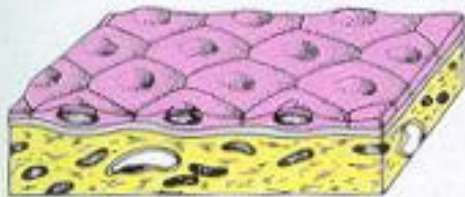


Epithelial tissue (epithelium)

-SIMPLE EPITHELIA – **only 1 (single) layer on basement membrane**

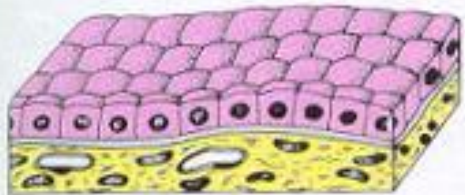


Simple
squamous

Squamous – single layer of flattened thin cells with little cytoplasm and prominent nucleus.

Endothelium – squamous epithelium in blood vessels, lymphatic vessels

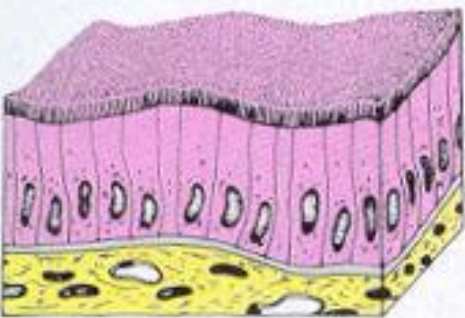
Mesothelium - squamous epithelium of mesodermal origin lining. (peritoneum, pleura,



Simple
cuboidal

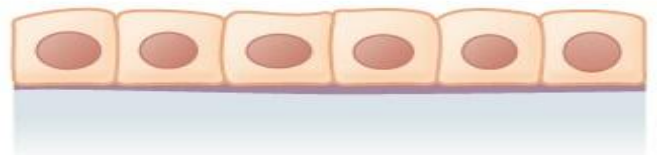


pericardium Simple squamous epithelium

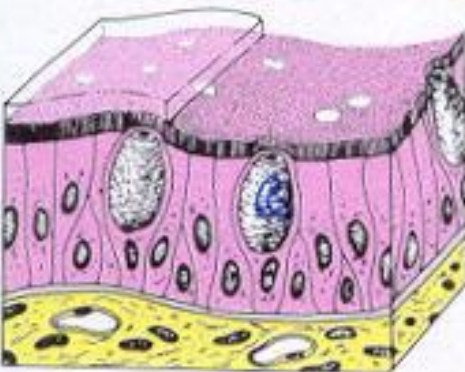


Simple
columnar

Cuboidal - cell height, width and depth are the same, round centrally placed nucleus. , lines kidney tubules and thyroid gland

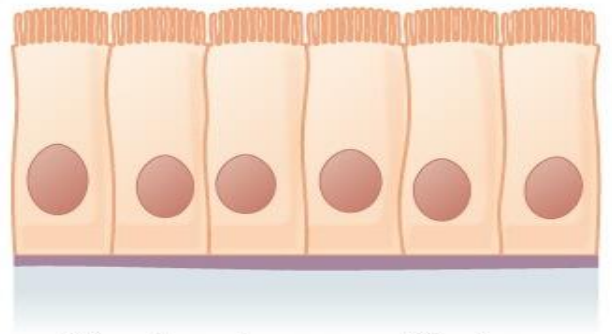


Simple cuboidal epithelium



Pseudo-
stratified

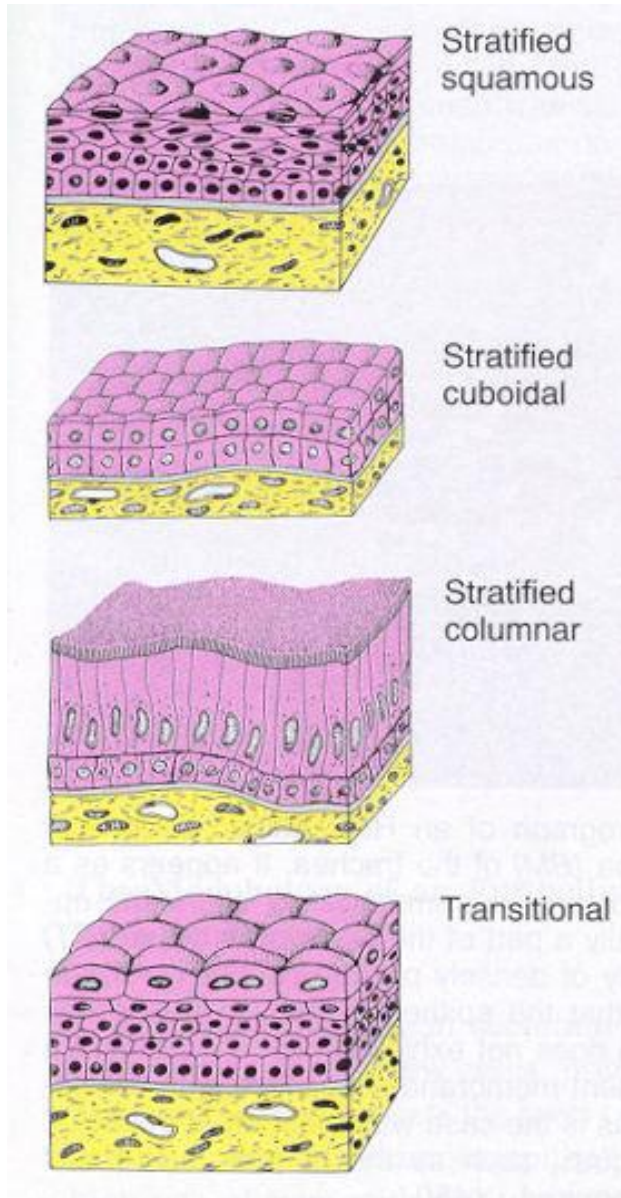
Columnar - cell height greater than width, nucleus elliptical or cigar shaped. (In the intestines, in the oviduct , ovary)



Simple columnar epithelium

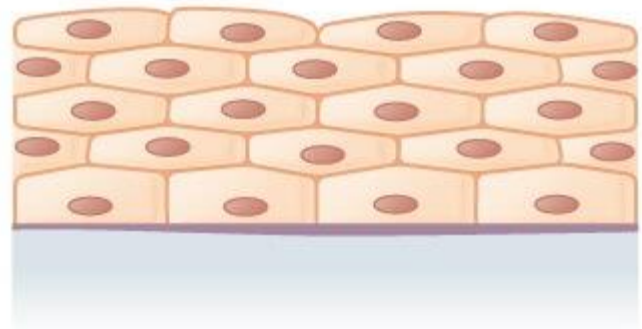
Pseudostratified – **single layer** but nuclei situated at different levels in the cell. All cells are in contact with the basement membrane, but not all cells reach the apical surface. Both conditions create the illusion of several cell layers. (In the respiratory passages – nasal cavity, larynx, trachea, bronchi)

-STRATIFIED EPITHELIUM: A stratified epithelium consists of several layers of cells



Stratified squamous – resisting to mechanical influences (press)

– non-keratinised (mouth cavity, vocal cords, vagina, anus)
– keratinised (epidermis of the skin) – the cells are released continuously from the surface



Stratified squamous epithelium

Stratified columnar – 2 or more layers of cells, columnar cells form the upper layer

Transitional - stratified, top layer dome or umbrella shaped (urinary bladder). Epithelium change the shape of cells and number of layers according to wall conditions of urinary passages – distension or contraction.