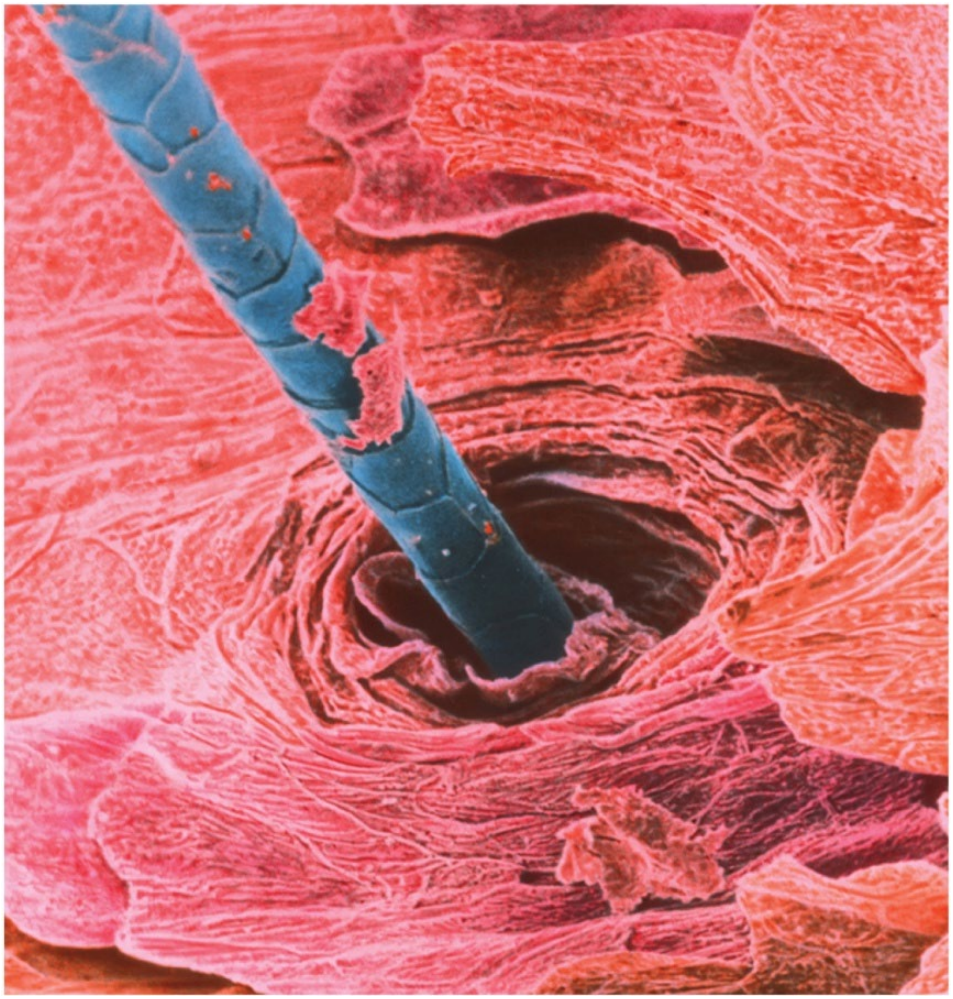
Chapter 6.1

Integumentary System



What is the Integument System?

Integument = skin and its accessory organs // hair, nails, and cutaneous glands

most visible system and more attention paid to this organ system

inspection of the skin, hair, and nails is significant part of a physical exam

skin is the most vulnerable organ // exposed to radiation, trauma, infection, and injurious chemicals

receives more medical treatment than any other organ system

dermatology – scientific study and medical treatment of the integument system

About Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue

the body's largest and heaviest organ /// covers area 1.5 -2.0 m^2 /// 15 % of body weight

consists of two layers:

- epidermis – stratified squamous epithelium // epidermis about 0.1 mm thick
- dermis – connective tissue layer

hypodermis // another connective tissue layer deep to the integument // not part of the skin // connects skin to deeper muscles

most skin is 1 – 2 mm thick // ranges from 0.5 mm on eyelids to 6 mm between shoulder blades

(A millimeter is about the thickness of a plastic id card (or credit card). Or about the thickness of 10 sheets of paper)

Skin Functions

•**resistance to trauma and infection** /// keratin /// acid mantle

•**provide other barrier functions** /// waterproofing - UV radiation - harmful chemicals

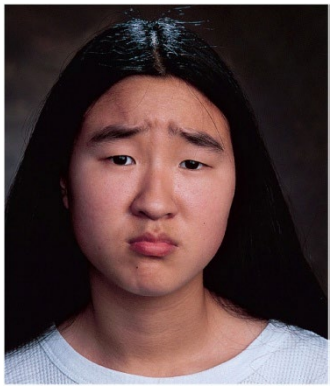
•**vitamin D synthesis** /// cholesterol is precursor for the “sunshine hormone” - first step takes place in skin then completed in liver and then kidney // hormone needed to absorb calcium across intestinal mucosa

•**sensations -** skin is our most extensive sense organ

•**nonverbal communication** /// Smile, frown, contemplative, cry, scream

•**transdermal absorption** /// administration of certain drugs steadily through thin skin – adhesive patches

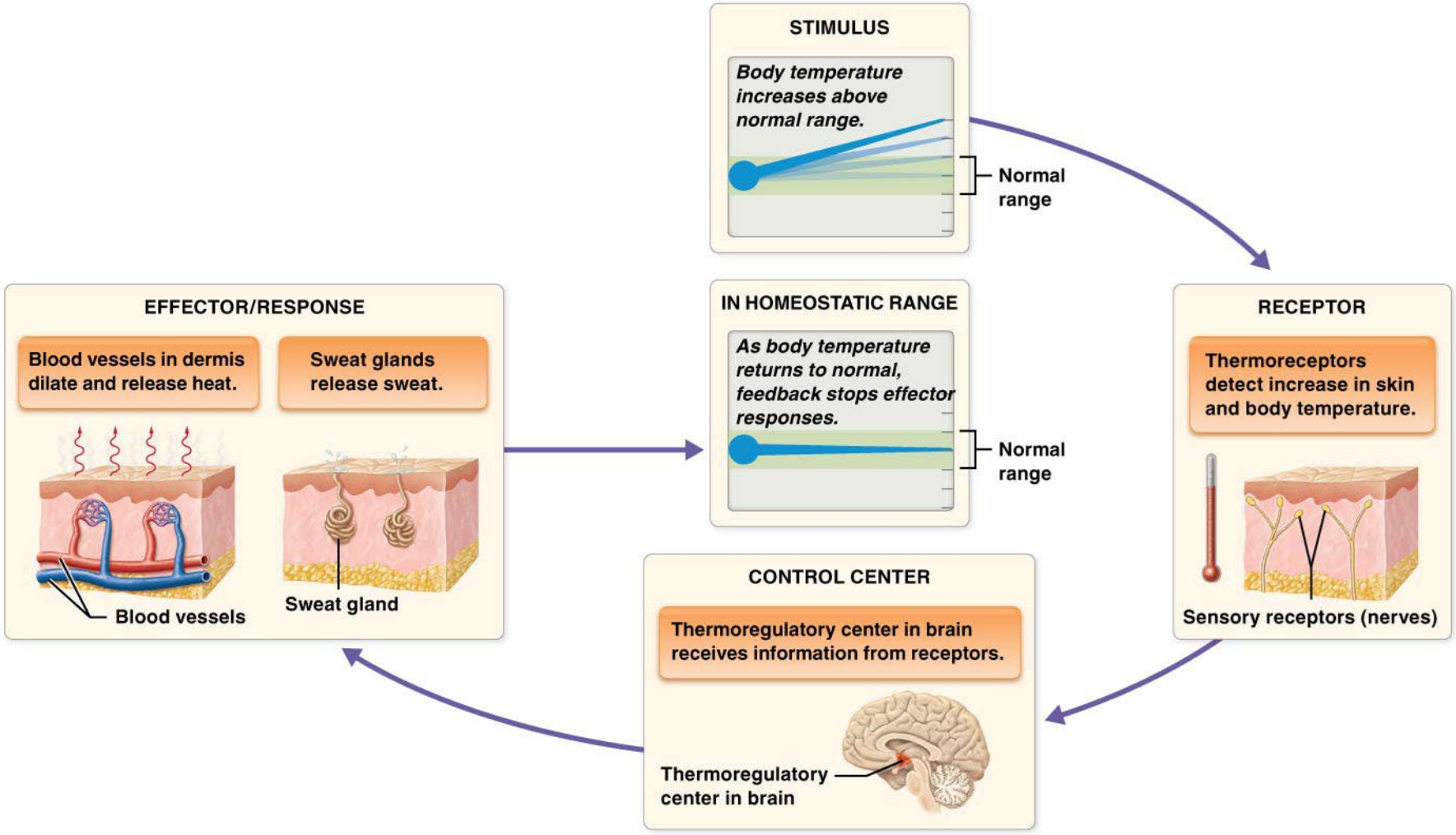
•**thermoregulation** /// hot and cold thermoreceptors /// vasoconstriction vs vasodilation /// sweating



Skin Communicates Emotions

Homeostatic regulation by the integument system.

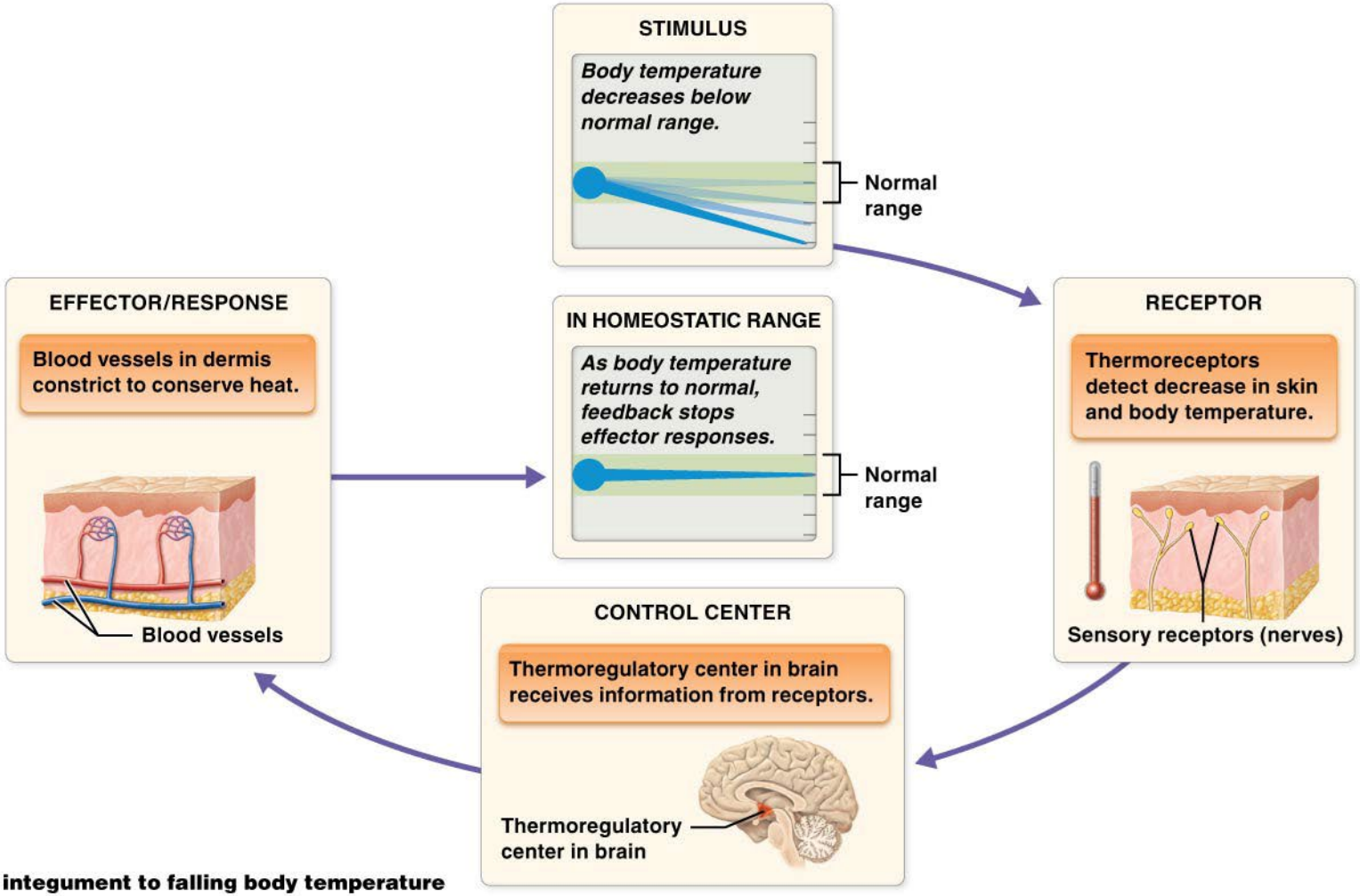
Response to Rising Body Temperature



(a) Response of the integument to rising body temperature

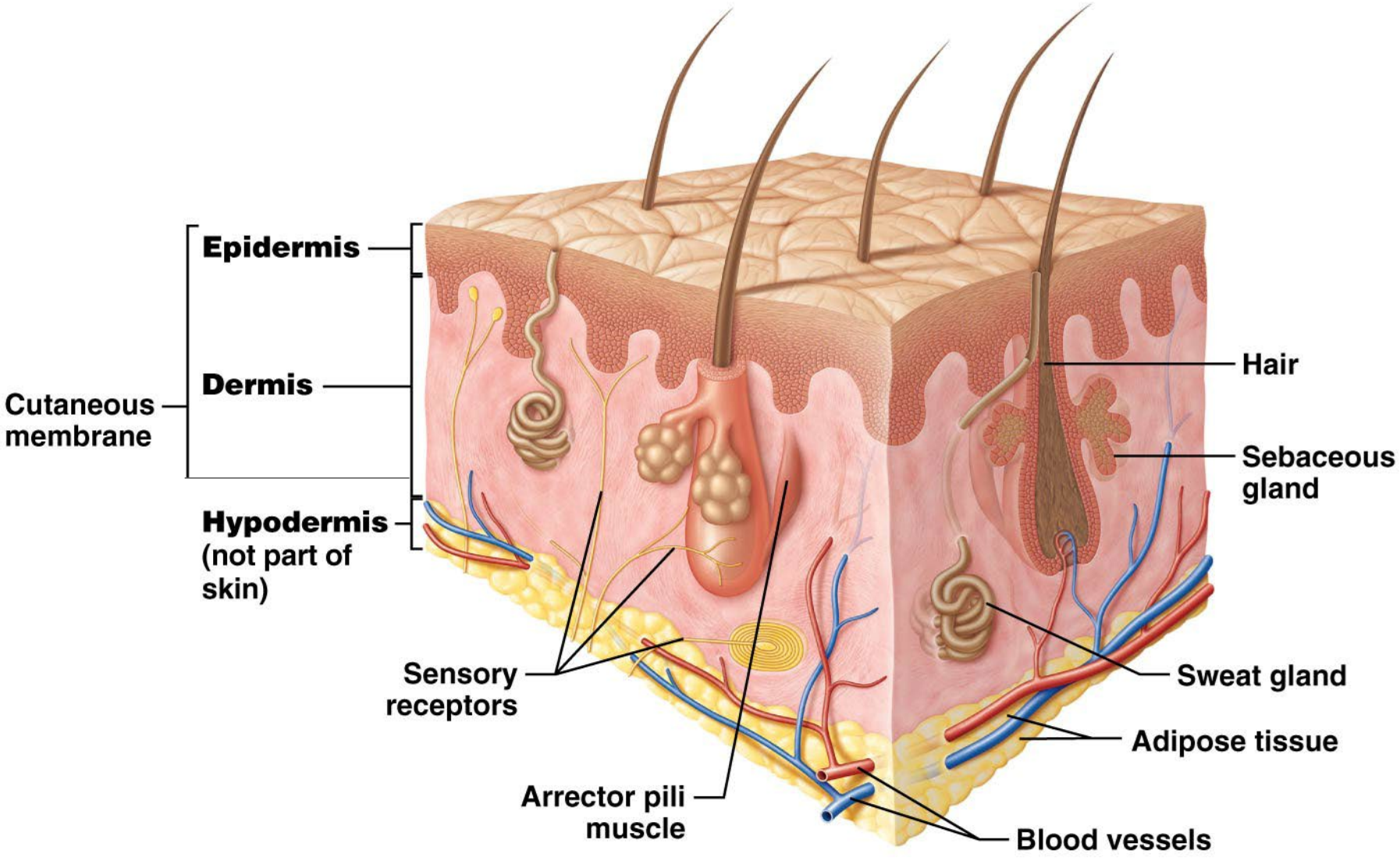
Homeostatic regulation by the integumentary system.

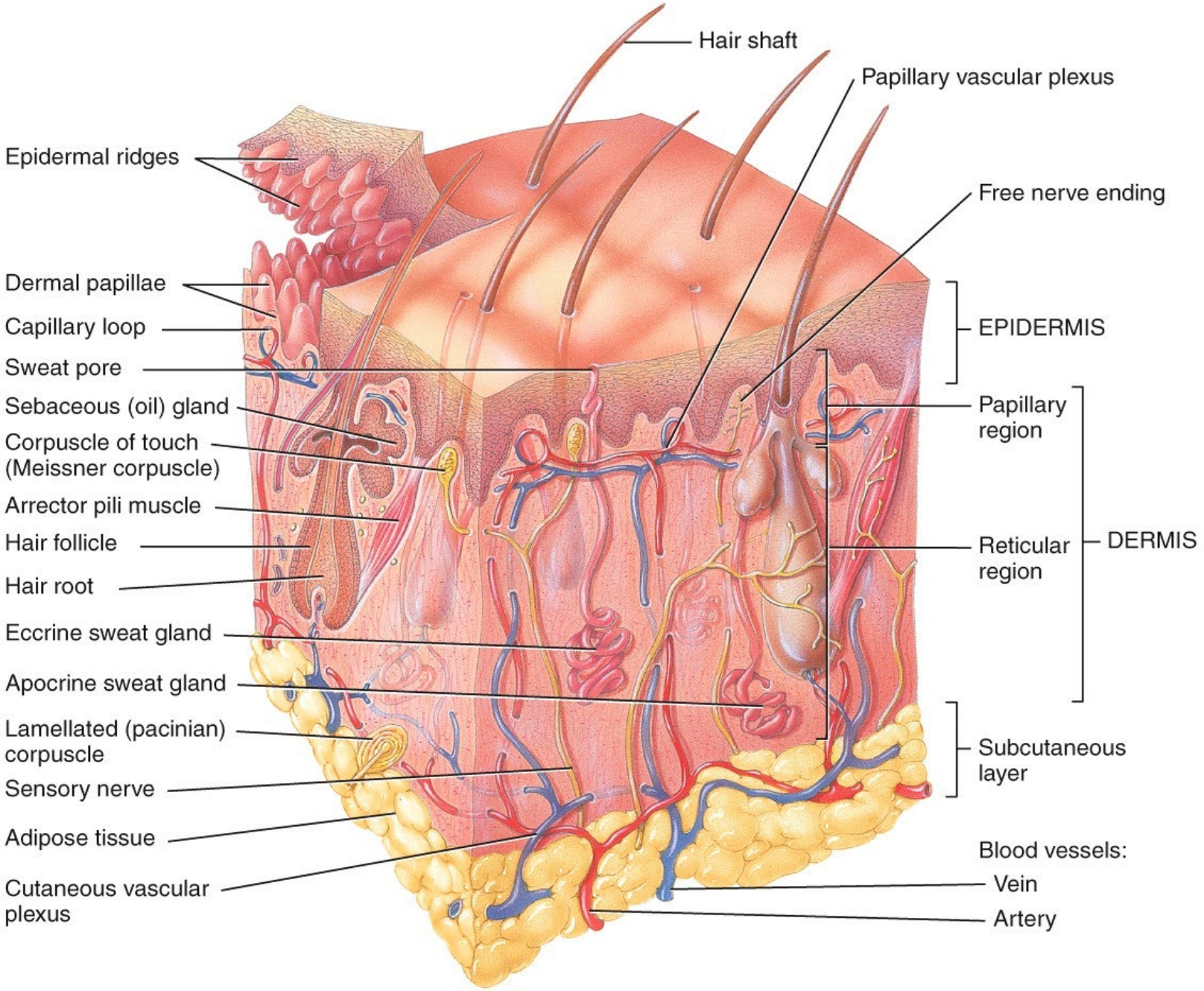
Response to Falling Body Temperature



(b) Response of the integument to falling body temperature

Basic anatomy of the skin.





