

The Integument System  
Study Guide Chapter Five  
Tortora & Derrickson

1. What is the function of skin?
2. What are the two layers of skin?
3. What is located just beneath the skin? Function.
4. How does the thickness of skin vary? Give examples and locations.
5. The epidermis is defined as keratinized stratified squamous epithelium. What is the structure and function of these objects: stem cells / keratinocytes / melanocytes / tactile cells / dendritic cells (intraepidermal macrophage cells)
6. Explain the significance of each of the five epidermal stratum (i.e. layers): stratum basale / stratum spinosum / stratum granulosum / stratum lucidum / stratum corneum
7. What stratum is only found in thick skin?
8. What is dander?
9. What is dandruff?
10. What structures are located in the dermis?
11. What type of coat is made from the dermis? Relate this to chronic alcoholism.
12. What are epidermal ridges?
13. What are dermal papilla?
14. What prevents the surfaces of the epidermis and dermis from sliding laterally?
15. What are friction ridges? How are they used to solve a crime?
16. What are “stretch marks”. How do they form?
17. Why do we administer injections into the subcutaneous tissue?
18. Describe the function of the following items: piloerector muscle, hair bulb, sebaceous gland, sudoriferous gland.
19. What are the five glands found in skin?
20. What is the difference between merocrine, apocrine, and holocrine glands? Structure and function?
21. When do apocrine glands become “active”?
22. Where are the secretions of a sebaceous gland deposited? How are these secretions move onto the surface of the skin?
23. What are sudoriferous glands?
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. What skin cancer is the most common and least deadly?
28. Which skin cancer is 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”?