

ANP1106 Study Group #1

Week of Jan. 19th-23rd, 2015

Study Group Leaders: Sadad, Rizwan & Julie

Anatomical Terminology & Integumentary System

Questions

Subjects	Anatomical Positions and Terms	Anatomical Regions and Cavities	Epidermis	Dermis	Accessory Structures of Skin	Functions and Homeostasis of the Skin
\$200	The initial reference point when describing body parts and positions	Vertical plane that divides the body into right and left parts	The epidermis falls under this category of tissues in the human body	The dermis falls under this category of tissues in the human body	Sudoriferous glands exude this fluid which helps us cool our bodies	Our skin contains this type of cell, which gives us cutaneous sensation
\$400	The division of the body that includes the head, vertebral column, and trunk	Enclosed by the skull and houses the brain	These types of the epidermal cells are spider-shaped	These are the reason we have fingerprints	The functions of this structure include sensation, guarding head from trauma and shielding our eyes	Humans require sunlight because it helps promote an important reaction that forms this vitamin
\$600	Closer to the origin of the body part or the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk	Plane from left to right dividing the body into superior and inferior parts	These epidermal cells have disk-like sensory nerve endings	The dermis is composed of these three types of CT	This structure contracts to pull hair erect and dimples the skin	This rule can be used to help calculate the amount of fluid loss in a burn victim
\$800	Toward the midline of the body, on the inner side of	Encompassing the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities	This epidermal layer is only found in thick skin	This is the name of short-term acute trauma which creates a fluid-filled pocket separating the dermal and epidermal layers	When sebum accumulates too rapidly in a hair follicle it gathers and forms this	After fluid loss had been dealt with, this is the second largest concern for burn victims
\$1,000	Toward or at the back of the body; behind; give two terms	Comprised of 2 lateral pleural cavities and a central pericardial cavity	This structural protein adds toughness to the most superficial layers of epidermis	Identify 3 areas of the body with flexure lines	This layer of the hair shaft is composed of flattened layers of keratinocytes, and is also where hair pigment is found	The dermal blood supply holds approximately this percentage of the body's blood volume

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Answers

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\$200	Standard anatomical position	Sagittal plane	Epithelial tissue	Connective tissue	Sweat	Tactile
\$400	The axial division	Cranial cavity	Melanocytes	Dermal ridges	Hair	Vitamin D
\$600	Proximal	Transverse or horizontal plane	Merkel cells	Collagen --> Strength Elastin --> Recoil & Strength Reticular Fibers --> attachment of WBC	Arrector Pili	Rule of nines
\$800	Medial	Ventral body cavity	Stratum lucidum	Blister	Whitehead/Blackhead	Bacterial infection
\$1,000	Dorsal/Posterior	Thoracic cavity	Keratin	Palms, Wrists, Soles of feet, Elbow, Knees, Hips Bonus \$200 if you can explain how flexure lines occur	Cortex	5%