(a) Sectional view of skin and subcutaneous layer

Four Cell Types of the Epidermis

#1 - Stem cells (make the keratinocyte)
•undifferentiated cells that give rise to keratinocytes
•in deepest layer of epidermis (stratum basale)
•next to basement membrane
•on the stratum basale
•great majority of epidermal cells in skin are keratinocytes
•synthesize **keratin**

#2 - Melanocytes
•on the stratum basale
•synthesize pigment **melanin** that shields DNA from ultraviolet radiation
•branched processes that spread among keratinocytes

#3 - Tactile (Merkel) cells
•on the stratum basal layer
•touch receptor cells associated with tactile disc (dermal sensory nerve fibers)

The Four Cells of the Epidermis

#4 – Dendritic cells (Langerhans cells are also called intra-epidermal macrophage)

•macrophages originate in bone marrow and become phagocytic cells to guard against pathogens

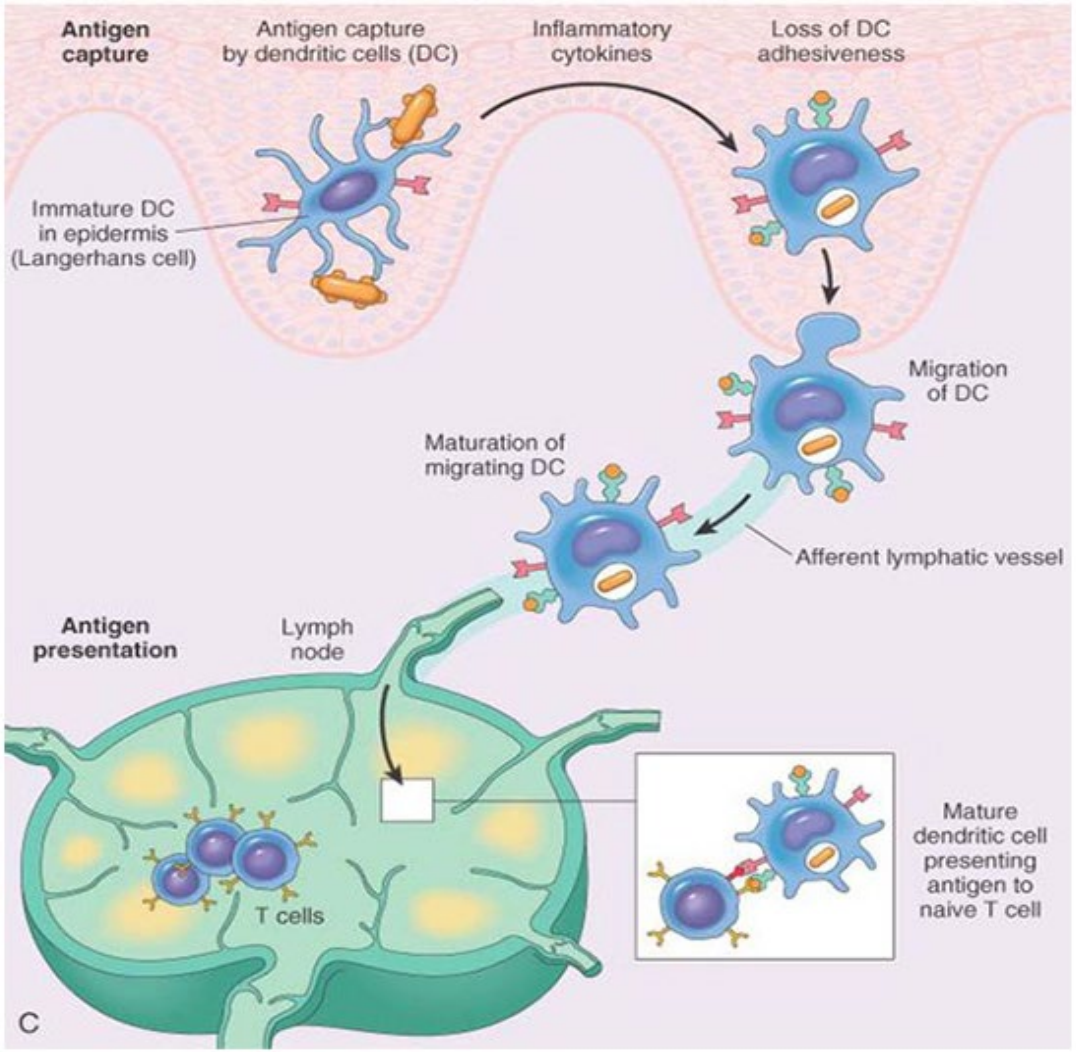
•found in stratum spinosum (and granulosum)

•stand guard against toxins, microbes, and other pathogens that penetrate skin

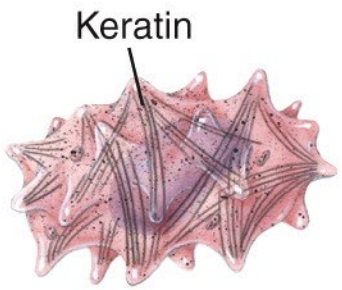
•also play a role as antigen presenting cells of the adaptive immune system

•see next slide

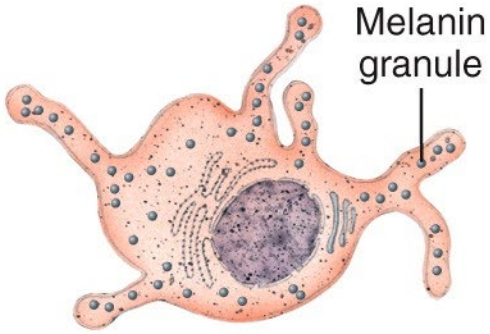
Dendritic Cells



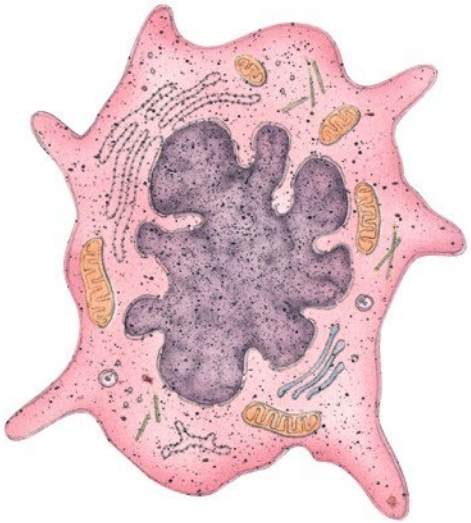
Dendritic cells play an essential role in the adaptive immune response!



(a) Keratinocyte

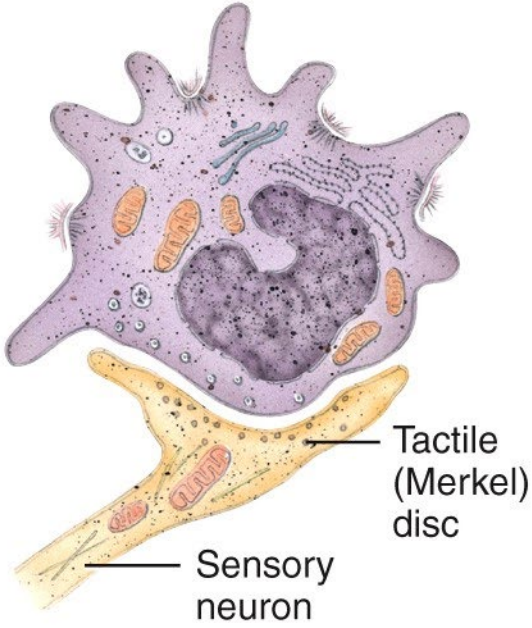


(b) Melanocyte



Dendritic Cell

(c) Intraepidermal
macrophage
(Langerhans) cell



(d) Tactile epithelial
(Merkel) cell

The Epidermis

Epidermis = stratified keratinized squamous epithelium

–Stem cells // deepest cell layer undergo mitosis

–Most superficial layer are dead cells packed with tough protein – **keratin**

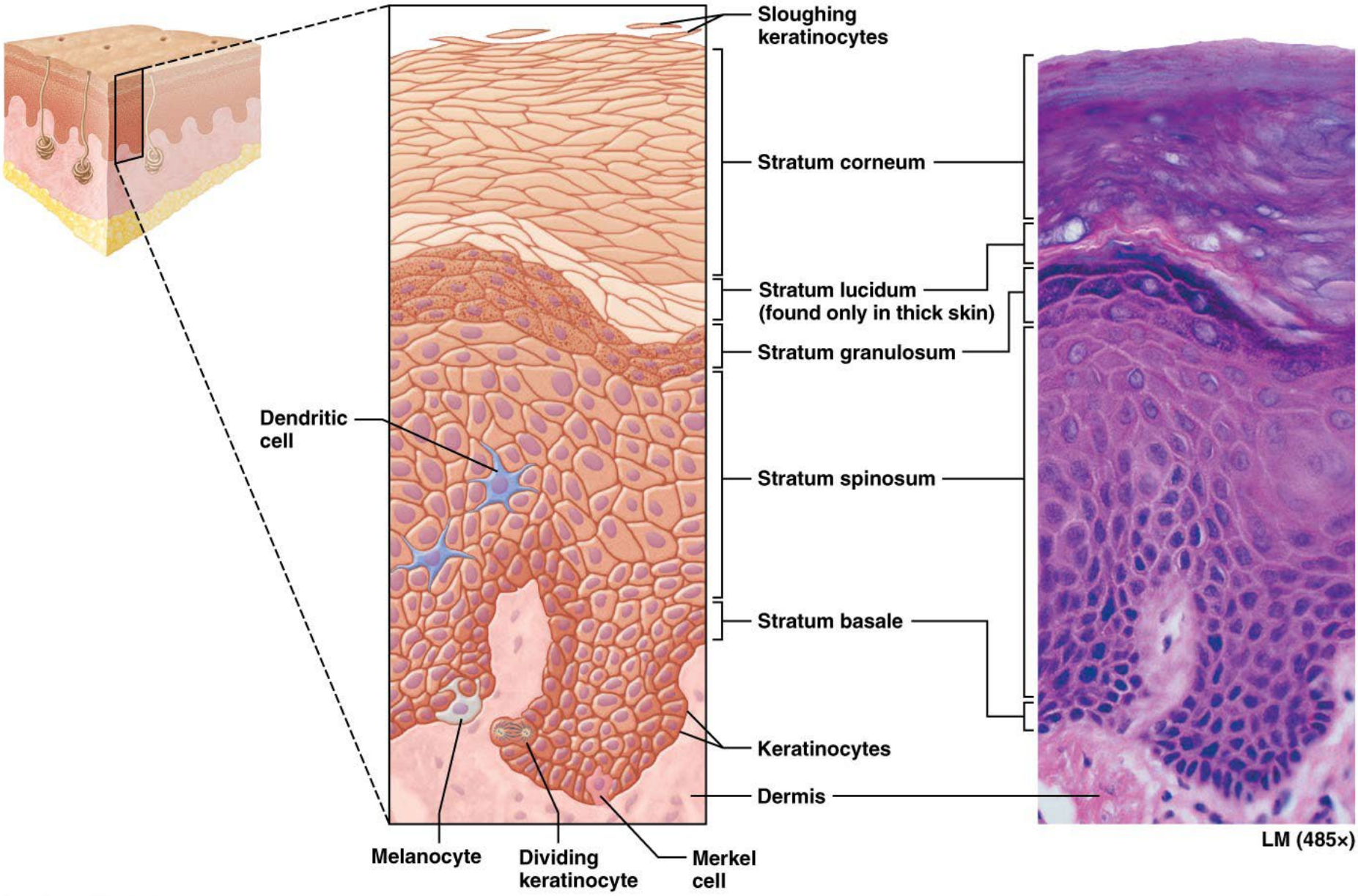
–epidermal layer lacks blood vessels // avascular

–depends on the diffusion of nutrients from underlying connective tissue

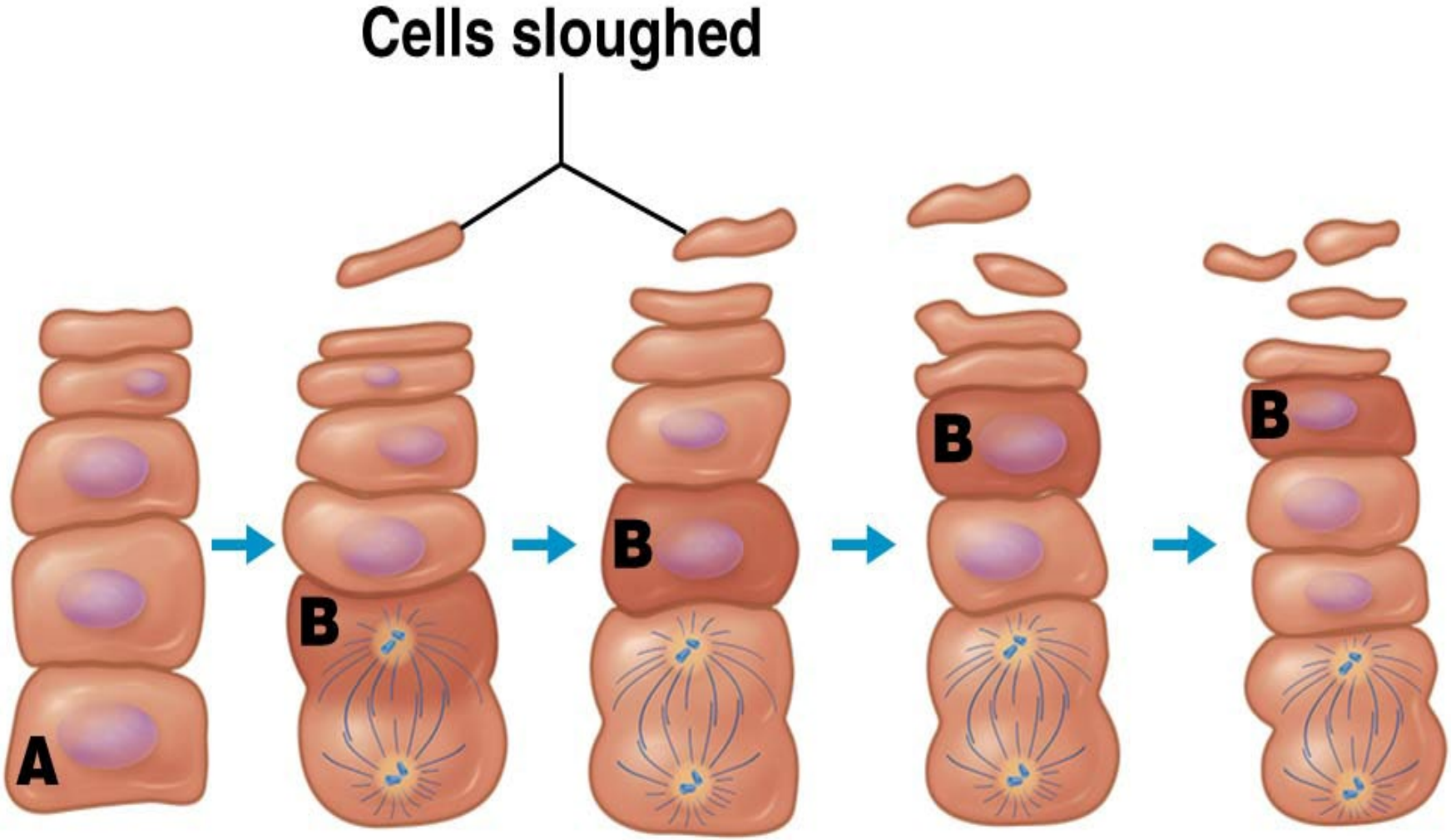
–sparse nerve endings for touch and pain

The Five Stratum of the Epidermis

Where are dendritic cells located?
Significance?



Where are capillaries located?
Significance?



Skin “Thickness”

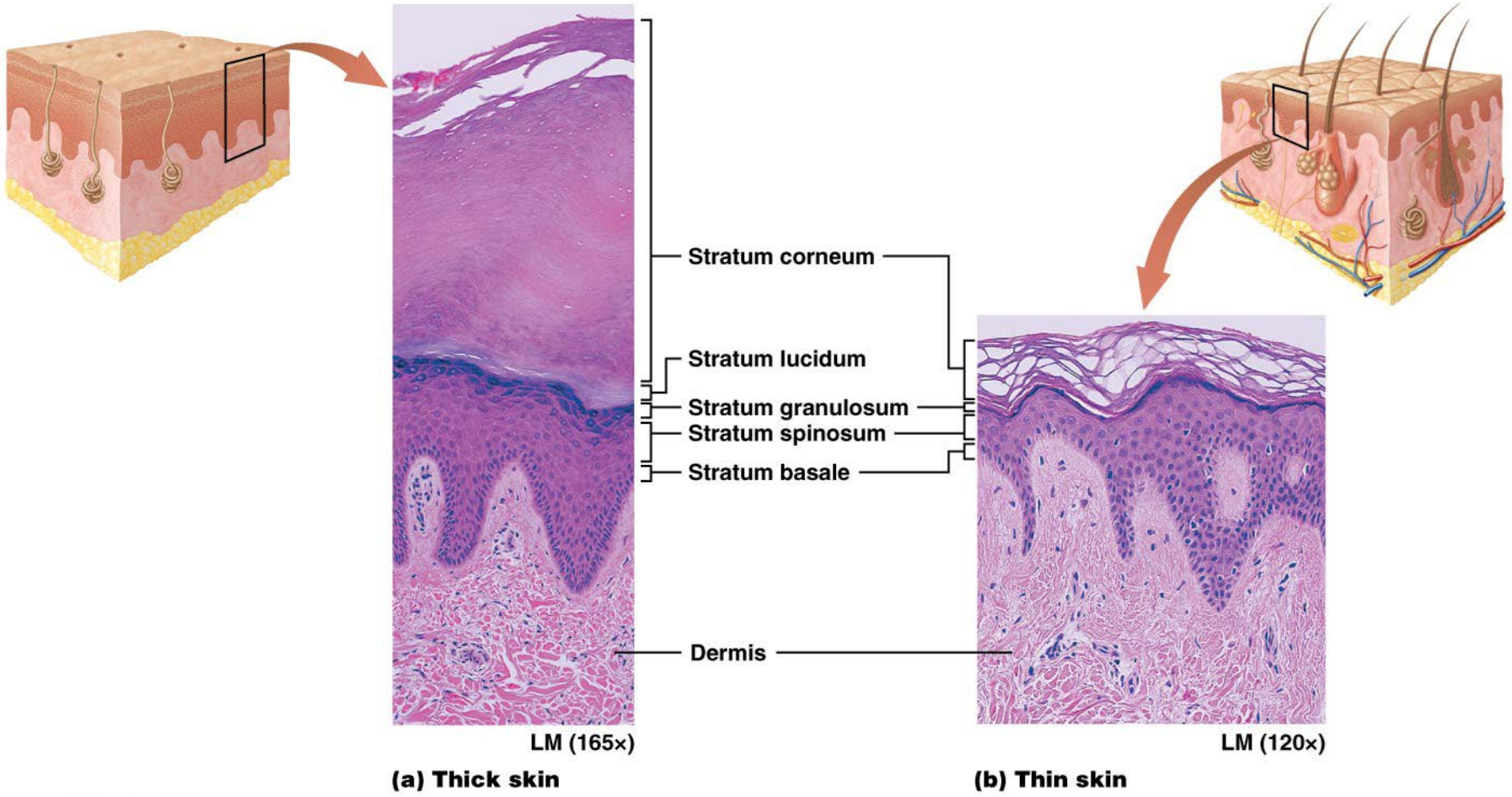
thick skin

on palms and sole, corresponding surfaces on fingers and toes
sweat glands
no hair follicles or sebaceous (oil) glands
epidermis 0.5 mm thick
only skin with stratum lucidum

