

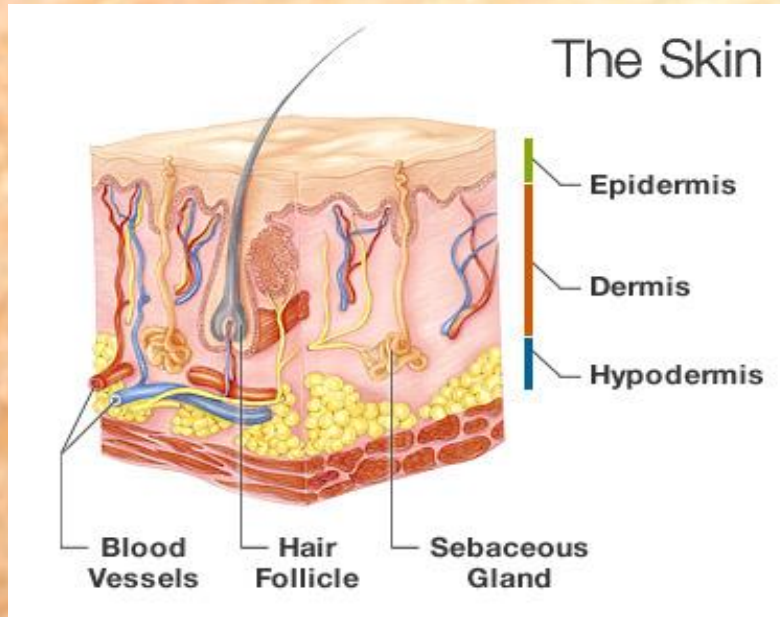


Bell ringer
Vocabulary Words – Test 3
(Integumentary System)

*Test – November 3, 2015

October 5, 2015

Integumentary system – Has been called both a membrane, because it covers the body, and an organ, because it contains several kinds of tissues.



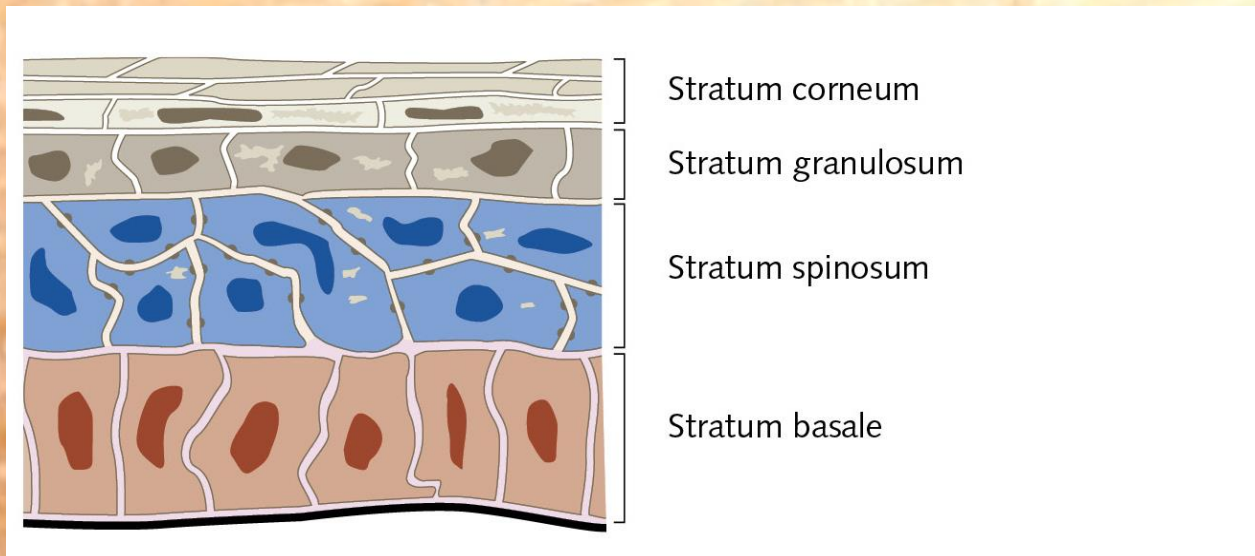
- On an average adult, the skin covers more than 3,000 square inches of surface area and accounts for about 15 percent of total body weight.
- 30,000 – 40,000 skin cells are lost each year.
- The average human contains 1.6 trillion skin cells

October 6, 2015

Epidermis – The outermost layer of the skin.

Two main layers:

- Stratum corneum (outermost layer)
- Stratum germinativum (innermost layer)



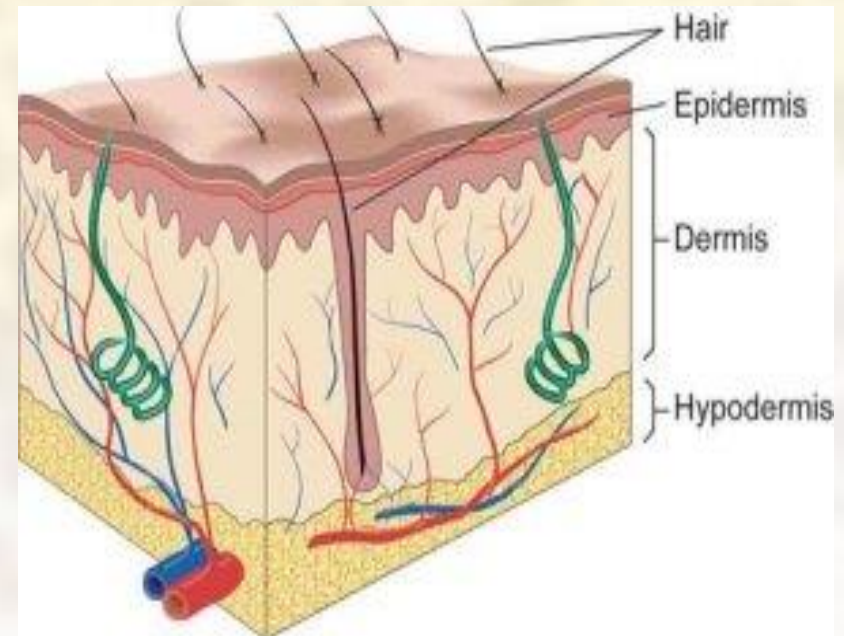
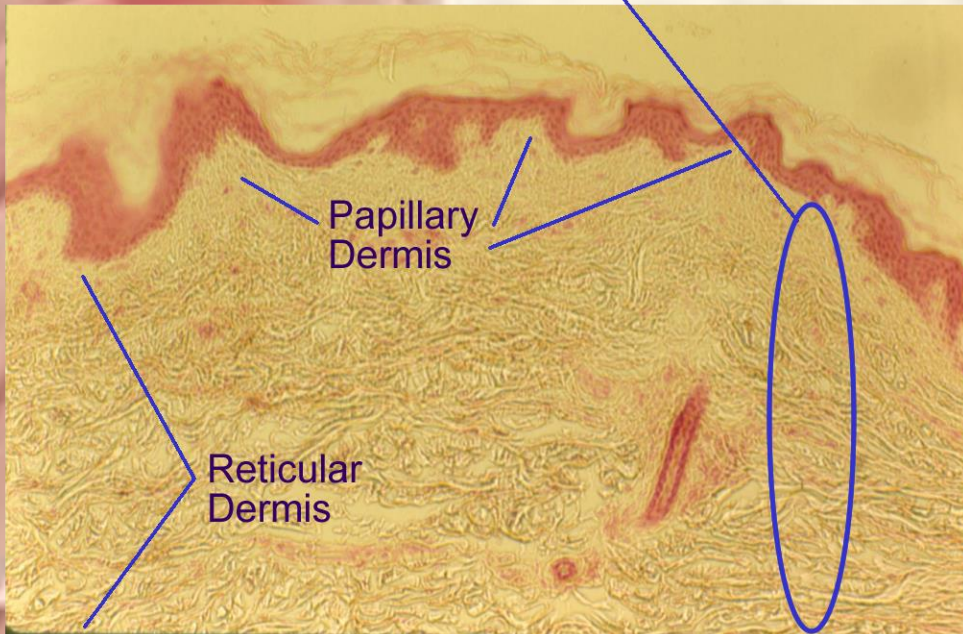
- The cells of the stratum corneum are constantly shed and replaced by new cells from the stratum germinativum.
- It takes 2 – 4 weeks for a new skin cell to reach the stratum corneum.

October 6, 2015

Dermis – also called “corium”, or “true skin.”

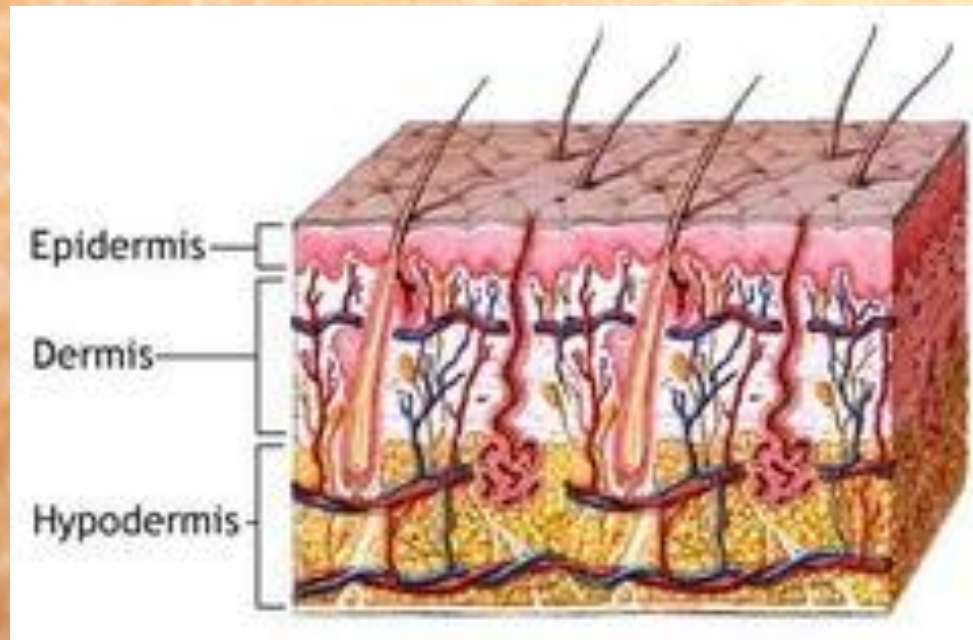
- contains blood vessels, lymph vessels, nerves, involuntary muscle, sweat & oil glands, and hair follicles.
- the top of the dermis is covered with papillae, which fit into ridges on the stratum germinativum of the epidermis. (these ridges form lines, or striations on the skin)
- the pattern of lines is unique to each individual (fingerprints & footprints)

