Tissues of adult organism

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This lecture is in the form of Mind map

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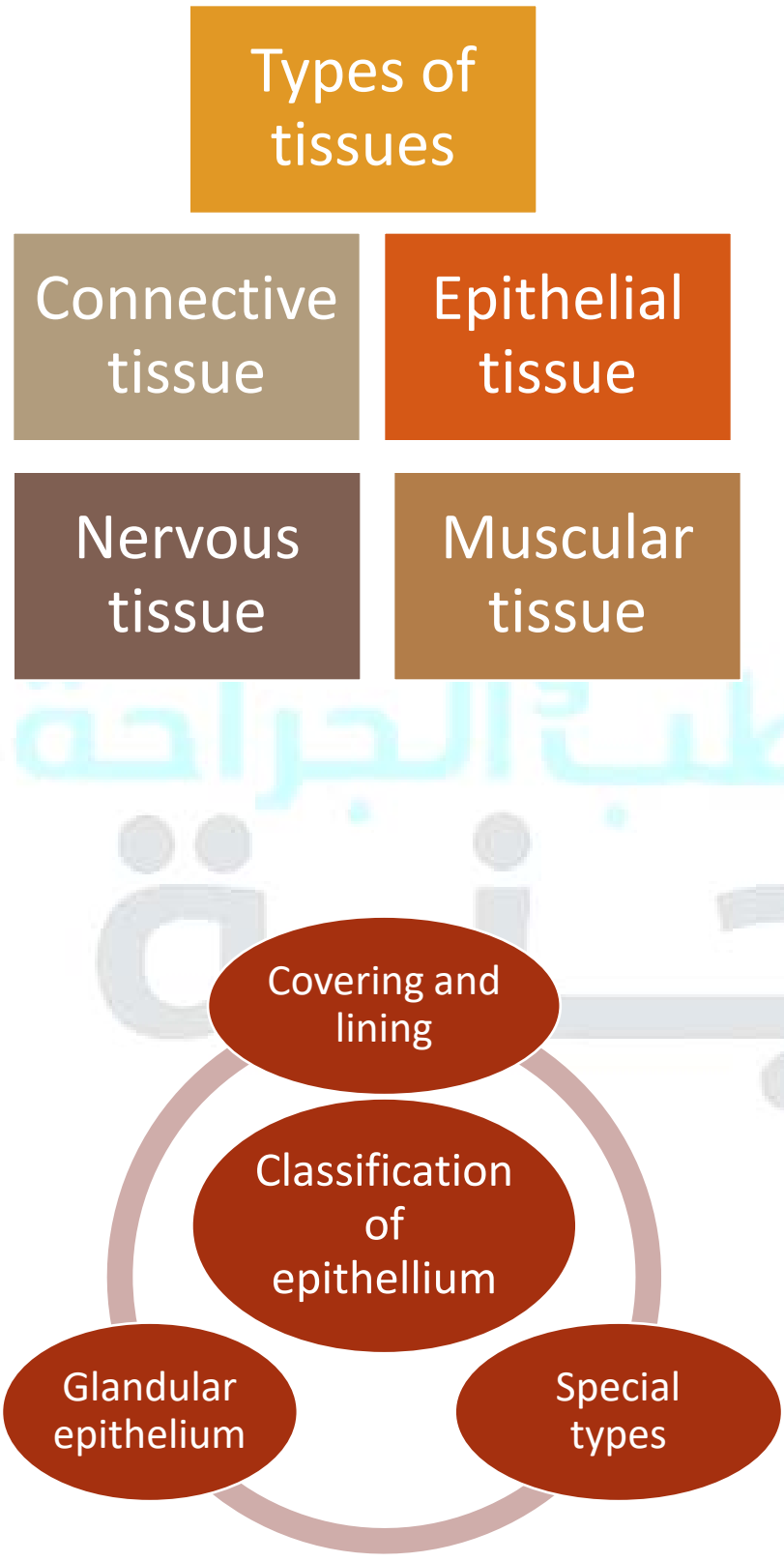
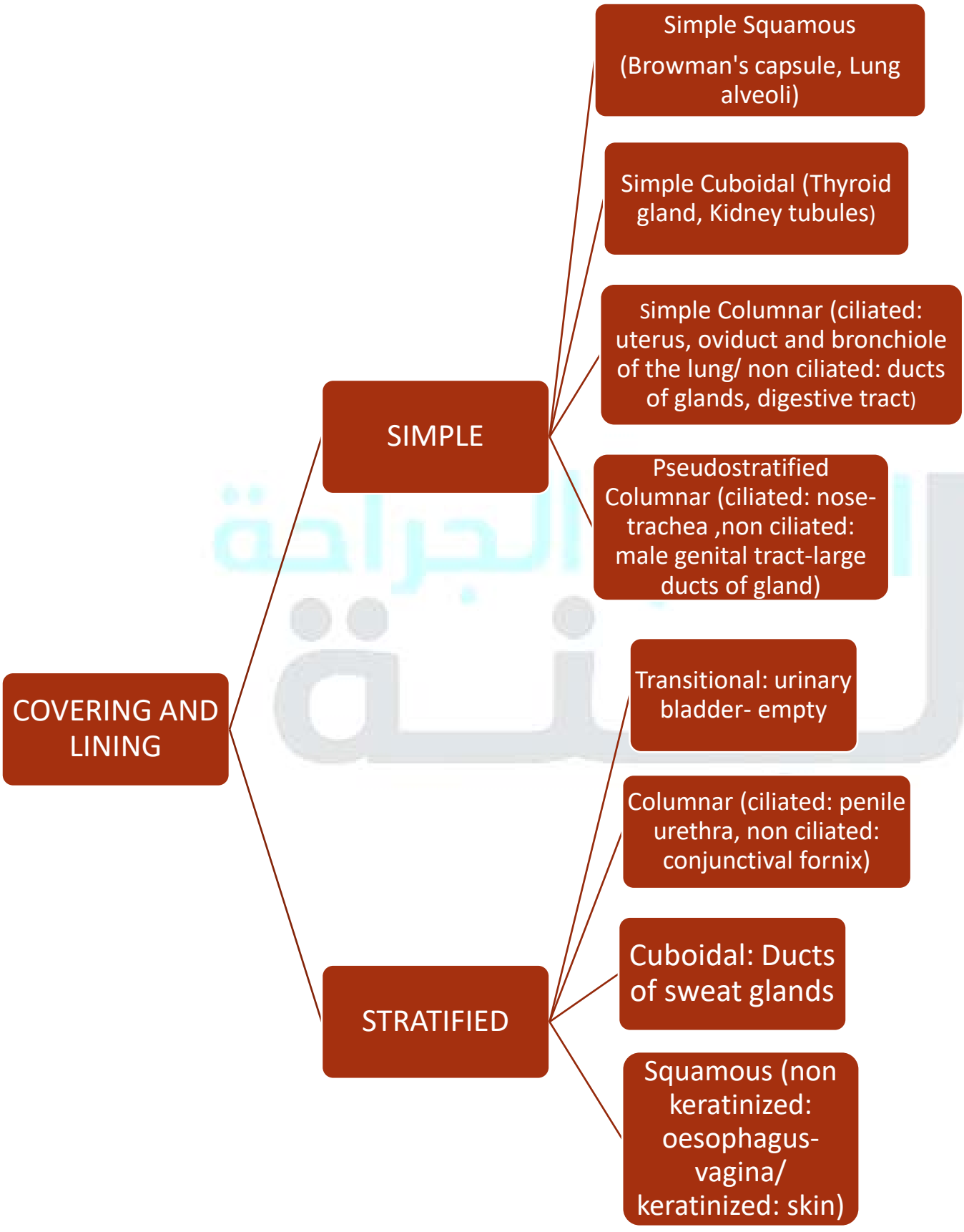

