

ASSIGNMENT SHEET**CHAPTER 11: ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN BODY****Unit 4: The Integumentary System****WORDS TO KNOW CHALLENGE****A. Spelling: Underline the correct spelling of each.**

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. dermatitis | dermatitis | dermitius | dermotitis |
| 2. epidermis | epedermis | epdermus | epidermus |
| 3. erathema | erithema | erythema | erethema |
| 4. intagumantary | integumentory | integumintary | integumentary |
| 5. psoriasis | psariasis | psoriase | spsorisis |
| 6. sabeceous | sebacious | sebaceous | sebaceus |
| 7. subcutaneous | subcutaneous | subcuteneous | subcutaenus |
| 8. urticaria | urtacaria | urtecaria | urticarea |
| 9. varrucai | varrucea | verrucae | varrucaae |
| 10. alopecia | alopechia | alepecia | alapechia |
| 11. eggsama | egsema | egzema | eczema |
| 12. mellonoma | melanoma | mellenoma | malemoma |
| 13. leson | leshion | lesion | leishon |

B. Word Puzzle: Use the clues listed to spell out these terms.

1. _ _ _ _ I _ _ _
2. _ _ _ _ N _ _ _
3. _ _ _ _ T _ _ _ _
4. _ _ _ _ E _ _ _ _
5. _ _ _ G _ _ _ _
6. _ _ _ _ U _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7. _ _ _ M _ _ _
8. _ _ _ E _ _ _ _ _
9. _ _ _ _ N _ _
10. _ _ _ T _ _ _
11. _ _ _ A _ _ _
12. _ _ _ R _ _ _ _ _
13. _ _ _ Y _ _ _ _ _

1. Eruption
2. A pigment
3. A lesion with exudate
4. Provides lubrication
5. Color
6. A skin layer
7. True skin
8. A blisterlike lesion

9. Pale
10. Organs working together
11. With allergy
12. A chronic condition
13. Sun effect

UNIT REVIEW

A. Short Answer

1. List the five functions of the skin.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
2. How does the skin regulate body temperature? _____

3. How does the body cool its surface? _____

4. List the three layers of skin tissue; identify the characteristic structure of each layer.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
5. What causes wrinkles? _____

6. Why does exposure to the sun cause the skin to darken? _____

7. Why does the skin become red when a person blushes? _____

8. What causes birthmarks? _____

9. What is a mole? _____

10. Define "albinism" and describe the main characteristics of the condition. _____

11. Define the lesion in column I by placing the number of its correct definition from column II in the space.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ Macule	1. A small, circumscribed lesion filled with exudate and lymph
_____ Papule	2. A round lesion with a white center and a red periphery that usually itches
_____ Pustule	3. A variously colored spot that is neither elevated nor depressed
_____ Vesicle	4. A solid, elevated circular red mass about a pinhead to a pea in size
_____ Wheal	5. A blisterlike, elevated mass containing serous fluid

12. Identify the ABCD rules of melanoma.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

B. Matching:

1. Match the primary disease characteristics in column I with the disease or disorder in column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ 1. Dry skin, redness, itching, edema, scaling	a. Scabies
_____ 2. A small red macule becomes a vesicle and then changes into a pustule with yellow crust and outer rim	b. Psoriasis
_____ 3. A thickened scar	c. Urticaria
_____ 4. Itching red papules covered with silvery scales	d. Dermatitis
_____ 5. Flat lesion that can be dry and scaly or moist and crusty: has characteristic outer ring with clear center	e. Verrucae
_____ 6. Threadlike red nodules at the inner wrists, elbows, between fingers, and in axilla	f. Ringworm
_____ 7. Distinct raised wheals surrounded by reddened areas; usually itches	g. Impetigo
_____ 8. Rough, elevated, rounded surface, especially on the hands and fingers: some forms appear on soles of feet and on genitalia	h. Keloid
_____ 9. A loss of hair, usually on the scalp	i. Lyme disease
_____ 10. A lesion exhibiting some of the ABCD characteristics	j. Herpes simplex
_____ 11. Red, dry, itching, and scaly skin; occurs in both acute and chronic forms, often producing watery discharge	k. Pediculosis capitis
_____ 12. Cold sores or blisters on the mouth or face	l. Hirsutism
_____ 13. A deep abscess involving several follicles with multiple drainage points	m. Melanoma
_____ 14. A bulls-eye rash and a bite site	n. Eczema
_____ 15. Oval, grayish, dandruff-appearing flecks, itching scalp, matted hair	o. Alopecia
_____ 16. Excessive body hair on females and children, in an adult male growth pattern	p. Carbuncle

