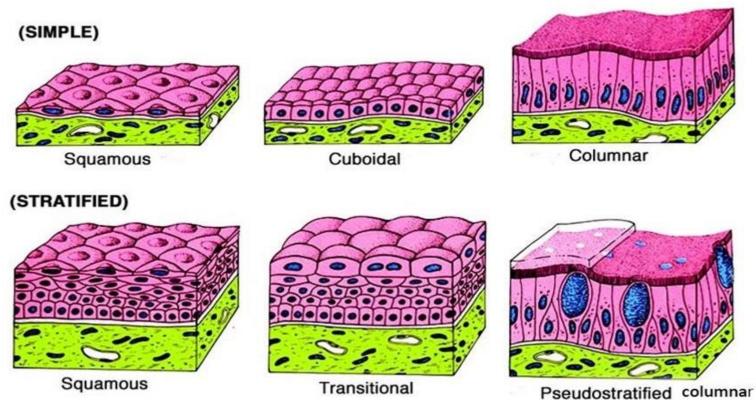
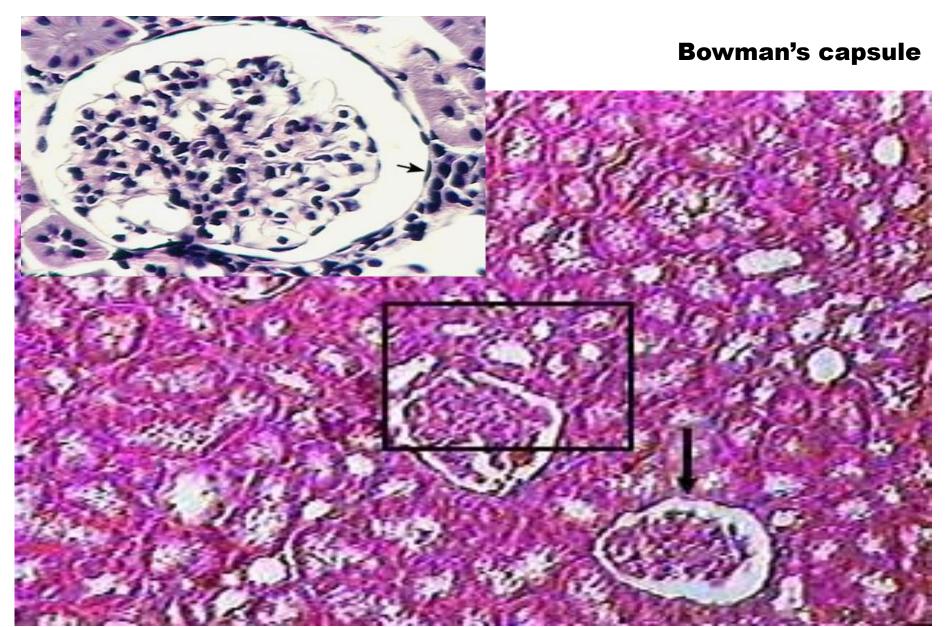
Epithelium practical Covering epithelium

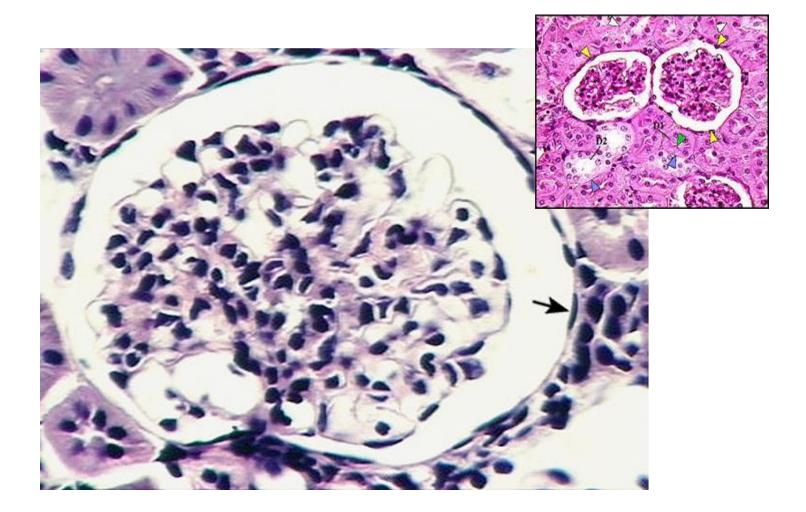


(Respiratory)

