

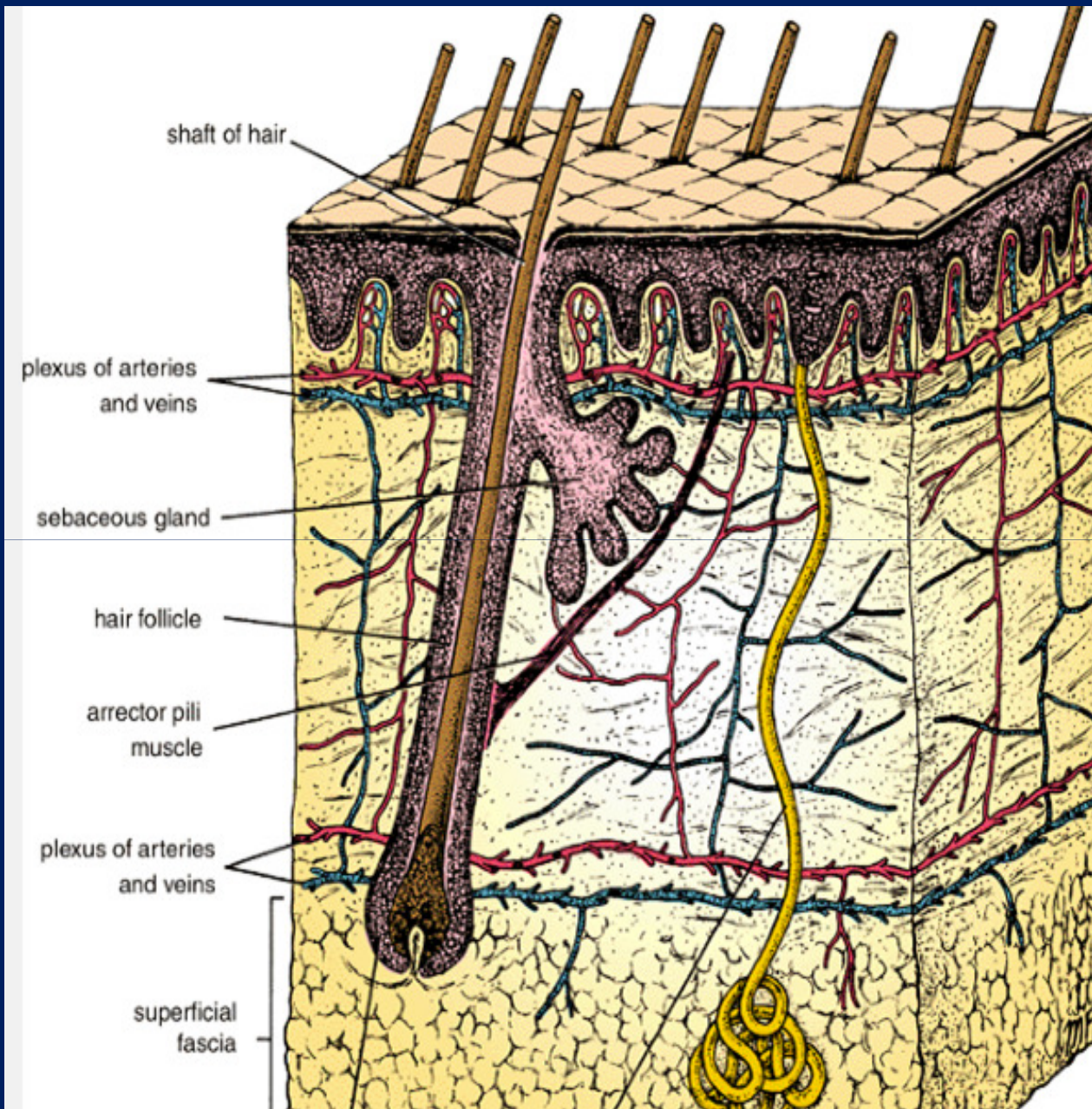


INTRODUCTION

SKIN

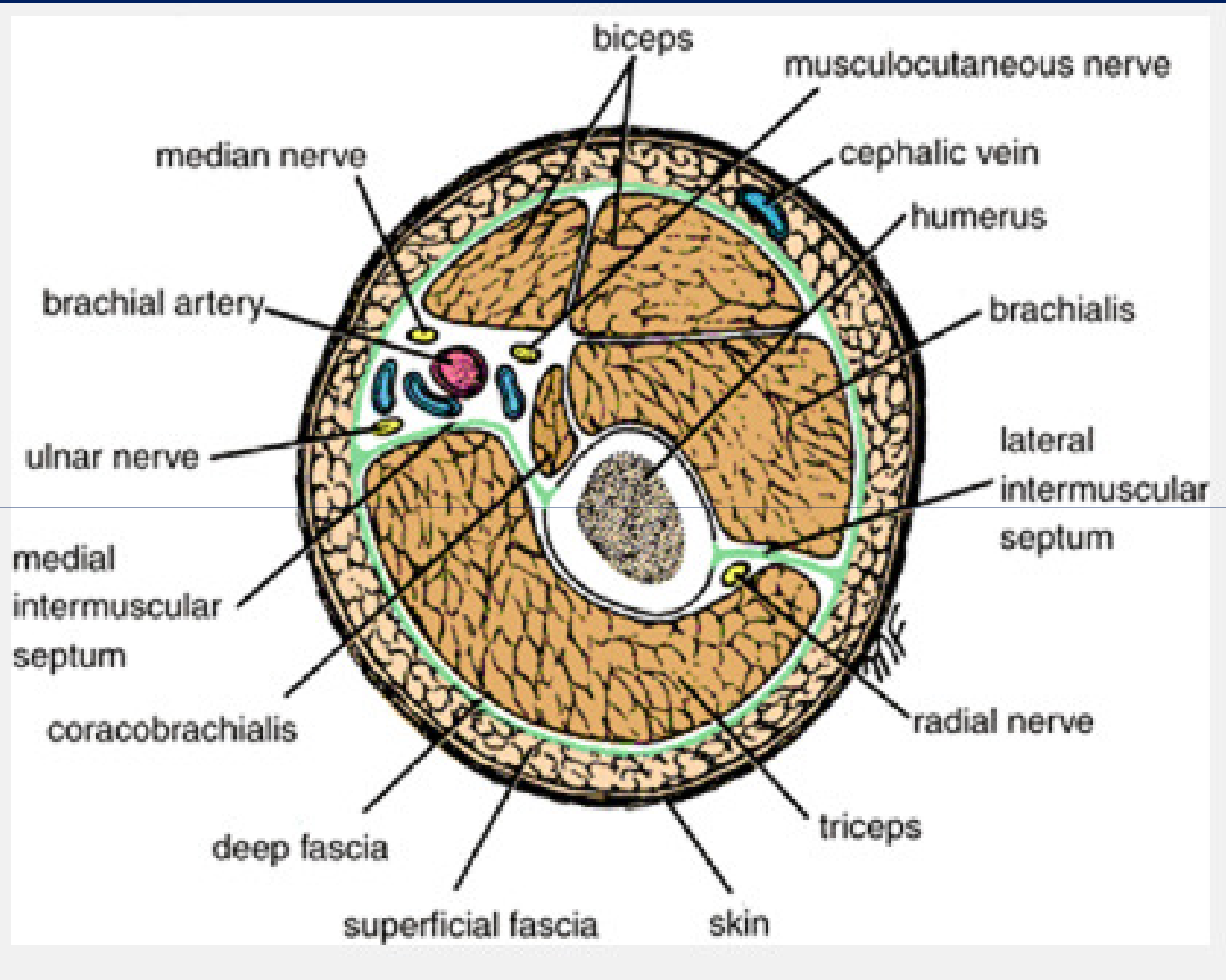
- The skin is divided into two parts: the superficial part, the **epidermis**, and the deep part, the **dermis** .
- The dermis is composed of dense connective tissue containing many blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, and nerves.
- tending to be thinner on the anterior than on the posterior surface. It is thinner in women than in men.

