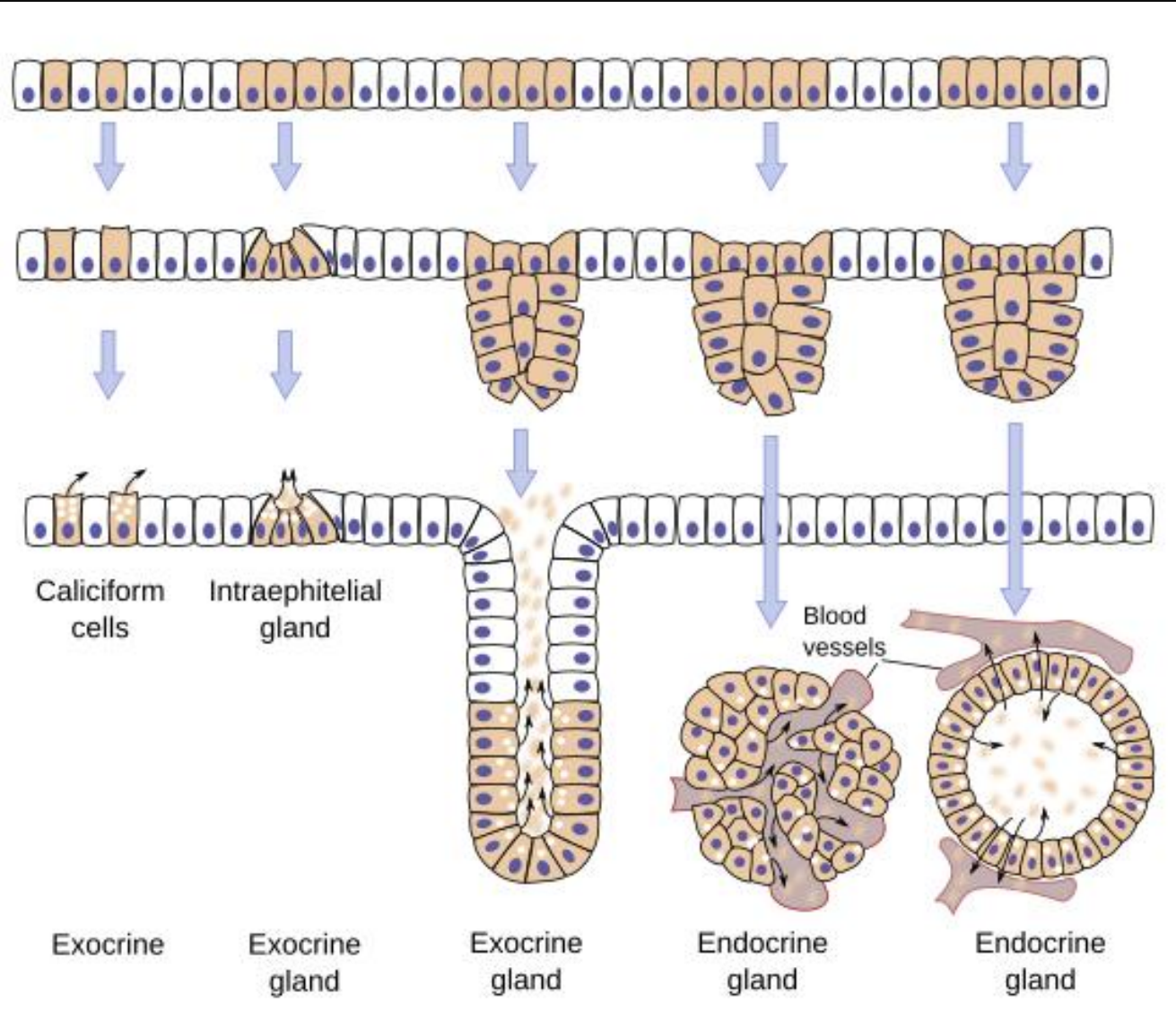


# GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE GLANDS



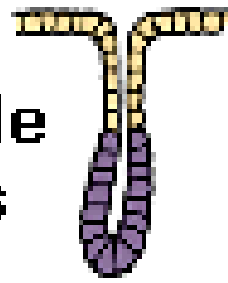
**CLASSIFICATION OF EXOCRINE**

**GLAND TYPES OF SECRETION**

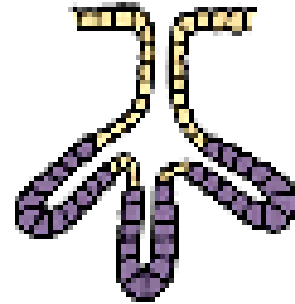
**MODES OF SECRETION**

## Exocrine Gland Types

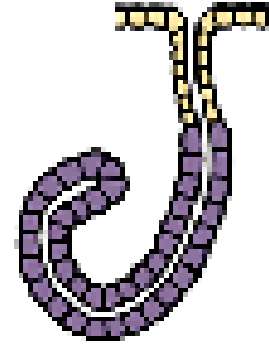
simple  