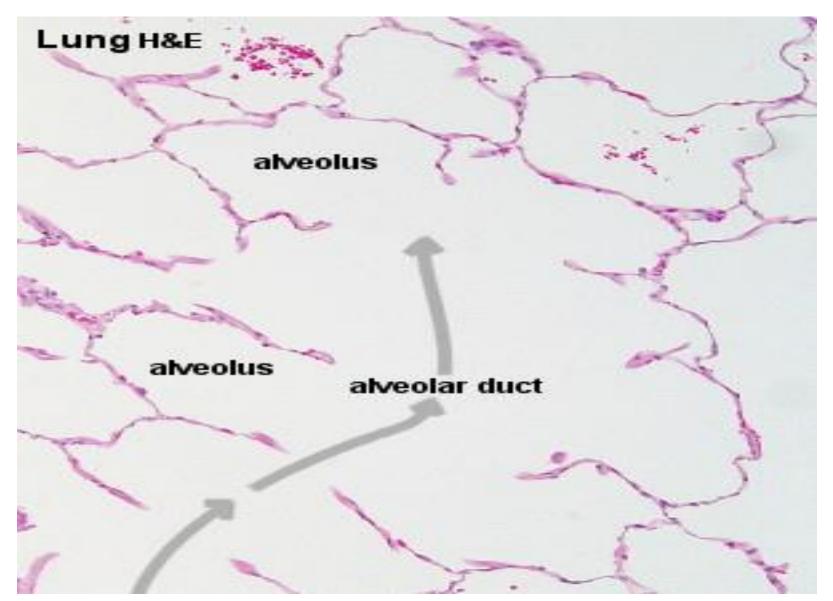
Bowman's capsule



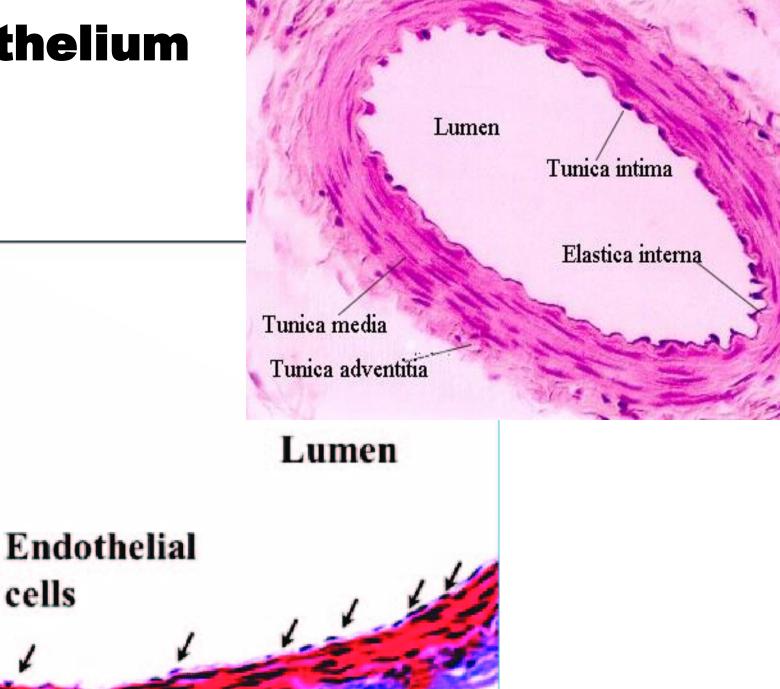
Bowman's capsule



Lung alveoli



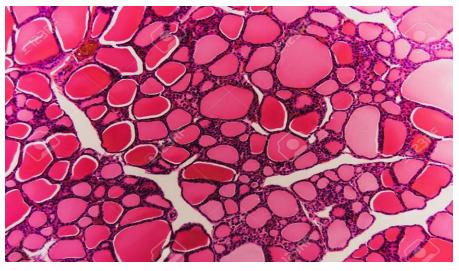
Endothelium

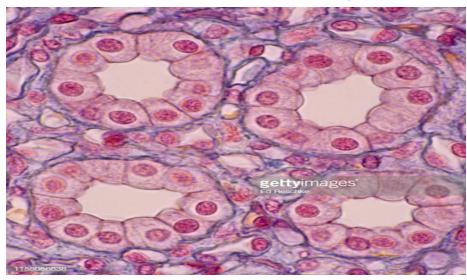


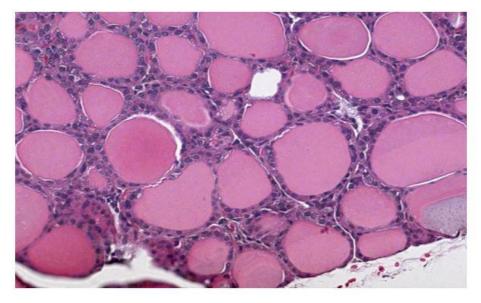
Simple cuboidal

Thyroid gland

kidney tubules





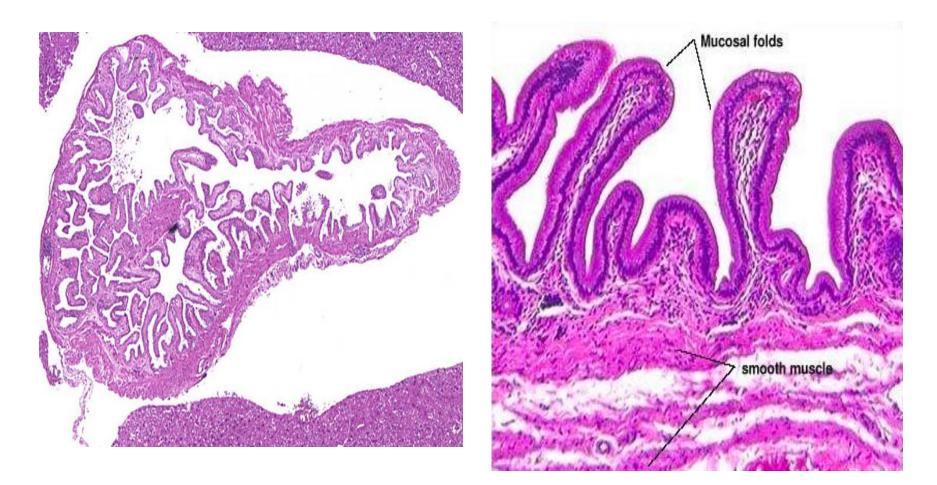


Site: Thyroid gland secretion

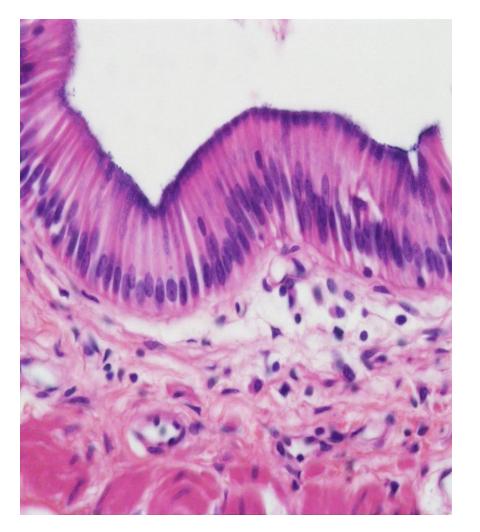
kidney tubules
ion exchange

