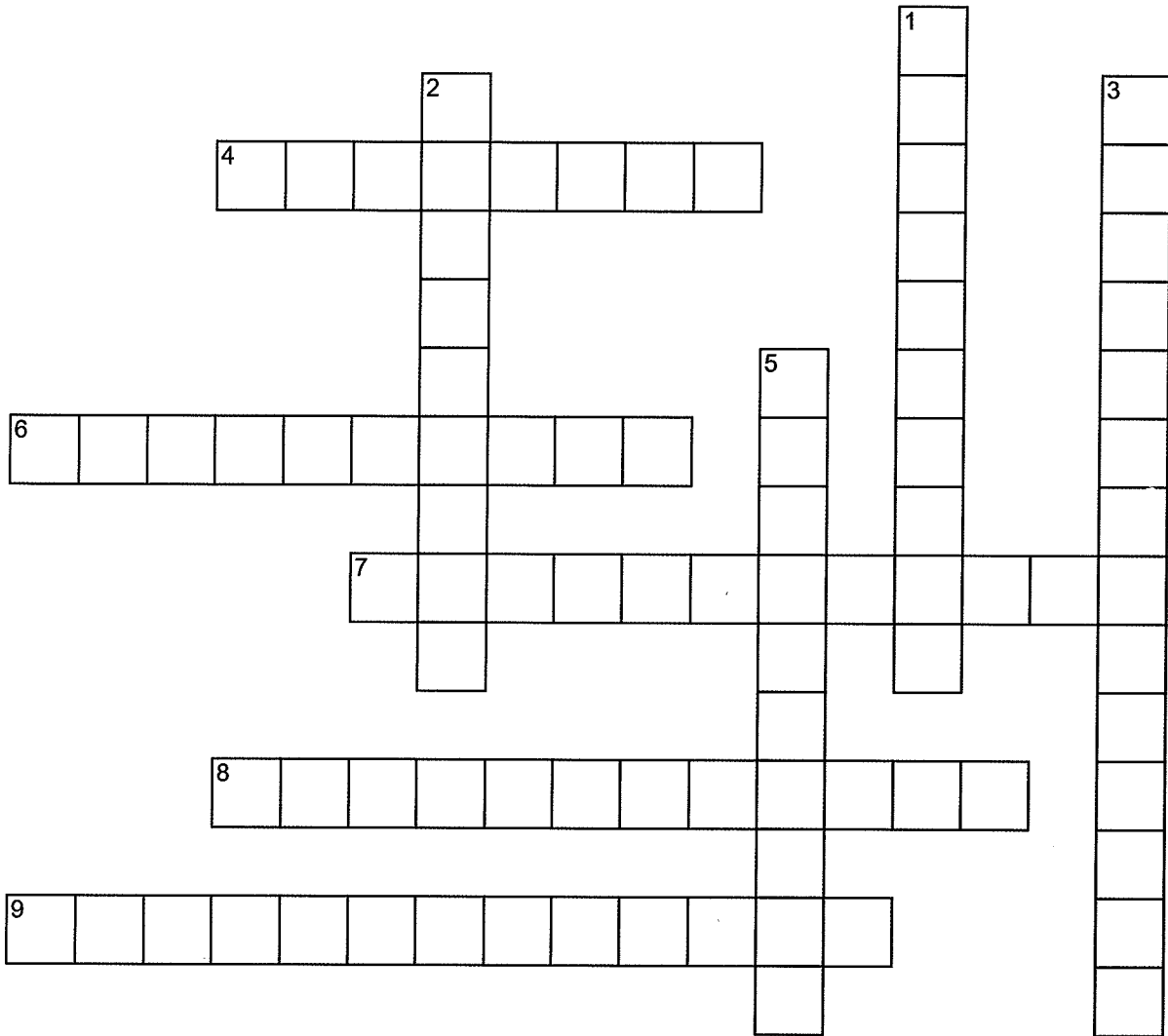


[REDACTED]

SKIN CARE

[REDACTED]



ACROSS

- 4. the ability to produce favorable results
- 6. capable of destroying fungi
- 7. capable of destroying bacteria
- 8. destroying microorganisms on nonporous surfaces; the second level of decontamination
- 9. chemical process that completely destroys all microbial life; the highest level of decontamination

DOWN

- 1. can be applied to the skin to clean a wound or help remove bacteria
- 2. capable of destroying viruses
- 3. capable of destroying tuberculosis
- 5. physical or chemical process of removing surface pathogens and dirt

BACTERIOLOGY

1. _____ are one-celled microorganisms that can only be seen through a microscope.
2. _____ are microorganisms that do not cause harm or disease.
3. _____ are microorganisms that cause harm or disease.
4. _____ are infectious pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood or bodily fluids.
5. _____ are bacterial cells that form in clusters, form pus and produce boils.
6. _____ are bacterial cells that grow in pairs, are spherical-shaped and cause pneumonia.
7. _____ are pus-forming bacterial cells that form in long chains.
8. _____ are long rod-shaped bacteria that cause tetanus.
9. _____ are spiral-shaped, curved bacteria that cause syphilis and lyme disease.

