Hole's Human Anatomy and Physiology

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Chapter 6 Skin and the Integumentary System

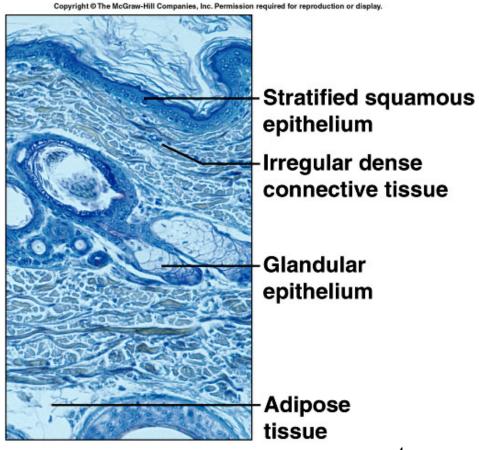
- Composed of several tissues
- Maintains homeostasis
- Protective covering
- Retards water loss
- Regulates body temperature
- Houses sensory receptors
- Contains immune system cells
- Synthesizes chemicals
- Excretes small amounts of waste

Skin Cells

- help produce Vitamin D needed for normal bone and tooth development
- some cells (keratinocytes) produce substances that simulate development of some WBCs

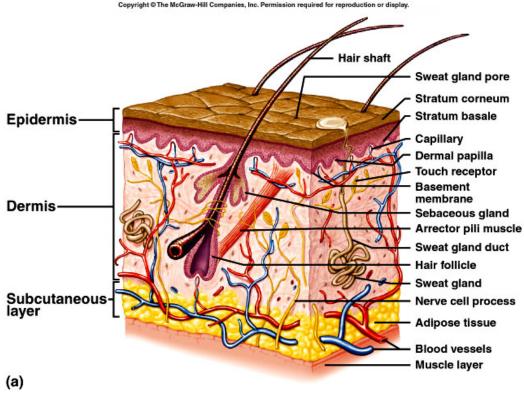
Layers of Skin

- Epidermis
- Dermis
- Subcutaneous layer
 - beneath dermis
 - not part of skin



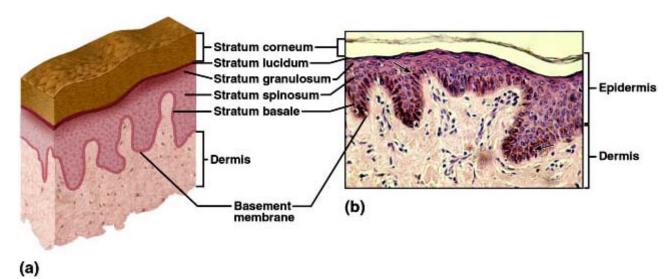
Subcutaneous Layer

- hypodermis
- loose connective tissue
- adipose tissue
- insulates
- major blood vessels



Epidermis

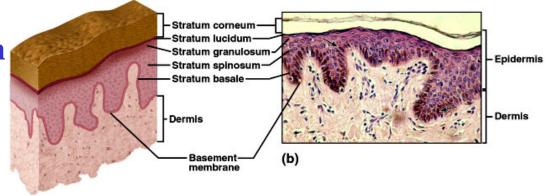
- lacks blood vessels
- keratinized
- thickest on palms and soles (0.8-1.4mm)
- melanocytes provide melanin
- rests on basement membrane
- stratified squamous



Epidermis

Layers of Epidermis

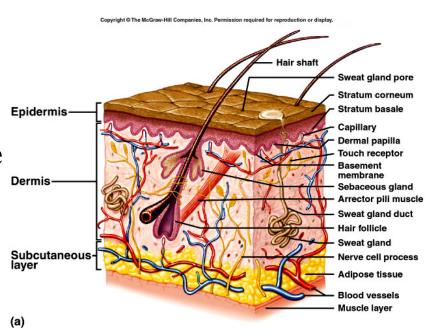
- stratum corneum
- stratum lucidum
- stratum granulosum
- stratum spinosum
- stratum basale



