

The Integument System
Study Guide Chapter Five
Tortora & Derrickson

1. What is the function of skin?
2. What two layers form skin?
3. What is located just beneath our skin? Function.
4. How does skin's thickness 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 are the two distinct regions of the dermis?
11. What structures are located in the dermis?
12. What can we make out of the dermis? Relate this to chronic alcoholism.
13. What prevents the surfaces of the epidermis and dermis from sliding laterally?
14. What are friction ridges? How are they used to solve a crime?
15. What are "stretch marks". How do they form?
16. Why do we administer injections into the subcutaneous tissue?
17. Describe the function of the following items: piloerector muscle, hair bulb, dermal papilla, sebaceous gland, sudoriferous gland.
18. What are the five glands found in skin?
19. What is the difference between merocrine, apocrine, and holocrine glands?
20. What are apocrine glands? Where are they located?
21. When do apocrine glands become "active"?
22. What is secreted from a sebaceous gland?
23. Where are the secretions of a sebaceous gland deposited? How are these secretions move onto the surface of the skin?
24. What are sudoriferous glands?
25. Where are ceruminous glands found?
26. What is cerumen? What is the common term for cerumen?
27. What are the three forms of skin cancer?
28. What skin cancer is the most common and least deadly?
29. Which skin cancer is most deadly?
30. How are burns classified?
31. What degree burn is a sun burn? How deep is the tissue damage?
32. What is another term used to describe a second degree burn? How deep is the tissue damage?
33. Why are third degree burns call "full-thickness burns"?