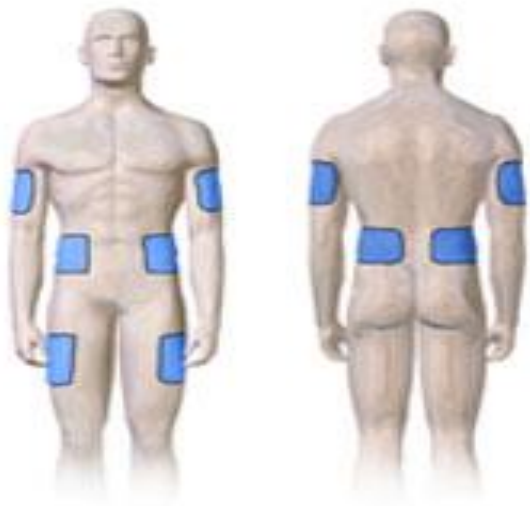
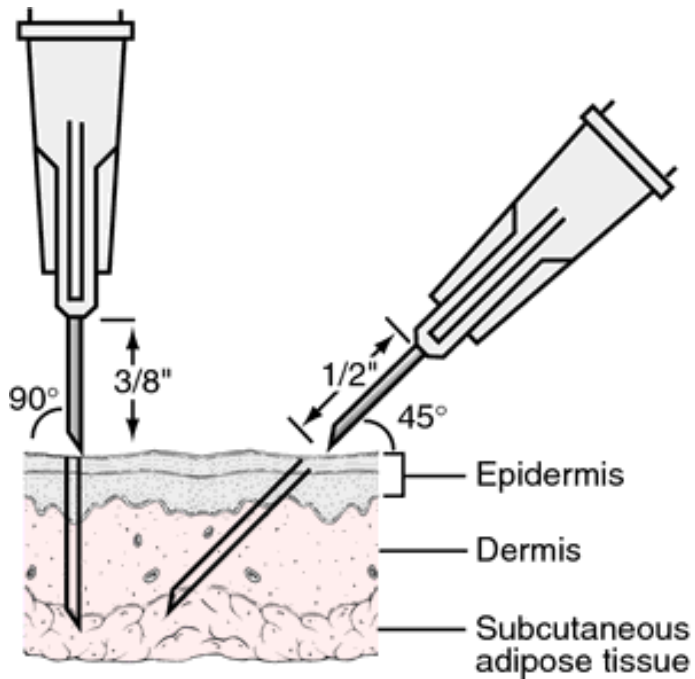
Dermis of Skin



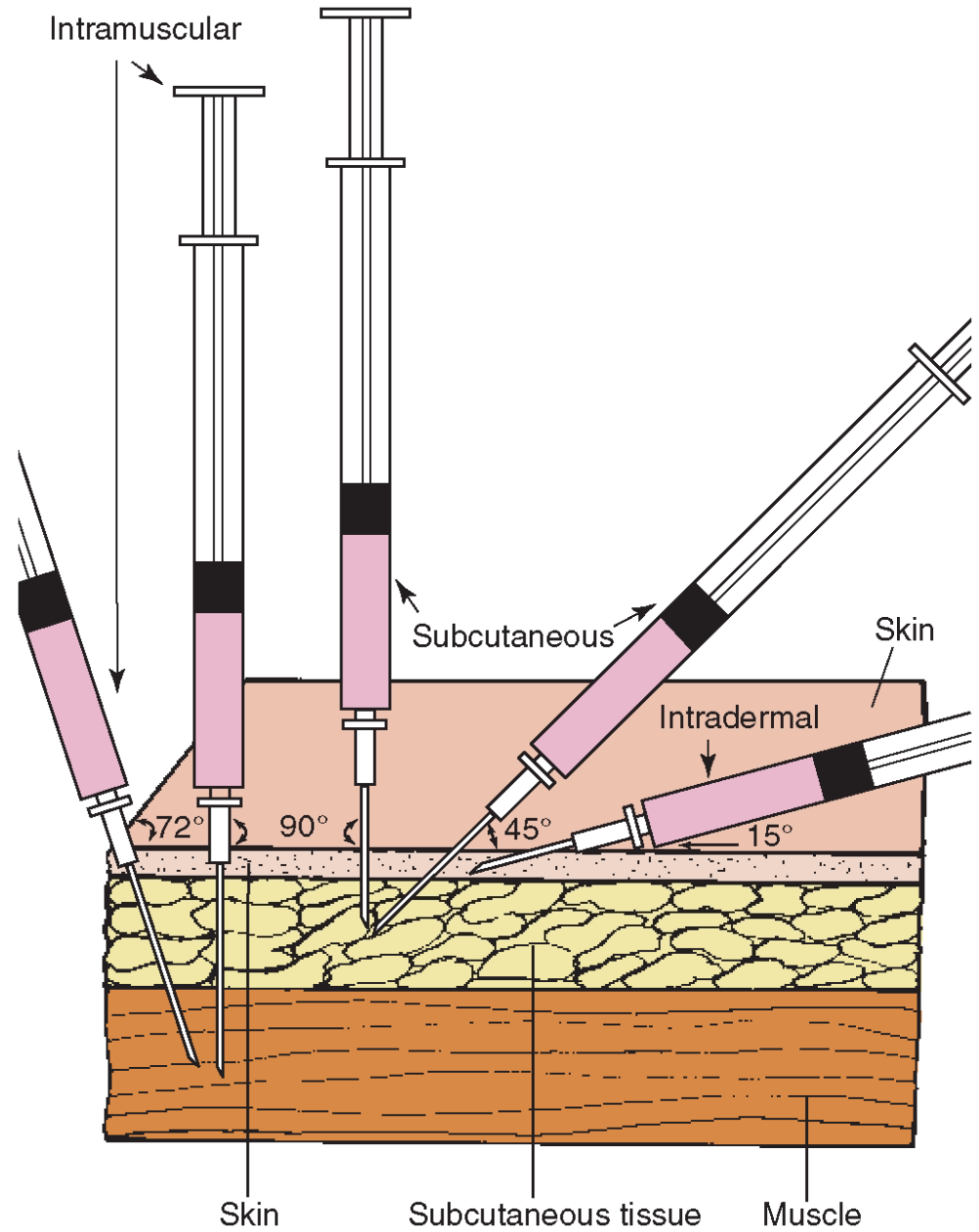
October 6, 2015

Subcutaneous fascia – “hypodermis” – the innermost layer. It is made of connective and adipose (fatty) tissue. Connects the skin to underlying muscles.



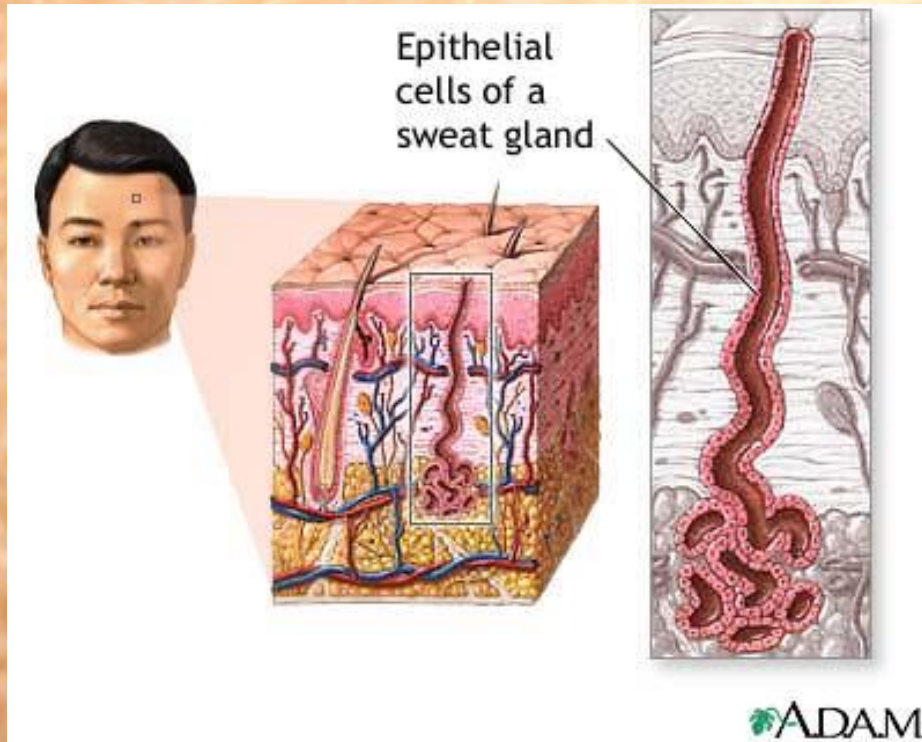


Sites on the Body Where a Subcutaneous Injection Can Be Given



October 7, 2015

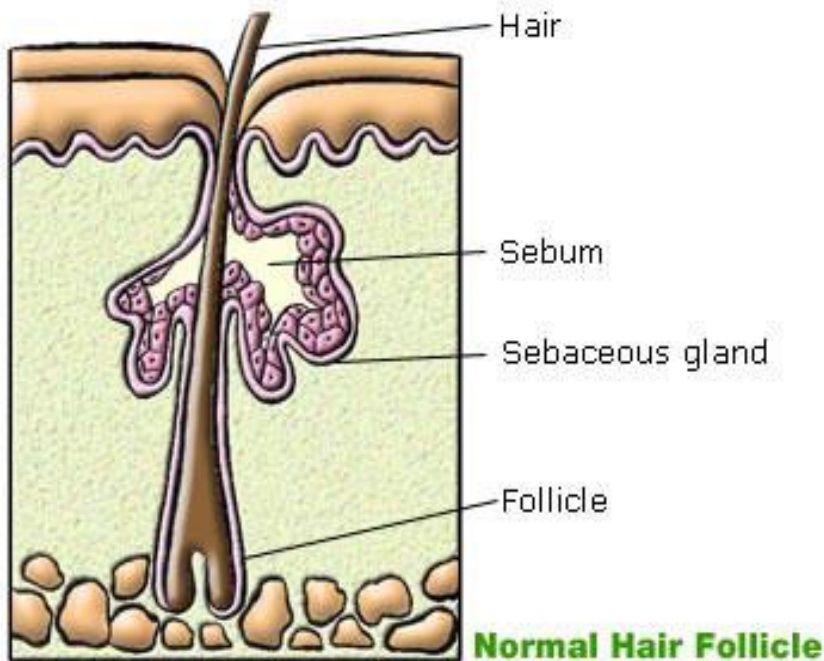
Sudoriferous glands – (sweat glands) – coiled tubes that extend through the dermis and open on the surface of the skin at pores.