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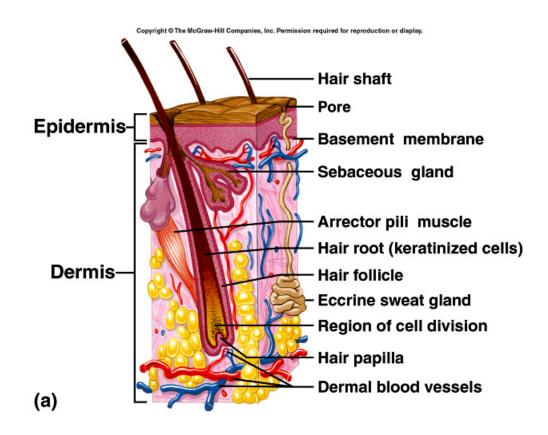
Dermis

- on average 1.0-2.0mm thick
- contains dermal papillae
- binds epidermis to underlying tissues
- irregular dense connective tissue
- muscle cells
- nerve cell processes
- specialized sensory receptors
- blood vessels
- hair follicles
- glands



Hair Follicles

- epidermal cells
- tube-like depression
- extends into dermis
- hair root
- hair shaft
- hair papilla
- dead epidermal cells
- melanin
- arrector pili muscle

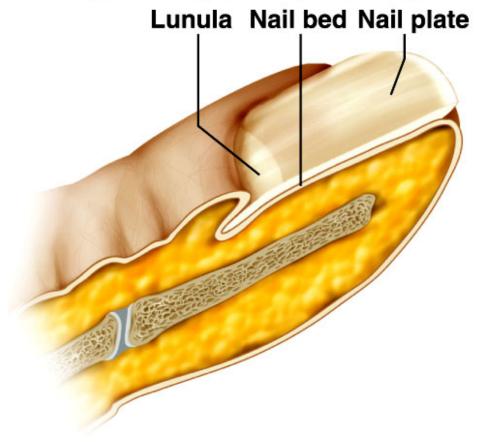


Nails

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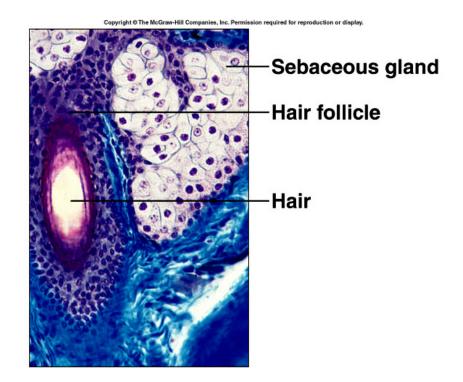
• protective coverings

- nail plate
- nail bed
- lunula



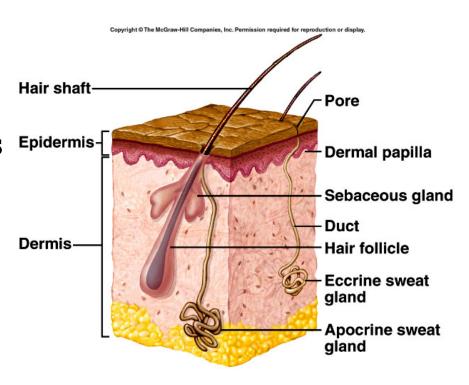
Sebaceous Glands

- usually associated with hair follicles
- holocrine glands
- secrete sebum
- absent on palms and soles

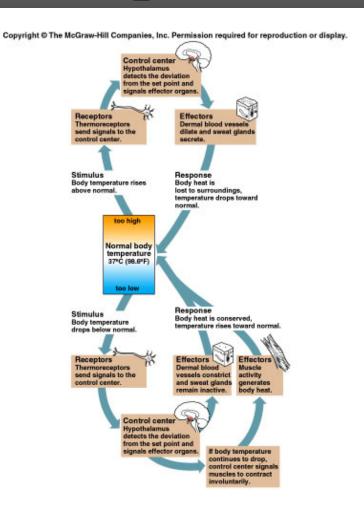


Sweat Glands

- sudoriferous glands
- widespread in skin
- originates in deeper dermis or hypodermis
- eccrine glands
- apocrine glands
- ceruminous glands
- mammary glands



