

II. Epidermis → KNOW Fig. 5.3

A. stratified squamous epithelium

-
-

B. folded into epidermal ridges (= fingerprints)

-
-

C. two main cell types (NRF others)

1. keratinocytes ~ 90%, produce keratin
 "homy"

-
-

2. melanocytes ~ 8%
 "black"

-- produce melanin

-- How many of you are paying to get skin cancer?

D. Skin types (remember Rule #2?) → note in lab, cf. Fig. 5.3, 5.4, 5.5

- "thick" skin
- "thin" skin
-
- Complete chart for details (see text p. 107 for reference):

Feature	Thin skin	Thick skin
Layers (how many?)		
Location on body		
Hair		
Sebaceous glands		
Sweat glands: relative abundance		

III. Dermis

A. deeper, vascular layer of c.t.

1. papillary region

“little nipple” ↵

2. reticular region –

“net” ↵ --

--

3. abundant nerve endings, glands, blood vessels, hairs

IV. Subcutaneous (SubQ) tissue (hypodermis)

- **not part of skin**
- superficial fascia to anatomists
-
-

V. Accessory organs

A. hair (= *pilus*) → Fig. 5.6 & Chapter intro Fig. (p. 106)

-

-

B. nails

-

-

C. Cutaneous glands → Fig. 5.3, **Know Table 5.3**

1. sudoriferous glands: see text for details & complete chart

“sweat”

Feature	Merocrine (eccrine) sweat gland	Apocrine sweat gland
Function		
Body-wide Distribution & relative number		
Structure: lumen size & location of duct		

2. modified sweat glands
 - a. ceruminous glands –
↳ “wax”
 - b.
3. sebaceous (oil) glands
 - secrete sebum
 -
 -

VI. Blood supply

- A. epidermis avascular
- B. dermis has 2 capillary networks
 - 1.
 - 2.

VII. Color

- A. produced by 3 major pigments
 1. melanin
 2. hemoglobin
 3. carotene
- B. significant diagnostic value → see text p. 112-114
 1. cyanosis
 2. erythema
 3. pallor
 4. albinism
 5. jaundice
 6. hematoma