Simple columnar

non ciliated



Simple columnar



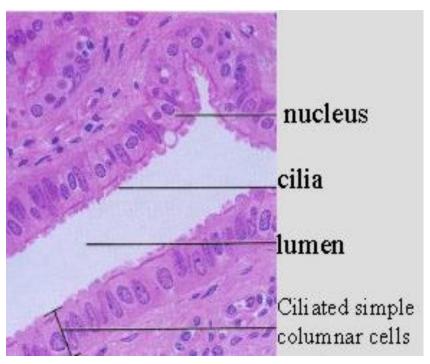


Simple columnar



- Sites: ducts of glands: secretion
- digestive tract : absorption

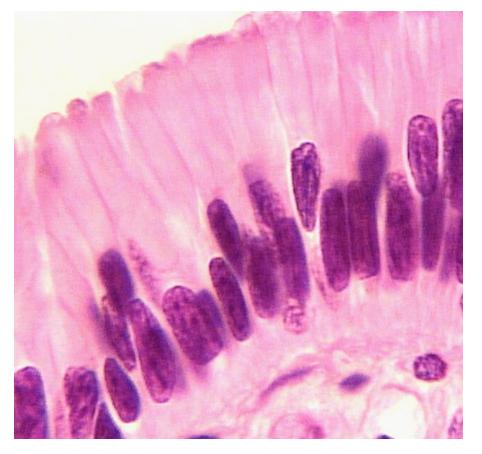
columnar ciliated •



 Sites: uterus, oviduct & bronchiole of the lung (movement of luminal contents)

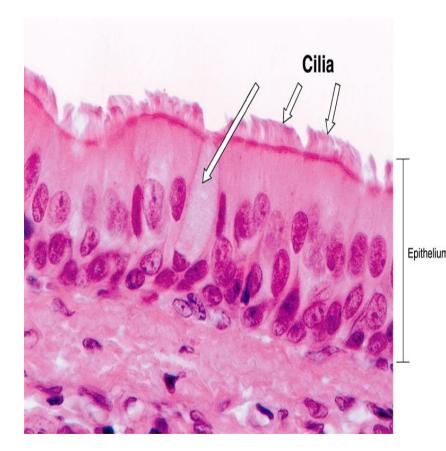
Pseudostratified columnar

non ciliated



Sites: Male genital tract – large ducts of glands: (secretion)