- The sweat, or perspiration, eliminated by these glands contains water, salts, and some body wastes.
- Even though sweat contains body wastes, it is odorless. What causes BO?
- The process of perspiration removes excess water from the body and cools the body as the sweat evaporates into the air.

October 7, 2015

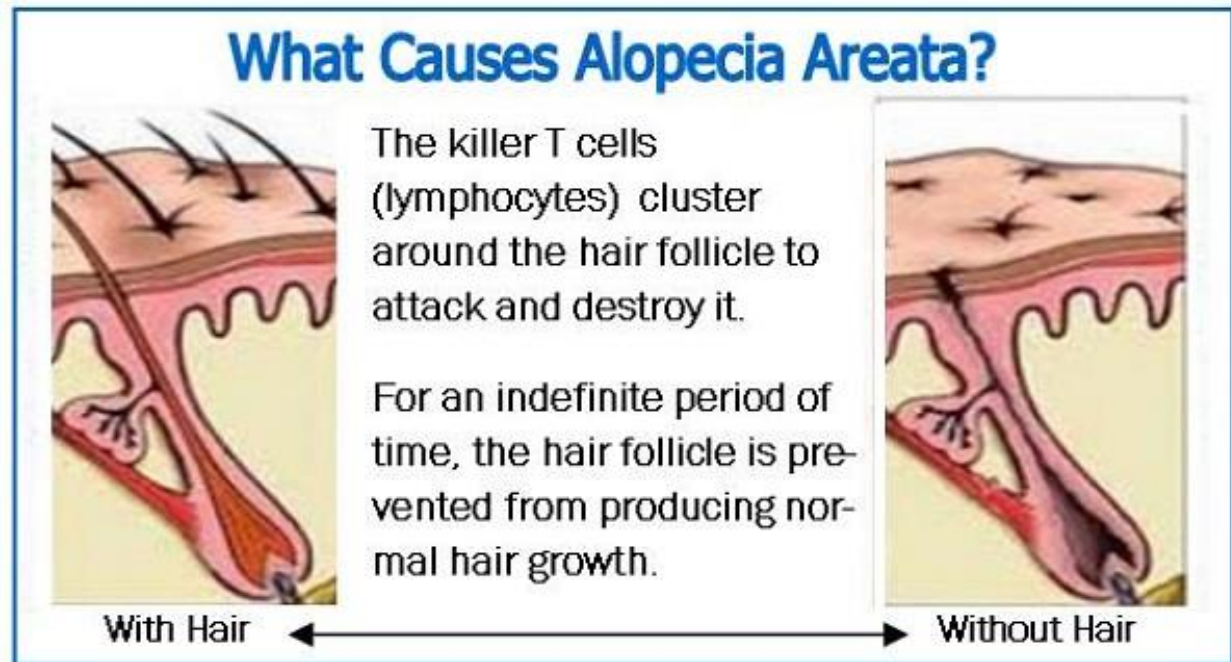
Sebaceous glands – (oil glands) – usually open onto hair follicles. Oil glands produce *sebum*, an oil that keeps the skin and hair from becoming dry and brittle.



- Because sebum is slightly acidic, it acts as an antibacterial and antifungal secretion to help prevent infections.
- When an oil gland becomes plugged, the accumulation of dirt and oil results in a blackhead or pimple. (AKA: pustules/papules)

October 8, 2015

Alopecia – (baldness) – a permanent loss of hair on the scalp.

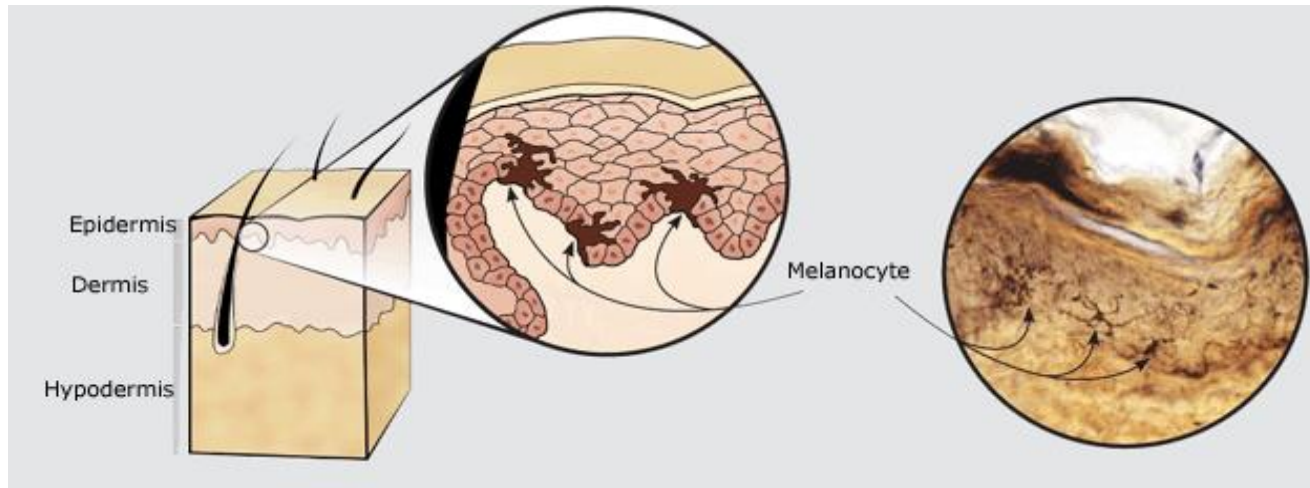


“Kayla’s Story”

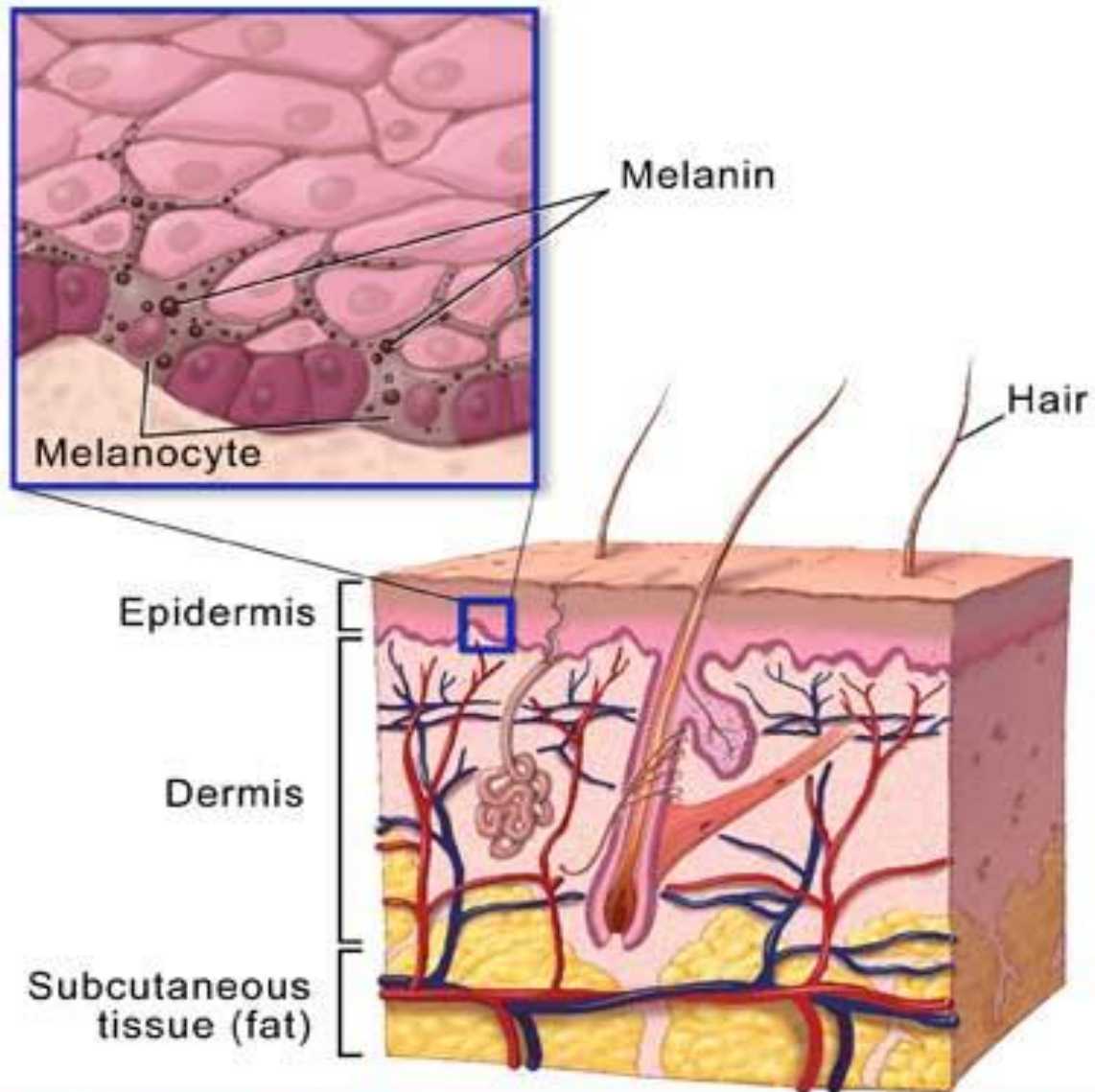
http://kidshealth.org/teen/diseases_conditions/skin/hair_kayla.html#

October 13, 2015

melanin – A brownish black pigment produced in the epidermis by specialized cells called melanocytes.



