

# Non Keratinized Stratified Squamous Epithelium

== Structure ==

**Squamous metaplasia** Squamous metaplasia may be seen Squamous metaplasia is a benign non-cancerous change (metaplasia) of surfacing lining cells (epithelium) to a squamous morphology. composed of simple columnar epithelium, whereas the ectocervix is composed of stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium

**Epithelium** Epithelial (mesothelial) tissues line the outer surfaces of many internal organs, the corresponding inner surfaces of body cavities, and the inner surfaces of blood vessels. Epithelial tissues lack blood or lymph supply, but are supplied by nerves. An example is the epidermis, the outermost layer of the skin. or stratified epithelium having two or more cells in thickness, or multi-layered – as stratified squamous epithelium, stratified cuboidal epithelium, and Epithelium or epithelial tissue is a thin, continuous, protective layer of cells with little extracellular matrix. Epithelial tissue is one of the four basic types of animal tissue, along with connective tissue, muscle tissue and nervous tissue

**Stratified squamous epithelium** This type of epithelium is well suited to areas in the body subject to constant abrasion, as the thickest layers can be sequentially sloughed off and replaced before the basement membrane is exposed. Only one layer is in contact A stratified squamous epithelium consists of squamous (flattened) epithelial cells arranged in layers upon a basal membrane. It forms the outermost layer of the skin and the inner lining of the mouth, esophagus and vagina. A stratified squamous epithelium consists of squamous (flattened) epithelial cells arranged in layers upon a basal membrane. In the deeper layers, the cells may be columnar or cuboidal. Only one layer is in contact with the basement membrane; the other layers adhere to one another to maintain structural integrity. Although this epithelium is referred to as squamous, many cells within the layers may not be flattened; this is due to the convention of naming epithelia according to the cell type at the surface. There are no intercellular spaces

== See also == "Poumons". www.embryology.ch (in French). Archived from the original on 2019-09-27. Retrieved 2007-11-07. == Location == There are three principal shapes of epithelial cell: squamous (scaly), columnar, and cuboidal. These can be arranged in a singular layer of cells as simple epithelium, either simple squamous, simple columnar, or simple cuboidal, or in layers of two or more cells deep as stratified (layered), or compound, either squamous, columnar or cuboidal. In some tissues, a layer of columnar cells may appear to be stratified due to the placement of the nuclei. This sort of tissue is called pseudostratified. All glands are made up of epithelial cells. Functions of epithelial cells include diffusion, filtration, secretion, selective absorption, germination... In dental anatomy, the sulcular epithelium is that epithelium which lines the gingival sulcus. It is apically bounded by the junctional epithelium and meets the epithelium of the oral cavity at the height of the free gingival margin. The sulcular epithelium is nonkeratinized.

**Eruption cyst** most commonly seen anterior to first molar. It is usually found in children. The fluid in the cyst is sometimes clear creating a pale-coloured cyst although often they are blue. An eruption cyst (eruption hematoma) is a developmental soft-tissue cyst of odontogenic origin that forms over an erupting tooth. eruption cyst is similar to that of the dentigerous cyst (non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium), so the eruption cyst is considered a superficial dentigerous An eruption cyst, or eruption hematoma, is a bluish swelling that occurs on the soft tissue over an erupting tooth

**Transitional epithelium** Transitional epithelium usually appears cuboidal when relaxed and squamous when stretched. an organ (the distal part of the urethra becomes non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium in females; the part that lines the bottom of the tissue Transitional epithelium, also known as urothelium is a type of stratified epithelium that changes shape in response to stretching. Transitional epithelium lines all of the organs of the urinary system – the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and the urethra, hence its alternative name of urothelium. The bladder, for example, has a need for great distension. This tissue consists of multiple layers of epithelial cells which can contract and expand in order to adapt to the degree of distension needed

In the epidermis of skin in mammals, reptiles, and birds, the layer of keratin in the outer layer of the stratified squamous epithelial surface is named the stratum corneum. Stratum corneum is made up of squamous cells which are keratinized and dead. These are shed periodically. The anocutaneous line represents the transition point from non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium of the anal canal to keratinized stratified squamous epithelium of the anus and perianal skin. == Clinical features == == External links == == Structure == Below the anocutaneous line, lymphatic drainage is to the superficial inguinal nodes. == Anatomy/location ==

**Lacrimal canaliculi** The lacrimal canaliculi have a mucosa composed of a non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium on a basement membrane and a highly elastic lamina propria The lacrimal canaliculi (sing. This forms part of the lacrimal apparatus that drains lacrimal fluid from the surface of the eye to the nasal cavity. : canaliculus) are the small channels in each eyelid that drain lacrimal fluid from the lacrimal puncta to the lacrimal sac

Common sites for squamous metaplasia include the bladder and cervix. Smokers often exhibit squamous metaplasia in the linings of their airways. These changes don't signify a specific disease, but rather usually represent the body's response to stress or irritation. Vitamin A deficiency or overdose can also lead to squamous metaplasia.

