CHAPTER 3
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

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MEDIA LIBRARY

Student DVD-ROM

• Twelve different interactive learning games
• Flash card generator
• Audio Glossary
• Professional Profile videos—Nursing Service
  • Registered Nurse
  • Licensed Practical Nurse
  • Nursing Aide
• Body Rhythms
• Terminology Translator

Companion Website

• Multiple Choice, True/False, and Fill-in-the-Blank practice questions
• Labeling exercises
• Case study
• Additional Professional Profile information
• New York Times link for research into specific pathologies
• Web Destination activities
• Audio Glossary
OBJECTIVE 1

Identify and define the combining forms, prefixes, and suffixes introduced in this chapter.

Text page: 48; PowerPoint slides: 6–9

LECTURE NOTES

Combining Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combining Form</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>albin/o</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi/o</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry/o</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutane/o</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyan/o</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derm/o</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermat/o</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diaphor/o</td>
<td>profuse sweating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electr/o</td>
<td>electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythr/o</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidr/o</td>
<td>sweat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichthy/o</td>
<td>scaly, dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerat/o</td>
<td>hard, horny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leuk/o</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lip/o</td>
<td>fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melan/o</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myc/o</td>
<td>fungus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necr/o</td>
<td>death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onych/o</td>
<td>nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pil/o</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phot/o</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>py/o</td>
<td>pus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhytid/o</td>
<td>wrinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scler/o</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seb/o</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trich/o</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ungu/o</td>
<td>nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vesic/o</td>
<td>bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xer/o</td>
<td>dry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-derma</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-opsy</td>
<td>view of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tome</td>
<td>instrument used to cut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allo-</td>
<td>other, different from usual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xeno-</td>
<td>strange, foreign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Medical Terminology Bee
- Create PowerPoint flash cards of new combining forms and suffixes presented in this chapter; have all students stand and then define word part; if student is correct, he or she remains standing; if student is wrong, he or she sits down; continue until only one student is standing.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 3A
- New Combining Form, Prefix, and Suffix Handout

Text
- Practice Exercises

Student DVD-ROM
- Learning games
- Make flash cards

CW
- Practice questions

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 3A—New Word Parts Quiz
Test Bank—Fill-in-the-Blank questions
OBJECTIVE 2
Correctly spell and pronounce medical terms and major anatomical structures relating to the integumentary system.

LECTURE NOTES
Pronunciation for medical terms in this chapter can be found:
• In parentheses following key terms
• In the Audio Glossary on Student DVD-ROM
• In the Audio Glossary at Companion Website

TEACHING STRATEGIES
Emphasize to students:
• Importance of correctly spelling terms.
• How sounding out terms can assist in learning how to spell the terms.

Pop Questions
• Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension of spelling strategies.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES
Worksheet 3B
• Medical Term Analysis

Terminology Checklist
• Can be used to practice pronunciation using the Audio Glossary as a reference

Text
• Practice Exercises

Flash cards
• Look at definition and write out/pronounce terms

Student DVD-ROM
• Audio Glossary
• Spelling Challenge game
• Crossword and Word Search puzzles

ASSESSMENTS
Quiz 3B—Spelling Quiz
Suggested terms:
1. subcutaneous
2. arrector pili
3. lunula
4. sudoriferous
5. diaphoresis
6. eschar
7. erythema
8. keloid
9. petechiae
10. pruritus
11. suppurative
12. urticaria
13. verruca
14. wheal
15. vesicle
16. decubitus ulcer
17. gangrene
18. impetigo

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OBJECTIVE 3
List and describe the three layers of skin and their functions.
Text pages: 50–52; PowerPoint slides: 18–25

LECTURE NOTES
Moving from outer surface of skin inward, three layers are:
1. **Epidermis:** thin, outer layer; composed of *stratified squamous epithelium* (flat scale-like cells arranged in overlapping layers or strata) (see Figure 3.2); does not have blood supply; depends on deeper layers for nourishment; deepest layer within epidermis called **basal layer**; cells in this layer continually grow and multiply, new cells push old cells toward surface; during this process cells shrink, die, and become filled with hard protein called **keratin**; dead, overlapping, keratinized cells make skin effective barrier to infection and make it waterproof; basal layer also contains **melanocytes**, which produce black pigment **melanin**; responsible for color of skin, also protects against ultraviolet ray damage
2. **Dermis:** also called **corium**; middle, fibrous connective tissue layer; between epidermis and subcutaneous layer; name means “true skin”; living tissue with very good blood supply; composed of connective tissue and **collagen fibers** made from strong, fibrous protein; forms flexible “glue” that gives connective tissue strength; houses hair follicles, sweat glands, sebaceous glands, blood vessels, lymph vessels, sensory receptors, nerve fibers, and muscle fibers
3. **Subcutaneous layer** (Subcu, Subq): innermost layer; also called hypodermis; composed of fat cells called **lipocytes**; protects deeper tissues of body and acts as insulation for heat and cold

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Visual Aids
- Use full-size anatomical charts and models to illustrate layers of skin.