types



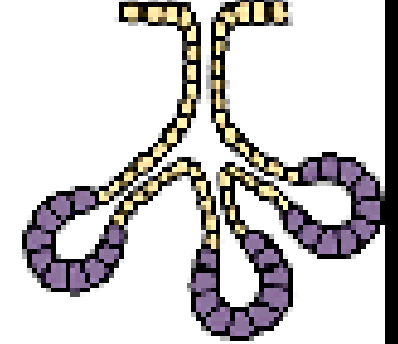
tubular



branched  
tubular

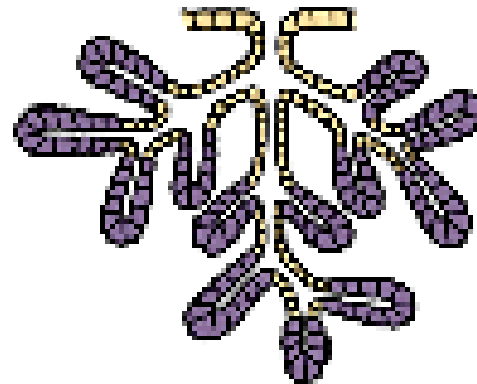


coiled  
tubular

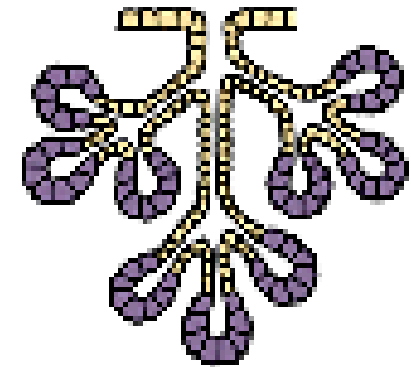


branched  
alveolar

compound  
types



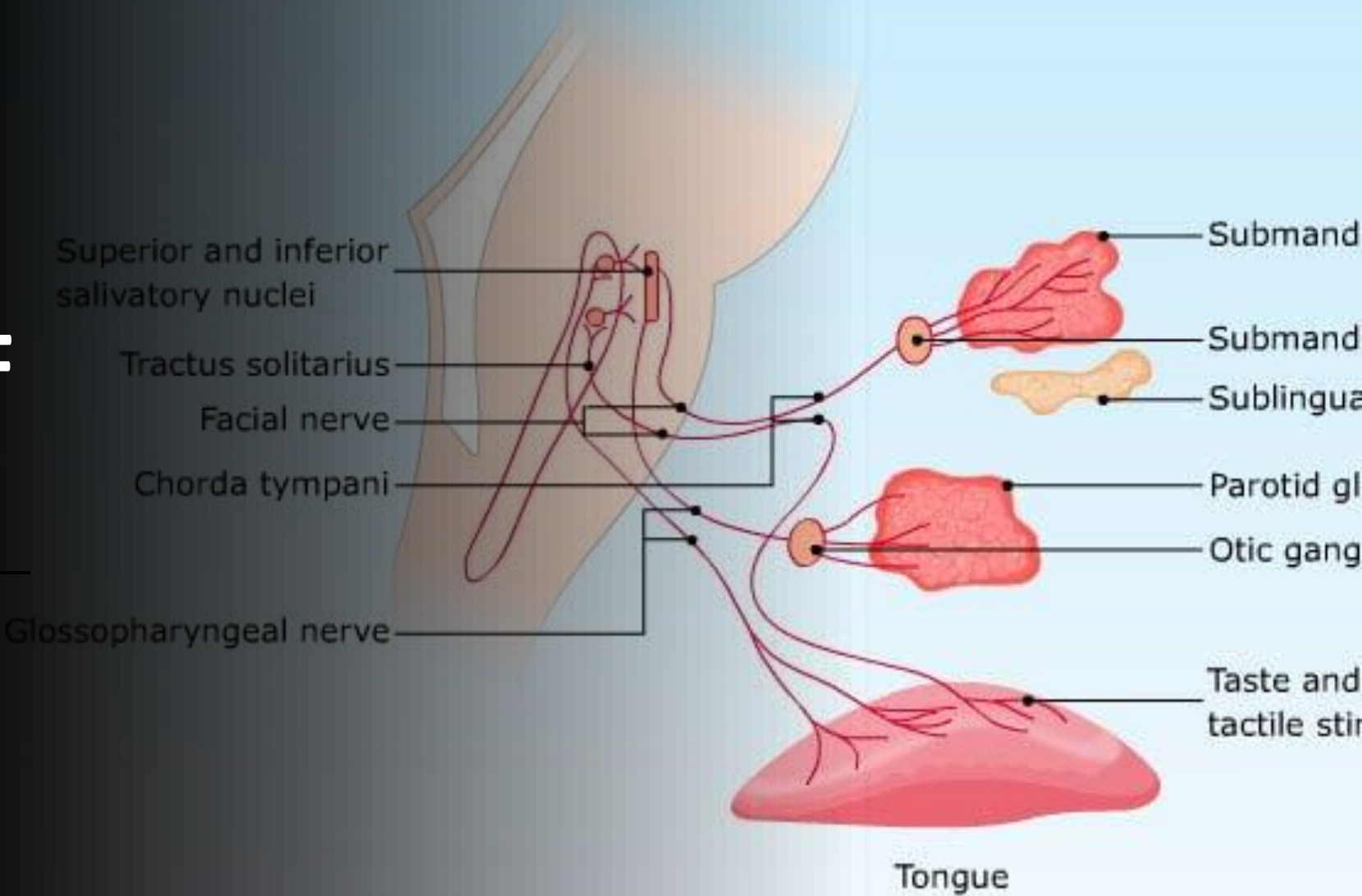
tubular



alveolar

# Salivary secretions - Neuron

## REGULATION OF SECRETION

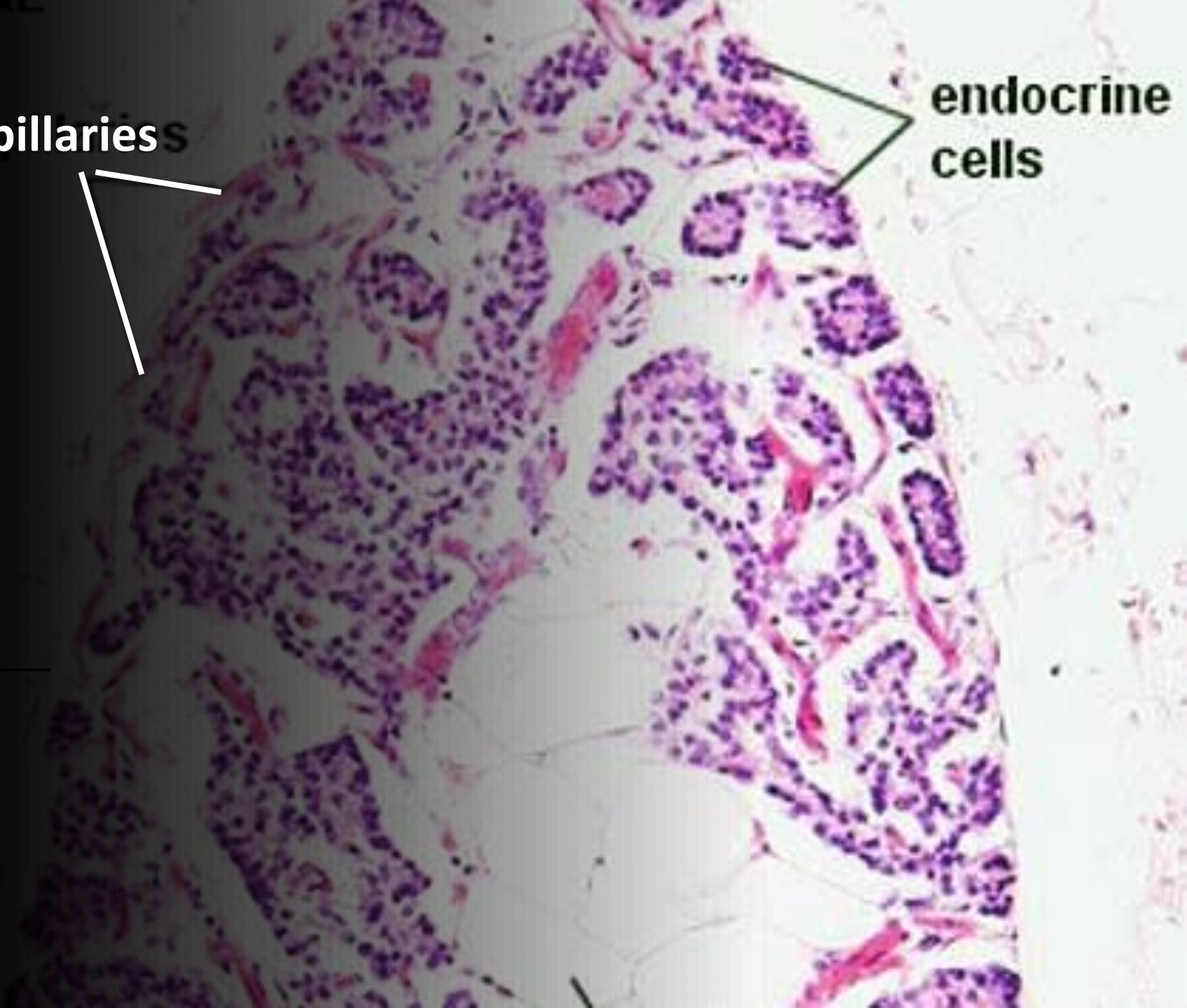


