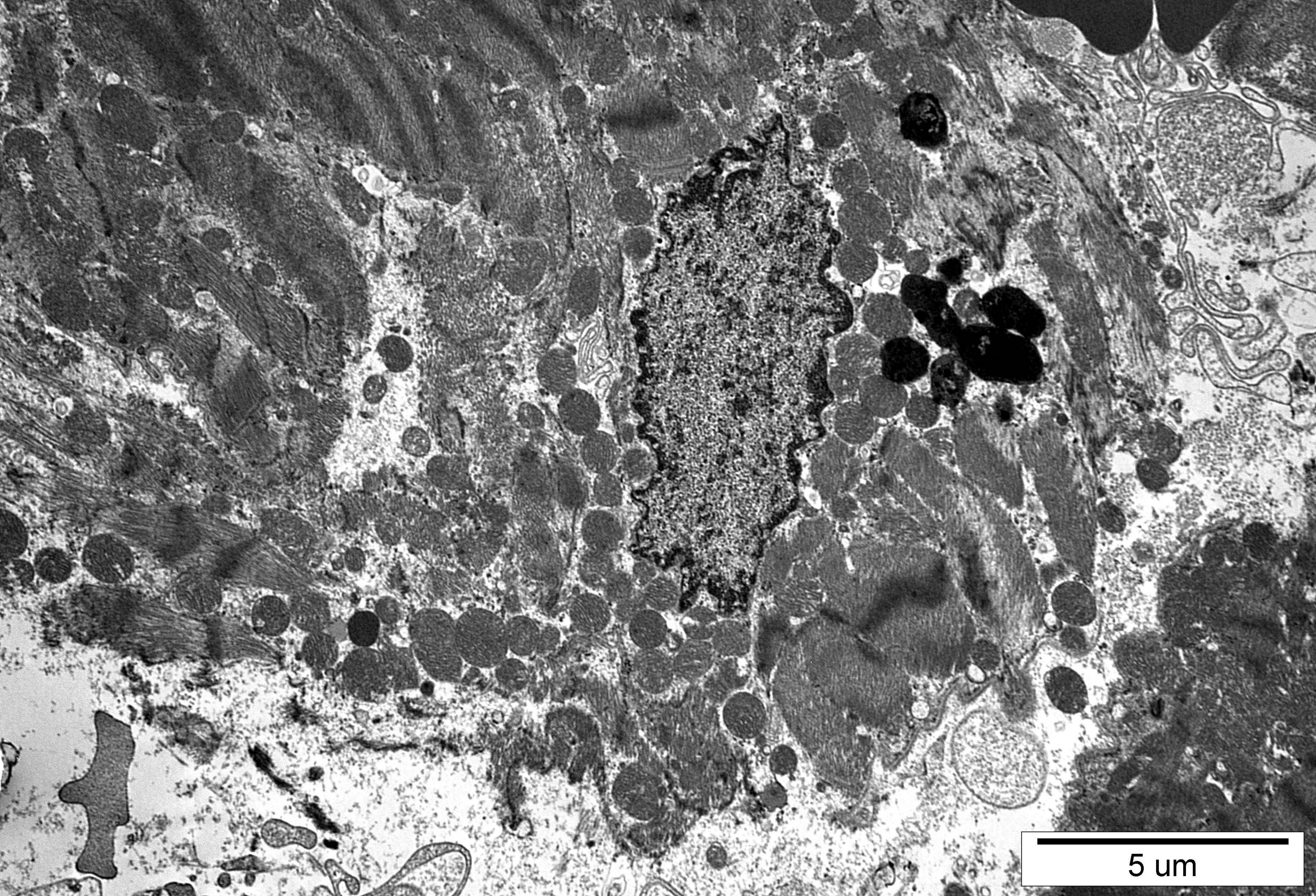
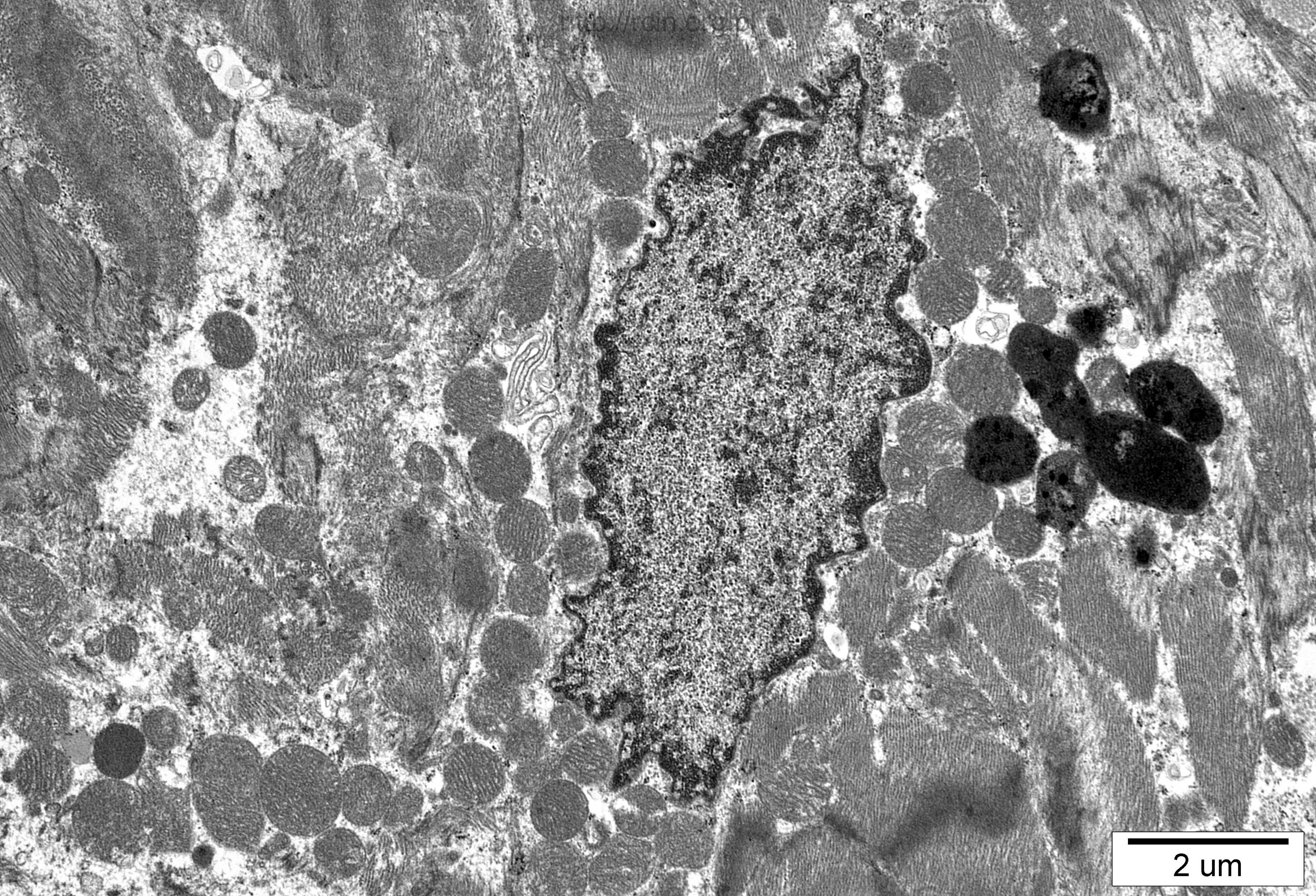


