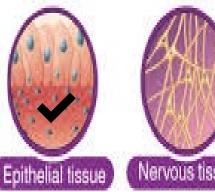
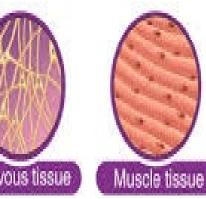
FOUR TYPES OF TISSUES



Human Biology
3rd Practical Lesson
Epithelial Tissue
Sunday, Tuesday 11-13/12/2022



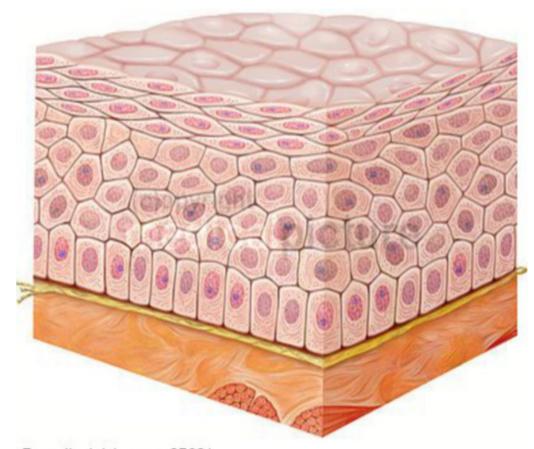




Assistant Lecturer
Hussein Mohammed Abbood

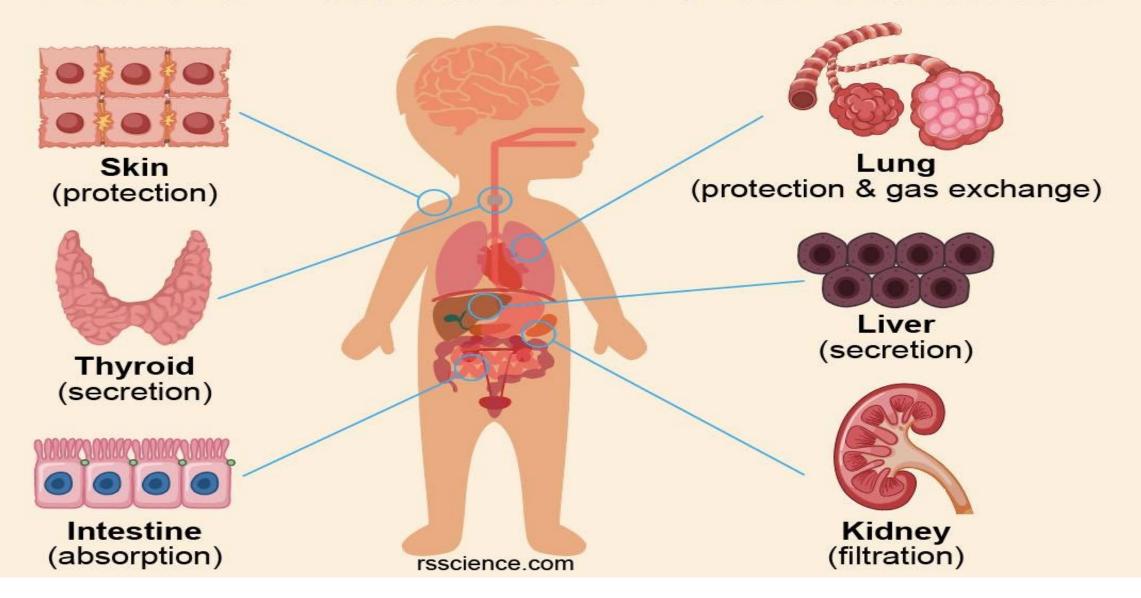
Introduction

- Epithelial cells are tightly packed cells make up primary tissues throughout the body.
- It has an apical (top) free surface.
- Its layer based on basal membrane
- Lacks of blood vessels.
- It is innervated: it has rich supply of nerves.

