



ZMV1303 - Anatomia Animal I (2020)

Tegumento comum Pele e anexos

Funções

- ❖ Revestimento
- ❖ Proteção
 - ❖ Locomoção
- ❖ Termorregulação
- ❖ Manutenção da hidratação
- ❖ Síntese de vitamina D
- ❖ Sensorial
- ❖ Nutrição



Na Medicina Veterinária e produção animal

Clínica geral veterinária

Dermatologia clínica

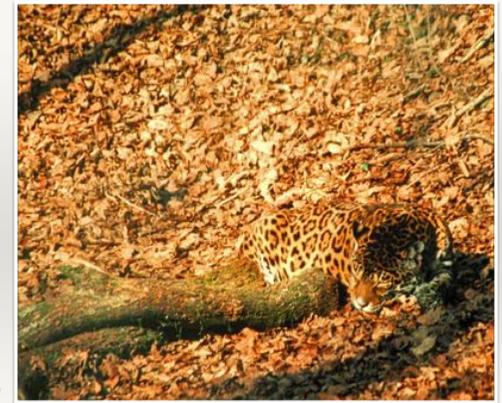
Aplicação de medicamentos

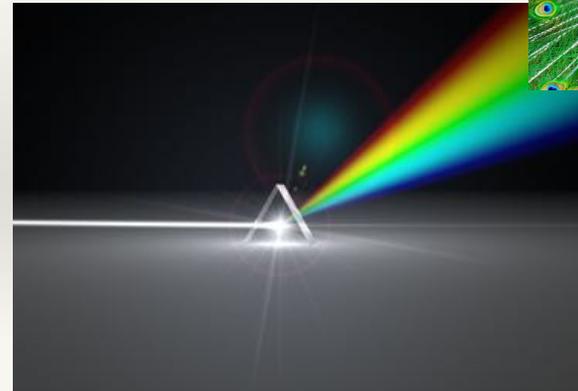
Indústria



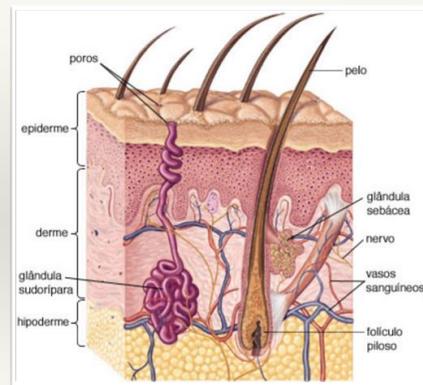
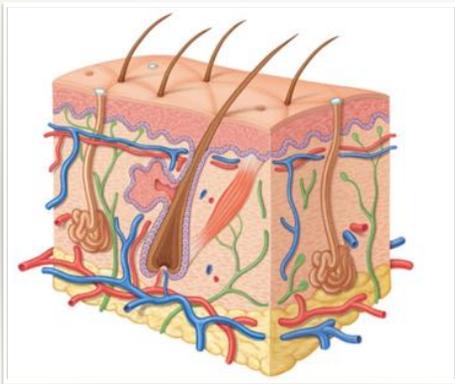
Coloração

- ❖ Camuflagem
- ❖ Sinalização
 - ❖ Perigo
 - ❖ Atração sexual
- ❖ Pele
 - ❖ Cromatóforos
 - ❖ Melanócitos
- ❖ Pelos
 - ❖ Melanina
 - ❖ Melanossomos (eumelanina e feomelanina)

