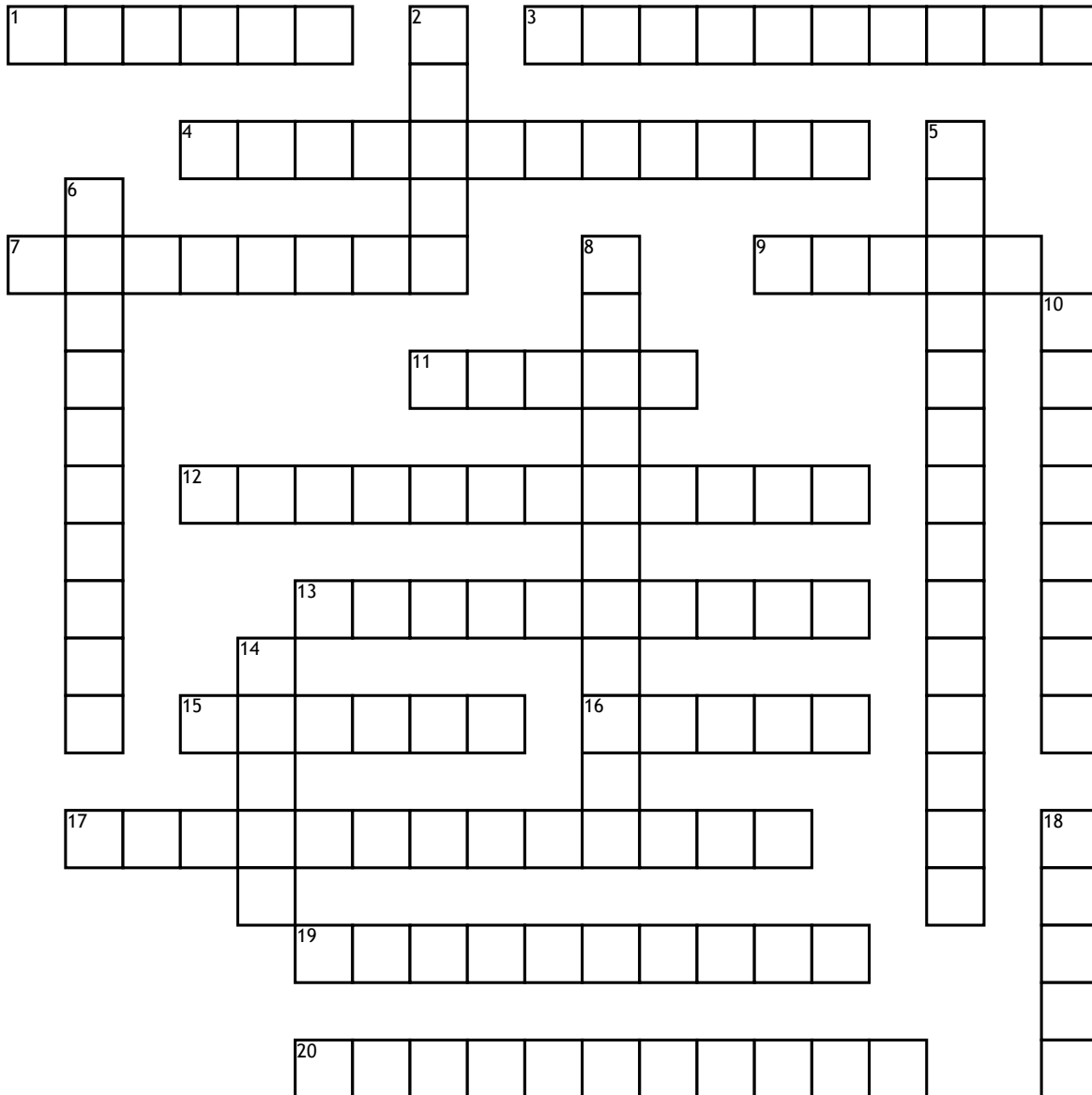


Integumentary system



Across

1. Burn destroys some epidermis as well as some underlying dermis is ___degree burn. pg 192
3. ___ begins when sun or tanning bed overwhelms the protection provided. pg 183
4. During ___ the skin becomes hot, dry and flushed. pg 190
7. Follicles contain ___, which extend from surface to dermis. pg 186
9. Resulting from hot liquids or exposure to hot objects, this is what burn. pg 192
11. ___ are protective coverings on ends of fingers and toes. pg 185

12. This tissue is not part of the skin, this is called ___ layer or hypodermis. pg 180
13. ___ heat moves from body directly into molecules of cooler objects in contact with surface. pg 190
15. A healthy person loses ___ to 100 hairs a day as part of normal growth. pg 186
16. A burn that destroys epidermis, dermis and accessory structures of skin ___degree. pg 192
17. Deepest layer of epidermis. pg 182
19. What is one of skin functions in homeostasis? pg 182
20. ___ or very low temperature. pg 190

Down

2. Any burn injuries only epidermis is ___degree burn. pg 192
5. The outer most layer of the epidermis. pg 182
6. most common type of skin cancer is cutaneous ___. pg 183
8. Specialized cells in epidermis are called ___to produce melanin. pg 181
10. A ___ has irregular rather than smooth outlines and may feel bumpy. pg 183
14. ___glands, also called sudoriferous gland. pg 187
18. ___ skinned people who burn rather than tan are higher risk for skin cancer. pg 183