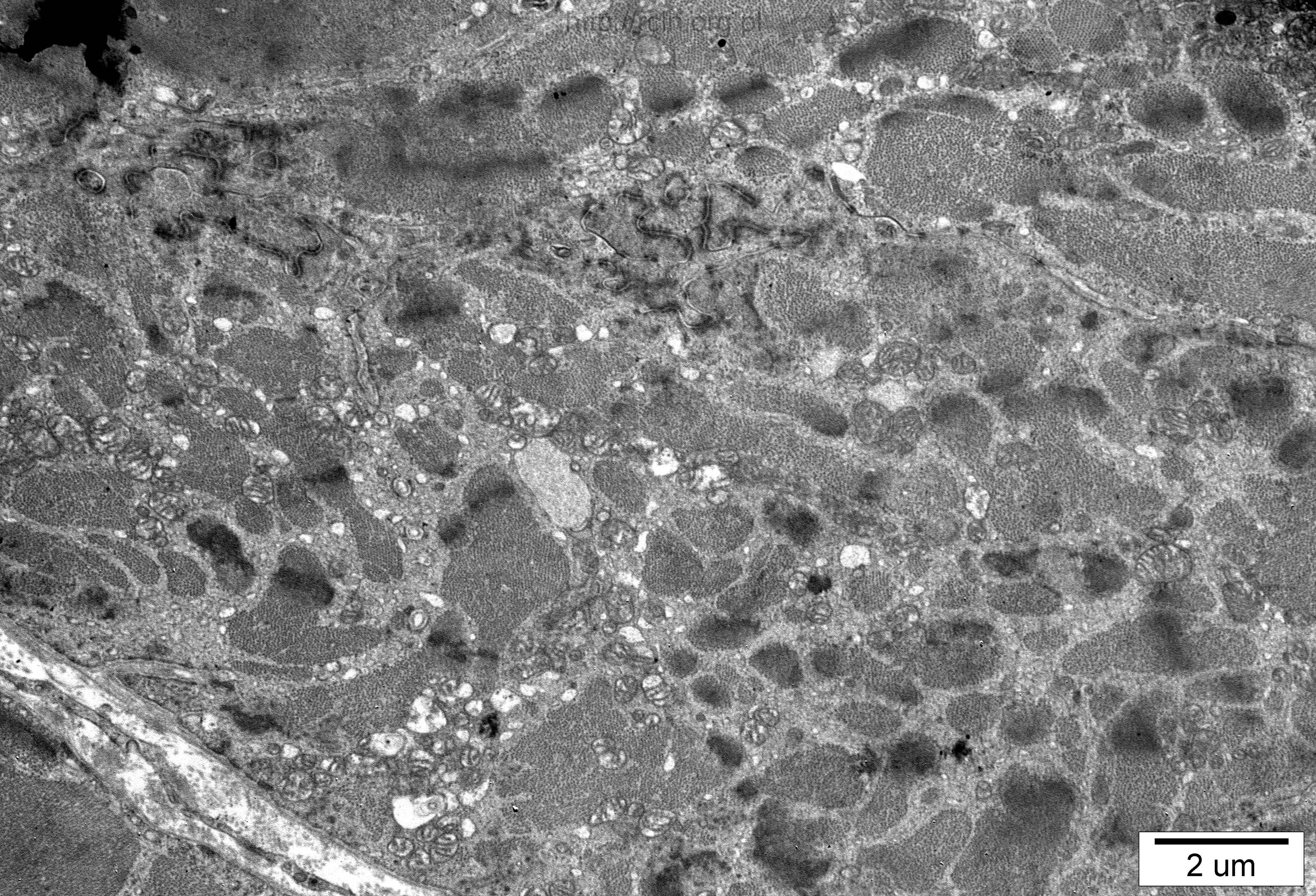
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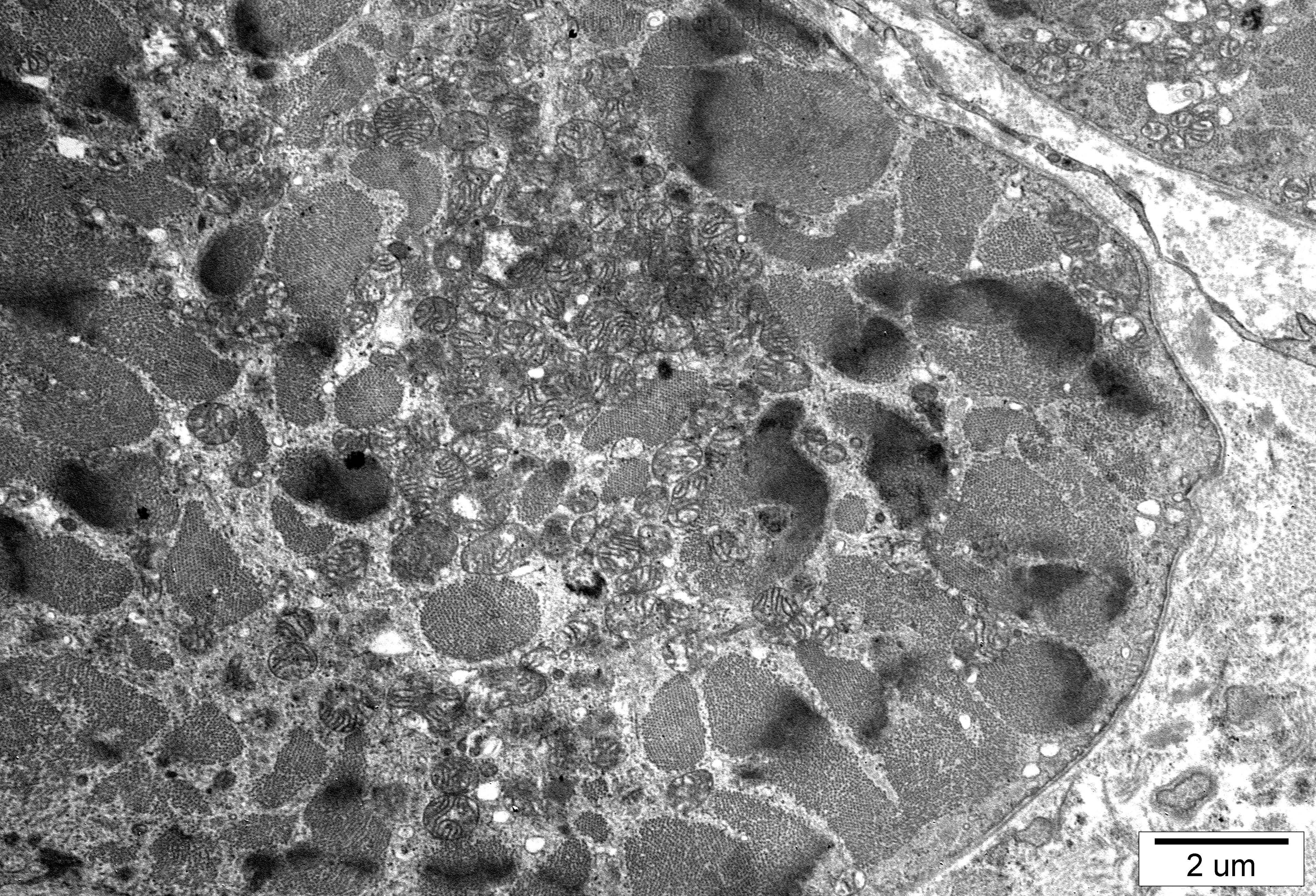
2 um





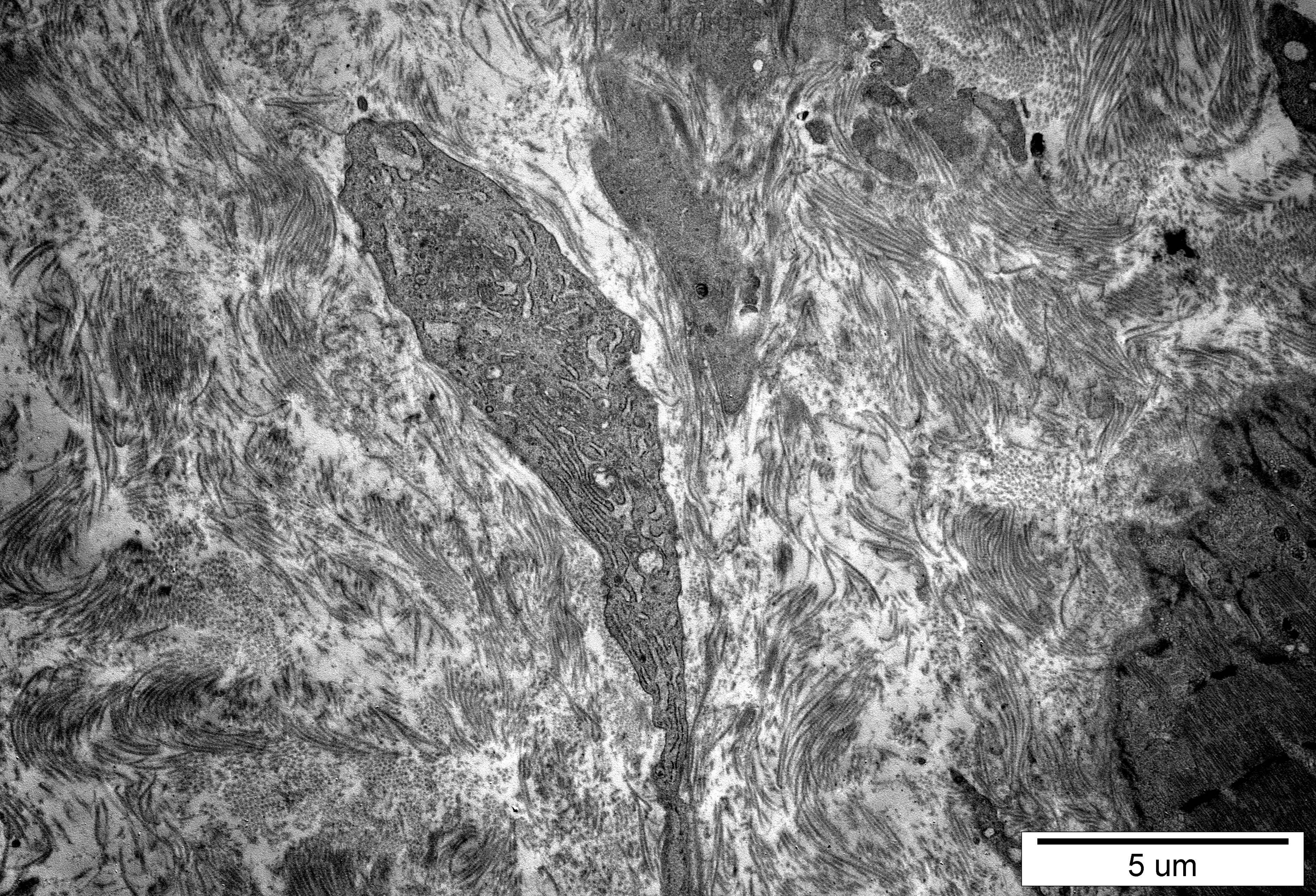