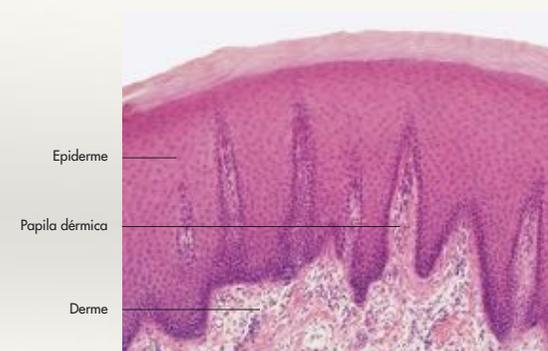




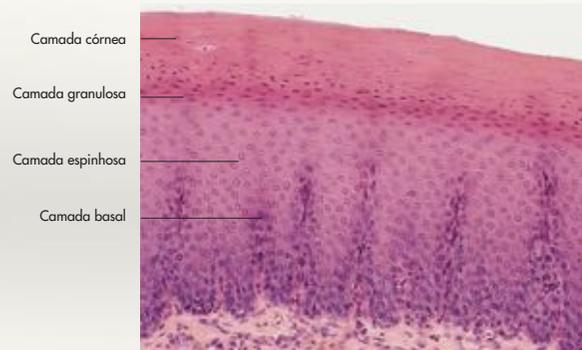
Pele



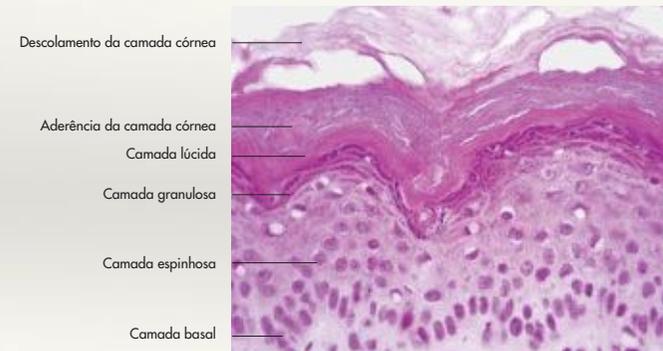
Epiderme



Epiderme

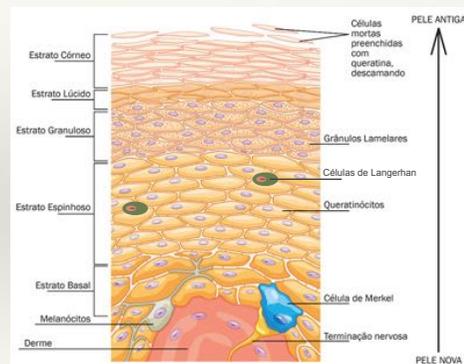


Epiderme

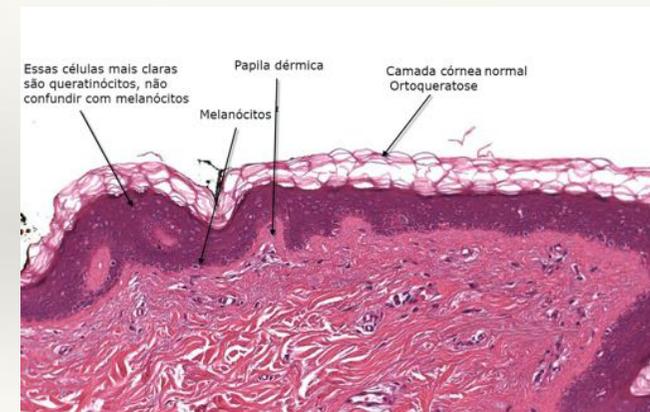


Epiderme

- ❖ Avascular
- ❖ Melanócitos (~85%)
- ❖ Queratinócitos
- ❖ Células de Langerhan
- ❖ Células de Merkel

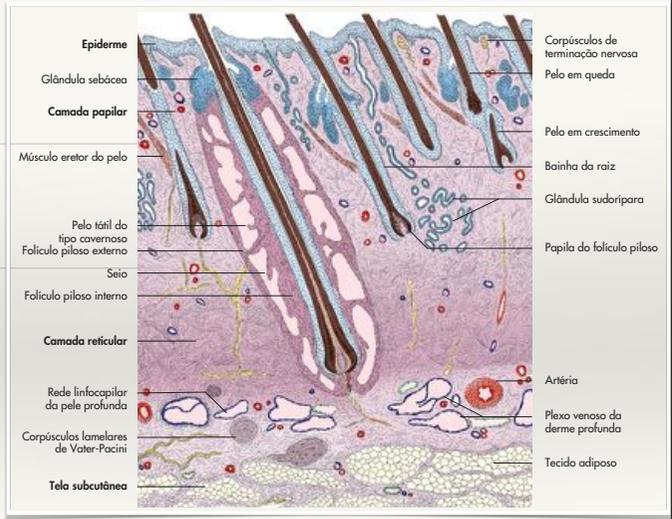


Derme

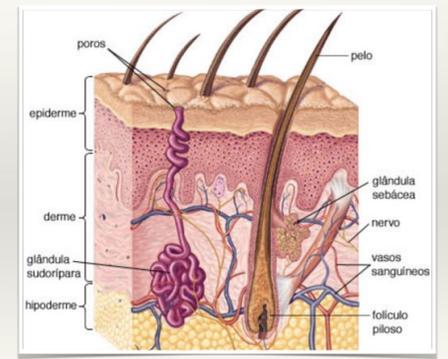
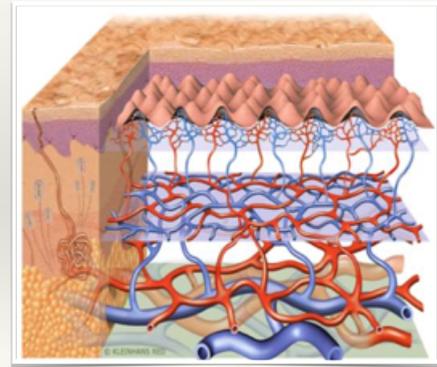