5  $\mu$ m

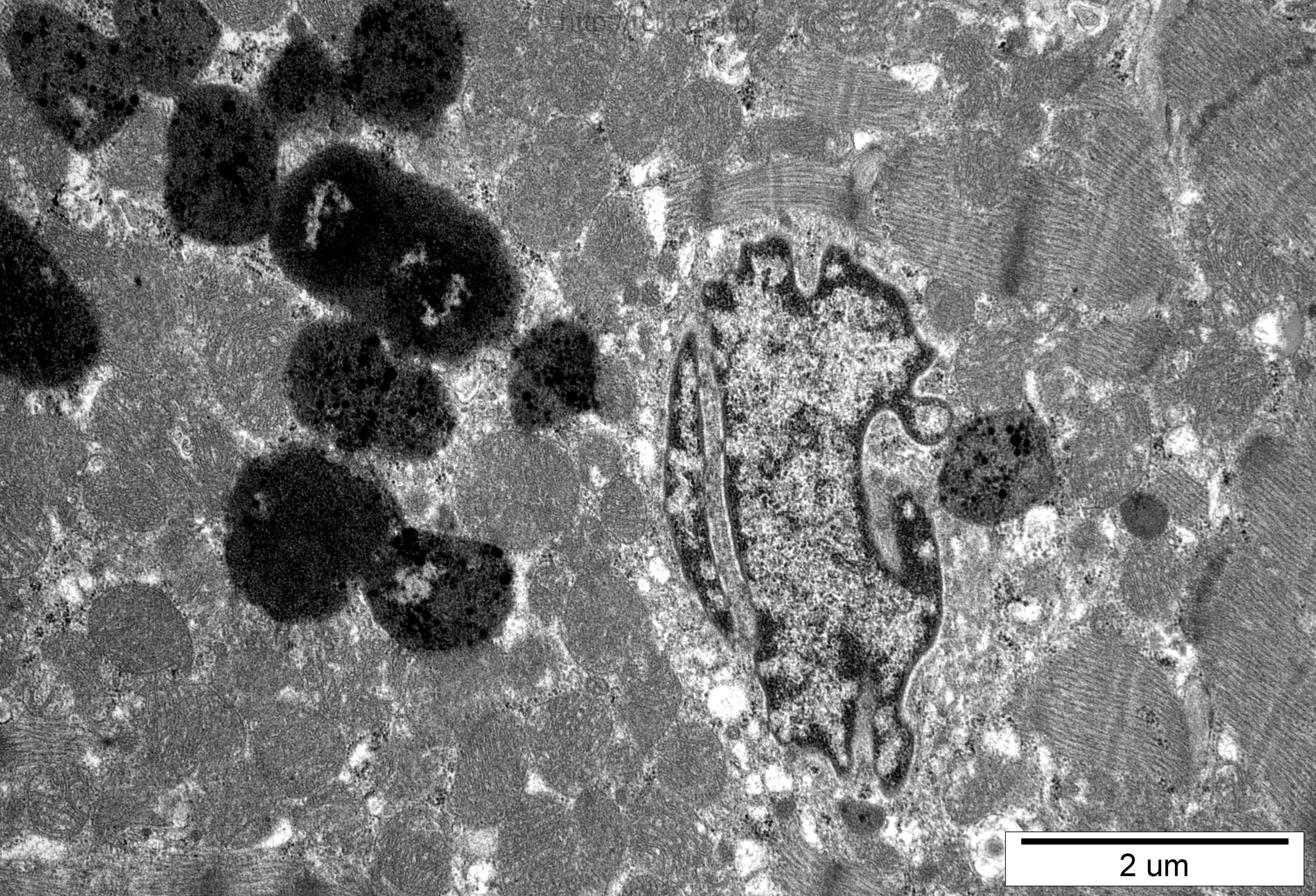


5  $\mu\text{m}$



2  $\mu\text{m}$

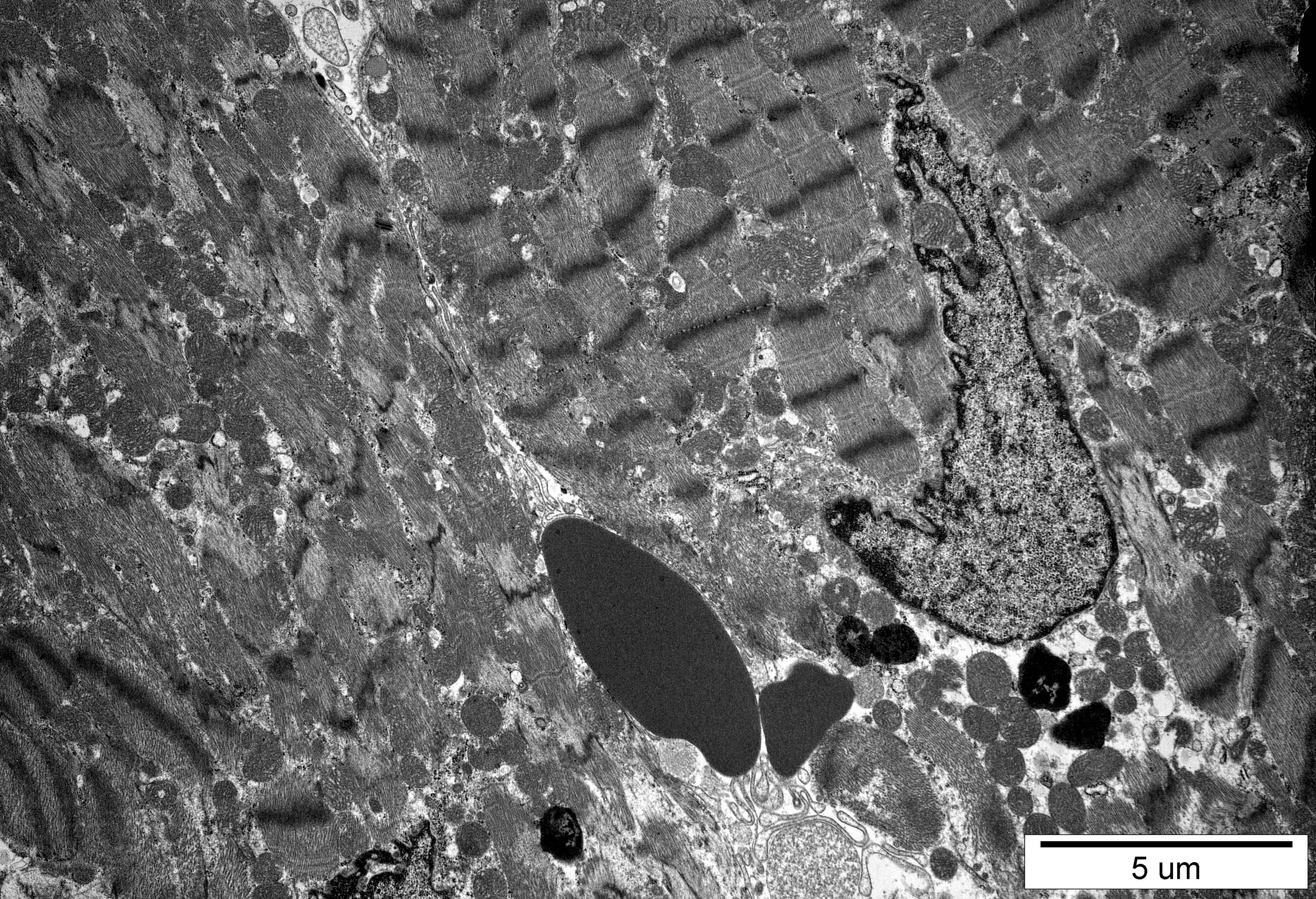
2  $\mu\text{m}$



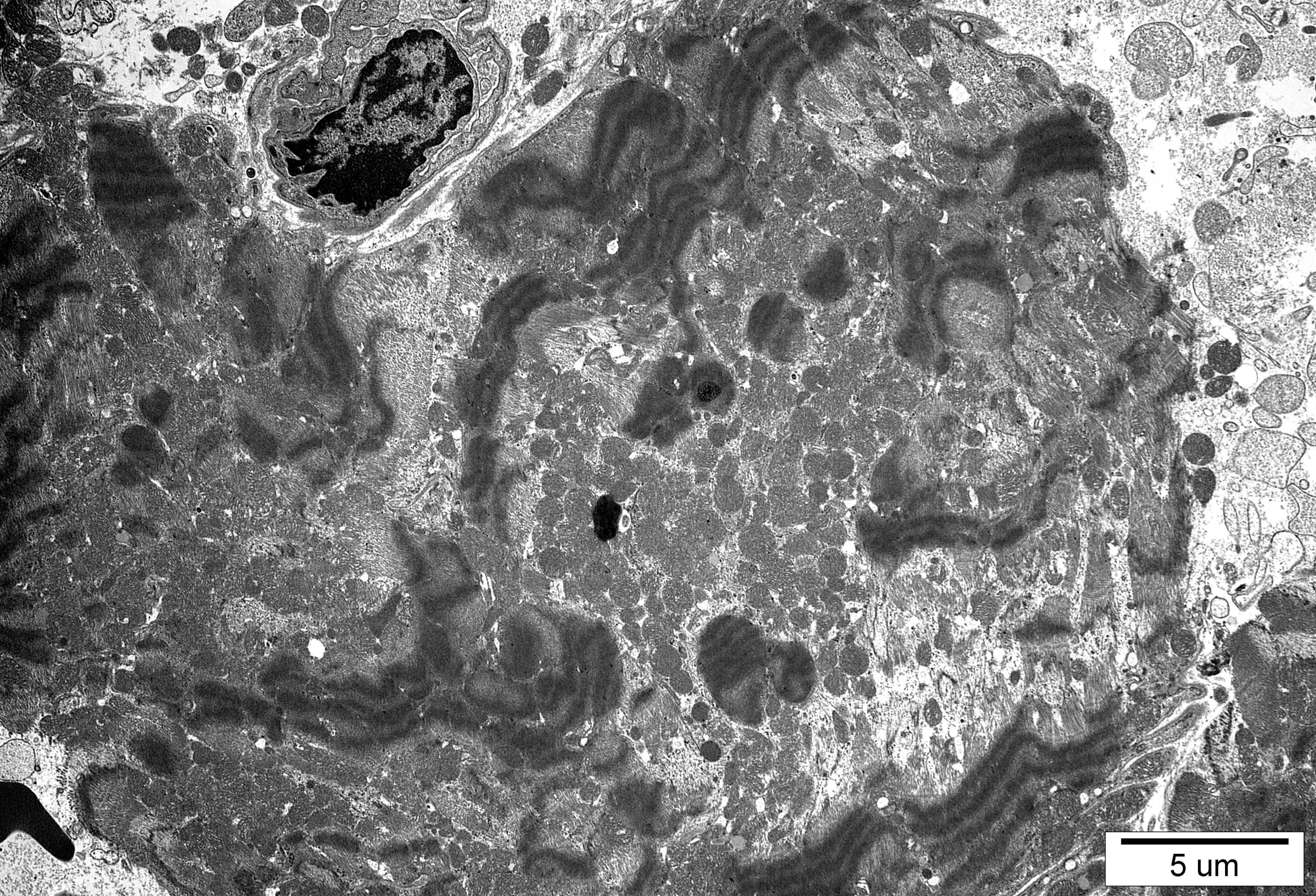
2  $\mu\text{m}$

2  $\mu\text{m}$

5  $\mu$ m

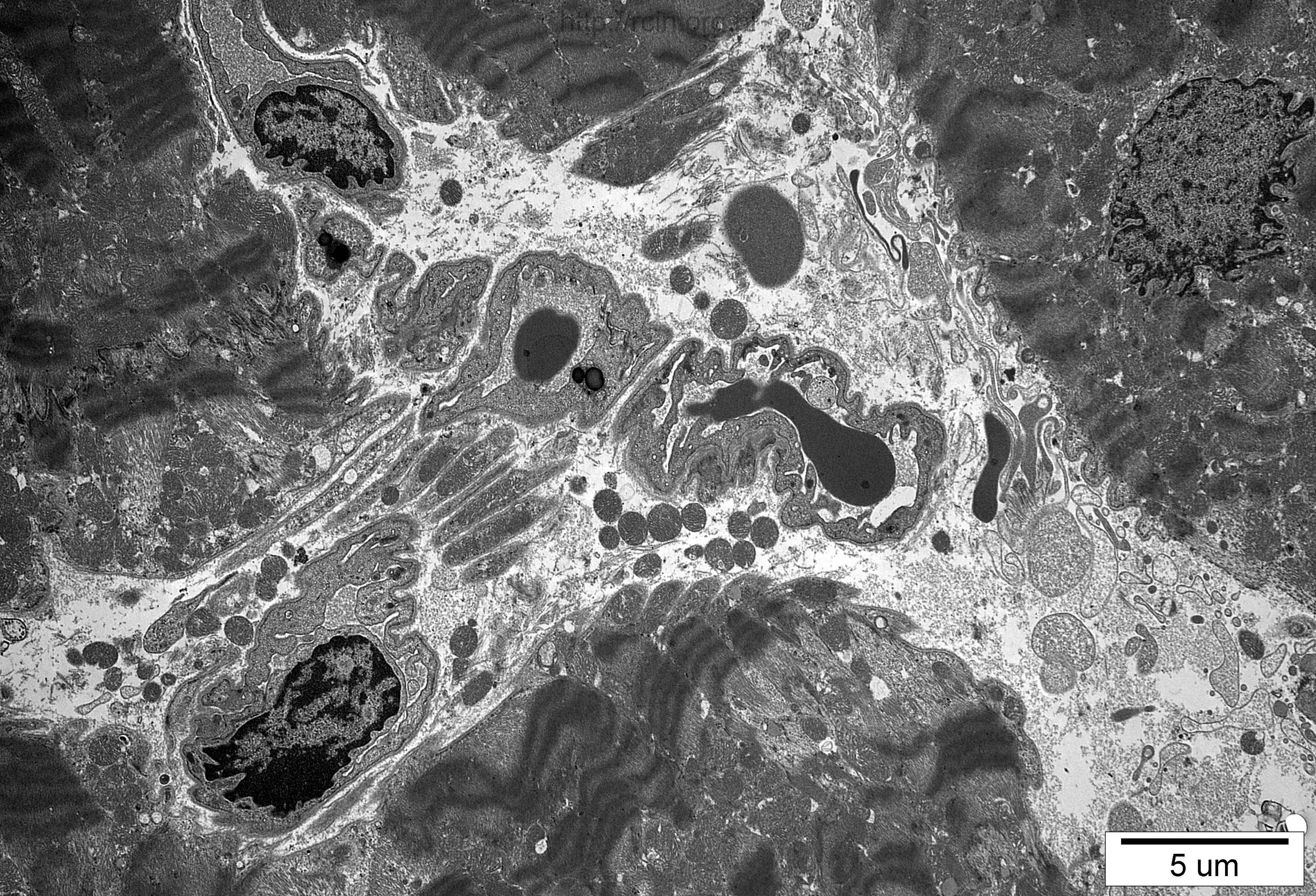


5  $\mu$ m

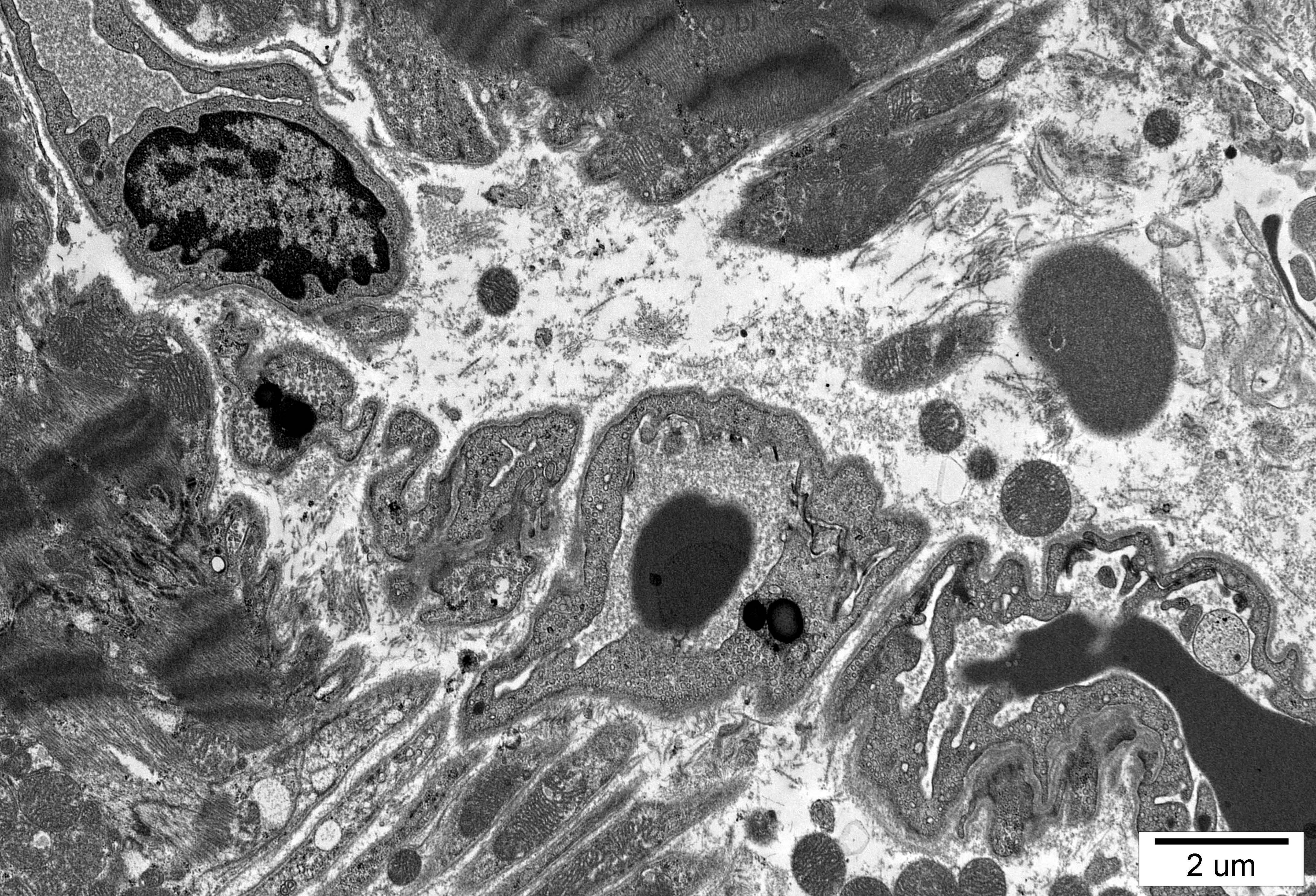


This electron micrograph displays a cross-section of a cell. A prominent, large nucleus is visible in the center-left, characterized by its dense chromatin. To the right of the nucleus, a cytoplasmic area contains several mitochondria, which appear as dark, granular structures. Other organelles, such as endoplasmic reticulum and vesicles, are also scattered throughout the cytoplasm. The overall image has a high-contrast, black-and-white appearance typical of electron microscopy.

