



## Lymphatic System

### Ymash

Type	Function	General Characteristics	Localization	Morphology
Capillaries	Collect excess protein-containing interstitial fluid (lymph)	Very permeable.	Between the tissue cells and blood capillaries in the loose connective tissue. <u>Absent in:</u> bones, teeth, bone marrow, and nervous system.	Endothelial cells not tightly joined. Edges of adjacent cells overlap forming mini-valves.
Collecting vessels	Conduct lymph.	Low pressured conduit. When compared with veins: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Thinner-walled</li><li>• More internal valves</li><li>• More anastomoses</li></ul>	Skin: travel along with superficial veins Trunk and digestive viscera: travel with deep arteries	Three tunics (layers): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Endothelium</li><li>• Smooth muscle</li><li>• Collagen</li></ul>
Trunks	Conduct lymph.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formed by the union of the largest collecting vessels.</li><li>• Drain large areas.</li></ul>	Major trunks: lumbar, subclavian, jugular, mediastinum, intestinal.	Larger vessels than collecting vessels.
Ducts	Drain lymph into the venous system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Right lymphatic duct: drains lymph from the right upper arm and right side of the head.</li><li>• Thoracic duct: drains the rest of the body.</li></ul>	Thoracic region.	Larger vessels than trunks.