

SKIN (INTEGUMENTUM COMMUNE)

The surface of an adult body - $1.6 - 2.2 \text{ m}^2$

The thickness - 1.5 – 4 mm

Melanin – naevi (moles)

Additional cutaneous organs– hair, nails and glands

Types of skin:

Hirsute, glabrous

Microscopic structure:

Epidermis:

0.03 – 0.1 mm thick.

Stratum basale + stratum spinosum = stratum germinativum

Stratum granulosum

Stratum lucidum

Stratum corneum

Keratinocytes – keratin

Melanocytes -melanosomes - melanin

Melanocyte stimulating hormone - adenohipophysis

Albinism

7-dehydrocholesterole - vitamin D3 (cholecalciferole).

Langerhans's cells

Merkel's cells

Corium – dermis:

0.5 – 3 mm thick

Stratum papillare

Stratum reticulare

Mm. arrectores pilorum

Tunica dartos

THE SUBCUTIS (TELA SUBCUTANEA)

Retinacula cutis

Bursae synoviales

Panniculus adiposus

BLOOD VESSELS

Plexus reticularis

Plexus subpapillaris

LYMPH VESSELS

Rete cutaneum superficiale

Rete cutaneum profundum

NERVES

Free nerve endings

Capsulated end corpuscles

RELIEF

Lineae flexionis (creases)

linea oppositionis pollicis

linea manus clausae

linea oclusionis digitorum trium ulnarium

linea axialis manus

linea restricta

linea rasceta

Simian crease

Sulci cutis

Cristae cutis

Pori sudoriferi

Arches, curves and whorls

Toruli tactiles

Areae cutaneae

Striae distensae

Striae gravidarum

Cleavage lines

DERIVATIVES OF THE EPIDERMIS

Hair (pilus):

Scapus pili

Radix pili

Bulbus pili

Folliculus pili

Papilla pili

Medulla pili

Cortex pili

Cuticula pili.

Anagen – 10 years

Katagen – 3 weeks

Telogen – 4 months

Alopecia

M. arrector pili

Primary hair (lanugo):

Flumina pilorum

Vortices pilorum

Vernix caseosa

Hypertrichosis lanuginosa

Secondary hair:

Pili

Capilli

Cilia

Supercilium

Tertiary hair (terminal):

Hypertrichosis vera.

Hirci
Pubes (crines)
Barbae
Tragi
Vibrissae
Sinus hair

UNGUIS (ONYX)
0,5 – 1 mm thick
Radix unguis
Corpus unguis
Margines laterales
Vallum unguis
Eponychium
Matrix unguis
Matrix germinativa
Matrix sterilis (hyponychium)
Lectulus unguis- cristae lectuli unguis

GLANDS OF THE SKIN

Glandulae sebaceae:
holocrine type of gland
Sebum
Meibomian glands
Comedo
Acne.
Glandulae sudoriferae – sweat glands:
Eccrine sweat glands - sweat
Apocrine glands-scent glands:
- glandulae sudoriferae axillares
- glandulae circumanales
- glandulae ceruminosae– cerumen
- glandulae sudoriferae nasales
- glandulae ciliares of Moll

MAMMA

Sinus mammarum
Areola mammae
Glandulae areolares (of Montgomery)
Papilla mammae-
Area cribriformis papillae
Ductus lactiferi
Fascia pectoralis superficialis
Premammary and retromammary fat
Lig. suspensorium Cooperi – retinacula cutis
Glandula mammaria
Processus axillaris
Lobuli mammae
Alveoli

Colostrum

Lactation

Prolactin – adenohipophysis

oxytocin - neurohipophysis

A.thoracica interna – rr. perforantes anteriores

A.thoracica lateralis

Rr.mammarii from rr.cutanei laterales from the 2nd to 4th aa. intercostales

Circulus venosus Halleri

V.thoracica int.

V.thoracica lateralis

Vv.intercostales

Nn. intercostales

Nn. supraclaviculares

Nll. axillares

Nll. parasternales

Nll. supraclaviculares

Nll. mediastinales ant.

Nll. intercostales