

Study Guide Chapter Five / Tortora & Derrickson
The Integument System

1. What are the functions of skin?
2. What are the two layers of skin?
3. What layer is located just beneath skin?
4. What is the average thickness of skin?
5. Skin is classified as either thick skin or thin skin. Give examples.
6. The epidermis is a stratified keratinized squamous epithelium. What is the structure and function of these objects: stem cells / keratinocytes / melanocytes / tactile cells / dendritic cells (intraepidermal macrophage cells)
7. Explain the significance of the five epidermal stratum (i.e. layers): stratum basale / stratum spinosum / stratum granulosum / stratum lucidum / stratum corneum
8. What is dander?
9. What is dandruff?
10. What are the two distinct regions of the dermis?
11. What structures are located in the dermis?
12. What prevents the surfaces of the epidermis from sliding laterally across the dermal surface?
13. What are friction ridges? How are they used to solve crimes?
14. What are “stretch marks”. How do they form?
15. Why do we administer injections into the subcutaneous tissue?
16. Describe the function of the following items: piloerector muscle, hair bulb, dermal papilla, sebaceous gland.
17. What are the five glands found in skin?
18. What is the difference between merocrine and holocrine glands?
19. What is another term used to describe a sweat gland?
20. Where are apocrine glands and where are they located?
21. When do apocrine glands become “active”?
22. What is secreted from a sebaceous gland?
23. Where is the secretion of a sebaceous gland deposited? How does it move to the surface of the skin?
24. Where are ceruminous glands found?
25. What is cerumen? What is the common term for cerumen?
26. What are the three forms of skin cancer?
27. Which skin cancer is the most common and least deadly?
28. Which skin cancer is the most deadly?
29. How are burns classified?
30. What degree burn is a sun burn? How deep is the tissue damage?
31. What is another term used to describe a second degree burn? How deep is the tissue damage?
32. Why are third degree burns call “full-thickness burns”?

Hot List Questions: 1-2-3-5-6-7-10-11-13-16-17-18-19-20-21-24