Pop Questions
- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

IRDVD
- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor’s Resource DVD for a drag and drop anatomy activity; display on screen and have students discuss and place labels during class.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 3C
- Chapter Review

Text
- Labeling exercise 3.A
- Practice Exercises

Student DVD-ROM
- Labeling exercise
- Learning games

CW
- Labeling exercise
- Practice questions

Quizzes 3C & 3D
- May be used as worksheets

ASSESSMENTS

Quizzes 3C & 3D—Labeling Diagrams
Test Bank—questions

19. ichthyosis
20. pediculosis

Test Bank—questions
OBJECTIVE 4
List and describe the four purposes of the skin.

Text page: 50; PowerPoint slides: 13–17

LECTURE NOTES
Four main purposes of skin:
1. **Protection**: primary function; forms two-way barrier; keeps pathogens (disease-causing organisms) and harmful chemicals from entering body; stops critical body fluids from escaping body; prevents injury to internal organs underneath
2. **Houses nerve receptors**: detect temperature, pain, touch, and pressure; messages conveyed to brain from nerve endings in dermis
3. **Secretes fluids**: two types of skin glands—sweat glands help maintain internal temperature by cooling as sweat evaporates; sebaceous glands produce an oil to lubricate skin surface
4. **Temperature regulation**: variety of means; evaporation of sweat cools; dilation of superficial blood vessels in dermis lowers internal temperature; brings more blood to surface of body to release heat; to conserve heat, constricts superficial blood vessels, keeps warm blood away from surface; continuous fat layer of subcutaneous layer acts as insulation

TEACHING STRATEGIES
Visual Aids
- Use full-size anatomical charts and models to illustrate each part of skin as you describe its function, emphasizing connection between form and function.

Pop Questions
- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

OBJECTIVE 5
List and describe the accessory organs of the skin.

Text pages: 52–54; PowerPoint slides: 26–37

LECTURE NOTES
Accessory organs of skin are anatomical structures located within dermis
1. **Hair**: composed of keratin; deeper cells in hair root force older keratinized cells to move upward, forming hair shaft; hair shaft grows toward skin surface within hair follicle; melanin gives hair color; sebaceous glands release oil directly into hair follicle; each hair has small slip of smooth muscle attached to it called arrector pili muscle (see Figure 3.3); when it contracts hair shaft stands up and results in “goose bumps”
2. **Nails**: flat plate of keratin called nail body; covers ends of fingers and toes; nail body connected to tissue underneath by nail bed; nails grow longer from nail root; at base of nail and is covered and protected by soft tissue cuticle; free edge is exposed edge trimmed when nails become too long; light-colored half-moon area at base of nail is lunula (see Figure 3.4).

TEACHING STRATEGIES
Visual Aids
- Use full size anatomical posters or models to illustrate each structure as you describe it

IRDVD
- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor’s Resource DVD for a drag and drop anatomy activity; display on screen and have students discuss and place labels during class.

Pop Questions
- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.
3. **Sebaceous glands**: found in dermis; secrete *sebum*, which lubricates hair and skin; helps prevent drying and cracking; sebum secreted directly into hair follicles, rather than duct (see Figure 3.1); secretion increases during adolescence, playing role in acne; secretion diminishes with aging; causes dry and wrinkled skin

4. **Sweat glands**: have about two million sweat glands; also called *sudoriferous glands*; highly coiled glands located in dermis; sweat travels to surface of skin in *sweat duct*; surface opening of sweat duct is *sweat pore* (see Figure 3.1); cool body as sweat evaporates; sweat or *perspiration* contains small amount of waste product but is normally colorless and odorless; *apocrine glands* in pubic and underarm areas secrete thicker sweat that can produce odor when it comes into contact with skin bacteria; body odor

**Learning Activities**

- **Worksheet 3C**
  - Chapter Review
- **Text**
  - Practice Exercises
- **Student DVD-ROM**
  - Labeling exercise
  - Learning games
- **CW**
  - Labeling exercise
  - Practice questions
- **Quizzes 3C & 3D**
  - May be used as worksheets

**Assessments**

- Test Bank—questions
- Quizzes 3C and 3D
OBJECTIVE 6

Build and define integumentary system medical terms from word parts.

Text pages: 54–55; PowerPoint slides: 39–46

LECTURE NOTES

Combining Form

Medical Term

definition

cutane/o
subcutaneous
pertaining to under the skin

derm/o
epidermal
pertaining to upon the skin

dermat/o
dermatitis
pertaining to within the skin

dermatologist
specialist in skin

dermatosis
inflammation of the skin

dermatopathology
skin disease

dermatoplasty
surgical repair of the skin

hidr/o
anhidrosis
abnormal condition of no sweat

hyperhidrosis
abnormal condition of excessive sweat

lip/o
lipectomy
removal of fat

lipoma
fatty mass

melan/o
melanoma
black tumor

melanocyte
black cell

nect/o
necrosis
abnormal condition of death

onych/o
onychectomy
removal of a nail

onychomalacia
softening of nails

onychomycosis
abnormal condition of nail fungus

onychophagia
nail eating (nail biting)

py/o
pyogenic
pus forming

rhytid/o
rhytidectomy
removal of wrinkles

rhytidoplasty
surgical repair of wrinkles

seb/o
seborrhea
oily discharge

trich/o
trichomycosis
abnormal condition of hair fungus

ungu/o
ungual
pertaining to the nails

Suffix

Medical Term

Meaning

-derma
erythrodema
red skin

ichthyodema
scaly and dry skin

leukodema
white skin

pyodema
pus skin

sclerodema
hard skin

xeroderma
dry skin

TEACHING STRATEGIES

• Reinforce how many words in integumentary system can be constructed from word parts.

