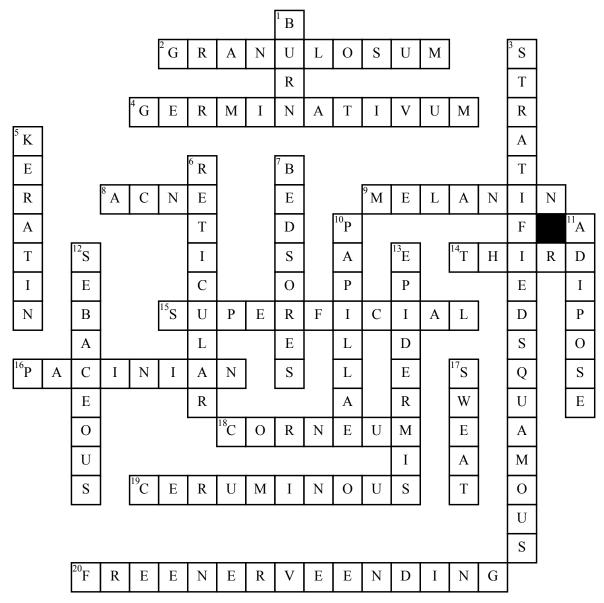
Name:	Date:

## Integumentary System



## Across

- **2.** The layer of the epidermis where cells die and are filled with keratin protien.
- **4.** The very bottom player of the epidermis that has melanocytes within it.
- **8.** An immune response when there is an increase in sebum that contains bacteria
- **9.** (BLANK) is responsible for skin color and UV ray protection.
- **14.** A (BLANK) degree burn causes damage to all 3 skin layers and destruction of free nerve endings.
- **15.** The dermis is (BLANK) to the hypodermis.
- **16.** (BLANK) corpuscle is the receptor that senses pressure.
- **18.** The very top layer of the epidermis where there are 25-30 layers of shedding skin.

- **19.** The gland found in your ear that produces ear wax in order to protect the ear drum.
- **20.** The receptor that senses pain and temperature.

## **Down**

- **1.** A pathology that comes in 3 degrees, and can damage all 3 layers of the skin depending on the severity.
- **3.** The type of tissue found in the epidermis.
- **5.** The protein that is responsible for waterproofing and protection of the skin.
- **6.** The (BLANK) layer is deep to the papillary layer.
- 7. A pooling of blood due to poor circulation where extreme vasoconstriction results in tissue death.

- **10.** This part of the skin explains why we have fingerprints.
- 11. The yep of tissue found in the hypodermis.
- 12. The gland that helps with secretion, providing oil, lubricating hair and preventing split ends.
- 13. The very top layer of the skin that is avascular and has no pain receptors.
- **17.** There are two types of this gland, apocrine and eccrine.