In your own words, give the definitions of the following:

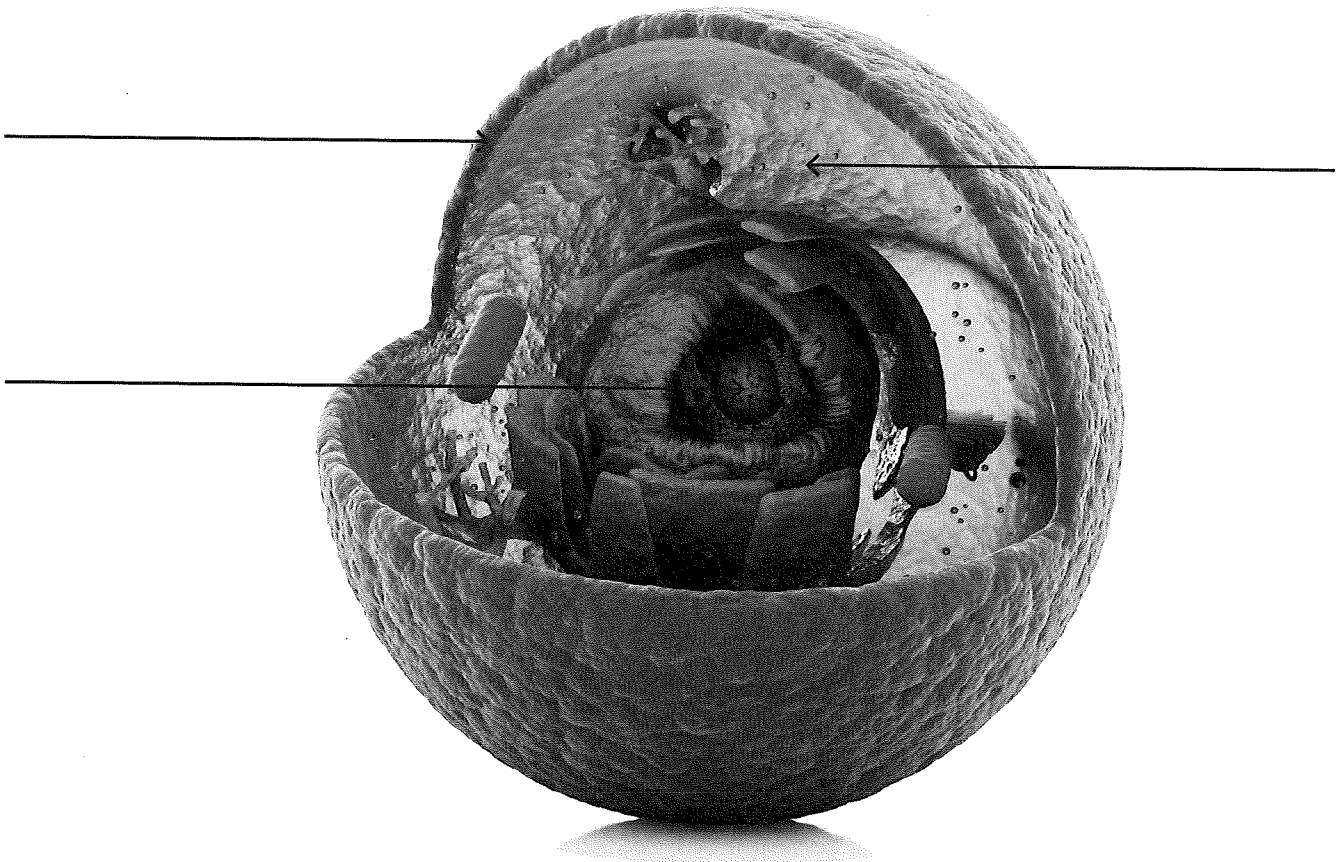
	DEFINITION
Hepatitis	
Herpes Simplex	
HIV	
AIDS	
MRSA	

ANATOMY

Locate the following words in your textbook. List the page number on which you find the term and provide its definition.

