

# A&P Key Terms

05 The

Integumentary

System

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## 4. Chapter: A&P Key Terms 05 The Integumentary System

### 1. A&P Key Terms 05 The Integumentary System Questions

<a href="#">acne</a>	skin condition due to infected sebaceous glands
<a href="#">albinism</a>	genetic disorder that affects the skin, in which there is no melanin production
<a href="#">anagen</a>	active phase of the hair growth cycle
<a href="#">apocrine sweat gland</a>	type of sweat gland that is associated with hair follicles in the armpits and genital regions
<a href="#">arrector pili</a>	smooth muscle that is activated in response to external stimuli that pull on hair follicles and make the hair "stand up"
<a href="#">basal cell</a>	carcinoma cancer that originates from basal cells in the epidermis of the skin
<a href="#">basal cell</a>	type of stem cell found in the stratum basale and in the hair matrix that continually undergoes cell division, producing the keratinocytes of the epidermis
<a href="#">bedsore</a>	sore on the skin that develops when regions of the body start necrotizing due to constant pressure and lack of blood supply; also called decubitus ulcers
<a href="#">callus</a>	thickened area of skin that arises due to constant abrasion
<a href="#">catagen</a>	transitional phase marking the end of the anagen phase of the hair growth cycle
<a href="#">corn</a>	type of callus that is named for its shape and the elliptical motion of the abrasive force
<a href="#">cortex</a>	in hair, the second or middle layer of keratinocytes originating from the hair matrix, as seen in a cross-section of the hair bulb
<a href="#">cuticle</a>	in hair, the outermost layer of keratinocytes originating from the hair matrix, as seen in a cross-section of the hair bulb
<a href="#">dermal papilla</a>	(plural: dermal papillae) extension of the papillary layer of the dermis that increases surface contact between the epidermis and dermis
<a href="#">dermis</a>	layer of skin between the epidermis and hypodermis, composed mainly of connective tissue and containing blood vessels, hair follicles, sweat glands, and other structures
<a href="#">desmosome</a>	structure that forms an impermeable junction between cells

	cells
<a href="#">eccrine sweat gland</a>	type of sweat gland that is common throughout the skin surface; it produces a hypotonic sweat for thermoregulation
<a href="#">eczema</a>	skin condition due to an allergic reaction, which resembles a rash
<a href="#">elastin fibers</a>	fibers made of the protein elastin that increase the elasticity of the dermis
<a href="#">eleiden</a>	clear protein-bound lipid found in the stratum lucidum that is derived from keratohyalin and helps to prevent water loss
<a href="#">epidermis</a>	outermost tissue layer of the skin
<a href="#">eponychium</a>	nail fold that meets the proximal end of the nail body, also called the cuticle
<a href="#">external root sheath</a>	outer layer of the hair follicle that is an extension of the epidermis, which encloses the hair root
<a href="#">first-degree burn</a>	superficial burn that injures only the epidermis
<a href="#">fourth-degree burn</a>	burn in which full thickness of the skin and underlying muscle and bone is damaged
<a href="#">glassy membrane</a>	layer of connective tissue that surrounds the base of the hair follicle, connecting it to the dermis
<a href="#">hair bulb</a>	structure at the base of the hair root that surrounds the dermal papilla
<a href="#">hair follicle</a>	cavity or sac from which hair originates
<a href="#">hair matrix</a>	layer of basal cells from which a strand of hair grows
<a href="#">hair papilla</a>	mass of connective tissue, blood capillaries, and nerve endings at the base of the hair follicle
<a href="#">hair root</a>	part of hair that is below the epidermis anchored to the follicle
<a href="#">hair shaft</a>	part of hair that is above the epidermis but is not anchored to the follicle
<a href="#">hair</a>	keratinous filament growing out of the epidermis