thin skin

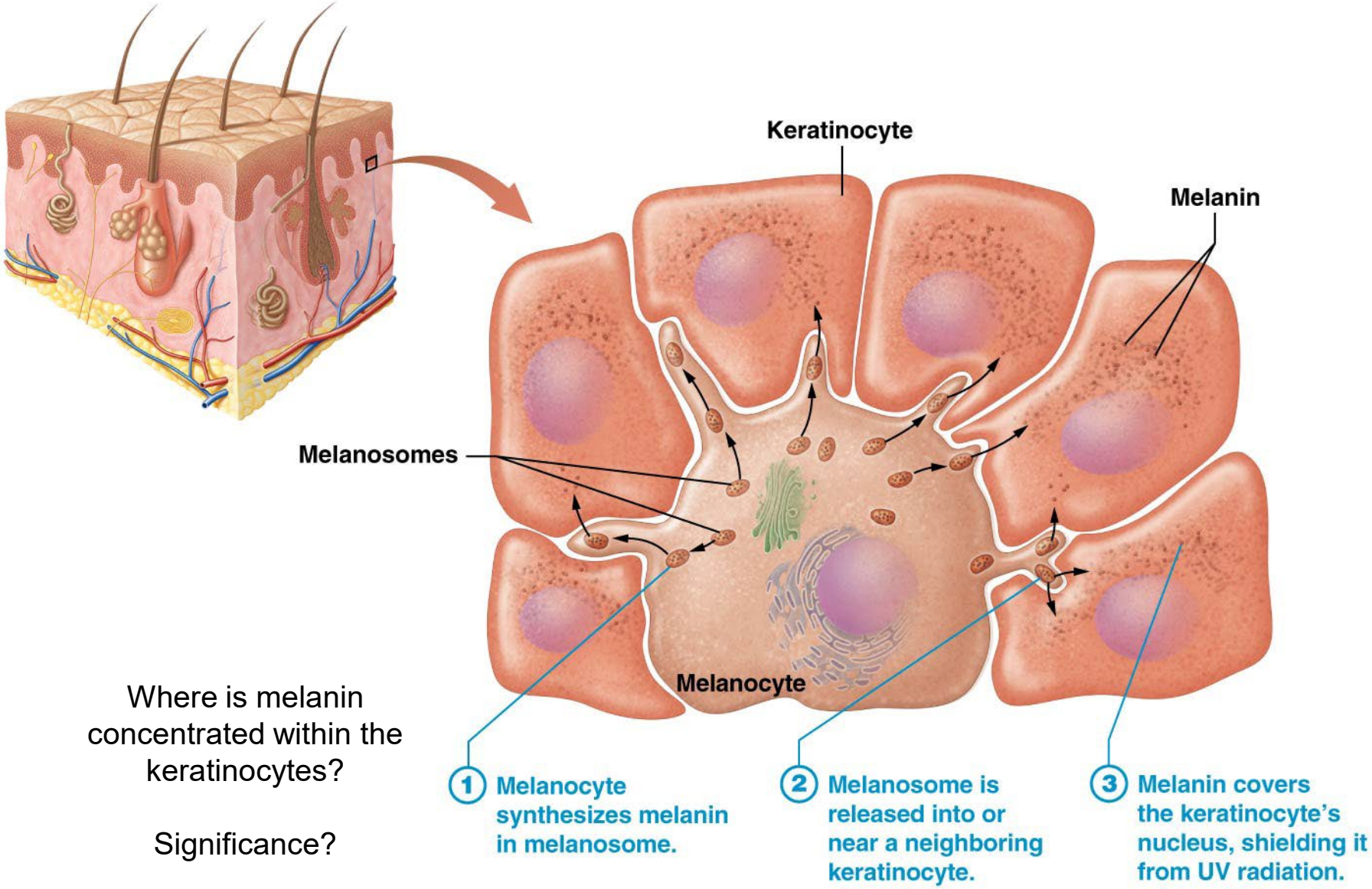
covers rest of the body
possesses hair follicles, sebaceous glands and sweat glands

Thick and thin skin.



> Thick skin is only found on the soles of feet and palms of hands.
> The stratum lucidum is only found in thick skin.
> Note difference in accessory structures in thick and thin skin!

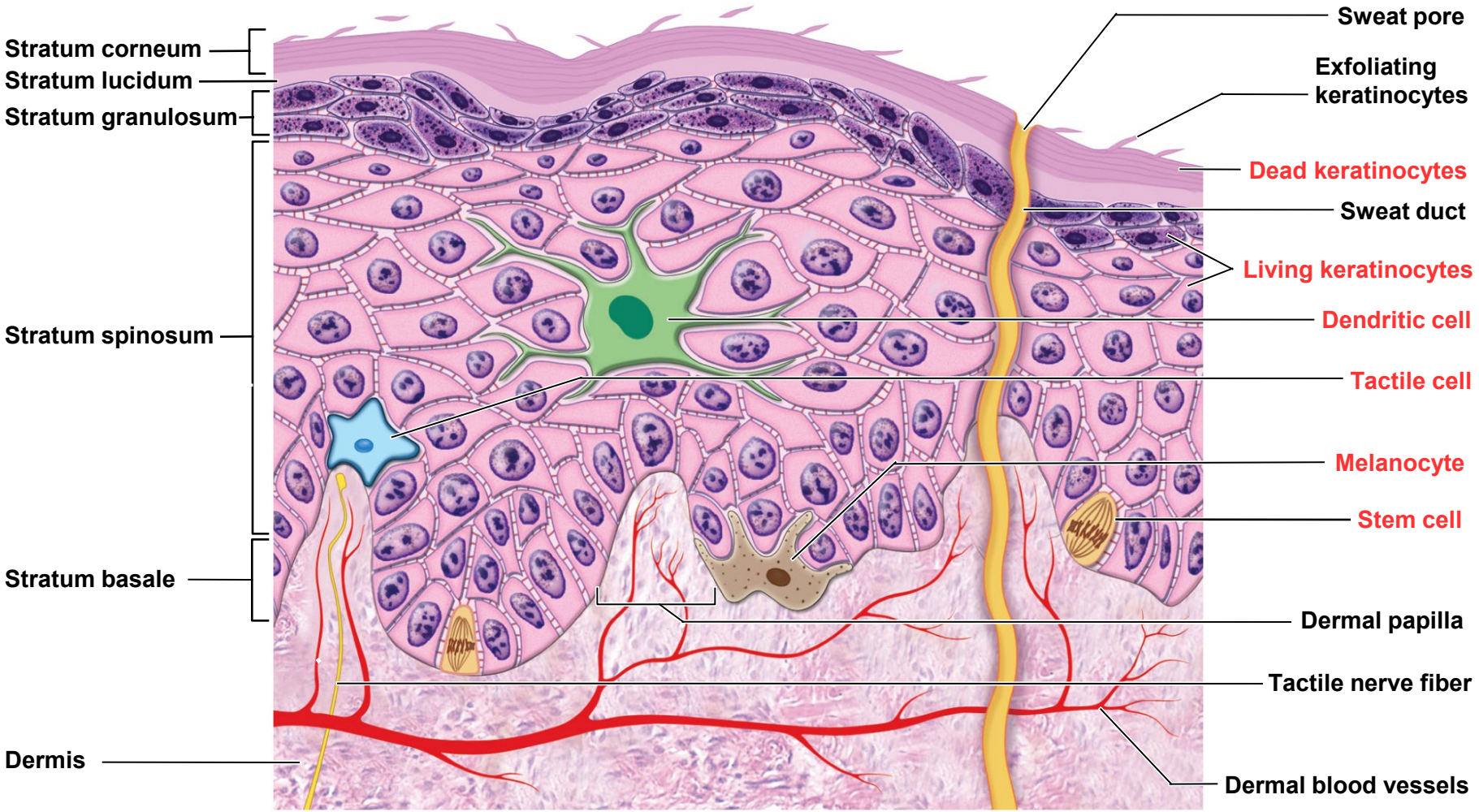
Melanocytes and melanin function.



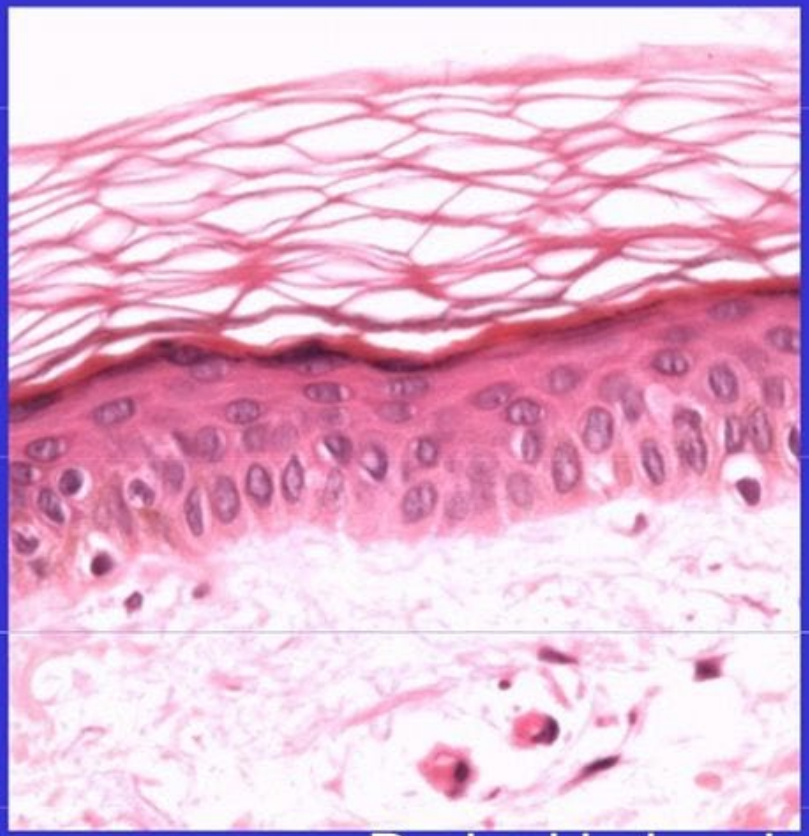
Where is melanin concentrated within the keratinocytes?

Significance?

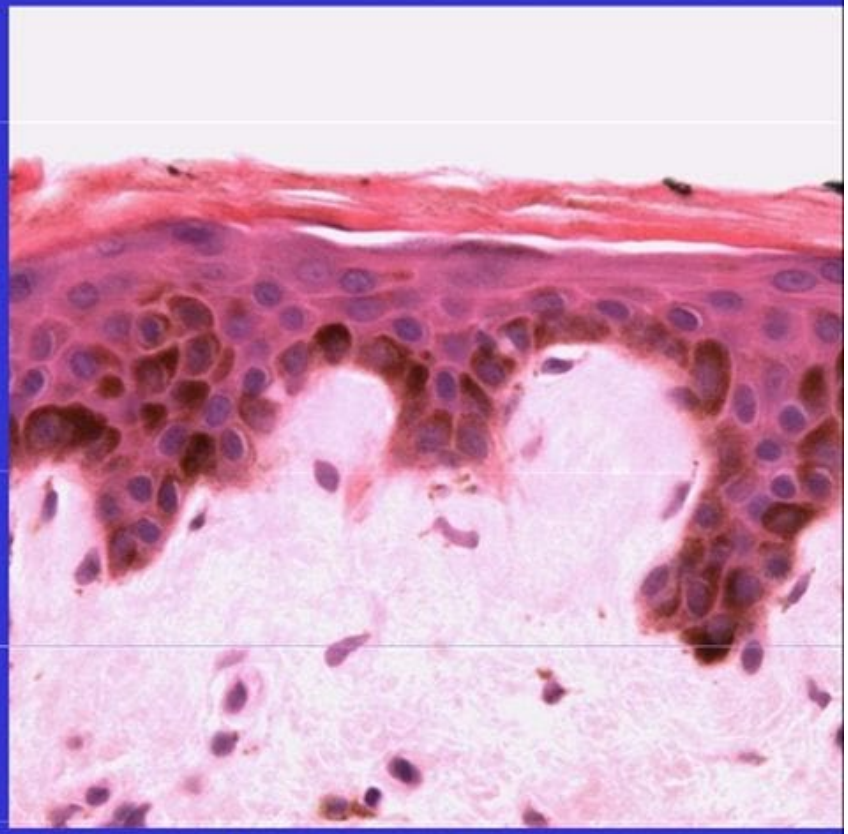
Cell Types and Layers of the of the Epidermis



Light skin



Dark skin



Dark skin has increased production of melanosomes, and melanin
More transfer of melanin to keratinocytes
Slower rate of degradation of melanosomes

Vitiligo

Autoimmune disease that attacks the melanocytes. This may also affect the skin but also the pigmentation of hair.

Vitiligo

Model Chantelle Brown-Young, who goes by the name Winnie Harlow, has walked the runways at New York Fashion Week (NYFW), appeared in ad campaigns, and promoted a message of self-love and body positivity through social media.

But this year, the 24-year-old made history by becoming the first model with vitiligo to be cast by Victoria's Secret. She'll walk the runway with the other Victoria's Secret Angels in November.

Stratum Basale

A single layer of cuboidal and low columnar stem cells // attached to basement membrane

Stem cells of stratum basale divide by mitosis

These stem cells produce keratinocytes that migrate away from the basement membrane

replace lost epidermal cells // entire process takes three to four weeks (benchmark = 30 days)

localized stumulus can increase mitosis resulting in a build up of the stratum corrneum (e.g. calus)

melanocytes and Merkle tactile cells are scattered among the stem cells / these cells also attached to basement membrane

Stratum Spinosum

•consists of several layers of keratinocytes

•thickest stratum in most skin // thick skin's stratum corneum only exception

•deepest cells within this layer remain capable of mitosis // cease dividing as they are pushed upward

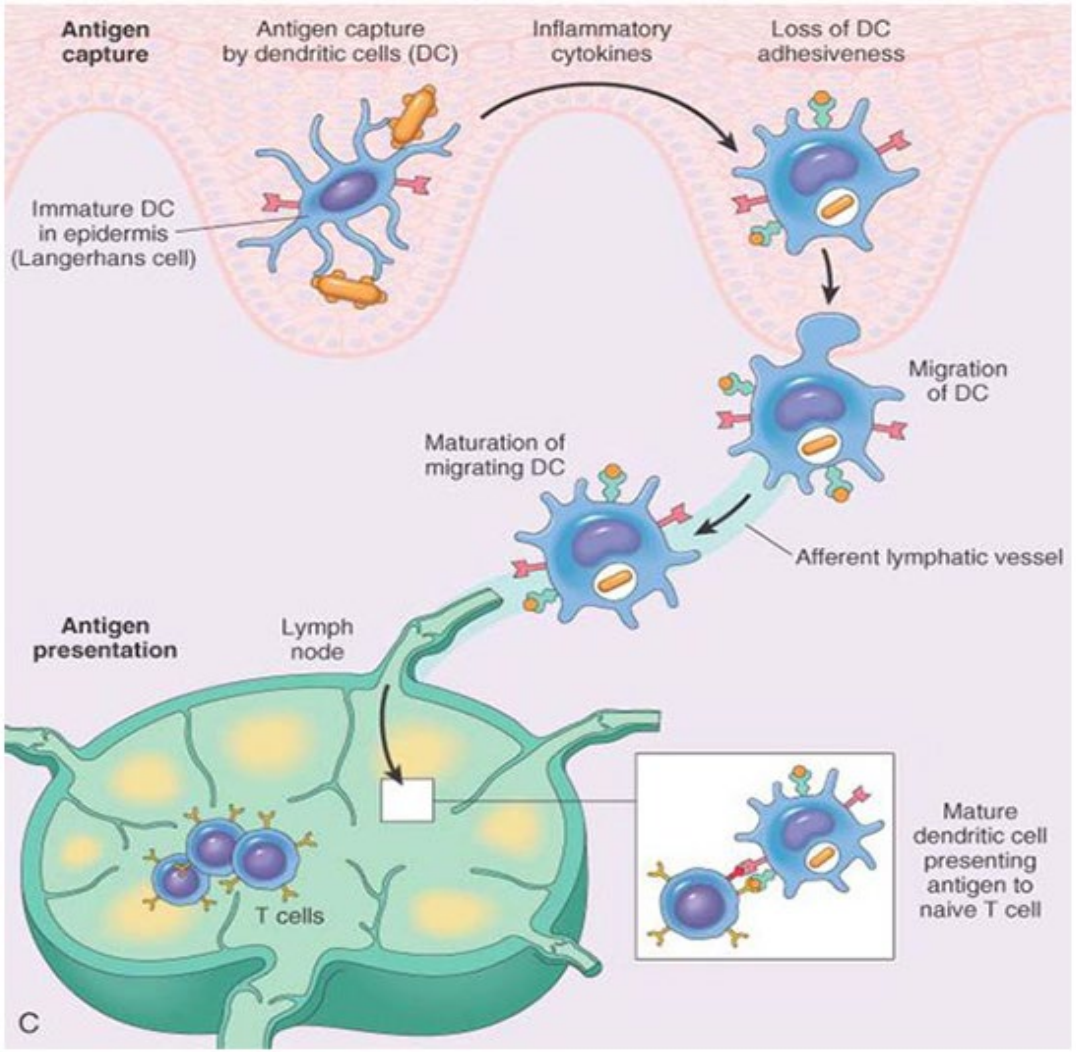
•produce more and more keratin filaments which causes cell to flatten // higher up in this stratum, the flatter the cells appear

•named for artificial appearance created in histological section

–as cells shrink, they produce spiny appearance because of numerous desmosomes

• dendritic cells found throughout this stratum

Dendritic Cells

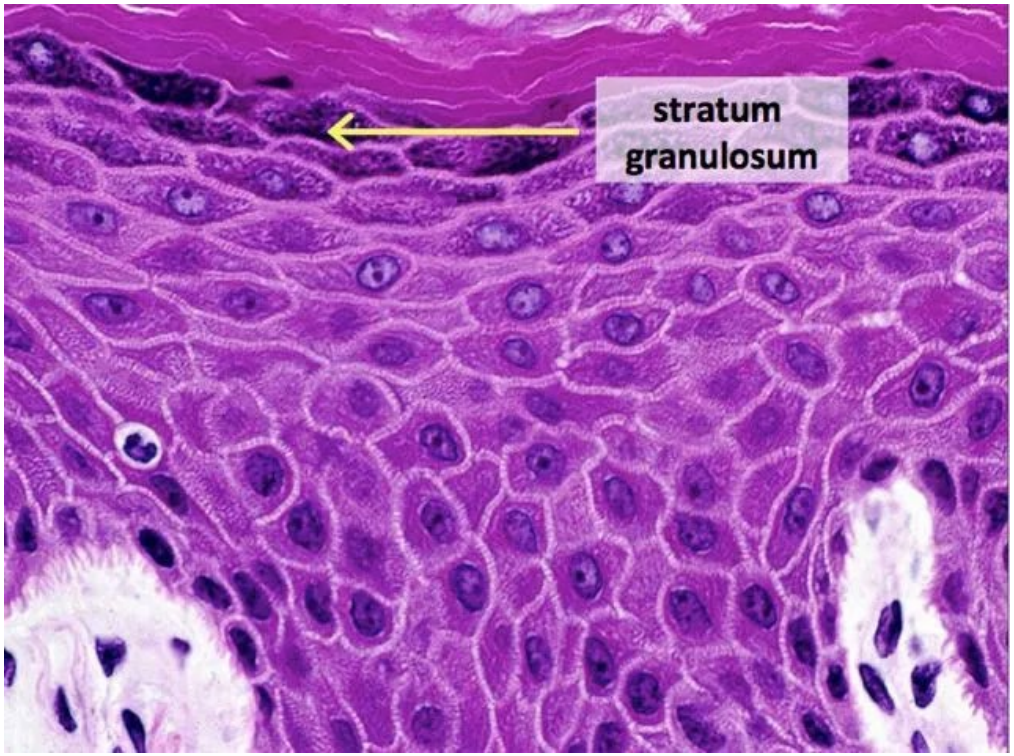


Dendritic cells play an essential role in the adaptive immune response!

