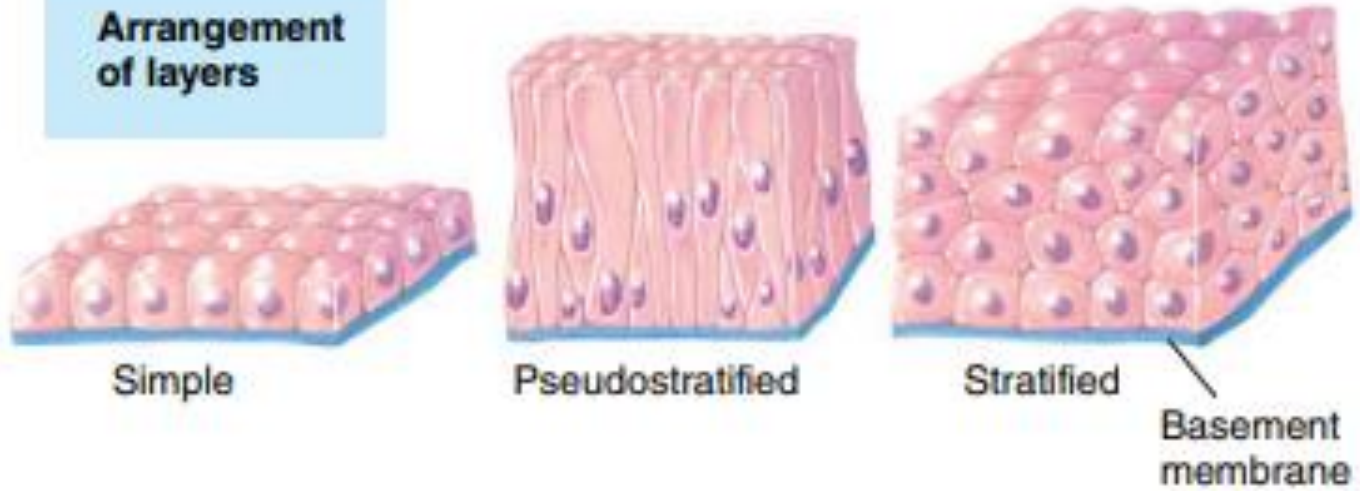
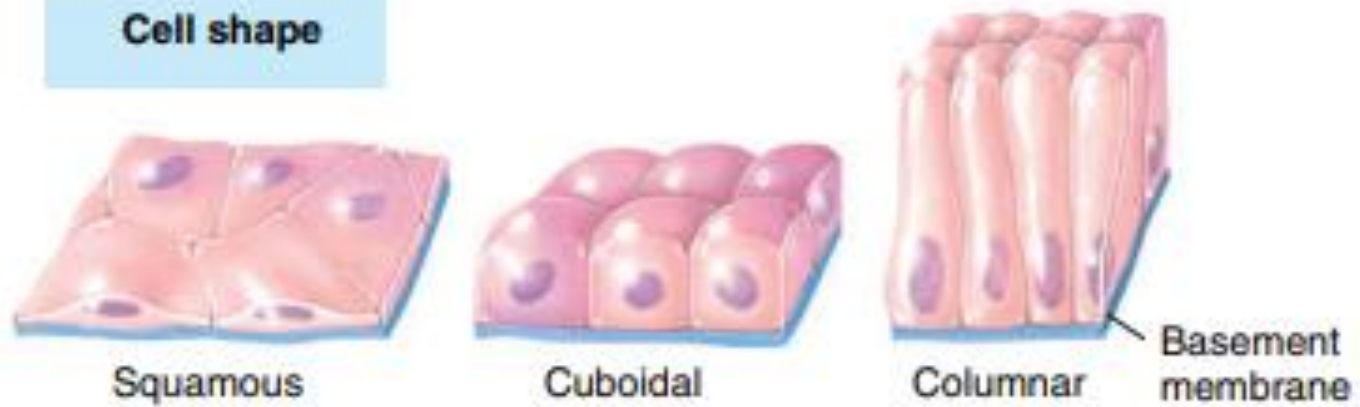


Cell shapes and arrangement of layers for covering and lining epithelium.

