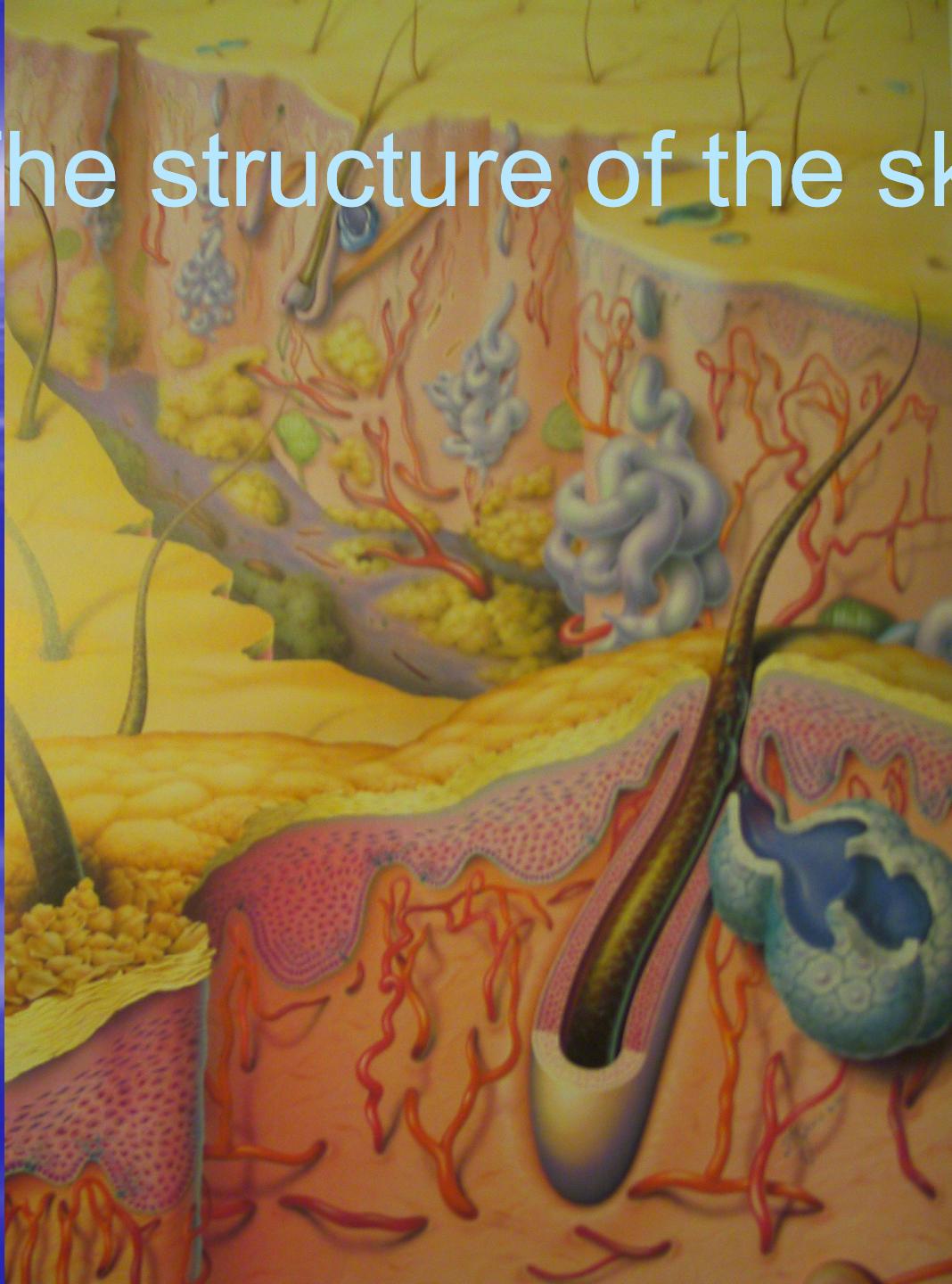
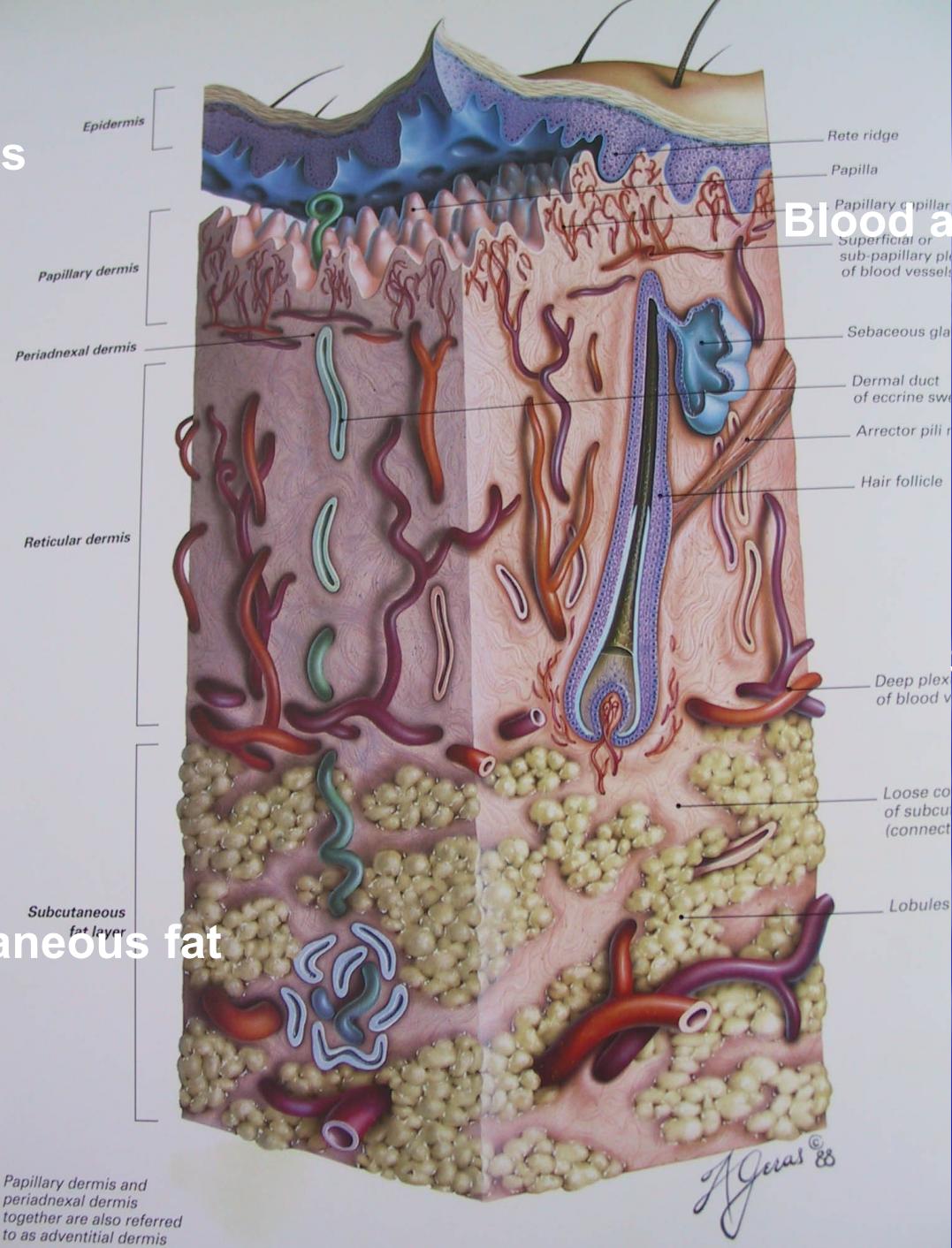


