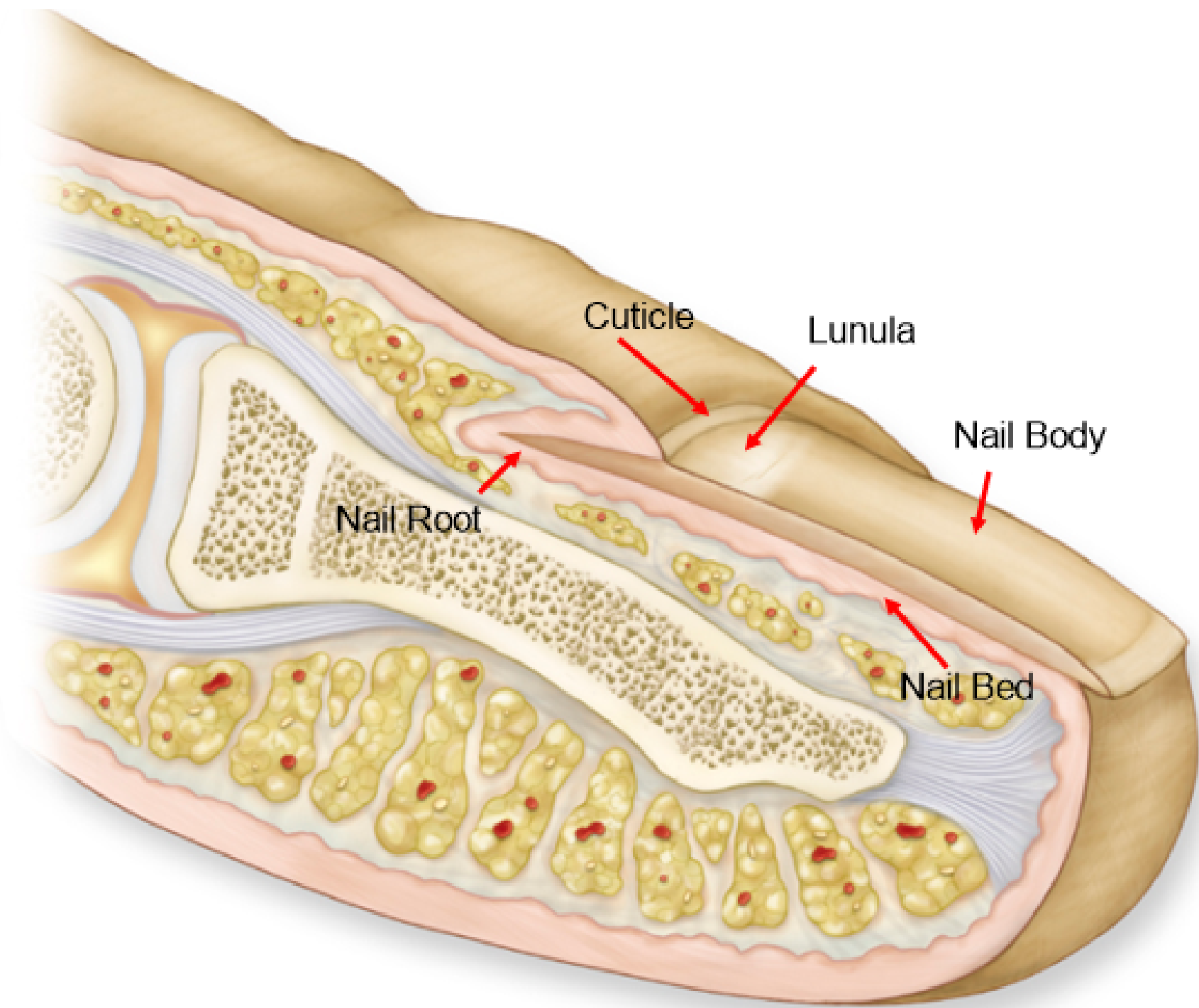


Answer these in your notebook as you are waiting to start class.

