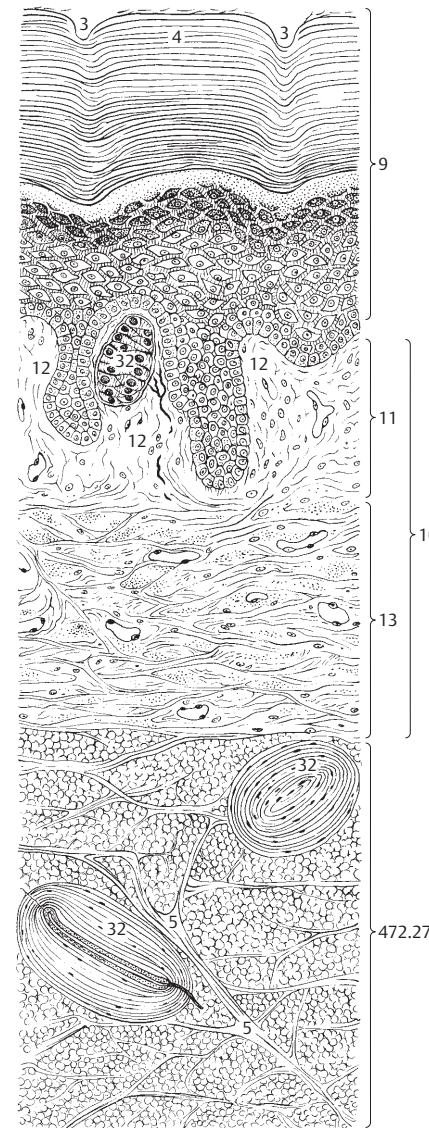
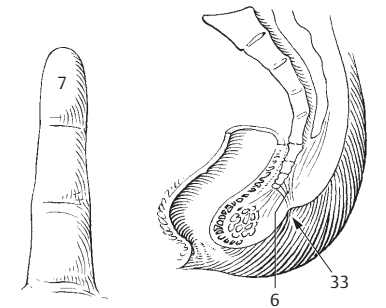


- 1 **THE INTEGUMENT.** Outer skin consisting of three layers: epidermis, dermis, and subcutaneous tissue. On the adult body it covers an area of about 1.8 m².
- 2 **SKIN.** Collective term for the epidermis and dermis.
- 3 **Skin sulci.** Various large furrows in the skin, e.g., the nasolabial sulcus, skin sulci at the joints, small furrows in hairy skin, and grooves between the ridges of hairless skin. A
- 4 **Dermal ridges; Papillary ridges.** Ridges with underlying connective-tissue papillae on the hairless skin of the palmar side of the hand and plantar side of the foot. A
- 5 **Skin ligaments.** Connective-tissue bands attaching the skin to the underlying surface. A
- 6 **Retinaculum caudale.** Connective-tissue remnant of the embryonic notochord between the coccygeal foveola and coccyx. C
- 7 **Tactile elevations.** Regions of the skin that are better cushioned with fat, e.g., on the phalanges of the fingers and on the balls of the thumb and little finger. B
- 8 **Tension lines; Cleavage lines.** Lines indicating the course of the collagen fibers in the dermis.
- 9 **Epidermis.** Outer layer of skin covering the body, ranging in thickness from 30 μm to 4 mm or more. It is stratified and keratinized, and consists of squamous epithelial cells. A
- 10 **Dermis; Corium.** Layer consisting of tightly woven collagen and elastic fibers that has abundant nerves and vessels but no fatty tissue. A
- 11 **Papillary layer.** Upper dermal layer that contains numerous cells and fibers. Its connective-tissue papillae interlock with the epidermis. A
- 12 **Papillae.** Connective-tissue elevations projecting into the epidermis. They can be arranged in rows (hairless skin) or form branches and vary greatly in terms of form and organization. A E
- 13 **Reticular layer.** Dermal layer situated directly beneath the papillary layer that contains few cells. It consists of tough, tightly woven bundles of collagen fibers that determine the mechanical characteristics of the skin. A
- 14 **Hairs.** Collective term of any type of hair.
- 15 **Downy hair; Primary hair.** Fine, downy hairs that can be distributed over the entire body, especially in neonates. They generally do not contain medullary cells.
- 16 **Hairs of head.**
- 17 **Eyebrows.**
- 18 **Eyelashes.**
- 19 **Beard.**
- 20 **Hairs of tragus.**
- 21 **Hairs of vestibule of nose.**
- 22 **Axillary hairs.**
- 23 **Pubic hairs.**

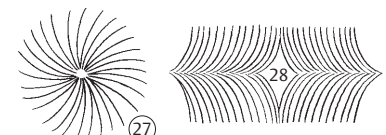
- 24 **Hair follicle.** Sheath of connective tissue and epithelium enclosing the root of the hair. E
- 25 **Arrector muscles of hair.** Bundles of smooth muscle that pass from the middle of the hair follicle to the papillary layer of the dermis. They are absent on the eyelashes, eyebrows, hairs of the vestibule of the nose, tragus, and beard. They cause the hair to stand erect (goose bumps) and probably also compress and empty the sebaceous glands. They are innervated by sympathetic nerve fibers arising from the sympathetic trunk. E
- 26 **Hair streams.** Direction of hair growth.
- 27 **Hair whorls.** D
- 28 **Hair crosses.** Sites at which hair streams from two directions meet and then diverge in two new directions perpendicular to their original orientation. D
- 29 **Skin glands.** Glands arising from the epithelium and in close relationship to the skin.
- 30 **Sweat gland.** Usually small eccrine glands, although in specific regions (anus, genitals, axilla) they are present as large apocrine glands. E
- 31 **Sebaceous gland.** Holocrine glands that open into the hair follicle. E
- 32 **Nerve terminals.** Nerve endings that are present as end organs or as free nerve endings. A
- 33 **[Coccygeal foveola].** Depression overlying the coccyx that is produced by the retinaculum caudale.



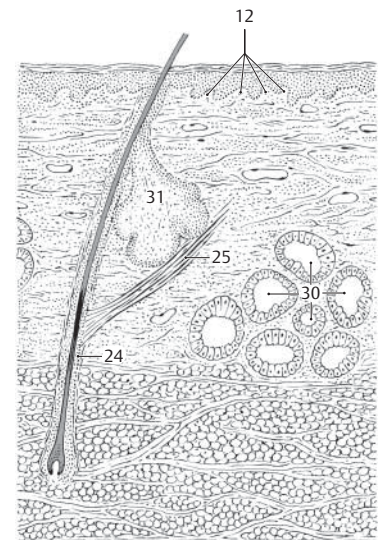
A Epidermis and dermis



B Tactile elevation C Coccygeal foveola



D Hair streams



E Hair and cutaneous glands