ciliated

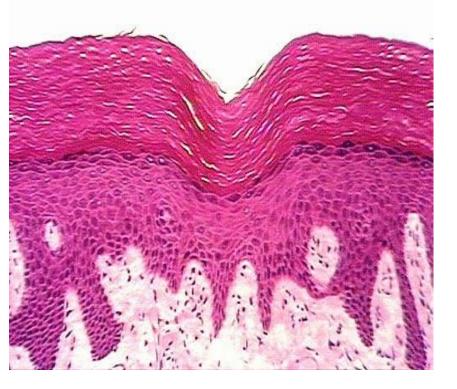


Sites: Nose- Trachea

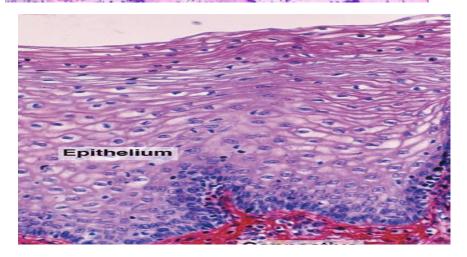
Stratified squamous

Non Keratinized

Keratinized



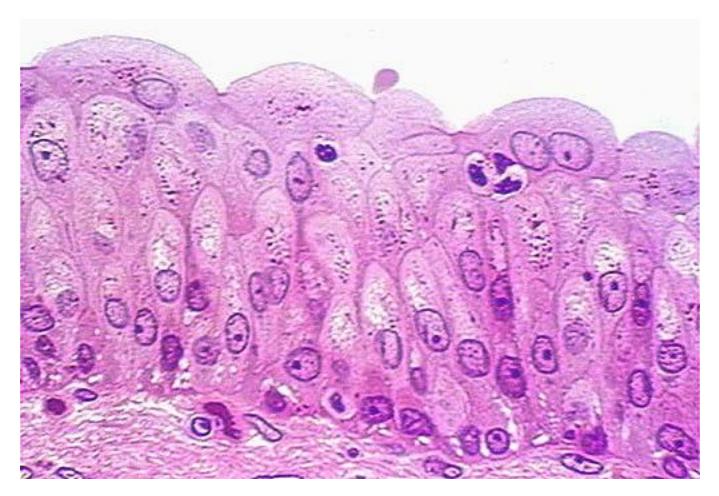




Oesophagus- vagina

skin

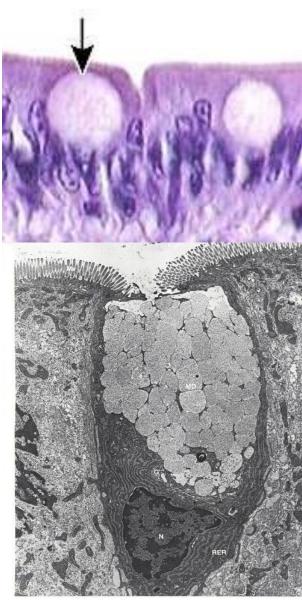
Transitional epithelium



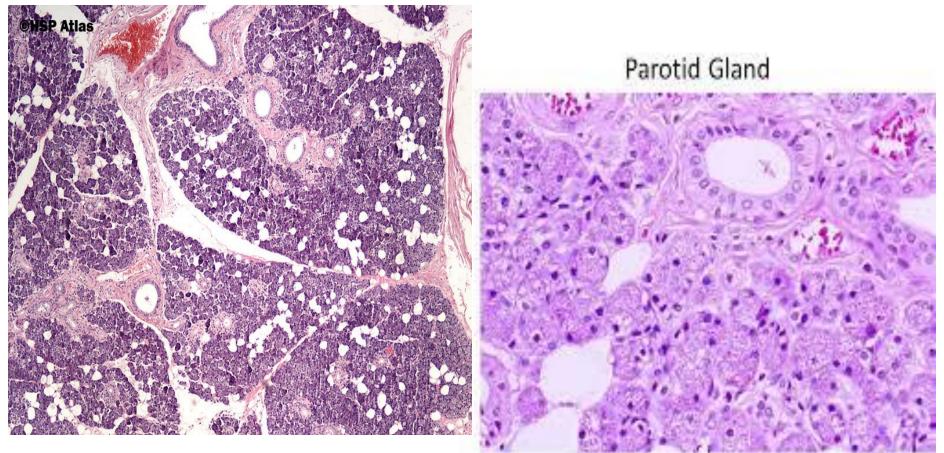