1. Hair can be found everywhere on the body except
 - a. Forehead, Cheeks and Chin
 - b. Arms and Legs
 - c. Stomach and Back
 - d. Palms, Soles of Feet, and Lips
2. What is alopecia?
3. What is the name for the muscle that pulls on hair and creates goosebumps?
4. What is a lunula?
5. What makes the nail bed pink?
6. What is the name of the gland that is responsible for acne?
7. Which gland excretes a sex attractant?
8. Which gland secretes urea and salt to cool the body when hot.
9. Which gland is a modified sweat gland that secretes milk when someone gives birth?
10. What is the name for the area of hair that divides rapidly to make the hair grow?
11. What is the name for the part of the hair that you see?
12. Label the nail diagram with the following: Nail Root, Lunula, Cuticle, Nail Bed, Nail Body

Answers





Cuticle

Lunula

Nail Body

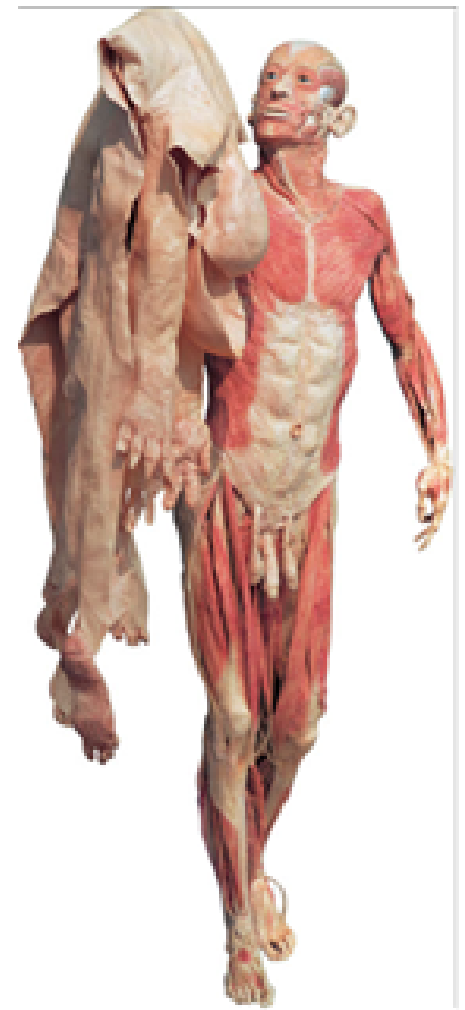
Nail Root

Nail Bed





The Integumentary System: Disorders of the Skin



Most disorders of the skin are
more annoying than life-
threatening.....and most are
pretty gross ;-)

Athlete's Foot: Caused by a fungal infection that usually involves the skin of the toes and soles



Impetigo: Highly contagious disease occurring most often in young children caused by bacterial infection that results in pustules that crust over



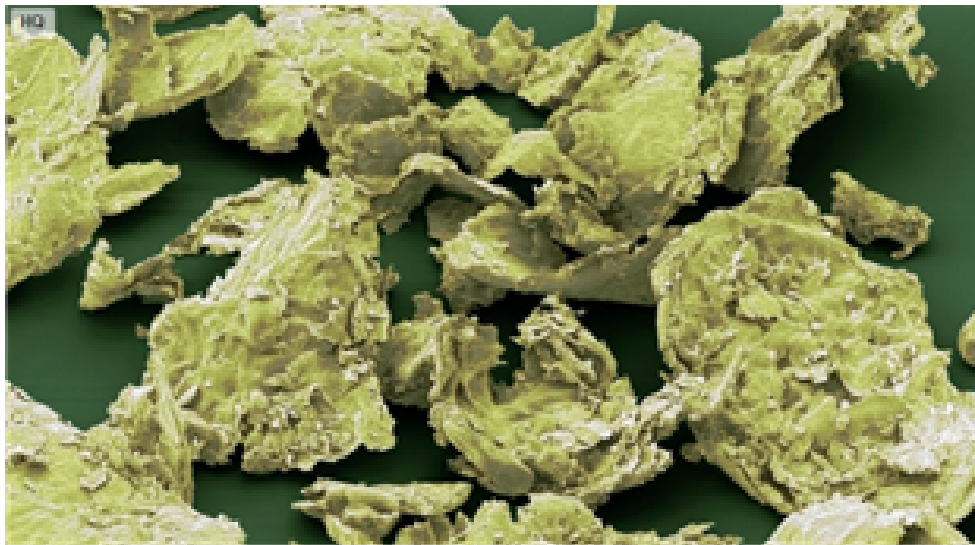
Psoriasis: a chronic condition, possibly hereditary, where the skin develops pink or reddish patches covered by silvery scales due to overactive cell division



