



Anatomy & Histology

Aesthetic and Laser Department

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lecture/Practice-lab

The first Stage

The skin is the largest organ in the body, covering its entire external surface. The skin has 3 layers—the epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis.

THE LAYERS OF HUMAN SKIN

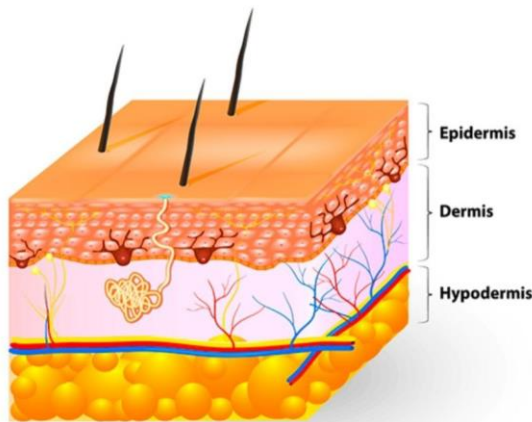


Figure1: Skin layers.

The skin layers

1. **The epidermis layer:** is surface layer of skin and consist of (5layers).
2. **The dermis layer:** supports the epidermis and provides shape.
3. **Hypodermis/ Subcutaneous layer:** made of adipose tissue, muscles and blood vessels.

A. The Epidermis Layers

1. Stratum Basale:

Cells types in this layer

- a. Basal cell: producing new cell.
- b. Melanocytes: a cell that produce pigments melanin (gives hair and skin its color).
- c. Merkel cell: touch sense.

2. Stratum spinosum (Prickle cell layer): contains two types of cells:

- a. Keratinocytes.
- b. Langerhans cells.

3. Stratum granulosum (Granular layer).

4. Stratum lucidum (clear layer).

5. Stratum corneum.

B. The Dermis Layer: Contains blood vessels, hair, nail, collagen and elastic fibers. Consists of two layers:

- 1. Upper papillary layer.
- 2. Deep reticular layer.

C. Hypodermis: contains adipose tissue (Fat).

The skin appendages: Includes hair, nails and glands.

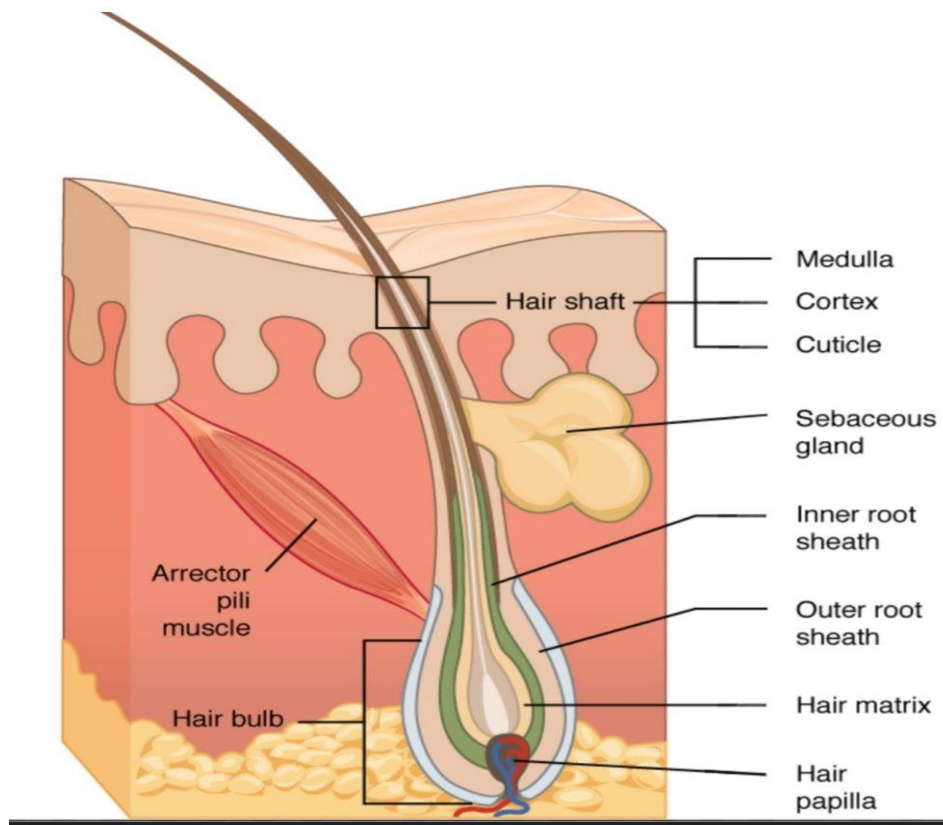


Figure 2: Hair follicle.