The structure of the skin



Epidermis



Blood and lymphatic vessels

Dermis

Hair follicle

Subcutaneous fat

Sweat glands

Nerves

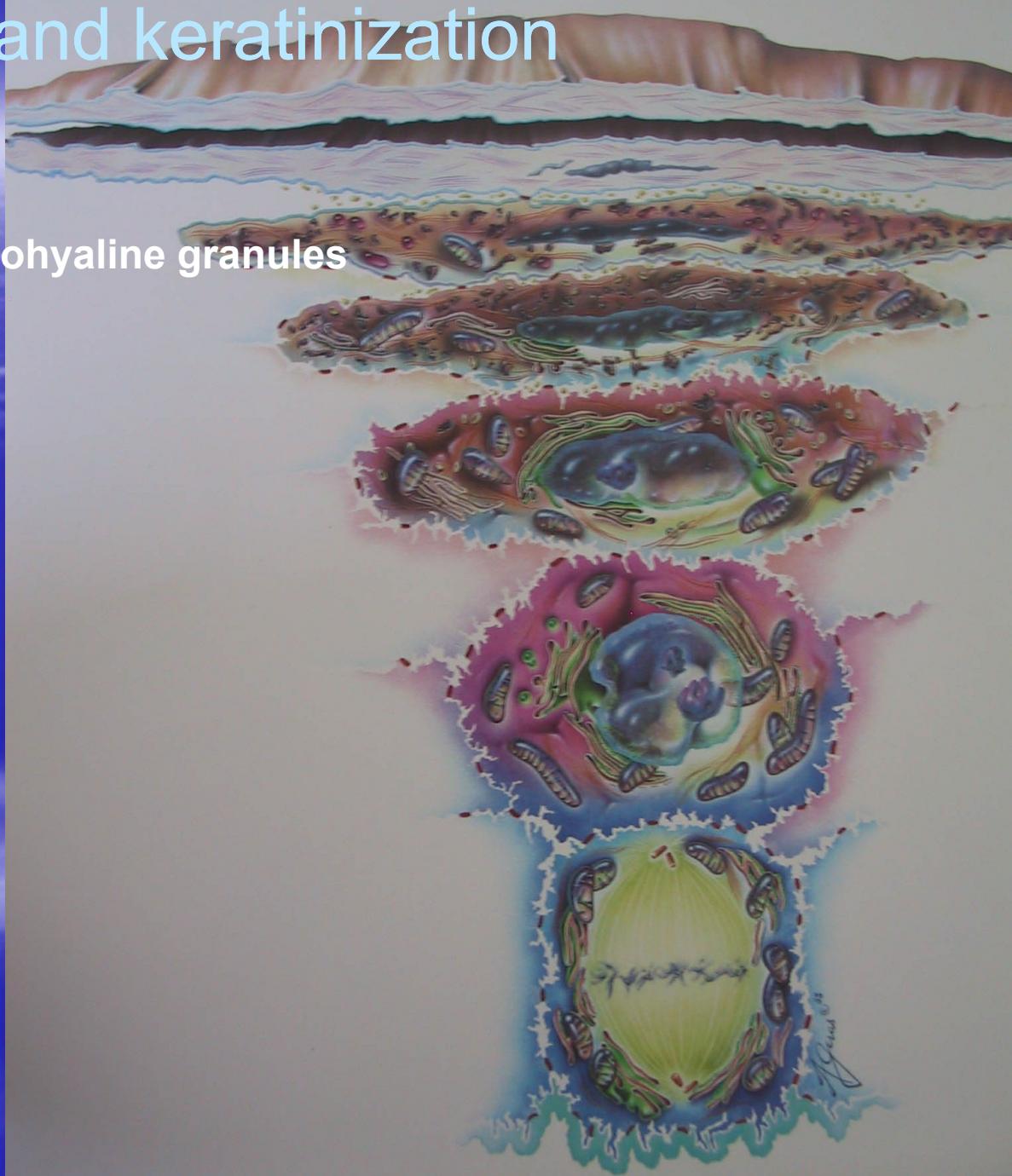
Keratinocyte and keratinization

Horny layer

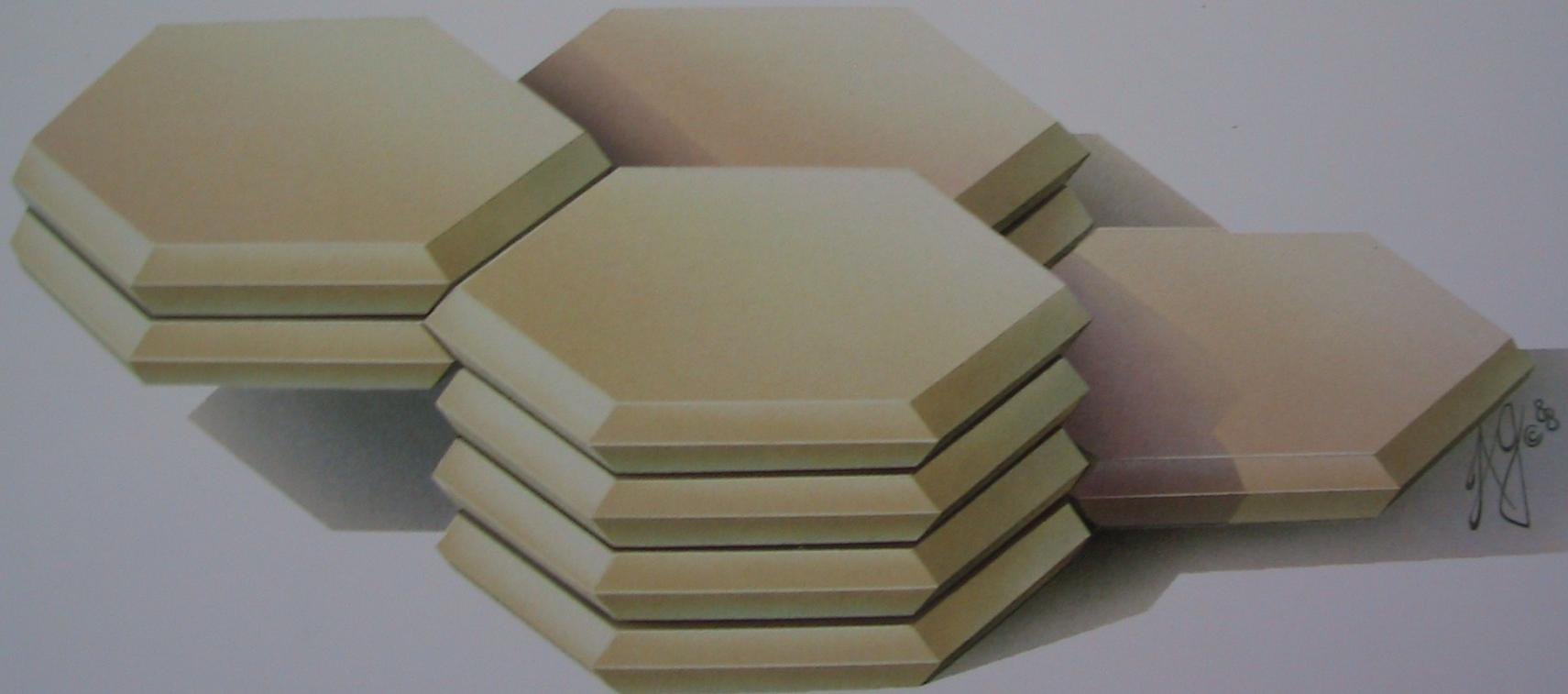
Granular layer- keratohyaline granules

