

Sebaceous glands

Secretory epithelial cells which secrete sebum. Sebaceous glands secrete sebum to keep the skin waterproof
They are found in most parts of the skin but are especially abundant in the scalp and face.

Sweat glands

These glands are found in the dermis, sudoriferous glands;
They discharge sweat by tiny openings in the surface of the skin.

Eccrine sweat glands

These glands respond to an elevation in body temperature and produce sweat to cool off the body. palms and feet
palms and soles
Eccrine glands are influenced by the sympathetic nervous system which produces physiological responses such as increased heart rate blood flow sweating.

Apocrine sweat gland

Type of sweat gland found in the axilla, areola of the nipple and genital regions. These glands originate where the dermis and fat layer meet.

These glands secrete an odorless substance which is triggered by emotions.

Hair

Keratinized threads which develop from the epidermis, each hair has a hair follicle. Start in the dermis.

The hair consists of a root the shaft and the point.

Hair bulb

Cluster of cells at the base of the hair in the follicle from which the hair grows. The hair bulb anchors the follicle to the dermis;

Portion at the lower end of the hair root.

Root

Portion of the hair beneath the skin's surface. The root of the follicle runs up through the epidermis;

Presents at its extremity a bulbous enlargement which is whiter in color and softer in texture than the shaft.

Shaft

Portion of the hair that protrudes from the follicle at the skin surface. The hair shaft sticks up from the skin and helps skin, it helps regulate body temperature and protects certain parts of the body.

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The shaft of the hair consists of medulla and the cortex externally.

Medulla

Innermost layer of the hair, has two or three layers of shrunken, cornified cuboidal cells, partly separated by air spaces, this layer has no vellus hairs

The medulla is only found in thicker hairs, such as on the scalp;
The medulla occupies the center of the shaft and ceases towards the point of the hair.

Cortex

Bulk of the hair, composed of several layers of long, flattened. Most of the hair's melanin is stored in the cortex;

The fibrous portion of the hair the chief part of the shaft.

Spindle

Shaped cells which are cornified and composed of hard keratin;

Shaped like spindles being more or less round in the middle.

Cuticle

The cuticle is the outer most layer of the hair follicle, it reacts like the pores of the skin, opening with heat and closing with cold. Single layer or thin, clear cells on the surface of the hair there are cornified cells which overlap;

The cuticle is made up of more keratinized cell, which becomes progressively flatter as they get older.

Round hair-

Straight hair has the smallest cuticle of all the different types

Straight hair tends to be round in shape and are stronger than curly hair.

Oval hair

Wavy hair

They present on transverse section an oval outline.

Elliptical hair

Curly hair

Very curly hair and can vary in shape and thickness along the length.

