



ZMV1303 - Anatomia Animal I (2020)

## Tegumento comum Pele e anexos

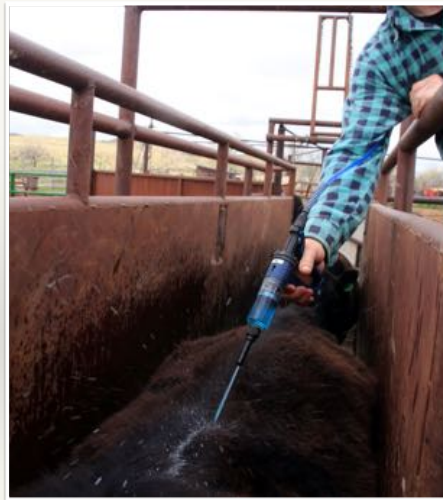
## Funções

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



## Na Medicina Veterinária e produção animal

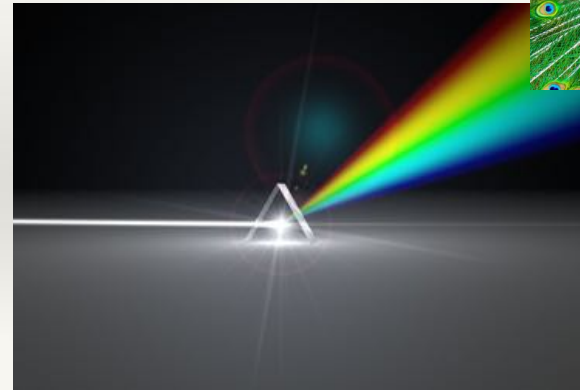
Clínica geral veterinária  
Dermatologia clínica  
Aplicação de medicamentos  
Indústria



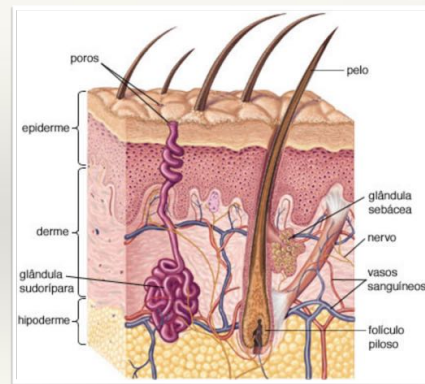
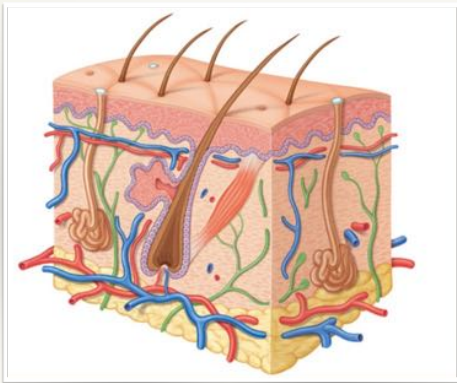
## Coloração

