

Reticular Layer Of The Dermis

The skin (integument) is a composite organ, made up of at least two major layers of tissue: the outermost epidermis and the inner dermis, which are separated by a basement membrane (comprising basal lamina and reticular lamina). The epidermis comprises five layers: the stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum and stratum basale. Where the skin is thicker, such as in the palms and soles, there is an extra layer of skin between the stratum corneum and the stratum granulosum known as the stratum lucidum. The dermis comprises two sections, the papillary and reticular layers, and contains connective tissues, blood vessels, glands, follicles, hair roots, sensory nerve endings, and muscular tissue. Between the... 6c4e44e886

Reticular connective tissue, a type of connective tissue that has a network of reticular fibers 6c4e44e886 Apart from these cells, the dermis is also composed of matrix components such as collagen (which provides strength), elastin (which provides elasticity... 6c4e44e886 Other animal coverings, such as the arthropod exoskeleton,

have different developmental origin, structure and chemical composition. The adjective cutaneous means "of the skin" (from Latin cutis 'skin'). In mammals, the skin is an organ of the integumentary system made up of multiple layers of ectodermal tissue and guards the underlying muscles, bones, ligaments, and internal organs. Skin of a different nature exists in amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Skin (including cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues) plays crucial roles in formation, structure, and function of extraskeletal apparatus such as horns of bovids (e.g., cattle) and rhinos, cervids' antlers, giraffids' ossicones, armadillos' osteoderm, and os penis/os clitoris.

6c4e44e886 Dense irregular connective tissue has less ground substance than loose connective tissue. Fibroblasts are the predominant cell type, scattered sparsely across the tissue. 6c4e44e886 Reticular cell, a type of fibroblast that produces reticular fibers 6c4e44e886 The skin interfaces with the environment and is the first line of defense from external factors. For example, the skin plays a key role in protecting the body against pathogens... 6c4e44e886

Integumentary system Additionally, it maintains water balance, protects the deeper tissues, excretes waste, regulates body temperature, and contains the sensory receptors that detect pain, sensation, pressure, and temperature. major layers of

tissue: the outermost epidermis and the inner dermis, which are separated by a basement membrane (comprising basal lamina and reticular lamina) The integumentary system is the set of organs forming the outermost layer of an animal's body, comprising the skin, hair, scales, feathers, hooves, claws, and nails. It acts as a protective physical barrier between the external environment and the internal environment 6c4e44e886

== Signs and symptoms == 6c4e44e886 Conditions of the human integumentary system constitute a broad spectrum of diseases, also known as dermatoses, as well as many nonpathologic states (like, in certain circumstances, melanonychia and racquet nails). While only a small number of skin diseases account for most visits to the physician, thousands of skin conditions have been described. Classification of these conditions often presents many nosological challenges, since underlying causes and pathogenetics are often not known. Therefore, most current textbooks present a classification based on location (for example, conditions of the mucous membrane), morphology (chronic blistering conditions), cause (skin conditions resulting from physical factors), and so on. 6c4e44e886 Dense irregular connective tissue also makes up submucosa of the digestive tract, lymph nodes, and some types of fascia. Other

examples include periosteum and perichondrium of bones, and the tunica albuginea of testis. In the submucosa layer, the fiber bundles course in varying planes allowing the organ to resist excessive stretching and distension. 6c4e44e886

Reticular (disambiguation) , in network form such as with cross-link bonds. of reticular fibers Reticular fiber, a type of fiber in connective tissue that is composed of type III collagen Reticular dermis, the lower layer of the Reticular describes a set of connective tissue, fibers, etc 6c4e44e886

Dense irregular connective tissue the predominant cell type, scattered sparsely across the tissue. This type of connective tissue is found mostly in the reticular layer (or deep layer) Dense irregular connective tissue is a form of dense connective tissue characterized by collagen fibers that appear randomly interwoven instead of forming parallel bundles as in dense regular connective tissue 6c4e44e886

This type of connective tissue is found mostly in the reticular layer (or deep layer) of the dermis. It is also in the sclera and in the deeper skin layers. Due to a high content of type I collagen, dense irregular connective tissue provides strength, making the skin

resistant to tearing by stretching forces from different directions. 6c4e44e886

Loose connective tissue It has a viscous to gel-like consistency and plays an important role in the diffusion of oxygen and nutrients from the capillaries that course through this connective tissue as well as in the diffusion of carbon dioxide and metabolic wastes back to the vessels. In the past, the designations areolar tissue, adipose tissue, and reticular tissue have been listed as subsets of loose connective tissue. Loose connective tissue, also known as areolar tissue, is a cellular connective tissue with thin and relatively sparse collagen fibers. Its ground substance occupies more volume than the fibers do. It is also associated with the epithelium of glands and surrounds the smallest blood vessels. They have a semi-fluid matrix with lesser proportions of fibers. cells of the immune system. Moreover, loose connective tissue is primarily located beneath the epithelia that cover the body surfaces and line the internal surfaces of the body. This tissue is thus the initial site where pathogenic agents, such as bacteria that have breached an epithelial surface, are challenged and destroyed by cells of the immune system 6c4e44e886