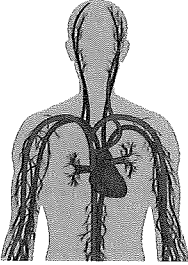
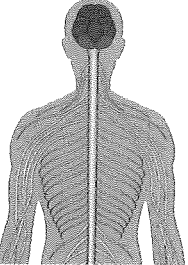
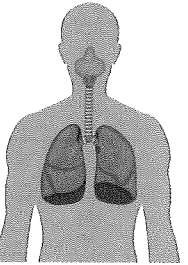
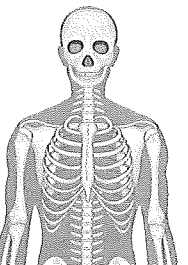
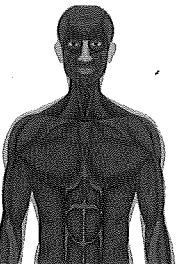
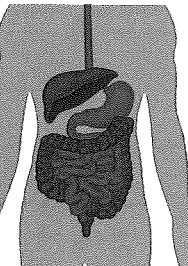
	PAGE NUMBER	DEFINITION
Cell		
Mitosis		
Organs		
Protoplasm		
Tissues		

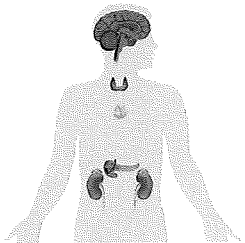
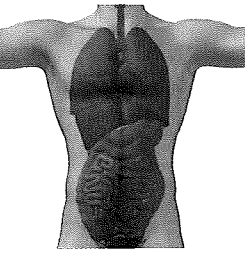
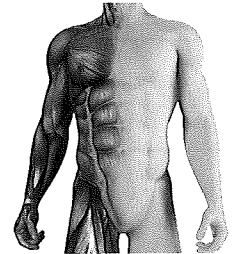
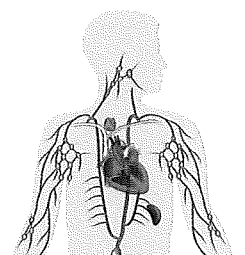
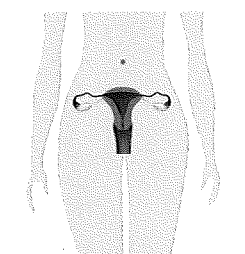
Label: Cytoplasm; Cell Membrane; Nucleus.



11 BODY SYSTEMS

Complete the chart below.

	BODY SYSTEM	ORGANS	FUNCTION
		Heart, blood, blood vessels	
	Nervous		
			Processes air
		206 bones	
	Muscular		
			Breaks food down into nutrients

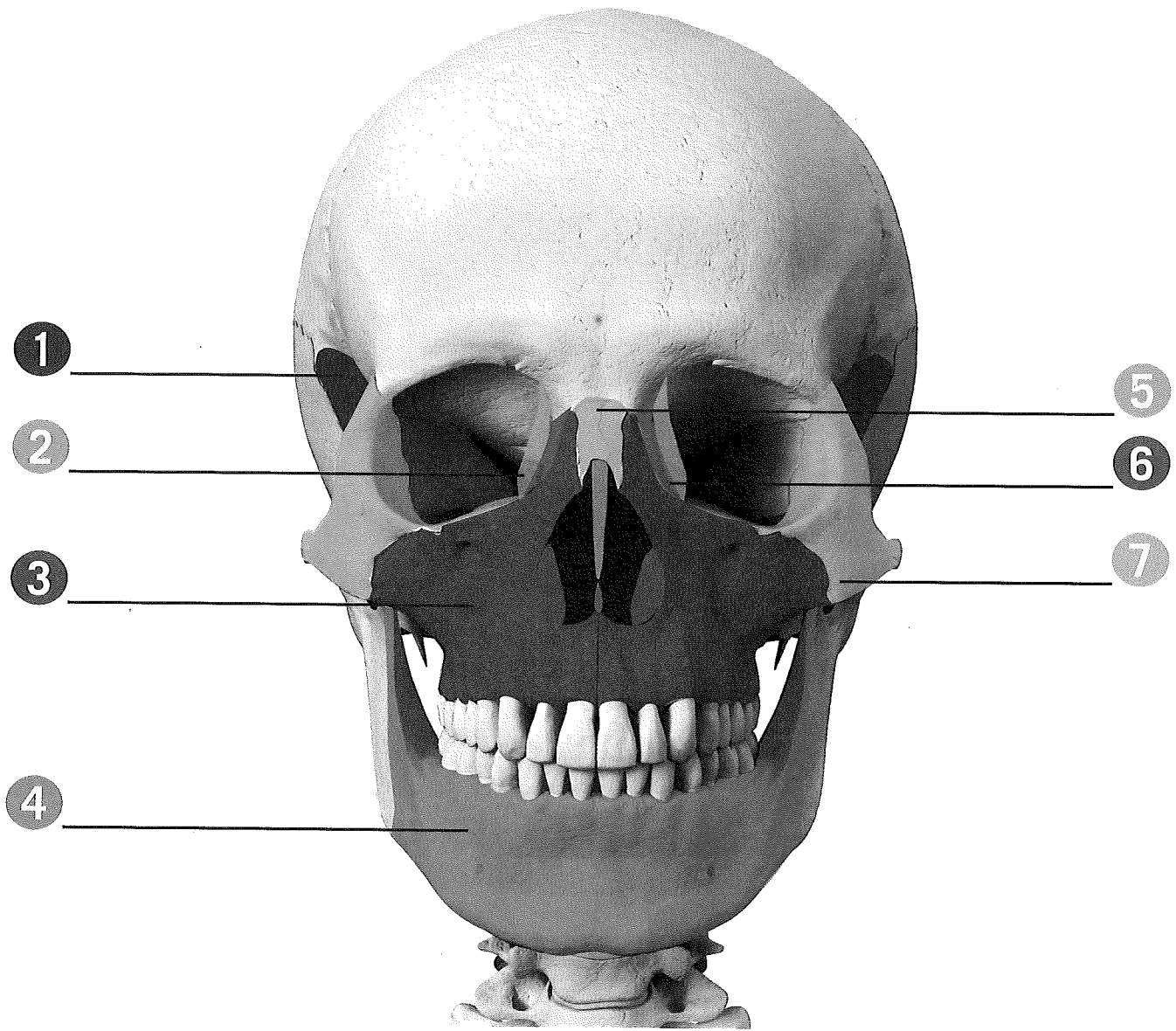
	BODY SYSTEM	ORGANS	FUNCTION
	Endocrine		
			Eliminates waste from the body
		Skin and its layers	
	Lymphatic / Immune		
		Reproductive organs	

