

Skin Study Guide

1. The skin is also called two other names. List them Cutaneous Membrane,
Integument.
2. What system does the skin comprise? Integumentary.
3. What are flexion creases? Where skin attaches directly to the joints of the fingers to allow repetitive bending
4. The outer and thinner region of the skin is the Epidermis it is made up of what kind of cells? Stratified Squamous
5. The deepest layer of the epidermis is the Stratum Basale. What is happening in this layer? Rapid cell division
6. What are Langerhans cells? They stimulate the immune system by killing microbes and sending messages to the lymphatic organs Why are they found in this layer and not closer to the surface? So they can enter the blood supply in the dermis and take a message to the lymphatic organs
7. Why is one person's skin darker than another? Skin color is dictated by the amount of melanin that is produced by the melanocytes
8. What is albinism? Lack of Melanin
9. What causes the yellow shade of skin? Carotene
10. What area of the skin gives us our sense of temperature, pain and touch? Free Nerve Endings in the epidermis (Stratum Basale)
11. What is a Merkel cell? It is a nerve fiber that identifies pressure
12. Describe the stratum lucidum. It is only found in thick skin it is made for tolerating extra friction with a thick layer of dead keratinized cells

13. What purpose does the stratum corneum provide? To protect our body from microbe invasion and also to waterproof the body.
14. What does it mean to be keratinized? Waterproofed
15. Beneath the epidermis is the Dermis.
16. What causes finger prints? Dermal Papillae
17. What causes a blush? Blood rushing to the skin causing a pinkish color
pallor? is a pale look caused by decreasing blood flow to dermal vessels
cyanotic? Is a bluish look due to inadequate supply of oxygen
18. Beneath the dermis is the Hypodermis. What role does fat play here? Gives a rounded appearance, insulates the body and creates a protective padding
19. What layer of the skin is the origin of hair and nails? Epidermis
20. What is hirsutism? Excessive hair growth in women
21. What is the general term for hair loss? Alopecia. If I gradually lose my hair from age 30 to 50 I am suffering from Androgenic Alopecia. If you or I wake up and our hair is gone in patches we would be suffering from Alopecia Areata.
22. What is a goose bump? Arrector Pili pulls on the hair to pull up skin tightening it and creating an air pocket to insulate the body
23. What is the white moon shape in our fingernails? Lunula – a place of rapidly producing cells
24. What is a sudoriferous gland? Sweat Gland Where are they found in the greatest numbers? Palms, Soles, Fingertips and Legs
25. What is an apocrine gland? Glands that are connected to hair follicles in the anal region, groin and armpits.
How might it be useful in getting you your next date? It Secretes a Sex Attractant
26. What is the role of an eccrine gland? Cool the Body down by releasing fluid

27. What would a ceruminous gland produce? Cerumen / Ear Wax
28. A sebaceous gland produces an Oily Substance also known as Sebum. Name three functions of this liquid. Lubricate Hair, Waterproof, Kill Bacteria.
29. Inflammation of the sebaceous glands is called Acne Vulgaris.
30. Mammary glands are modified Sweat Glands.
31. Athlete's foot is caused by a Fungus.
32. Impetigo is a very contagious skin disease which young children often get caused by Bacteria.
33. A chronic possibly inherited skin disease is Psoriasis.
34. Eczema is not chronic but occurs when? Exposed to some chemicals.
35. Some people are allergic to certain plants. They will swell and have puffy welts called Hives. This skin condition is called Urticaria.
36. One piece of advice from Mr. Velie that I promise I will always remember is that I will never get a Tattoo, or a skin Piercing.
37. List the two types of nonmelanoma cancers. Basal Cell Carcinoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma
38. How is melanoma different from these two types? It is the most likely to be malignant
39. What is Kaposi's sarcoma? A skin cancer that attacks people with a low immune system.
40. What is the very best way to prevent skin cancer? Limit Exposure to UV Rays
41. Describe the four degrees of burns. 1st Degree – Effects only surface of skin, 2nd Degree – Affects epidermis and possibly dermis, blisters occur, 3rd degree – affects tissues underneath the dermis, 4th degree can go down to bone