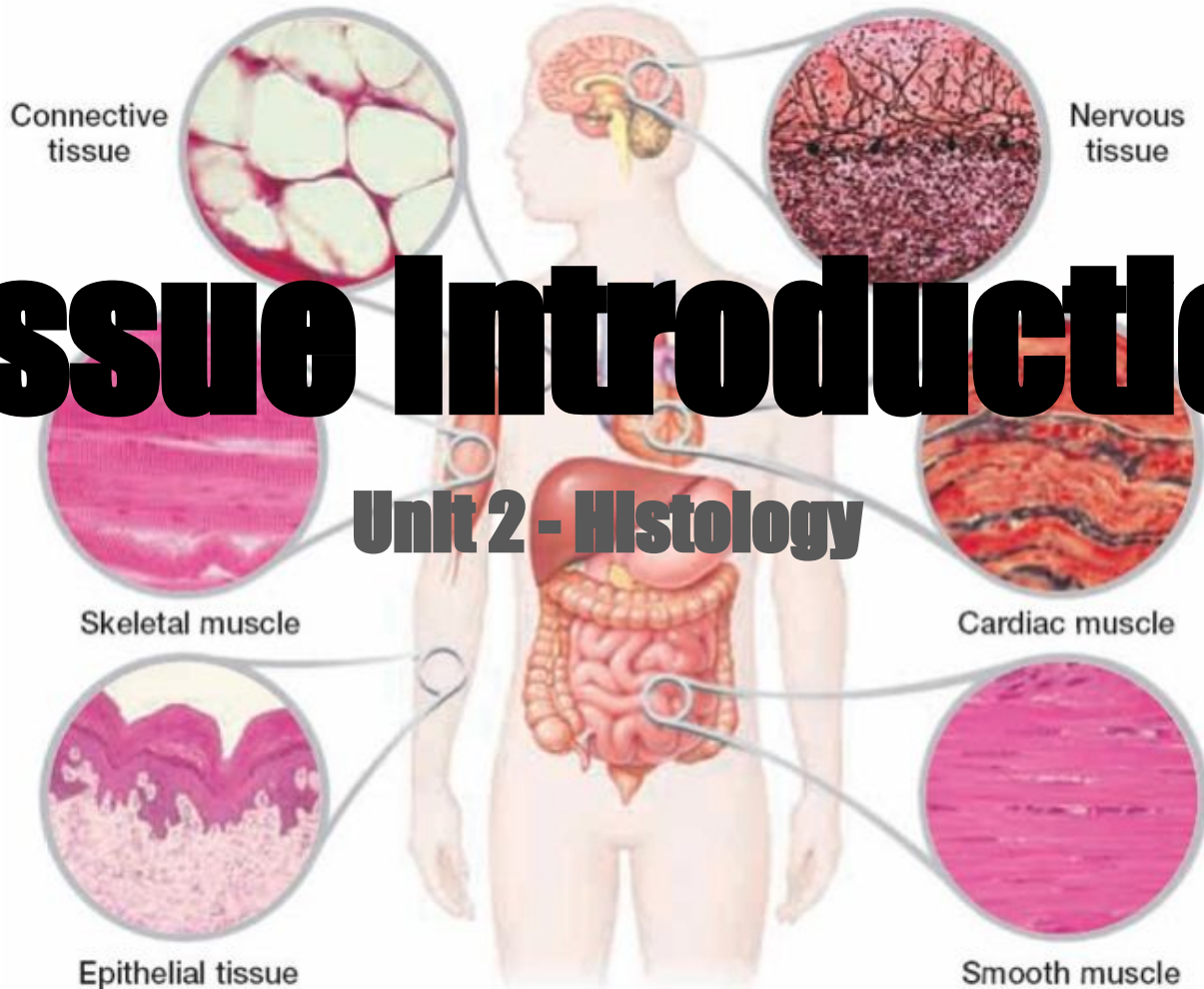


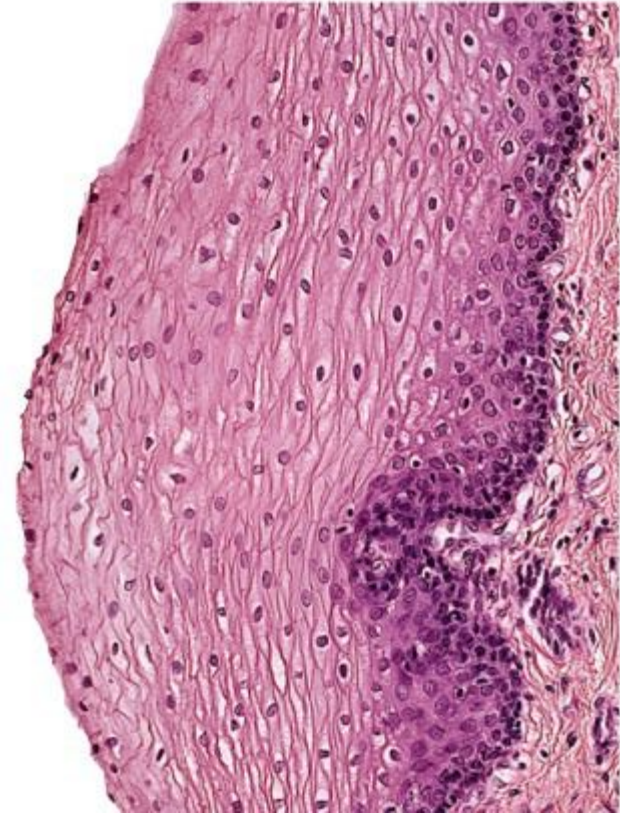
Tissue Introduction

Unit 2 - Histology



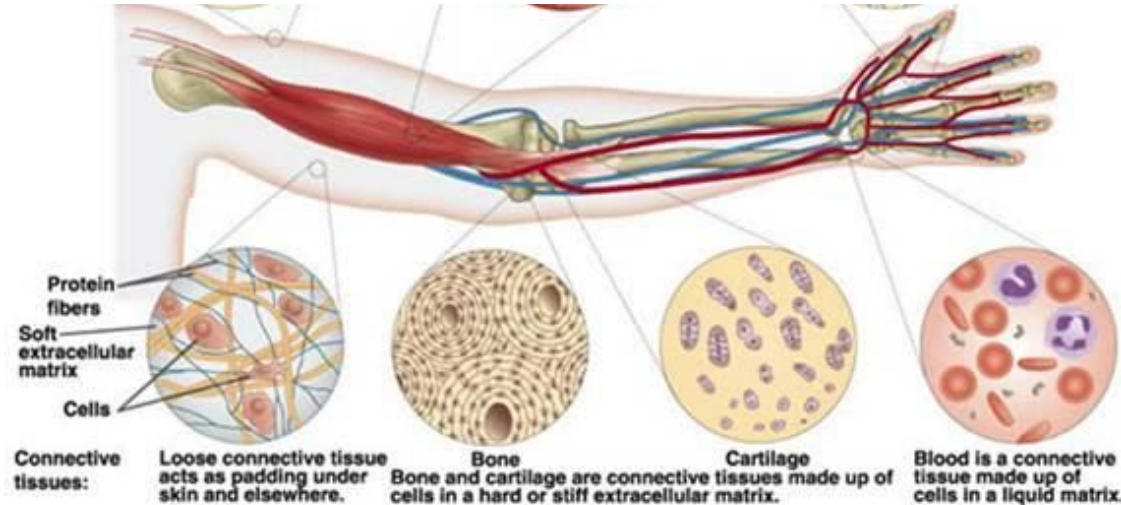
Epithelial Tissue

- Forms **boundaries** between different environments
- **Protects**, secretes, absorbs, and filters
- **Examples:**
 - Skin (largest organ in the body!)
