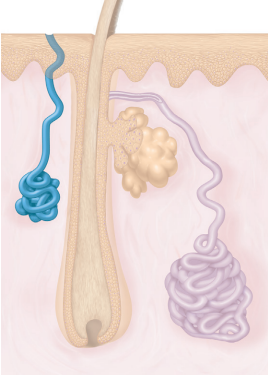
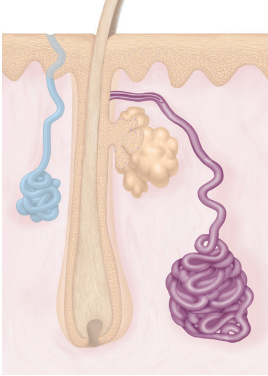



Pace Yourself: Learn & Review the Basics

Summary Tables present key information and serve as “one-stop shopping” study tools.

Table 5.1 Summary of Cutaneous Glands

	ECCRINE SWEAT GLANDS	APOCRINE SWEAT GLANDS	SEBACEOUS GLANDS
			
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature control • Some antibacterial properties 	May act as sexual scent glands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lubricate skin and hair • Help prevent water loss • Antibacterial properties
Type of Secretion	Hypotonic filtrate of blood plasma	Filtrate of blood plasma with added proteins and fatty substances	Sebum (an oily secretion)
Method of Secretion	Merocrine (exocytosis)	Merocrine (exocytosis)	Holocrine
Secretion Exits Duct At	Skin surface	Usually upper part of hair follicle; rarely, skin surface	Usually upper part of hair follicle; sometimes, skin surface
Body Location	Everywhere, but especially palms, soles, forehead	Mostly axillary and anogenital regions	Everywhere except palms and soles

See p. 192

Sebaceous Glands

The **sebaceous glands** (se-ba'shus, “greasy”), or *oil glands* (Figure 5.9a), are simple branched alveolar glands that are found all over the body except in the thick skin of the palms and soles. They are small on the body trunk and limbs, but quite large on the face, neck, and upper chest. These glands secrete an oily substance called **sebum** (se'bum). The central cells of the alveoli accumulate oily lipids until they become so engorged that they burst, so functionally these glands are *holocrine glands* (◀ p. 156). The accumulated lipids and cell fragments constitute sebum.

Text Recall icons guide you to review specific pages where a concept was first introduced.

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Building Vocabulary Coaching Activities in Mastering A&P® are a fun way to learn word roots and A&P terminology while building and practicing important language skills.