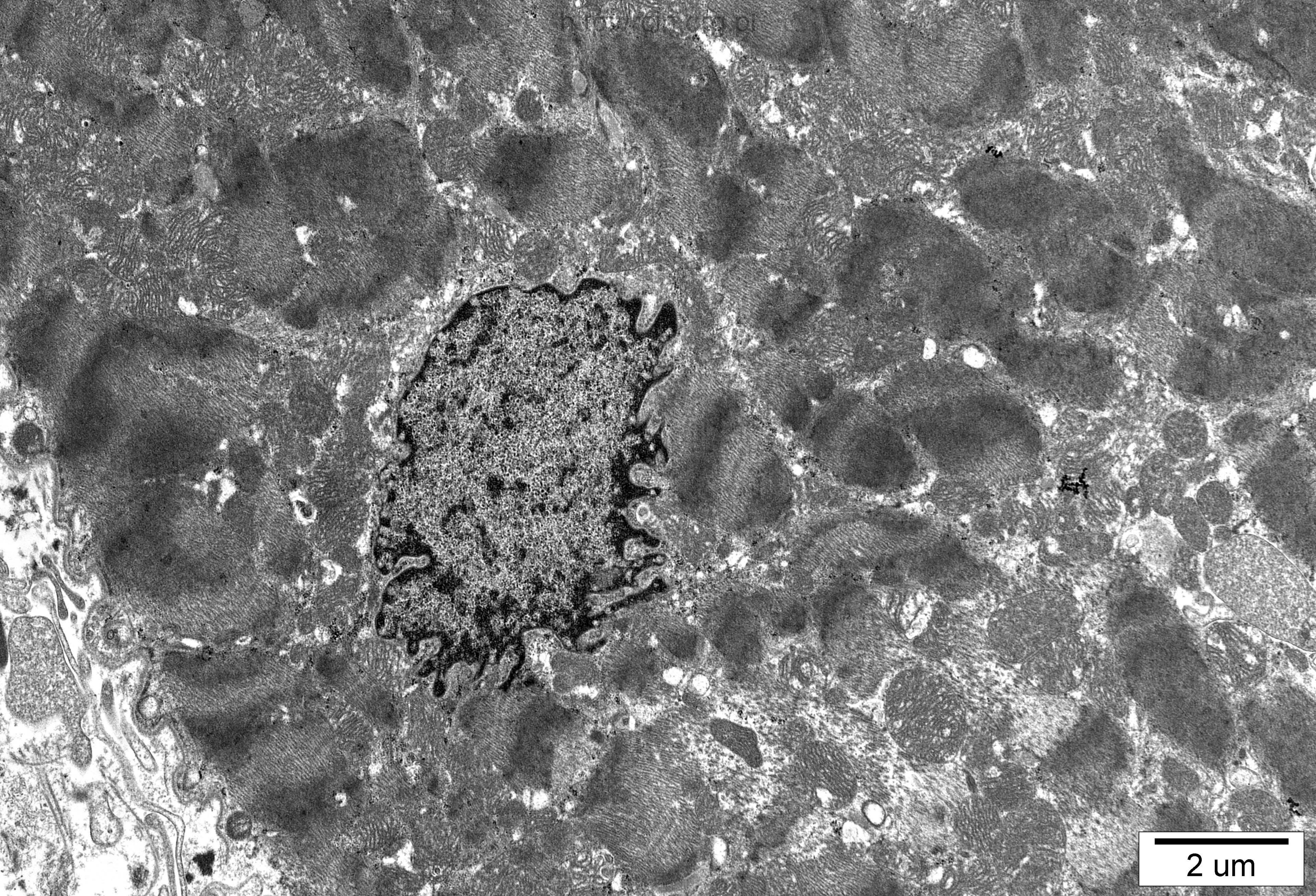
5  $\mu\text{m}$



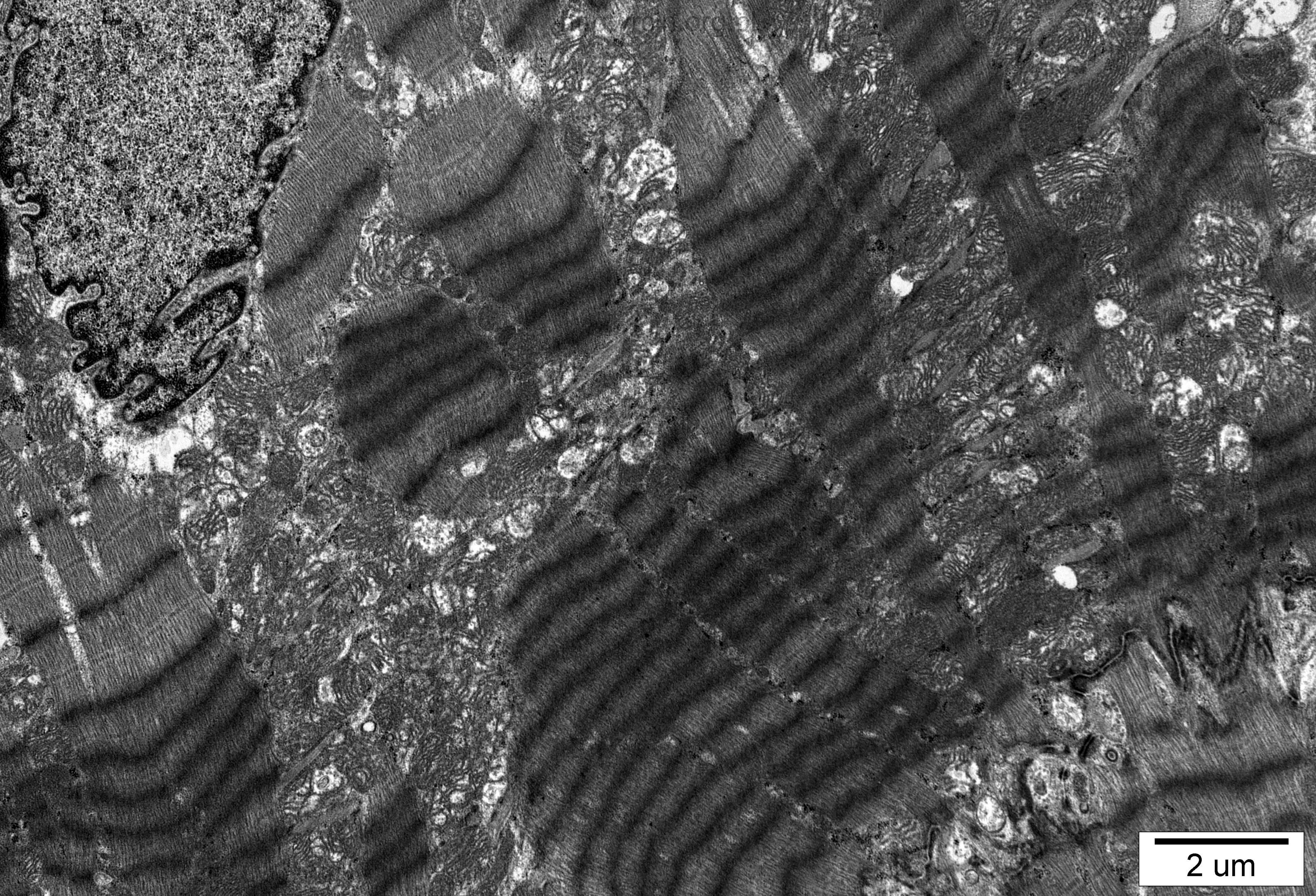
5  $\mu$ m



2  $\mu\text{m}$

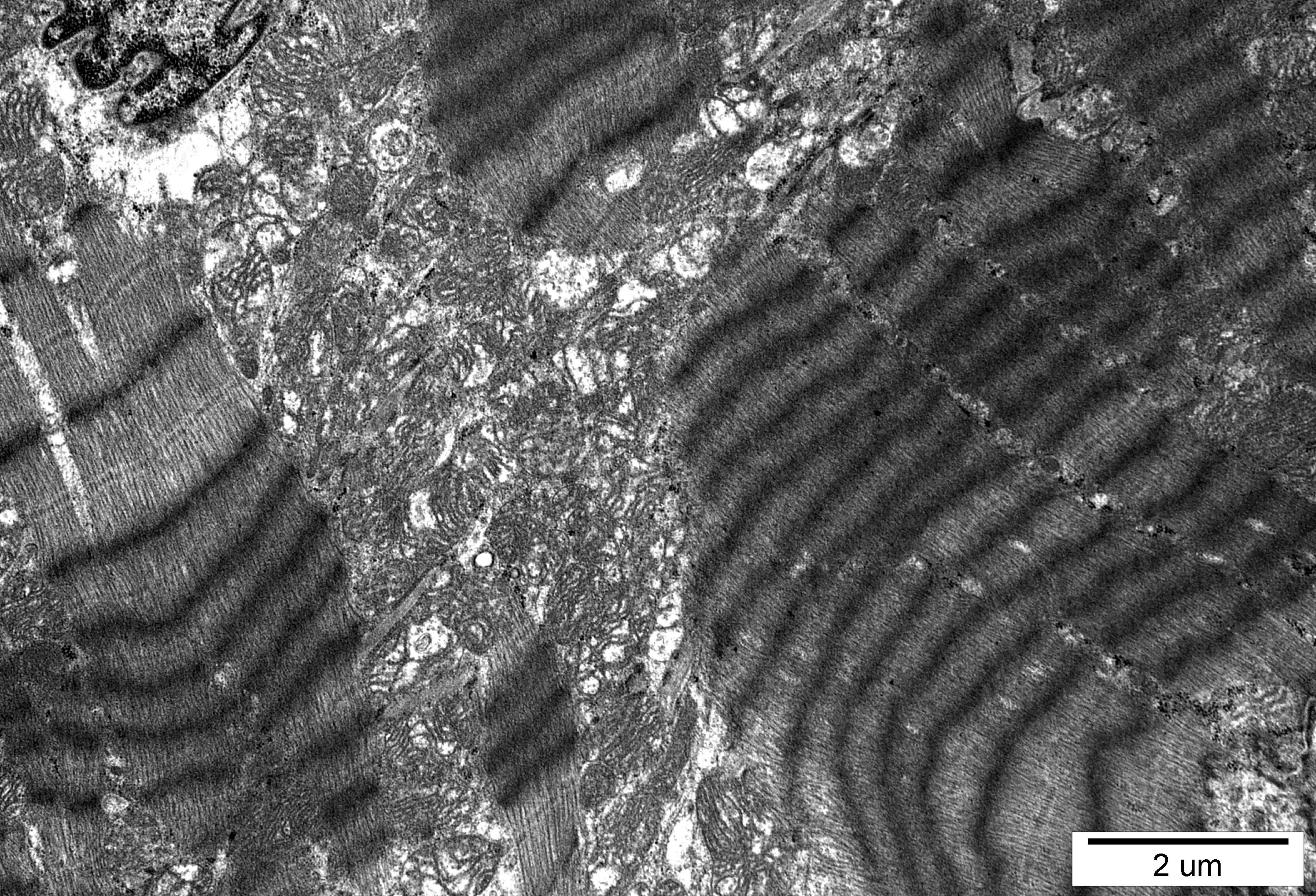


2  $\mu$ m



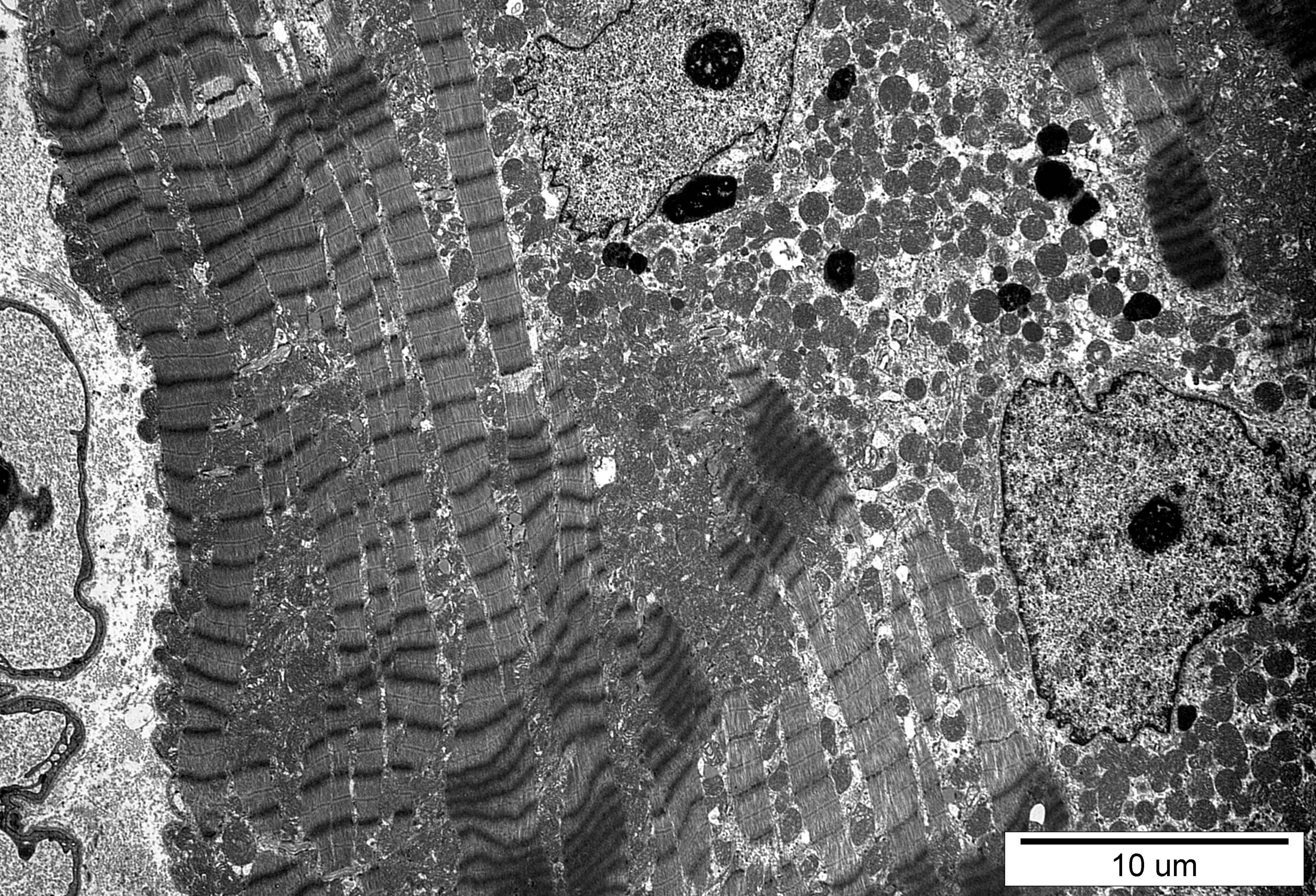
This electron micrograph displays a cross-section of a cell. On the left side, a prominent nucleus is visible, characterized by its dense chromatin. To the right of the nucleus, several mitochondria are scattered throughout the cytoplasm, recognizable by their double membrane structure and internal cristae. The surrounding cytoplasm contains various vesicles and small organelles. A scale bar in the bottom right corner indicates a length of 2 micrometers.