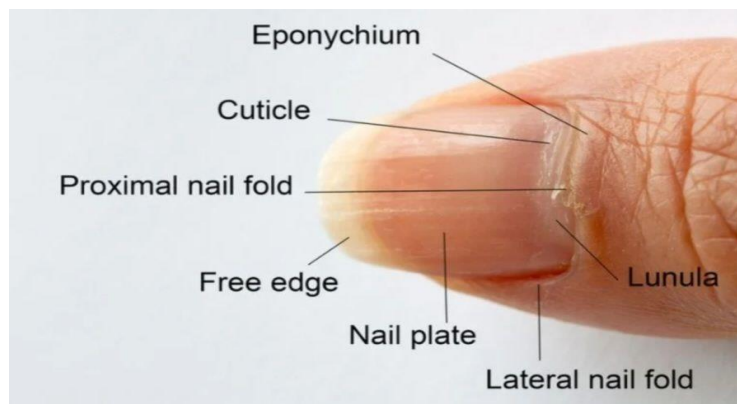
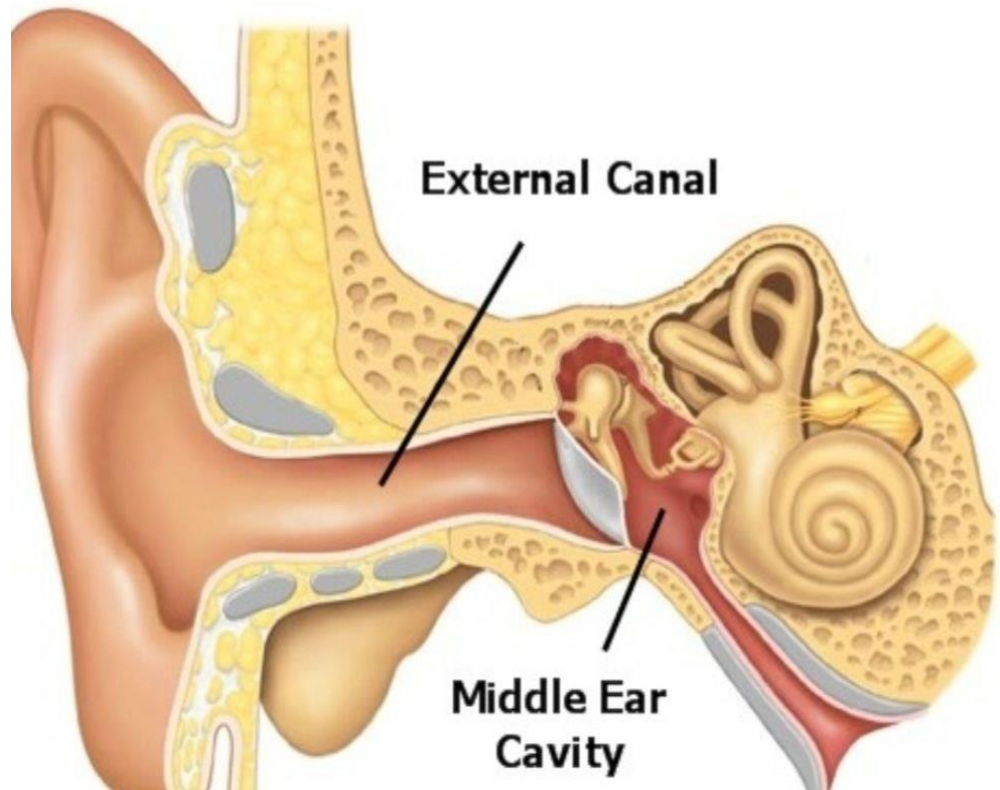


Figure3: Nail.

Glands:

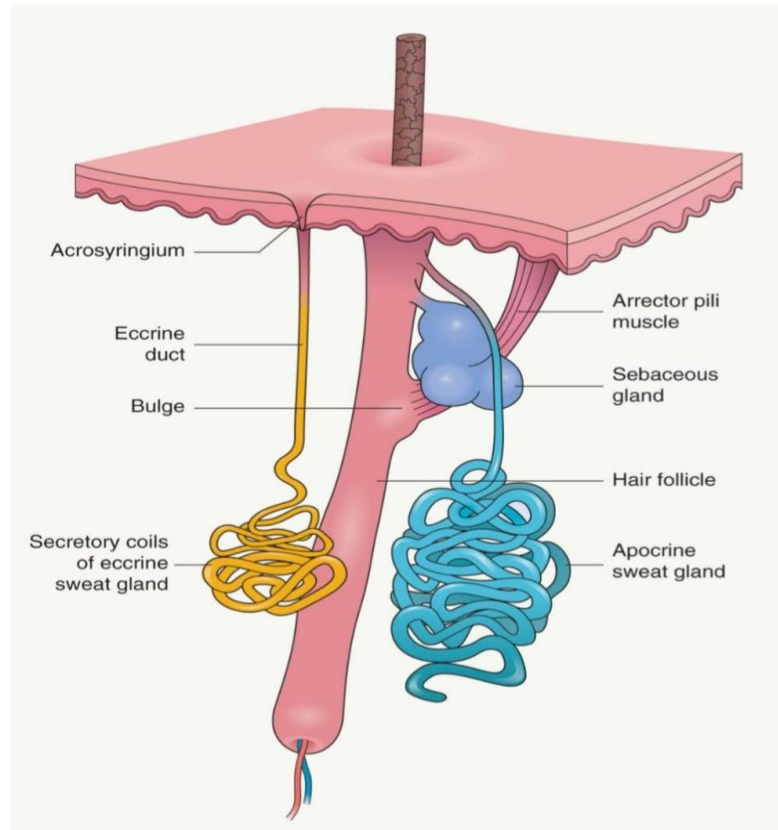
1. **Sebaceous glands** are glands within hair follicles that produce an oily substance called **sebum**.
2. **The ceruminous (ear wax):** found in lining of external ear canal.



3. Sweat glands are

Eccrine sweat gland: open in surface of skin.

Apocrine sweat gland: open into hair follicle.



Glands.

Functions of skin:

1. Protection.
2. Thermoregulation.
3. Sensation.