Stratum Granulosum

- consists of **3 to 5 layers of** flat keratinocytes

- contain coarse dark-staining = **keratohyalin granules**



Stratum Lucidum

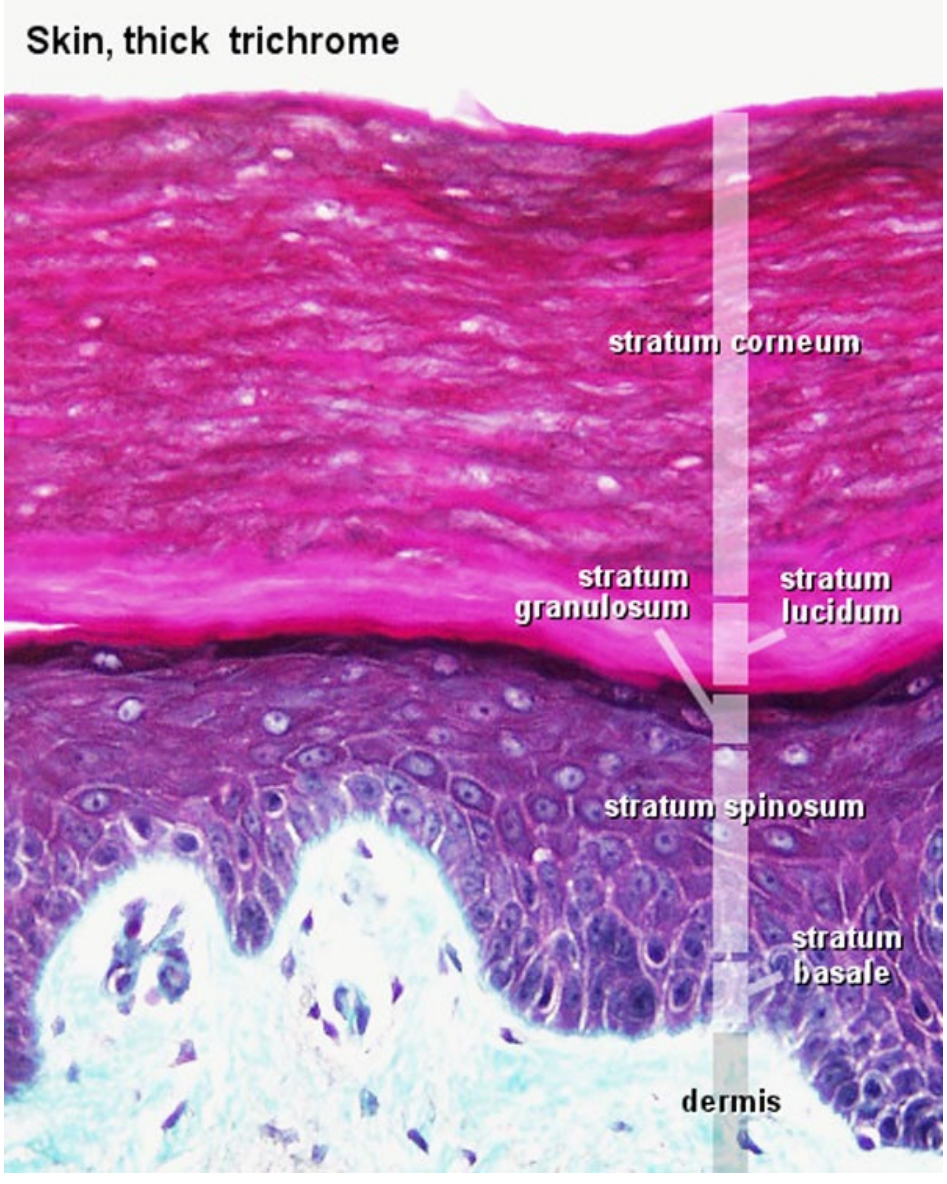
seen only in thick skin

•**thin translucent zone** superficial to stratum granulosum

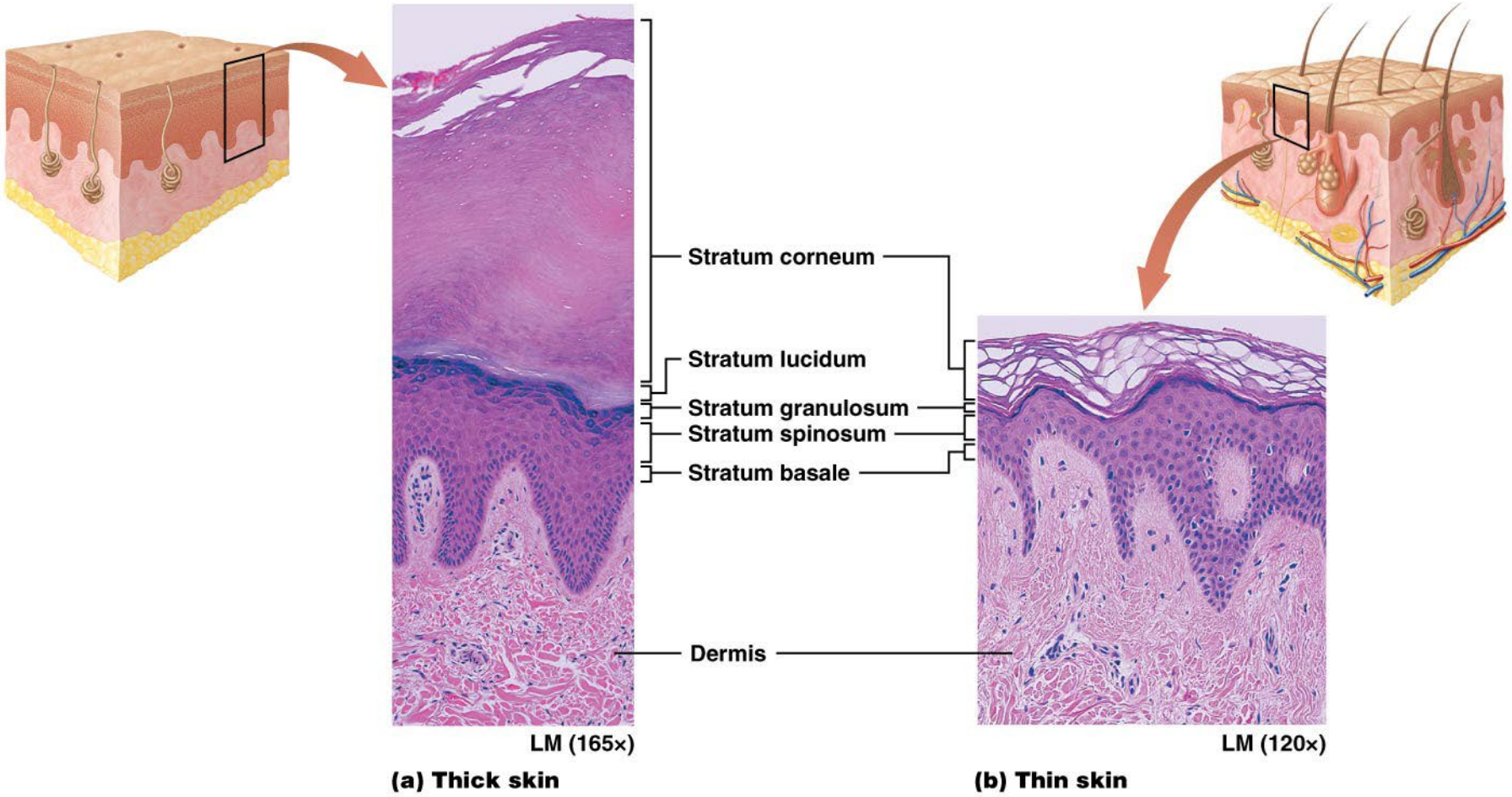
•keratinocytes in this layer are densely packed with **eleidin**

•<u>cells have no nucleus or other organelles</u>

•zone has a pale, featureless appearance with indistinct boundaries



Thick Skin VS Thin Skin



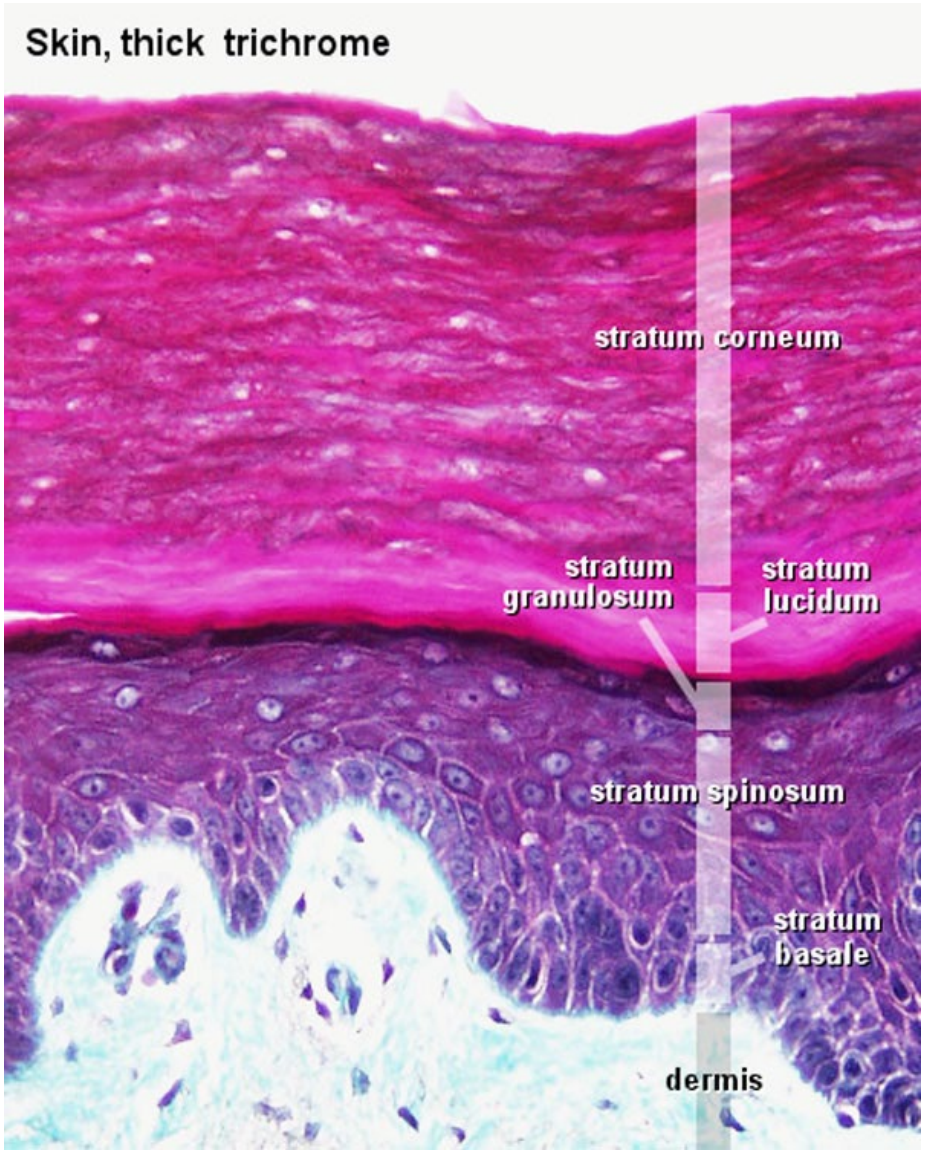
Only on palms of hands
and sole of feet

Stratum Corneum

up to 30 layers of dead, scaly, keratinized cells

•form durable surface layer // surface cells flake off (exfoliate)

•resistant to abrasion, penetration, and water loss



Life Cycle of Keratinocytes

•newly formed keratinocytes push the older ones toward the surface

•a keratinocyte makes its way to the skin surface and flakes off // replace skin every 3 to 4 weeks (test benchmark = 30 days)

–slower in old age

–faster in skin injured or stressed

–calluses or corns – thick accumulations of dead keratinocytes on the hands or feet

•cells above the water barrier quickly die

–barrier cuts them off from nutrients below

–dead cells exfoliate (dander)

–dandruff – clumps of dander stuck together by sebum (oil)

Dermis

•connective tissue layer beneath the epidermis

•ranges from 0.2 mm (eyelids) – 4 mm (palms & soles)

•composed mainly of collagen with elastic fibers, reticular fibers, and fibroblasts

•well supplied with blood vessels, sweat glands, sebaceous glands, and nerve endings

•hair follicles and nail roots are embedded in dermis

•smooth muscle (erector pili muscles) associated with hair follicles /// contract in response to stimuli, such as cold, fear, and touch – goose bumps

•Your leather coat is made from the dermis. The liver of chronic alcoholics produce aldehydes which cross link collagen fibers in dermis to transform the dermis into “leather”. Chronic alcoholics skin looks like “leather”.

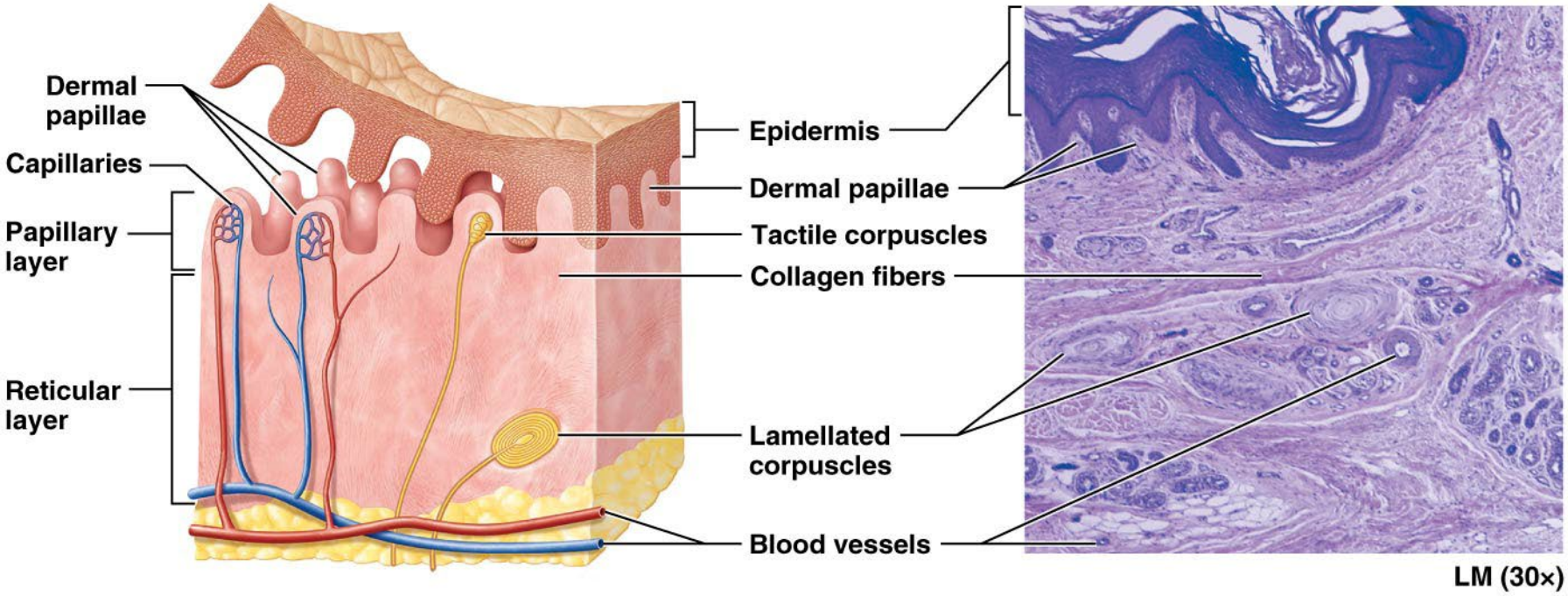
The Dermis Structure

- dermal papillae
  - –upward fingerlike extensions of the dermis
  - –form the friction ridges on fingertips that leave fingerprints

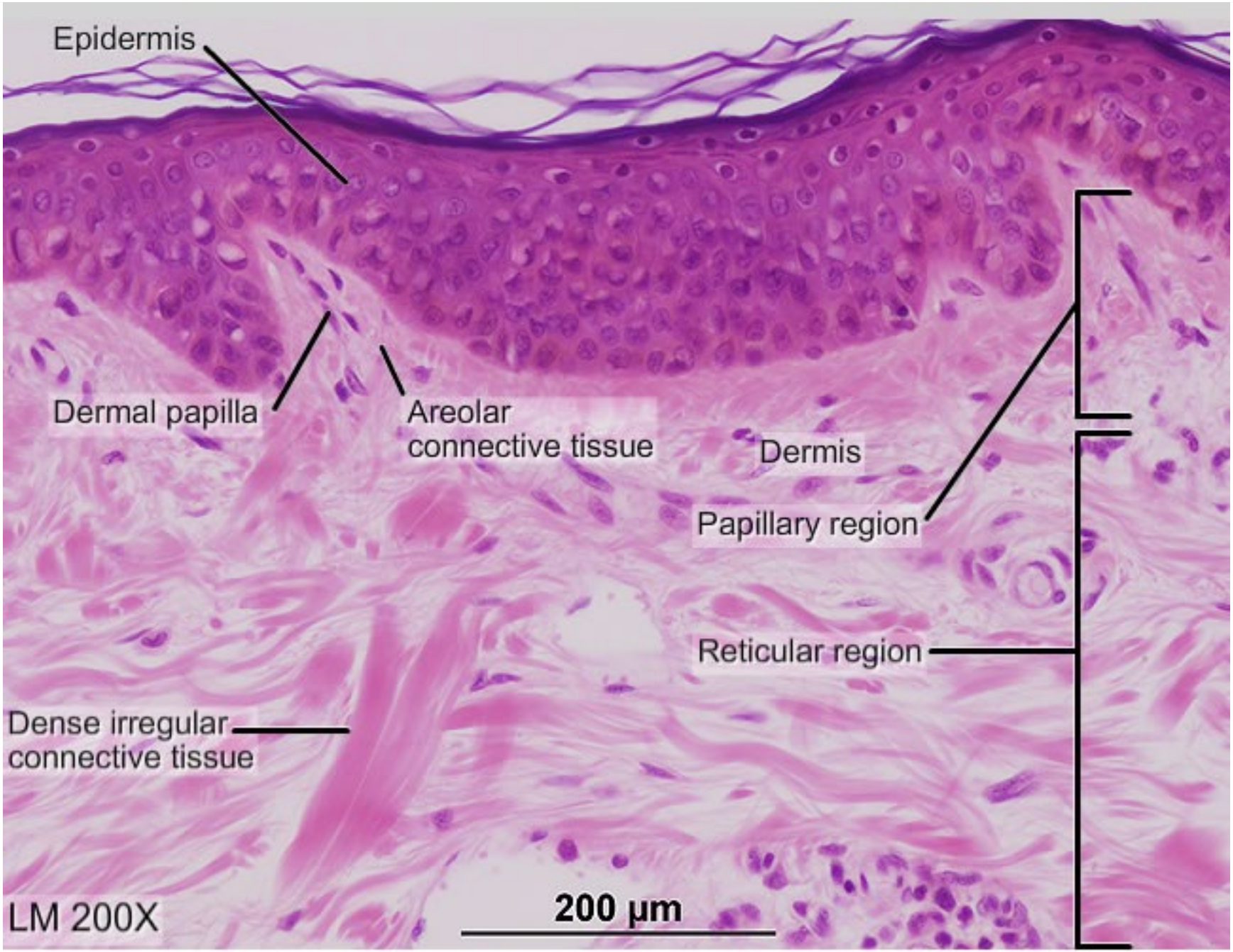
- papillary layer
  - –superficial zone of dermis
  - –thin zone of areolar tissue in and near the dermal papilla
  - –allows for mobility of leukocytes and other defense cells should epidermis become broken
  - –rich in small blood vessels

- reticular layer
  - –deeper and much thicker layer of dermis
  - –consists of dense, irregular connective tissue
  - –stretch marks (striae) – tears in the collagen fibers caused by stretching of the skin due to pregnancy or obesity
  - –stretching ruptures blood vessels to produce initial red lines which will be replaced by “scar tissue” which are the white lines

Structure of the dermis.

