

Connective Tissue	One of the four major tissue types; consists of cells usually surrounded by large amounts of extracellular material; holds other tissues together and supports the body
Edema	Excessive accumulation of fluid in the tissues, usually causing swelling
Epithelial Tissue	One of the four major tissue types; consists of cells with basement membrane, little extracellular material, and no blood vessels; covers the surfaces of the body and forms glands
Extracellular Matrix	Nonliving chemical substances located between cells; often consisting of protein fibers, ground substance and fluid
Gland	A single cell or structure that secretes substances into the blood, into a cavity or onto a surface
Inflammatory Response	Complex sequence of events involving chemicals and immune system cells that results in the isolation and destruction of foreign substances such as bacteria and dead tissues; symptoms
Mucous Membrane	Thin sheet consisting of epithelium and connective tissue that lines cavities that open to the outside of the body; many contain mucous glands, which secrete mucus.
Muscular Tissue	One of the four types; consists of cells with the ability to contract; includes skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscle
Nervous Tissue	One of the four major tissue types; consists of neurons, which have the ability to conduct action potentials, and neuroglia, which are support cells.
Serous Membrane	Thin sheet consisting of epithelium and connective tissue that lines cavities not opening to the outside of the body; does not contain glands but does secrete serous fluid
Tissue	A collection of cells with similar structure and function, and the substances between the cells.
Tissue Repair	Substitution of viable cells for damage or dead cells by regeneration or replacement
Arrector pili	Smooth muscle attached to the hair follicle and dermis that raises the hair by contracting
Dermis	Dense connective tissue that forms the deep layer of the skin; responsible to structural strength of the skin

Epidermis	Outer part of the skin formed of epithelial tissue that rests on the dermis; resists abrasion and forms a permeability barrier
Hair	Threadlike outgrowth of the skin consisting of columns of dead, keratinized epithelial cells
Hypodermis	Loose connective tissue under the dermis that attaches the skin to muscle and bone
Keratinization	Production of keratin and changes in the structure and shape of epithelial cells as they move to the skin surface
Melanin	Brown to black pigment responsible for skin and hair color
Nail	Thin, horny plate at the ends of the fingers and toes, consisting of several layers of dead epithelial cells containing a hard keratin
Sebaceous gland	Gland of the skin that produces sebum; usually associated with a hair follicle
Stratum	Layer of tissue
Sweat gland	Usually a secretory organ that produces a watery secretion called sweat, however, produce an organic secretion
Vitamin D	Fat-soluble vitamin produced after several steps from precursor molecule in skin exposed to ultraviolet light; increase calcium and phosphate uptake in the intestine