**Proctodeum** It is created during embryogenesis by a folding of the outer body wall. The junction between A proctodeum is the back ectodermal part of an alimentary canal. will be lined by stratified squamous non-keratinized (zona hemorrhagica) and stratified squamous keratinized (zona cutanea) epithelium. The junction between them is Hilton's white line. It will form the lower part of the anal canal, below the pectinate line, which will be lined by stratified squamous non-keratinized (zona hemorrhagica) and stratified squamous keratinized (zona cutanea) epithelium

**Sulcular epithelium** Structural and functional changes in the sulcular epithelium are observed during the onset and progression of periodontal disease. The sulcular epithelium primarily acts as the protective barrier against foreign substances while also playing a crucial immunological role due to its semi-permeable nature. particular keratins K4 and K13. The gingival sulcus normally measures 0. The sulcular epithelium is a stratified squamous, non-keratinized epithelium that lines the gingival sulcus and extends The sulcular epithelium is a thin, non-keratinized epithelial lining that forms the smooth inner wall of the gingival sulcus, extending from the gingival margin coronally to the dentogingival junction apically. 5–3 mm in healthy individuals; an increase beyond this range may indicate pseudopocket formation or periodontal disease de1b490e78

**Dentate line** de1b490e78 Anatomically, the sulcus is bounded by the tooth surface on one side and the sulcular epithelium on the other, in a bucco-lingual dimension. It typically contains gingival crevicular fluid which is a serum-like tissue transudate... de1b490e78

**Anocutaneous line** transition point from non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium of the anal canal to keratinized stratified squamous epithelium of the anus and perianal The anocutaneous line, also called the Hilton white line or intersphincteric groove, is a boundary in the anal canal de1b490e78

**Conjunctiva** : conjunctivae) is a thin mucous membrane that lines the inside of the eyelids and covers the sclera (the white of the eye). It is composed of non-keratinized, stratified squamous epithelium with goblet cells, stratified columnar epithelium and stratified cuboidal epithelium (depending on the zone). composed of non-keratinized, stratified squamous epithelium with goblet cells, stratified columnar epithelium and stratified cuboidal epithelium (depending In the anatomy of the eye, the conjunctiva (pl. The conjunctiva is highly vascularised, with many microvessels easily accessible for imaging studies de1b490e78

In live persons, the color of the line is white, hence the alternative name. It is named for John Hilton. de1b490e78 common in children while rare in other ages and found in both dentition de1b490e78 == Structure == de1b490e78 Anal canal de1b490e78 The appearance of transitional epithelium differs according to its cell layer. Cells of the basal layer are cuboidal (cube-shaped), or columnar (column-shaped), while the cells of the superficial layer vary in appearance depending on the degree of distension. These cells appear to be cuboidal with a domed apex when the organ or the tube in which they reside is not stretched. When the organ or tube is stretched (such as when the bladder is filled with urine), the tissue compresses and the cells become stretched. When this happens, the cells flatten, and they appear to be squamous and irregular... de1b490e78 There is a single lacrimal canaliculus in each eyelid, a superior lacrimal canaliculus in the upper eyelid and an inferior lacrimal canaliculus in the lower eyelid. The canaliculi travel vertically and then turn medially to travel towards the lacrimal sac. At the bend, the canaliculus is dilated and called the ampulla. Usually, the superior and inferior lacrimal canaliculi join to form a common passage that enters the lateral wall of the lacrimal sac. de1b490e78 The conjunctiva is typically divided into three parts: de1b490e78 The anocutaneous line is slightly below the pectinate line and a landmark for the intermuscular border between internal and external anal sphincter muscles. de1b490e78 forms superficially in the gingiva overlying the involved erupting tooth as soft, rounded and bluish swelling. de1b490e78 == Structure == de1b490e78 Hilton's Law de1b490e78

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