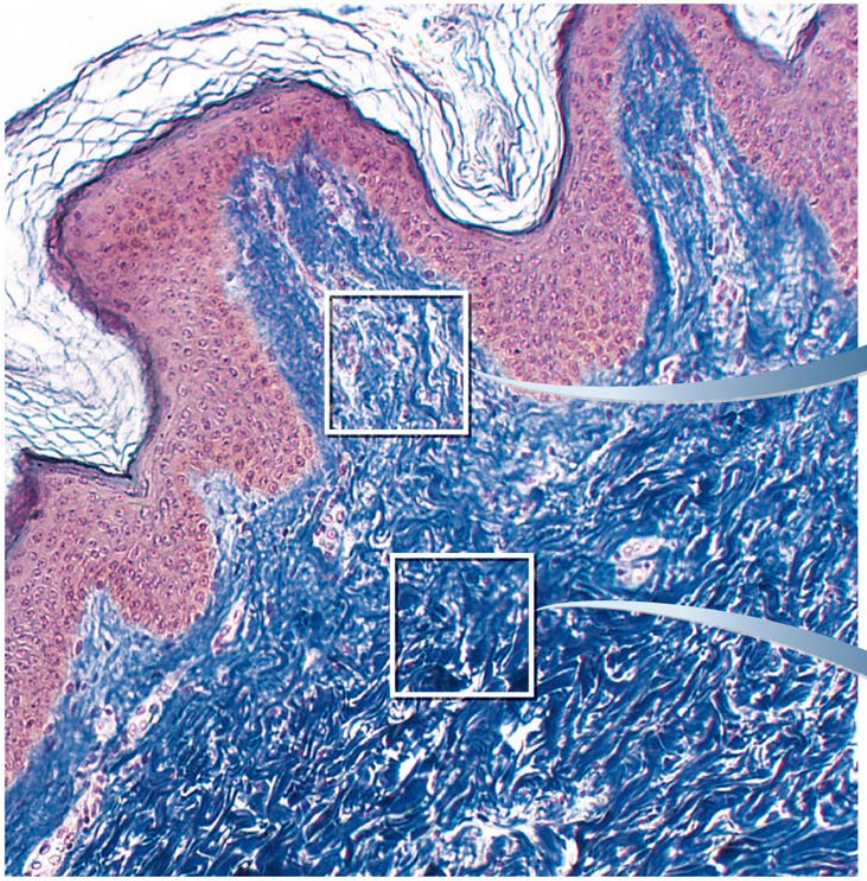


What is the significance of the epidermal ridges and dermal papillae?

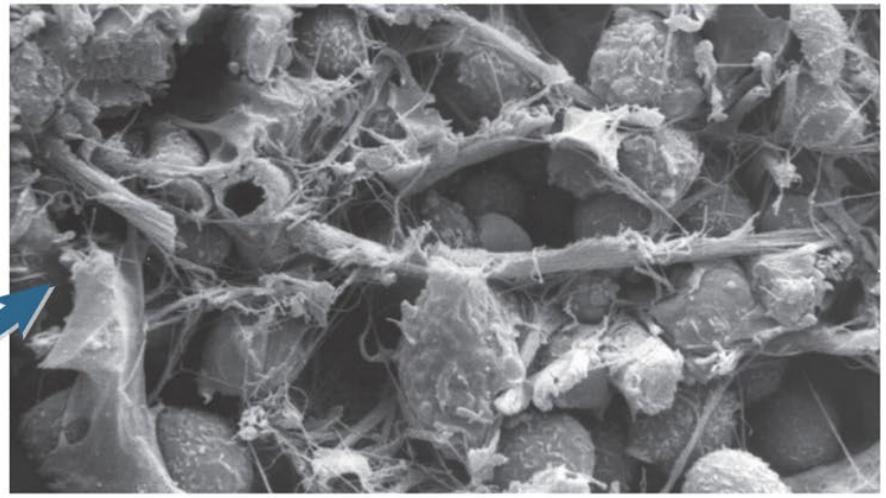


Light micrograph of skin.

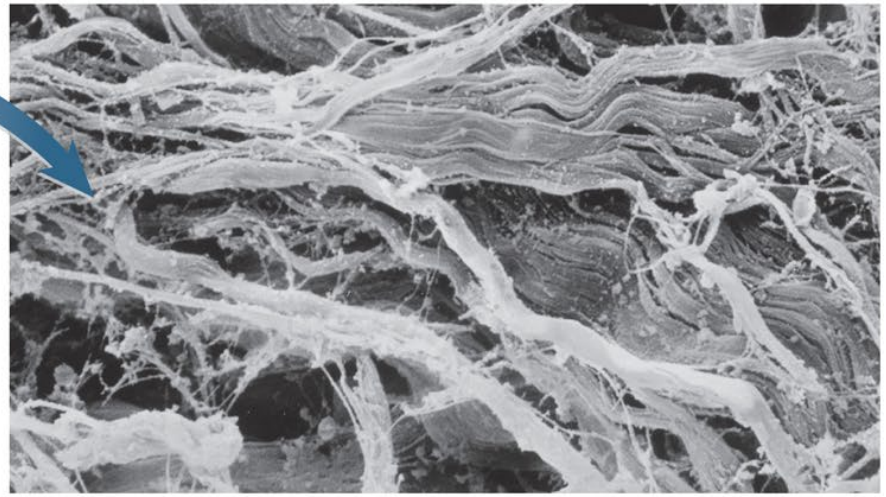
Structure of the Dermis



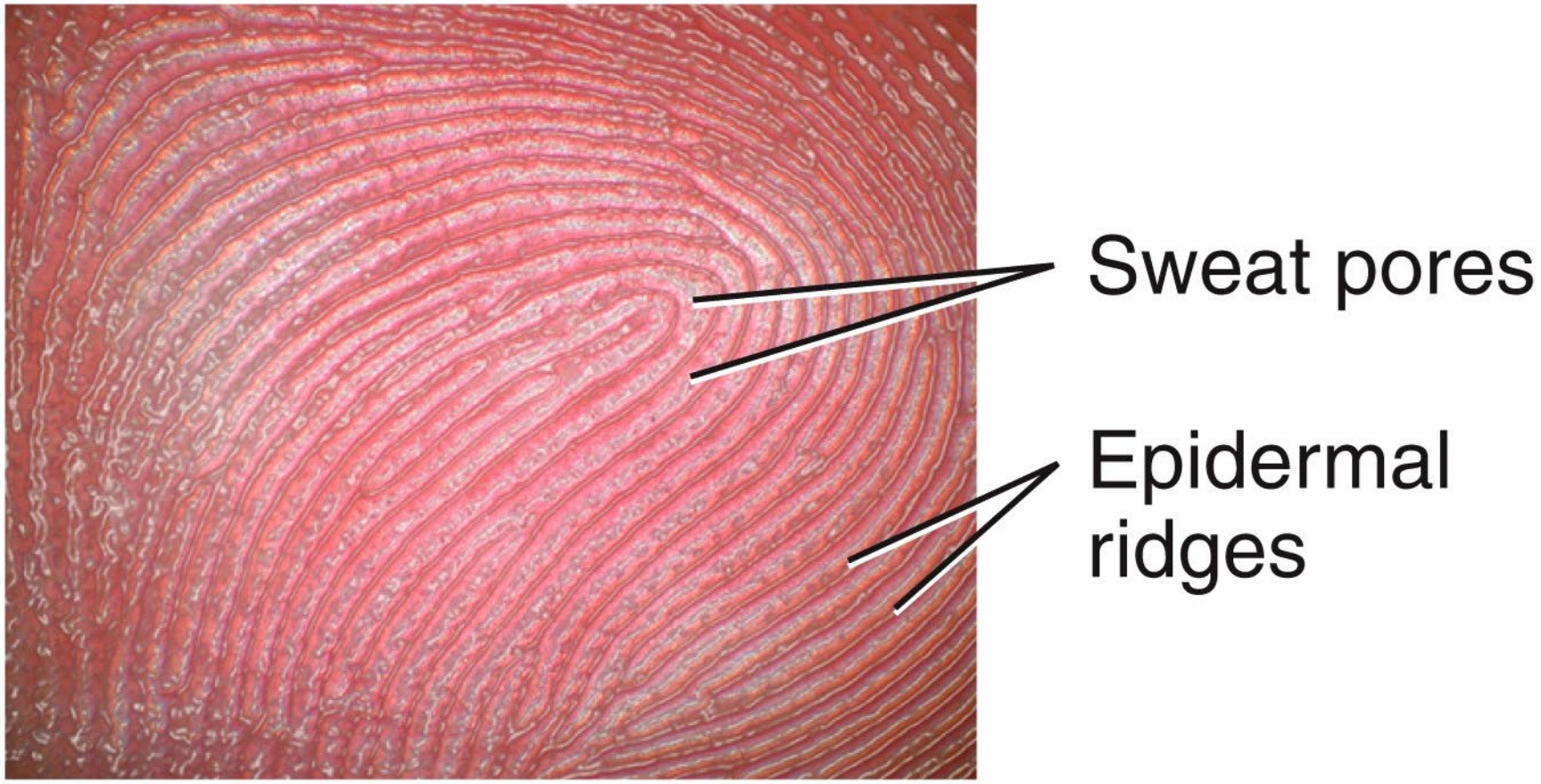
(a)



(b) Papillary layer of dermis

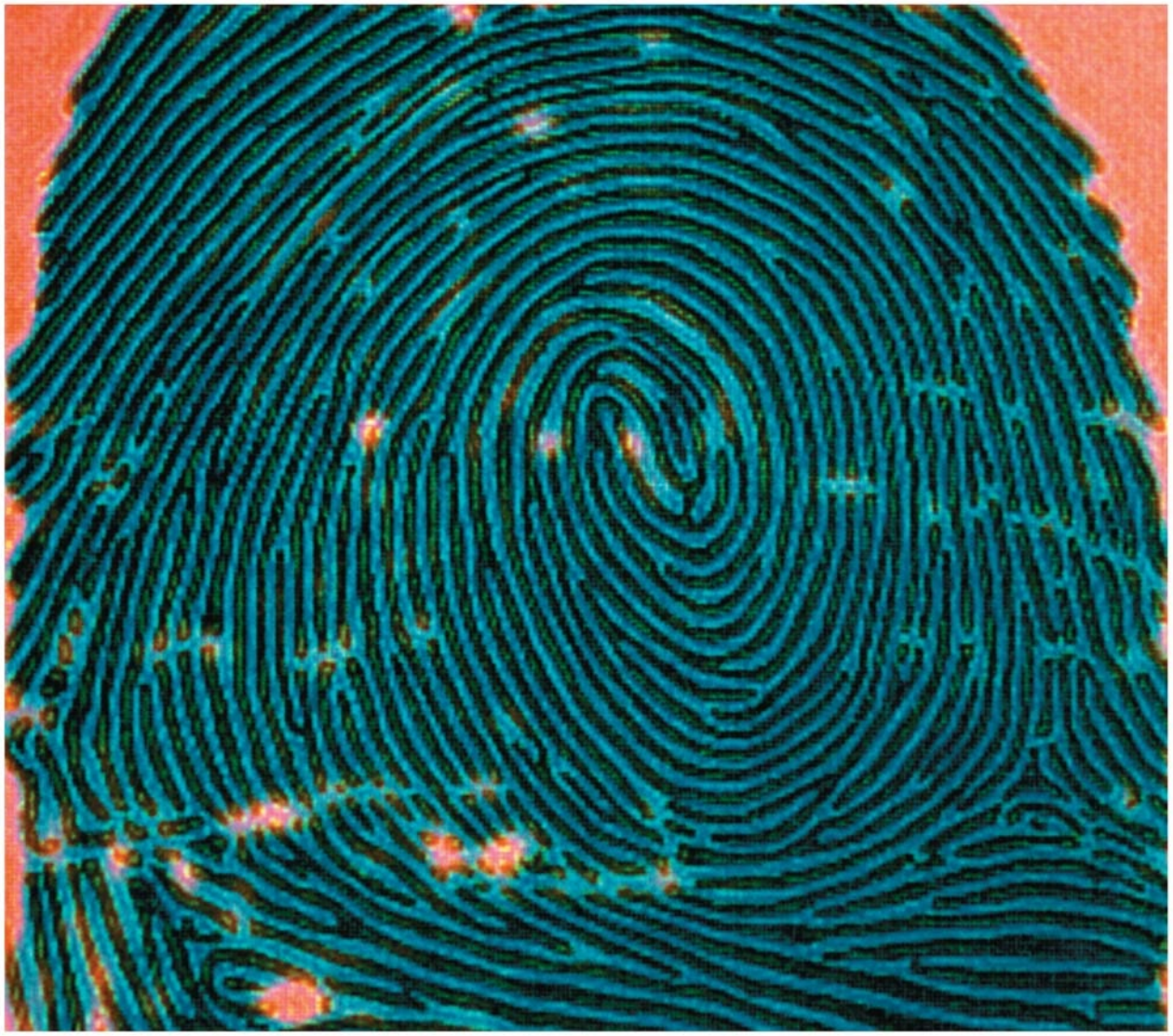


(c) Reticular layer of dermis



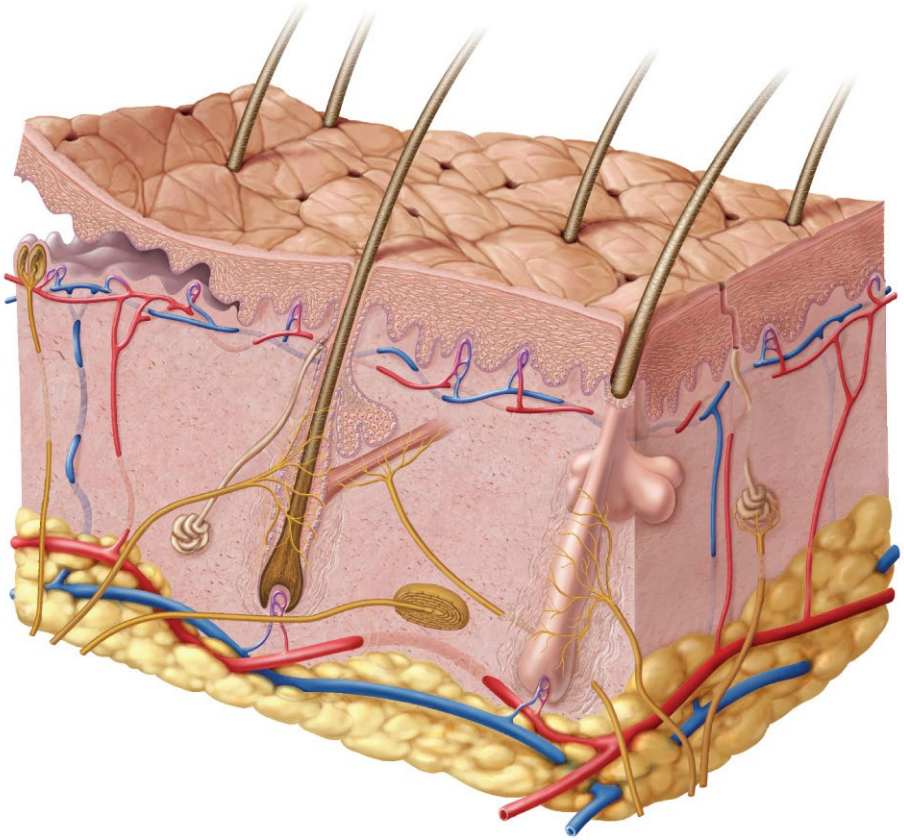
(c) Epidermal ridges and sweat pores

See Anatomy Web Site to watch secretion of sweat from pores.



What are we looking at? What structure causes these “prints”?