• Read aloud integumentary system words that are made up of word parts; have students identify parts and define terms, either aloud or individually on paper.

• Write sentences on the board using common words, then have students substitute correct medical terms.

Pop Questions

• Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 3B

• Med Term Analysis

Worksheet 3C

• Chapter Review

Quiz 3E

• May be used as a worksheet

Text

• Practice Exercises

• Terminology Checklist

Student DVD-ROM

• Learning games

• Flash cards

CW

• Practice questions

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 3E—Word Building Quiz

Quiz 3G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions
# OBJECTIVE 7
Identify and define integumentary system vocabulary terms.

Text pages: 55–57; PowerPoint slides: 47–57

## LECTURE NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abrasion</td>
<td>scraping away skin surface by friction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cicatrix</td>
<td>a scar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comedo</td>
<td>collection of hardened sebum in hair follicle; also called blackhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contusion</td>
<td>injury caused by blow to body; causes swelling, pain, and bruising; skin is not broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanosis</td>
<td>bluish tint to skin from deoxygenated blood (see Figure 3.5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depigmentation</td>
<td>loss of normal skin color or pigment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermatology</td>
<td>branch of medicine involving diagnosis and treatment of conditions and diseases of integumentary system; physician is a dermatologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diaphoresis</td>
<td>profuse sweating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecchymosis</td>
<td>skin discoloration caused by blood collecting under following blunt trauma; a bruise (see Figure 3.6A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythema</td>
<td>redness or flushing of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eschar</td>
<td>thick layer of dead tissue and tissue fluid; develops over deep burn area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hirsutism</td>
<td>excessive hair growth over body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperemia</td>
<td>redness of skin due to increased blood flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperpigmentation</td>
<td>abnormal amount of pigmentation in skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keloid</td>
<td>Formation of raised and thickened hypertrophic scar after injury or surgery (see Figure 3.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keratosis</td>
<td>any skin condition involving an overgrowth and thickening of epidermis layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lesion</td>
<td>general term for wound, injury, or abnormality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nevus</td>
<td>pigmented skin blemish, birthmark, or mole; usually benign but may become cancerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallor</td>
<td>abnormal paleness of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petechiae</td>
<td>pinpoint purple or red spots from minute hemorrhages under skin (see Figure 3.6B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photosensitivity</td>
<td>condition in which skin reacts abnormally when exposed to light; especially ultraviolet (UV) rays of sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plastic surgery</td>
<td>surgical specialty involved in repair, reconstruction, or improvement of body structures such as skin that are damaged, missing, or misshapen; physician is plastic surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pruritus</td>
<td>severe itching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpura</td>
<td>hemorrhages into skin due to fragile blood vessels; commonly seen in elderly people (see Figure 3.6C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purulent</td>
<td>containing pus or infection that is producing pus; pus consists of dead bacteria, white blood cells, and tissue debris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct medical terms.

## Jeopardy Game

- Have students create questions for terms in this section for a Jeopardy game to be played in class—may be combined with Pathology, Diagnostic, and Therapeutic terms.

## Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

## LEARNING ACTIVITIES

### Worksheet 3C
- Chapter Review
- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist
- Medical Record Analysis
- Chart Note Transcription

### Student DVD-ROM
- Learning games
- Flash cards

### CW
- Practice questions
- Case Study

## ASSESSMENTS

### Quiz 3G—Chapter Review

### Test Bank—questions
strawberry hemangioma: congenital collection of dilated blood vessels (see Figure 3.8) causing a red birthmark that fades a few months after birth

suppurative: containing or producing pus

urticaria: also called hives; a skin eruption of pale reddish wheals with severe itching; usually associated with food allergy, stress, or drug reactions

verruca: commonly called warts; a benign growth caused by a virus; has rough surface that is removed by chemicals and/or laser therapy

**OBJECTIVE 8**

Identify and define selected integumentary system pathology terms.