Which body system is responsible for the Pituitary and Thyroid Glands? _____

What is the Pituitary Gland responsible for? _____

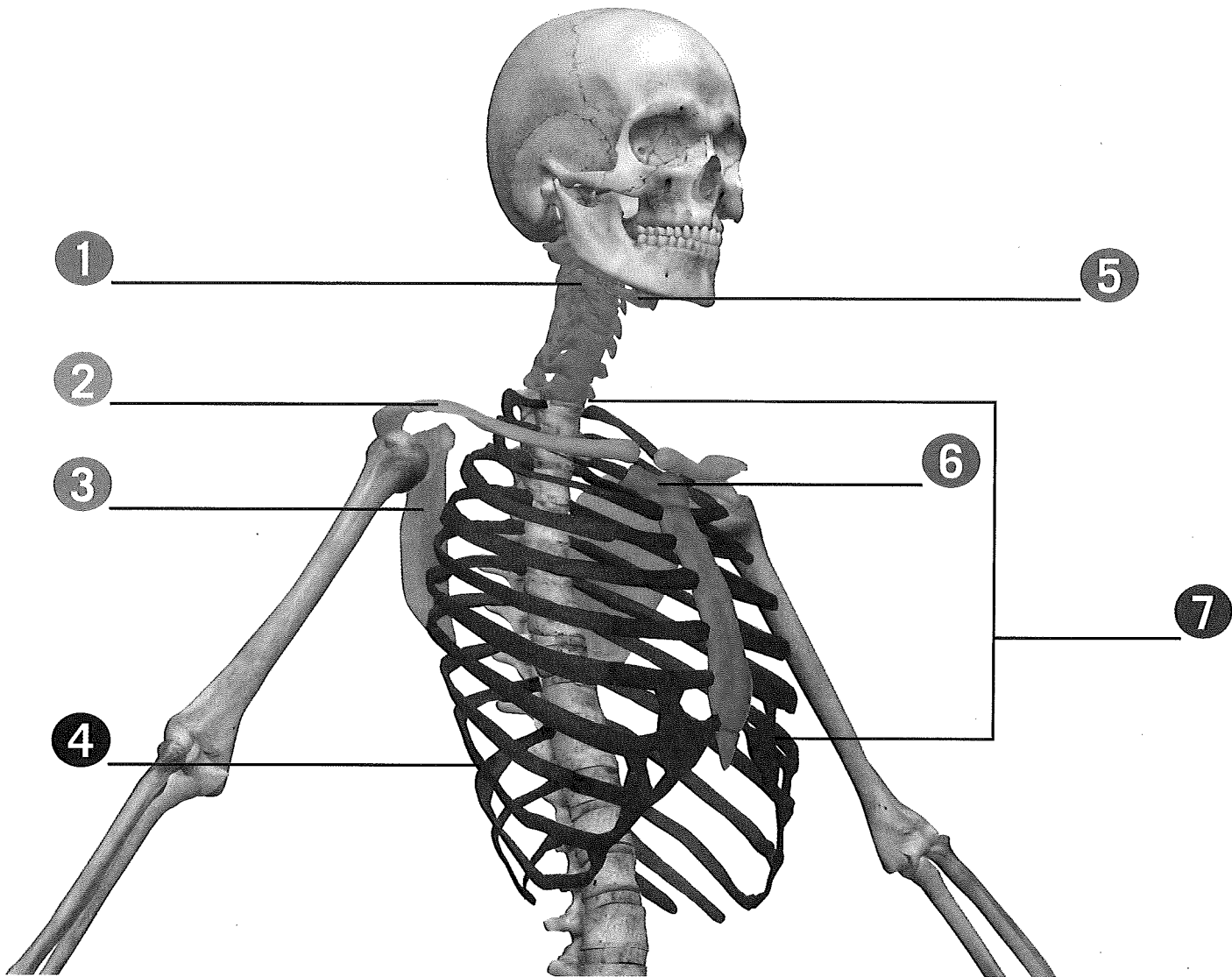
What is the Thyroid Gland responsible for? _____

