INTEGUMENT-1

Objectives

- 1. To identify the main features of non-hairy heavily keratinised skin and compare with thinner hairy skin.
- 2. To identify sebaceous and sweat glands.

Examine the section under very low magnification, (Masson's trichrome stain).

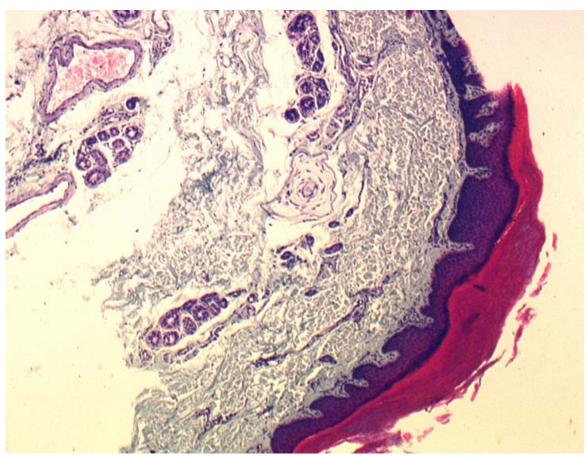
Skin is a difficult structure to cut for histology; the outer keratinised layers often pull apart or tear during sectioning. Part of the epidermis in the section below has been lost (arrowed).



1.0 mm

Identify

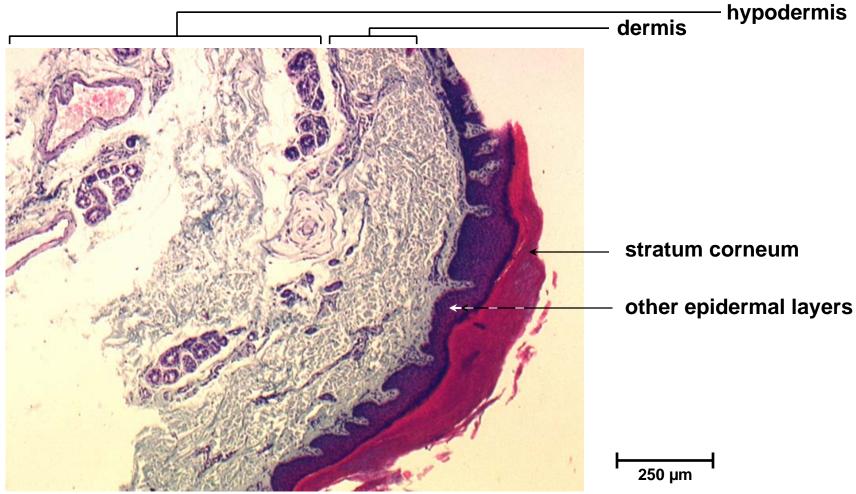
- thick stratum corneum. What colour does it stain?
- rest of the epidermis. What colour does it stain?
- dermis
- hypodermis



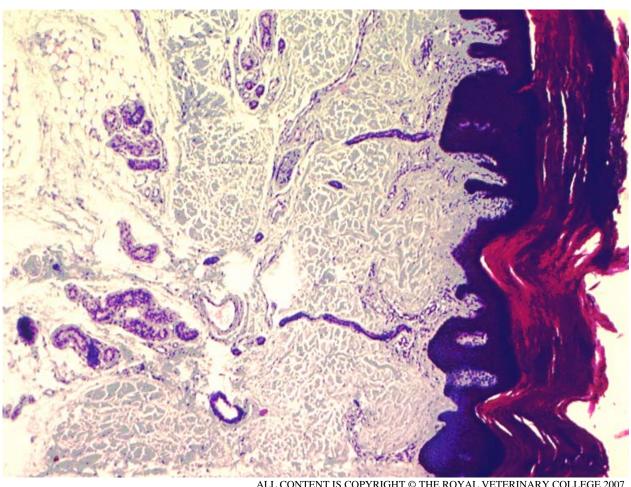
250 µm

Identify

- thick stratum corneum. What colour does it stain? Red.
- rest of the epidermis. What colour does it stain? Purple.
- dermis
- hypodermis