**ENDOCRINE  
GLANDS**

capillaries

endocrine  
cells

**Structure and  
Function**

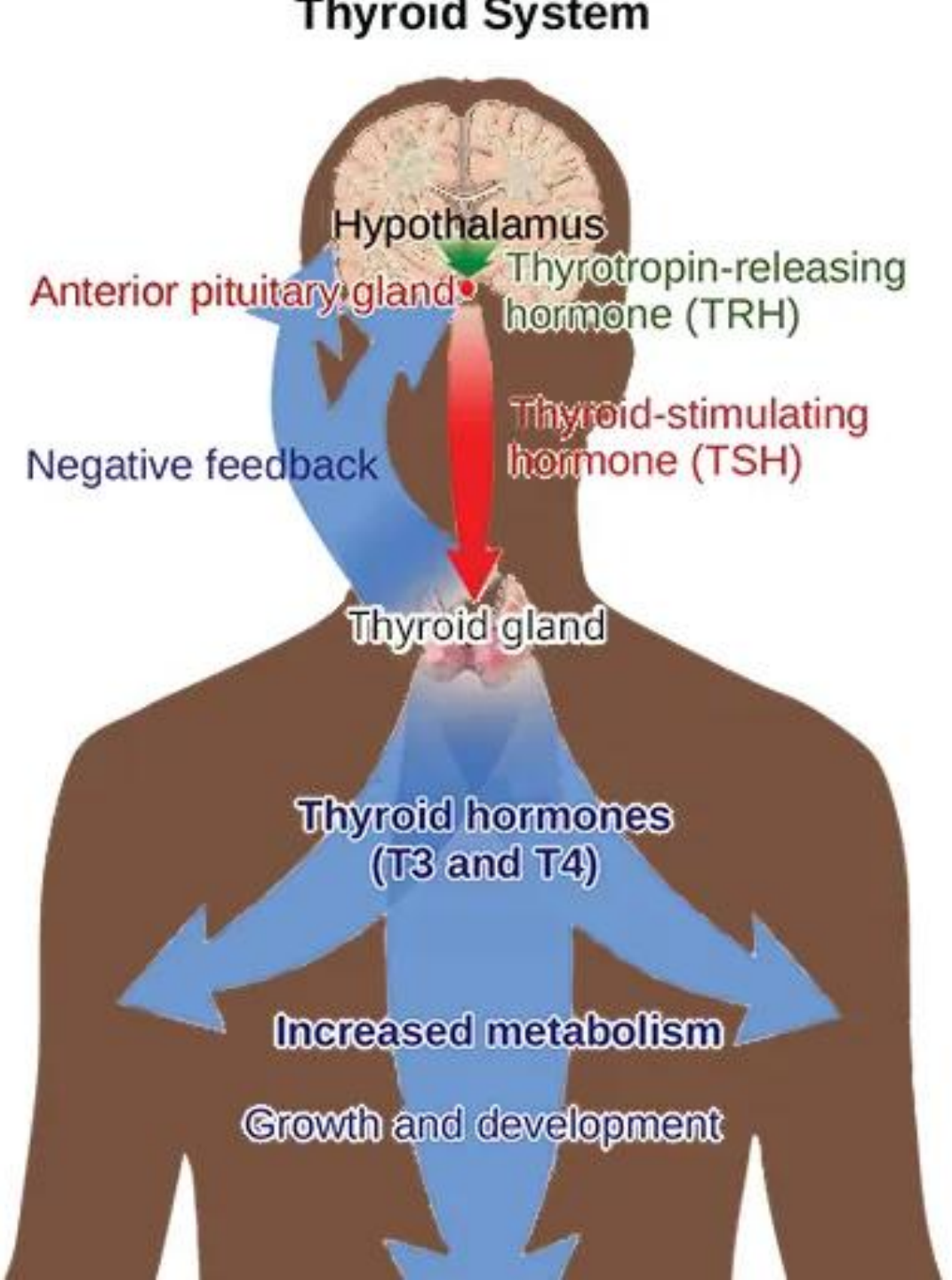


## ENDOCRINE REGULATION OF GLANDULAR SECRETION:

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Endocrine axis  
(hypothalamus → anterior pituitary → thyroid)

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## Final Summary and Physiological Connections

- All secretory cells use common mechanisms (exocytosis, protein synthesis, Golgi apparatus, vesicles).The main difference lies in the destination of the secretion and the way it acts on the organism.
- Glands represent a bridge between histological structure and physiological function.

