

Glandular Epithelial Tissue

This type form substance which released to outside cells, this process called secretion, therefore, the gland is defined as a group of cells specialized for being a secretion organ.

Classification of glands:

1. **Endocrine glands:** secrete their secretions into the blood stream directly without ducts. For example pituitary gland, adrenal glands, and thyroid glands.
2. **Exocrine glands:** secrete their secretion to the surface of epithelial tissue by ducts.
3. **Mixed glands:** composed of two parts exocrine and endocrine, for example the pancreas.

Exocrine glands classified according to their structure to the following :

- A. **Unicellular glands:** as goblet cells that found in trachea and intestine.
- B. **Multicellular glands:** composed of large number of secreting cells, which can divided into:
 1. **Simple glands:** the duct part of the gland is unbranched, which classified into:
 - a. **Simple tubular gland:** as the crypts of Lieberkuhn.
 - b. **Simple coiled tubular gland:** as sweat glands.
 - c. **Branched tubular gland:** as the glands of the stomach.
 - d. **Simple acinar (alveolar) glands:** as the mucus and poisonous glands in frog skin.
 - e. **Branched acinar (alveolar) gland:** as the sebaceous glands.
 2. **Compound glands:** the duct parts of the gland is branched, and classified into:
 - a. **Compound tubular gland:** as in lacrimal gland.
 - b. **Compound acinar (alveolar) gland:** as in mammary glands.
 - c. **Tubule-acinar glands:** as tubular ducts of pancreas.

Also exocrine glands classified according to the .kind of their secreted substance into:

1. **Serous glands:** as parotid glands.
2. **Mucus glands:** as salivary glands.
3. **Seromucous or mixed glands:** as the submaxillary glands.