<u>hypodermis</u>	connective tissue connecting the integument to the underlying bone and muscle
<u>hyponychium</u>	thickened layer of stratum corneum that lies below the free edge of the nail
<u>integumentary system</u>	skin and its accessory structures
<u>internal root sheath</u>	innermost layer of keratinocytes in the hair follicle that surround the hair root up to the hair shaft
<u>keloid</u>	type of scar that has layers raised above the skin surface
<u>keratin</u>	type of structural protein that gives skin, hair, and nails its hard, water-resistant properties
<u>keratinocyte</u>	cell that produces keratin and is the most predominant type of cell found in the epidermis
<u>keratohyalin</u>	granulated protein found in the stratum granulosum
<u>Langerhans cell</u>	specialized dendritic cell found in the stratum spinosum that functions as a macrophage
<u>lunula</u>	basal part of the nail body that consists of a crescent-shaped layer of thick epithelium
<u>Meissner corpuscle</u>	(also, tactile corpuscle) receptor in the skin that responds to light touch
<u>Merkel cell</u>	receptor cell in the stratum basale of the epidermis that responds to the sense of touch
<u>medulla</u>	in hair, the innermost layer of keratinocytes originating from the hair matrix
<u>melanin</u>	pigment that determines the color of hair and skin
<u>melanocyte</u>	cell found in the stratum basale of the epidermis that produces the pigment melanin
<u>melanoma</u>	type of skin cancer that originates from the melanocytes of the skin
<u>melanosome</u>	intercellular vesicle that transfers melanin from melanocytes into keratinocytes of the epidermis
<u>metastasis</u>	spread of cancer cells from a source to other parts of the body



<u>nail bed</u>	layer of epidermis upon which the nail body forms
<u>nail body</u>	main keratinous plate that forms the nail
<u>nail cuticle</u>	fold of epithelium that extends over the nail bed, also called the eponychium
<u>nail fold</u>	fold of epithelium at that extend over the sides of the nail body, holding it in place
<u>nail root</u>	part of the nail that is lodged deep in the epidermis from which the nail grows
<u>Pacinian corpuscle</u>	(also, lamellated corpuscle) receptor in the skin that responds to vibration
<u>papillary layer</u>	superficial layer of the dermis, made of loose, areolar connective tissue
<u>reticular layer</u>	deeper layer of the dermis; it has a reticulated appearance due to the presence of abundant collagen and elastin fibers
<u>rickets</u>	disease in children caused by vitamin D deficiency, which leads to the weakening of bones
<u>scar</u>	collagen-rich skin formed after the process of wound healing that is different from normal skin
<u>sebaceous gland</u>	type of oil gland found in the dermis all over the body and helps to lubricate and waterproof the skin and hair by secreting sebum
<u>sebum</u>	oily substance that is composed of a mixture of lipids that lubricates the skin and hair
<u>second-degree burn</u>	partial-thickness burn that injures the epidermis and a portion of the dermis
<u>squamous cell carcinoma</u>	type of skin cancer that originates from the stratum spinosum of the epidermis
<u>stratum basale</u>	deepest layer of the epidermis, made of epidermal stem cells
<u>stratum corneum</u>	most superficial layer of the epidermis
<u>stratum granulosum</u>	layer of the epidermis superficial to the stratum spinosum
<u>stratum lucidum</u>	layer of the epidermis between the stratum granulosum

and stratum corneum, found only in thick skin covering the palms, soles of the feet, and digits

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stratum spinosum

layer of the epidermis superficial to the stratum basale, characterized by the presence of desmosomes

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stretch mark

mark formed on the skin due to a sudden growth spurt and expansion of the dermis beyond its elastic limits

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sudoriferous gland

sweat gland

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telogen

resting phase of the hair growth cycle initiated with catagen and terminated by the beginning of a new anagen phase of hair growth

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third-degree burn

burn that penetrates and destroys the full thickness of the skin (epidermis and dermis)

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vitamin D

compound that aids absorption of calcium and phosphates in the intestine to improve bone health

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vitiligo

skin condition in which melanocytes in certain areas lose the ability to produce melanin, possibly due an autoimmune reaction that leads to loss of color in patches

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