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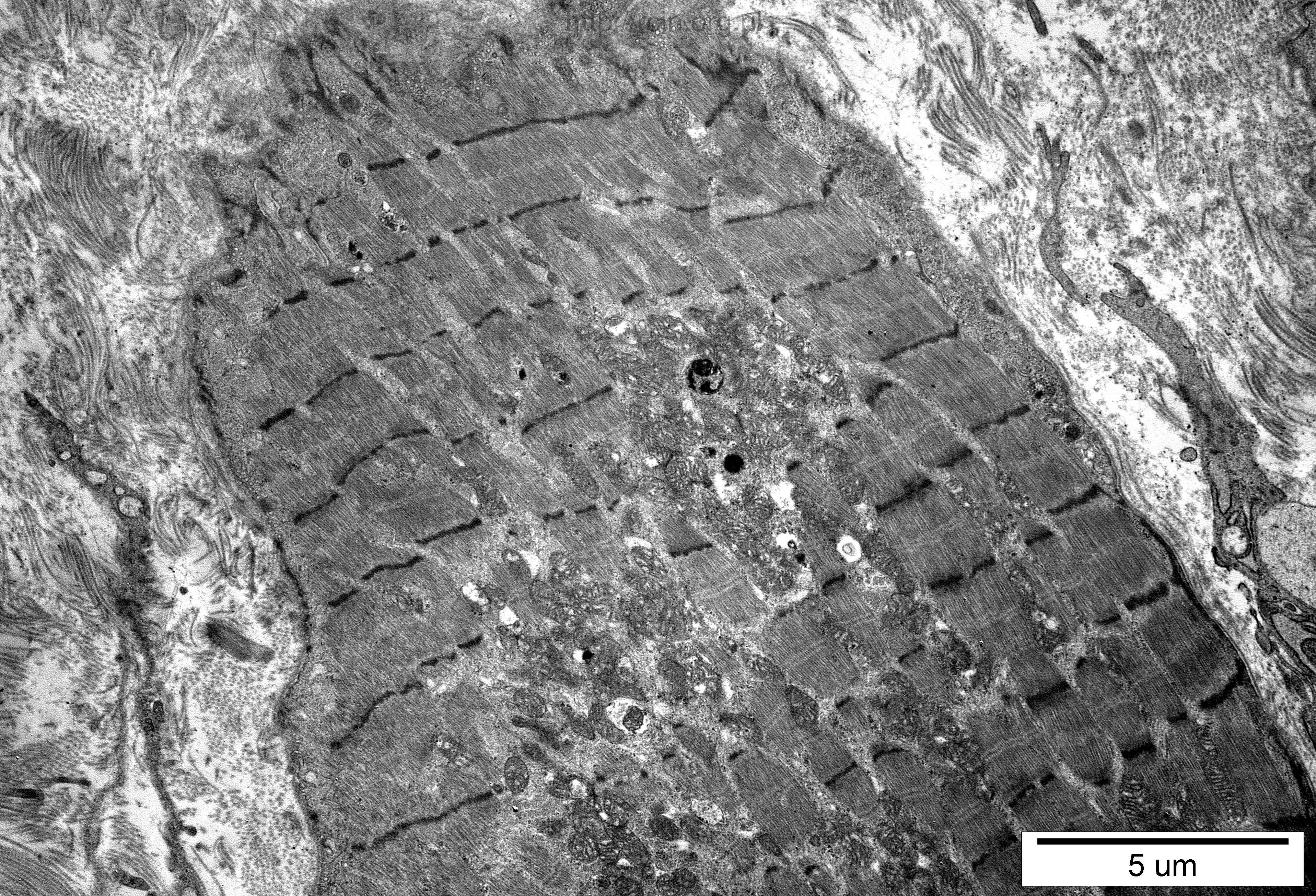
2 um





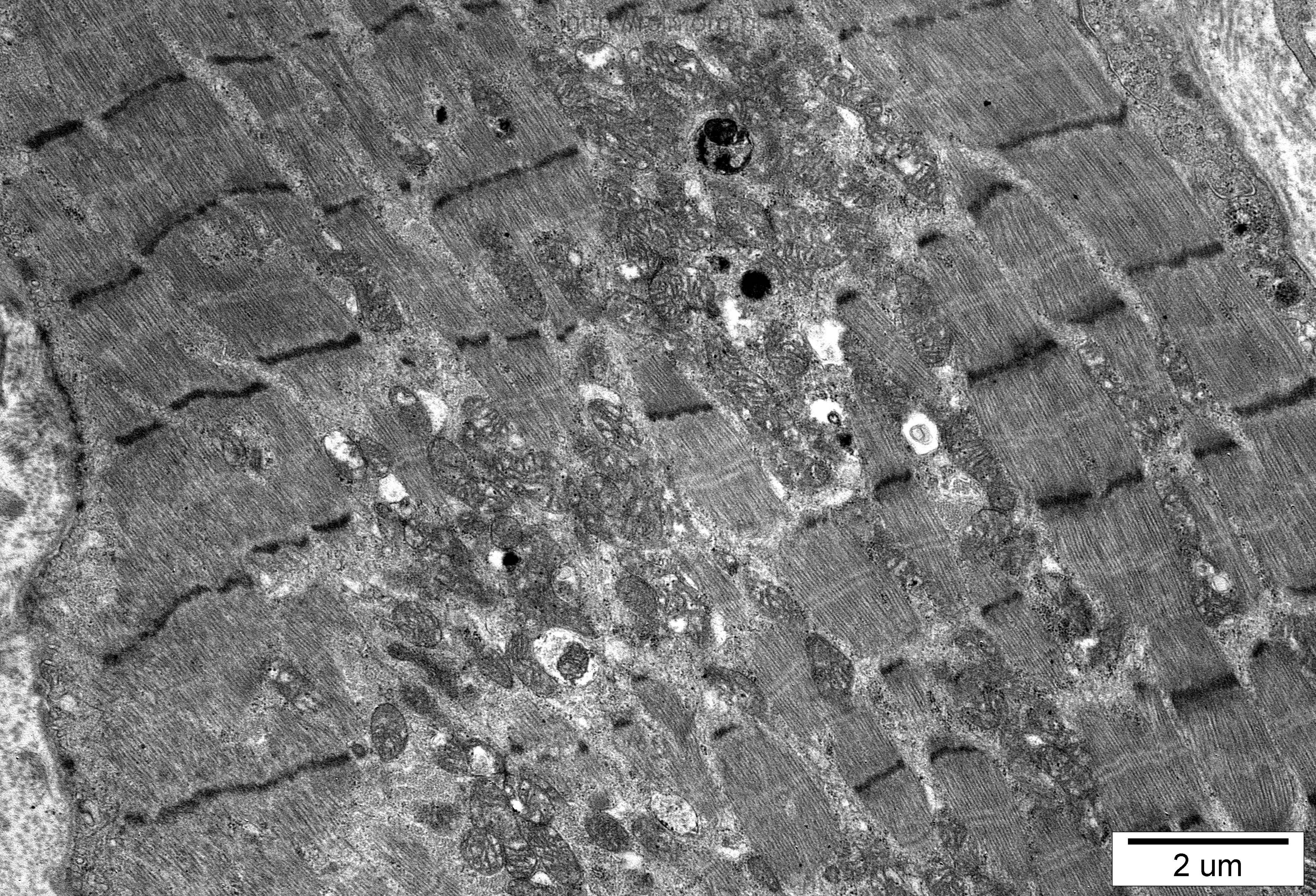
5  $\mu\text{m}$





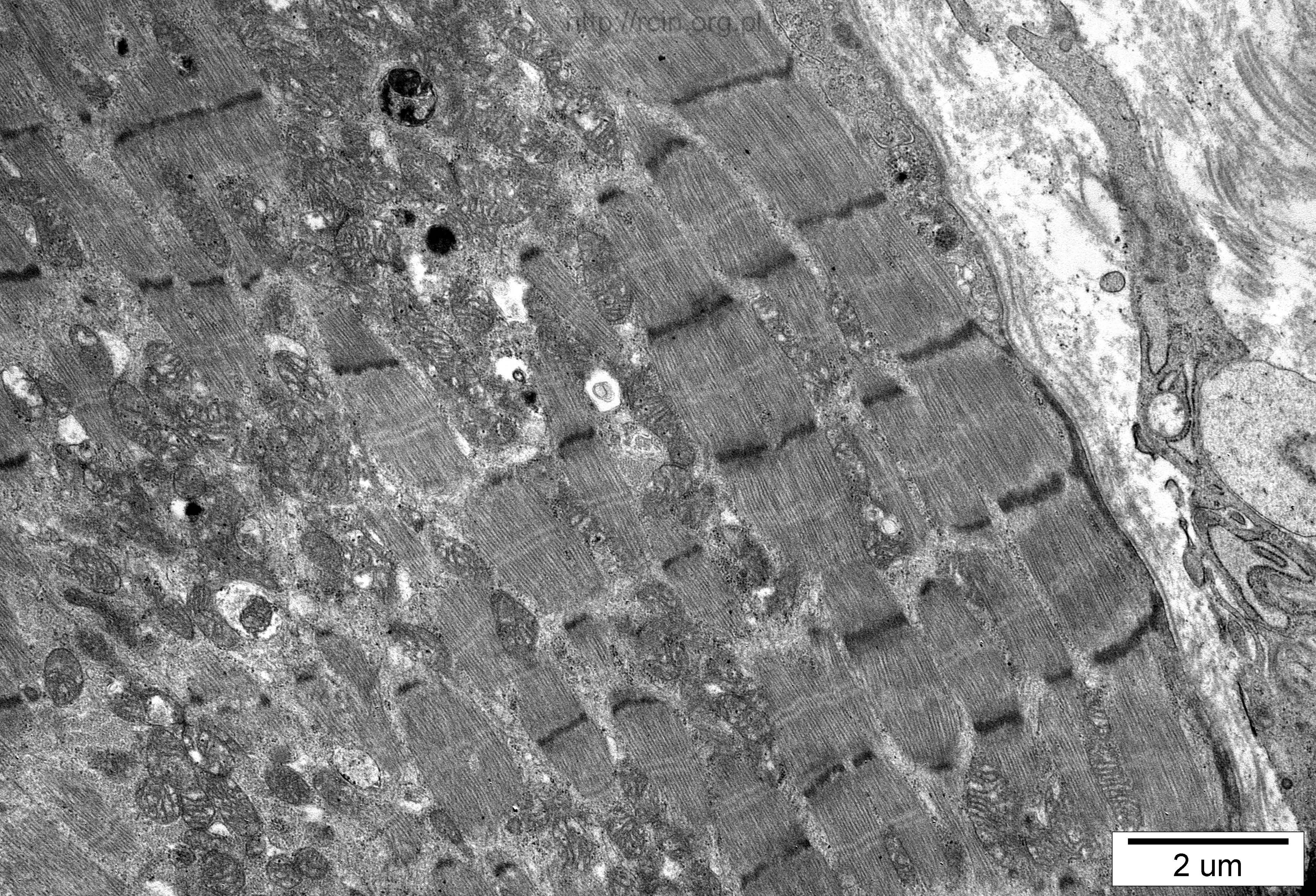
