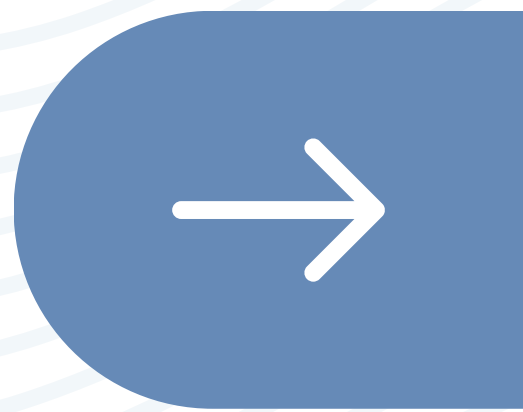


# #DIBS BY NEXTILLO

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**TYPES OF SWEAT GLANDS**





# #DIBSBYNEXTILLO

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## TYPES OF SWEAT GLANDS

*Sweat glands, also known as sudoriferous or sudoriparous glands, from Latin sudor 'sweat', are small tubular structures of the skin that produce sweat.*

*Sweat evaporation from the skin surface plays a critical role in human thermoregulation.*



# TYPES OF SWEAT GLANDS

- **Three main types of sweat glands: eccrine, apocrine, and apoecrine.**
- **Eccrine sweat glands are the most numerous, distributed across nearly the entire body surface area, and responsible for the highest volume of sweat excretion**
- **Eccrine glands are often referred to as the small gland variety, but are by far the most ubiquitous type of sweat gland.**
- **Are found on both glabrous (palms, soles) and non-glabrous (hairy) skin.**
- **Apocrine sweat glands are located primarily in the axilla, breasts, face, scalp, and the perineum.**
- **These glands differ from eccrine glands in that they are larger and open into hair follicles instead of onto the skin surface.**
- **Apoecrine glands develop from eccrine sweat glands between the ages of ~8 to 14 years and increase to as high as 45% of the total axillary glands by age 16–18.**



# MECHANISM OF SECRETION

- ***First, binding of acetylcholine to muscarinic receptors on the basolateral membrane of the clear cell triggers a release of intracellular Ca stores and an influx of extracellular Ca.***
- ***This leads to cell shrinkage, which triggers an influx of Na, K, and Cl via Na-K-2Cl cotransporter on the basolateral membrane***
- ***Increased Cl concentration in the lumen creates an electrochemical gradient for Na movement across the cell junction leading to osmotic gradient for water movement.***



# MCQ

## QUESTION

***The main complications of cystic fibrosis involve the lungs, with damage to the small and large airways and chronic and recurrent bacterial infections. As cystic fibrosis progresses, which of the following organisms is most commonly isolated?***

- ***A. *Achromobacter xylosoxidans****
- ***B. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa****
- ***C. *Staphylococcus aureus****
- ***D. *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia****
- ***ANS-B***