(urinary bladder - empty)

Glandular epithelium Goblet cells

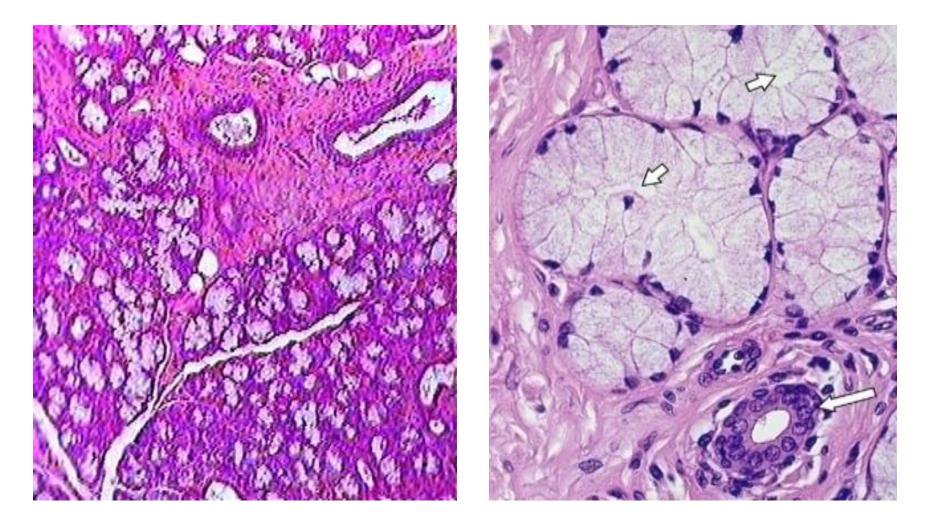
- Unicellular
- Exocrine
- Shape of the cell : flask shape with basal nuclei
- Mode of secretion: Merocrine
- Nature of secretion : Mucus
- Site : Respiratory system , GIT



Serous glands, which secrete a watery secretion rich in enzymes e.g. parotid salivary gland.

