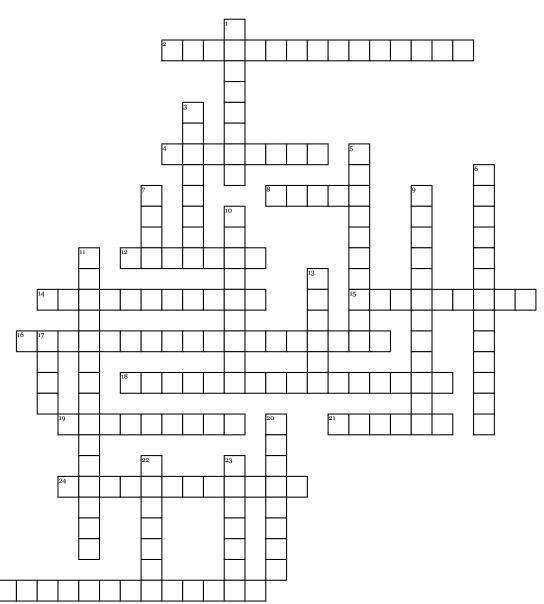
## Skin



## Across

**2.** Epidermal glands that produce and oily secretion called sebum.

**4.** When hemoglobin is poorly oxygenated, both the blood and skin appear blue.

**8.** Oily secretion of sebaceous glands. **12.** Dark pigment formed by cells called melanocytes; imparts color to skin and hair.

14. The spider-shaped epithelial cells that synthesize the pigmet melanin.
15. Formed from an oxidized whitehead.
16. The less numerous type of sweat gland; produces a secretion containing water, salts, proteins, and fatty acid.
18. A burn in which the epidermis and the upper region of the dermis are damaged.

19. Also known as "cradle cap" in infants.

21. A mark where blood escaped from the circulation and forms clots.
24. Milk-producing glands of the breast.
25. Full thickness burns that involve the entire thickness of the skin.
Down

 Yellow to orange pigment that accumulates in the stratum corneum epidermal lauer and in fatty tissue of the hypodermis.
 Reddened skin indicating

embarrassment, fever, hyperextension, inflammation, or allergy.

**5.** Oxygen-transporting protein of erythrocytes.

**6.** Sweat glands abundant on the palms, soles of feet, and the forehead.

7. An active inflammation of the

sebaceous glands. 9. Dermal tearing. **10.** Formed if the sebaceous gland duct is blocked by accumulated sebum.

**11.** Glands that accumulate their secretion within their cells; secretions are discharged only upon rupture and the death of a cell.

**13.** During fear, anger, and certain other types of emotional stress, some people become pale.

**17.** The surface opening of the duct of a sweat gland.

**20.** A bronze, or metallic appearance of the skin.

**22.** An abnormal yellow skin tones usally signifies a liver disorder, in which yellow bile pigments accumulate in the blood and are deposited in body tissue.

**23.** The separation of the epidermal and dermal layers by a fluid-filled pocket.