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

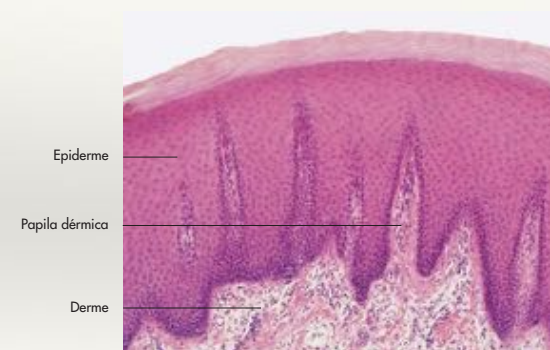




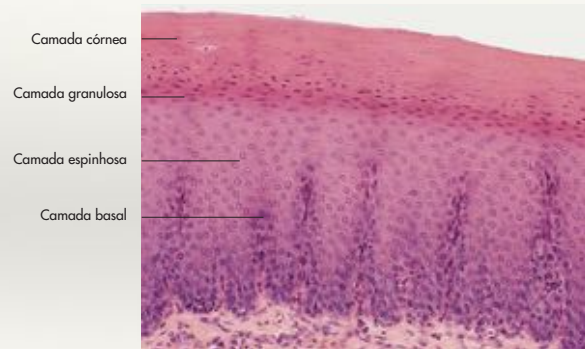
## Pele



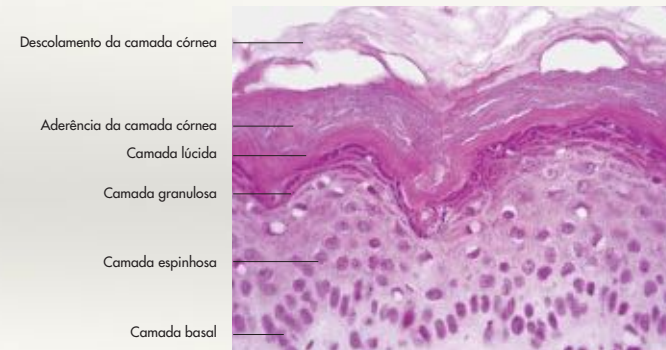
## Epiderme



## Epiderme

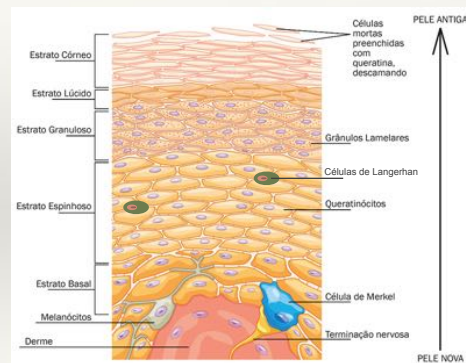


## Epiderme

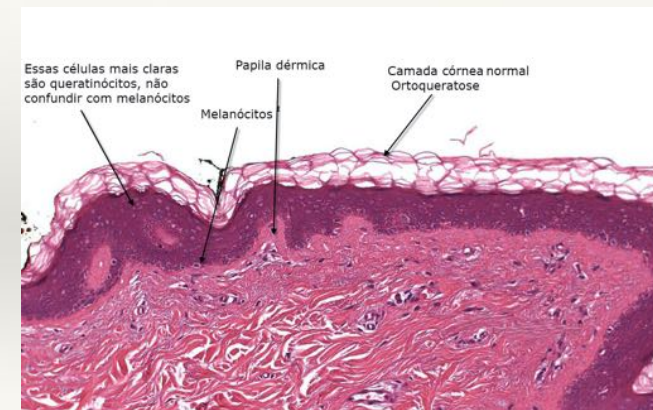


## Epiderme

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

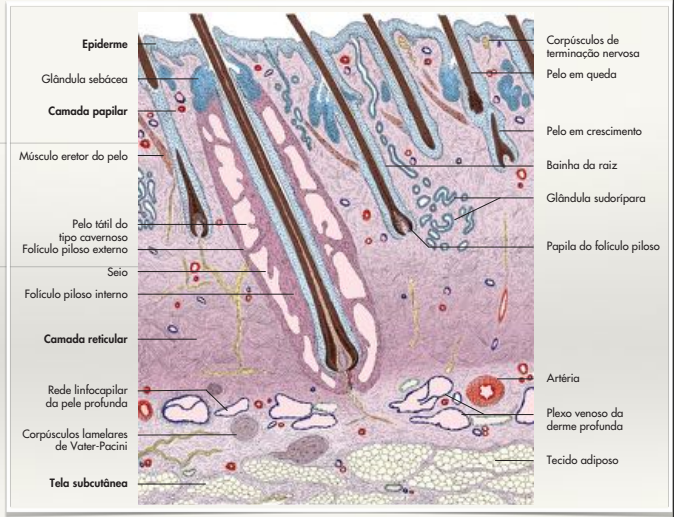