Eczema: An inflammation of the skin, caused by sensitivity to various chemicals like soaps or detergents, fabrics, or even heat or dryness



Dandruff: a skin disorder **not caused by a dry scalp** but by an accelerated rate of keratinization in certain areas of the scalp, producing flaking and itching



Urticaria: AKA Hives, an allergic reaction characterized by the appearance of reddish, elevated patches and often by itching



Moles: raised growths due to an overgrowth of melanocytes



Skin Cancer: characterized as either melanoma or non-melanoma and begin with mutation of the skin cell DNA

Skin Cancer Cont.

- nonmelanoma cancers, which include basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma are much less likely to metastasize (spread to other parts of the body) than melanoma cancer.

Basal Cell Carcinoma

- the most common type of skin cancer
- begins when ultraviolet radiation causes epidermal basal cells to form a tumor, while at the same time suppressing the immune system's ability to detect the tumor (protect your ears!)
 - signs of a tumor are: open sore that will not heal, recurring reddish patch, smooth circular growth with a raised edge, a shiny bump, or a pale mark
- about 95% of patients are easily cured by surgical removal of the tumor but recurrence is common

Basal Cell Carcinoma



Squamous Cell Carcinoma

- begins in the epidermis
- 5x less common than basal cell carcinoma
- more likely than basal cell carcinoma to spread to nearby organs and death occurs in about 1% of the cases
 - triggered by UV exposure
- signs are the same as basal cell carcinoma but it may also show itself as a wart or scaly growth that bleeds and scabs

Squamous Cell Carcinoma



Melanoma

- most likely to be malignant
- starts in the melanocytes and has the appearance of an unusual mole
- Most common in fair skinned persons particularly if they have suffered occasional severe burns (sunburn)

Normal Mole

- Dark
- Circular
- Confined
- Painless

Melanoma Mole

- Variety of shades
- Irregular border
- Spilled inkspot
- Can itch, hurt or feel numb
- Skin around mole may turn gray, white, or red

Melanoma

- increases with number of moles that a person has
- most moles appear before age of 14 and their appearance is linked to sun exposure
 - each year a new 62,000 cases are diagnosed
 - responsible for 8,000 fatalities annually
 - **PROTECT YOUR SKIN!!!!**






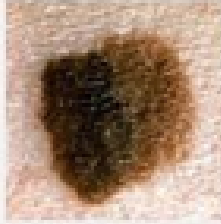


Melanoma



Melanoma's ABCDs

E = Elevation

(Mole is raised up off skin's surface)

Normal Mole	Melanoma	Sign	Characteristic
		Asymmetry	when half of the mole does not match the other half
		Border	when the border (edges) of the mole are ragged or irregular
		Color	when the color of the mole varies throughout
		Diameter	if the mole's diameter is larger than a pencil's eraser

Kaposi's Sarcoma: a form of skin cancer that is most commonly seen in patients with AIDS, and in other's whose immune system defenses are weakened or non-functional



- Tumors appear as red, blue or black spots on the skin
- Tumors respond to treatment with a combination of drugs



Warts: raised growths on the skin usually not cancerous due to a viral infection