Text pages: 58–63; PowerPoint slides: 58–89

**LECTURE NOTES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyst</td>
<td>fluid-filled sac under skin (see Figure 3.9A &amp; B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fissure</td>
<td>crack-like lesion or groove on skin (see Figure 3.9 C &amp; D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laceration</td>
<td>torn or jagged wound; incorrectly used to describe cuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macule</td>
<td>flat, discolored area flush with skin surface; example is freckle or birthmark (see Figure 3.9E &amp; F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodule</td>
<td>firm, solid mass of cells in skin larger than 0.5 cm in diameter (see Figure 3.9G &amp; H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papule</td>
<td>small, solid, circular raised spot on surface of skin less than 0.5 cm in diameter (see Figure 3.9I &amp; J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pustule</td>
<td>raised spot on skin containing pus (see Figures 3.9E and 3.9 O &amp; P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulcer</td>
<td>open sore or lesion in skin or mucous membrane (see Figures 3.9 M &amp; N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesicle</td>
<td>blister; small, fluid-filled raised spot on skin (see Figure 3.9 Q &amp; R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheal</td>
<td>small, round, swollen area on skin; typically seen in allergic skin reactions such as hives; usually accompanied by urticaria (see Figures 3.9 O &amp; P)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TEACHING STRATEGIES**

- Select two students to do 5-minute presentations of their Internet research in class.
- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct medical terms.

**IRDVD**

- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor's Resource DVD for video on the topics of decubitus ulcers, eczema, and skin cancer.

**Jeopardy Game**

- Have students create questions for terms in this section for a Jeopardy game to be played in class—may be combined with Vocabulary, Diagnostic, and Therapeutic terms.

**Pop Questions**

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

**LEARNING ACTIVITIES**

**Internet Research**

- Have students select a specific pathology and use Internet resources to research its symptoms, diagnosis, and treatments.

**Worksheet 3C**

- Chapter Review

**Text**

- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist
- Medical Record Analysis
- Chart Note Transcription
albinism
genetic condition in which body makes no melanin; white hair and skin, and red pupils; person with albinism is an albino.

basal cell carcinoma (BCC)
cancerous tumor of basal cell layer of epidermis (see Figure 3.10); common skin cancer; rarely metastasizes; arise on sun exposed skin.

burn
damage to skin from exposure to open fire, electricity, ultraviolet light, or caustic chemicals; seriousness depends on amount of body surface involved and depth burn; extent of a burn is estimated using the Rule of Nines (see Figure 3.11); depth of burns is determined by amount of damage to each layer skin; first degree damages epidermis only (red but no blisters); second degree damages epidermis and dermis (blisters); third degree destroys epidermis and dermis and damages underlying tissues; see Figure 3.12 A-D.

cellulitis
diffuse, acute infection and inflammation of connective tissue of skin.

decubitus ulcer (decub)
open sore caused by pressure over bony prominences cutting off blood flow to overlying skin; appear in bedridden patients who lie in one position too long; can be difficult to heal; also called bed sore or pressure sore.

dry gangrene
late stages of gangrene; affected areas become dried, blackened, and shriveled; referred to as mummified.

eczema
superficial dermatitis of unknown cause; redness, vesicles, itching, and crusting.

gangrene
tissue necrosis usually due to deficient blood supply.

ichthyosis
skin becomes dry, scaly, and keratinized.

impetigo
highly infectious bacterial infection of skin; pustules that rupture and become crusted (see Figure 3.13).

Kaposi’s sarcoma
skin cancer frequently seen in acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) patients; brownish-purple papules that spread from skin and metastasize to internal organs.

malignant melanoma (MM)
dangerous form of skin cancer; uncontrolled growth of melanocytes; quickly metastasizes to internal organs (see Figure 3.14).

pediculosis
infestation with lice; eggs are called nits and cling tightly to hair.

psoriasis
chronic inflammatory condition; papules forming “silvery scale” patches with circular borders (see Figure 3.15).

rubella
contagious viral skin infection; commonly called German measles.

scabies
contagious skin disease caused by an egg-laying mite that burrows through skin; redness and intense itching.

sebaceous cyst
sac under the skin filled with sebum; can grow to large size and may need to be excised.

Student DVD-ROM
• Learning games
• Flash cards

CW
• Practice questions
• Case Study
• Web Destination activity on melanoma
• New York Times link for research into specific pathologies.

ASSESSMENTS
Quiz 3G—Chapter Review
Test Bank—questions
squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)  cancer of epidermis layer of skin that may invade deeper tissue and metastasize; often begins as a sore that does not heal
systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)  chronic disease of the connective tissue that injures skin, joints, kidneys, nervous system, and mucous membranes; characteristic red, scaly butterfly rash across the cheeks and nose
tinea  fungal skin disease resulting in itching, scaling lesions
tinea capitis  fungal infection of the scalp; commonly called ringworm
tinea pedis  fungal infection of the foot; commonly called athlete’s foot
varicella  contagious viral skin infection; commonly called chickenpox (see Figure 3.16)
vitiligo  disappearance of pigment from skin; milk-white patches; also called leukoderma
wet gangrene  area of gangrene that becomes secondarily infected by pus-producing bacteria

Hair
alopecia  absence or loss of hair, especially of head; commonly called baldness
carbuncle  furuncle involving several hair follicles
furuncle  bacterial infection of hair follicle; redness, pain, and swelling; also called boil

Nails
onychia  infected nail bed
paronychia  infection of the skin fold around nail

OBJECTIVE 9
Identify and define selected integumentary system diagnostic procedures.