- Even though everyone has the same number of melanocytes, genes present in each racial group determine the amount of melanin produced.
- Melanin can lead to a black, brown, or yellow skin tint, depending on the amount of melanin present.
- Ultraviolet light activates the melanocytes to produce more melanin to protect and tan the skin.
- Small concentrated areas of melanin pigment form freckles.



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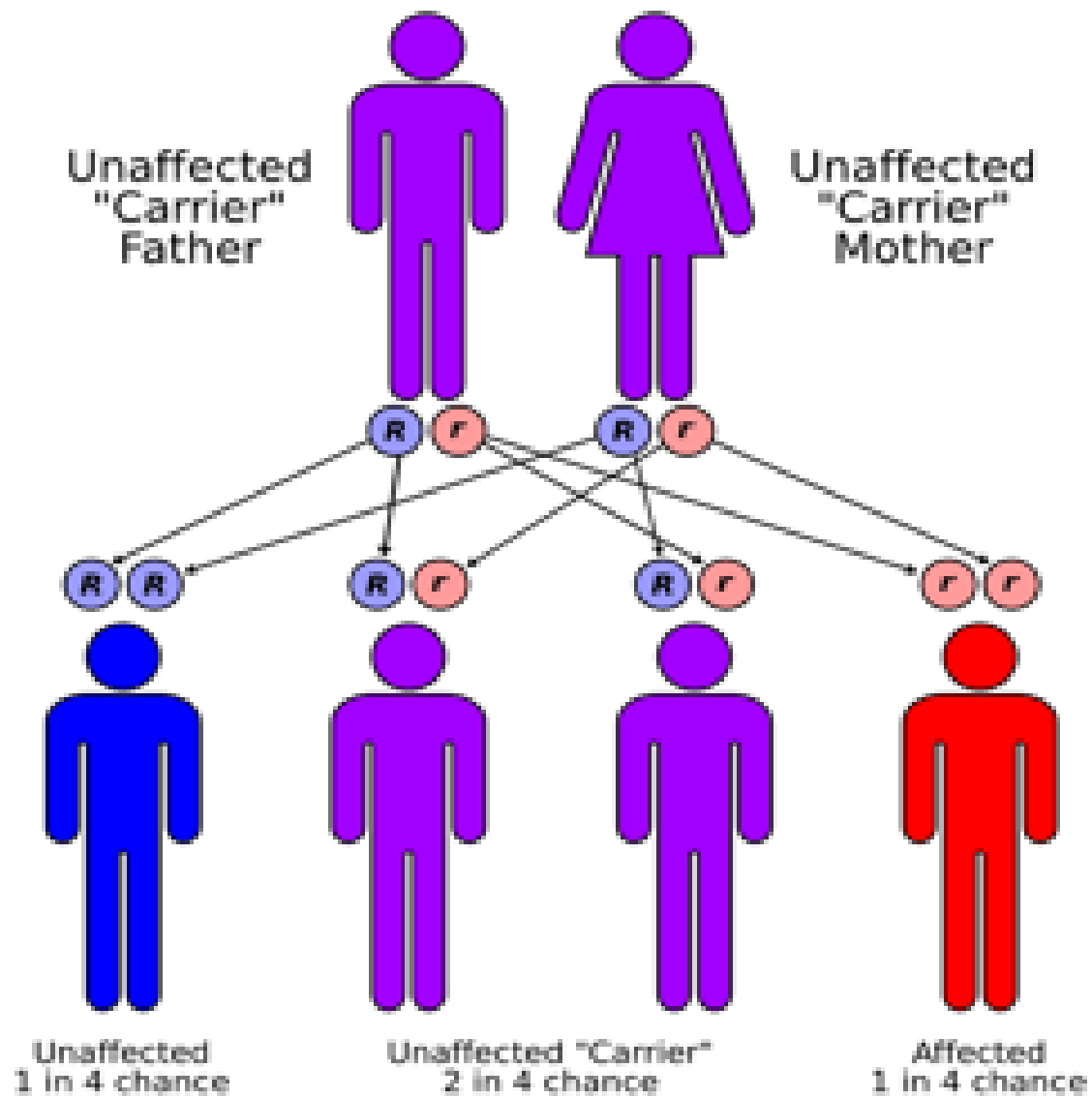
- Carotene, a yellowish red pigment, also helps determine skin color.

October 14, 2015

albino – A person with an absence of color pigments.

- An albino's skin has a pinkish tint and the hair is pale yellow or white.
- The person's eyes also lack pigment and are red and very sensitive to light.





http://www.albinism.org/publications/what_is_albinism.html

October 15, 2015

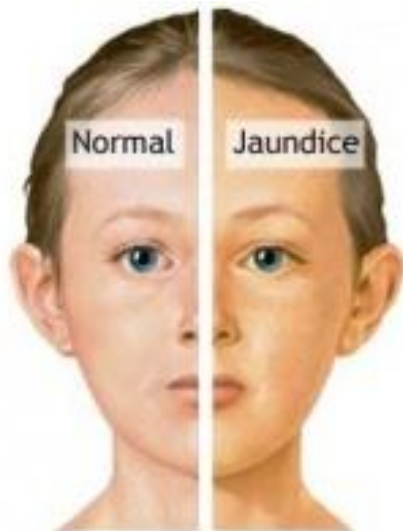
erythema – a reddish color of the skin that can be caused by either burns or a congestion of blood in the vessels.



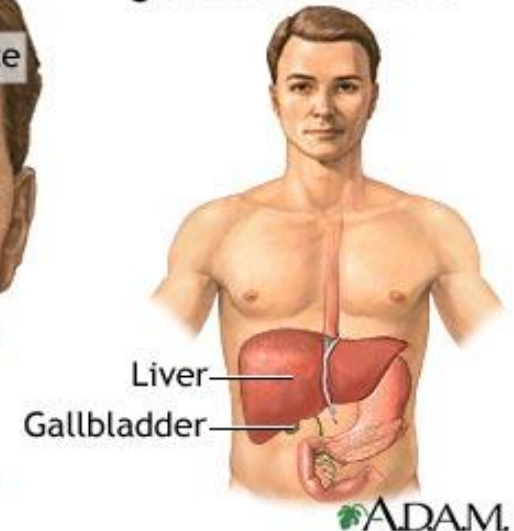
October 16, 2015

Jaundice — a yellowish discoloration of the skin, can indicate bile in the blood as a result of liver or gallbladder disease.

•Jaundice also occurs in conjunction with certain diseases that involve the destruction of red blood cells.



Yellowing is from accumulated bilirubin in the skin, often caused by liver and gallbladder disorders



October 19, 2015

cyanosis – a bluish discoloration of the skin caused by insufficient oxygen.

- Cyanosis can be associated with heart, lung, and circulatory diseases or disorders.
- Chronic poisoning may cause a gray or brown skin discoloration.

Children with Tetralogy of Fallot exhibit bluish skin during episodes of crying or feeding.



"Tet spell"

ADAM.

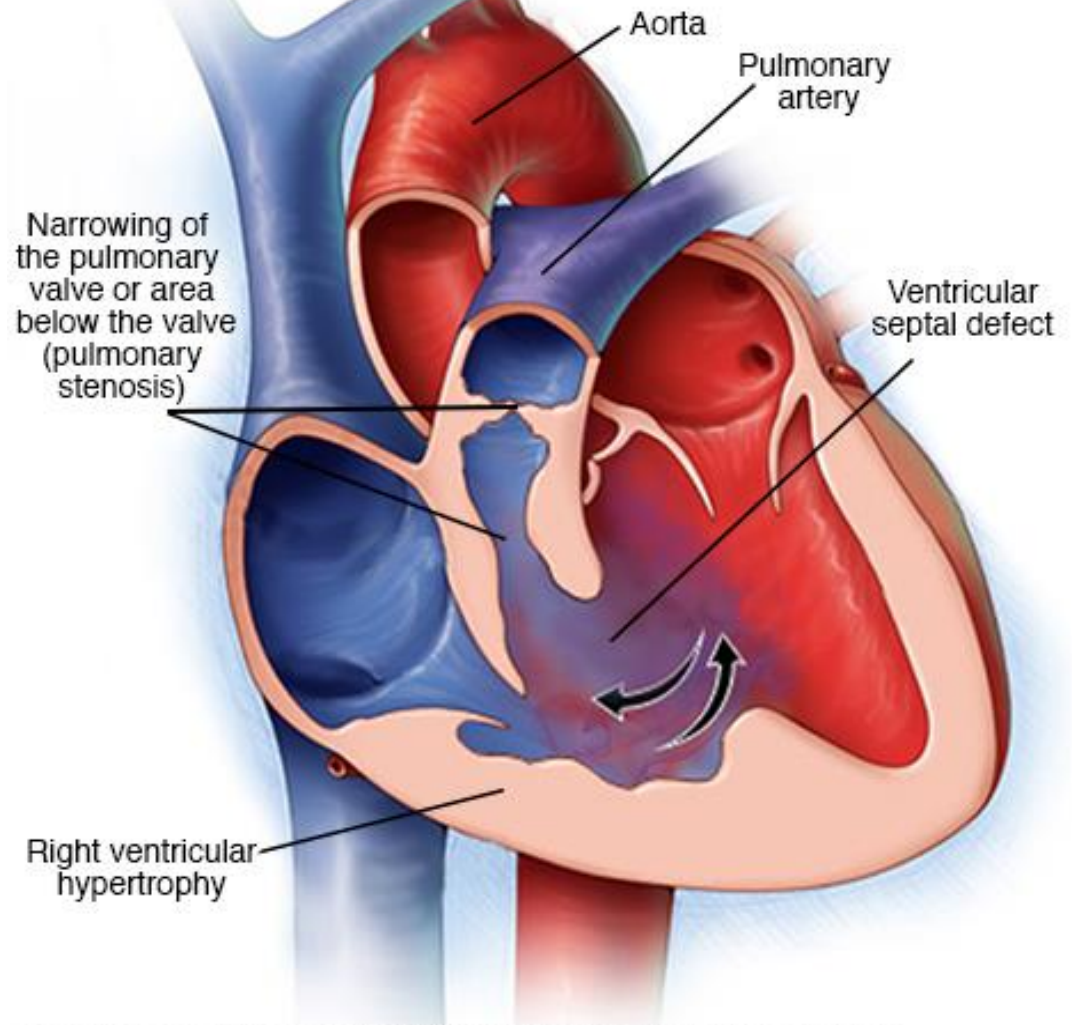


Cyanosis of the nail beds

ADAM.

