TISSUE REVIEW

• The following slides are from your text or other sources. This will allow you to study tissues at home.
• You are also responsible for tissue slides that we view with the microscope in class.
• Also study the tissue slides and pictures found in the PAL CD or at www.masteringaandp.com
• know:
  – name of the tissue
  – the cells; the matrix; other structures
  – the function of the tissue
  – where it is found
layers of epidermis

corneum

granulosum

spinosum

basale

layers of dermis

areolar ct

dense irregular ct
Thick skin, epidermis

- Stratum granulosum
- Stratum corneum
- Meissner’s corpuscle
- Stratum spinosum
- Stratum basale
- Dermis
Thick skin

Epidermis

Dermis

Stratum corneum
Stratum granulosum
Stratum spinosum
Stratum germinativum (basale)
Papillary layer of dermis

Sweat glands
Reticular layer of dermis
Thin skin - each of the layers of epidermis are thinner
thin skin

- stratum corneum
- stratum granulosum
- stratum spinosum
- stratum basale
- dermis
thin skin
with dark melanin
dermis – 2 layers

epidermis – 4 layers

hair

sebaceous gland

arrector pili
Skin: hair follicle

- Epidermis
- Sebaceous gland
- Hair follicle
- Arrector pili muscle
- Hair
compact bone

osteon = haversian system

haversian canal

lacuna w/osteocyte

lamella = rings of matrix
neuroglia

Dendrites

Cell body

Neuroglia

Axon

(b) Motor neuron

LM 430x
Skeletal muscle fiber (cell)
Myelinated axons
Motor end plate
Eye, retina

- Nuclei of rods and cones
- Nuclei of bipolar neurons
- Nuclei of ganglion cell
- Choroid
Ear: Organ of Corti

- Vestibular membrane
- Cochlear duct (scala media)
- Tectorial membrane
- Basilar membrane
- Hair cells
- Organ of Corti
Ear, crista ampullaris

- Cupula
- Crista ampullaris
- Hair cells