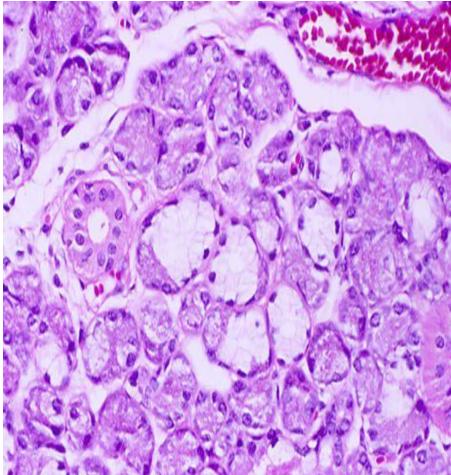


Mucous glands, which secrete a viscid glycoprotein secretion e.g. goblet cells and sublingual salivary gland.



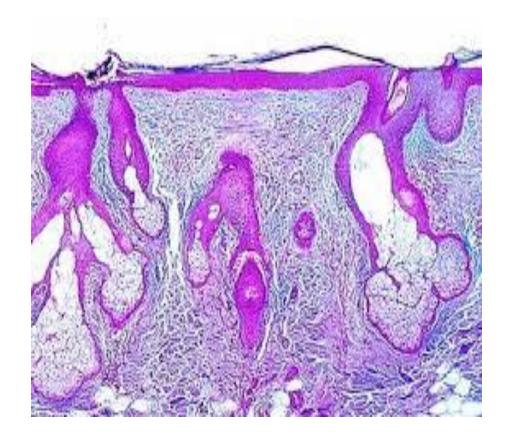
Mixed glands, which secrete both mucous and serous secretions e.g. submandibular salivary gland.





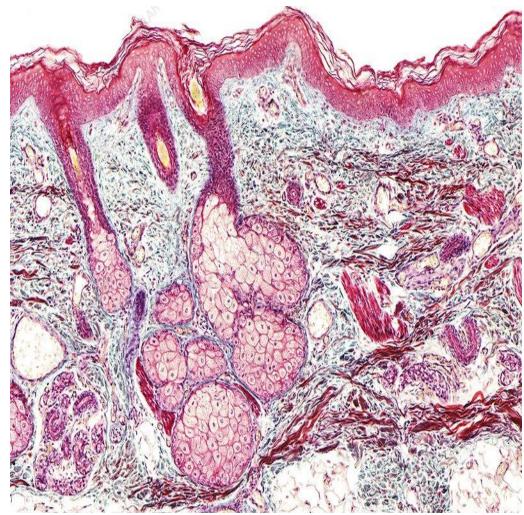
Sebaceous gland

- Exocrine
- Mode : Holocrine
- Nature : (oily secretion)
- Shape of secretory units : Branched alveolar
- Site : Related to hair follicles
- Activity of the gland increase at the age of puberty
- Obstruction of the duct by unck secretion & keratin Acne