## Derme

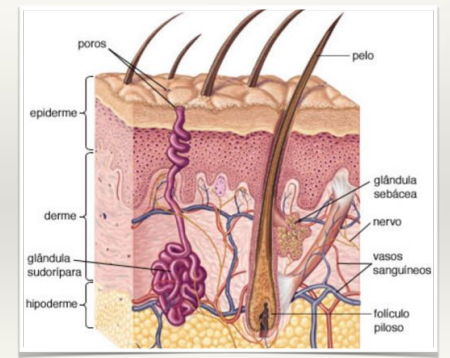
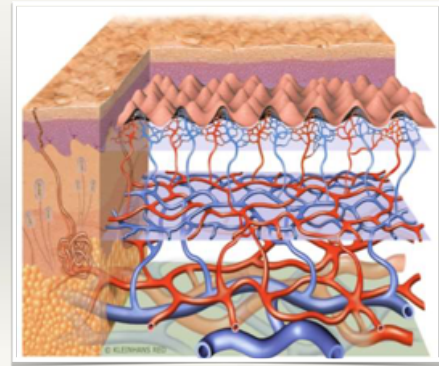


# Derme

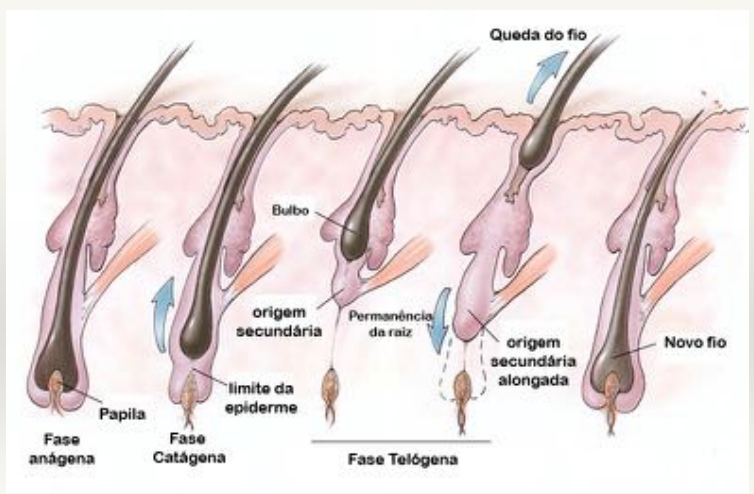
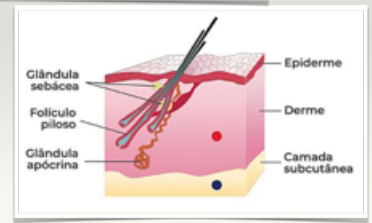
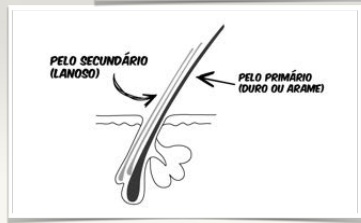
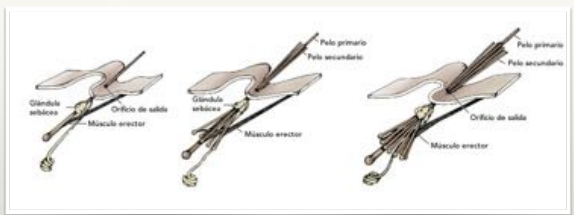
- Corpúsculos de Ruffini (C. Reticular)
- Bulbos finais de Krause (C. Papilar)
- Corpúsculos de Meissner (C. Papilar)
- Corpúsculos de Vater-Pacini (tela subcutânea)
- Terminações nervosas livres