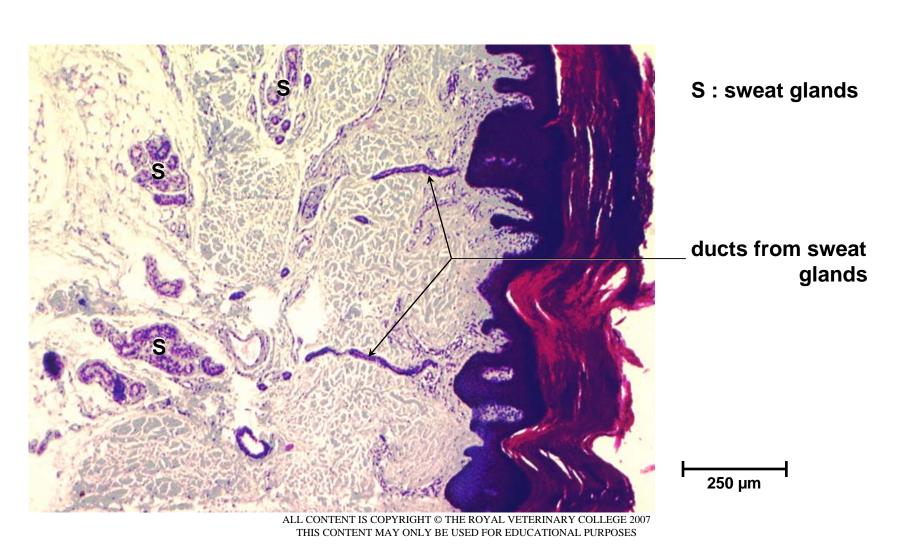
What glands and their ducts can be seen in this section?



250 µm

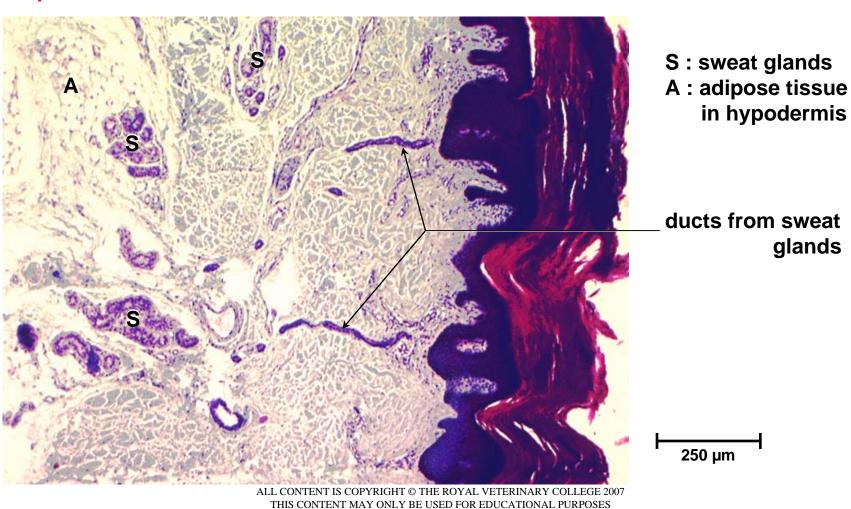
What glands and their ducts can be seen in this section? Sweat glands.

What is the predominant tissue in the hypodermis?



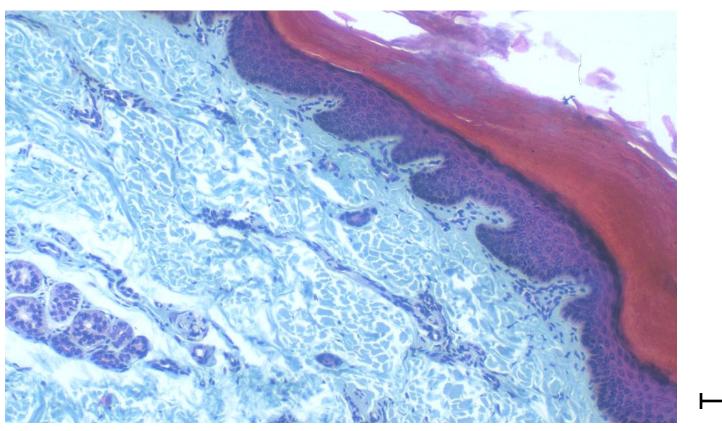
What glands and their ducts can be seen in this section? Sweat glands.

What is the predominant tissue in the hypodermis? Adipose tissue.



The stain used is Masson's Trichrome.

Dermal papillae interdigitating with the epidermal layers, strengthen the layers. What is stained blue-green in the dermis?



