# **Tissue Topics**

- 1. 4 Tissues
- 2. Review biological levels
- 3. Review cells & tissues
- 4. Integumentary Sys.

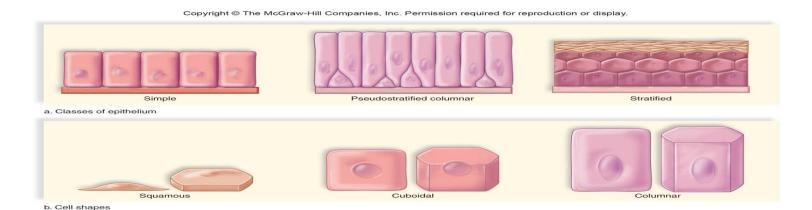
# 4 Tissue Types

- 1) epithelial
  - covering, secretions
- 2) connective
  - connect, attach
- 3) muscle
  - movement, heat
- 4) nervous
  - coordinate activities

# **Epithelial Tissue**

- 1) glands produce secretions eg sweat or hormones
- 2) membranes thin sheets of cells
  - a) cover organs, eg ovary surface
  - b) line hollow organs, eg line stomach

### **Epithelial Membranes (1)**



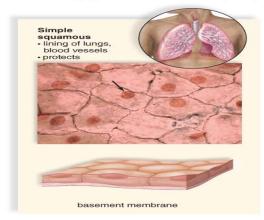
- a) # layers
  - **1) simple** = **1 layer**
  - 2) pseudostratified = apparently many layers
  - 3) stratified = many layers
- b) cell shape
  - 1) squamous = flat
  - 2) cuboidal = like- cube, spherical
  - 3) columnar = like column, cylindrical

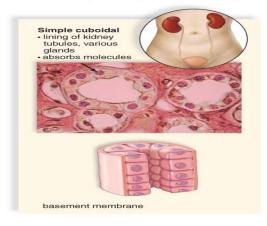
### **Epithelial Membranes (2)**

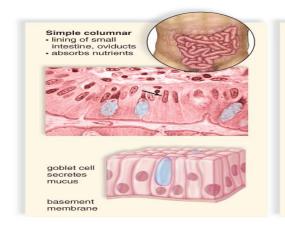
simple: squamous, cuboidal, columnar

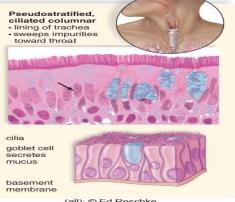
stratified: pseudostratified columnar, stratified squamous

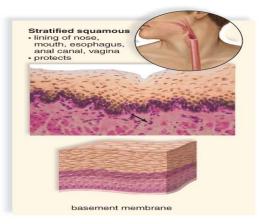
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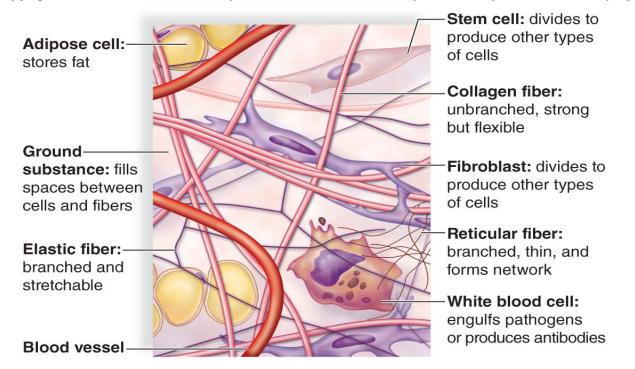


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# **Conn. Tissue Components**