# Vascularização



# Pelos

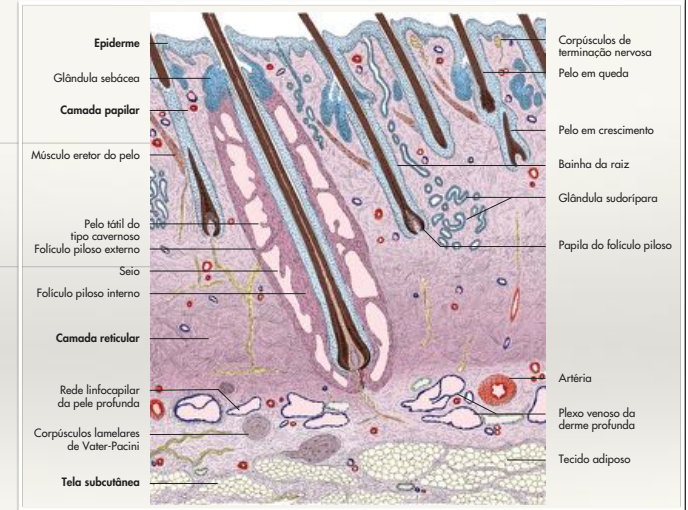


## Pelos

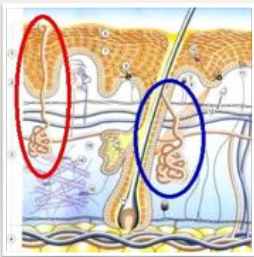


## Glândulas anexas

Sebáceas  
Sudoríparas  
Mamária



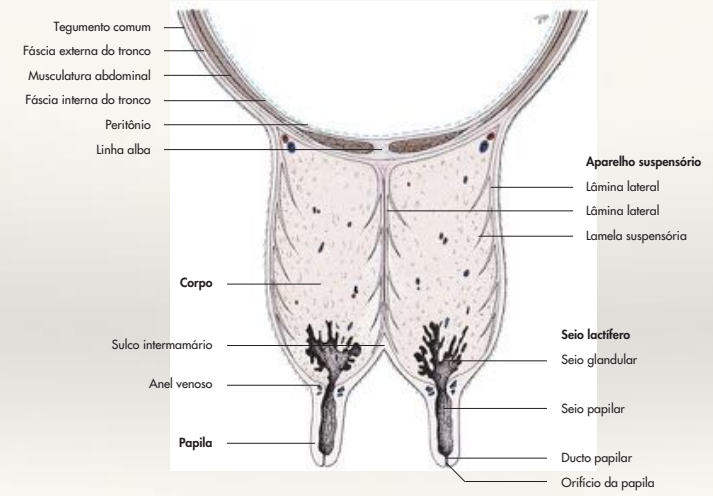
## Glândulas sudoríparas



## 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)

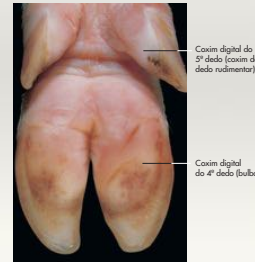
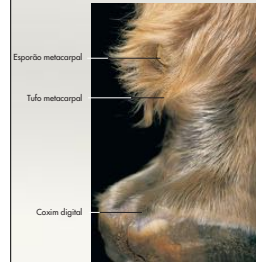
## Glândulas mamárias





## Coxins

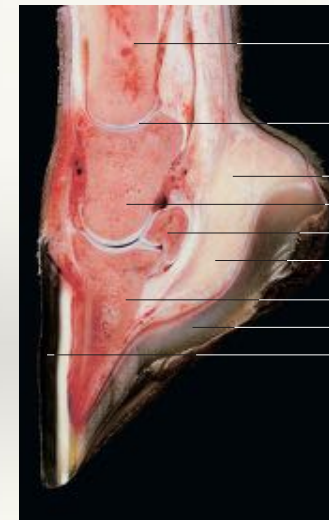
- ❖ Corpo papilar
- ❖ Tela subcutânea
- ❖ Fibras elásticas e colágenas



