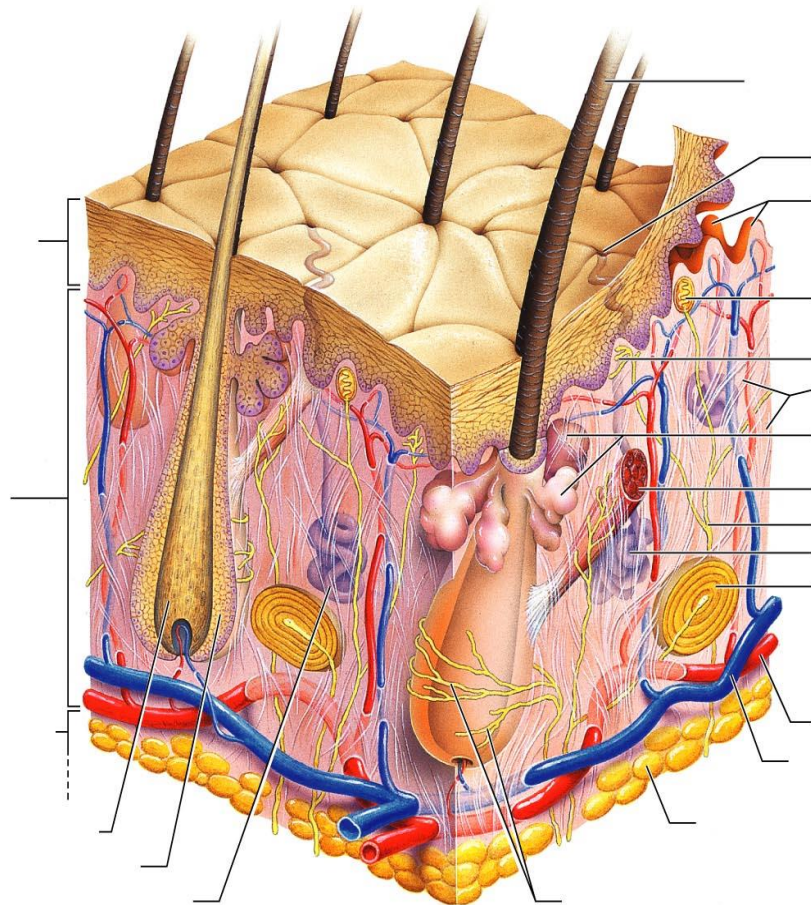


Name _____
Period _____

Anatomy & Physiology
Mr. Rizzo, Mr. Romano

Integumentary system Review

Match/Label the following: (1 point each)



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1. Pore
2. Dermis
3. Hair Root
4. Dermal Papillae
5. Hair Follicle
6. Arrector Pili Muscle
7. Artery
8. Vein
9. Adipose Tissue
10. Hair Shaft
11. Hypodermis
12. Epidermis
13. Reticular Layer of Dermis
14. Eccrine Sweat Gland
15. Free Nerve Ending
16. Sensory Nerve Fiber
17. Meissner's Corpuscle
18. Sebaceous Gland
19. Pacinian Corpuscle
20. Hair Follicle Receptor

Match the following: (1 point each)

- ____ 21. The least malignant and the most common skin cancer.
- ____ 22. Tends to grow rapidly and metastasize if not removed.
- ____ 23. The most dangerous of the skin cancers because it is highly metastatic and resistant to chemotherapy.

- A. Melanoma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma

Matching: (1 point each)

24. A downy coat of delicate hairs covering the fetus.
 - A. epidermis
 - B. vernix caseosa
 - C. mesoderm
 - D. lanugo

25. Skin begins to show the effects of cumulative environmental assaults around the age of...
 - A. 15
 - B. 30
 - C. 45
 - D. 50

26. A _____ involves damage to the epidermis and the upper region of the dermis.
 - A. First-degree burn
 - B. Second-degree burn
 - C. Third-degree burn

27. The functions of this layer of the skin include; waterproofing and protection from abrasion and penetration.
 - A. Epidermis
 - B. Dermis
 - C. Hypodermis

28. The reddish pigment responsible for the pinkish hue of the skin...
 - A. Melanin
 - B. Carotene
 - C. Hemoglobin

29. These glands are found in axillary and anogenital areas.
 - A. Eccrine glands
 - B. Apocrine sweat glands
 - C. Ceruminous glands
 - D. Mammary glands