BONES OF THE FACE



1. a wedge-shaped bone that joins all the bones of the cranium
2. a spongy bone between both eye sockets that forms part of the nasal cavity
3. 2 bones that form the upper jaw
4. the largest and strongest facial bone; forms the lower jaw
5. 2 bones that form the bridge of the nose
6. the small, thin bones located at the front inner wall of the eye socket
7. 2 bones, one on each side of the face, that form the cheekbones

BONES OF THE NECK AND CHEST



1. 7 bones that make up the portion of the spinal column in the neck
2. a long bone located at the upper part of the chest connecting the sternum and the scapula; also known as the collarbone
3. 2 large, flat bones that form the back part of the shoulder blades
4. 12 pairs of bones that are located on the lower part of the thorax
5. a horseshoe-shaped bone located in the throat; also known as the 'Adam's Apple'
6. a long, flat bone that connects and supports the ribs; also known as the breastbone
7. located between the neck and abdomen; also known as the chest

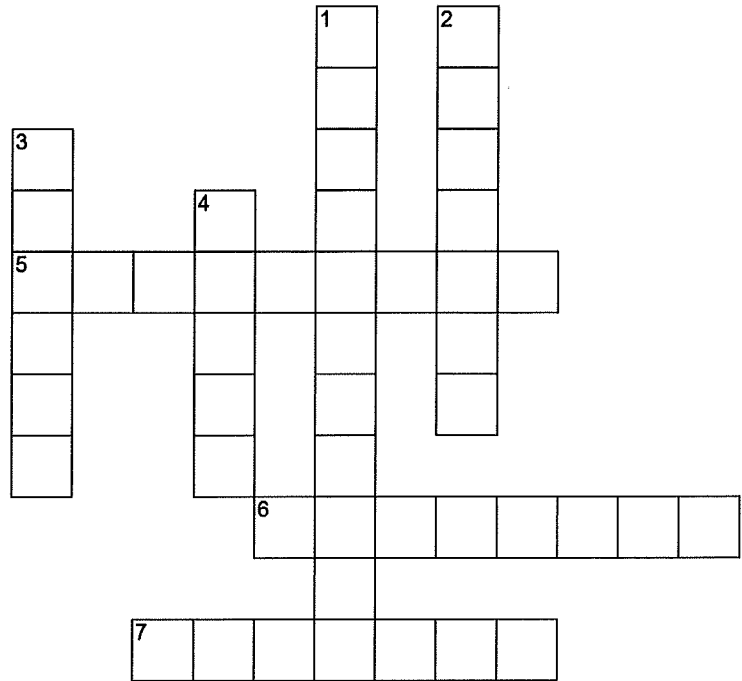
MUSCLES | CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

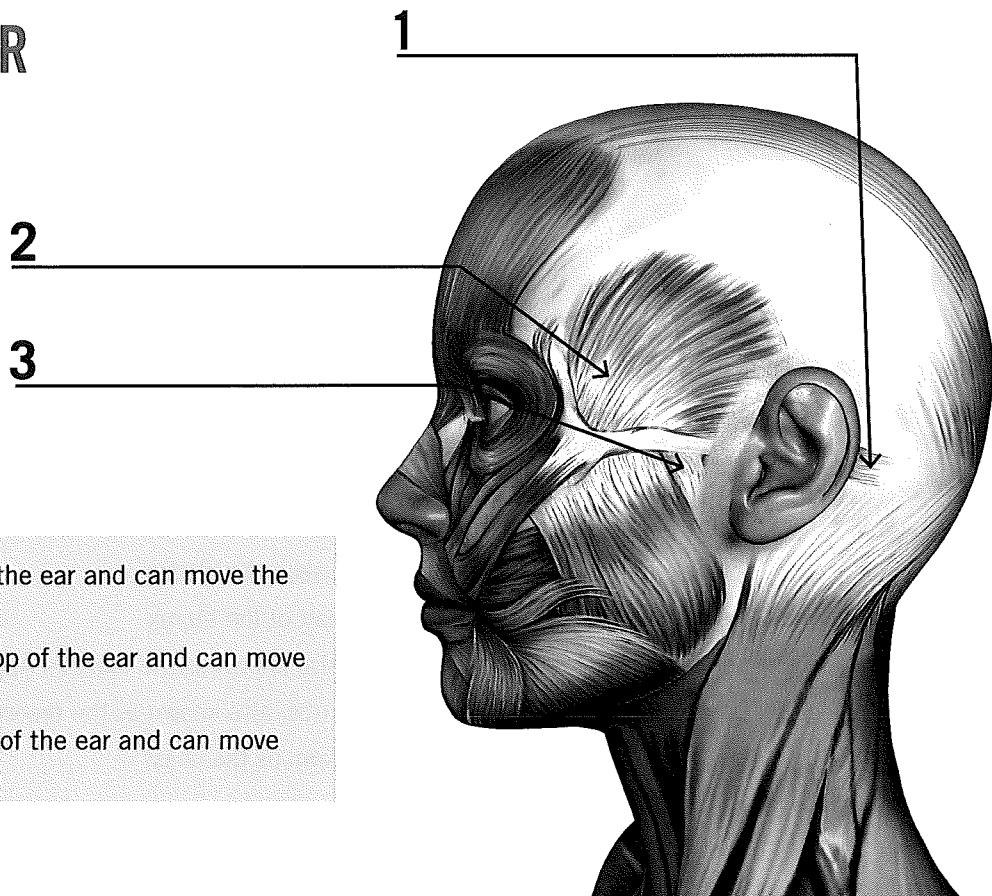
- 5. portion of the muscle that is joined to the bone to aid in movement
- 6. voluntary muscles that are knowingly controlled
- 7. muscle that controls the heart