Tetralogy of Fallot is a combination of four congenital abnormalities.

The **four** defects include a ventricular septal defect (VSD), pulmonary valve stenosis, a misplaced aorta and a thickened right ventricular wall (right ventricular hypertrophy). They usually result in an insufficient amount of oxygenated blood reaching the body.

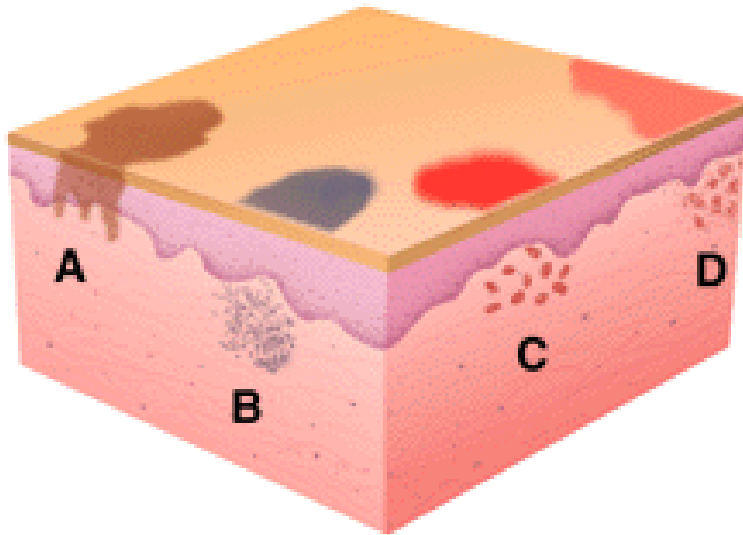


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<http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/tetralogy-of-fallot/basics/definition/con-20043262>

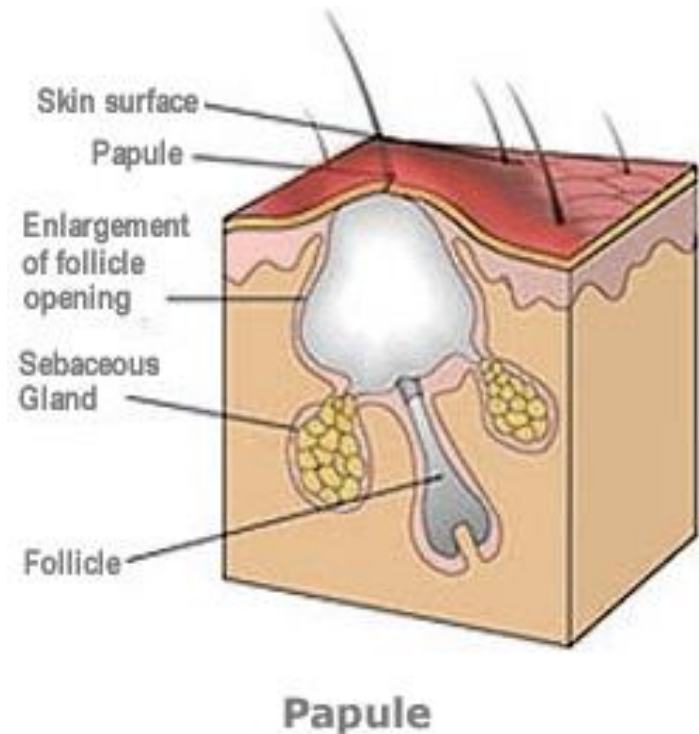
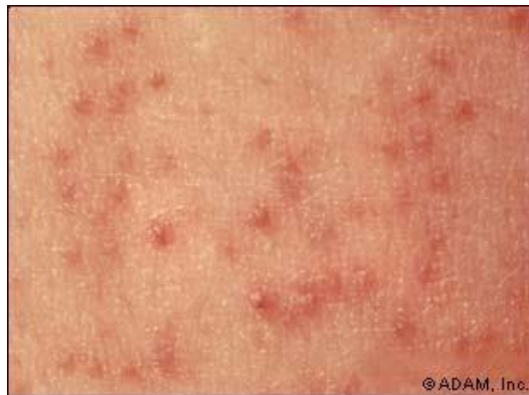
October 20, 2015

Macules – (macular rash) – flat spots on the skin, such as freckles.



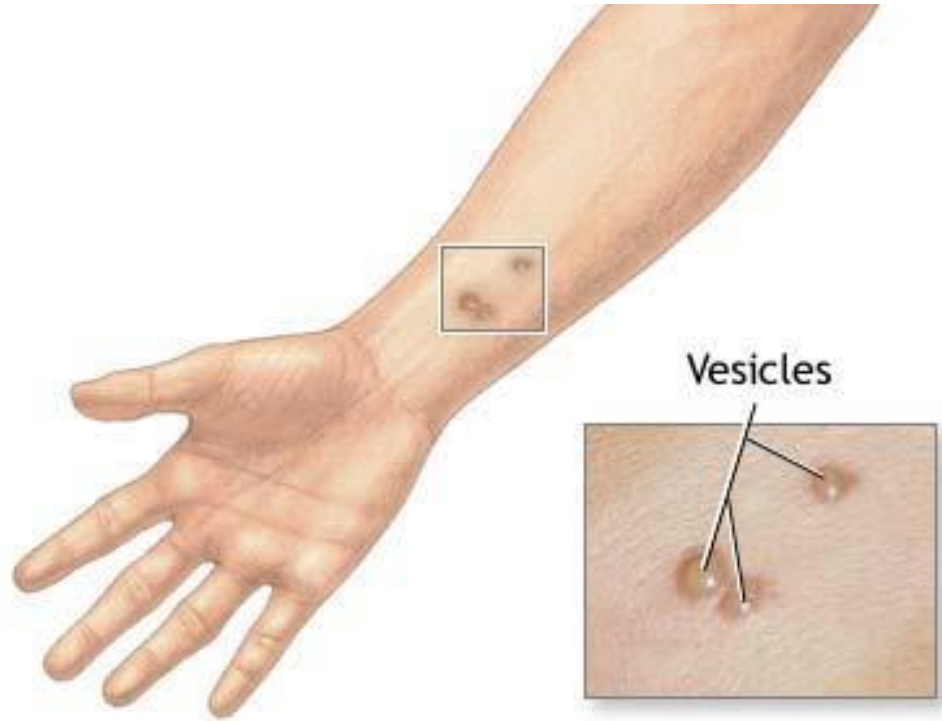
October 20, 2015

Papules – (papular rash) firm, raised areas such as pimples and the eruptions seen in some stages of chickenpox and syphilis. (skin lesions)



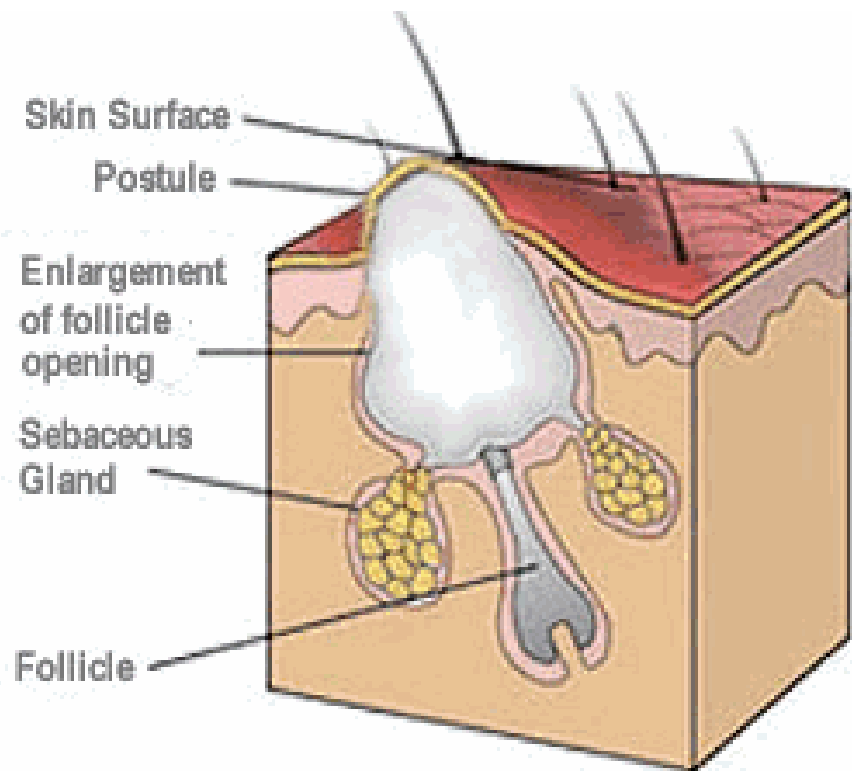
October 20, 2015

Vesicles – blisters, or fluid-filled sacs, such as those seen in chickenpox.

