

Chapter 5 Guided Notes

Directions: Complete in your own handwriting and submit as directed by the due date. The more detailed and thorough your answers the more likely you'll nail it on the test, so don't skip (ugh, I know it's work, but A&P is hard and requires work, I wish I had a cheat for you, but nope, just time, practice, repeat.).

Key Vocabulary: Define/Explain each term

Term	Definition/Explanation/Example
Thin Skin	
Thick Skin	
Dermal Papillae	
Albinism	
Carotene	
Cyanosis	
Tension Lines	
Erythema	
Skin graft	
Cholecalciferol	
Lunula	
Eponychium	
Nail root	
Hyponychium	
Psoriasis	
Rickets	
Keloid	

1. Complete the chart on the layers of the skin.

Layer	Description (thickness, cell shape, any special cells, unique characteristics)
Stratum corneum	
Stratum Lucidum	
Stratum Granulosum	
Stratum spinosum	
Stratum basale	

2. Identify the two parts of the cutaneous membrane. How can you tell them apart? (Location, characteristics, etc)

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3. List the major functions of the integumentary system.

4. Distinguish among melanin, melanosomes, and melanocytes.

5. Compare and contrast melanoma and basal cell carcinoma - how are they alike and how are they different?

6. Identify and briefly describe the two layers of the subcutaneous layer.

7. List the tactile receptors of the skin and identify where they are found.

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8. Describe the three types of burns.

9. What skin functions are affected by burns?

10. List the three major accessory structures of the skin.

11. List the four events of the hair growth cycle.

12. What do sebaceous glands secrete and where are they found?

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13. What do sweat glands secrete?

14. Compare and contrast the two types of sweat glands.

15. List the ten age-related changes that affect the integumentary system.

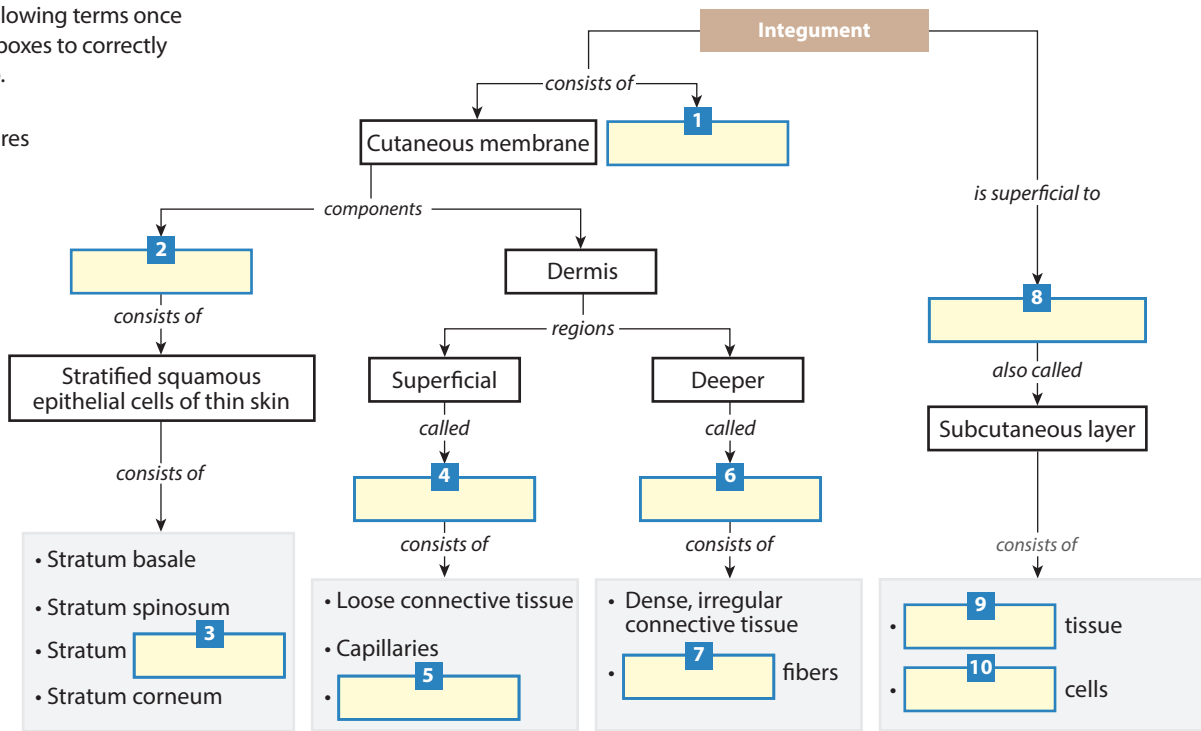
16. Sequence the major steps of Vitamin D production in the skin to its impact in the digestive tract.