Hypodermis



•The hypodermis is not part of “skin” // it’s below the “skin”

•subcutaneous tissue

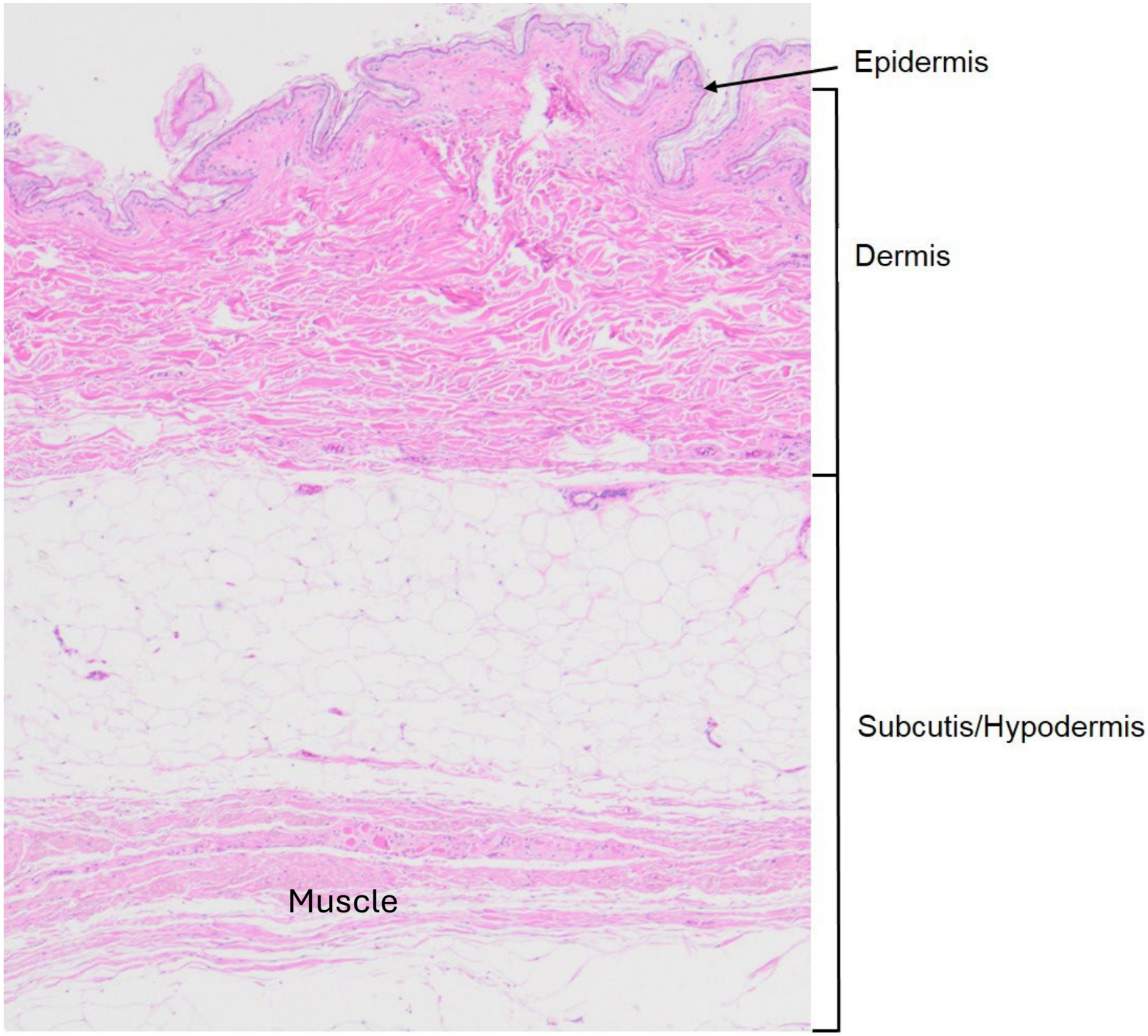
•more areolar and adipose than dermis

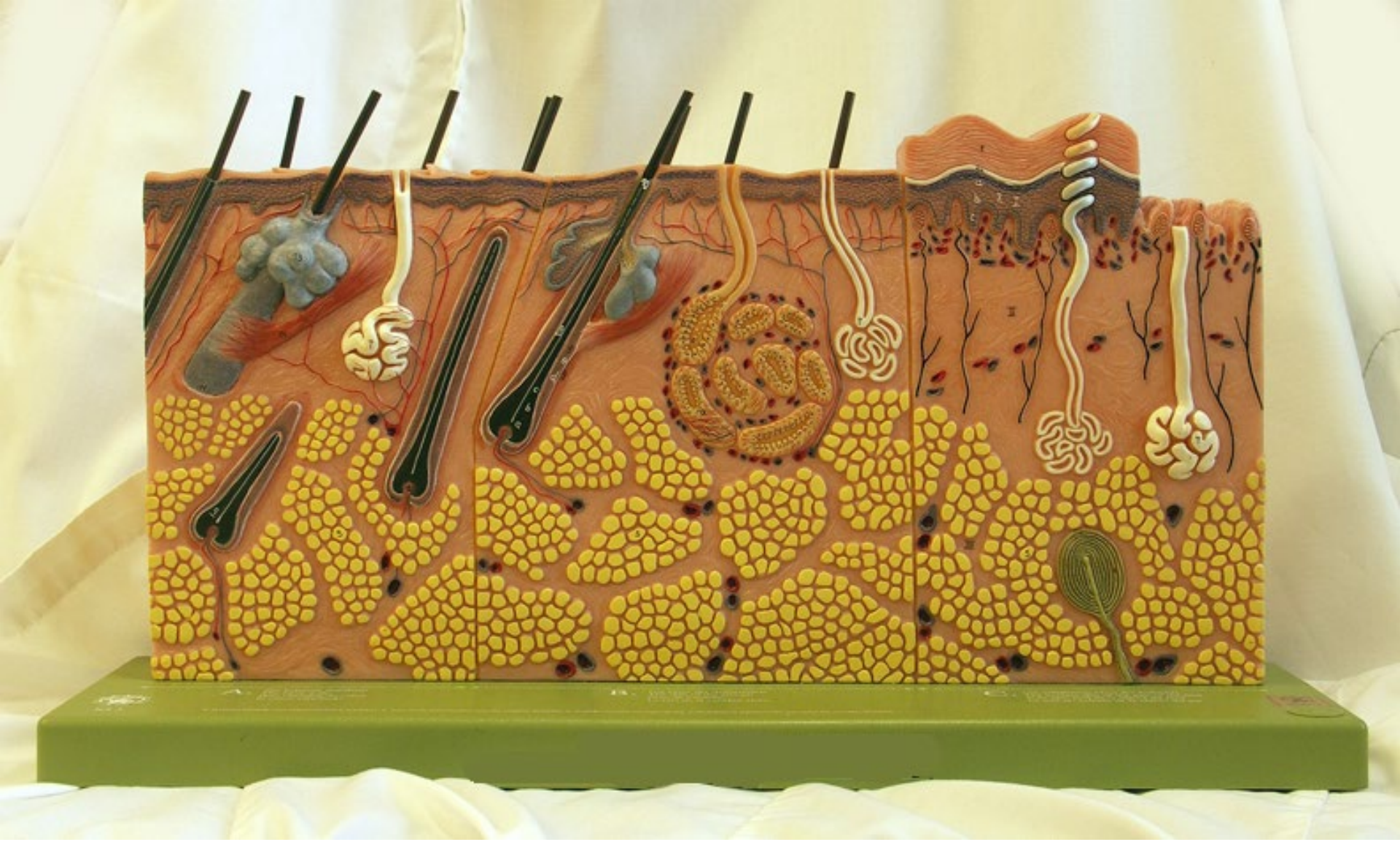
•pads body

•binds skin to underlying tissues

•drugs introduced by injection // highly vascular & absorbs them quickly

•subcutaneous fat
–energy reservoir
–thermal insulation
–8% thicker in women


Epidermis
Dermis
Subcutis/Hypodermis
Muscle

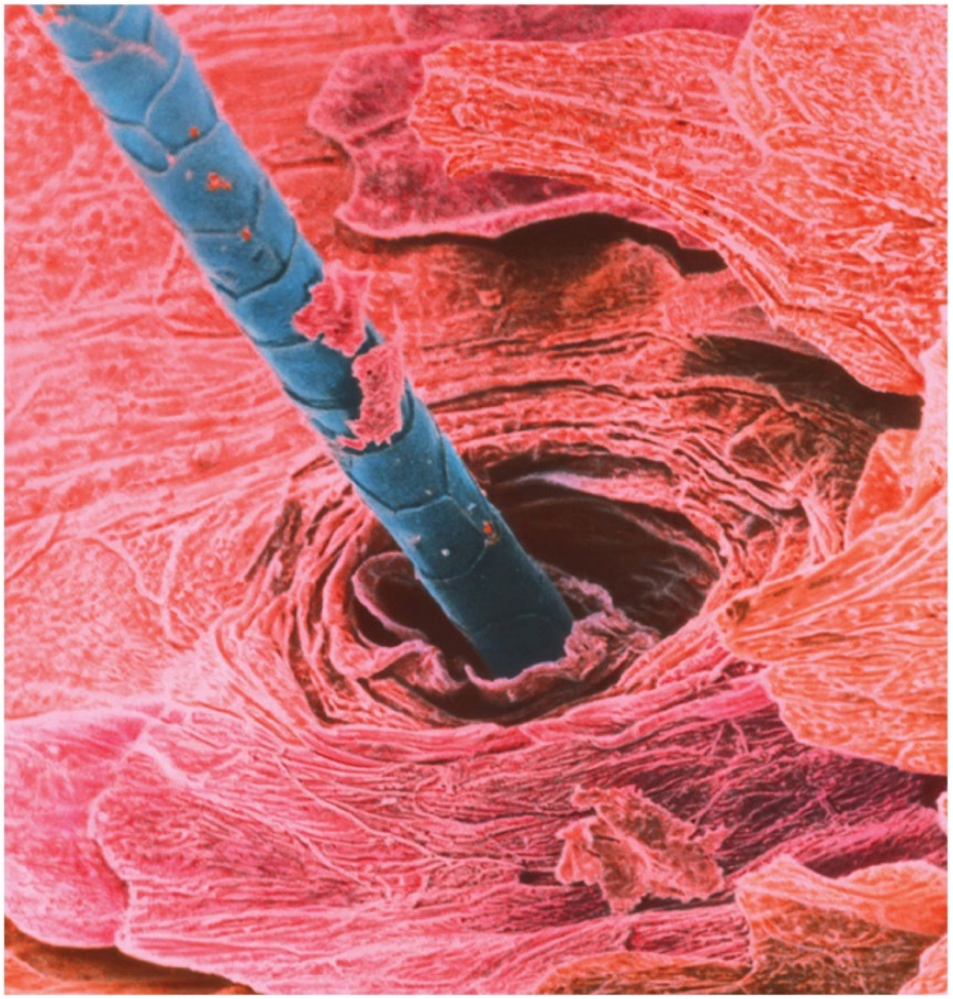


Can you identify the three type of skin in this model?

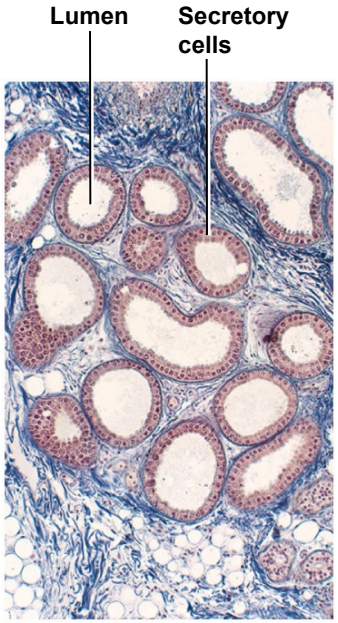
(See Anatomy Web Site Flash Box Study Aid)

Chapter 6

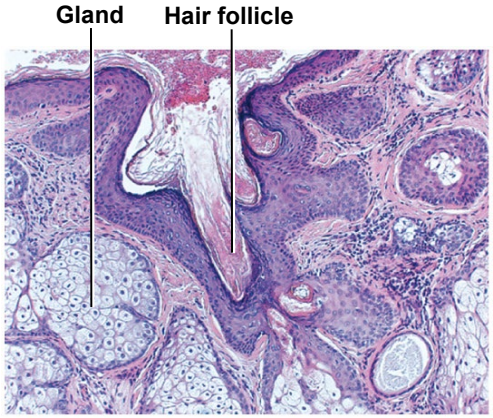
Cutaneous Glands



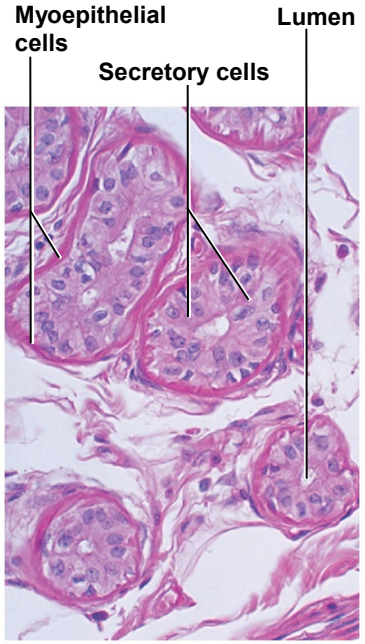
Cutaneous Glands



(a) Apocrine gland



(c) Sebaceous gland



(b) Merocrine gland

The skin has five types of glands

- merocrine sweat glands (sudoriferous)
- apocrine sweat glands
- sebaceous glands
- ceruminous glands
- mammary glands

Sweat Glands

(Sweat Glands Are Also Called Sudoriferous Glands)

A seat gland is an eccrine glands. The gland's product is delivered to the surface of the skin by duct. A merocrine sweat uses exocytosis to move the secretory product into the duct.

most numerous of the skin glands - 3 to 4 million in adult skin // simple tubular glands

watery perspiration helps cool the body // body heat is used to convert liquid water to water gas (i.e. phase change)

myoepithelial cells – contract in response to stimulation by sympathetic nervous system and squeeze perspiration up the duct

Sweat

Begins as a protein-free filtrate of blood plasma produced by deep secretory portion of gland

–potassium ions, urea, lactic acid, ammonia, and some sodium chloride remain in the sweat, most sodium chloride reabsorbed by duct

–some drugs are also excreted in sweat

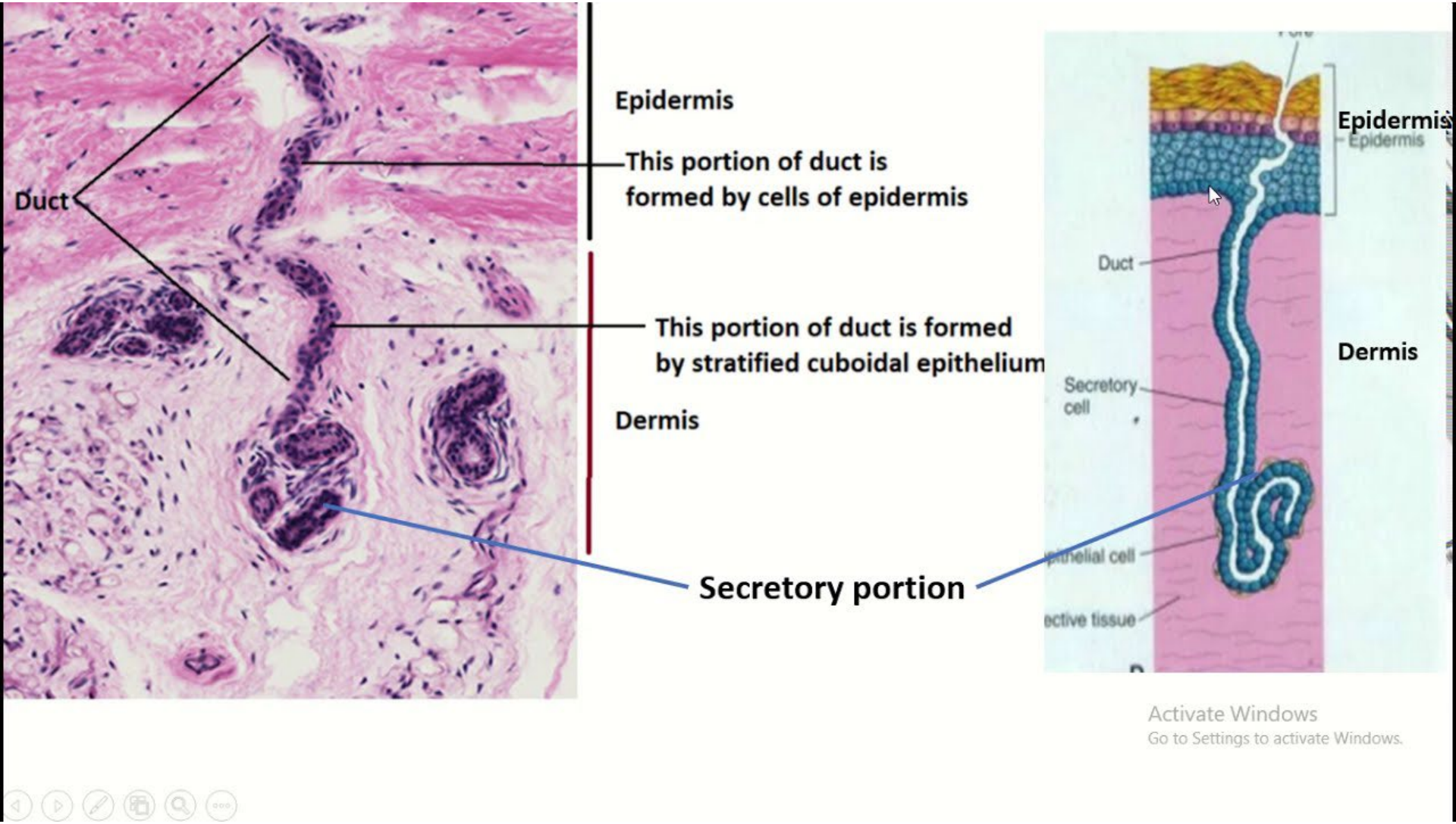
–on average, 99% water, with pH range of 4 to 6 /// **acid mantle** – inhibits bacterial growth

–**insensible perspiration** – 500 ml per day /// does not produce visible wetness of skin

–**diaphoresis** – sweating with wetness of the skin // produced during exercise – may lose up to one liter of water (sweat) per hour

Sweat Glands

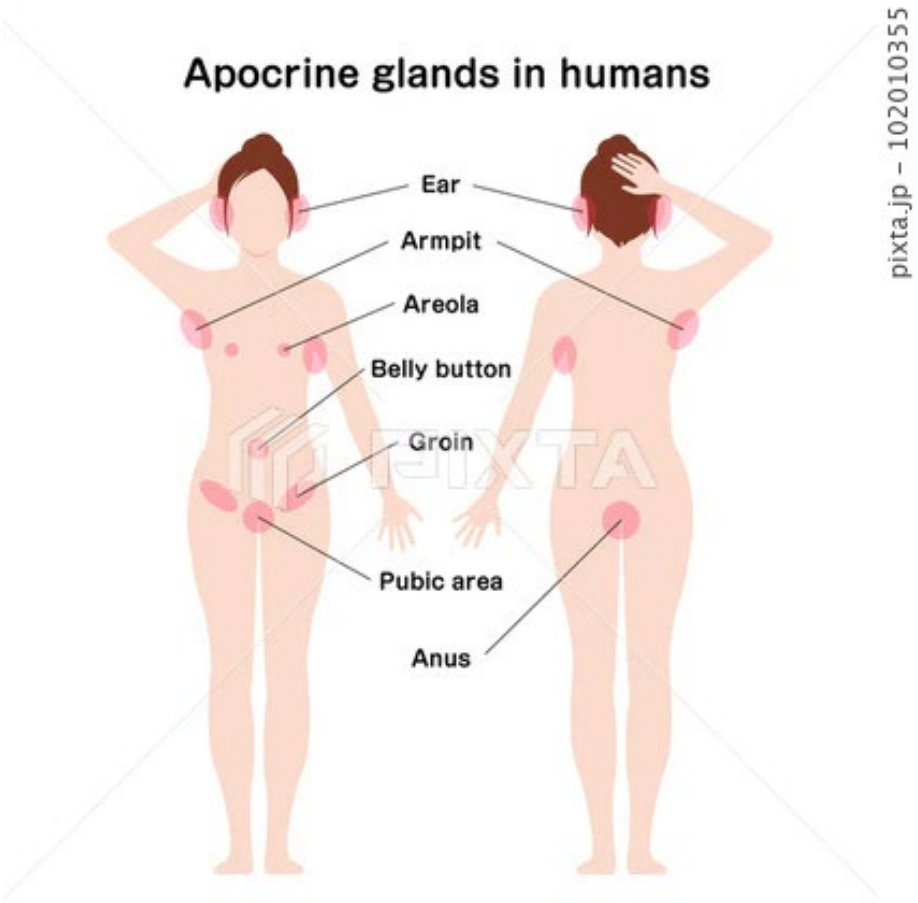
(Sweat Glands Are Also Called Sudoriferous Glands)



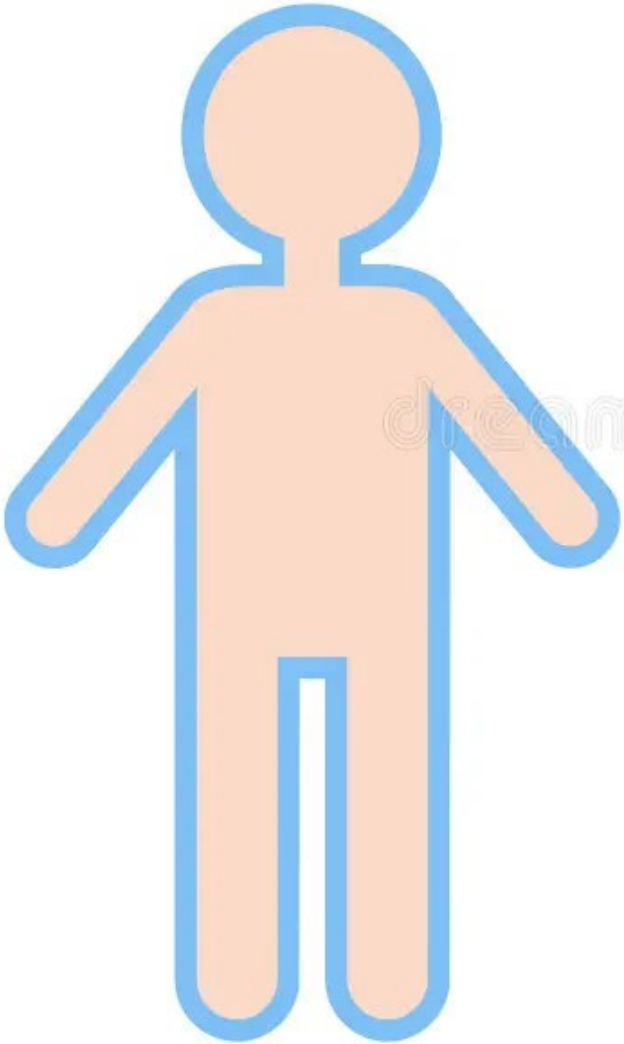
Apocrine Sweat Glands

Apocrine sweat glands are a type of exocrine gland found in specific areas of the body, such as the armpits and genital region. They become active only after puberty and produce a thick, milky, and initially odorless sweat. This secretion gains its characteristic body odor when it is broken down by bacteria on the skin's surface.