DOWN

- 1. involuntary muscles that are smooth
- 2. the scientific study of the structure, functions and diseases of the muscles
- 3. the portion of the muscle attached to the non-movable part of the bone
- 4. the middle part of the muscle



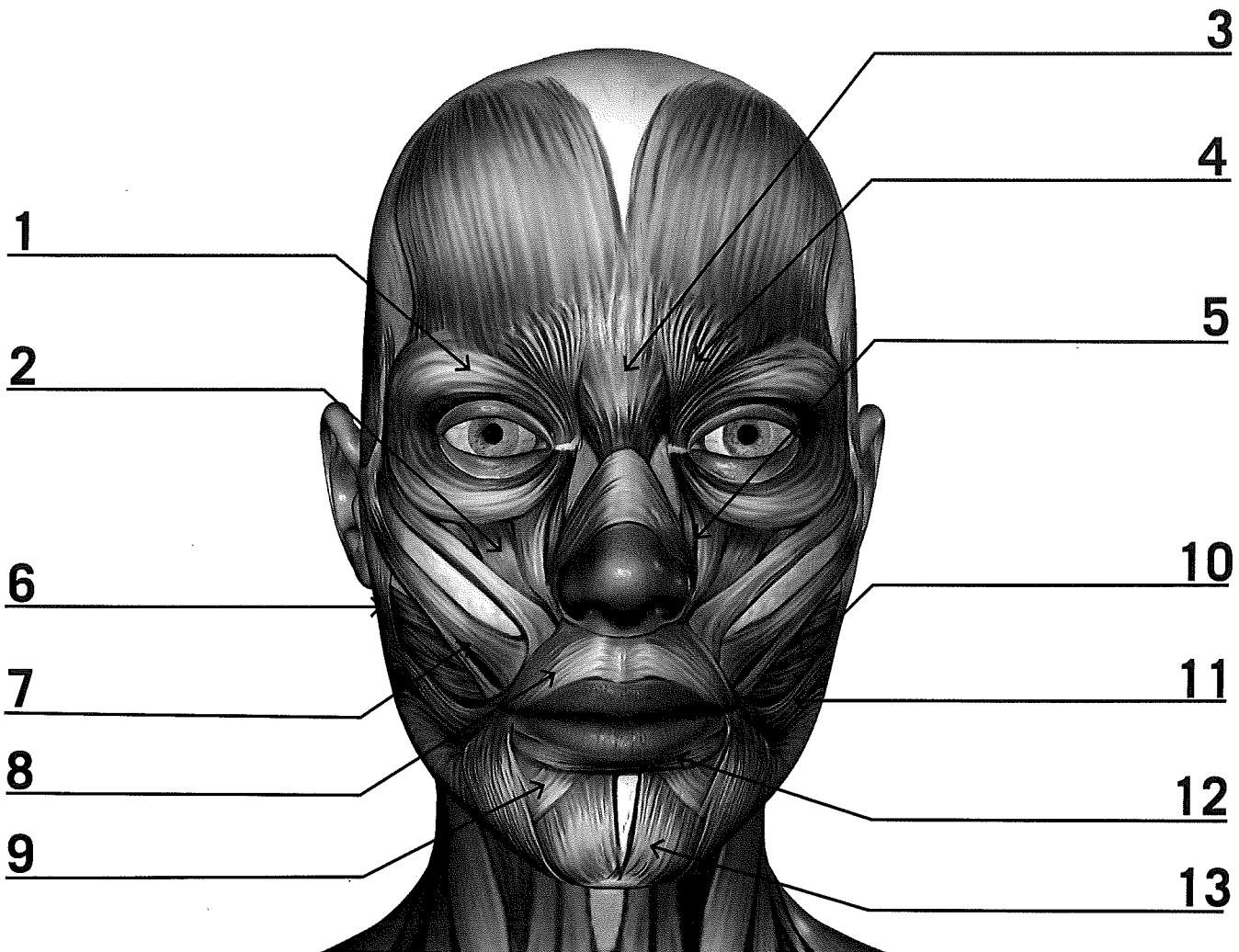
MUSCLES OF THE EAR



- 1. located behind the ear and can move the ear backward
- 2. located at the top of the ear and can move the ear upward
- 3. located in front of the ear and can move the ear forward