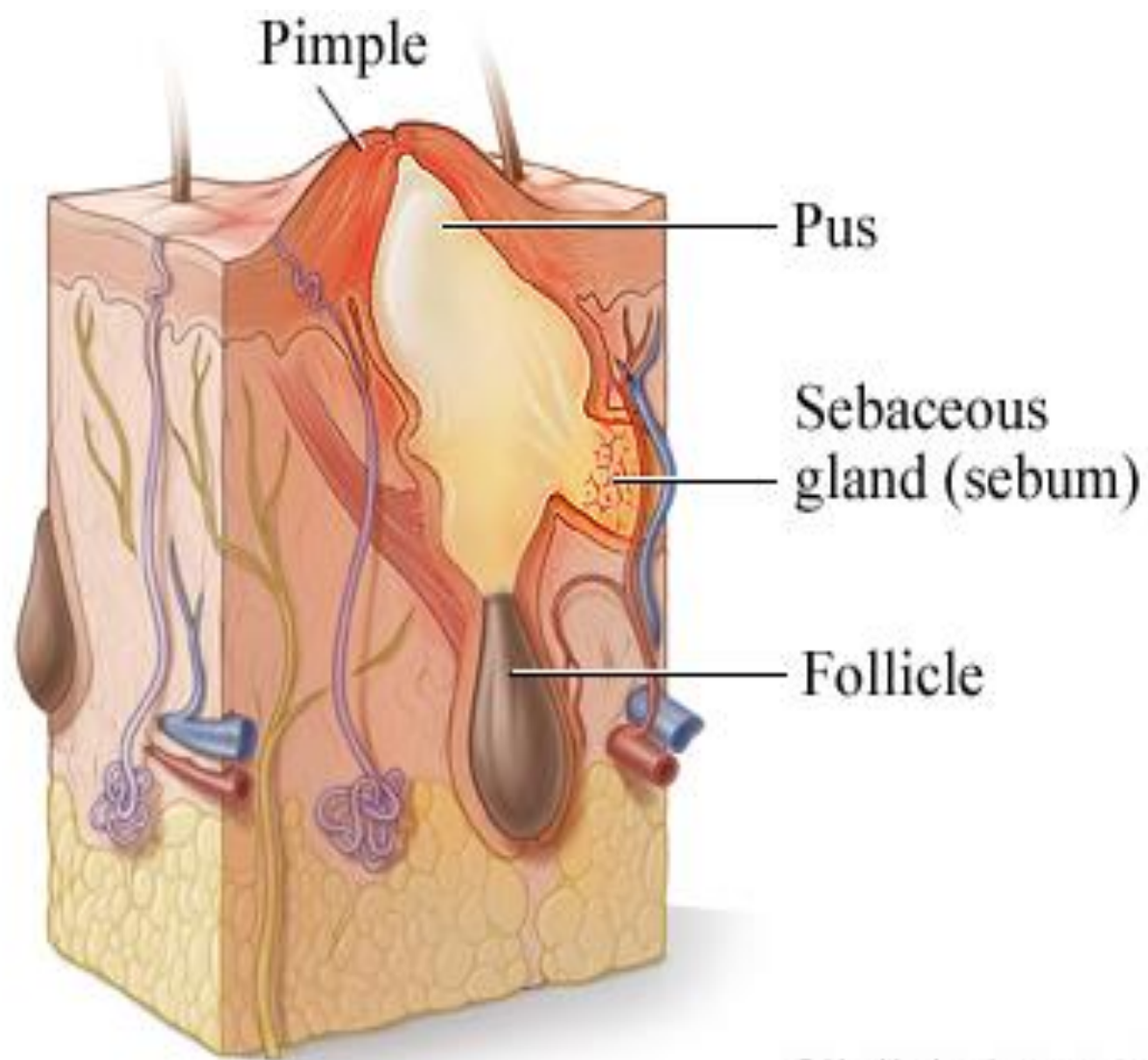


October 21, 2015

Pustules – pus-filled sacs such as those seen in acne, or pimples.



Pustule



October 21, 2015

Crusts — areas of dried puss and blood.



<http://faculty.washington.edu/alexbert/MEDEX/Derm/>

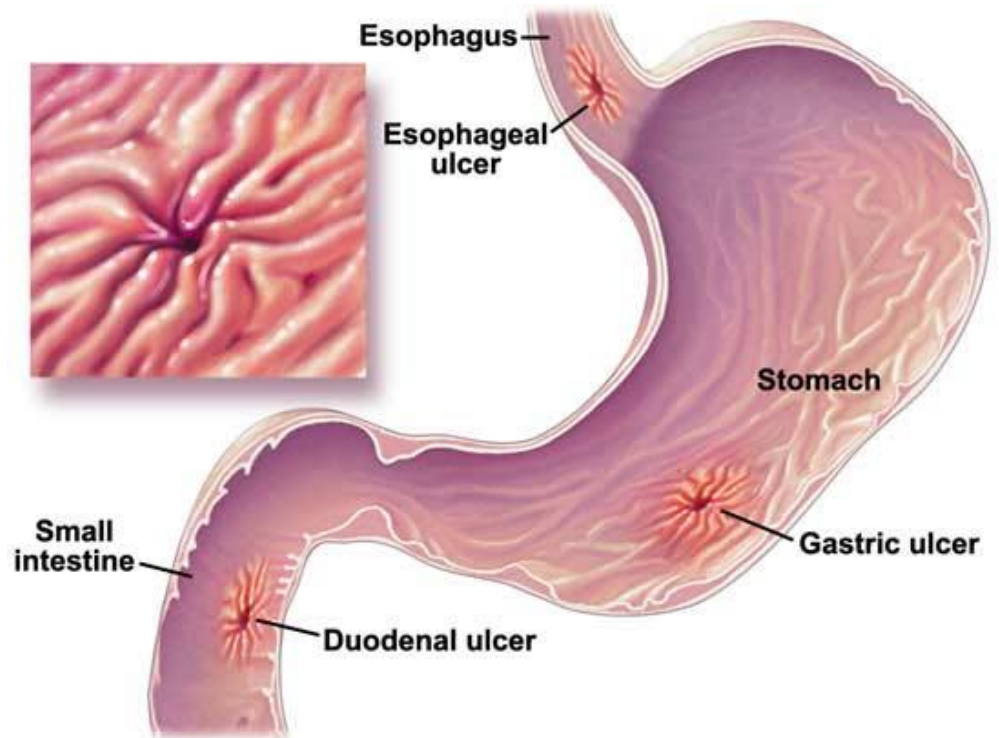
October 21, 2015

Wheals – itchy, elevated areas with an irregular shape; hives and insect bites are examples.

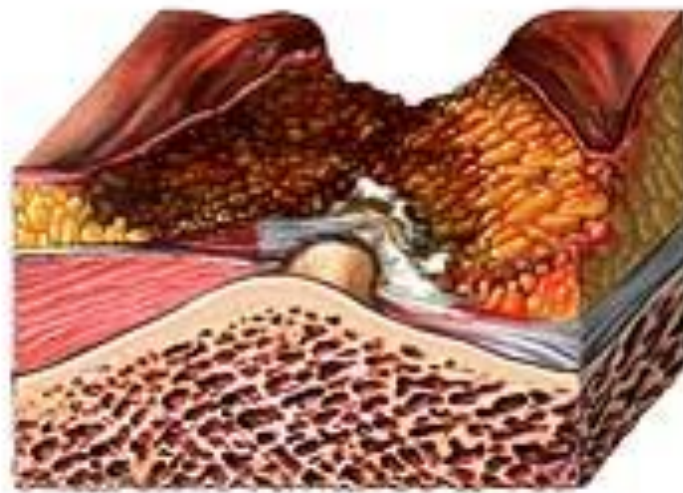
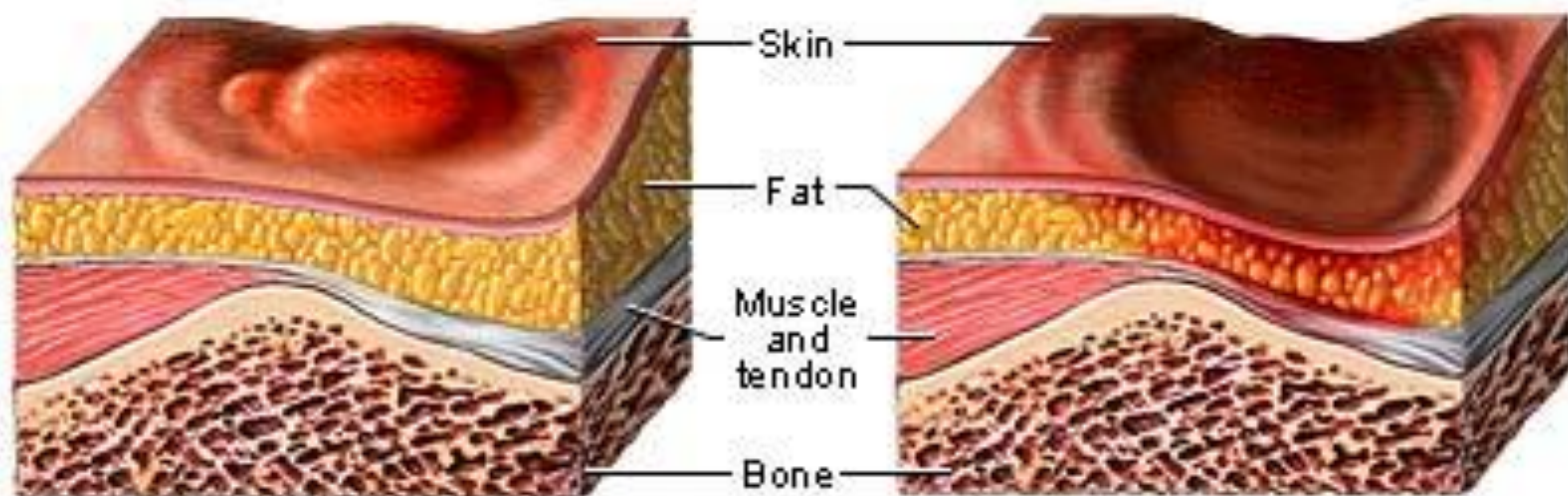


October 22, 2015

ulcer – A deep loss of skin surface that may extend into the dermis; may cause periodic bleeding and the formation of scars.