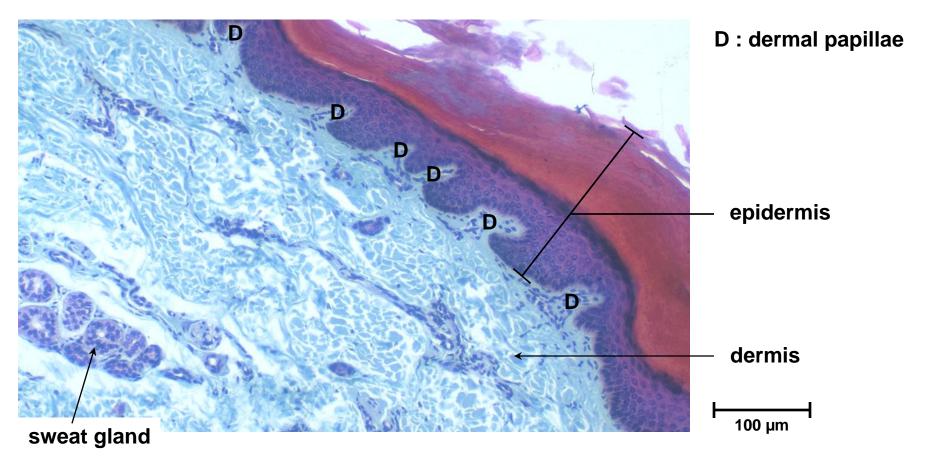
100 μm

The stain used is Masson's Trichrome.

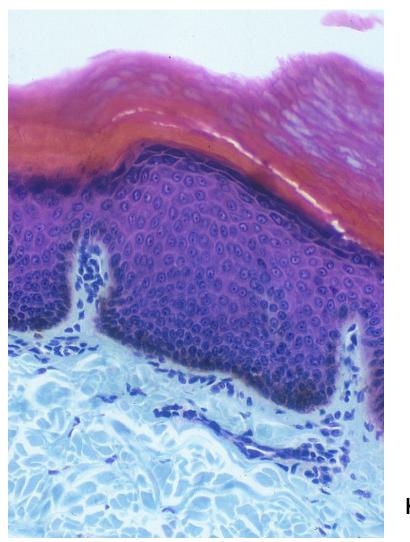
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What is stained blue-green in the dermis?

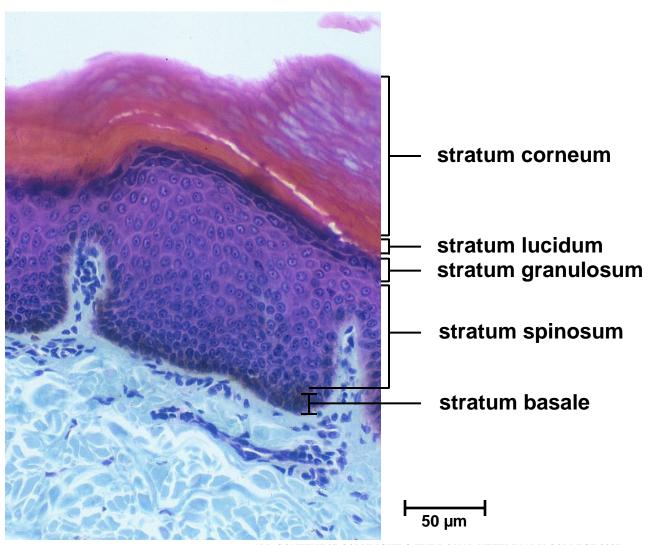
The collagen fibres in the dermis stain blue-green.



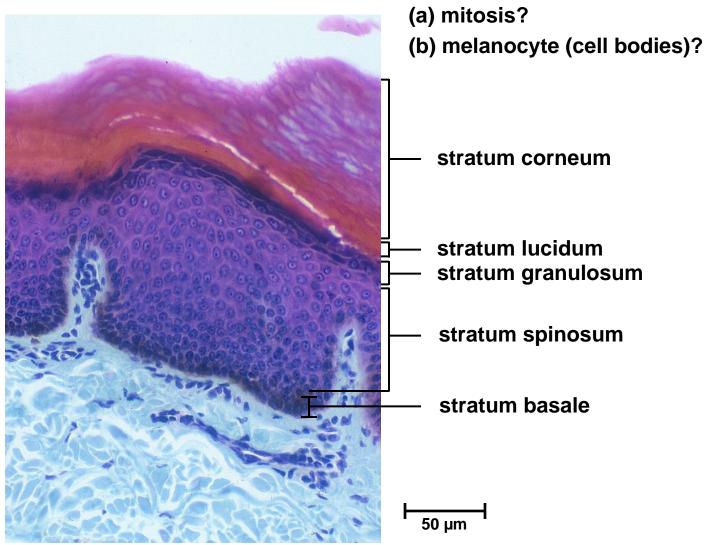
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