Text page: 63; PowerPoint slides: 90–91

LECTURE NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Laboratory Tests</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture and sensitivity (C&amp;S)</td>
<td>grows a colony of bacteria removed from infected area to identify specific infecting bacteria; then determines its sensitivity to variety of antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biopsy Procedures</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biopsy (BX, bx)</td>
<td>piece of tissue removed by syringe, needle, knife, punch, or brush to examine under microscope; used to aid in diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exfoliative cytology</td>
<td>scraping cells from tissue; examining them under microscope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frozen section (FS)</td>
<td>thin piece of tissue cut from a frozen specimen for rapid examination under microscope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fungal scrapings</td>
<td>scrapings, taken with curette, of tissue from lesions; placed on growth medium; examined under microscope to identify fungus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### LEARNING ACTIVITIES

**Worksheet 3C**
- Chapter Review

**Text**
- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist
- Medical Record Analysis
- Chart Note Transcription

**Student DVD-ROM**
- Learning games
- Flash cards

**CW**
- Practice questions
- Case Study
- *New York Times* link for research into specific diagnostic procedures

### ASSESSMENTS

**Quiz 3G**—Chapter Review  
**Test Bank**—questions

---

### OBJECTIVE 10

Identify and define selected integumentary system therapeutic procedures.

Text page: 64; PowerPoint slides: 92–97

---

### LECTURE NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skin Grafting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allograft</td>
<td>skin graft from one person to another; donor is usually cadaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autograft</td>
<td>skin graft from a person's own body (see Figure 3.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermatome</td>
<td>instrument for cutting skin or thin transplants of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermatoplasty</td>
<td>skin grafting; transplantation of skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heterograft</td>
<td>skin graft from animal of another species (usually a pig); also called xenograft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin graft (SG)</td>
<td>transfer of skin from normal area to cover another site; used to treat burns; also called dermatoplasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xenograft</td>
<td>skin graft from animal of another species (usually a pig); also called heterograft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surgical Procedures</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cauterization</td>
<td>destruction of tissue by caustic chemicals, electric currents, heat, or freezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cryosurgery</td>
<td>use of extreme cold to freeze and destroy tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curettage</td>
<td>removal of superficial skin lesions with curette (surgical instrument shaped like a spoon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct medical terms.

### Jeopardy Game

- Have students create questions for terms in this section for a Jeopardy game to be played in class—may be combined with Vocabulary, Pathology, and Diagnostic terms.

### Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

### LEARNING ACTIVITIES

**Worksheet 3C**
- Chapter Review

**Text**
- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist
- Medical Record Analysis
- Chart Note Transcription
debridement removal of foreign material and dead or damaged tissue from wound
electrocautery destruction of tissue with electric current
incision and drainage (I&D) incision to create an opening for drainage of material such as pus

Plastic Surgery Procedures
chemabrasion abrasion using chemicals; also called chemical peel
dermabrasion abrasion using wire brushes or sandpaper; performed to remove acne scars, tattoos, and scar tissue
laser therapy removal of skin lesions and birthmarks using laser beam; laser converts light into narrow, powerful beam
liposuction removal of fat beneath skin by suction
rhytidectomy surgical removal of excess skin to eliminate wrinkles; commonly called a face lift

Student DVD-ROM
• Learning games
• Flash cards

CW
• Practice questions
• Case Study
• Web Destination activity on burns and skin grafts
• New York Times link for research into specific treatment procedures

ASSESSMENTS
Quiz 3G—Chapter Review
Test Bank—questions

OBJECTIVE 11
Identify and define selected medications relating to the integumentary system.

Text page: 65; PowerPoint slides: 98–99

Lecture Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Generic and Brand Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anesthetics</td>
<td>deaden pain</td>
<td>lidocaine, Xylocaine; procaine, Novocain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antibiotics</td>
<td>kill bacteria</td>
<td>bacitracin/neomycin/polymixinB, Neosporin ointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antifungals</td>
<td>kill fungi</td>
<td>miconazole, Monistat; clotrimazole, Lotrimin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiparasitics</td>
<td>kill mites or lice</td>
<td>lindane, Kwell; permethrin, Nix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antipruritics</td>
<td>reduces severe itching</td>
<td>diphenhydramine, Benadryl; camphor/pramoxine/zinc, Caladry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiseptics</td>
<td>kill bacteria</td>
<td>isopropyl alcohol; hydrogen peroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-virals</td>
<td>treat herpes simplex infection</td>
<td>valacyclovir, Valtrex; famcyclovir, Famvir; acyclovir, Zovirax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corticosteroid cream</td>
<td>powerful anti-inflammatory cream</td>
<td>hydrocortisone, Cortaid; triamcinolone, Kenalog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Teaching Strategies
Pop Questions
• Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

Learning Activities
• Have students use a PDR and/or the Internet to look up additional information regarding these medications, such as dosage, side effects, and contraindications.

Worksheet 3C
• Chapter Review

Text
• Practice Exercises
• Terminology Checklist

Student DVD-ROM
• Learning games
• Flash cards

CW
• Practice questions

Assessments
Test Bank—questions
**OBJECTIVE 12**
Define selected abbreviations associated with the integumentary system.