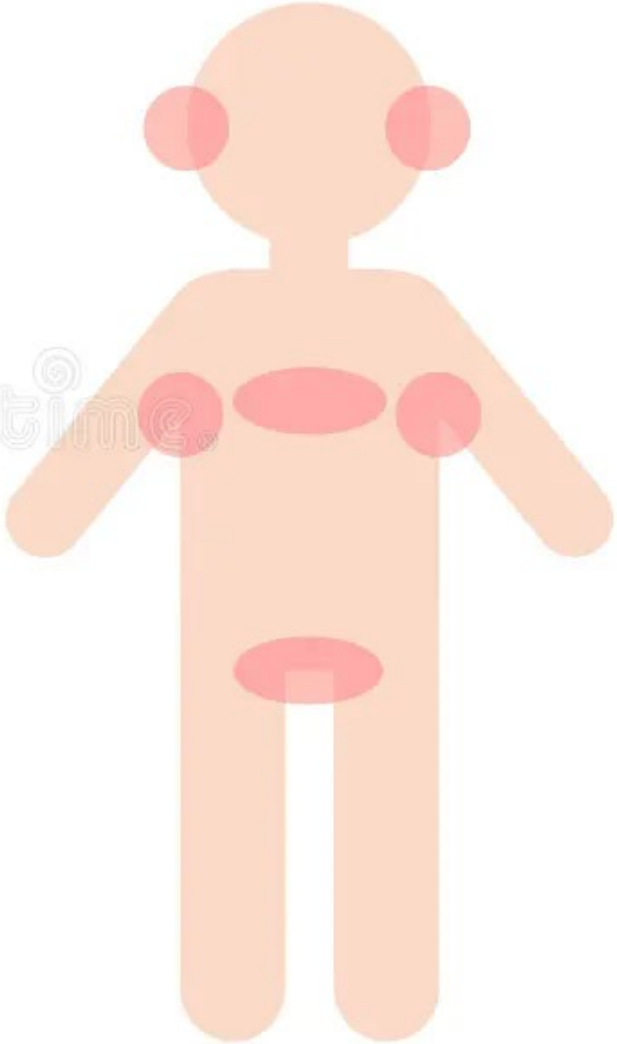
Apocrine sweat glands produce a viscous, odoriferous secretion. They are primarily located in the axillary, genital, and breast areas and play a minor role in thermoregulation. Their primary function is believed to be related to pheromone production and social signaling.



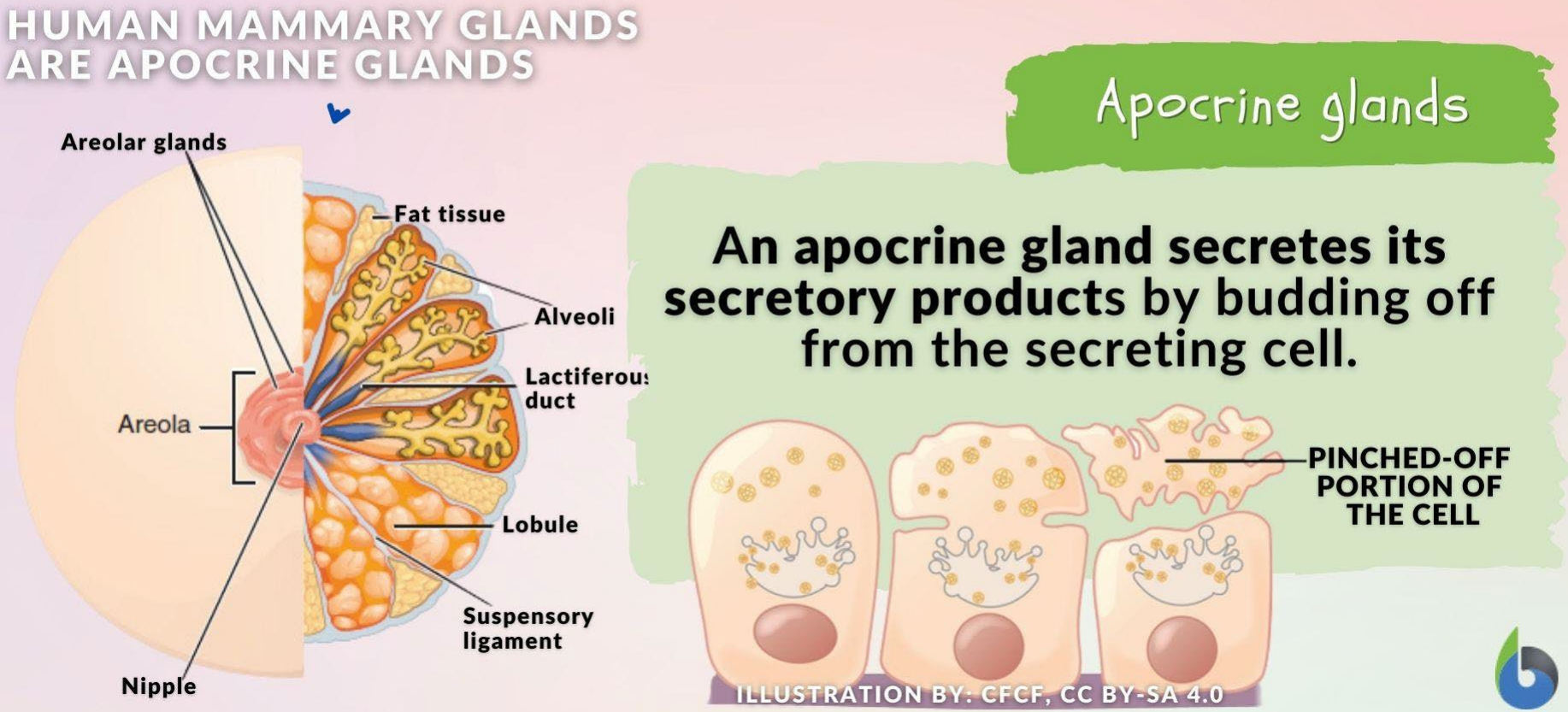
Distribution of Eccrine Glands

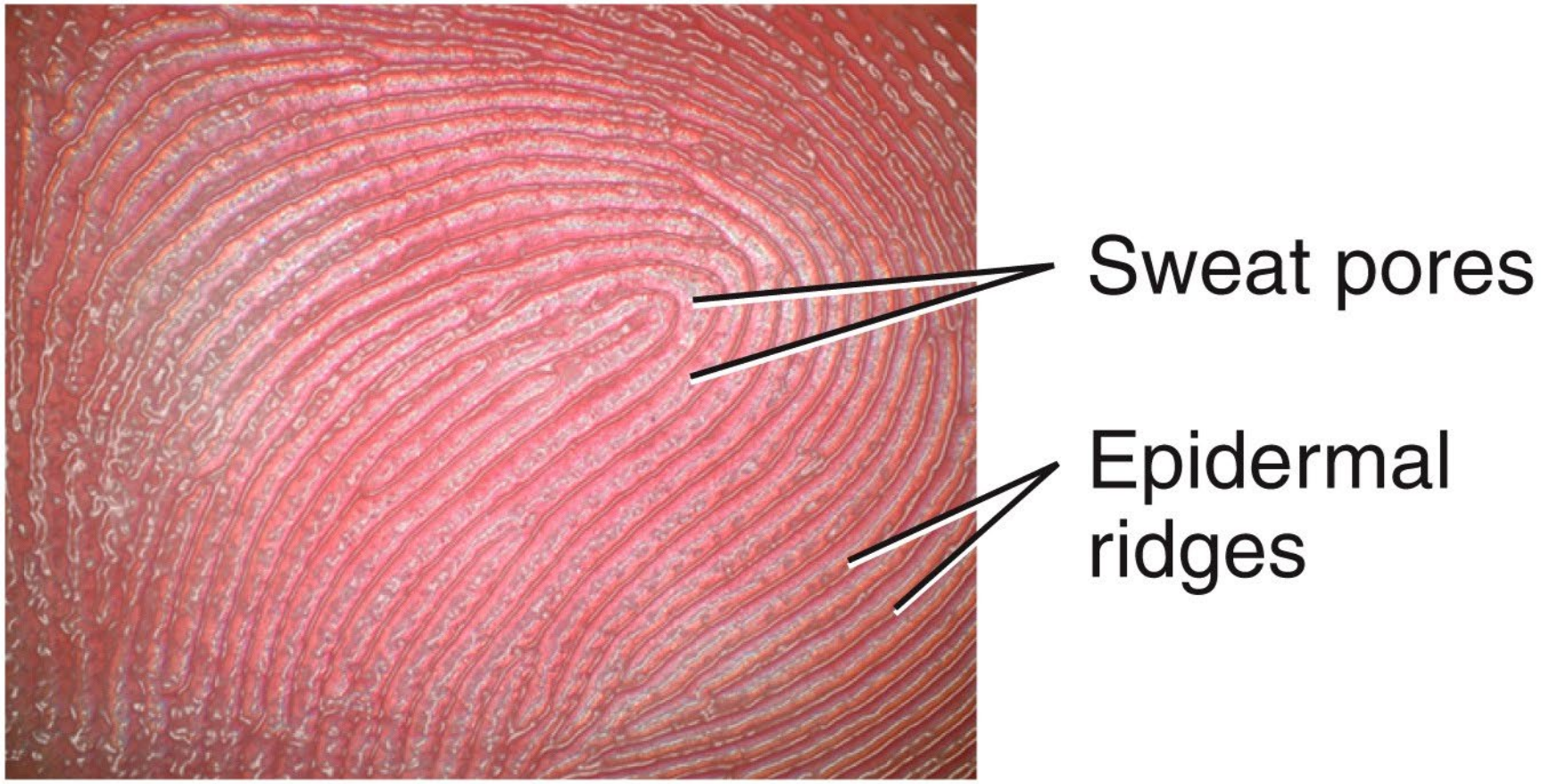


Distribution of Apocrine Glands



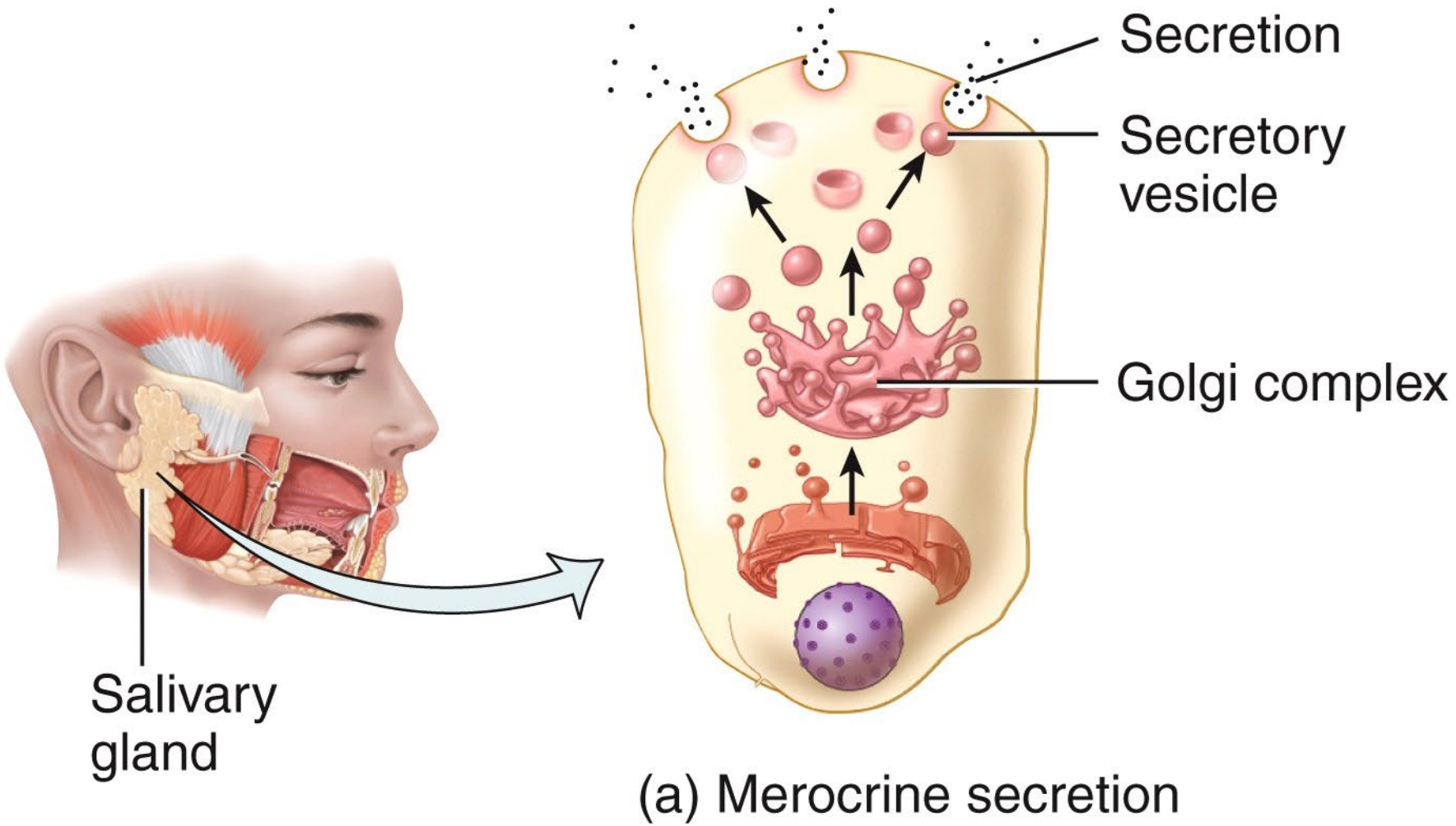
Apocrine glands



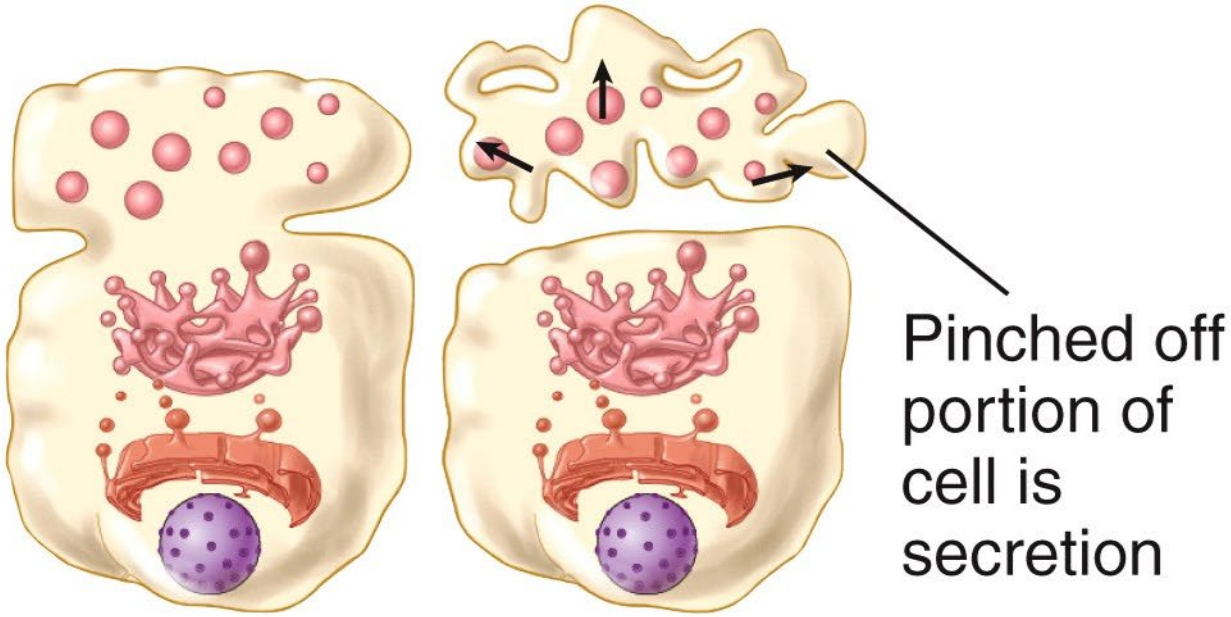


(c) Epidermal ridges and sweat pores

See Anatomy Web Site to watch secretion of sweat from pores.


