

Medical Terminology Integumentary System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn



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EPIDERMIS

DERMIS

HYPODERMIS

BASAL CELLS

KERATINOCYTES

MELANOCYTES

LANGERHAN'S CELLS

SEBACEOUS GLANDS

This is the thickest layer of the skin.
It lies deep to the epidermis and
superficial to the hypodermis

Upper, most superficial layer of skin

These are small cells within the
deepest tissue layer of the epidermis,
called the basal cell layer. They are
responsible for the production of
new skin cells

Deepest layer of the skin and
is sometimes referred to as the
subcutaneous layer

Cells responsible for the color of the
skin through the production of the
pigment melanin

Also called squamous cells,
keratinocytes are characterized
by their production of the protein
keratin. The epidermis is primarily
composed of keratinocytes

These glands produce an oily material
called sebum. Sebum helps to keep
the skin lubricated and forms a water-
resistant coating around skin and hair

These are immune cells, called
macrophages, that travel from the bone
marrow to the epidermis. They react to
the external environment to defend the
body against invading microorganisms

SUDORIFEROUS GLANDS

ECCRINE GLANDS

APOCRINE GLANDS

CERUMINOUS GLANDS

MAMMARY GLANDS

DERMATITIS

SEBORRHEIC DERMATITIS

ERYTHRODERMA

Glands that release thinner sweat located throughout the body's exterior but found in greatest numbers in the palms, soles, and forehead

Glands that release sweat through openings, or pores in the skin, to cool the body

Glands responsible for generating ear wax

These glands release a thicker sweat and are located deeper in the dermis, sometimes in the hypodermis. They congregate in areas of dense hair growth, such as the armpit and genitals. Apocrine sweat is associated with body odor due to bacterial breakdown of organic compounds

A general term for inflammation or irritation affecting the skin

Located on the chest, mammary glands are responsible for milk production in women after childbirth

Literally meaning "red skin," this potentially life-threatening condition causes a generalized inflammation of the skin that begins in discrete patches and then expands

Also known as dandruff, this condition is an irritation of the skin that results from overproduction of sebum from sebaceous glands. It results in white or yellow flakes

EXFOLIATE

ONYCHOMYCOSIS

ANHIDROSIS

HYPERHIDROSIS

LIPOMA

XERODERMA

ACNE

ALOPECIA AREATA

A fungal infection involving the nails of the hands or feet

Skin starts to slough off

A condition characterized by overproduction of sweat

A condition, which could also be referred to as hypohidrosis, that is characterized by insufficient secretion of sweat due to trauma, radiation, burns, medication, or rare genetic conditions

Describes dry skin that may result from a variety of disease processes, including a group of genetic disorders known as ichthyosis that are characterized by scaly skin

Refers to a benign (noncancerous) tumor composed of adipose, or fat, cells

An autoimmune condition characterized by patchy hair loss

This is a condition frequently associated with the teenage years in which pores become obstructed by excess sebum production, leading to infection and inflammation. This results in pimple formation

CELLULITIS

PSORIASIS

ECZEMA

VITILIGO

BASAL CELL CARCINOMA (BCC)

METASTASIS

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (SCC)

EXCISED

A chronic autoimmune skin disorder that results in patches of thickened skin associated with dry silvery scales overlying itchy red areas of inflammation

A bacterial infection of the skin and underlying connective tissue that starts suddenly and spreads rapidly

An autoimmune disorder that results in patchy loss of skin pigmentation

A condition that results from an allergic reaction and resembles a rash marked by patchy areas of itchy, dry, flaking skin

Spread of cancer to other parts of the body

The leading form of skin cancer, which starts in the basal cell layer of the epidermis in areas of the body exposed most heavily to sunlight

Removed surgically

A type of cancer that forms in the upper layers of the epidermis, most frequently in sun-exposed areas of the skin, and can develop from actinic keratoses

MELANOMA

ACTINIC KERATOSES (AK)

KERATOACANTHOMA

CRYOTHERAPY/ CRYOSURGERY

DERMATOLOGIST

HYPODERMIC

RHYTIDECTOMY

ONYCHECTOMY

These are spots of hyperpigmented skin (tan, brown, or black) with a somewhat coarse, flakey texture. They are considered precancerous, meaning they can turn into cancer, specifically SCC

Formed from mutated melanocytes, melanoma occurs far less frequently than BCC and SCC but has a much higher risk of metastasis

Describes the application of below freezing temperatures, such as with liquid nitrogen, to destroy diseased tissue, such as to remove localized skin cancer

This is a type of skin tumor related to SCC that is characterized by its dome shape. It has an unpredictable progression

Placement below the skin, such as a hypodermic needle

A specialist physician who focuses on diseases of the skin and related structures

Surgical removal of a nail, which is frequently performed by veterinarians (declawing)

More commonly known as a "face lift," this term describes the surgical removal of wrinkles by excising loose tissue and tightening the skin

PATHOLOGIST

DEBRIDEMENT

CURETTAGE

ELECTRODESSICATION

LIPOSUCTION

PUNCH BIOPSY

SKIN GRAFT

Surgical term to describe removal of dead or otherwise damaged tissue on an open wound

A specialist physician who does not treat patients directly but examines cells and tissues from biopsy specimens to try to diagnose medical conditions that are difficult to determine otherwise

Describes the surgical burning away of tissue using an electrical device, known as a Bovie

Describes debridement using a scooping device, called a curette

Describes punching out a section of superficial tissue, such as the skin, to analyze it for disease

Surgical removal of adipose tissue using a suctioning device

This surgical procedure might be applied following a large burn or wound. The injured area requires implanting of new skin to cover areas of skin that were lost