Text page: 65; PowerPoint slides: 100–102

### LECTURE NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCC</td>
<td>basal cell carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BX, bx</td>
<td>biopsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&amp;S</td>
<td>culture and sensitivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decub</td>
<td>decubitus ulcer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derm, derm</td>
<td>dermatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>frozen section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSV</td>
<td>herpes simplex virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;D</td>
<td>incision and drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>intradermal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>malignant melanoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCC</td>
<td>squamous cell carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>skin graft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLE</td>
<td>systemic lupus erythematosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STSG</td>
<td>split-thickness skin graft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subcu, SC, sc, subq</td>
<td>subcutaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCC</td>
<td>squamous cell carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV</td>
<td>ultraviolet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Emphasize importance of learning abbreviations and their full meanings; point out how some abbreviations, such as UTI, I&O, and BUN, are typically used rather than full terms.
- Write sentences on the board using medical terms; have students substitute the correct abbreviation for the term.
- Encourage students to add abbreviations to their flash cards.

**Memory Game**
- Have students assist in creating memory game to play in class.

**Pop Questions**
- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

### LEARNING ACTIVITIES

**Worksheet 3C**
- Chapter Review

**Quiz 3F**
- May be used as a worksheet

**Text**
- Practice Exercises

**Student DVD-ROM**
- Learning games
- Flash cards

**CW**
- Practice questions

### ASSESSMENTS

**Quiz 3F**—Abbreviations Quiz
**Quiz 3G**—Chapter Review

**Test Bank**—questions
Worksheet 3A
New Combining Form, Prefix, and Suffix Handout

Directions: For each new word part below, write out its meaning, then locate a term from the chapter that uses the word part and its meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combining Forms</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Integumentary Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. albin/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bi/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cry/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. cutane/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. cyan/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. derm/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. dermat/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. diaphor/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. electr/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. eryth/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. hidr/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ichthyo/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. kerat/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. leuk/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. lip/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. melan/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. myc/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. necr/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. onych/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. pil/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. phot/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. py/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combining Forms</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Integumentary Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23. rhytid/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. scler/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. seb/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. trich/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. ungu/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. vesic/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. xer/o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suffixes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. –derma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. –opsy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. –tome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefixes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. allo–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. xeno–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Worksheet 3B
## Medical Term Analysis

Directions: Below are terms built from word parts used in this chapter that are not analyzed in the Word Building Table. Some may use word parts you have not learned yet. In those cases, use the Appendices to translate those word parts. Analyze each term presented below and list and define the word parts used to build each term.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Term</th>
<th>Word Part Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cyanosis</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. dermatology</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hyperemia</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. keratosis</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. hemangioma</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. albinism</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. carcinoma</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ichthyosis</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. onychia</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. biopsy</td>
<td>___________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Term</th>
<th>Word Part Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. cytology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. dermatome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worksheet 3C
Chapter Review

Anatomy and Physiology

1. The _______________ is the most superficial layer of the skin.

2. Sebaceous glands secrete _______________.

3. The subcutaneous layer is composed primarily of _______________.

4. Another name for the skin is the _______________ membrane.

5. The accessory organs of the skin are the _______________, _______________, _______________, and _______________.

6. Sensory receptors are found in the _______________ layer of the skin.

7. _______________ is the pigment molecule that gives skin its color.

8. Hair and nails are composed of _______________.

9. The _______________ is the light-colored half-moon area at the base of the nail.

10. Sweat cools the skin by _______________.

Word Building

Directions: Build a term that means:

1. skin disease __________________________________________________________________________

2. black cell ____________________________________________________________________________

3. softening of nails ______________________________________________________________________

4. oily discharge _________________________________________________________________________

5. scaly and dry skin _____________________________________________________________________

6. abnormal condition of hair fungus _______________________________________________________

7. abnormal condition of no sweat _________________________________________________________

8. pertaining to within the skin _______________________________________________________________________

9. skin inflammation _________________________________________________________________________

10. hard skin ______________________________________________________________________________

(Continued)
Matching

____  1. cicatrix  a. hypertrophic scar
____  2. diaphoresis  b. remove tissue for diagnosis
____  3. ecchymosis  c. open sore
____  4. keloid  d. reduces severe itching
____  5. purulent  e. lice infestation
____  6. ulcer  f. mite infection
____  7. vesicle  g. leukoderma
____  8. Kaposi’s sarcoma  h. a scar
____  9. decubitus ulcer  i. baldness
____ 10. pediculosis  j. removal of dead tissue from a wound
____ 11. varicella  k. lab test to identify bacteria
____ 12. alopecia  l. containing pus
____ 13. furuncle  m. crack-like lesion on the skin
____ 14. vitiligo  n. bacterial infection of hair follicle
____ 15. macule  o. profuse sweating
____ 16. fissure  p. powerful anti-inflammatory
____ 17. scabies  q. chickenpox
____ 18. biopsy  r. blister
____ 19. dermatoplasty  s. a bruise
____ 20. debridement  t. cancer beginning in a melanocyte
____ 21. rhytidectomy  u. flat discolored spot on the skin
____ 22. corticosteroid cream  v. skin cancer seen in AIDS patient
____ 23. antipruritic  w. skin graft
____ 24. MM  x. face lift
____ 25. C&S  y. bedsore
Quiz 3A

New Word Parts Quiz

Directions: Define the combining form or suffix in the spaces provided.