Regulation of Body Temperature



Problems in Temperature Regulation

Hyperthermia – abnormally high body temperature

Hypothermia – abnormally low body temperature

Skin Color

Genetic Factors

- varying amounts of melanin
- varying size of melanin granules
- albinos lack melanin

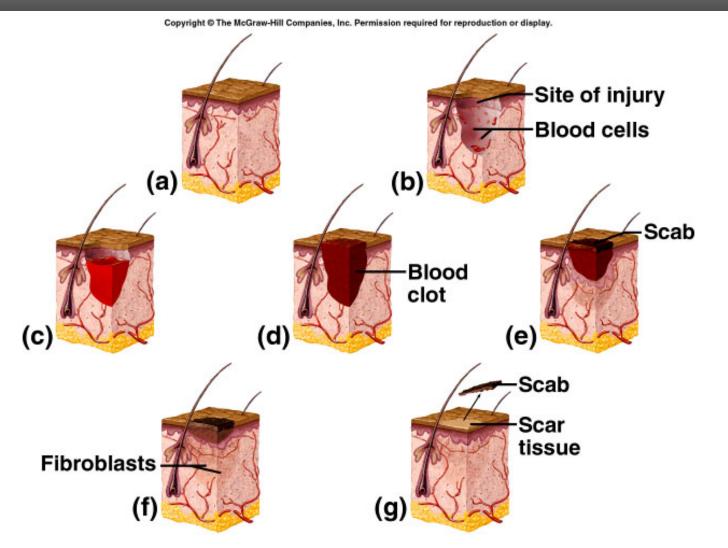
Environmental Factors

- sunlight
- UV light from sunlamps
- X rays
- darkens melanin

Physiological Factors

- dilation of dermal blood vessels
- constriction of dermal blood vessels
- accumulation of carotene
- jaundice

Healing of Cuts



Healing of Burns

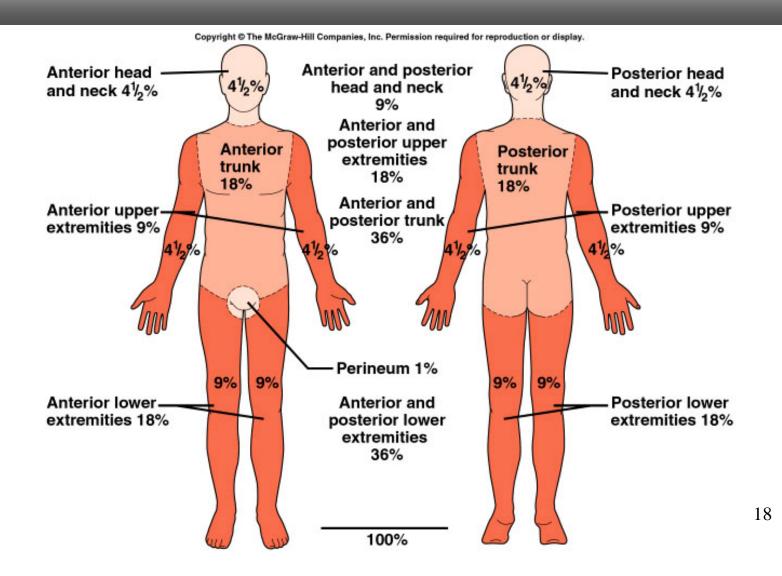
First degree burn – superficial partial-thickness

Second degree burn – deep partial-thickness

Third degree burn – full-thickness

- autograft
- homograft
- various skin substitutes

Rule of Nines



Life Span Changes

- Skin becomes scaly
- Age spots appear
- Epidermis thins
- Dermis becomes reduced
- Loss of fat
- Wrinkling
- Sagging
- Sebaceous glands secrete less oil

- Melanin production slows
- Hair thins
- Number of hair follicles decrease
- Nail growth becomes impaired
- Sensory receptors decline
- Body temperature unable to be controlled
- Diminished ability to activate
 Vitamin D

Clinical Application

Acne Vulgaris

- most common skin disorder
- •sebum and epithelial cells clog glands
- produces whitheads and blackheads (comedones)
- •anaerobic bacteria trigger inflamation (pimple)
- largely hormonally induced
- •androgens stimulate sebum prodiction
- •treatments include antibiotics, topical creams, birth control pills