**Integumentary Assignment**

1. What structures are included within the integumentary system?

2. Skin is one of the most underestimated organs in the body. List five functions of your skin.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

3. The outer layer of the skin is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The middle layer is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that contains pain receptors, hair follicles, arrector pili muscles, sebaceous glands, and sweat glands. The lower most layer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, contains adipose tissue.

4. The epidermis contains different types of cells that are specialized in their functions. Name each cell type using the descriptions below.

a. This cell produces keratin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. This cell type produces pigmentation, and protects from the sun’s UV rays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Match the correct layer of the epidermis using your textbook, pages 150-152 with the descriptions below.

a. Stratum basale b. Stratum spinosum c. Stratum granulosum d. Stratum lucidum e. Stratum corneum

\_\_\_\_\_\_This is the clear layer of the epidermis

\_\_\_\_\_\_This is the deepest layer of the epidermis

\_\_\_\_\_\_This is the “prickly” layer with pre-keratin filaments

\_\_\_\_\_\_This is the outermost layer that sheds dead skin cells

\_\_\_\_\_\_This is the layer where keratinization begins

6. In what layer of the skin would you find sebaceous glands?

7. Why are sebaceous glands so important to the skin?

8. Do the following descriptions refer to sebaceous, sudoriferous, or apocrine glands?

a. Sweat glands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. Produces oil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. Found in the genital and axillary regions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Match the following disease or disorder with the description that best fits the condition:

a. Acne b. Athlete’s foot c. Boils d. Burns

e. Cancer

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Uncontrolled cell growth

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bacterial infection that is very painful

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fungal infection that lives off the dead outer layers of the skin

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An inflammatory condition that infects sebaceous glands

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tissue injury caused by chemicals, thermal, electrical, or radioactive sources

10. What can red skin indicate?

11. What does Jaundice indicate?

12. What is the scientific term for bruises?

13. What system do they use to determine the % of burns on someone’s body?

14. What is the difference between 2nd and 3rd degree burns?

15. What is a major complication of 3rd degree burns?

16. A man suffers burns on both one arm, both legs, and the anterior trunk of his body. What % of his body is burned?

17. What is the biggest cause of skin cancer? Is it easily preventable? Why or why not?

18. What is the least malignant type of skin cancer?

19. What type of skin cancer comes from keratinocytes of the stratum spinosum?

20. Why is melanoma the most dangerous type of skin cancer?

21. What rule do they use for people to examine their skin to look for any potential signs of skin cancer? What do the letters in this rule stand for?

22. When a baby is born, what are they covered in?

23. What decreases in the elderly that makes them feel cold, very easily?

24. Why does skin lose its elasticity as people age?

25. How does the skin regulate body temperature?

26. The dermis does not contain:

a. sebaceous glands

b. hair follicles

c. sudoriferous glands

d. mucus glands

27. What layer of skin lacks blood vessels?

a. subcutaneous

b. epidermis

c. dermis

d. integument

28. The color of human skin depends upon:

a. whether the skin has enough oxygen

b. the number of blood vessels

c. the amount of melanin produced by melanocytes

d. all of the above

29. Which is a function of the skin?

a. protection against mechanical injury

b. protection against foreign invaders

c. regulation of body heat

d. all of the above

30. The dermis is primarily composed of which tissue type?

a. epithelial

b. nervous

c. muscle

d. connective