- The skin over joints always folds in the same place, the **skin creases** .
- The appendages of the skin are the *nails, hair follicles, sebaceous glands, and sweat glands*.
- Hairs grow out of follicles, which are invaginations of the epidermis into the dermis .
- A band of smooth muscle, the **arrector pili**, connects the undersurface of the follicle to the superficial part of the dermis



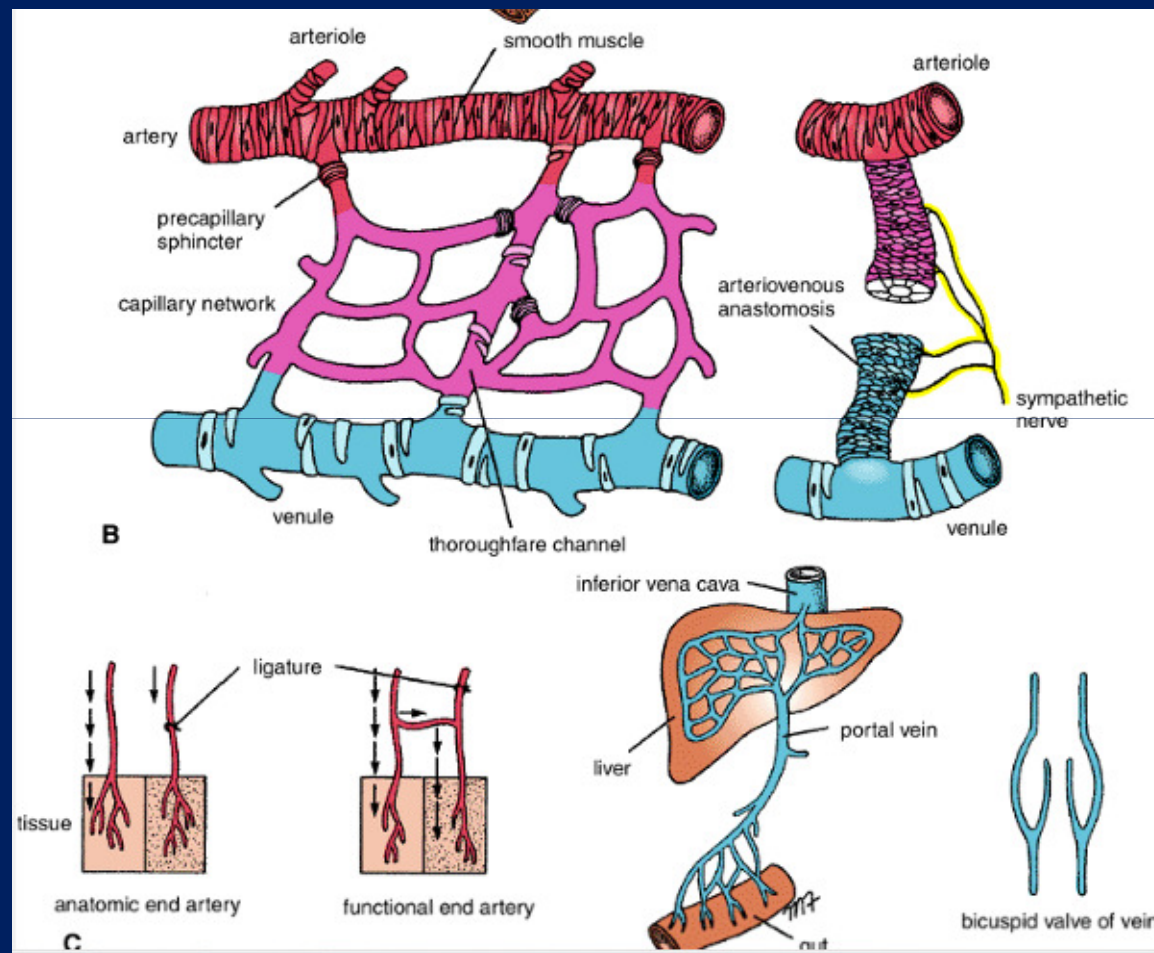
FASCIA

- The **superficial fascia**, or subcutaneous tissue, is a mixture of loose and adipose tissue that unites the dermis of the skin to the underlying deep fascia .
- In the eyelids, auricle of the ear, penis and scrotum, and clitoris, it is devoid of adipose tissue..
- The **deep fascia** is a membranous layer of connective tissue that invests the muscles and other deep structures .
- In the neck, it forms well-defined layers that may play an important role in determining the path taken by pathogenic organisms during the spread of infection.