2. Match the definition in column II with the correct term in column I.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ 1. Dermis	a. Reddened, flat area with definite edge
_____ 2. Epidermis	b. Bottom layer of skin
_____ 3. Keloid	c. Hives
_____ 4. Macule	d. The middle layer of skin
_____ 5. Melanin	e. Raised areas surrounded by reddened area
_____ 6. Pustule	f. Raised lesion containing serous fluid
_____ 7. Subcutaneous	g. Lesion with purulent material
_____ 8. Urticaria	h. The top layer of skin
_____ 9. Vesicle	i. Pigment in the skin
_____ 10. Wheals	j. An overgrowth of scar tissue
_____ 11. Whorl	k. The lack of skin pigment
	l. An oil gland
	m. Fingerprints

CASE STUDIES

Scenario 1

Johnny's mother called the office almost hysterical because he brought home a note from school saying one of his classmates has head lice. She is sure the entire family has lice because they've all started to itch.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. How can you help her to determine if they actually have lice? _____

2. Is there something you can suggest to her without having to make an appointment for the child? _____

3. If a family member does have lice, what steps should be taken besides treating the hair? _____

Scenario 2

You are following a co-worker up a flight of stairs when you notice a very unusually colored mole on the calf of her leg. When you ask her about it she says it's been there for a while and it doesn't bother her. She thinks it's just a mole because she has several on her back and chest area.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. What could you say to express your concern? _____

2. Ask her to describe the signs of a melanoma and if she will see your employer. _____

3. When would it be appropriate to schedule an appointment for her with a dermatologist? _____

UNIT APPLICATION

Research Activities

- A. Look in your local phone directory. How many physicians specialize in dermatology? Make a list of the different services or treatments they provide. You will notice they range from cosmetic to serious conditions.
- B. Choose a lab partner to explore the skin.
1. Use a magnifying glass to identify the few places on the body where there is no hair.
 2. Using fingerprint or an ink stamp pad, make a page of right thumbprints of all classmates. Look at the differences in the lines and patterns.
 3. See how the skin surface reacts to hot or cold. Apply a hot, wet cloth to your partner's forearm for two minutes. Remove it and record what you observe. Now apply a cold, wet cloth wrapped around ice for two minutes. Remove and record your findings. What is the skin trying to do in each situation?
 4. Blindfold your partner and see if his or her skin can perceive different stimuli. Have your partner tell you what you are doing; be considerate and do not cause harm.
 - a) Touch the skin on the forearm lightly with your fingertip.
 - b) Gently pinch the skin.
 - c) Press a pencil or pen into the skin.
 - d) Press an object that you've held under hot water against the skin.
 - e.) Press an item that is cold against the skin.
 - f) Try to tickle the surface with the edge of a tissue, barely touching the skin.

CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PREPARATION

- _____ 1. Giving medication by applying it to the skin is called:

a. intramuscular	c. intradermal
b. subcutaneous	d. transdermal
- _____ 2. Which of the following cannot pass through the skin?

a. Oxygen	c. Vitamins
b. Carbon monoxide	d. Sex hormones
- _____ 3. Which layer of skin contains blood vessels, nerves, hair follicles, sweat, and oil glands?

a. Subcutaneous	c. Hypodermia
b. Epidermis	d. Dermis
- _____ 4. Patchy hair loss due to the pulling out of hair from a compulsive behavior is

a. alopecia	c. physiologic loss
b. areata	d. trichotillomania
- _____ 5. Which description does not reflect melanoma?

a. Asymmetry	c. Irregular pigmentation
b. Defined border	d. A diameter larger than 6 mm
- _____ 6. Herpes simplex refers to lesions that:

a. spread around one side of the body	c. are located on mucous membranes
b. are located in the genital area	d. are located around the nose and mouth

- _____ 7. A disease caused by a tick is:
- a. pediculosis
 - b. scabies
 - c. Lyme disease
 - d. ringworm
- _____ 8. Verrucae is the medical term for:
- a. ringworm
 - b. hives
 - c. shingles
 - d. warts
- _____ 9. Skin wrinkles are not the result of which of the following?
- a. Loss of collagen
 - b. Increased size of elastic fibers
 - c. Environmental exposure
 - d. Excessive rubbing of the skin
- _____ 10. A temporary red, itchy spot caused by an allergic reaction or an insect bite is called a:
- a. wheal
 - b. whorl
 - c. bulla
 - d. vesicle