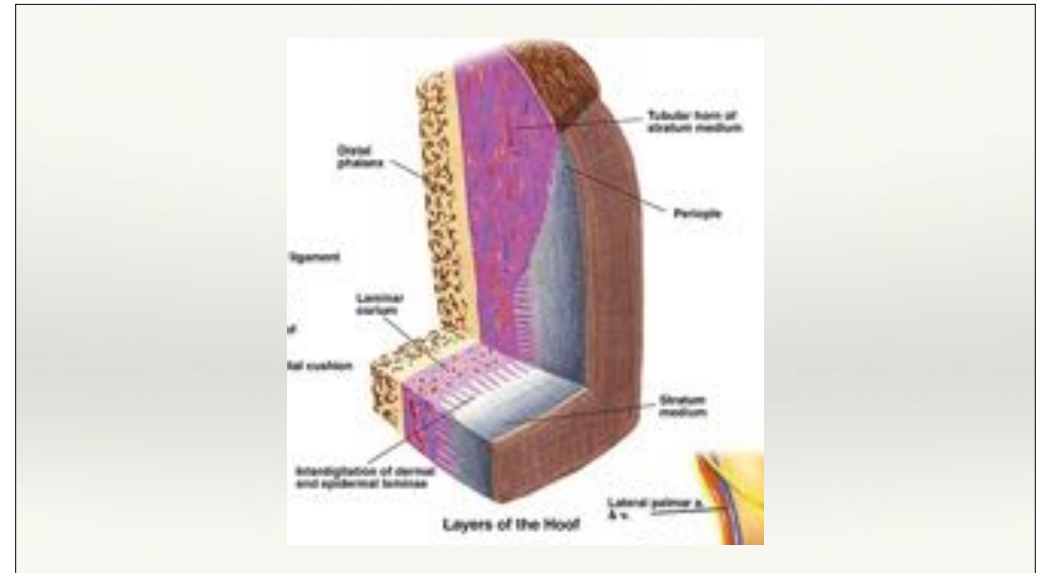
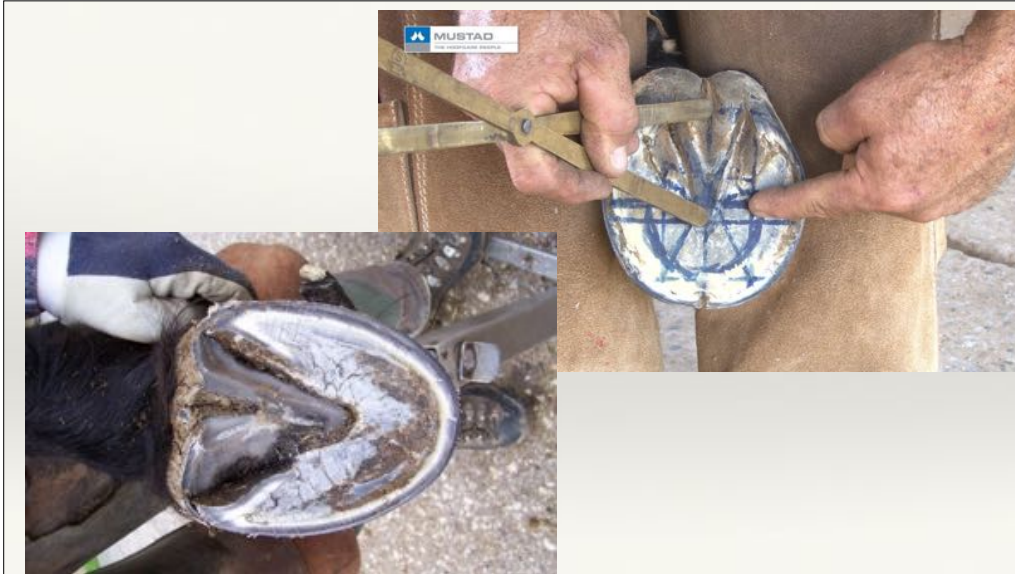
## Unhas