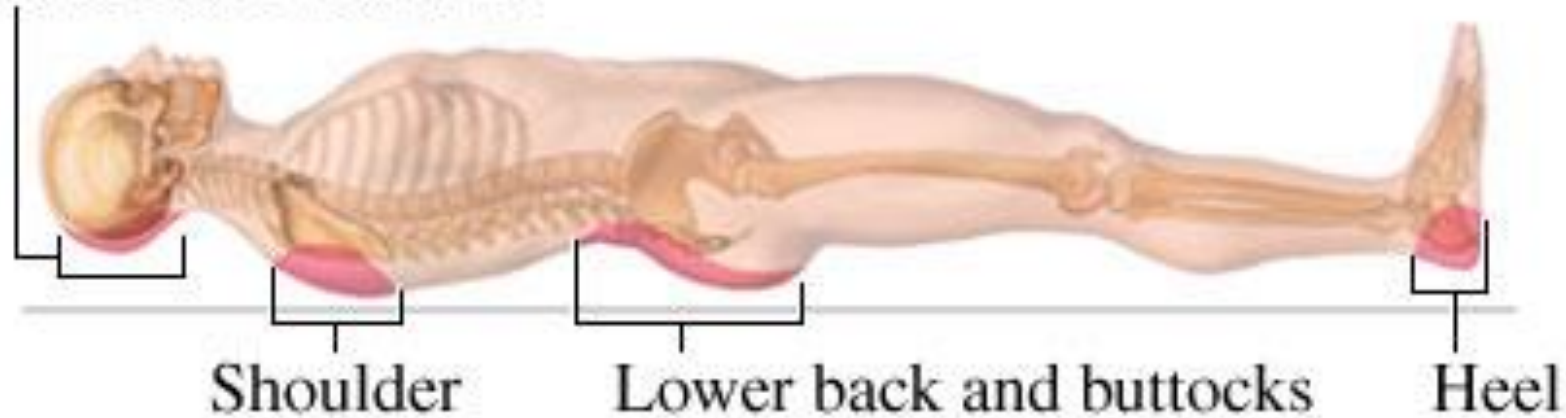


Progression of decubitus ulcer



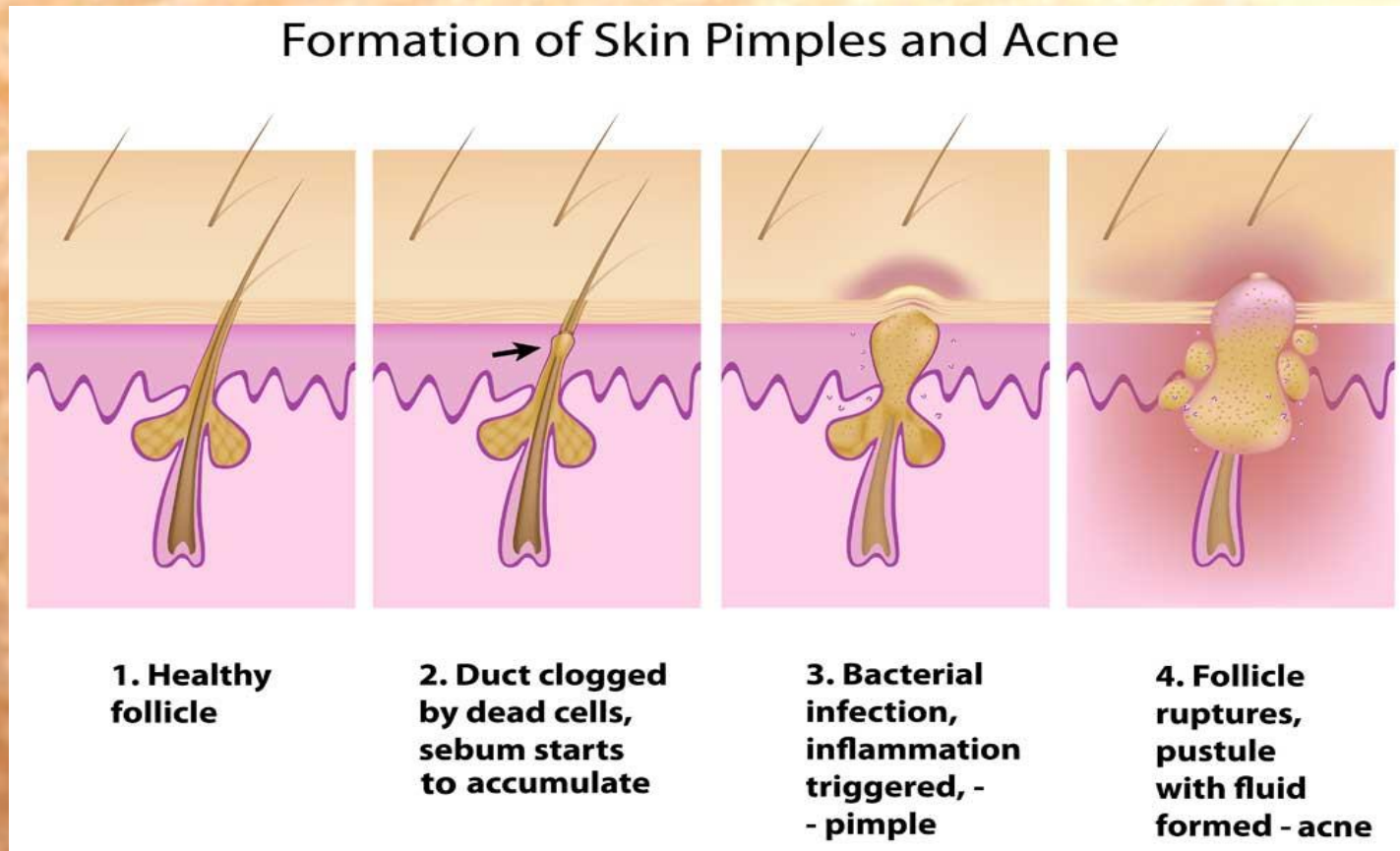


Back of head and ears



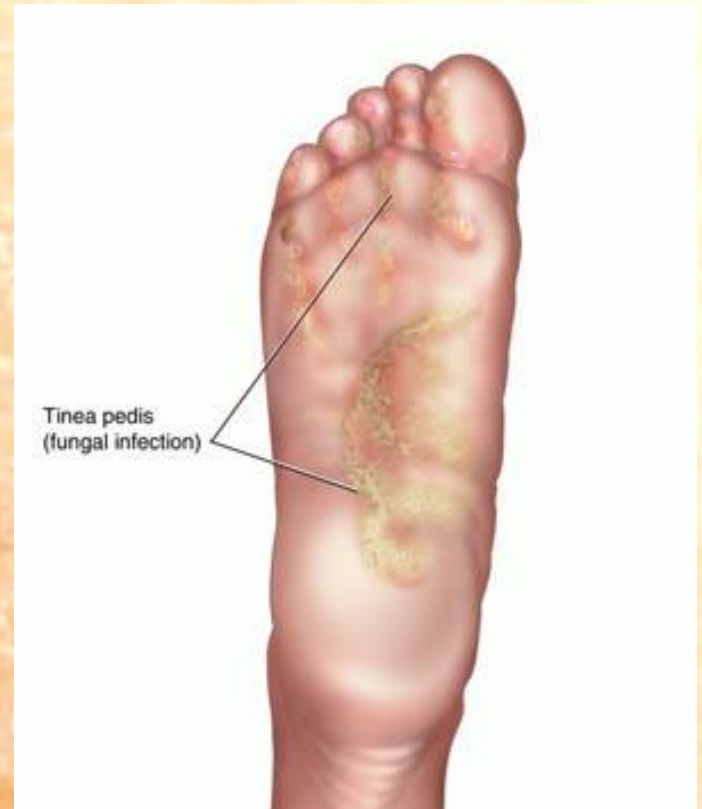
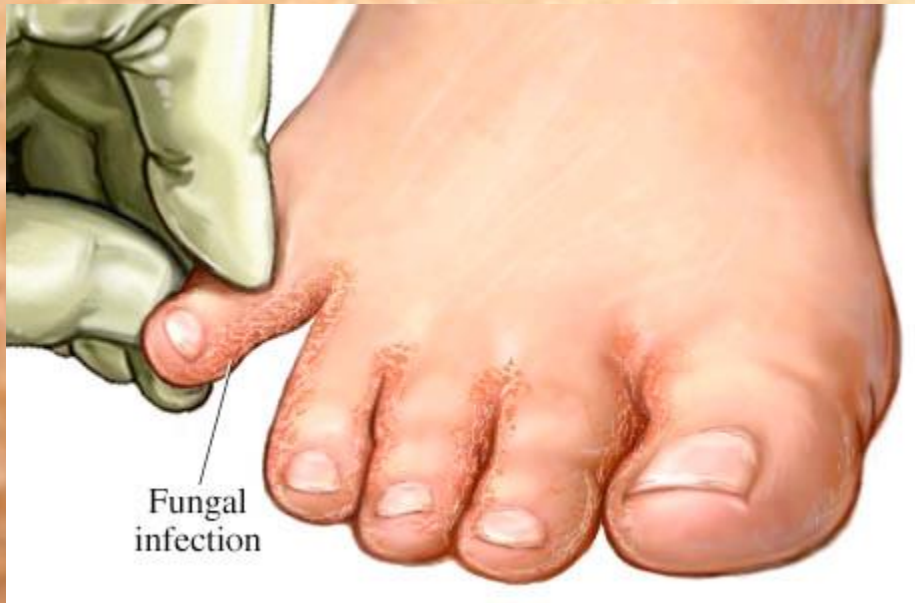
October 22, 2015

Acne Vulgaris - Inflammation of the sebaceous glands, although the cause is unknown acne usually occurs at adolescence.



October 22, 2015

Athletes's foot - Contagious fungal infection that usually affects the feet. The skin itches, blisters, and cracks into open sores.



October 23, 2015

Dermatitis - Inflammation of the skin can be caused by any substance that irritates the skin. Usually an allergic reaction.

Skin checks for dermatitis

Regularly check your skin for early signs of dermatitis



Look for...

