

Hair Morphology

Vocabulary

Appendages of the skin- sebaceous glands, hair, sudoriferous glands	
Sebaceous Glands	These are epithelial cells which secrete sebum
Sweat Glands	The name of sudoriferous glands,
Eccrine Sweat Glands	The type of sweat gland, mostly in palms and soles
Apocrine Sweat Gland	These are sweat glands found in the axilla, areolas and genital regions
Hair	Keratinized cells that develop from the epidermis. Each hair has a hair follicle
Hair Bulb	These are a cluster of cells at the base of the hair in the follicle. This is where the hair grows. There is swelling at the base of the follicle that provides the hair with nourishment. It is, club shaped structure that forms at the lower part of the hair root.
Hair Follicle	These are a group of epidermal cells forming a small tubular structure. It is the tube-like structure in the

	skin or scalp that contains the hair root.
: Hair Papilla	These are elevations at the base of the follicle. They are cone shaped. They fit into the hair bulb. The papillae are filled with tissues where the blood vessels and cells are. This is necessary for hair growth and nourishment
Hair Root	It is the portion of the hair under the skin's surface. It holds hair to the skin cells and is part of the hair located at the bottom of the follicle. It is part of the hair that within the follicle at the base where the hair grows
Hair Shaft	This is the portion of the hair that comes out of the follicle at the skin surface. It consists of an outer layer (cuticle), inner layer (medulla), and middle layer (cortex). This is where color changes happen in the cortex
Medulla	This is the innermost layer of the hair shaft. It has two or three layers of cornified cells.
Pilosebaceous Unit	The unit that contains the hair follicle and the hair root, bulb, dermal papilla, sebaceous appendage, and arrector pili muscle

Cortex	In the middle of the hair shaft is the cortex. Most of the hair is composed of several layers of long, flattened cells which are hard keratin.
Cuticle	The cuticle is the outer layer of the hair shaft. It is a single layer of clear cells on the surface of the hair
Round Hair	This is known as straight hair
Oval Hair	This is known as wavy hair
Elliptical Hair	This is known as curly hair
External Sheath	This is the outer part of the hair follicle starting from the dermis
Internal Sheath	The inner part of the hair follicle and begins from the epidermis
Dermal Root Sheath	This is divided into three layers. Each layer corresponds to a layer of the dermis
Glassy Membrane	This is the inner layer of the sheath. It relates to the basal lamina under the epidermis
Epidermal Root Sheath	This sheath has an external and internal part

External Epidermal Root Sheath	It is composed of a single layer of cells. It rests next to the glassy membrane
Internal Epidermal Root Sheath	It is composed of keratinized cells. It grows with the hair root
Henley's Layer	It is the outer layer of the internal root sheath. It also contains hyaline
Huxley's Layer	Middle layer of IRS
Cyclical	This is a pattern in which hair grows
Anagen	It is called the growth stage. New hair is made
Catagen	This is the transition stage of hair growth.
Telogen	This is the final stage of hair growth. The club hair moves up the follicle and gets ready to shed..
Dermal Core	These are a group of resting epithelial cells. They come in the dormant phase
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