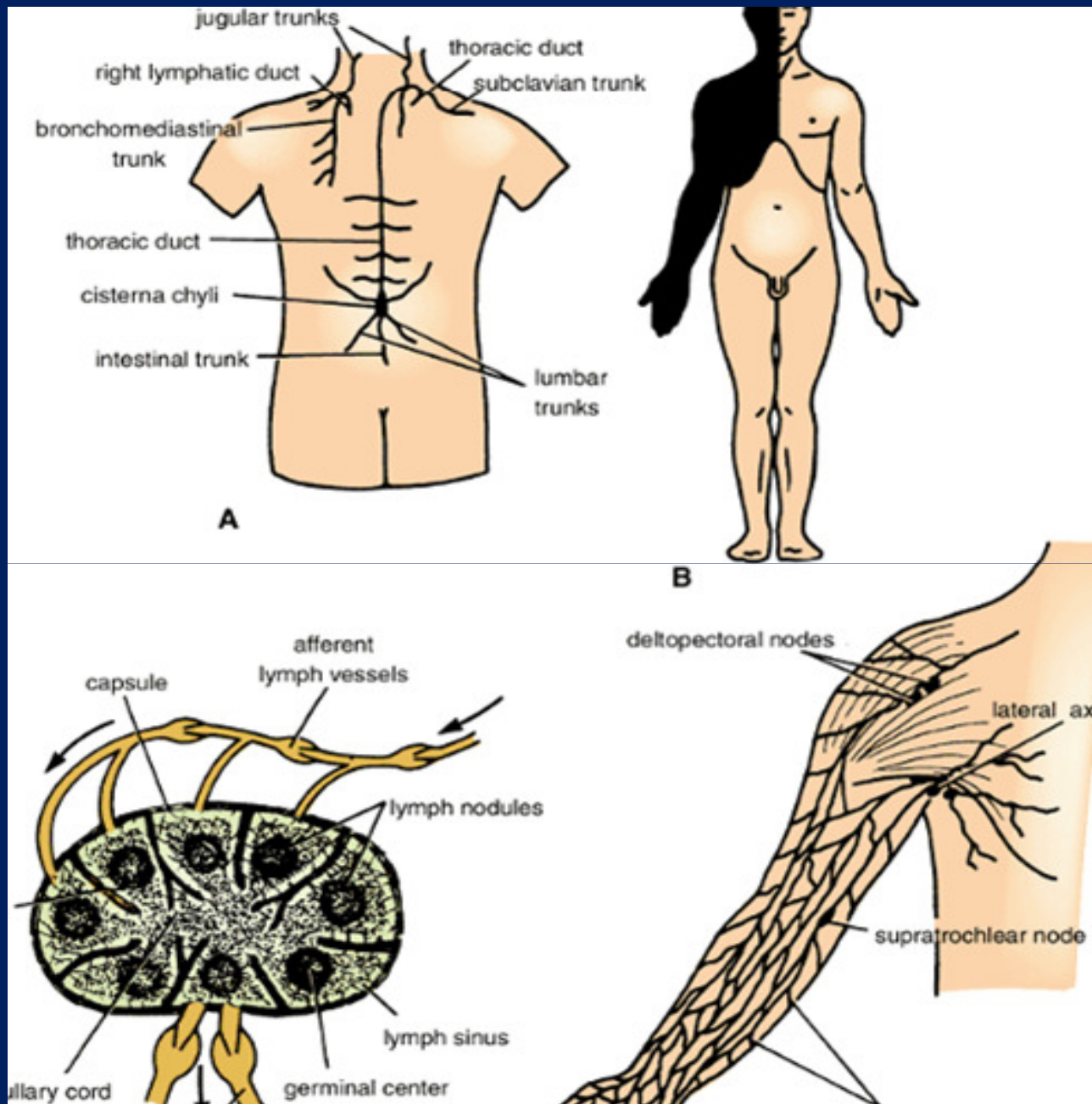
BLOOD VESSELS

- Angiology
- Arteries-veins-capillaries
- Arteries, arterioles, anastomosis.
- Anatomical end arteries, functional end arteries
- Veins (Valve)-venules, tributaries, venous plexuses, venae comitantes.
- GIT: portal vein; sinusoids, portal system.
- Tips of fingers : direct contact arteriovenous anastomoses.