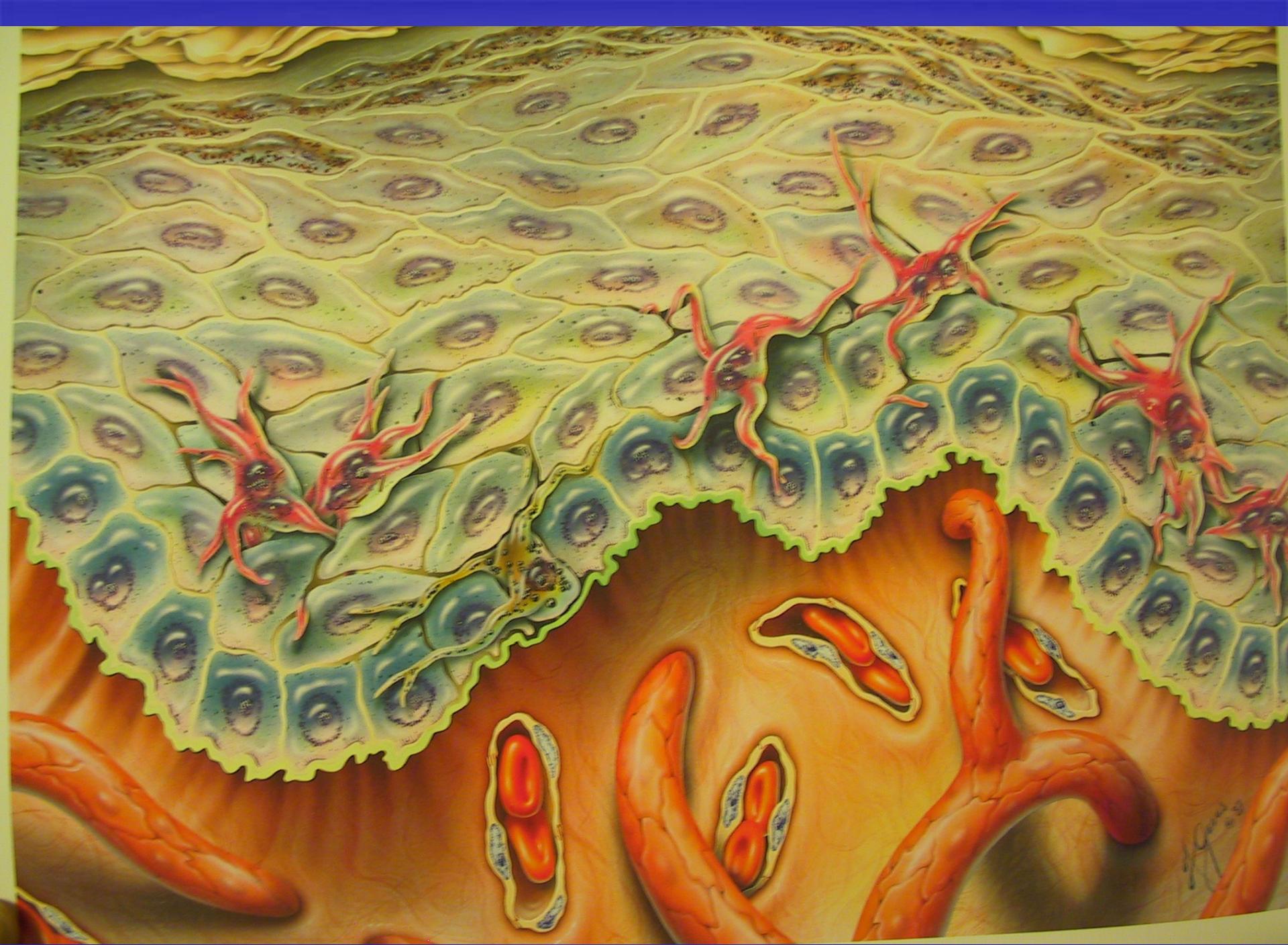
Stratum spinosum

Basal cell layer

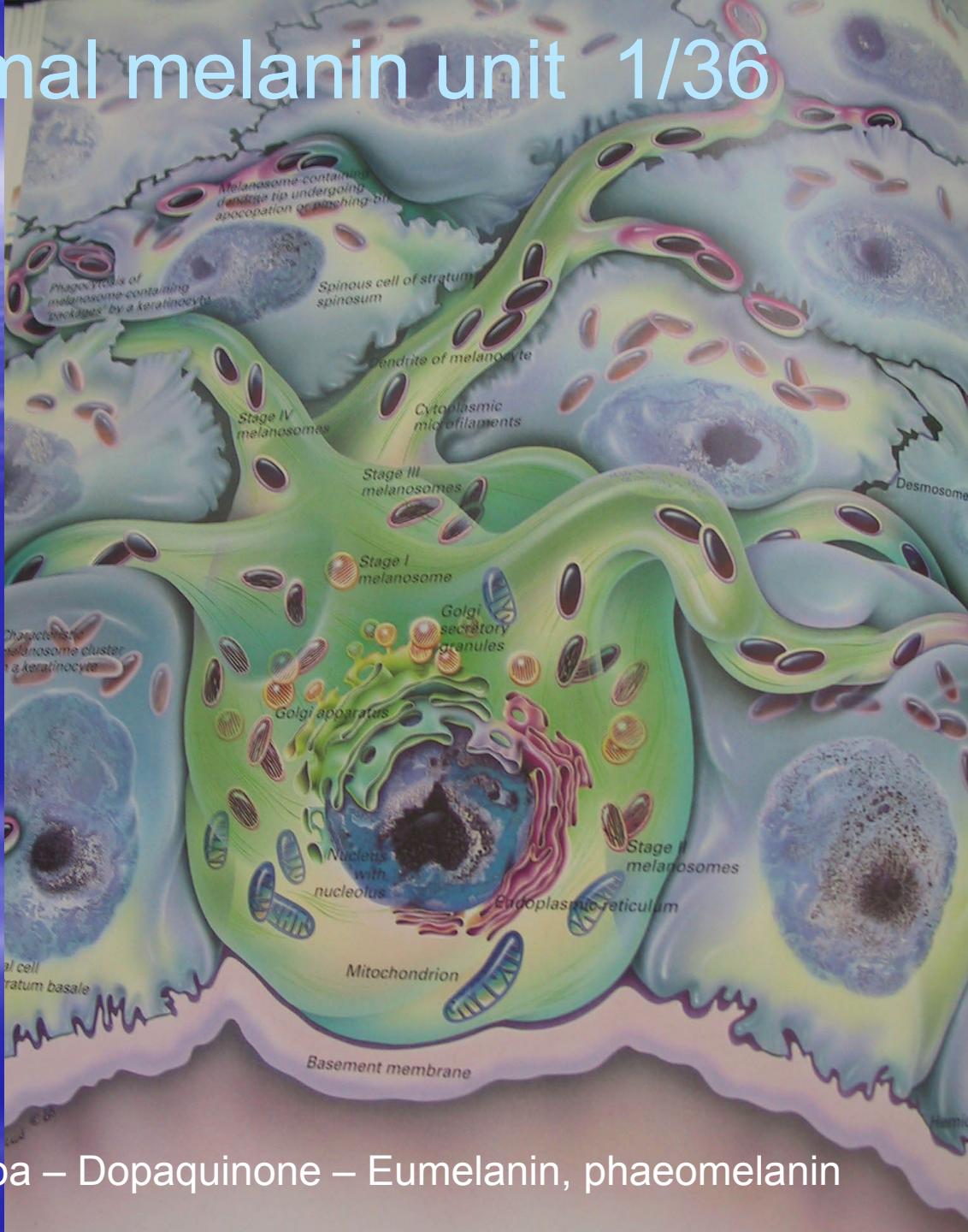