1. bi/o ____________________________
2. cyan/o __________________________
3. kerat/o __________________________
4. lip/o ____________________________
5. leuk/o __________________________
6. erythr/o __________________________
7. hidr/o ___________________________
8. melan/o __________________________
9. necr/o ___________________________
10. myc/o ___________________________
11. seb/o __________________________
12. trich/o __________________________
13. xer/o __________________________
14. ungu/o __________________________
15. phot/o __________________________
16. py/o ___________________________
17. scler/o __________________________
18. rhytid/o __________________________
19. albin/o __________________________
20. cutane/o __________________________
21. vesic/o __________________________
22. -opsy ___________________________
23. -tome ___________________________
24. allo- ___________________________
25. xeno- ___________________________
Quiz 3B
Spelling Quiz

Directions: Write each term as your instructor pronounces it.

1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________
5. __________________________________________
6. __________________________________________
7. __________________________________________
8. __________________________________________
9. __________________________________________
10. __________________________________________
11. __________________________________________
12. __________________________________________
13. __________________________________________
14. __________________________________________
15. __________________________________________
16. __________________________________________
17. __________________________________________
18. __________________________________________
19. __________________________________________
20. __________________________________________
Quiz 3C
Labeling Diagram

Directions: Label the structures of the skin.

1. __________________
2. __________________
3. __________________
4. __________________
5. __________________
6. __________________
7. __________________
8. __________________
9. __________________
Quiz 3D
Labeling Diagram

Directions: Label the internal structures of the nail.

1. __________________
2. __________________
3. __________________
4. __________________
5. __________________
6. __________________
7. __________________
Quiz 3E
Word Building Quiz

Directions: Build a single medical term for each phrase below.

1. surgical repair of skin

2. abnormal condition of no sweat

3. nail eating

4. pus forming

5. pertaining to nails

6. skin inflammation

7. study of skin

8. dry skin

9. hard skin

10. scaly and dry skin

11. red skin

12. oily discharge

13. abnormal condition of death

14. abnormal condition of excessive sweat

15. skin disease

16. skin specialist

17. pertaining to within the skin

18. pertaining to under skin

19. fat mass

20. black cell

21. removal of nail

22. surgical repair of wrinkles

23. abnormal condition of hair fungus

24. pus skin

25. white skin
Quiz 3F
Abbreviations Quiz

Directions: Write the medical term for which each abbreviation stands.

1. BCC ______________________________________
2. BX _______________________________________
3. C&S ______________________________________
4. decub _____________________________________
5. derm ______________________________________
6. FS ________________________________________
7. HSV ______________________________________
8. I&D ______________________________________
9. ID ________________________________________
10. MM ______________________________________
11. SCC _____________________________________
12. SG _______________________________________
13. SLE _____________________________________
14. STSG ____________________________________
15. subq _____________________________________
16. UV _______________________________________
Quiz 3G
Chapter Review

PART I: Multiple Choice
Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. A skin graft from one person to another is called a(n)
   a. autograft.
   b. homograft.
   c. heterograft.
   d. allograft.

2. The surgical procedure commonly called a face lift is a
   a. rhytidectomy.
   b. liposuction.
   c. dermabrasion.
   d. chemabrasion.

3. The viral skin infection commonly called German measles is
   a. verruca.
   b. varicella.
   c. rubella.
   d. scabies.

4. The sweat glands in the underarm and pubic area are called
   a. sudoriferous glands.
   b. sebaceous glands.
   c. perspiration glands.
   d. apocrine glands.

5. A skin discoloration or bruise caused by blood collecting under the skin is
   a. ecchymosis.
   b. erythema.
   c. hirsutism.
   d. acne.

6. Urticaria is the medical term for
   a. ringworm.
   b. lice.
   c. hives.
   d. ulcers.

7. The medical term for a dangerous form of skin cancer caused by an overgrowth of melanin-producing cells is
   a. basal cell carcinoma.
   b. Kaposi’s sarcoma.
   c. malignant melanoma.
   d. squamous cell carcinoma.

8. A burn that damages the epidermis and dermis causing redness and blisters is a
   a. first-degree burn.
   b. second-degree burn.
   c. third-degree burn.
   d. fourth-degree burn.

9. Build a medical term meaning softening of the nail.
   a. onycophagia
   b. rhytidoplasty
   c. unguosis
   d. onychomalacia

10. Which medication is used to treat bacterial infections?
    a. antipruritic
    b. antibiotic
    c. antiseptic
    d. antiparasitics

(Continued)
PART II: Matching
Directions: Match the term with its definition.