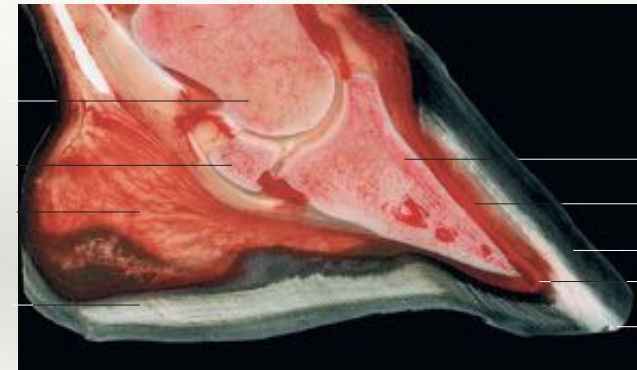
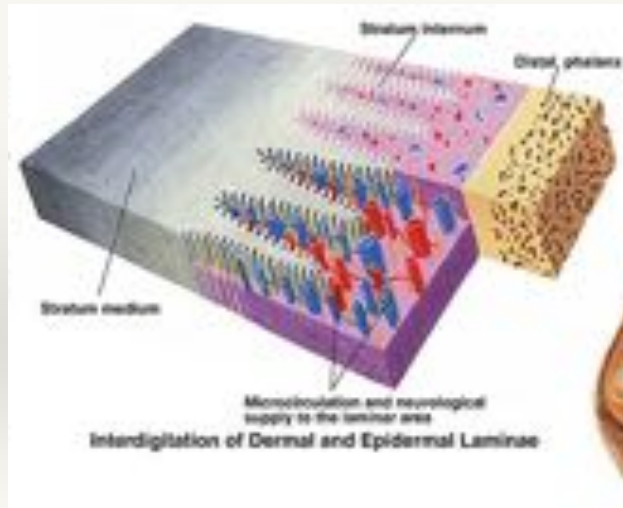
- Parede do casco
- Margem palmar lateral
- Parte dorsal
- Calcanhar
- Quarto
- Margem solear



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

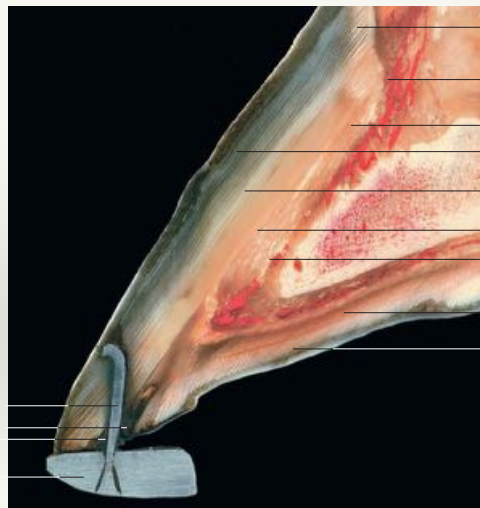






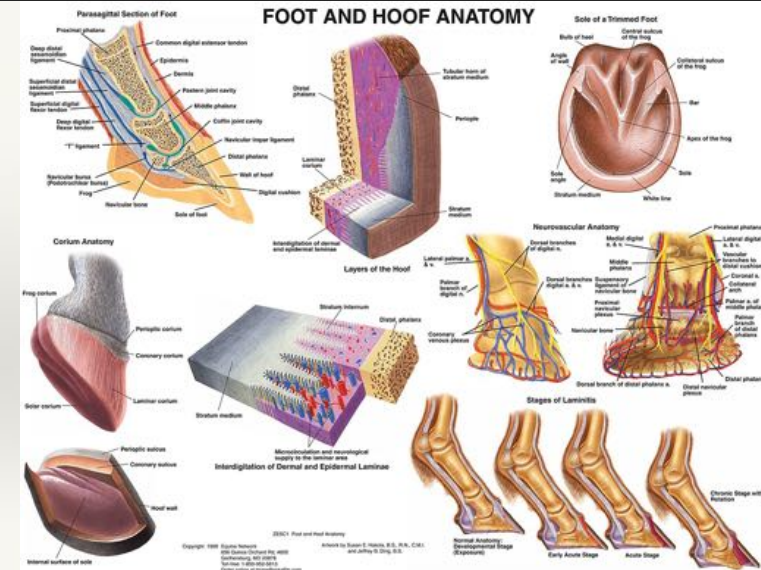
Falange média  
Sesamoide distal  
Base do coxim  
Tecido córneo solear