Derme

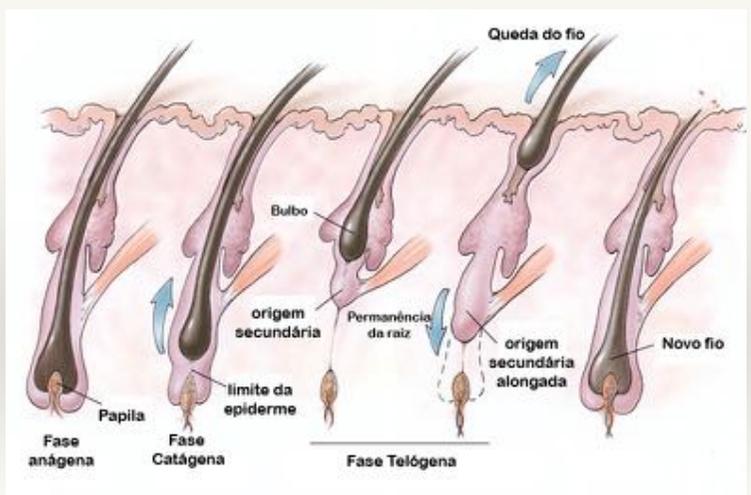
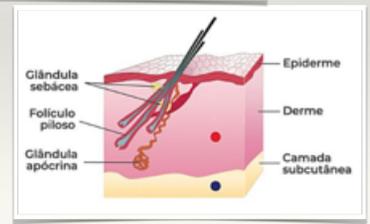
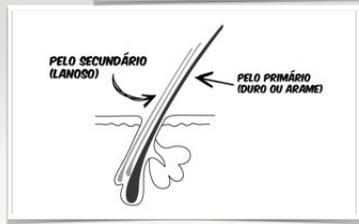
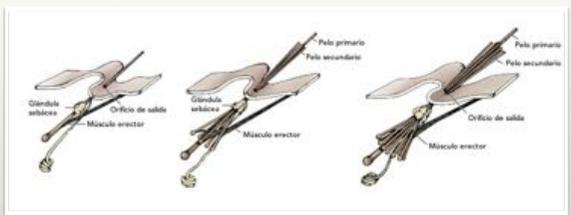
- Corpúsculos de Ruffini (C. Reticular)
- Bulbos finais de Krause (C. Papilar)
- Corpúsculos de Meissner (C. Papilar)
- Corpúsculos de Vater-Pacini (tela subcutânea)
- Terminações nervosas livres



