

Week 1

External sheath

The external sheath of the hair follicle is made up of cuboidal cells, which are also located in the sweat glands of the dermis.

Sweat glands of the dermis. Outer part of the hair follicle derived from the dermis
Envelops the epithelial components of the hair follicle.

Glassy membrane

The glassy membrane separates the hair follicle from the connective tissue of the dermis.
Innermost layer of the sheath and relates to the basal lamina beneath the epidermis;
The internal layer of a hair follicle with a glassy transparent appearance.

Internal epidermal root sheath

The internal epidermal root sheath protects the hair as it grows. It is composed of keratinized cells and surround and grows with the hair root;

Protects the tip of the hair as it grows into the hair canal.

Cyclical

Cyclical patches of hair tend to be better seen on the scalp. The pattern in which hair grows;
ring-shaped pattern.

Internal sheath

The internal sheath of the hair follicle is made up of the same keratinocytes found in the skin. Inner part of the hair follicle

Composed of keratinocytes that possesses the characteristics of epithelial stem cells.

Epidermal root sheath

The epidermal root sheath coincides with stratum spinosum layer of the epidermis. Has external and internal component;
Resembles it in the rounded form and soft character of its cells

Henley's layer-

Outermost layer of the internal root sheath, contains hyaline. The Henley's layer grips the Huxley's Layer to stabilize the hair.

A single layer of horny oblong cell without visible nuclei.

Anagen

During the anagen phase cells in the papilla bury themselves in the dermis to nourish the strands. Growth phase

The longest stage of active production by the hair follicle.

Dermal root sheath

Some scientists believe that dermal root sheath cells can become fibroblasts cells that aid in healing
fibroblast cells that aid in healing wounds

Divided into three concentric layers, each layer corresponding to a layer of the dermis;
It is highly vascular and supplied by numerous nervous filaments.

Huxley's layer

The middle layer of IRS ;

One or two layers of horny flattened, nucleated cell.

Catagen

Formant phase. During the catagen phase the hair follicle detaches from the papilla;
The shortest stage the hair begins to destroy itself.

Telogen

Resting phase. During the telogen phase the base of the follicle will break off from the root causing shedding; The follicle rests and prepares to resume anagen stage.

Dermal Core

Another term for resting phase.
“anagen break”