

ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BODY

THE SKIN

The skin is the largest organ of the body and serves as a protective barrier against the external environment. It is composed of two main layers: the epidermis and the dermis. The epidermis is the outermost layer and is made up of several layers of cells, including the stratum corneum, which is the thickest and most protective layer. The dermis is the layer beneath the epidermis and contains various structures such as hair follicles, sweat glands, and blood vessels. The skin also plays a role in regulating body temperature and protecting against infection.

The skin is covered by a thin layer of mucus, which is secreted by the mucous glands. This mucus helps to keep the skin moist and prevents it from drying out. The skin is also covered by a thin layer of oil, which is secreted by the sebaceous glands. This oil helps to keep the skin soft and supple.

The skin is a complex organ with many different functions. It is not only a protective barrier, but it also plays a role in regulating body temperature, protecting against infection, and sensing the environment. The skin is a remarkable organ that has evolved to protect and support the body in a variety of ways.