

Bio& 241: Unit 1 Lab 4

The Integumentary System

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Spring 2006



Epidermis:

Slide 13:

Scalp

Observe the epidermis. Make sure you can identify the four strata that make up the epidermis of thin or hairy skin: ***Stratum basale, Stratum spinosum, Stratum granulosum, and Stratum corneum***. Note: this layer consists of the Keratinized Stratified Squamous you learned in the epithelial lab

Slide 14:

Meissner's
Corpuscle

Observe the epidermis. Make sure you can identify the five strata that make up the epidermis of thick or non-hairy skin: ***Stratum basale, Stratum spinosum, Stratum granulosum, Stratum lucidum and Stratum corneum***. Also note fingerprint ridges where the epidermis and dermis interface.

Dermis:

Slide 13:

Scalp

Observe the **papillary region**, composed of Areolar tissue; identify the dermal papilla, the structures that give rise to fingerprints. Observe the **reticular region**, composed of Dense Irregular Connective Tissue. Identify the following structures: *sebaceous glands, arrector pili muscle, hair follicle, hair root, eccrine or sudoriferous sweat gland*. Observe the **hypodermis**, composed of *Areolar tissue* loaded with *adipocytes*.

Slide 14:

Meissner's
Corpuscle

Observe the upward folded dermal papilla and find a **Meissner's Corpuscle** of touch.

Slide 15:

Pacinian
Corpuscle

Observe the transitional area between the reticular region of the dermis and the hypodermis. You may be able to find a **Pacinian Corpuscle** (which detects pressure) in this area. They can be difficult to find on this slide. If not observed on this slide, look at the next slide listed (slide #76).

Slide 76:

Pancreas.

Visceral Pacinian Corpuscles are often larger and more easily observed. View the ***Pacinian corpuscle*** on low power and observe the characteristic concentric rings.

**Integumentary Charts
and Models.**

Observe the charts and models in lab and make sure you can identify the above listed layers and structures.