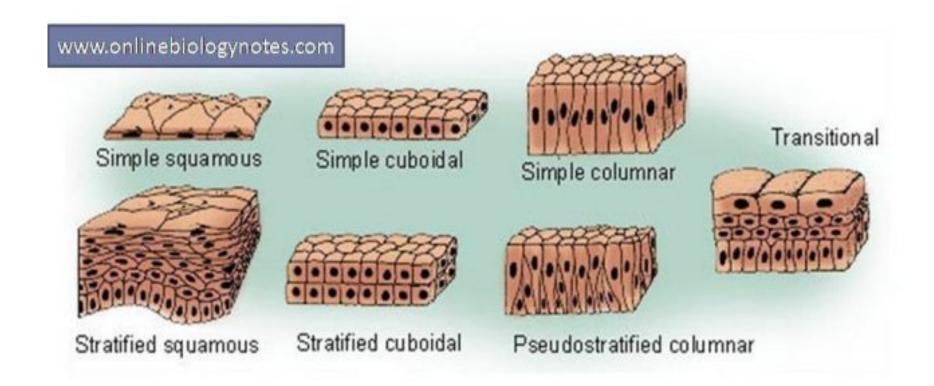


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EPITHELIAL TISSUES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

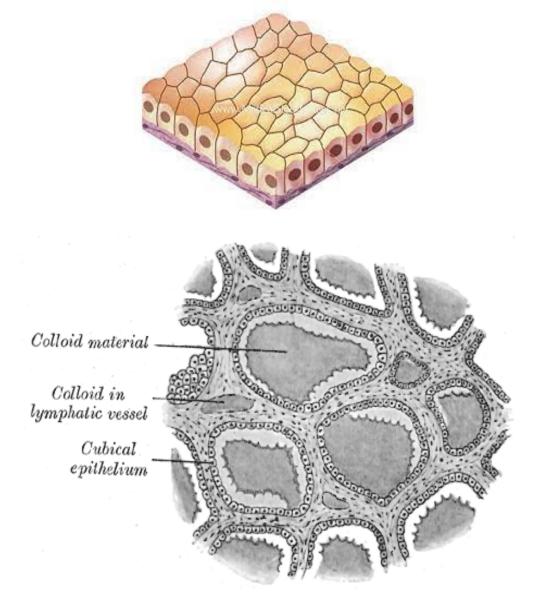


Epithelial Tissue



Simple cuboidal epithelium

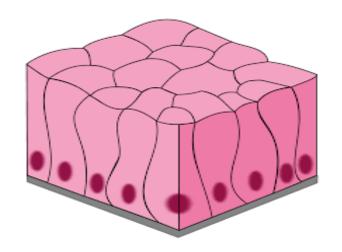
- It is found surrounding the structures in glands, pancreas.
- Cells that surround this circles are cuboidal epithelium.
- Single layer of cube-shaped cells attached to a base membrane.
- The cells are as wide as they are tall.
- The nucleus is usually round and located in the center of the cell.



Gland structures under microscope

Simple columnar epithelium

- Composed of one layer of cells that are taller than deep and wider (column or rectangular shape).
- Nucleus is oval shaped and they tend to reside more toward the basal side of cells
- It is lined much of digestive tract, gall bladder, uterus, and uterine tubules.

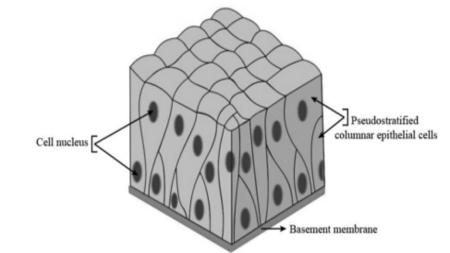




Digestive tract structures under microscope

Psedustartified ciliated columnar epithelium

- They appear to have multiple layers, but is actually only comprised of a single sheet of cells.
- The positioning of the nuclei within the individual columnar cells causes this illusion
- Cilia (little hair-like projections) on the apical cell surface.
- Lining nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi, epididymis.

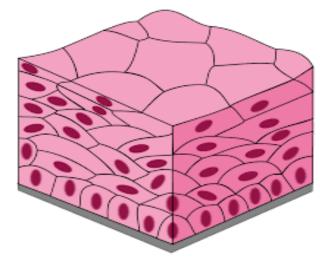


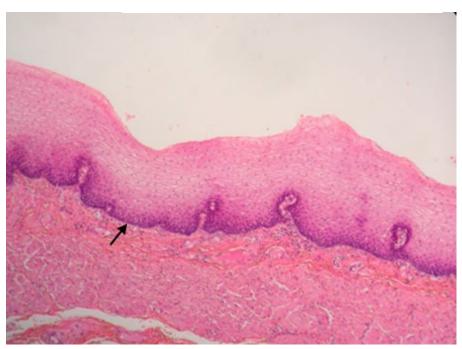


Trachea structures under microscope

Stratified squamous epithelium

- Many layers of flattened cells with nuclei as a thick strip of tissue (dense irregular).
- They have basement membrane and basal layer.
- Two types (non-keratinized) found in mouth, esophagus.
- The keratinized one is located in epidermis of skin.





Esophagus structures under microscope

THANKIQU