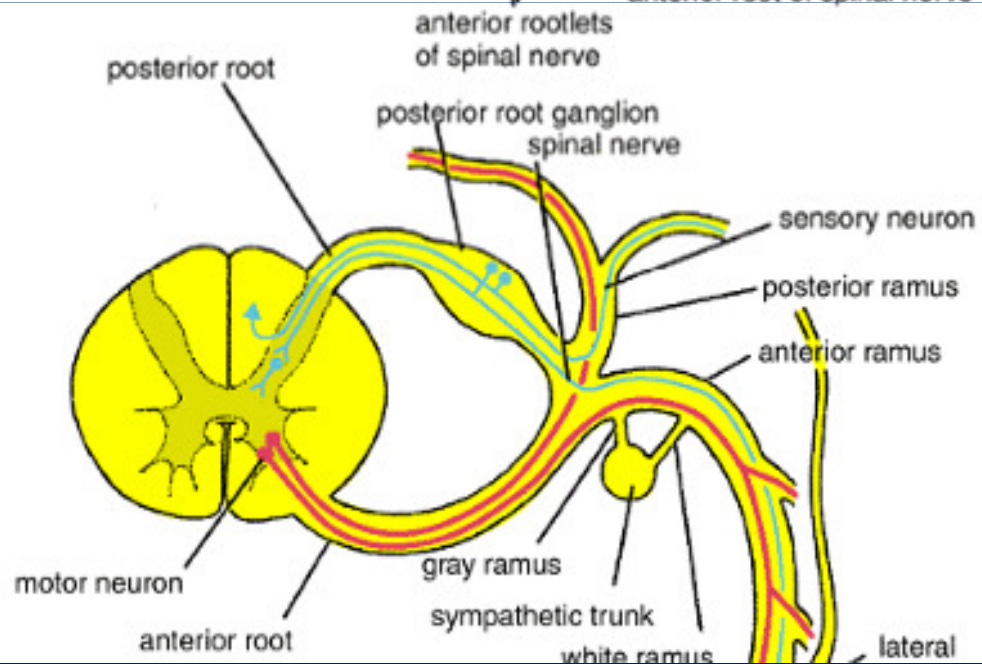
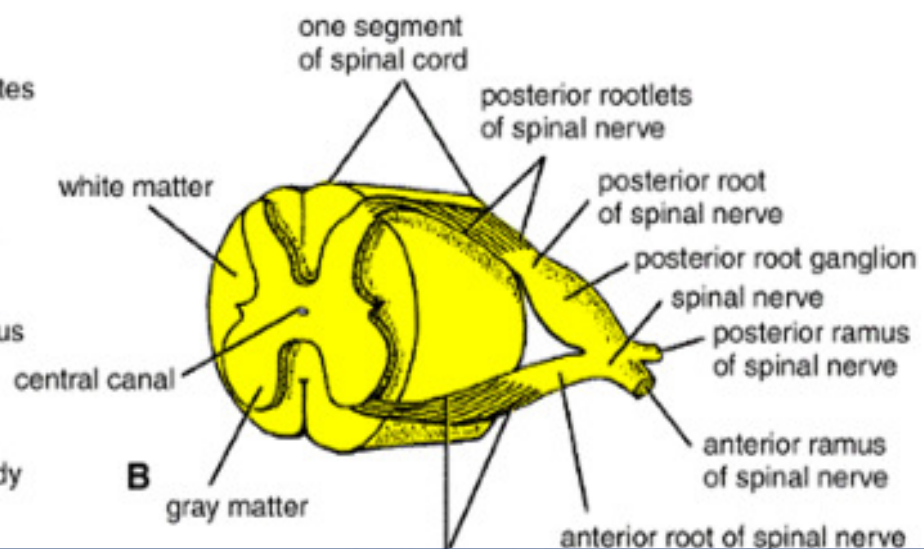
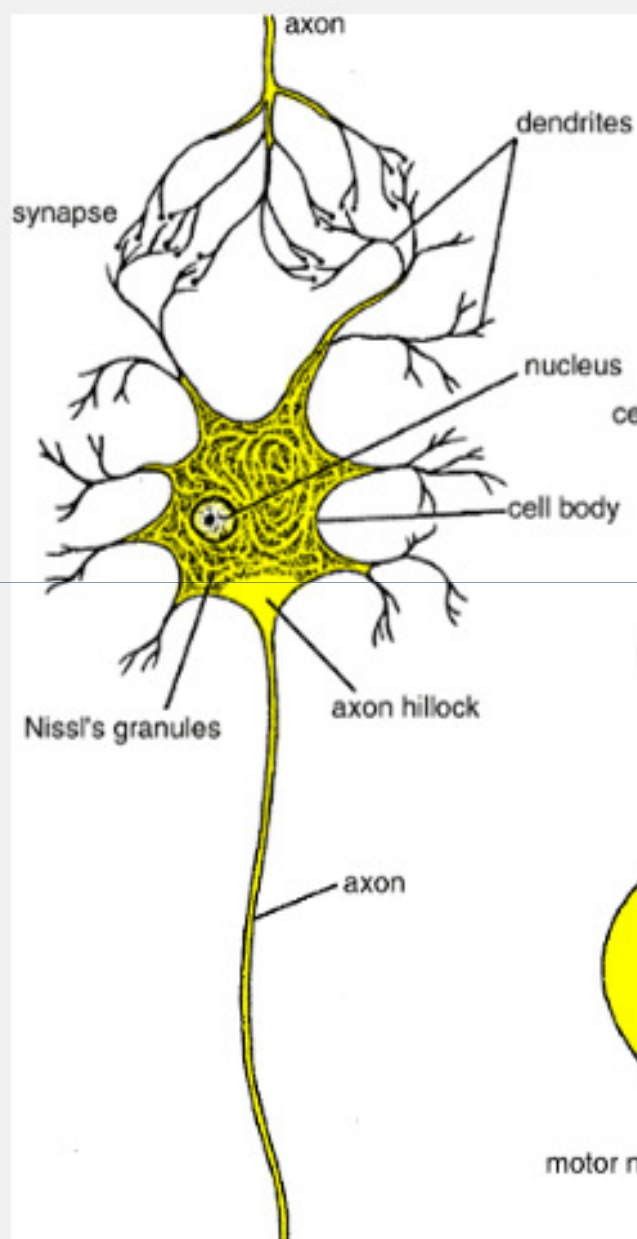
Lymphatic System