Vascularização



Pelos

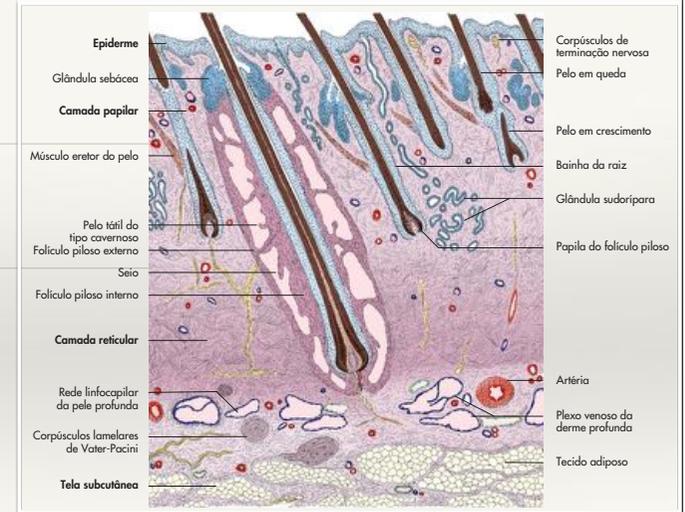


Pelos

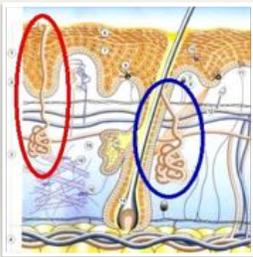


Glândulas anexas

Sebáceas
Sudoríparas
Mamária



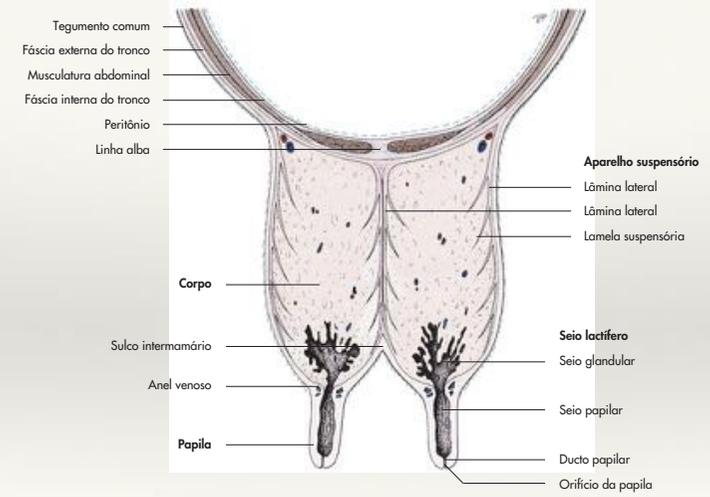
Glândulas sudoríparas



Glândulas especiais

- ❖ Acúmulo em locais próprios da pele
- ❖ Odor característico
- ❖ Sexual
 - ❖ Indivíduo
 - ❖ Territorial
- ❖ Gl. Paranasais (sebáceas e serosas)
- ❖ Gl. Caudais (sebáceas e serosas)
- ❖ Gl. Periorais (sebáceas)
- ❖ Gl. mentuais e carpais (apócrinas)
- ❖ Gl. dos seios infraorbital, interdigital e inguinal
- ❖ Gl. Cornuais
- ❖ Gl. Ceruminosas (apócrinas e sebáceas)

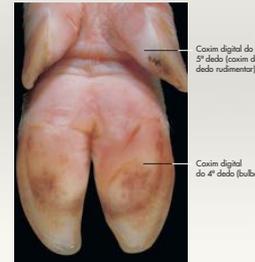
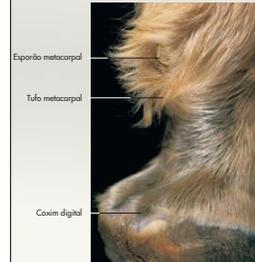
Glândulas mamárias





Coxins

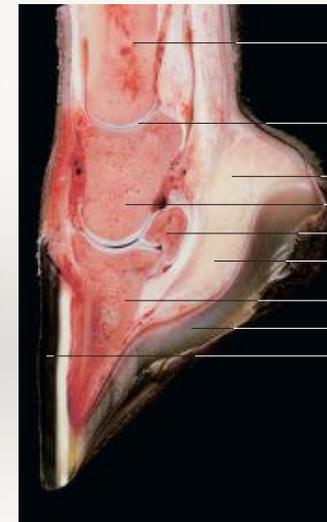
- ❖ Corpo papilar
- ❖ Tela subcutânea
- ❖ Fibras elásticas e colágenas



