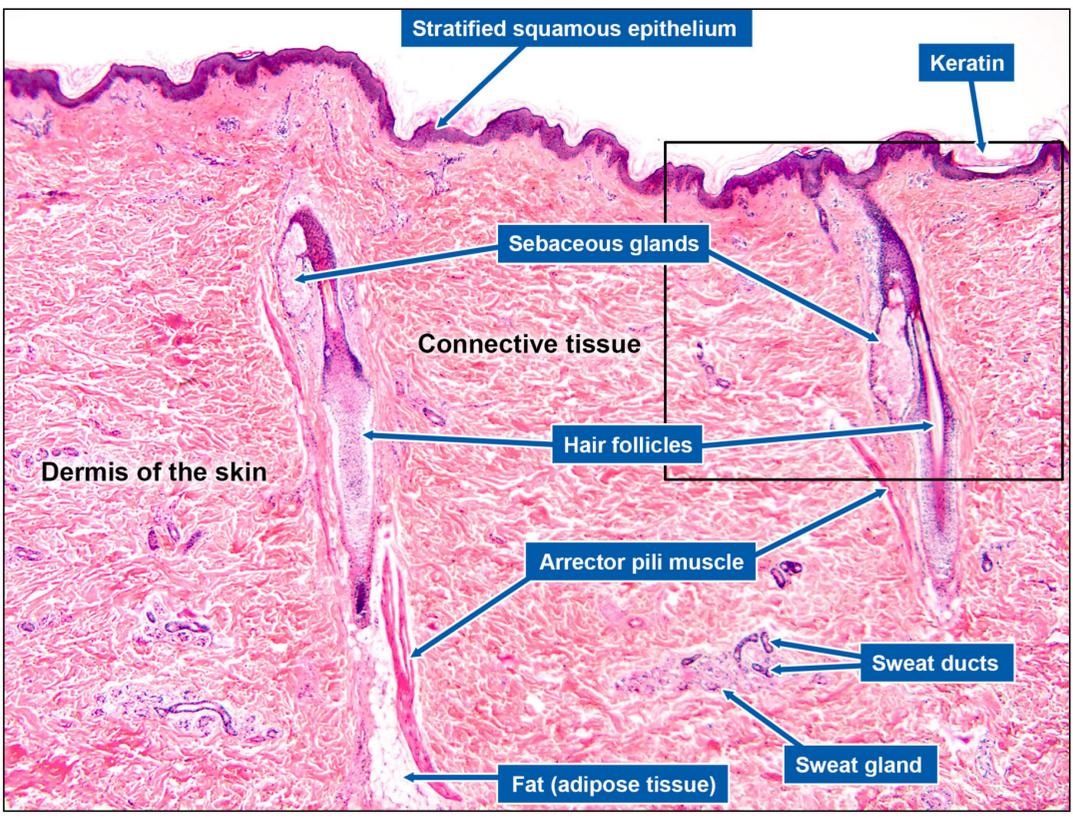


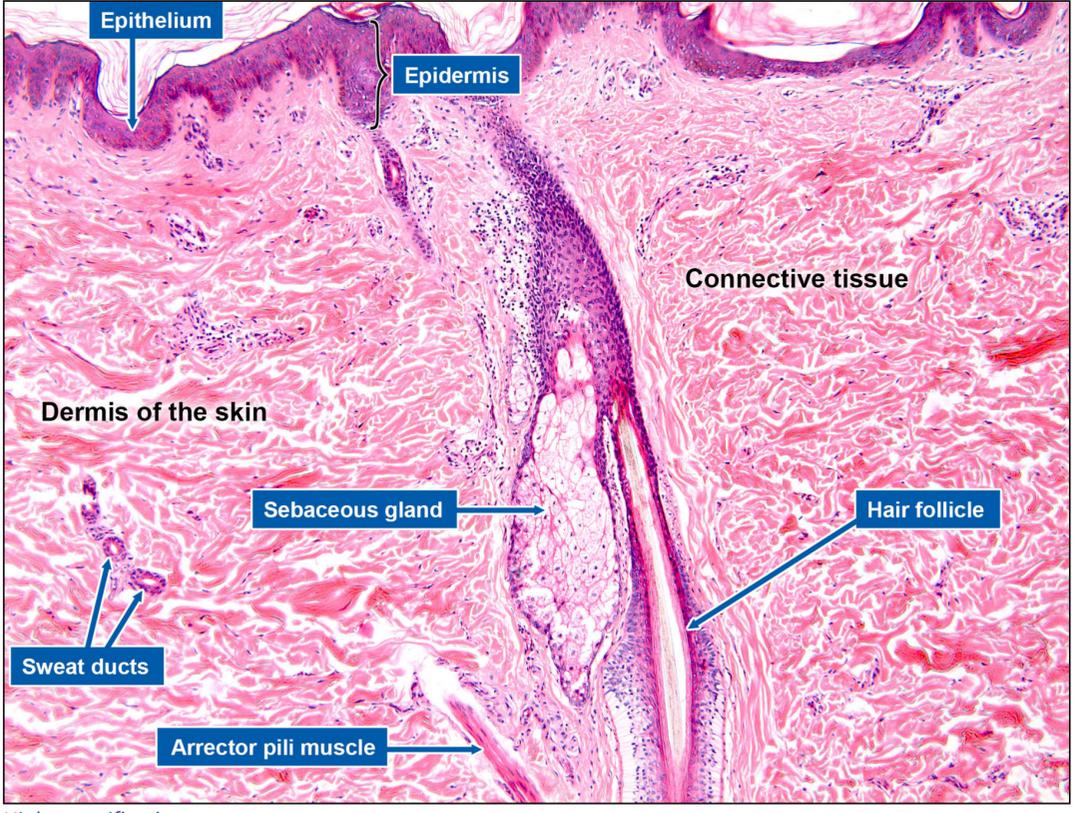
THIN SKIN

Cell & Tissues of the Body

Thin skin varies from thick skin due to their epidermal thickness and the presence of extra structures like **hair follicles** and **sebaceous glands**.



Low magnification



High magnification

1. Keratinized skin contains keratin intermediate filaments.
2. Stratified squamous keratinized epithelium contains layers of squamous cells, superficial layer of cells is keratinized.
3. It is mostly present in the skin's epidermis, to avoid tissue dryness.
4. Skin serves as a barrier as one of the body's first lines of defense.
5. Adipose tissue acts as an insulation. Adipose tissues are made of fat cells known as adipocytes.
6. Sweat duct is the part of the sweat gland that penetrates the dermis into the skin surface. They secrete sweat which is an integral part of homeostasis. Sweat also has antimicrobial properties.
7. Hair follicles are formed when the epidermis descends into the dermis.
8. Muscles of the arrector pili are connected to the hair follicle. They are innervated by sympathetic nervous system. They are responsible for the hair to stand erect giving the goose bumps like appearance.
9. Sebaceous glands are found on the upper part of the external root sheath, near hair follicles. Sebaceous glands cells release oil/sebum when they rupture. Sebum has antimicrobial properties and gives hair lustre and sheen.