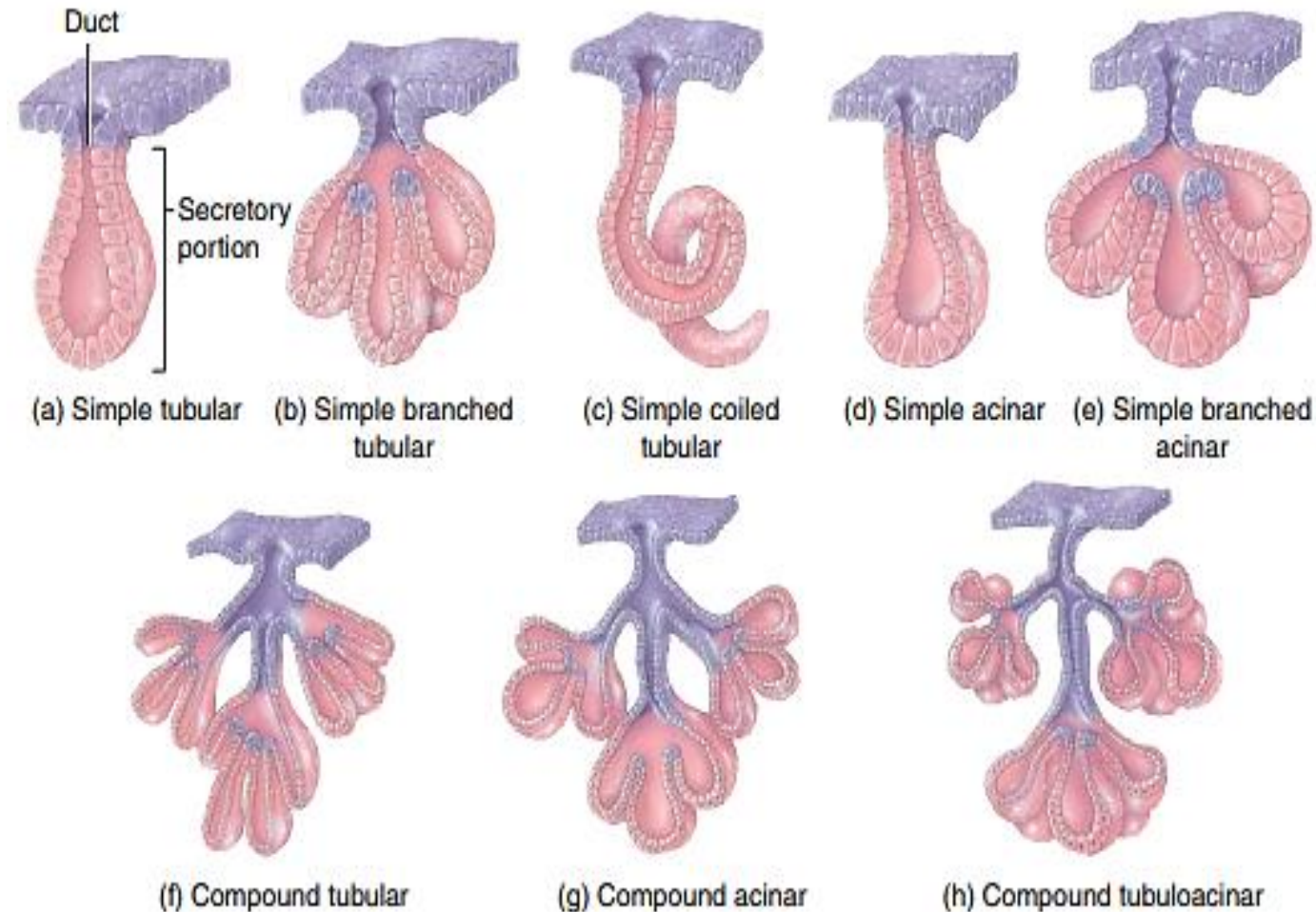
Arrangement of layers



Cell shape



Multicellular exocrine glands



I. Simple glands

- A. Simple tubular. Tubular secretory part is straight and attaches to a single unbranched duct, Example: glands in the large intestine.
- B. Simple branched tubular. Tubular secretory part is branched and attaches to a single unbranched duct. Example: gastric glands.
- C. Simple coiled tubular. Tubular secretory part is coiled and attaches to a single unbranched duct, Example: sweat glands.
- D. Simple acinar. Secretory portion is rounded, attaches to single unbranched duct. Example: glands of penile urethra.
- E. Simple branched acinar. Rounded secretory part is branched and attaches to a single unbranched duct. Example: sebaceous glands.

II. Compound glands

- A. Compound tubular. Secretory portion is tubular and attaches to a branched duct. Example: bulbourethral (Cowper's) glands.
- B. Compound acinar. Secretory portion is rounded and attaches to a branched duct. Example: mammary glands.
- C. Compound tubuloacinar. Secretory portion is both tubular and rounded and attaches to a branched duct. Example: acinar glands of the pancreas