2  $\mu$ m



2  $\mu$ m

10  $\mu$ m



10  $\mu\text{m}$

5  $\mu\text{m}$

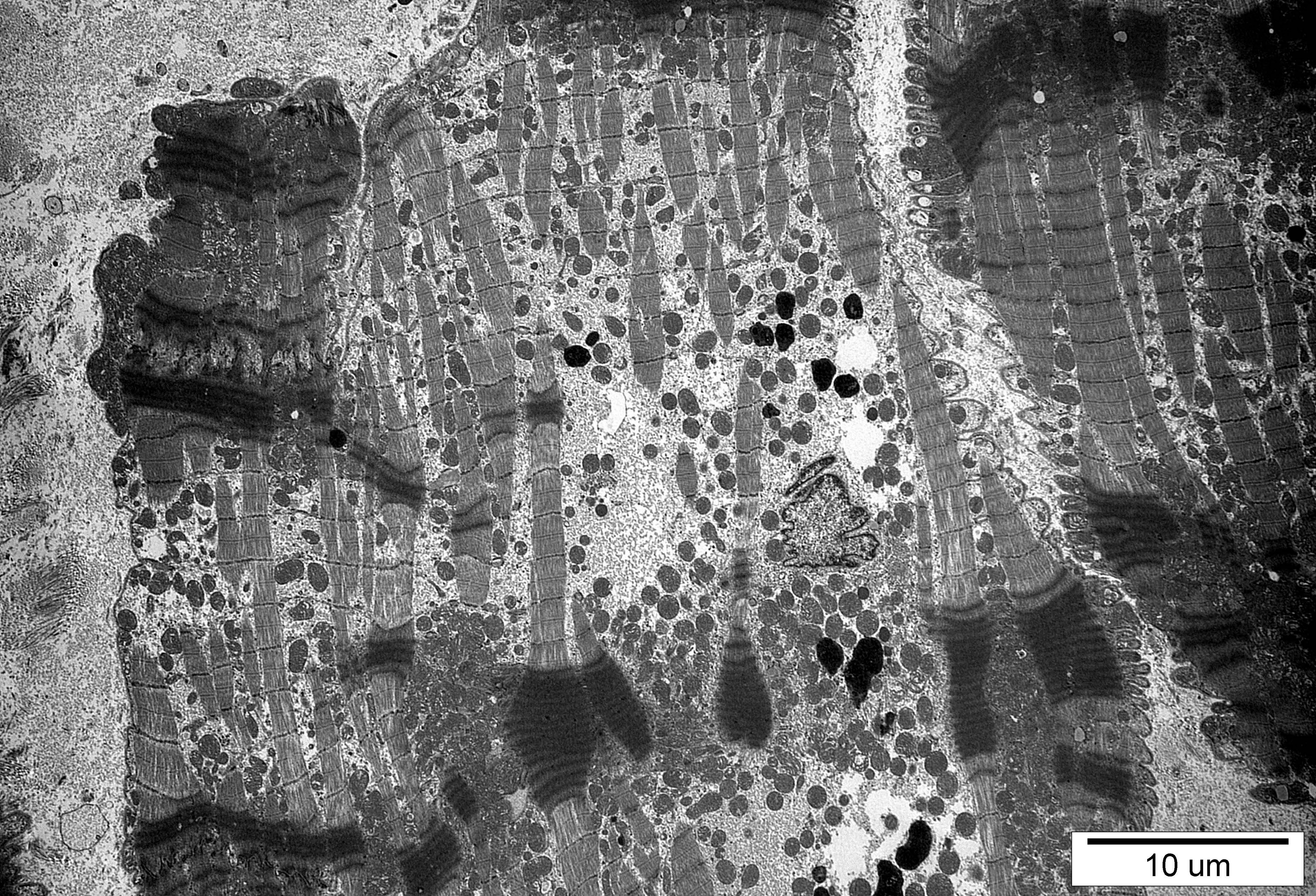


5  $\mu$ m

2  $\mu\text{m}$

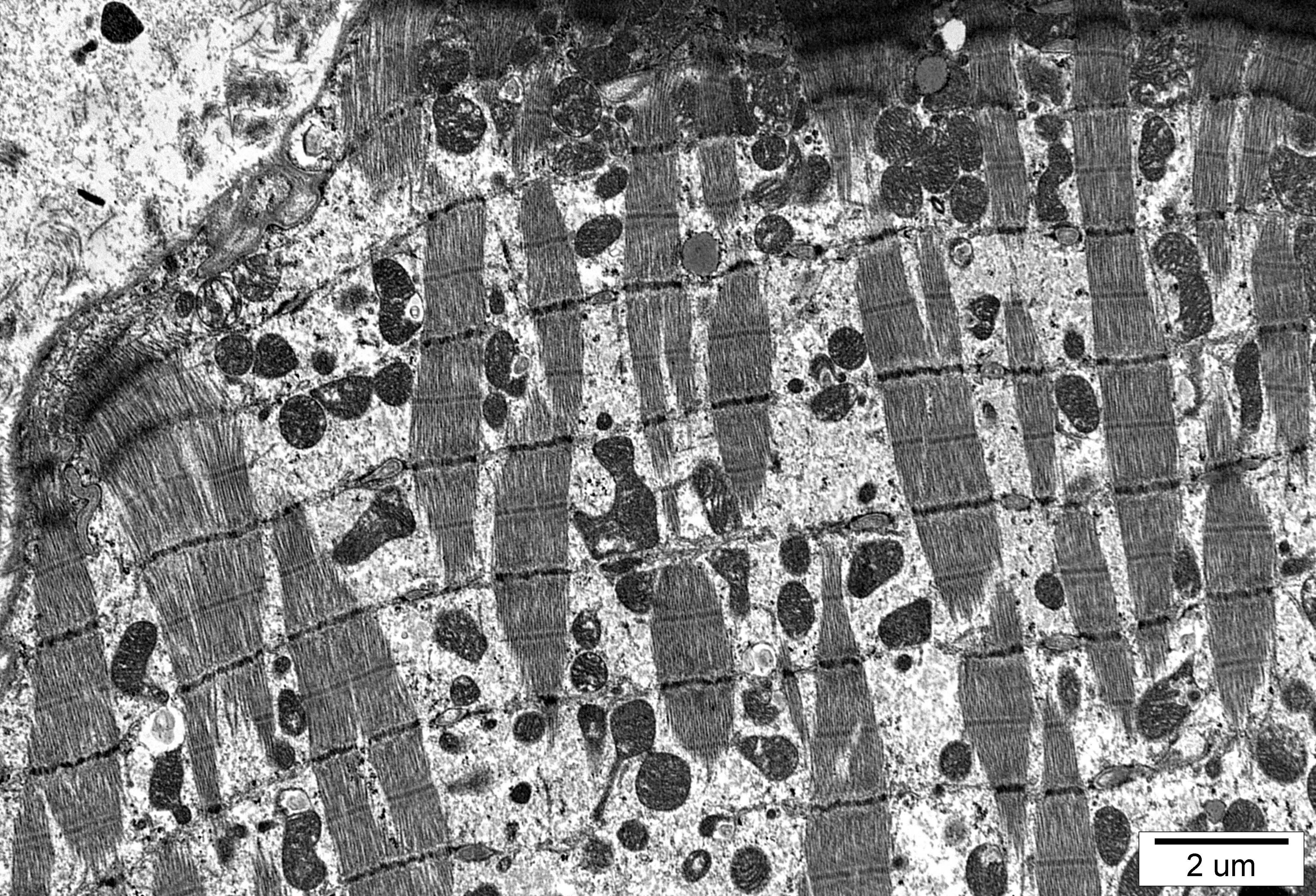
2  $\mu$ m

5  $\mu\text{m}$

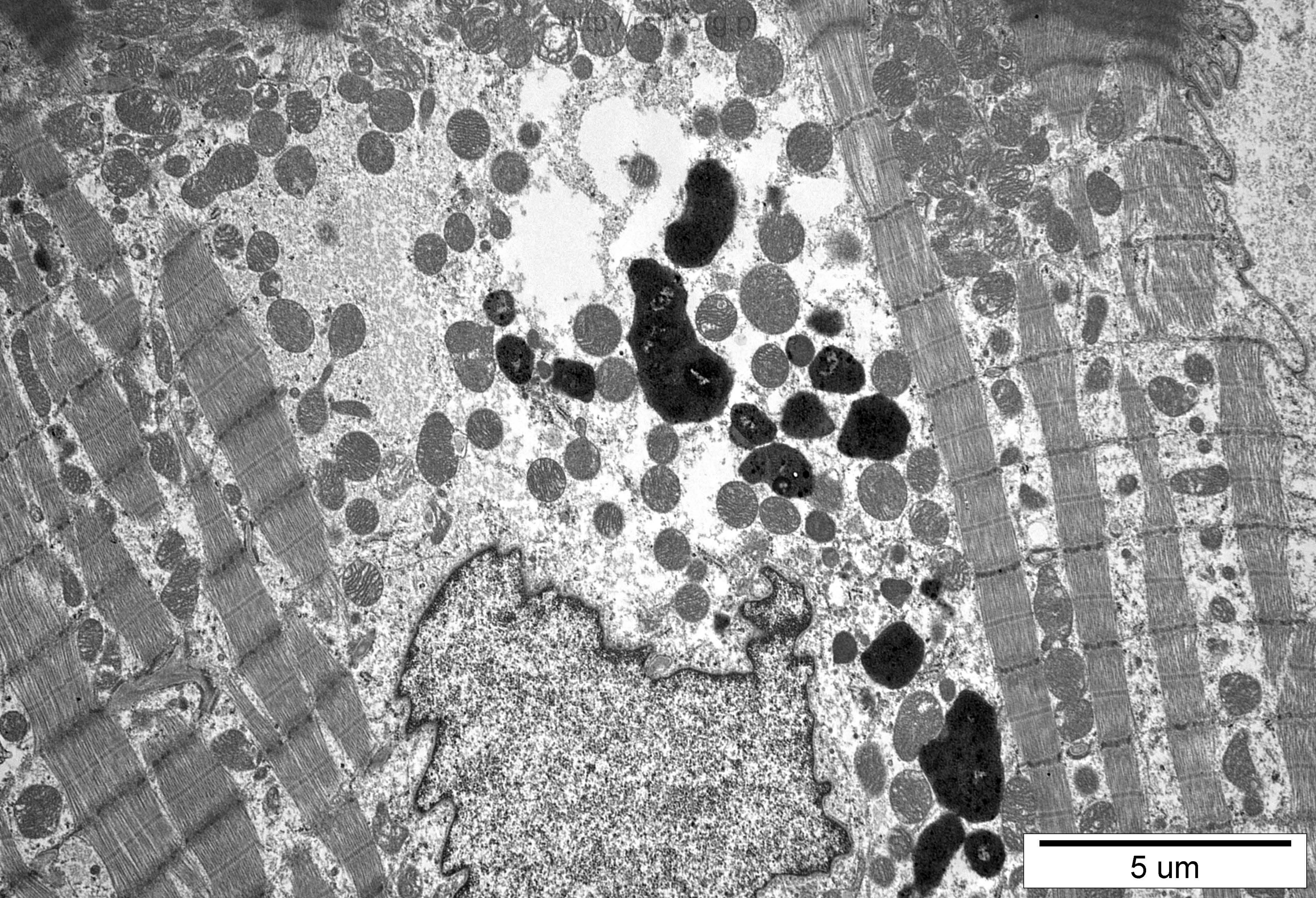


10  $\mu\text{m}$

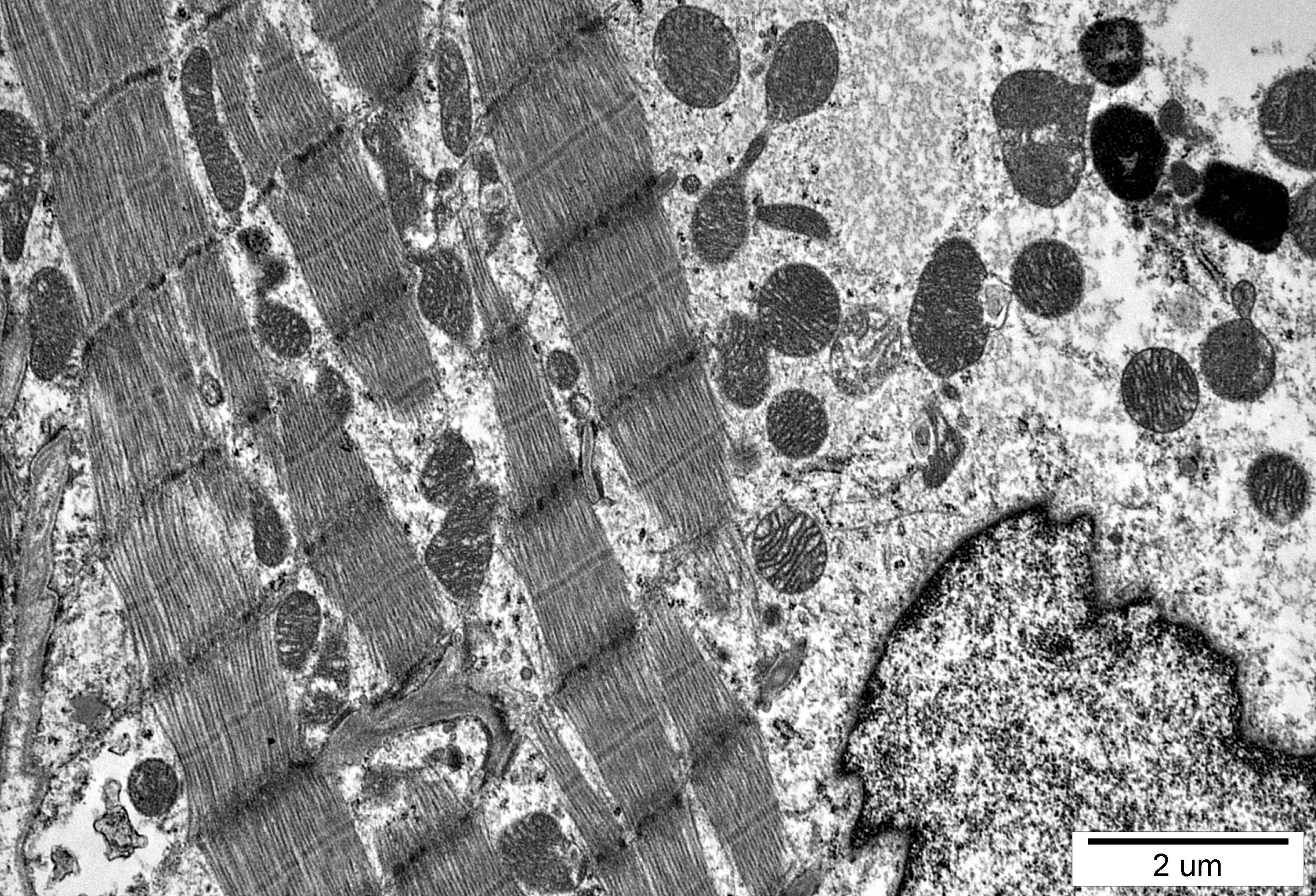
5  $\mu\text{m}$



2 um



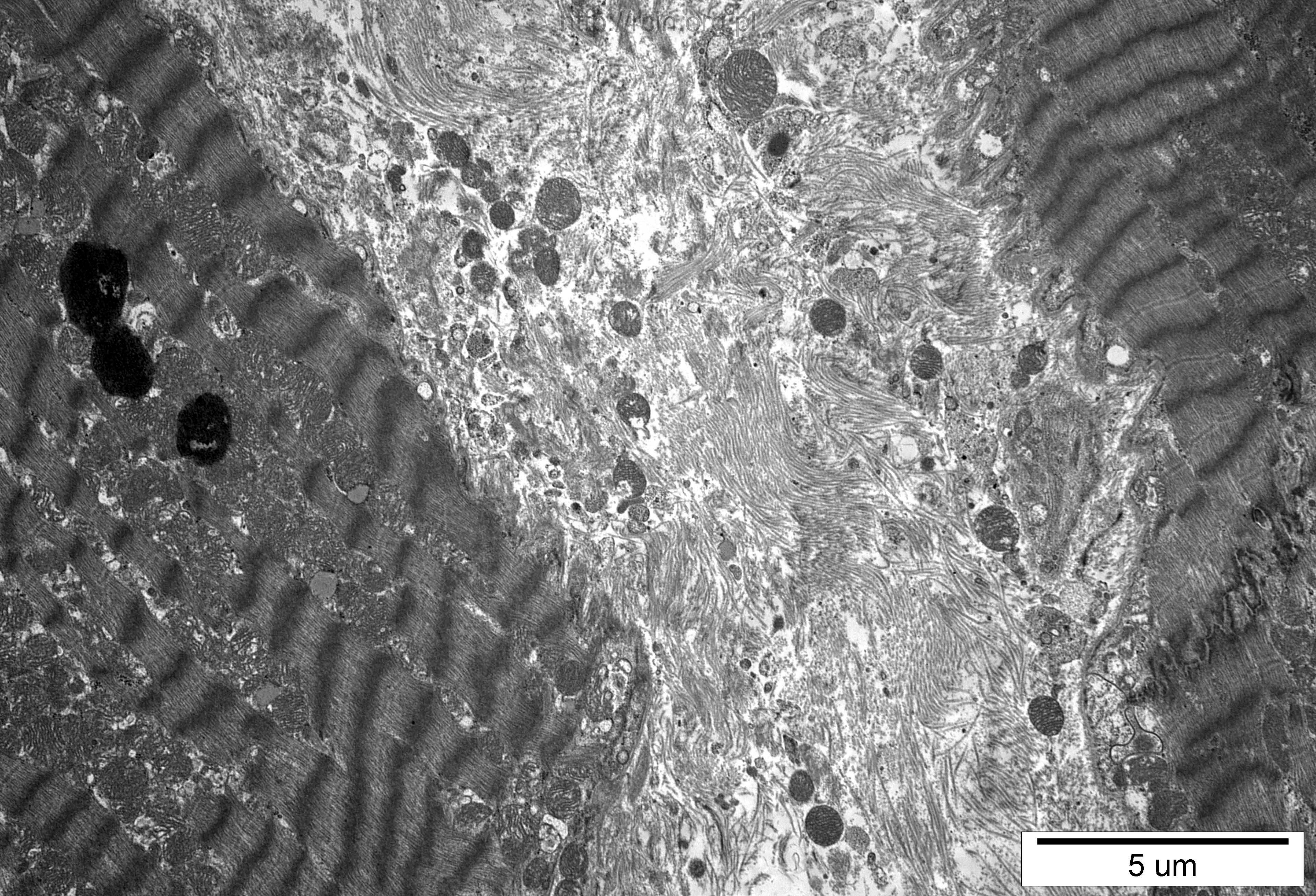
5  $\mu\text{m}$



2  $\mu\text{m}$

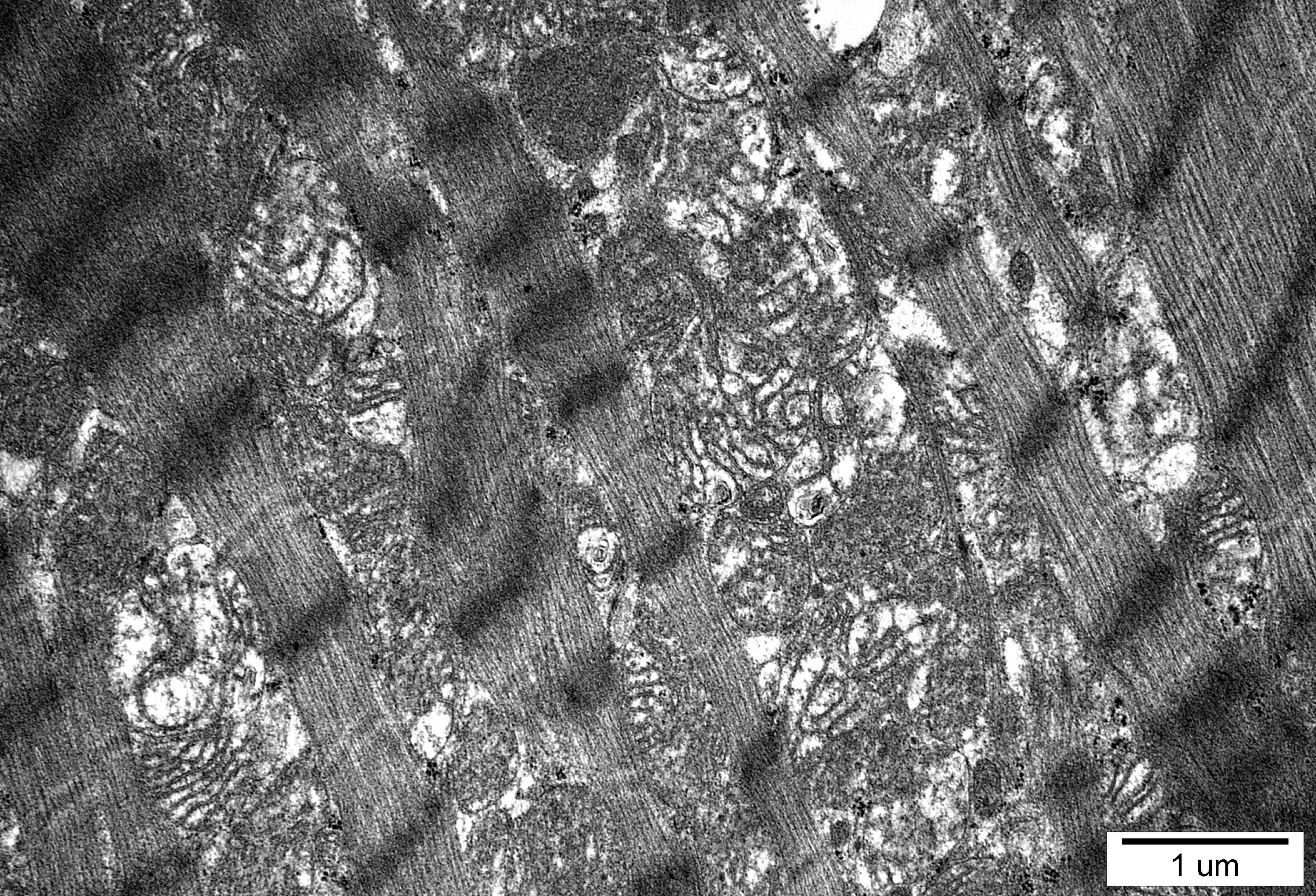
5  $\mu\text{m}$

2 μm



5  $\mu\text{m}$

2  $\mu$ m



1  $\mu\text{m}$

A transmission electron micrograph (TEM) showing a cross-section of biological tissue. The image displays various cellular components, including nuclei with dense chromatin, endoplasmic reticulum, and mitochondria. The overall texture is granular, with varying shades of gray representing different electron densities. In the bottom right corner, there is a white square containing a black horizontal line and the text "1 μm", which serves as a scale bar indicating the size of the viewed area.

