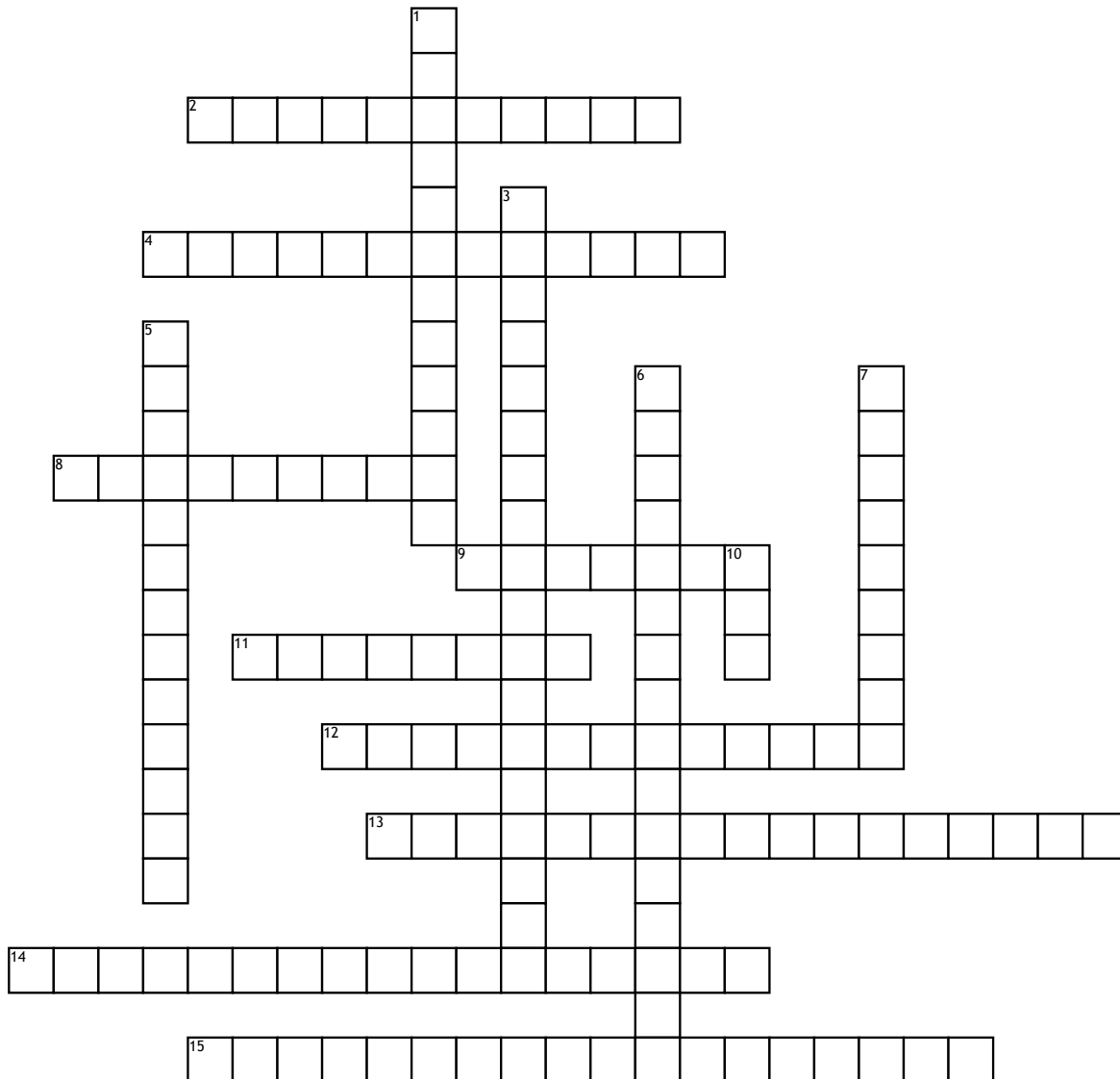


Integumentary System



Across

2. 10. This is a surgical procedure used to treat full thickness (third-degree) circumferential burns. In full thickness burns both the epidermis and the dermis are destroyed along with sensory nerves in the dermis. The tough leathery tissues remaining after a full thickness burn has been termed eschar. Following a full thickness burn, as the underlying tissues are rehydrated, they become constricted due to the eschar's loss of elasticity, leading to impaired circulation distal to the wound.