 - Lining of the Gastrointestinal Tract and other hollow organs



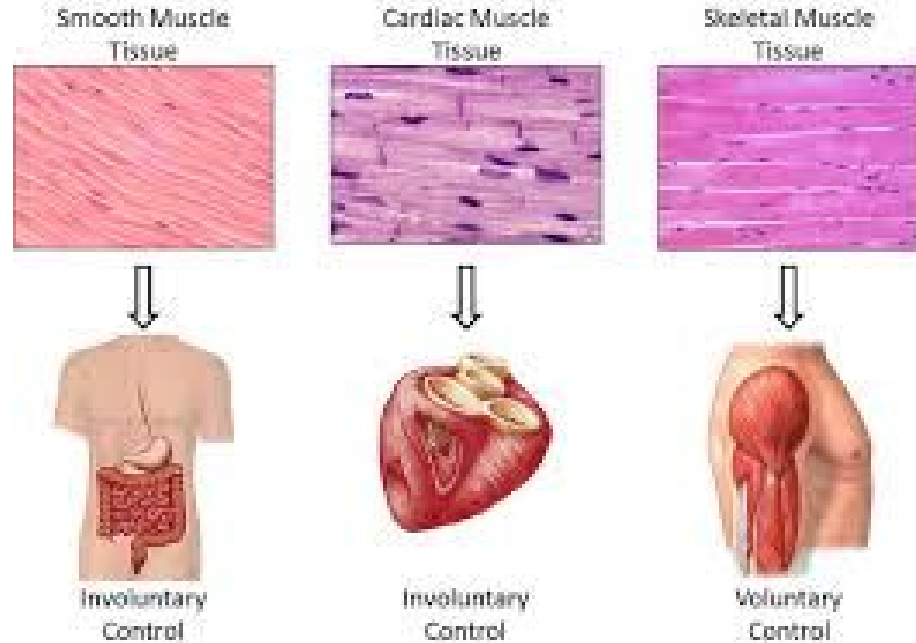
Connective Tissue

- Supports, protects, and **binds** other tissues together
- Often with collagen or other **fibers**, and including cartilaginous, fatty, and elastic tissues.
- Examples:
 - Bones
 - Tendons
 - Blood
 - Fat and other soft padding tissue