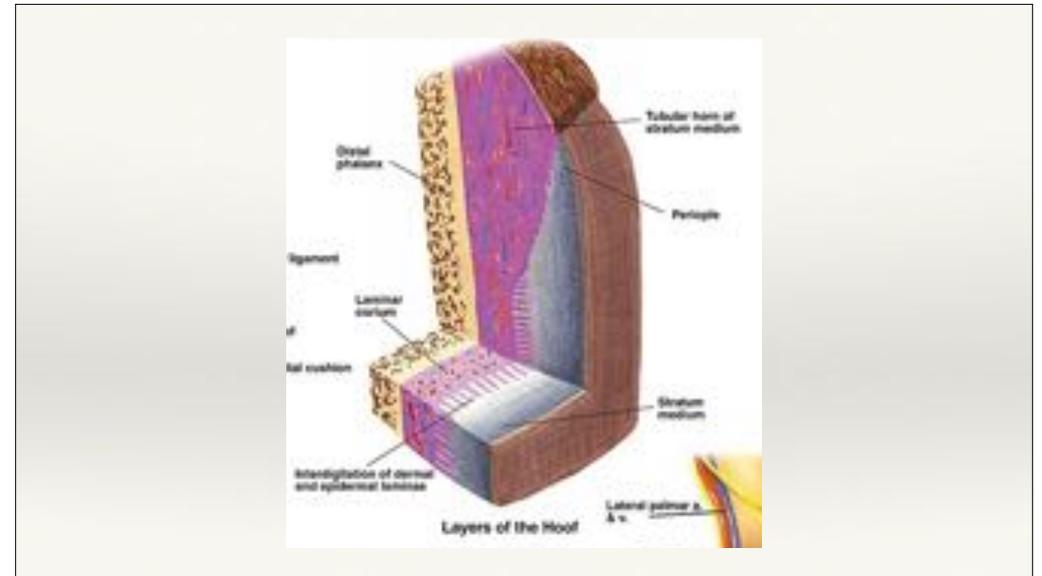
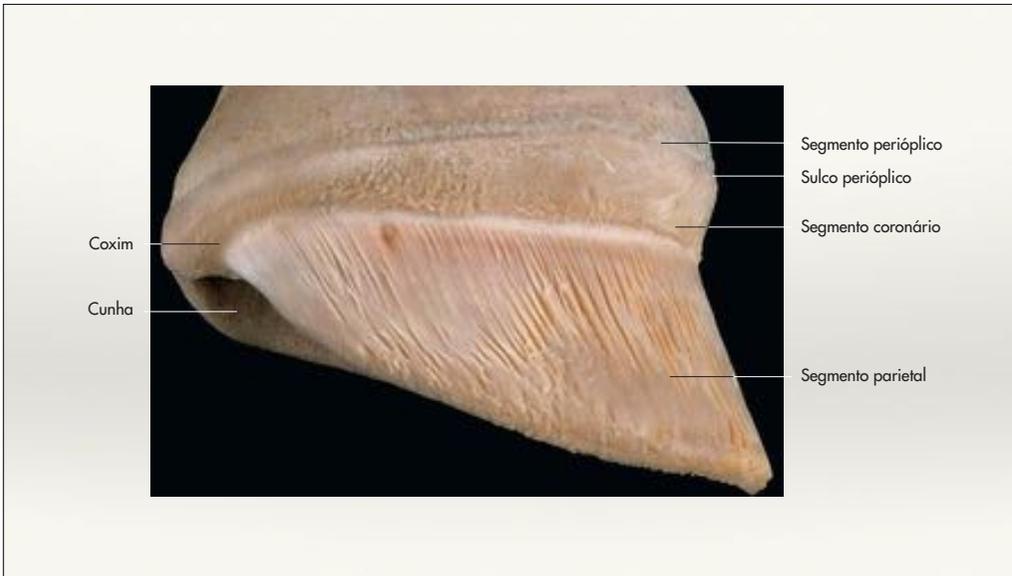
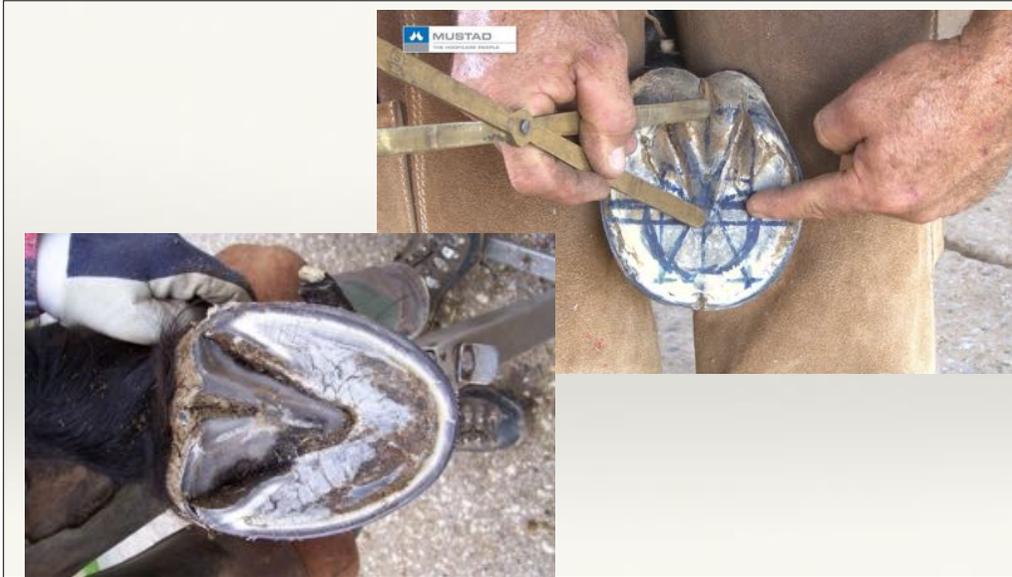
Unhas