1. fissure
2. macule
3. abscess
4. papule
5. vesicle
6. scabies
7. tinea
8. varicella
9. alopecia
10. curettage

a. fungal infection
b. blister
c. crack-like lesion
d. removal of lesion with a scraper
e. mite infestation
f. flat discolored spot
g. baldness
h. collection of pus
i. small raised skin lesion
j. chickenpox

PART III: Abbreviations
Directions: Write the full meaning of the following abbreviations.

1. C&S ____________________________
2. STSG ____________________________
3. bx ______________________________
4. I&D _____________________________
5. derm ______________________________
# Chapter 3 Answer Keys

## Worksheet 3A Answer Key

1. white  
2. life  
3. cold  
4. skin  
5. blue  
6. skin  
7. skin  
8. profuse sweating  
9. electricity  
10. red  
11. sweat  
12. scaly, dry  
13. hard, horny  
14. white  
15. fat  
16. black  
17. fungus  
18. death  
19. nail  
20. hair  
21. light  
22. pus  
23. wrinkle  
24. hard  
25. oil  
26. hair  
27. nail  
28. bladder  
29. dry  
30. skin  
31. view of  
32. instrument used to cut  
33. other, different from usual  
34. strange, foreign

## Worksheet 3B Answer Key

1. cyan/o = blue; -osis = abnormal condition  
2. dermat/o = skin; -logy = study of  
3. hyper- = excessive; -emia = blood condition  
4. kerat/o = hard, horny; -osis = abnormal condition  
5. hemangi/o = blood vessel; -oma = tumor  
6. albin/o = white; -ism = state of  
7. carcino/o = cancer; -oma = tumor  
8. ichthy/o = dry, scaly; -osis = abnormal condition  
9. onych/o = nail; -ia = state, condition  
10. bi/o = life; -opsy = view of  
11. cyt/o = cell; -logy = study of  
12. derm/o = skin; -tome = instrument to cut

## Worksheet 3C Answer Key

### Anatomy and Physiology

1. epidermis  
2. sebum  
3. fat  
4. cutaneous  
5. hair, nails, sebaceous glands, sweat glands  
6. dermis  
7. melanin  
8. keratin  
9. lunula  
10. evaporation

### Word Building

1. dermatopathy  
2. melanocyte  
3. onychomalacia  
4. seborrhea  
5. ichthyoderma  
6. trichomycosis  
7. anhidrosis  
8. intradermal  
9. dermatitis  
10. scleroderma
Matching
1. H
2. O
3. S
4. A
5. L
6. C
7. R
8. V
9. Y
10. E
11. Q
12. I
13. N
14. G
15. U
16. M
17. F
18. B
19. W
20. J
21. X
22. P
23. D
24. T
25. K

Quiz 3A Answer Key
1. life
2. blue
3. hard, horny
4. fat
5. white
6. red
7. sweat
8. black
9. death
10. fungus
11. oil
12. hair
13. dry
14. nail
15. light
16. pus
17. hard
18. wrinkle
19. white
20. skin
21. bladder
22. view of
23. instrument to cut
24. other, different from usual
25. strange, foreign

Quiz 3B Answer Key
1. subcutaneous
2. arrector pili
3. lunula
4. sudoriferous
5. diaphoresis
6. eschar
7. erythema
8. keloid
9. petechiae
10. pruritus
11. suppurative
12. urticaria
13. verruca
14. wheal
15. vesicle
16. decubitus ulcer
17. gangrene
18. impetigo
19. ichthyosis
20. pediculosis

Quiz 3C Answer Key
1. epidermis
2. dermis
3. subcutaneous layer
4. sweat gland
5. sweat duct
6. hair
7. sebaceous gland
8. arrector pili muscle
9. sensory receptor
Quiz 3D Answer Key
1. free edge
2. lateral nail groove
3. lunula
4. nail bed
5. nail body
6. cuticle
7. nail root

Quiz 3E Answer Key
1. dermatoplasty
2. anhidrosis
3. onychophagia
4. pyogenic
5. ungual
6. dermatitis
7. dermatology
8. xeroderma
9. scleroderma
10. ichthyoderma
11. erythroderma
12. seborrhea
13. necrosis
14. hyperhidrosis
15. dermatopathy
16. dermatologist
17. intradermal
18. subcutaneous or hyperdermic
19. lipoma
20. melanocyte
21. onychectomy
22. rhytidoplasty
23. trichomycosis
24. pyoderma
25. leukoderma

Quiz 3F Answer Key
1. basal cell carcinoma
2. biopsy
3. culture and sensitivity
4. decubitus ulcer
5. dermatology
6. frozen section
7. herpes simplex virus
8. incision and drainage
9. intradermal
10. malignant melanoma
11. squamous cell carcinoma
12. skin graft
13. systemic lupus erythematosus
14. split thickness skin graft
15. subcutaneous
16. ultraviolet

Quiz 3G Answer Key

Multiple Choice
1. D
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. B

Matching
1. c
2. f
3. h
4. i
5. b
6. e
7. a
8. j
9. g
10. d
### Abbreviations

1. culture and sensitivity
2. split thickness skin graft
3. biopsy
4. incision and drainage
5. dermatology