

- 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 pheromones
 - iii. ceruminous 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.

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Page 8 of 11