Horny layer - epidermal barrier





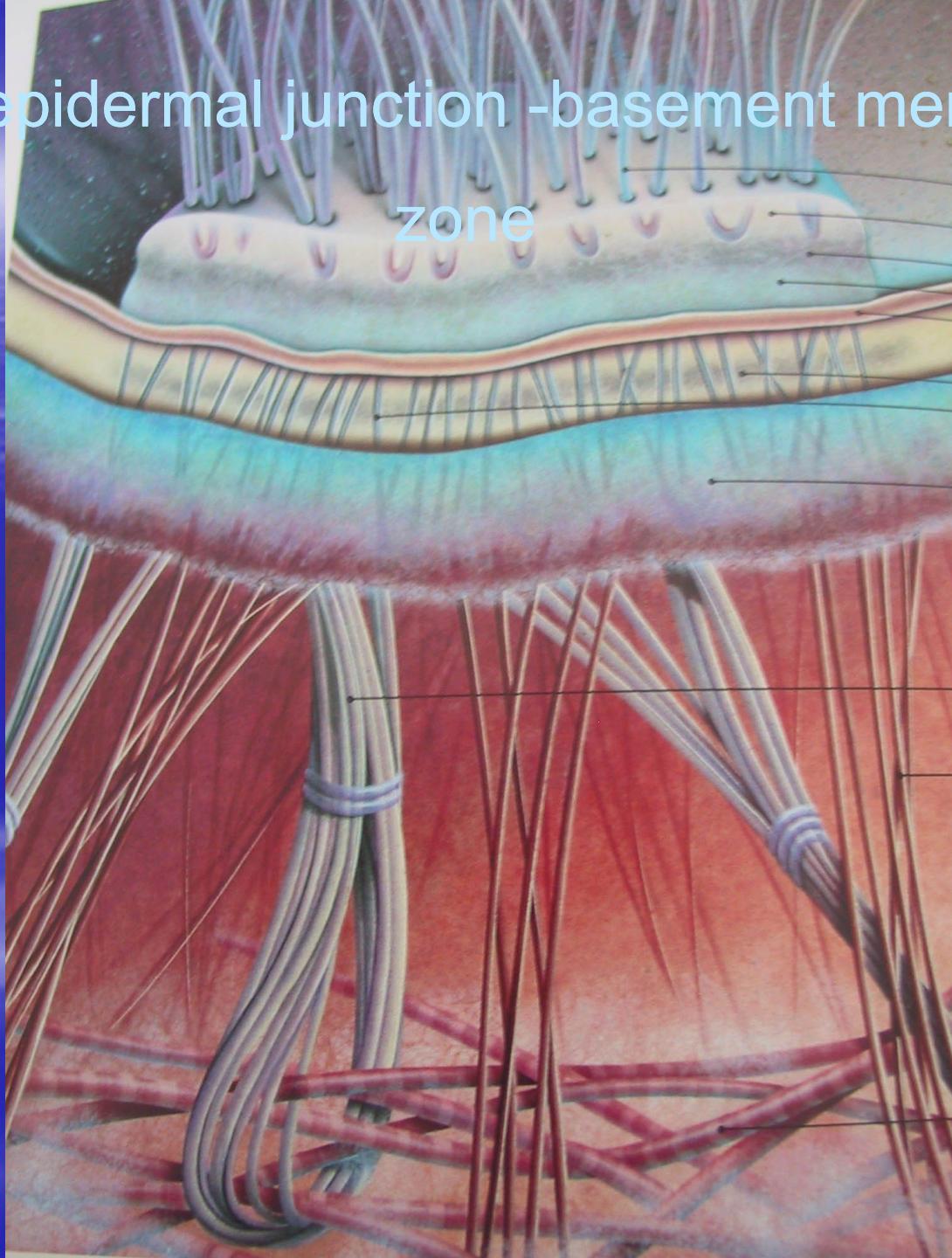
Epidermal melanin unit 1/36

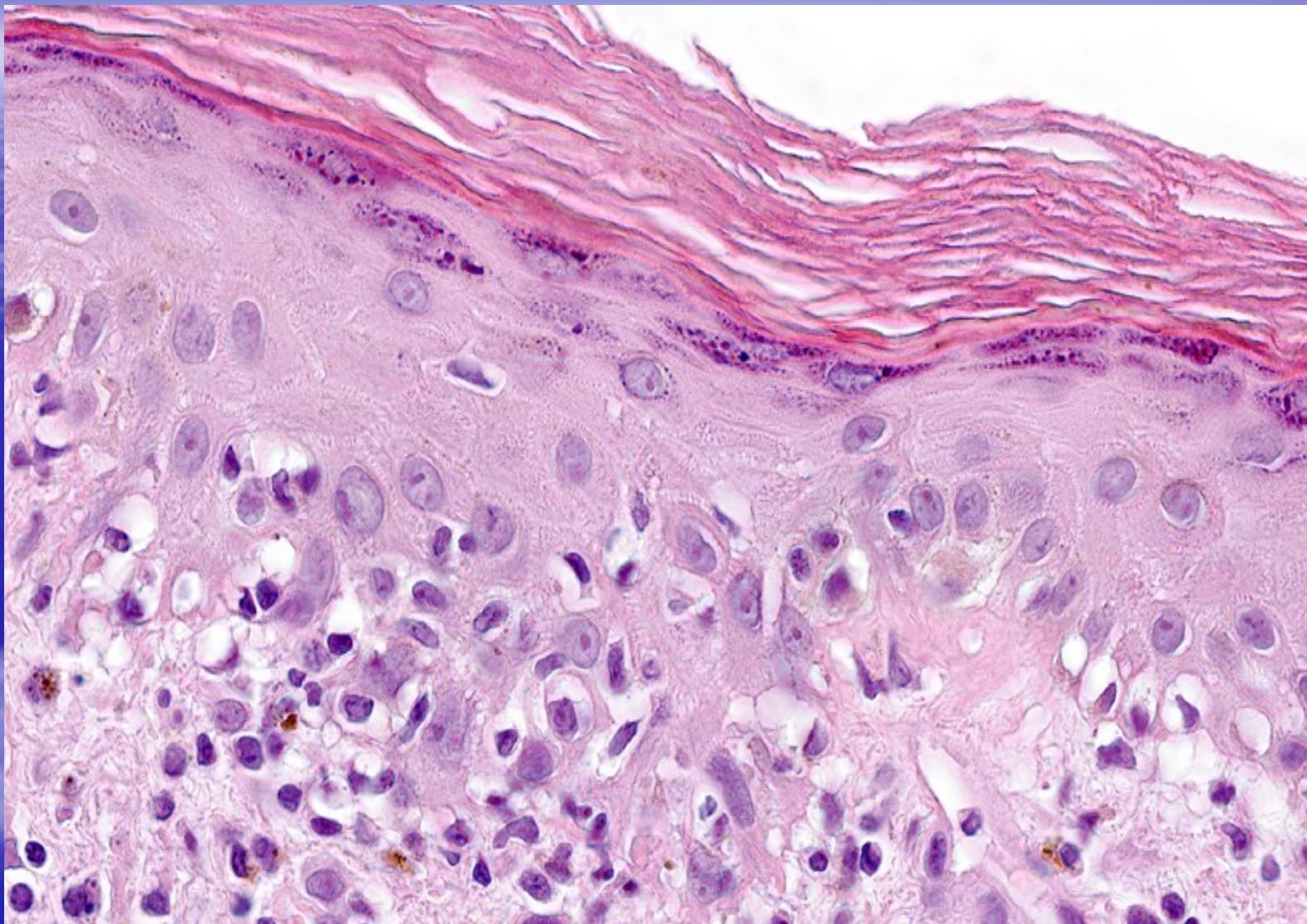


Tyrosinase