Secretion
Secretory vesicle
Golgi complex
Salivary gland
(a) Merocrine secretion

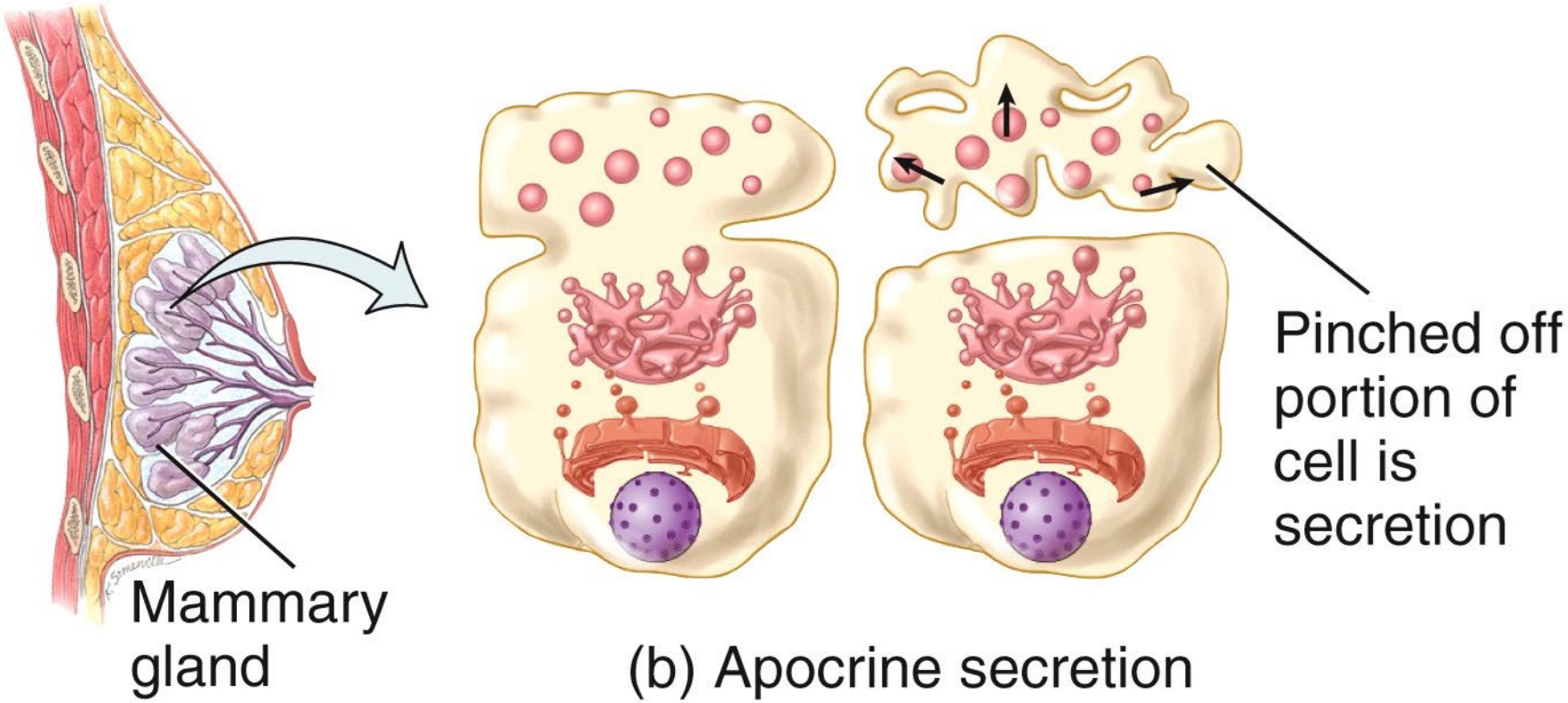
Apocrine Secretions



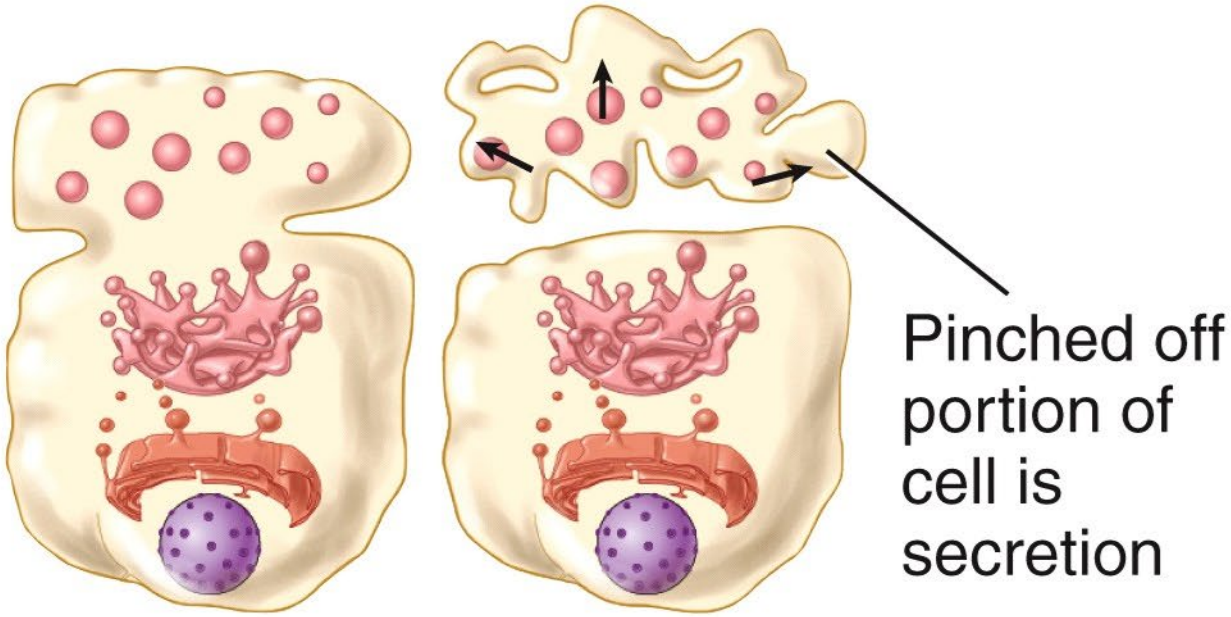
(b) Apocrine secretion

This type of secretory cell isolates secretory vesicles near the apical surface and then pinches off a portion off the cytoplasm with the secretory vesicles. The cell does not die but loses some of its cytoplasm in the process.

Apocrine Secretions



Another Functional Apocrine Secretion



(b) Apocrine secretion

These apocrine secretory cells only become active after puberty. These cells produce pheromones which are sent molecules to signal the individual is sexually mature. These cells are located in the axillary region, around the anus, in males around the beard, and in females around the areola.

Sebaceous Glands

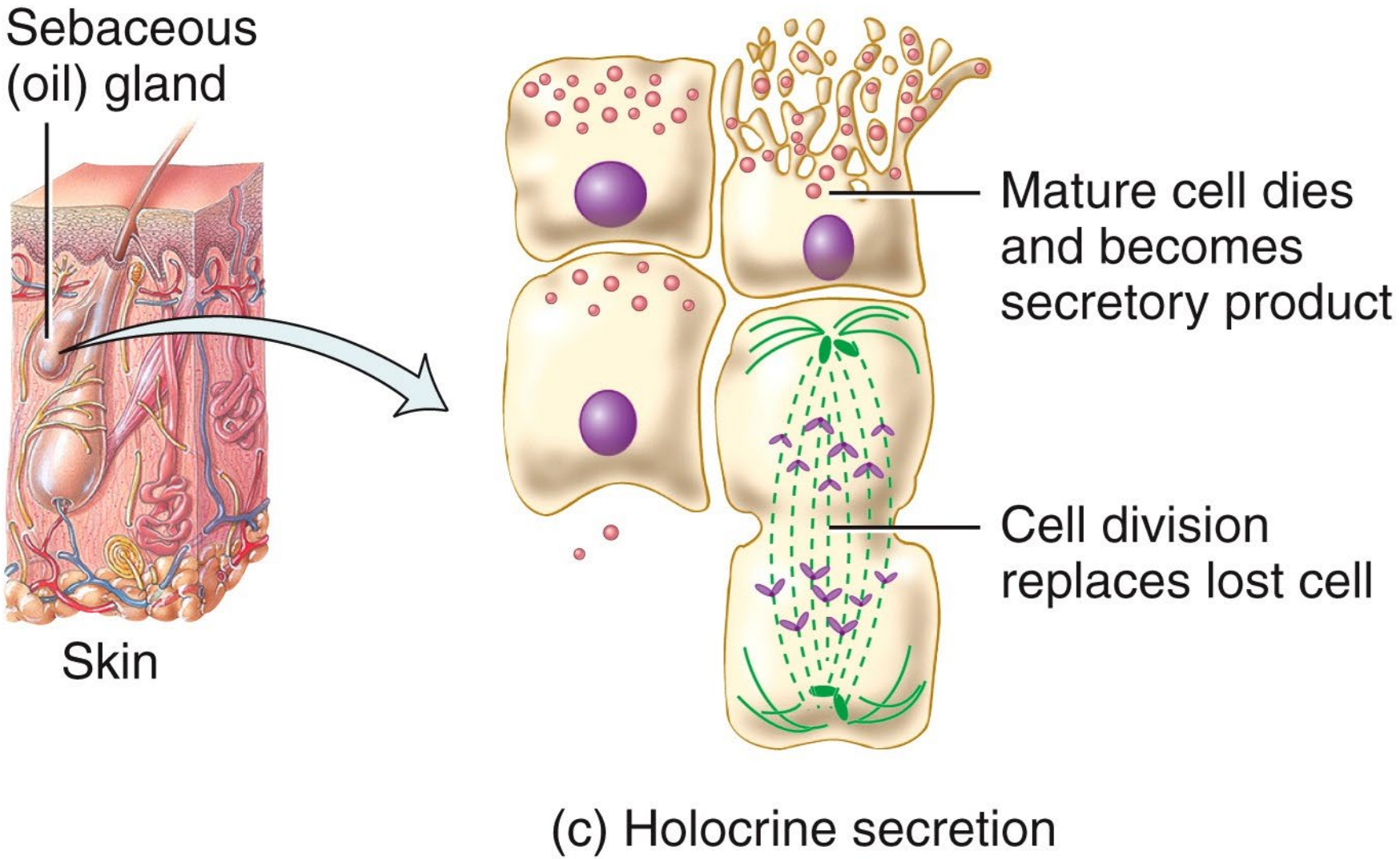
•sebum – oily secretion produced by sebaceous glands

•flask-shaped glands with short ducts opening into hair follicle

•holocrine gland – secretion consists of broken-down cells /// replaced by mitosis at base of gland

•keeps skin and hair from becoming dry, brittle, and cracked

•lanolin – sheep sebum // *We wash off our sebum so we can rub into our skin the sebum of sheep!*



Note: cell dies in order to release secretory product.

Ceruminous Glands

•found only in **external ear canal**

•ceruminous gland secretion combines with sebum and dead epithelial cells to form **earwax (cerumen)**

–keep eardrum pliable

–waterproofs the canal

–kills bacteria

–makes guard hairs of ear sticky to help block foreign particles from entering auditory canal

•simple, coiled tubular glands with ducts that lead to skin surface

Mammary Glands

- **breasts (mammae)** of both sexes contain very little glandular material

- **mammary glands are** milk-producing glands of females that develop only during pregnancy and during lactation
  - –modified apocrine sweat gland
  - –secretions released into ducts that open into the nipple

- **mammary ridges or milk lines**
  - –two rows of mammary glands in most mammals
  - –primates kept only one “set” of these glands
  - –additional nipples (**polythelia**) // may develop along milk line

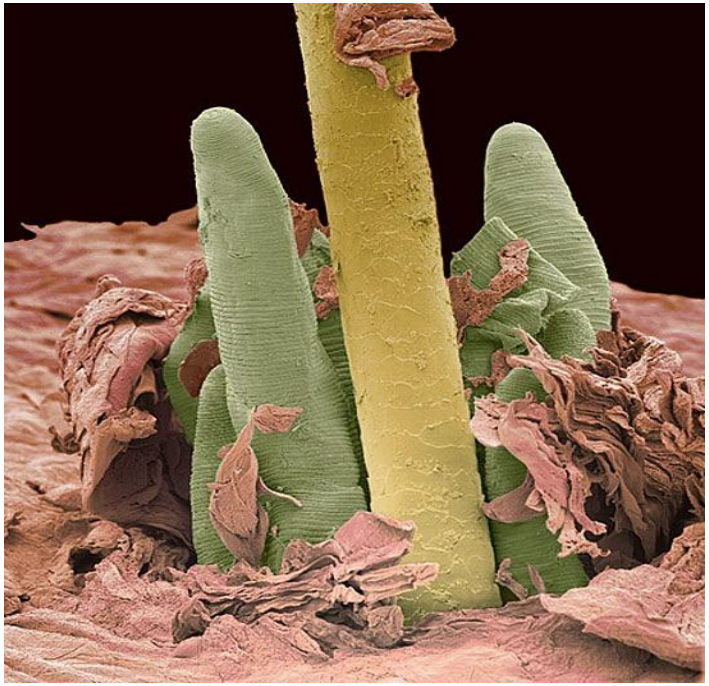
Dermatophagoides farinae (American house dust mite)

Dermatophagoides farinae (American house dust mite)

House dust mites are small, invisible-to-the-eye insects that live in our homes. They are a common part of the household ecosystem, however most people never realize they exist.

Their role in our homes is to eat our waste (dead skin). They specialize in eating dust because indoor dust is made up of primarily dead skin. For this reason, they thrive in warm, moist areas. Carpets and couches make great hiding places, but their favorite place is in our beds! A teaspoon of household dust will contain about 2,000 dust mites and an estimated 250,000 allergy causing dust mite waste pellets. In a average six room American house 80 pounds of dust is produced each year. Exposure to dust mites and their waste products causes an estimated 150,000 emergency room visits a year.

Demodex folliculorum (Face Mite)

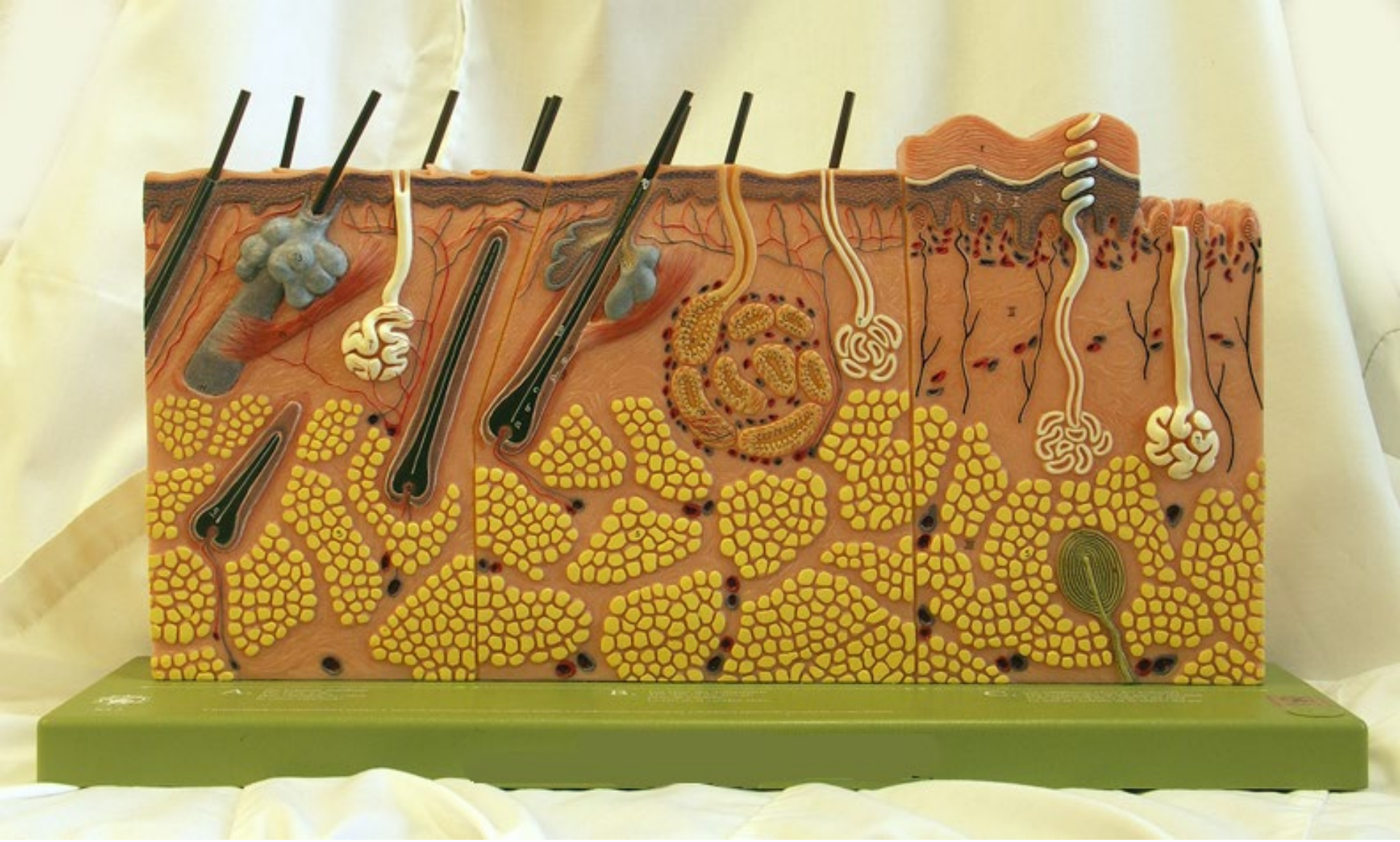


D. folliculorum and D. brevis are typically found in/on humans. D. folliculorum is adapted to live inside hair follicles, and therefore is thin and worm-like, with short legs. The mites are obligate commensals of humans, and can only live on the skin; they soon dry out and die if they leave the host. The eight legged adult exit the hair follicle to copulate and return to the hair follicle to deposit their eggs in sebaceous gland. The six-legged larvae hatch after 3-4 days, and the larvae develop into adults in about 7 days. It has a 14-day life cycle. The total lifespan of a Demodex mite is several weeks. The dead mites decompose inside the hair follicles or sebaceous glands.

Demodex spp are examples of coevolution. D. folliculorum has been part of the human ecosystem for over six million years. D. brevis invaded humans about 40,000 years ago.

Dr. P. Marazzi/Science Photo Library/Photo Researchers, Inc.

Pressure ulcer on heel



Can you identify the three type of skin in this model?

(See Anatomy Web Site Flash Box Study Aid)

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Photo Researchers, Inc.

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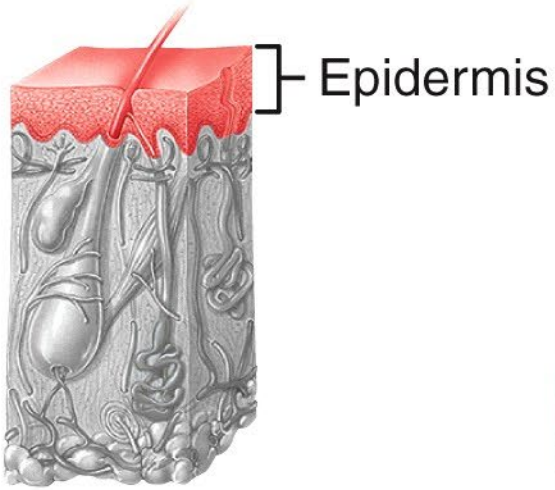
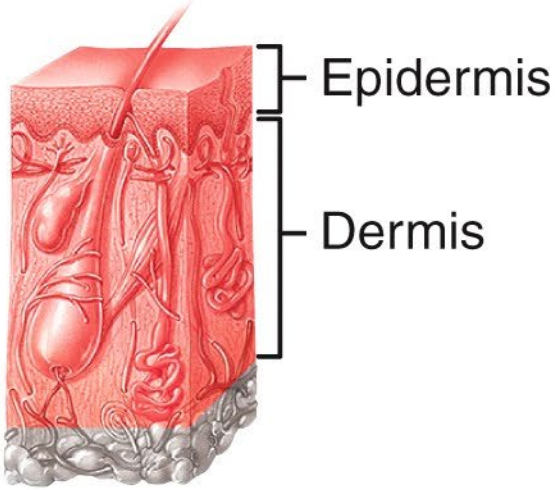
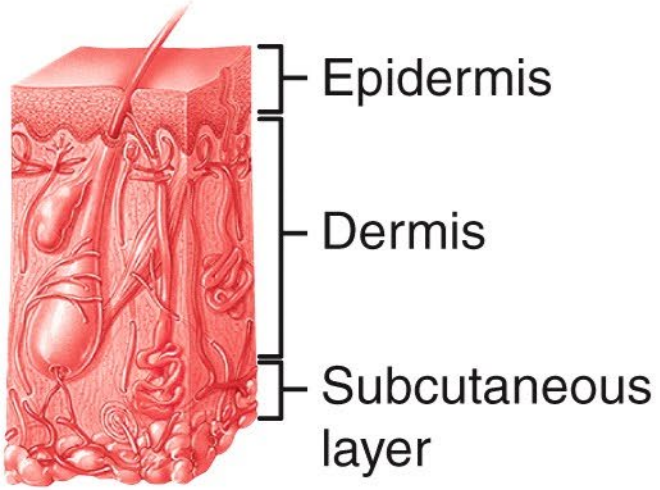


(a) First-degree burn (sunburn)



(b) Second-degree burn (note the blisters in the photograph)



(c) Third-degree burn