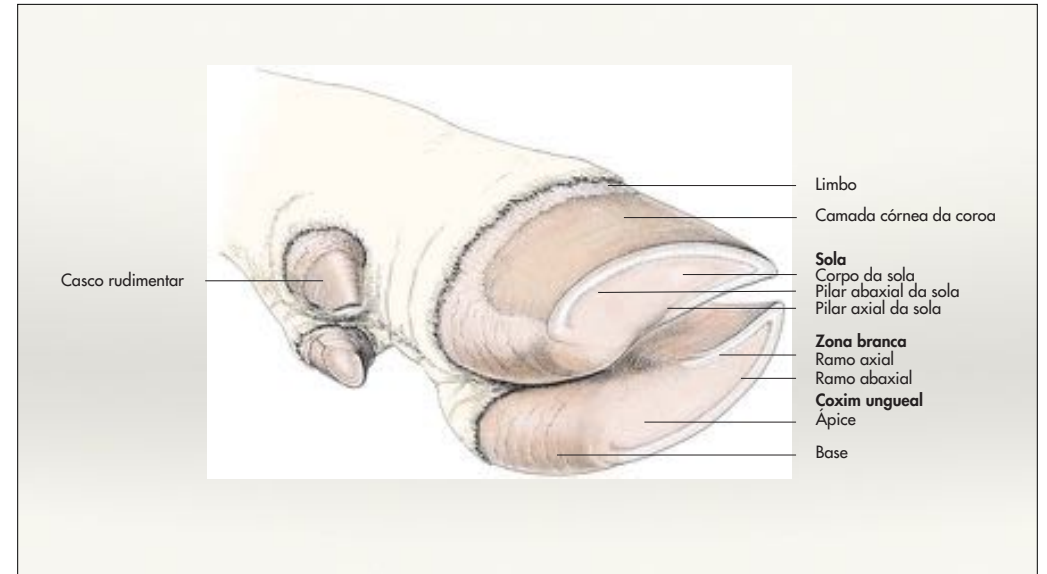
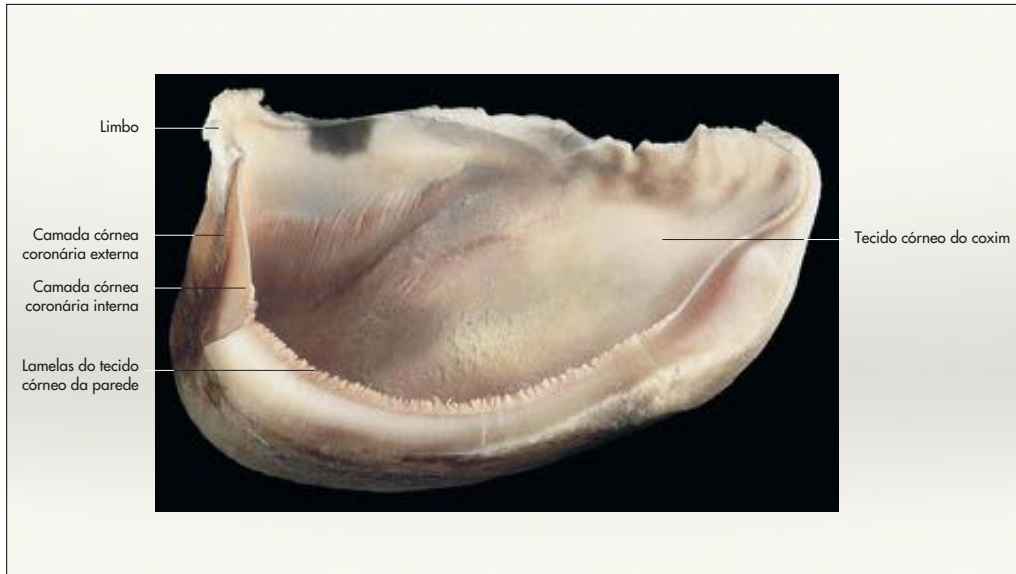
Falange distal  
Ramo dorsal do arco terminal  
Parede córnea  
Artéria e veias da margem solear  
Zona branca