- The lymphatic system consists of **lymphatic tissues** and **lymphatic vessels**.
- Lymphatic tissue is organized into the following organs or structures: the **thymus**, the **lymph nodes**, the **spleen**, and the **lymphatic nodules**. Lymphatic tissue is essential for the immunologic defenses of the body against bacteria and viruses.
- Lymphatic vessels are tubes that assist the cardiovascular system in the removal of tissue fluid from the tissue spaces of the body; the vessels then return the fluid to the blood.
- Lymph is the name given to tissue fluid once it has entered a lymphatic vessel. Lymph capillaries are a network of fine vessels that drain lymph from the tissues. The capillaries are in turn drained by small lymph vessels, which unite to form large lymph vessels. Lymph vessels have a beaded appearance because of the presence of numerous valves along their course.



NERVOUS SYSTEM

- Central Nervous System: Brain & spinal cord. (Neuron: dendrites, axon; Gray & White matter).
- Peripheral Nervous System: the **cranial** nerves (12 pairs) and **spinal** nerves (31 pairs) and their associated **ganglia**.
- Functionally divided into the **somatic nervous system** (voluntary) and the **autonomic nervous system** (involuntary).
- spinal nerves: 8C, 12T, 5L, 5S, 1Co; anterior root- efferent- motor fibers; posterior root- afferent- sensory fibers.



spinal nerves

- Cervical 7:8
- Thoracic 12:12
- Lumbar 5:5
- Sacral 5:5
- Coccygeal:4:1

anterior root -efferent- motor fibers;

posterior root -afferent- sensory fibers.

Plexuses

- **Cervical plexuses**
- **Brachial plexuses** are found at the root of the upper limbs.
- **Lumbar plexuses**
- **sacral plexuses** are found at the root of the lower limbs.

Autonomic Nervous System

- Sympathetic
- Parasympathetic

Mucous Membranes

Serous Membranes

Cartilage

- **Hyaline cartilage**
- **Fibrocartilage**
- **Elastic cartilage**

Thank You & Good Luck

