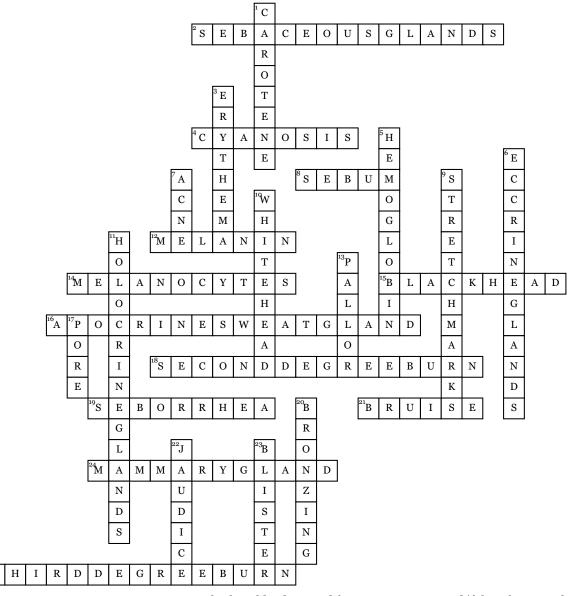
Skin



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

- 1. Yellow to orange pigment that accumulates in the stratum corneum epidermal lauer and in fatty tissue of the hypodermis.
- **3.** 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.
- 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.