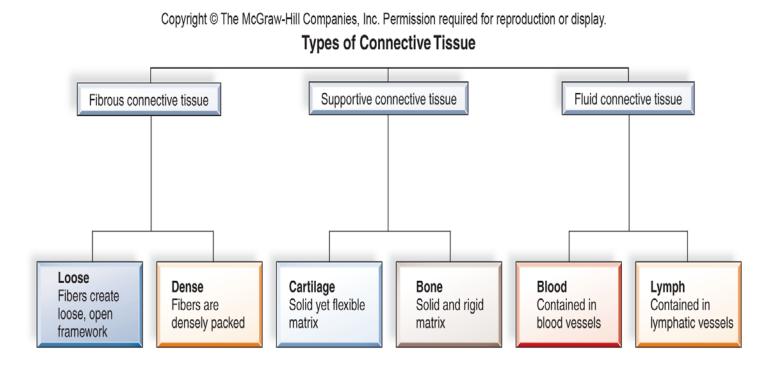
3: cells, ground substance, and fibers

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### **Connective Tissue**

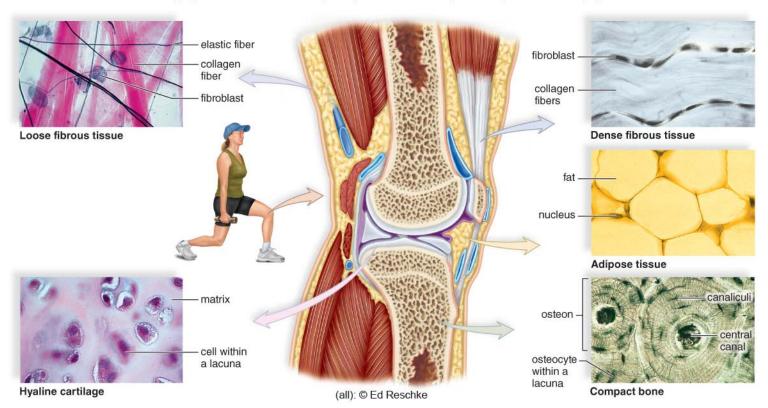
fibrous - loose fibrous, adipose, dense fibrous support ive - cartilage (hyaline, elastic, fibrocartilage), bone fluid - blood, lymph



# Fibrous & Supportive Conn. Tissues

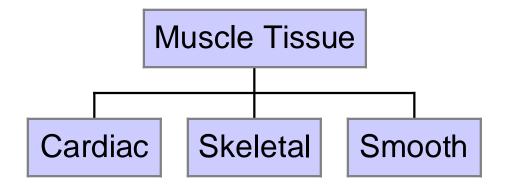
#### knee connective tissues - support, movement, strength

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### **Muscle Tissue**

function: movement and body heat



### Muscles

skeletal: to bones, movement

cardiac: heart, blood flow

smooth: in organs, organ mvmt.

Skeletal muscle Smooth muscle Cardiac muscle · has striated cells · has spindle-shaped · has branching, with multiple nuclei. cells, each with a striated cells, each · occurs in muscles single nucleus. with a single nucleus. attached to skeleton. · cells have no striations. · occurs in the wall of · functions in voluntary · functions in movement of the heart. movement of body. substances in lumens of body. · functions in the pumping · is involuntary. of blood. · is found in blood vessel walls and walls · is involuntary. of the digestive tract. 250× 400× striation smooth muscle cell intercalated disk nucleus

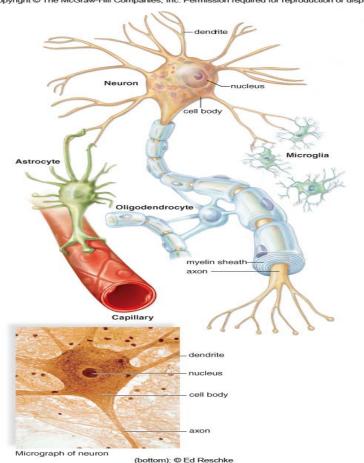
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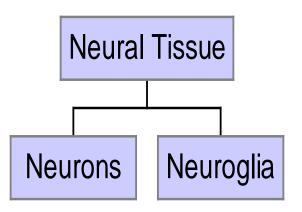
b. c. a, c: © Ed Reschke; b: © The McGraw-Hill Higher Education, Dennis Strete, photographer