MUSCLES OF THE FACE

1. surrounds the entire eye socket; allows the eye to open and close
2. elevates the upper lip and flares the nostrils
3. located at the bridge of the nose between the eyebrows; pulls the eyebrows down, causing them to wrinkle
4. located between the eyebrows; pulls the eyebrows downward and wrinkles vertically
5. lies above the orbicularis oris; helps lift the upper lips to produce a snarl; also known as the muscle caninus

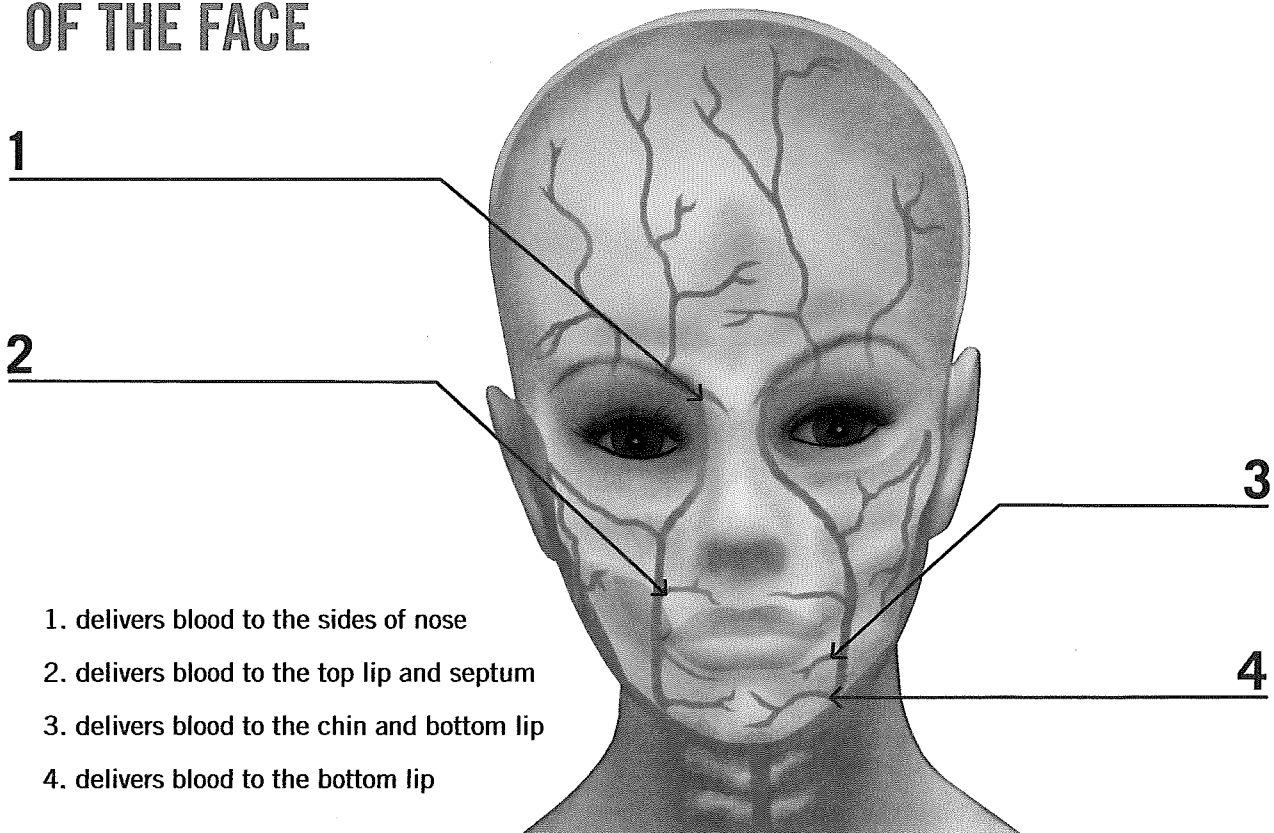


6. located in the cheek; aids in closing the jaw during chewing
7. located at the outside corner of the mouth; pulls the mouth up and back to create a smile
8. flat; encompassing the entire mouth; used in blowing, puckering or whistling
9. located below the lower lip; lowers the lip down and/or to the side to express sarcasm
10. located at the corner of the mouth; pulls the mouth up and out, creating a grin
11. thin, flat muscle located between the upper and lower jaw; compresses the cheek for blowing and chewing
12. long muscle stretching from the corner of the mouth to the chin; pulls the mouth down, expressing sadness
13. located at the tip of the chin; elevates the lower lip and wrinkles the chin