7775-97

Ocena ultrastrukturalna wykazała częściowo zatarty wzór sarkomerów (Fig.7775-97-9, 28) oraz rozproszenie i zanik miofibryli (Fig. 7775-97-22, 23, 20, 21). W miejscach pozabawionych miofibryli obserwowano nagromadzenie mitochondriów (Fig. 7775-97-18, 15). Jądra kardiomiocytów były w większości prawidłowe ultrastrukturalnie i położone ośrodkowo (Fig. 7775-97-3, 16, 19, 25), nieliczne jądra charakteryzowały się mocno pofałdowaną błoną jądroową (Fig. 7775-97-7, 8, 12, 28). W pobliżu jąder kardiomiocytów obecne były bardzo liczne złogi lipofuscyny (Fig. 7775-97-2, 4, 5) . W przestrzeni pozakomórkowej występowała bardzo obfita tkanka łączna (Fig. 7775-97-17, 29, 30) oraz bardzo liczne naczynia kapilarne, z których część charakteryzowała się obecnością licznych pęcherzyków pinocytarnych w komórkach śród-błonka (Fig. 7775-97-10, 11).

Ultrastructural evaluation revealed partially blurred sarcomeres pattern (Figs.7775-97-9,28). Myofibrils were scattered and in some areas their atrophy were observed (Figs. 7775-97-22, 23, 20,21). In the areas lacking myofibrils, accumulation of mitochondria had been noticed (Figs.7775-97-18,15). Cardiomyocytes' nuclei were mostly ultrastructurally unaltered and centrally located (Figs. 7775-97-3,16,19,25). Few nuclei were characterized by a strongly undulating nuclear membrane (Figs. 7775-97-7,8,12,28). Very numerous lipofuscin deposits were present in the vicinity of the cardiomyocytes' nuclei (Figs. 7775-97-2,4,5) . In the extracellular space, there was very abundant connective tissue (Figs. 7775-97-17,29,30). Numerous capillary vessels were also seen, some of which were characterized by the presence of many pinocytic vesicles in the endothelium(Figs. 7775-97-10,11).