### **Nervous Tissue**

### function: coordinate body activities, reasoning, memory

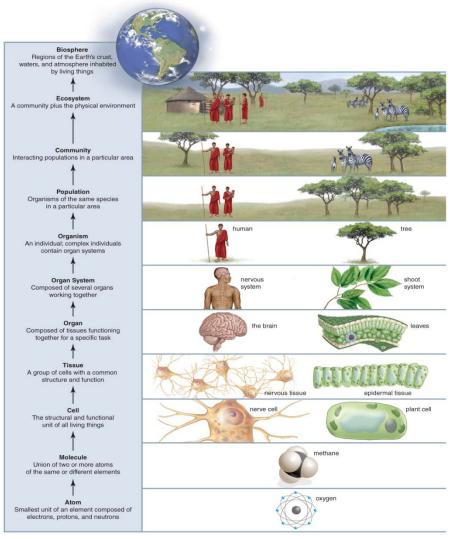
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### **Review - Biol. Levels**

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Biol level atom, molecule, cell, tissue, organ organ system, organism

Social level organism, population, community

Ecological level community, ecosystem, biosphere

# **Review: Cells to Organ Systems**

cell:

- 1) evolution
- 2) organelles
- 3) cell transport
- 4) cell energy

- tissues: 1) epethelial
  - 2) connective
  - 3) muscle
  - 4) nervous

organ systems:

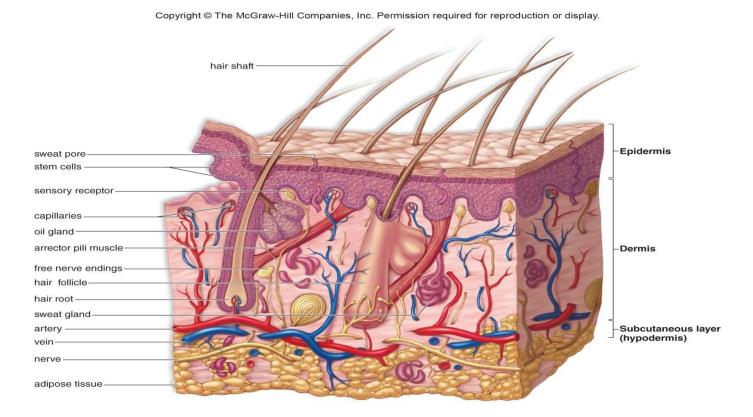
- 1) integumentary
- **2) 11 systems**

# **Integumentary System**

skin: 20 sq ft, 15% body weight

function: protect, microbes, water loss, temp. reg., sensation

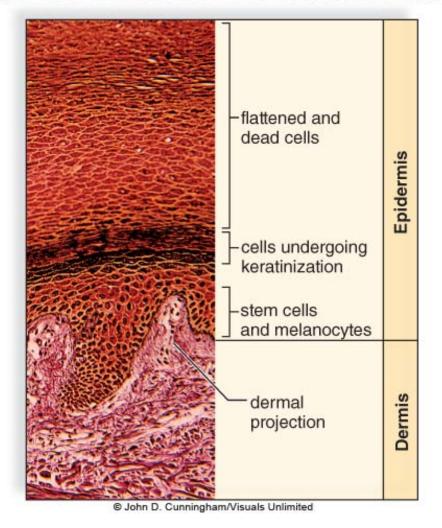
3 layers: epidermis, dermis, hypodermis



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### **Skin Layers**

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- outside (dead cells)
- -> inside (live cells)
- 1) dead, flat cells
- flakes, washes off
- 2) part dead cells w/ keratin
- harder cells
- 3) live stems cells& melanocytes
- color, towards sun
- 4) dermal projection
- finger ridges
- finger prints