Skin plays an important immunity role in protecting the body against pathogens and

excessive water loss. Its other functions are insulation, temperature regulation, sensation, synthesis of vitamin D, and the protection of vitamin B folates. Severely damaged skin will try to heal by forming scar tissue. This is often discoloured and depigmented. 6c4e44e886 == Function == 6c4e44e886

Skin condition The major function of this system is to act as a barrier against the external environment. The superficial papillary dermis interdigitates with the overlying rete ridges of the epidermis A skin condition, also known as a cutaneous condition, is any medical condition that affects the integumentary system—the organ system that encloses the body and includes skin, nails, and related muscle and glands. sections, the papillary dermis and the reticular dermis 6c4e44e886

Reticular activating system, a set of connected nuclei in the brains of vertebrates 6c4e44e886 All mammals have some hair on their skin, even marine mammals like whales, dolphins, and porpoises that appear to be hairless. 6c4e44e886 Clinically, the diagnosis of any particular skin condition begins by gathering pertinent information of the presenting skin lesion(s), including: location (e.g. arms... 6c4e44e886 Reticular formation, a region in the brainstem that is involved in multiple tasks 6c4e44e886 In

the past, the designations areolar tissue, adipose tissue, and reticular tissue have been listed as subsets of loose connective tissue. However, they are no longer considered subsets of loose connective tissue. Loose connective tissue is a subset of...

Reticular pigmented anomaly of the flexures, a fibrous anomaly of the flexures or bending parts of the axillae, neck and inframammary/sternal areas

Reticular erythematous mucinosis, a skin condition that tends to affect women in the third and fourth decades of life

Skin The dermis is the layer of skin beneath the epidermis that consists of connective tissue and cushions the body from stress and strain. The dermis provides Skin is the layer of usually soft, flexible outer tissue covering the body of a vertebrate animal, with three main functions: protection, regulation, and sensation

Reticular fiber, a type of fiber in connective tissue that is composed of type III collagen
Clinically, there are papules and pink to red macules that eventually combine to form annular and reticulated lesions. Although they are usually found on the upper mid-back or mid-chest, these lesions have also been reported on unusual sites like the face, arms, legs, and abdomen. There's a chance that the lesions have

telangiectasias and are mildly itchy. Although exposure to the sun has been known to occasionally be beneficial, it usually makes the eruption worse. UVA and/or UVB provocative phototests have the potential to replicate reticular erythematous mucinosis lesions. 6c4e44e886

Human skin Human skin is similar to most of the other mammals' skin, and it is very similar to pig skin. The adjective cutaneous literally means "of the skin" (from Latin cutis, skin). The dermis is The human skin is the outer covering of the body and is the largest organ of the integumentary system. There are two general types of skin: hairy and glabrous skin (hairless). Though nearly all human skin is covered with hair follicles, it can appear hairless. The skin has up to seven layers of ectodermal tissue guarding muscles, bones, ligaments and internal organs. The dermis is the layer of skin beneath the epidermis that consists of connective tissue and cushions the body from stress and strain 6c4e44e886

Reticular layer, a layer in the adrenal cortex that produces androgens 6c4e44e886 The dermis is composed of three major types of cells: fibroblasts, macrophages, and mast cells. 6c4e44e886 Reticular dermis, the lower layer of the dermis composed of dense

irregular connective tissue 6c4e44e886

Dermis The dermis is tightly connected to the epidermis through a basement membrane. Structural components of the dermis are collagen, elastic fibers, and extrafibrillar matrix. Structural components of the dermis are collagen The dermis or corium is a layer of skin between the epidermis (with which it makes up the cutis) and subcutaneous tissues, that primarily consists of dense irregular connective tissue and cushions the body from stress and strain. It also contains mechanoreceptors that provide the sense of touch and thermoreceptors that provide the sense of heat. Those blood vessels provide nourishment and waste removal for both dermal and epidermal cells. In addition, hair follicles, sweat glands, sebaceous glands (oil glands), apocrine glands, lymphatic vessels, nerves and blood vessels are present in the dermis. It is divided into two layers, the superficial area adjacent to the epidermis called the papillary region and a deep thicker area known as the reticular dermis. known as the reticular dermis. The dermis is tightly connected to the epidermis through a basement membrane 6c4e44e886

== Structure == 6c4e44e886

Reticular erythematous mucinosis It is a disease that tends to affect women in the third and fourth decades of life. characteristic of reticular erythematous mucinosis is the separation of dermal collagen bundles, and the upper and mid dermis are the primary areas where Reticular erythematous mucinosis (REM) is a skin condition caused by fibroblasts producing abnormally large amounts of mucopolysaccharides 6c4e44e886

In humans, skin pigmentation (affected by melanin) varies among populations, and skin type can range from dry to non-dry and from oily to non-oily. Such skin variety provides a rich and diverse habitat for the approximately one thousand species of bacteria from nineteen phyla which have been found on human... 6c4e44e886 Reticular may also refer to: 6c4e44e886 Reticular dysgenesis, a rare genetic disorder of the bone marrow 6c4e44e886

Breslow's depth the epidermis (melanoma in situ) Level 2: Invasion into the papillary dermis Level 3: Invasion to the junction of the papillary and reticular dermis Level 6c4e44e886

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