

Axilla /histology slide

Skin in the axilla consists classically of the *epidermis* and the *dermis*, which contains sebaceous glands. The *hypodermis* (subcutaneous tissue) contains the typical **apocrine glands**.

Layers

Epidermis

The epidermis (skin) consists of **stratified squamous** epithelium with **cornification**. It regularly runs into the dermis layer and thus creates *epidermal ridges*. On the cross-section, we distinguish five layers: *str. basale*, *str. spinosum*, *str. granulosum*, *str. lucidum* and *str. corneum* (for a more detailed description, see the article thick skin).

Dermis

The dermis develops from mesenchyme and consists of ligaments, that strengthen the epidermis. In some places, it runs into the epidermis and thus creates *dermal papillae*. It contains sebaceous glands. It consists of two layers: *str. papillare* and *str. reticulare* (for a more detailed description, see the article thick skin).

Hypodermis

The hypodermis (subcutaneous tissue) consists of thin tissue, apocrine sweat glands (eccrine – simple twisted tubular glands opening onto the surface of the skin, basally they are surrounded by myoepithelial cells).

Glands

Apocrine glands

Located in the subcutaneous tissue, the apocrine glands produce an aromatic secretion. They are 3-5 mm in size (diameter), lined by a **single-layer cubic epithelium**. They look "empty", they open into hair follicles (cells secrete their apical parts together with the secretion). On the surface of the skin, [bacteria] break down the secretion, which creates a characteristic odor.

Sebaceous glands

It is located in the *reticular* layer in dermis. They are formed by acini attached to the hair follicle. The secretory elements of the acini stain weakly, after time they crack - **sebum** is produced. Acini are surrounded by epithelial cells, which are flattened at the base - **basal cells**. The function of these glands begins at puberty.

Eccrine glands

Simple coiled tubular glands with ducts opening to the surface of the skin. It is located in the dermis (in the upper part).

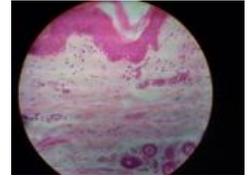
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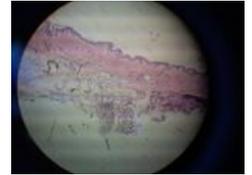
- Skin
- Skin adnexa
- Physiological activity of the skin
- Histopathological changes in the skin

Bibliography

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