c. important in both males (testes) & females (adrenal glands)
d. Hirsutism- condition of having excessive body hair, usually oversecretion of androgens
e. alopecia- lack of hair, hair loss
   i. androgenic alopecia= male pattern baldness, later in life androgens contribute to hair loss
      1. minoxidil (rogain)- topical scalp, inc. vasodilation in skin, inc. delivery of O2 and nutrients

Skin Glands
A. Overview
a. sebaceous glands
   i. ducts lead into hair follicle
   ii. sebum= oil-rich
   iii. function as holocrine glands
       1. retard water loss from skin (prevent brittle hair, epidermis)
       2. inhibit growth of unwanted microbes
   iv. acne= inflammation of sebaceous glands often due to bacterial infection
   v. pus= accumulated dead WBC’s, bacteria, tissue fluid
b. sudoriferous glands
   i. eccrine glands (function as merocrine/exocytosis)
      1. secrete what we recognize as sweat
      2. water solution, Na, Cl, lactic acid, urea (last two are metabolic byproducts)
      3. Skin plays a minor excretory role
      4. thermoregulation: carries away heat, highest density: palms + soles
   ii. apocrine sweat glands (function as merocrine/exocytosis)
      1. only occur: axillary, inguinal, around nipples, bearded portion of man’s face
      2. activated at onset of shower
      3. secrete all eccrine sweat
      4. may be important for phermones
   iii. ceraminous glands (?)
      1. cerumen= ear wax
      2. in external auditory canal
      3. sticky barrier, travels away from ear drum, toward opening to flush out microbes
      4. impacted cerumen= some people make a large amount of cerumen
         a. may accumulate and block sound waves
      5. treated: solution containing enzymes delivered into canal to soften the cerumen. Then flushed out w/ water.