Muscular Tissue

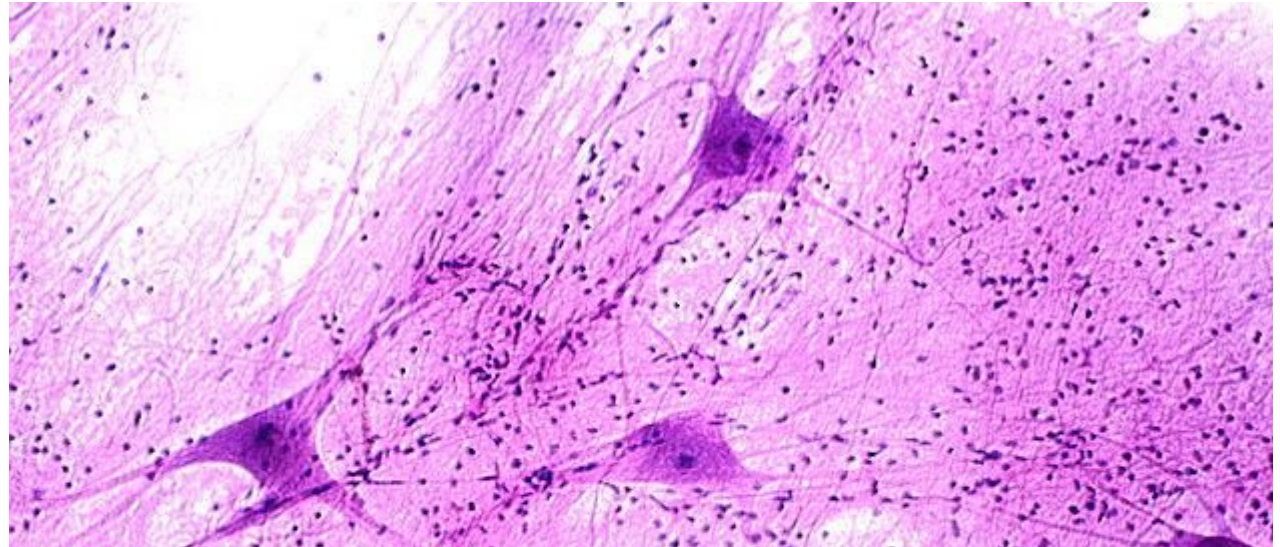
- **Contracts** to cause **movement**
- Three types of muscular tissue:
 1. Smooth
 2. Cardiac
 3. Skeletal



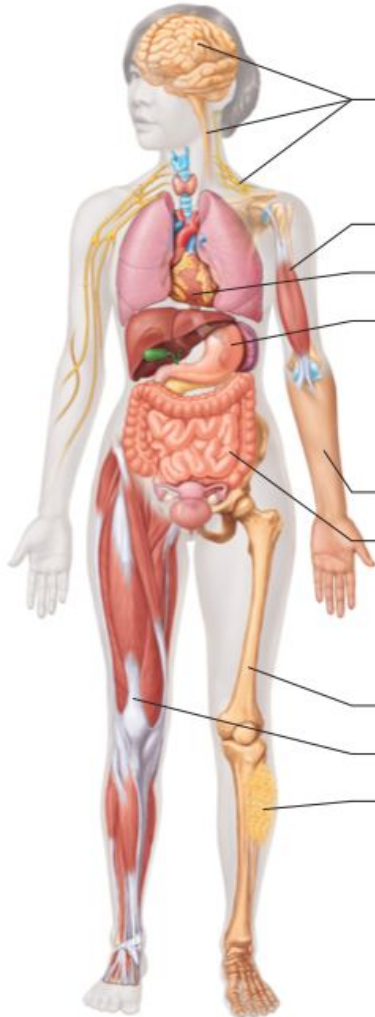
More on this in Unit 5...

Nervous Tissue

- Internal **communication**
- Brain, nerves and spinal cord



SUMMARY



Nervous tissue: Internal communication

- Brain, spinal cord, and nerves

Muscle tissue: Contracts to cause movement

- Muscles attached to bones (skeletal)
- Muscles of heart (cardiac)
- Muscles of walls of hollow organs (smooth)

Epithelial tissue: Forms boundaries between different environments, protects, secretes, absorbs, filters

- Skin surface (epidermis)
- Lining of GI tract organs and other hollow organs

Connective tissue: Supports, protects, binds other tissues together

- Bones
- Tendons
- Fat and other soft padding tissue