4. 3. Symptoms of this virus infection include watery blisters in the skin or mucous membranes of the mouth, lips or genitals. Lesions heal with a scab characteristic of herpetic disease. Sometimes, the viruses cause very mild or atypical symptoms during outbreaks. However, as neurotropic and neuroinvasive viruses, types 1 and -2 persist in the body by becoming latent and hiding from the immune system in the cell bodies of neurons. After the initial or primary infection, some infected people experience sporadic episodes of viral reactivation or outbreaks. In an outbreak, the virus in a nerve cell becomes active and is transported via the neuron's axon to the skin, where virus replication and shedding occur and cause new sores. It is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections.

8. 1. Treating and preventing bacterial infection in second- and third-degree burns. Although rare, side effects associated with this drug may occur, such as blood dyscrasias (including agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, and hemolytic anemia), dermatologic and allergic reactions (including life-threatening cutaneous reactions [Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and exfoliative dermatitis]), gastrointestinal reactions, hepatitis, hepatocellular necrosis, CNS reactions, and toxic nephrosis.

9. This is a contagious skin infestation by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The most common symptoms are severe itchiness and a pimple-like rash. Occasionally tiny burrows may be seen in the skin. When first infected, usually two to six weeks are required before symptoms occur.

11. 8. This drug (brand name) is primarily used as a treatment for severe acne. The most common adverse effects are a transient worsening of acne (lasting 2-3 weeks), dry lips (cheilitis), dry and fragile skin, and an increased susceptibility to sunburn. Uncommon and rare side effects include: muscle aches and pains (myalgias), and headaches. It is known to cause birth defects due to in utero exposure because of the molecule's close resemblance to retinoic acid, a natural vitamin A derivative which controls normal embryonic development.

12. This is a superficial fungal infection (dermatophytosis) of the arms and legs, especially on glabrous skin; however it may occur on any part of the body.

13. 2. This is a type of cancer that develops from the pigment-containing cells known as melanocytes. Typically they occur in the skin but may rarely occur in the mouth, intestines, or eye. In women they most commonly occur on the legs, while in men they are most common on back. Sometimes they develop from a mole with concerning changes including an increase in size, irregular edges, change in color, itchiness, or skin breakdown.

14. 15. is a type of skin inflammation (dermatitis). It results from exposure to allergens or irritants.

15. This is the infection of the head hair and scalp by the head louse. Itching from lice bites is common.

Down

1. 12. This is a viral disease characterized by a painful skin rash with blisters involving a limited area. Typically the rash occurs on either the left or right of the body or face in a single stripe. Two to four days before the rash occurs there may be pain or tingling in the area. Otherwise there are typically few symptoms. The rash usually heals within two to four weeks; however, some people develop ongoing nerve pain which may last for months or years, a condition called postherpetic neuralgia. In those with poor immune function the rash may occur widely. If the rash involves the eye, vision loss may occur.

3. This is a bacterial skin infection that most often begins as a red sore near the nose or mouth which soon breaks, leaking pus or fluid, and forms a honey-colored scab, followed by a red mark which heals without leaving a scar. Sores are not painful, but may be itchy. Lymph nodes in the affected area may be swollen, but fever is rare. Touching or scratching the sores may easily spread the infection to other parts of the body. Ulcerations with erythema and scarring also may result from scratching or abrading of the skin.

5. This is an acute peptic ulcer of the duodenum resulting as a complication from severe burns when reduced plasma volume leads to ischemia and cell necrosis (sloughing) of the gastric mucosa.

6. This is a type of inflammation of the skin (dermatitis). It results in itchy, red, swollen, and cracked skin. Clear fluid may come from the affected areas which often become thickened over time. It typically starts in childhood with changing severity over the years. In children under one year of age much of the body may be affected. As they get older the back of the knees and front of the elbows are the most common area for the rash. In adults the hands and feet are most affected. Scratching worsens symptoms and affected people have an increased risk of skin infections. Many people with atopic dermatitis develop hay fever or asthma.

7. 4. This is a long lasting disease characterized by patches of abnormal skin. These skin patches are typically red, itchy, and scaly. They may vary in severity from small and localized to complete body coverage. is generally considered a genetic disease which is triggered by environmental factors.

10. This is a systemic autoimmune disease (or autoimmune connective tissue disease) in which the body's immune system mistakenly attacks healthy tissue. When the immune system is functioning normally, it makes proteins called antibodies that protect against pathogens such as viruses and bacteria. This is characterized by the presence of antibodies against a person's own proteins; these are most commonly anti-nuclear antibodies, which are found in nearly all cases. These antibodies lead to inflammation, most often harms the heart, joints, skin, lungs, blood vessels, liver, kidneys, and nervous system. The course of the disease is unpredictable, with periods of illness (called flares) alternating with remissions.