Tyrosine – Dopa – Dopaquinone – Eumelanin, phaeomelanin

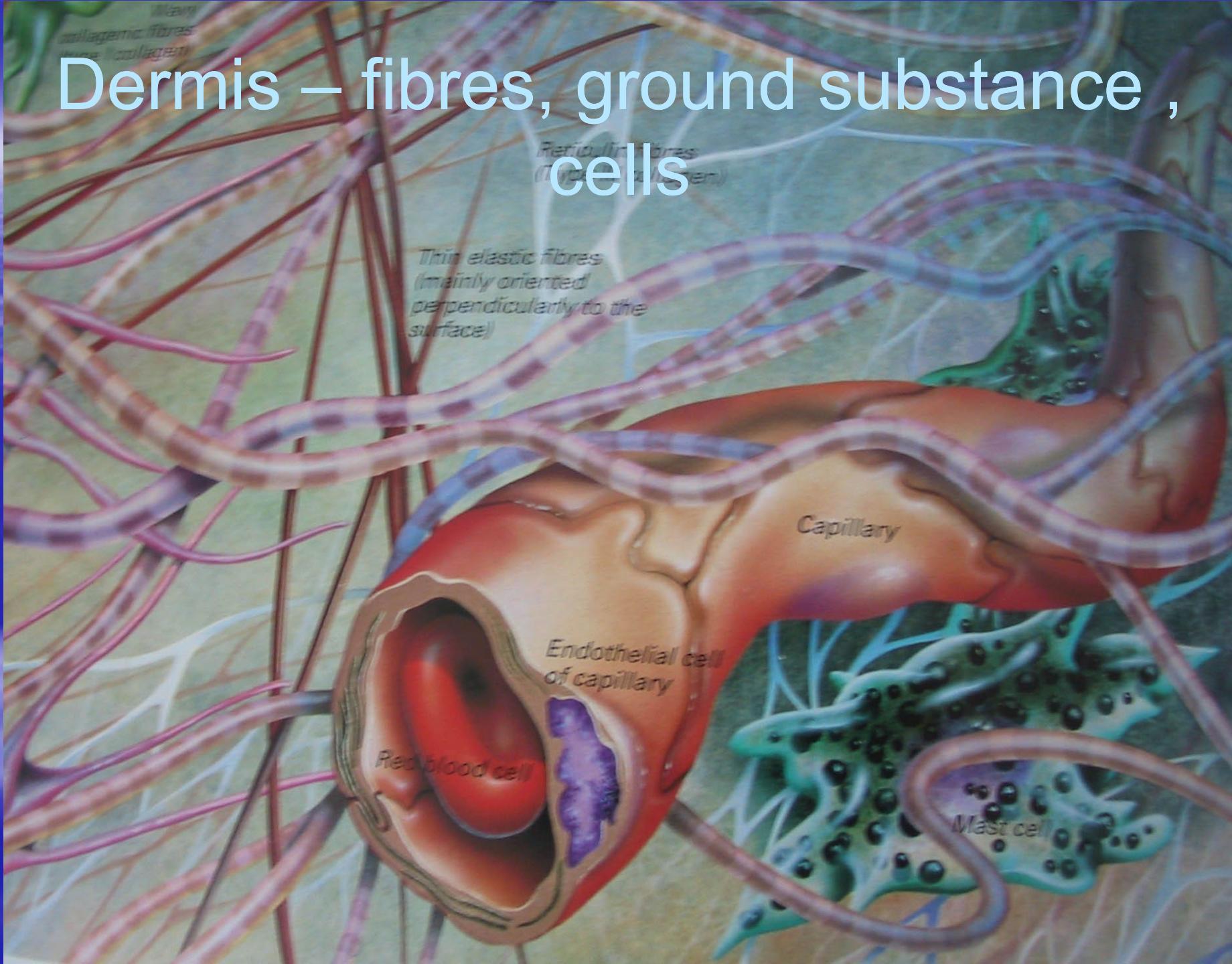
Dermo epidermal junction -basement membrane zone