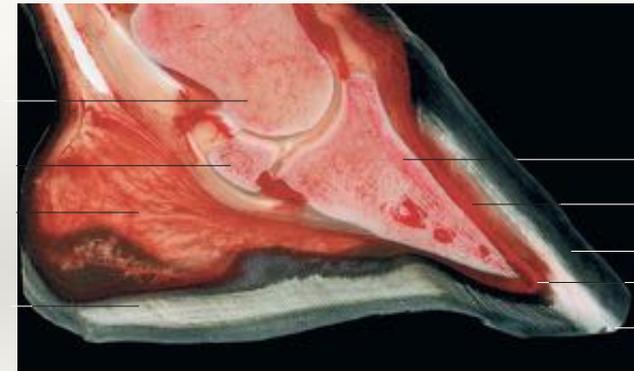
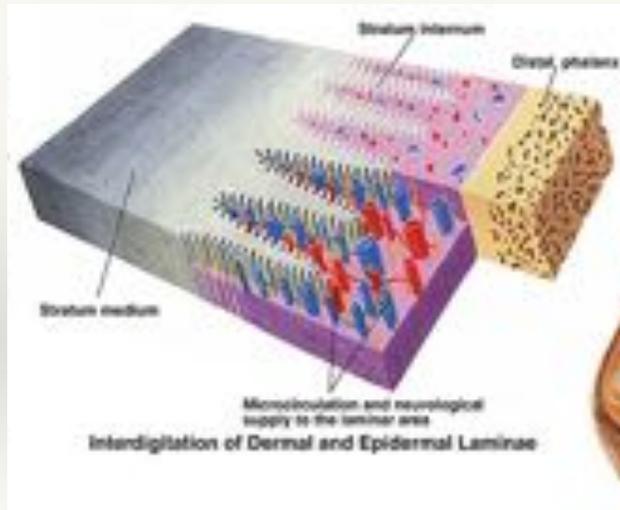


- Parede do casco**
- Margem palmar lateral
- Parte dorsal
- Calcanhar
- Quarto
- Margem solear



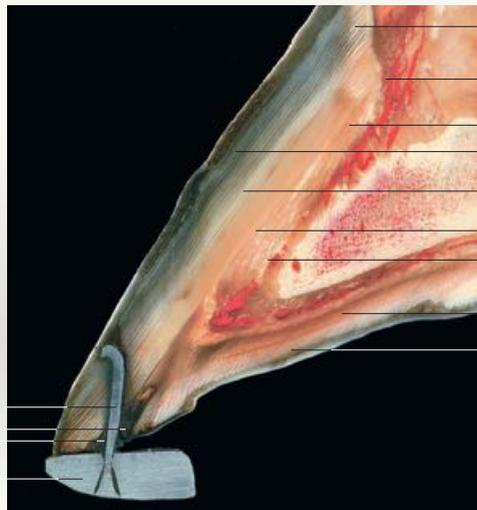
- Falange proximal
- Articulação interfalângica proximal
- Base do coxim
- Falange média
- Ossos navicular
- Âpice do coxim
- Falange distal
- Sola
- Parede do casco





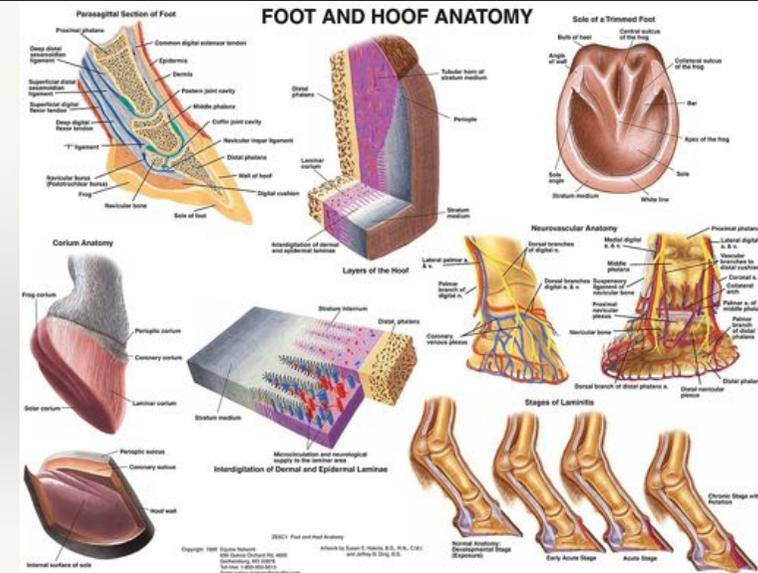
Falange média
Sesamoide distal
Base do coxim
Tecido córneo solear