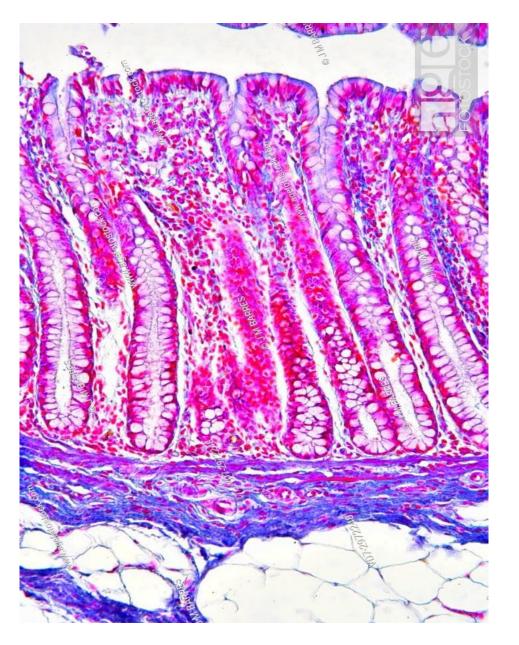


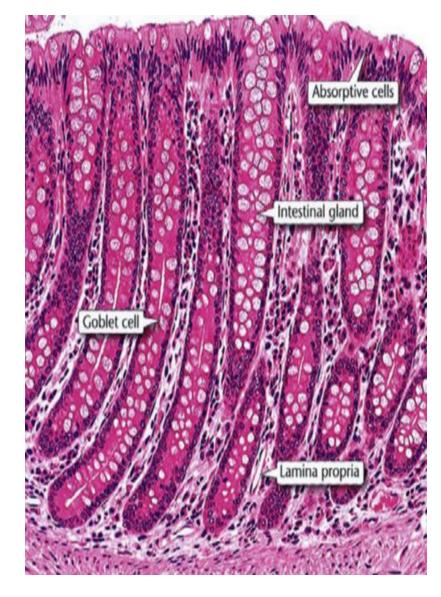


Sebaceous gland



Tubular gland + goblet cell





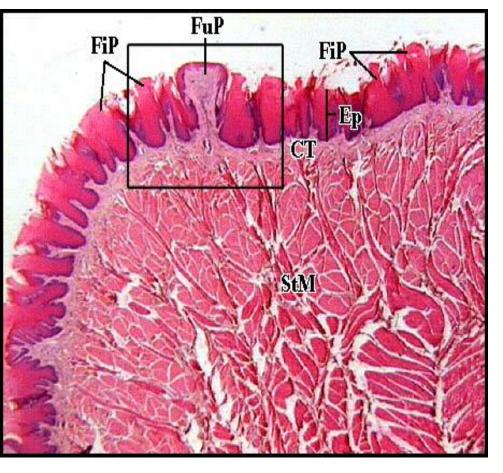
6- According to the branching of the ducts and branching of the secretory portion:

exocrine glands could be **Classified into:**

- Simple glands, which have only one unbranched duct and one secretory unit.
- Simple branched glands, which have one unbranched duct and branched secretory units.
- Compound glands, which have branched duct system as well as branched secretory units.

	Tubular secretory structure	Alveolar secre	tory structure
Simple duct structure (duct does not branch)	TA	Constant of Constant	30
	(a) Simple tubular Example: intestinal glands (b) Simple branched tubular Example: stomach (gastric) glands	(c) Simple alveolar Example: No important example in humans	(d) Simple branched alveolar Example: sebaceous (oil) glands
Compound duct structure (duct branches)	STAR.	eggss	AR I
	(e) Compound tubular Example: duodenal glands of small intestine	(f) Compound alveolar Example: mammary glands	(g) Compound tubuloalveolar Example: salivary glands

Special types of epithelium Neuro-epithelium Taste bud



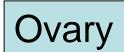


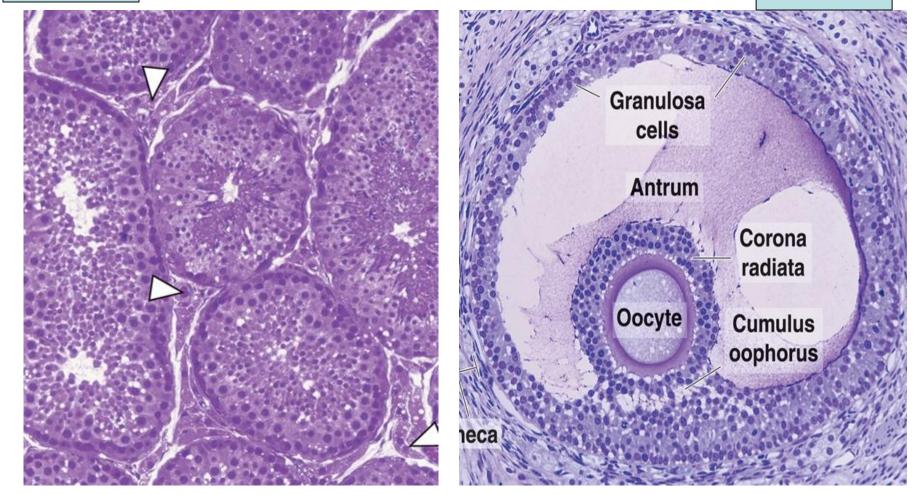


alamy.con

Germinal epithelium







Myoepithelium