Types of tissues
Connective tissue
Epithelial tissue
Nervous tissue
Muscular tissue
Covering and lining
Classification of epithellium
Glandular epithelium
Special types

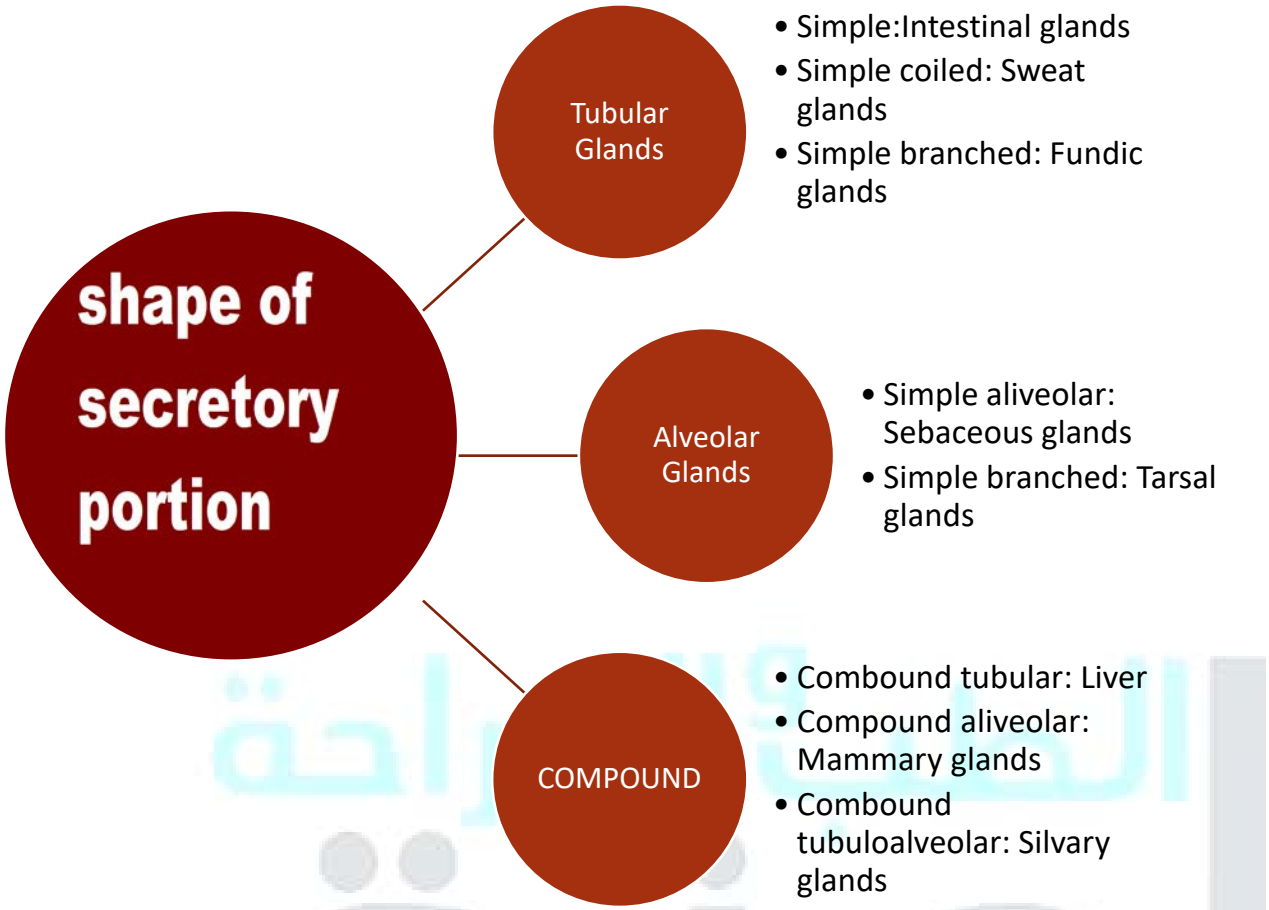

COVERING AND LINING
SIMPLE
Simple Squamous (Browman's capsule, Lung alveoli)
Simple Cuboidal (Thyroid gland, Kidney tubules)
simple Columnar (ciliated: uterus, oviduct and bronchiole of the lung/ non ciliated: ducts of glands, digestive tract)
Pseudostratified Columnar (ciliated: nose-trachea ,non ciliated: male genital tract-large ducts of gland)
STRATIFIED
Transitional: urinary bladder- empty
Columnar (ciliated: penile urethra, non ciliated: conjunctival fornix)
Cuboidal: Ducts of sweat glands
Squamous (non keratinized: oesophagus-vagina/ keratinized: skin)

Mechanism (Mode) of Glandular secretions

θ Merocrine glands: The secretion released through exocytosis e.g. Pancreas

θ Apocrine glands: The secretion involves the loss of both product and apical cytoplasm e. g. Mammary glands

θ Holocrine gland: The secretion destroys the cell e.g. Sebaceous glands



	Mammary gland	Sebaceous gland	Goblet cells
MODE	Apocrine	Holocrine	Merocrine
NATURE	Milk secretion	Oily secretion	Mucus
SHAPE	Compound alveolar	Branched alveolar	Flask shape with basal nuclei
SITE	Related to skin	Related to hair follicles	Respiratory system, GIT

Special types of epithelium

1-Neuroepithelium

- E.g. Taste buds
- Site: dorsal surface of the tongue
- Function: sensation

2. Germinal epithelium

- Testis: sperm
- Ovary: ovum
- Function: Reproduction

3- Myoepithelium

- Shape: Irregular with many processes Contain actin & myosin in the cytoplasm Site: Acini & ducts of the gland
- Function: Contraction for squeezing the secretion