Dryness
Itching
Redness

...which can develop into
flaking, scaling
cracks, swelling
and **blisters**

October 23, 2015

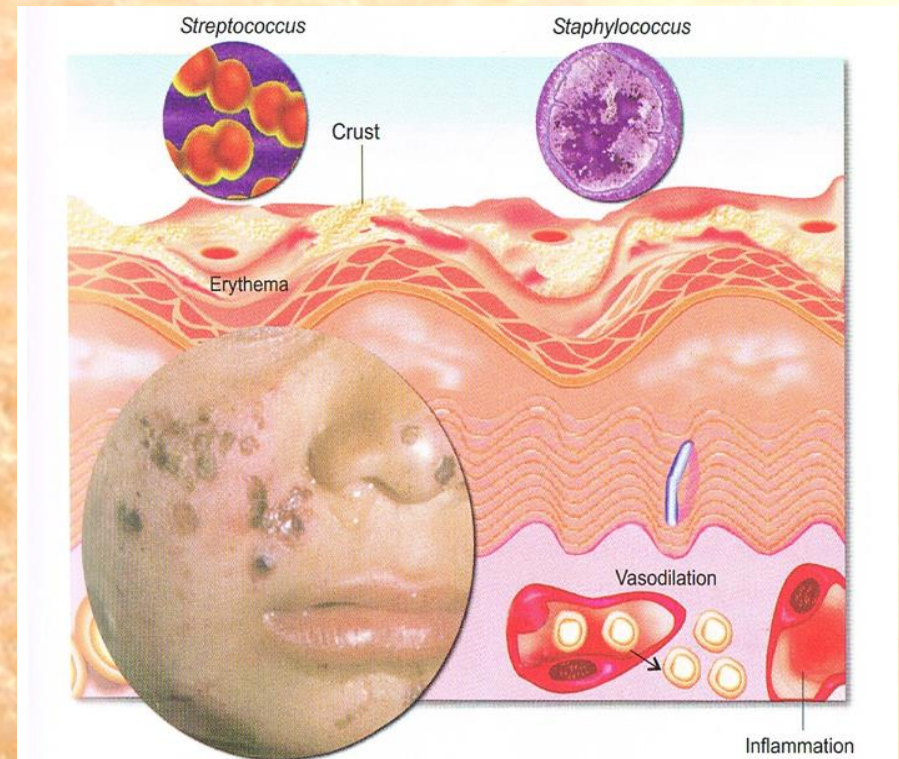
Eczema - Noncontagious inflammatory skin disorder caused by an allergen or irritant.

Treatment involves removing the irritant and applying corticosteroids to reduce the inflammatory response.



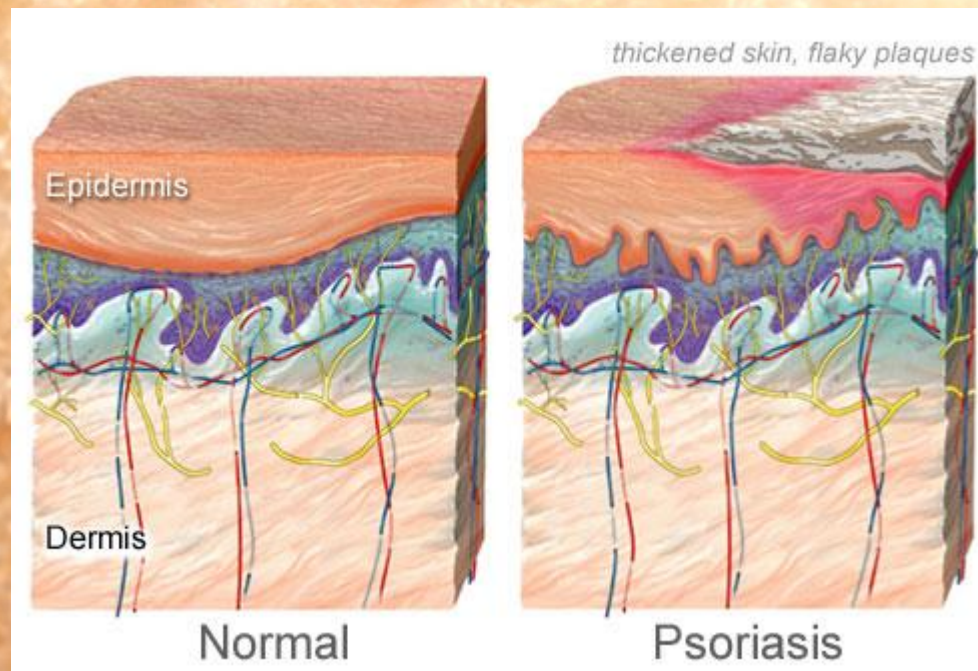
October 26, 2015

Impetigo - Highly contagious skin infection usually caused by streptococci or staphylococci organisms.



October 26, 2015

Psoriasis - Chronic, noncontagious skin disease with periods of exacerbations and remission. The cause is unknown, but there may be a hereditary link.



October 27, 2015

Ringworm - Is a highly contagious fungal infection of the skin or scalp. Raised circular area surrounded by an itchy, scaly or crusty outer ring.



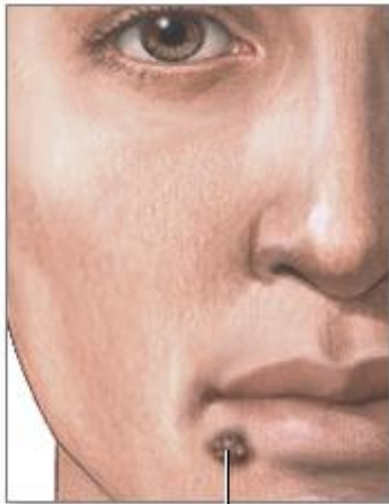
October 27, 2015

Verrucae - Warts caused by a viral infection of the skin. A rough, hard, elevated, rounded surface forms on the skin.

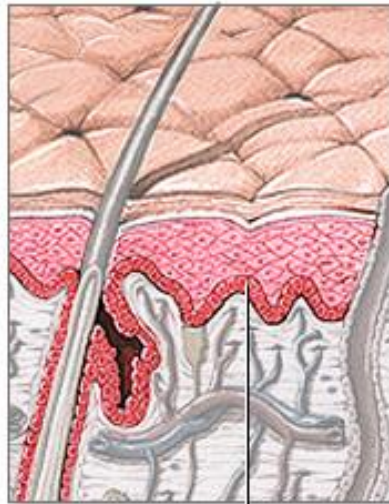


October 28, 2015

Basal cell carcinoma – Cancer of the basal cells in the epidermis of the skin. It usually grows slowly and doesn't spread. Lesions can be pink to yellow-white. They are usually smooth with a depressed center and an elevated, irregular-shaped border.



Basal cell cancer

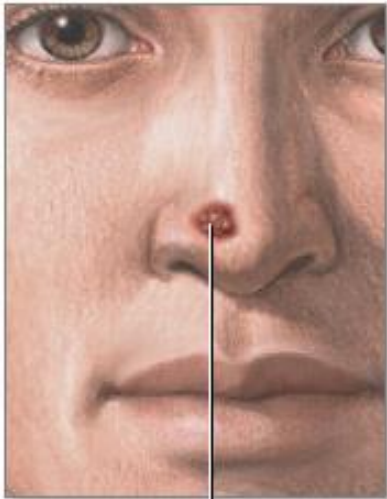


Basal skin cell layer

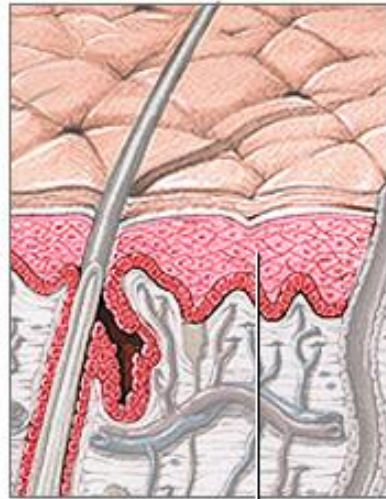


October 29, 2015

Squamous cell carcinoma – Affects the thin cells of the epidermis but can spread quickly to other areas of the body.



Squamous cell carcinoma

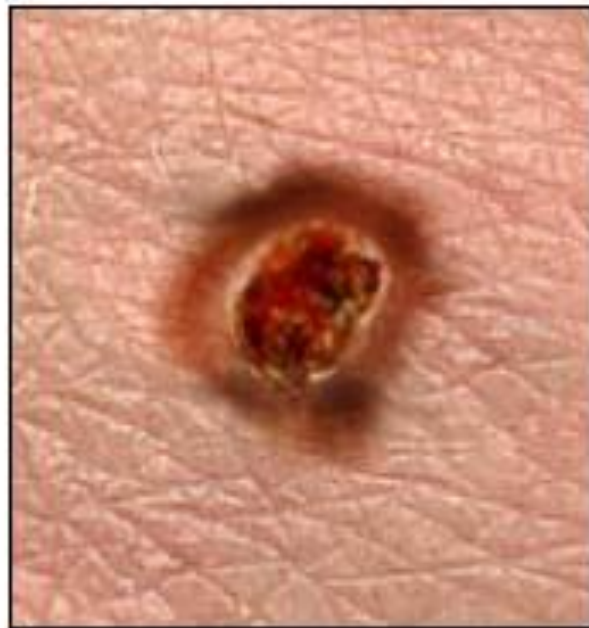


Squamous skin cell layer



Picture of Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Squamous cell carcinoma

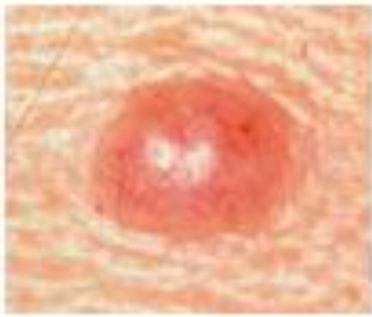


Basal cell carcinoma



October 30, 2015

Melanoma – Develops in the melanocytes of the epidermis and is the most dangerous type of skin cancer.



BENIGN



MALIGNANT



OK



MELANOMA

<http://www.skincancer.org/skin-cancer-information/melanoma>