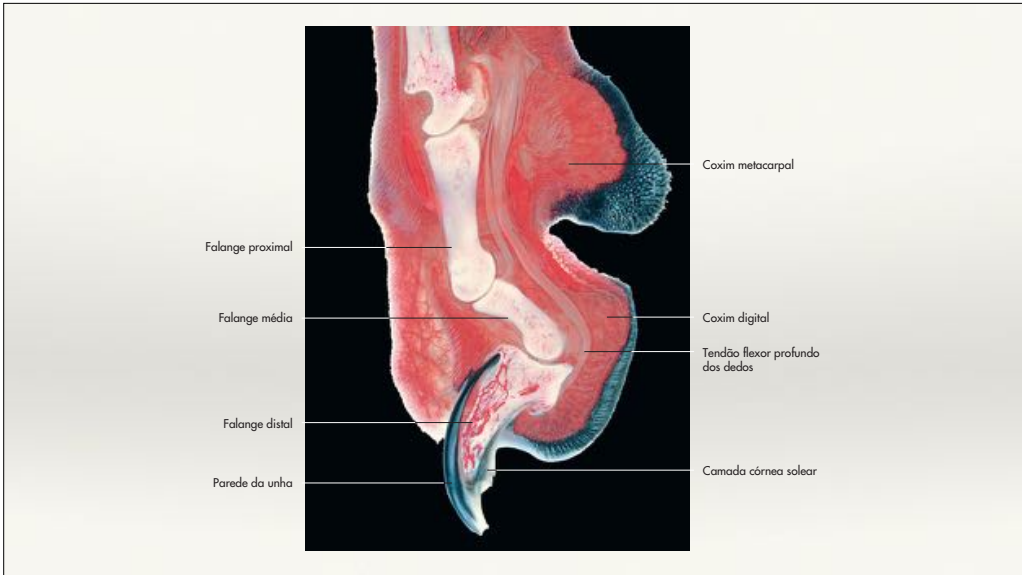


Segmento perióptica  
Almofada perióptica com papilas periópticas  
Segmento coronário  
Almofada coronária com papilas coronárias  
Segmento parietal  
Papilas da crista proximal  
Segmento coronário externo  
Segmento coronário médio  
Segmento coronário interno  
Lamelas primárias do cório  
Segmento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

Parede córnea  
Prego  
Tecido córneo terminal  
Zona branca  
Ferradura







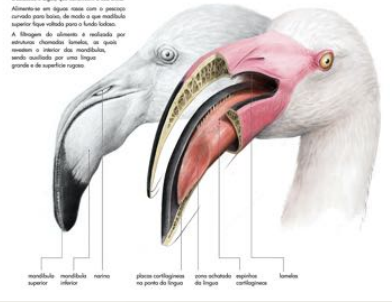
# FLAMINGO

PHOENICOPTERUS ROSEUS

## ANATOMIA DO BICO

O bico do flamingo é especialmente adaptado para aspirar da lama e da água, moléculas, crustáceos e algas, que constituem o seu alimento. Alimentar-se em águas rasas 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 uma fíbula grande e de superfície rugosa.



# Corno e chifre

