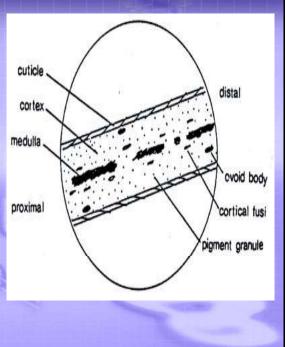




Hair Morphology

- The most basic components of hair are keratin, a very strong protein that is resistant to decomposition, and melanin, a pigment.
- The keratins form groups that interact and interconnect to form very stable fibrils. It is this property of hair that makes it such a prime example of physical evidence.



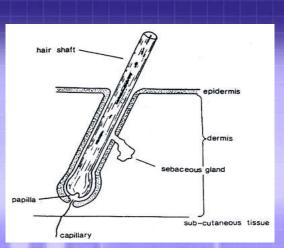
3

Hair Morphology

• Hairs are dead, cornified cells. The portion existing above the epidermis is called the shaft; below the epidermis, the root is embedded in the hair follicle.

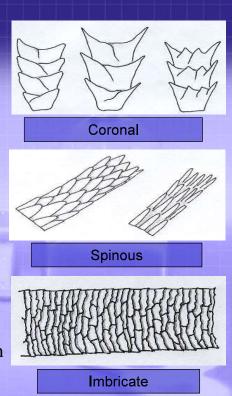
• The hair shaft is composed of three layers:

- Outer cuticle
- Cortex
- Central medulla

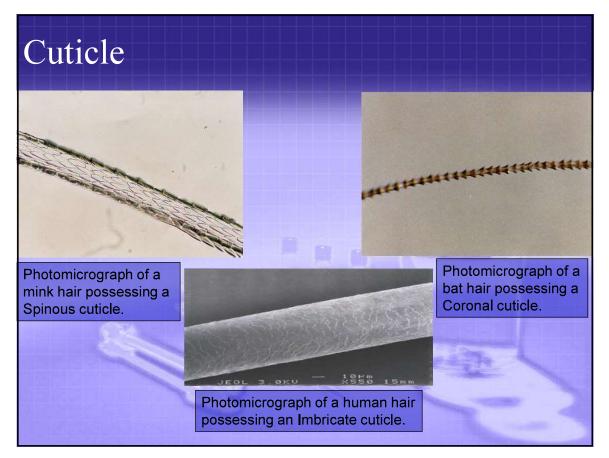


Cuticle

- The cuticle of a hair is the thin, translucent layer surrounding the shaft. It consists of scales of hardened, keratinized tissue that vary from species to species, and includes such patterns as:
 - Coronal, or "crown like." Rare in humans; typical of rodents. Found in hairs of very fine diameter.
 - Spinous, or "petal like." Never found in humans. Common in cats, seals, and minks.
 - Imbricate, or "flattened." Common in humans.



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Title search: Evaluating Scientific Evidence for Hair and Drug Testing

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First appeared as part of the conference materials for the 2020 Evaluating Scientific Evidence for Hair and Drug Testing session "Evaluating Scientific Evidence for Hair and Drug Testing"