

CHAPTER 4

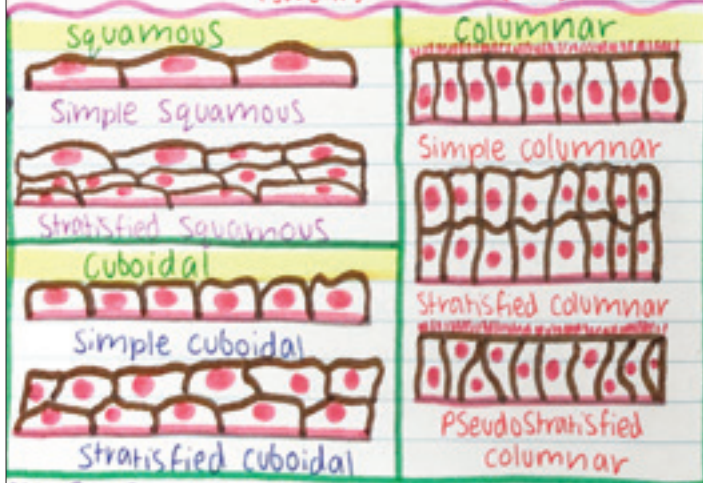
The organization of Tissue

Period 1 2/20

EPITHELIAL TISSUE

The thin tissue forming the outer layer of a body's surface and lining, the alimentary canal and other hollow structures.

- **Endocrine** (ductless) - produced in organs - released into interstitial fluid or blood
- **Exocrine** (released through ducts) - Empty onto skin lining: sweat, saliva, tears
- ◻ **Merocrine** - ◻ **Apocrine** - ◻ **Holocrine** - mouth (saliva) underarms hair follicles (sweat) (oil)



NEURONS ~ Control communication between conscious and unconscious thought

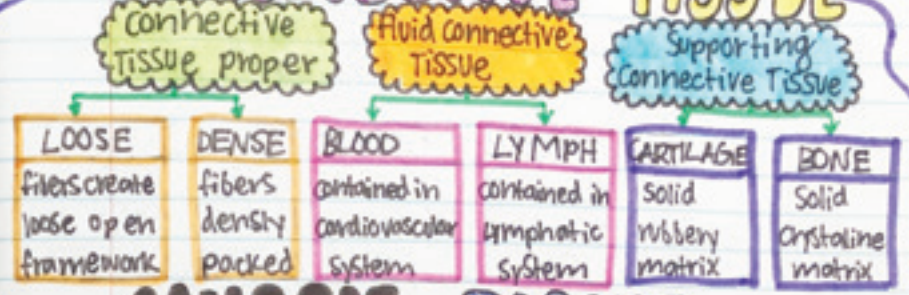
NEUROGLIA ~ Supports neural tissue and supply nutrients to neurons

DENDRITES ~ receives information from other cells and carries info. to other cells as well

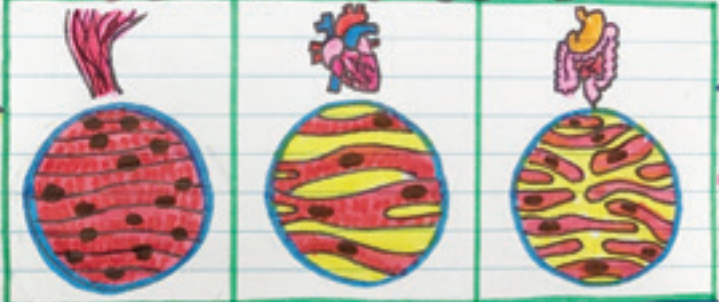
AXON ~ conducts information to other cells



CONNECTIVE TISSUE



MUSCLE TISSUE



Skeletal	Cardiac	Smooth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voluntary • striated • multiple nuclei • attached to bones • branching cylindrical cells • nonbranching cylindrical cells • locomotion of the body as a whole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involuntary • striated • single nucleus in each cell • branching cylindrical cells • intercalated discs • changes internal volume of an organ • Tissue of the heart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involuntary • single nucleus in each cell • spindle-shaped cells • nonbranching cylindrical cells • contracts and changes internal volume of an organ

functions by contracting various parts applies force to different parts of the body

OR 2-6 Two-Page Spread on Human Tissue