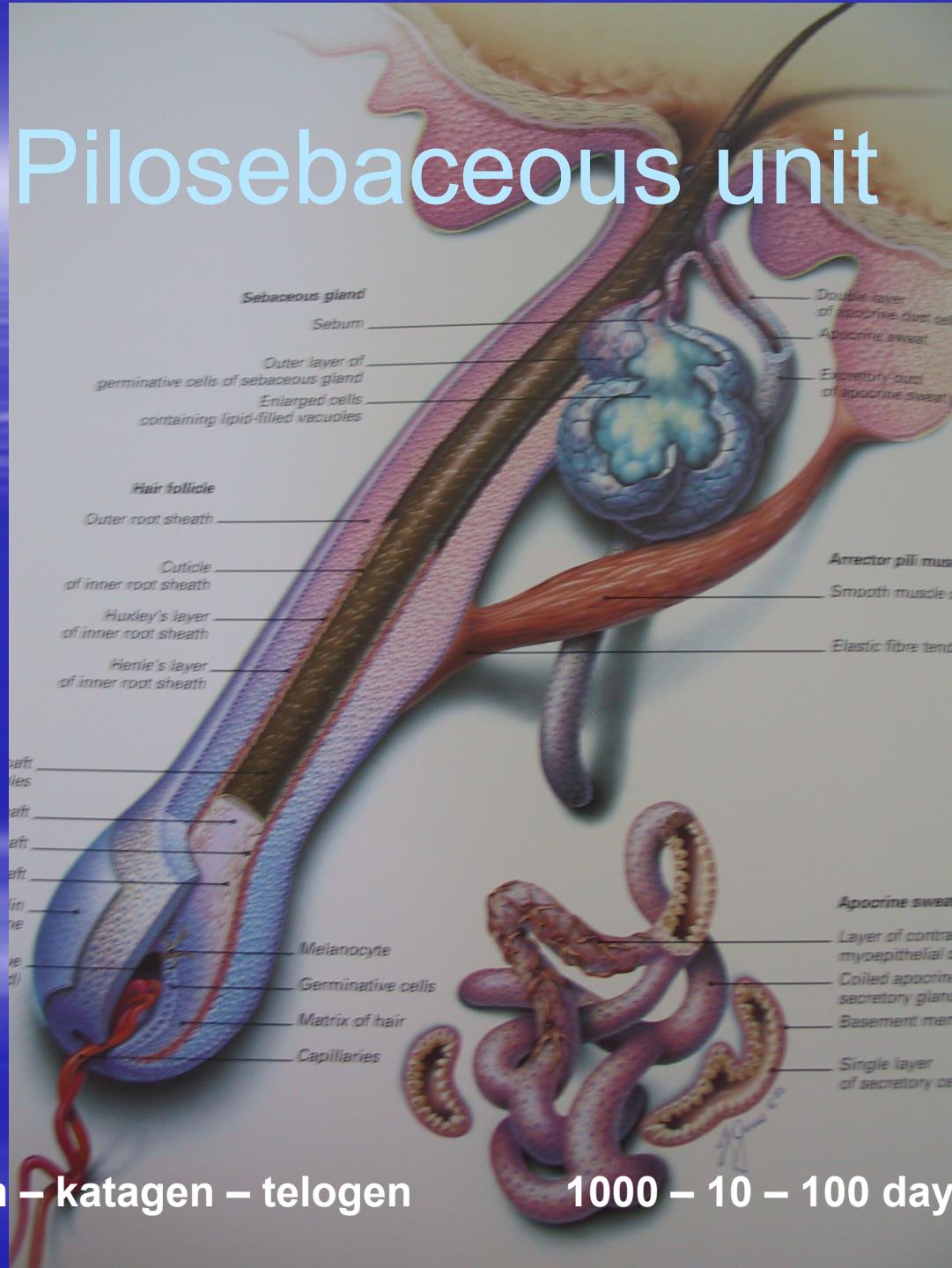


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Dermis – fibres, ground substance , cells

