

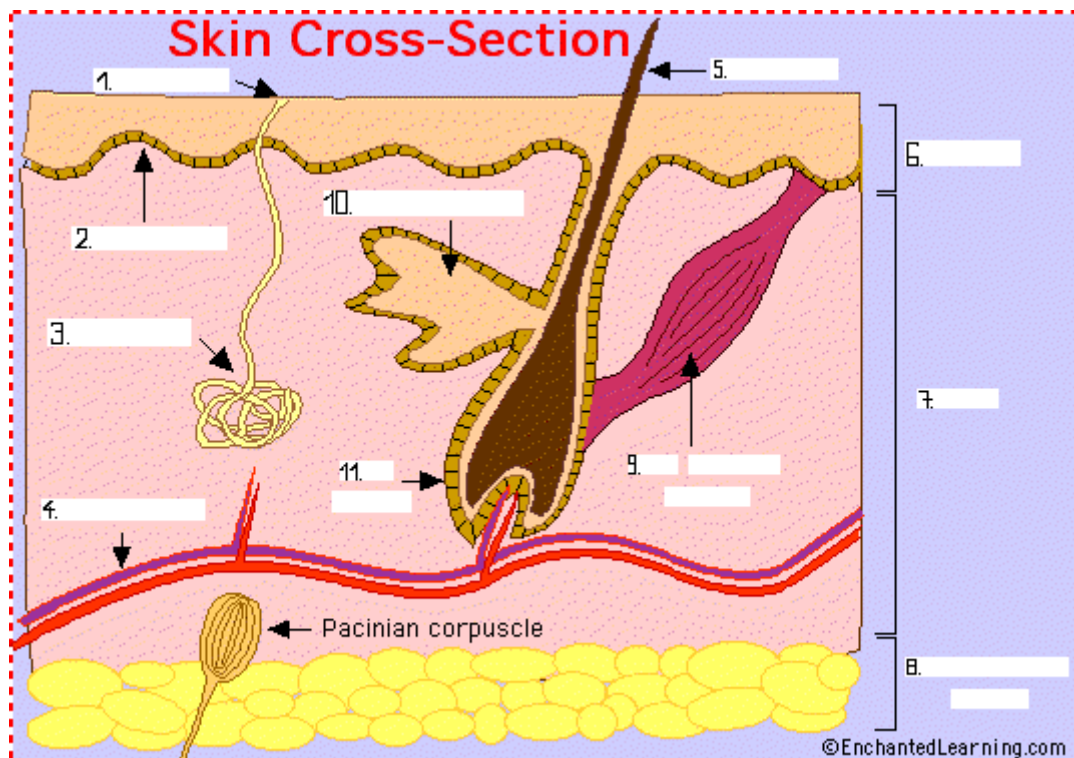
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

I. Work in pairs to answer the following questions: **answers to these questions can be found in Kobylykova: English for Medical Students – the textbook has been scanned and uploaded in Interaktivní osnova**

1. What does the integumentary system consist of?
2. What are the general functions of the skin?
3. The skin contains two layers. What are they?
4. Describe the epidermis.
5. What is another name for the dermis?
6. Describe the dermis.
7. What is the difference between the hair shaft and the hair root?
8. Why is most of the nail body pink?
9. What is sebum? What is its function?
10. What is the function of the sweat glands?
11. What is another name for breasts?

II. Describe the picture of the skin:

HAIR SHAFT **5** MELANOCYTE **2** SEBACEOUS GLAND **10** DERMIS **7**
HAIR FOLLICLE **11** SWEAT PORE **1** EPIDERMIS **6** HAIR ERECTOR MUSCLE **9**
BLOOD VESSELS **4** SWEAT GLAND **3** SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE **8**



III. Complete the definitions:

- a. **blood vessels** - tubes that carry blood as it circulates. Arteries bring oxygenated blood from the heart and lungs; veins return oxygen-depleted blood back to the heart and lungs.
- b. **dermis** - (also called the cutis) the layer of the skin just beneath the epidermis.
- c. **epidermis** - the outer layer of the skin.
- d. **hair follicle** - a tube-shaped sheath that surrounds the part of the hair that is under the skin. It is located in the epidermis and the dermis.
- e. **hair shaft** - the part of the hair that is above the skin.
- f. **hair erector muscle** - a muscle is connected to each hair follicle and the skin - it contracts (in response to cold, fear, etc.), resulting in an erect hair and a "goosebump" on the skin.
- g. **melanocyte** - a cell in the epidermis that produces melanin (a dark-colored pigment that protects the skin from sunlight).
- h. **Pacinian corpuscle** - nerve receptors that respond to pressure and vibration; they are oval capsules of sensory nerve fibers located in the subcutaneous fatty tissue.
- i. **sebaceous gland** - a small, sack-shaped gland that releases oily (fatty) liquids onto the hair follicle (the oil lubricates and softens the skin). These glands are located in the dermis, usually next to hair follicles.
- j. **sweat gland** - a tube-shaped gland that produces perspiration. The gland is located in the epidermis.
- k. **subcutaneous tissue** - fatty tissue located under the dermis.

IV. Work in pairs. A will define 5 of the following terms regarding the skin. B will try to guess which term was defined. Then change roles.

frostbite/**omrzlina** swelling/**otok** scar/**jizva** burn/**popálenina** ulcer/**vřed**
 tumour/**nádor** blister/**puchýř** bruise/**modřina** birthmark/**mat. znaménko** herpes/**opar**
 hives/**kopřivka** bedsores/**proleženy** wart/**bradavice** itching/**svědění**
 dermatitis/**zánět kůže** scratch/**škrábanec** laceration/**tržná, řezná rána**
 necrosis/**odumření** eczema/**ekzém** graze/**odřenina** acne/**akné** ingrown
 toenails/**zarostlé nehty**

More words connected to the skin:

dandruff, **cold sore** (=herpes), **scald**, **scrape** (=graze), **nettle rash** (=hives), **cicatrix** (=scar), **puffiness** (=swelling), **skin eruption** (=rash), **alopecia** (=baldness), **sudoriferous glands** (=sweat glands), **oil glands** (=sebaceous glands), **vesicle** (=blister)

V. Match.

a. TUMOUR ⁵	1. Verruca; a small hard dry growth on the skin
b. BLISTER ⁷	2. Acute or chronic inflammation of the skin from any cause
c. DERMATITIS ²	3. Decubitus ulcer; it is caused by lying in bed for a long time, e.g. when ill
d. BIRTHMARK ⁶	4. Another name for oedema
e. WART ¹	5. Abnormal tissue that grows more rapidly than normal
f. SHINGLES ⁹ – pásový opar	6. Mole or nevus; a mark on the skin from a person's birth
g. BEDSORES ³	7. Bubble of fluid below the skin

h. ULCER ¹⁰	8. Generally spots on the skin
i. SWELLING ⁴	9. Herpes zoster; band of painful spots on the skin
j. RASH ⁸	10. It can appear on the skin or on the surface of an internal organ