Lymphatic System

Vessels

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. Absent in: 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: - Thinner walled - More internal valves - More anastomoses	Skin: travel along with superficial *veins* Trunk and digestive viscera: travel with deep *arteries*.	Three tunics (layers): - Endothelium - Smooth muscle - Collagen
Trunks	Conduct lymph.	- Formed by the union of the largest collecting vessels. - Drain large areas.	Major trunks: lumbar, subclavian, jugular, mediastinum, intestine.	Larger vessels than collecting vessels.
Ducts	Drain lymph into the venous system.	- Right lymphatic duct: drains lymph from the right upper arm and right side of the head. - Thoracic duct: drains the rest of the body.	Thoracic region.	Larger vessels than trunks.

Tissues/Organs – Fill In The Blank

Structure		Location	Function	General Characteristics	Morphology
	Tonsils	Walls of pharynx			
	Malt	Digestive system			
Lymph nodes					
Spleen					
Thymus					