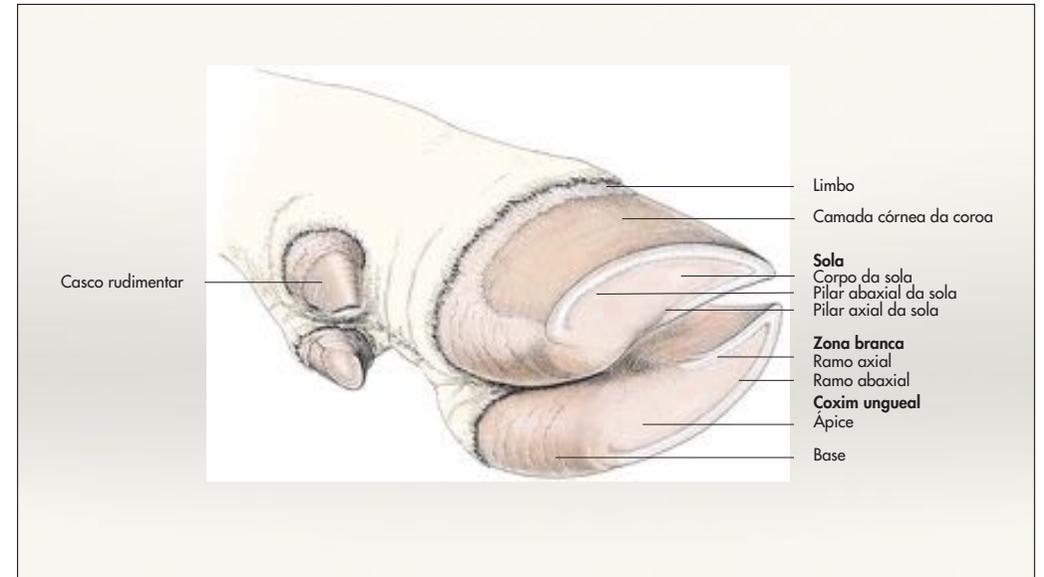
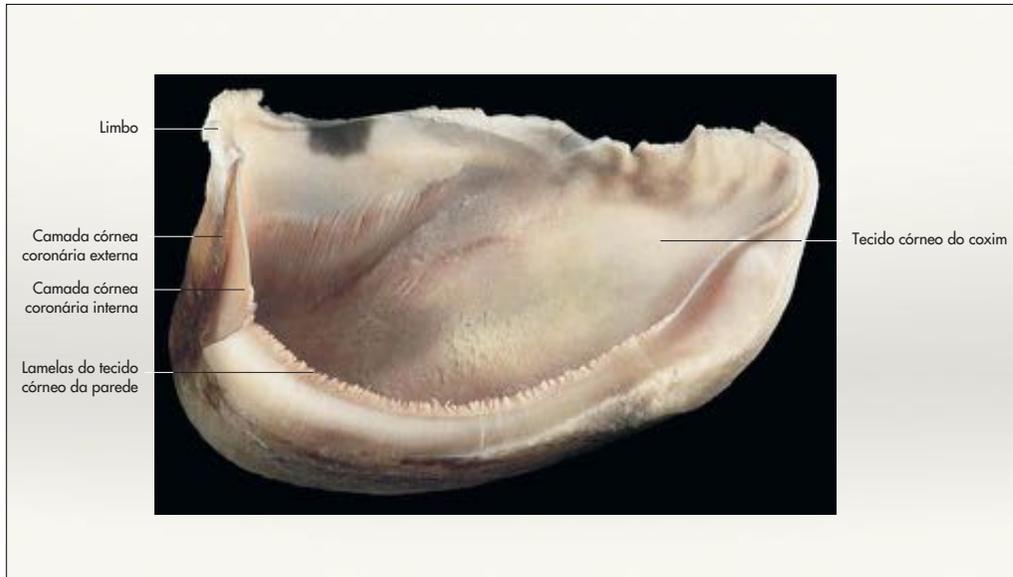
Falange distal
Ramo dorsal do arco terminal
Parede córnea
Artéria e veias da margem solear
Zona branca