17. List and briefly describe the four major phases of integument repair.

Concept map

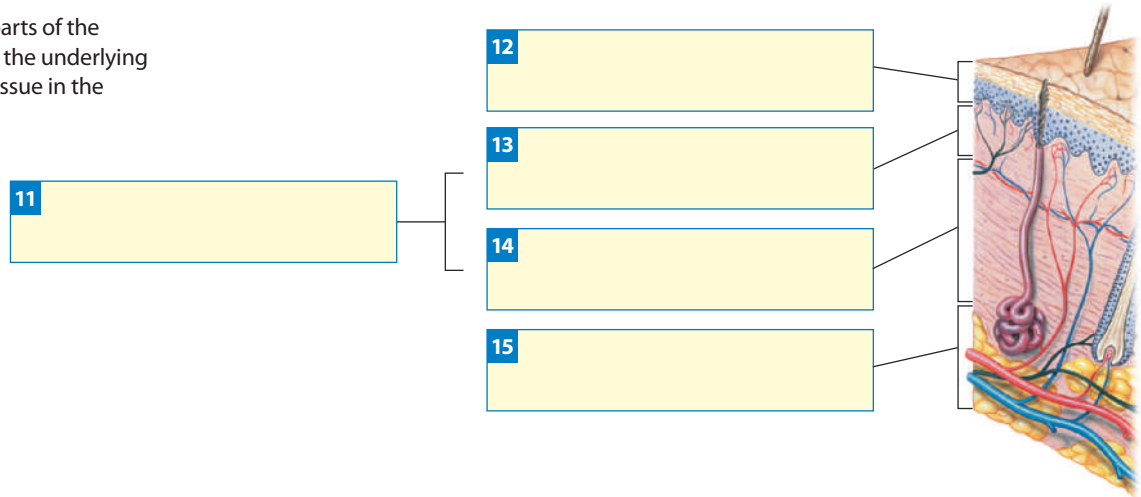
Use each of the following terms once to fill in the blank boxes to correctly complete the map.

- accessory structures
- collagen
- connective
- epidermis
- fat
- granulosum
- hypodermis
- nerves
- papillary layer
- reticular layer



Short answer

Identify and describe the parts of the cutaneous membrane and the underlying layer of loose connective tissue in the diagram at right.



Section integration

Describe why melanocyte malignancies are often fatal.

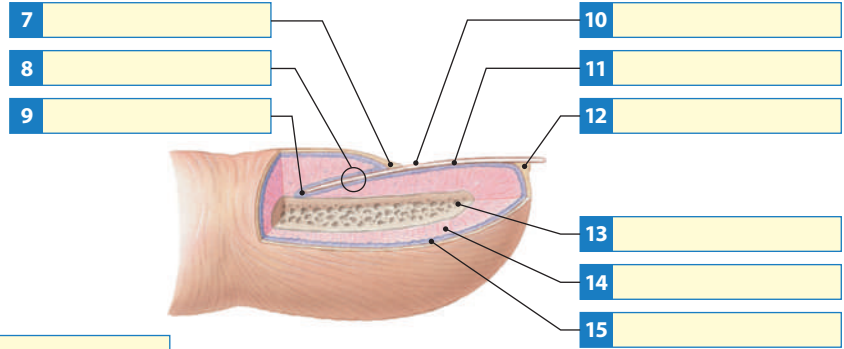
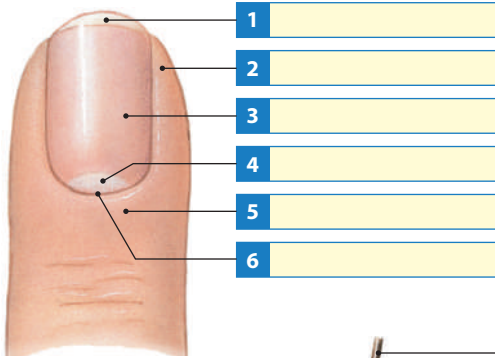
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A firefighter is in the emergency room with serious burns. He tells the doctors that they really don't hurt much. Should he be concerned or relieved by this comment? Why?

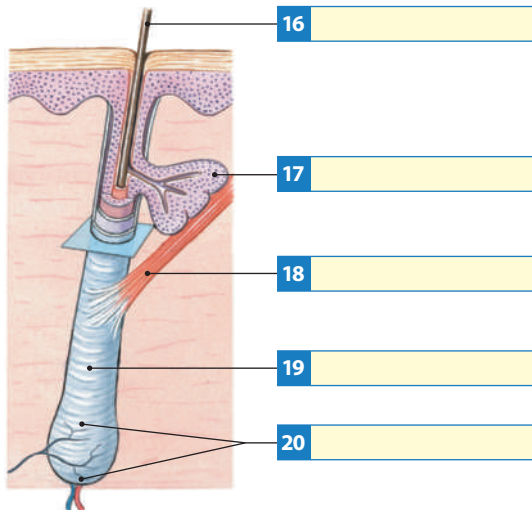
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Labeling

Label the structures of a typical nail in the accompanying figures.



Label the structures of a hair follicle in the accompanying figure.



Matching

Match each lettered term with the most closely related description.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| a. malignant melanoma | 21 | Produced by epidermal cells stimulated by UV radiation |
| b. keloid | 22 | Epithelial fold not visible from the surface |
| c. nail root | 23 | Found in the armpit |
| d. sebum | 24 | Peptide produced by salivary glands |
| e. apocrine sweat glands | 25 | Site of hair production |
| f. eponychium | 26 | Excessive scar tissue |
| g. EGF | 27 | Oily lipid secretion |
| h. vitamin D ₃ | 28 | Melanocytes metastasize through the lymphatic system |
| i. reticular layer of dermis | 29 | Abundant in the palms and soles |
| j. merocrine sweat glands | 30 | Cuticle |

- 21** _____
- 22** _____
- 23** _____
- 24** _____
- 25** _____
- 26** _____
- 27** _____
- 28** _____
- 29** _____
- 30** _____

Section integration

Many people change the natural appearance of their hair, either by coloring it or by altering the degree of curl in it. Which layers of the hair do you suppose are affected by the chemicals added during these procedures? Why are the effects of the procedures not permanent?

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