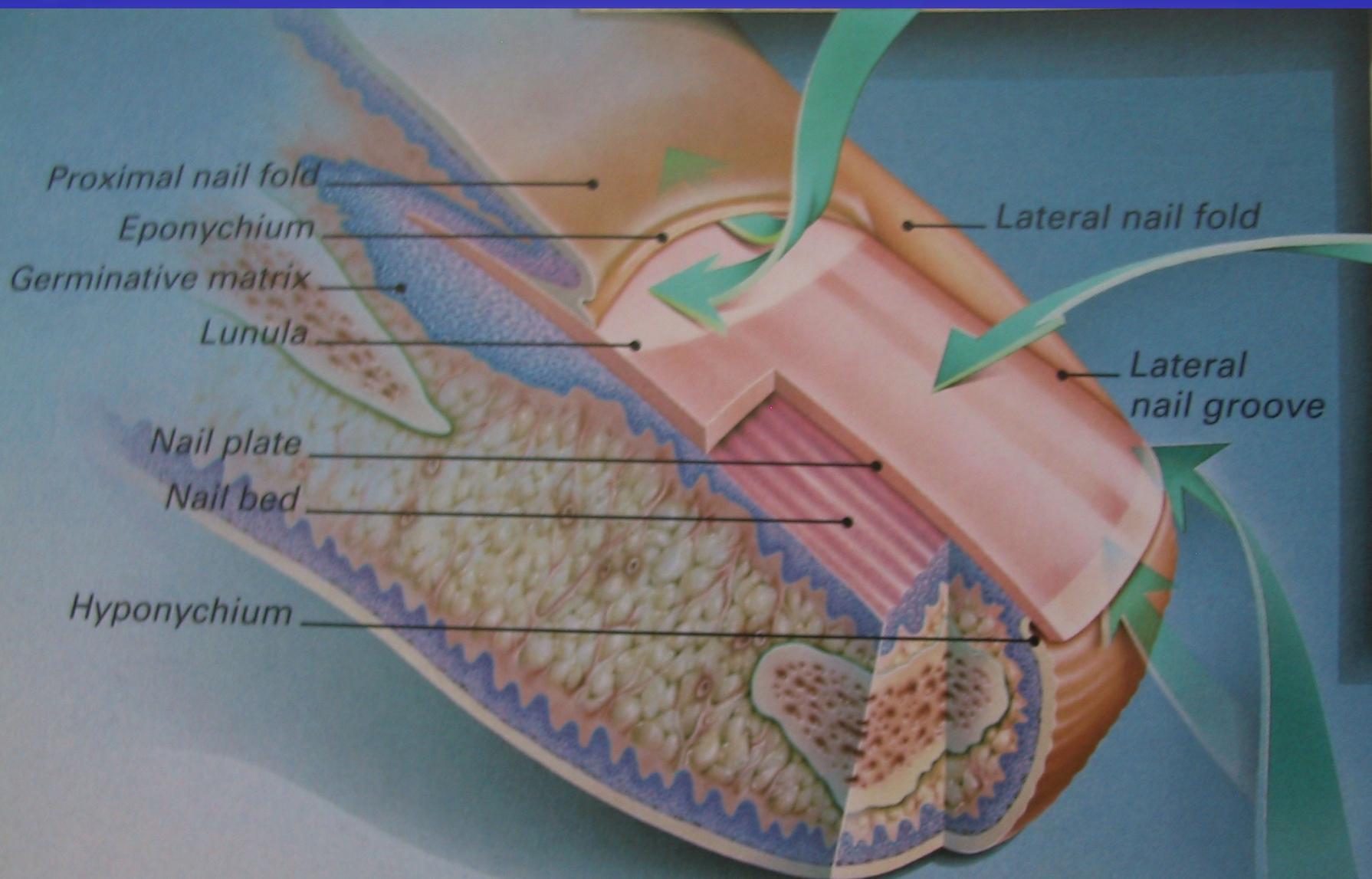


Pilosebaceous unit



Hair cycle anagen – katagen – telogen

1000 – 10 – 100 days



Nerve endings

Merkel cells

Corpuscles



Itch

The function of the skin

1. Protection against

- chemicals
 - physical factors – UV, cold, heat
 - Infections
 - antigens
- Horny layer
 - Melanocytes
 - Langerhans cells

The function of the skin

2. Preservation of balanced internal environment

- Loss of water, electrolytes, macromolecules

3. Temperature regulation

4. Shock absorber

5. Sensation

6. Energy reserve

7. Vitamin D synthesis

- Horny layer

- Blood vessels, eccrine sweat glands
- Dermis, subcutaneous fat

- Nerves

- Subcutaneous fat
- Keratinocytes

The function of the skin

8. Protection and fight

- Nails, hair

9. Psychosocial function

- Cosmetic quality, lips, hair

10. Body odour

- Apocrine sweat glands

Some functions of dermal resident cells

- **Fibroblast** synthesis of collagen, reticulin, elastin, fibronectin, glycosaminoglycans
- **Mononuclear phagocyte** phagocytose (bacteria), cytokine secretion
- **Lymphocyte** – immunosurveillance
- **Mast cell** – release of mediators (histamine, heparin, prostaglandins, leukotriens, tryptase etc)