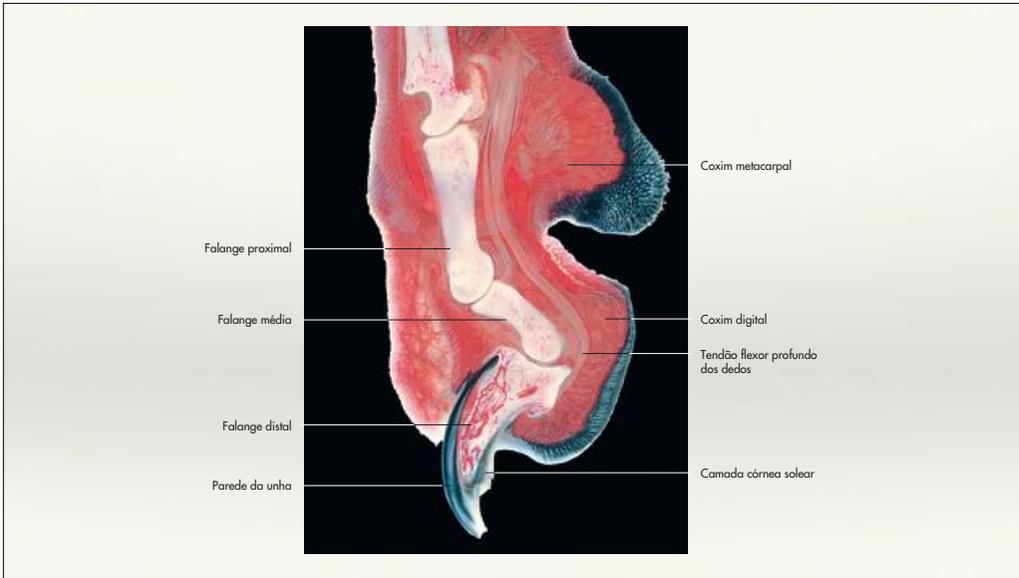
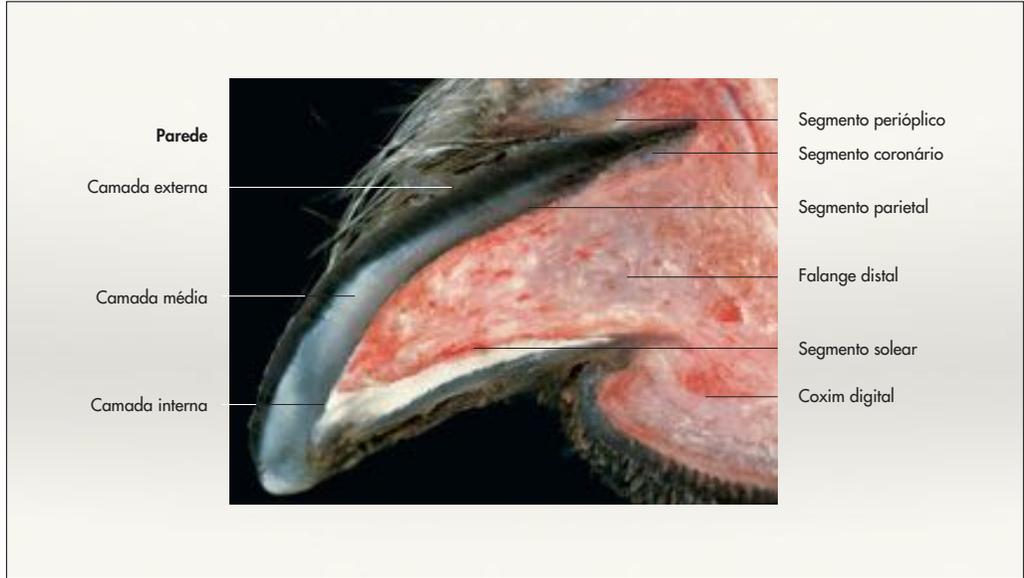


Segmento perióptica
Almofada perióptica com papilas periópticas
Segmento coronário
Almofada coronária com papilas coronárias
Segmento parietal
Papilas da crista proximal
Segmento coronário externo
Segmento coronário médio
Segmento coronário interno
Lamelas primárias do cório
Segmento solear
Papilas soleares
Tecido córneo da sola

Parede córnea
Prego
Tecido córneo terminal
Zona branca
Ferradura







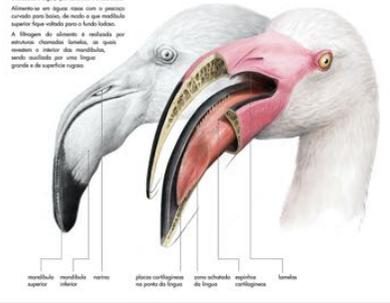
FLAMINGO

PHOENICOPTERUS ROSEUS

ANATOMIA DO BICO

O bico do flamingo é especialmente adaptado para aspirar da lama e da água, moléculas, crustáceos e algas, que constituirão o seu alimento. Alimentar-se de água doce com o pescoço curvado para baixo, de modo a que a mandíbula superior fique voltada para a frente lateral.

A fíbula do osso é reforçada por estruturas ósseas, sendo os seus ossos o osso do maxilar, sendo sustentado por um ligamento grande e de superfície rugosa.



Corno e chifre