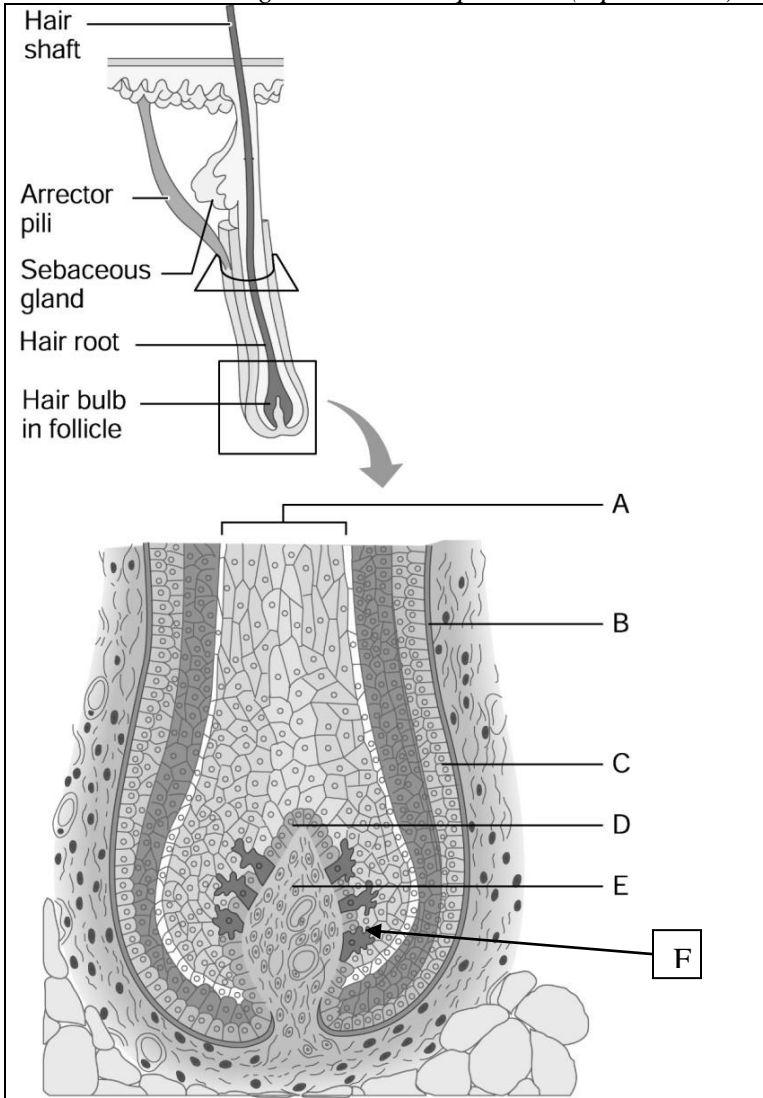
30. Hairs that only kids and adult women have are called _____ hairs.
 - A. terminal
 - B. velus
 - C. pubic
 - D. semi adult

31. Thick, dark hairs that you grow during and after puberty are called _____ hairs.
 - A. terminal
 - B. Velus
 - C. Pubic
 - D. semi adult

32. The gland found at the base of the hair follicle.
 - A. Sebaceous Gland
 - B. Eccrine Gland
 - C. Apocrine Gland
 - D. Ceruminous Gland

33. The sebaceous gland produces what substance?
A. Breast milk
B. Sebum
C. Sweat
D. Tears
34. The gland that produces ear wax
A. Sebaceous Gland
B. Eccrine Gland
C. Apocrine Gland
D. Ceruminous Gland
35. Which epidermal layer is only present in thick skin?
A. Stratum Granulosum
B. Stratum Lucidum
C. Stratum Basal
D. Stratum Spinosum
36. What is the real name for ear wax?
A. Pus
B. Sebum
C. Cerumin
D. Lanugo
37. What is the cell that produces keratin?
A. Melanocyte
B. Phagocyte
C. Keratinocyte
D. Macrophage
38. What is the waxy substance that protects the skin of the fetus from amniotic fluid?
A. Keratin
B. Lanugo
C. Hair
D. Vernix Caseosa
39. These epidermal macrophages in the epidermis help fight off bacteria and disease.
A. Keratinocytes
B. Melanocytes
C. Langerhan's cells
D. Merkel cells
40. The hypodermis is made up of fat and (pick 2)...
A. Adipose tissue
B. Loose areolar Connective tissue
C. Squamous epithelium
D. Muscle tissue

Use the diagram to answer questions (1 point each)



- _____ 41. Area that produces the hair
- _____ 42. Composes the root sheath of the hair follicle
- _____ 43. Contains capillaries that supply nutrients to the hair
- _____ 44. Contains the medulla
- _____ 45. This structure's shape determines if hair is kinky, wavy, or straight.
- _____ 46. Thick basement membrane.
- _____ 47. Produces the pigment melanin

48. Explain BMI, what is it? how is it calculated?, why is it important? (3 points)

49. Christopher Lucci complains of severe pain after burning his hand from scalding grease. Blisters appear! What layer of skin was injured and why is she in pain? (3 points)

50. Explain the Rule of Nines, what it is and what it is used for. (2 points)