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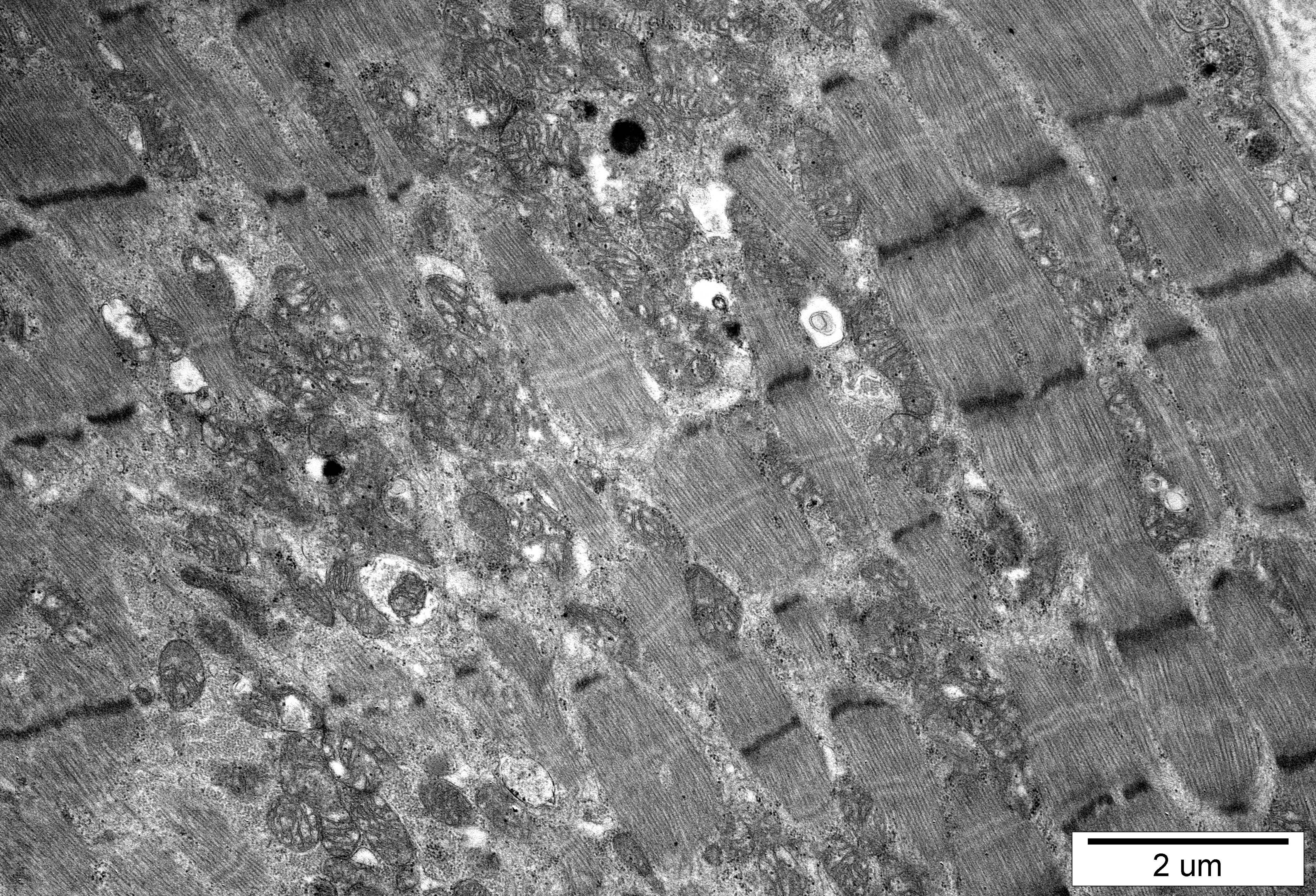
2  $\mu$ m





2 um





2 um



44-2000

Analiza ultrastrukturalna wykazała nieregularny układ sarkomerów i cechy miocytolizy w wielu kardiomiocytach (Fig. 2, 3, 21, 22). Jądra charakteryzowały się nieregularnym kształtem (Fig. 4, 5). Mitochondria posiadały zatartą strukturę i niektóre pozbawione były grzebieni (Fig. 14, 24-26, 28, 31, 32). W przestrzeni zewnątrzkomórkowej obficie występował materiał łącznotkankowy (Fig. 11-13, 15, 29, 30).

Ultrastructural analysis revealed an irregular sarcomeres pattern and features of myocytolysis in many cardiomyocytes (Figs. 2, 3, 21, 22). The nuclei were characterized by an irregular shape (Figs. 4, 5). Mitochondria had a blurred structure and some of them were devoid of mitochondrial cristae (Figs. 14, 24-26, 28, 31, 32). Connective tissue was abundant in the extracellular space (Figs. 11-13, 15, 29, 30).