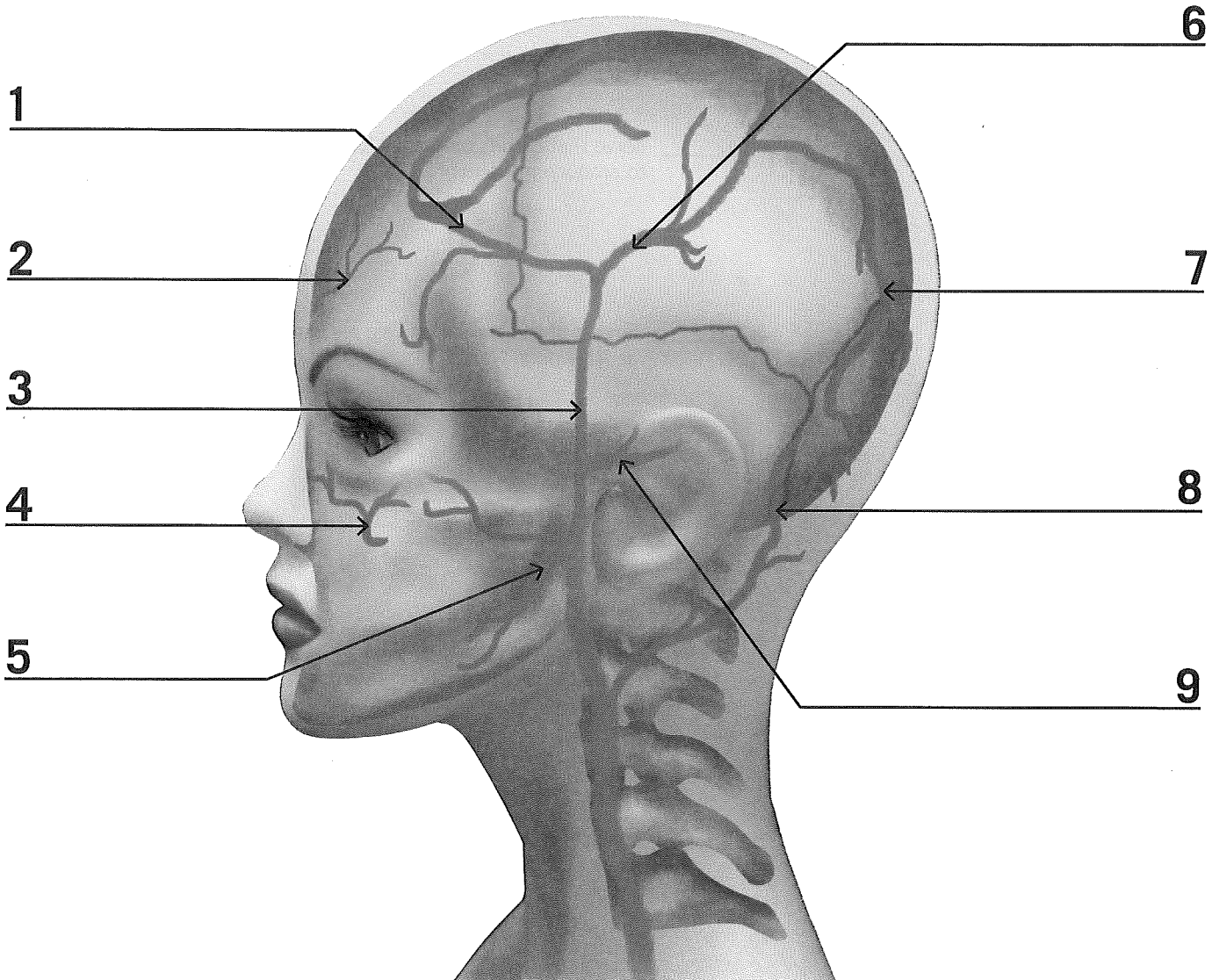
CIRCULATORY AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEMS

1. _____ a nourishing fluid that circulates throughout the body, supplying oxygen and nutrients to cells
2. _____ an iron supporting protein that is contained within red blood cells
3. _____ also known as thrombocytes, are tiny color-free particles in the blood responsible for clotting or coagulation
4. _____ the thin-walled chambers on the top half of the heart
5. _____ the thick-walled chambers on the bottom half of the heart
6. _____ permit the blood to travel in only one direction
7. _____ a clear, slightly yellow fluid that is filtered by the lymph nodes
8. _____ the main source of blood supply to the head, face and neck
9. _____ thin-walled, tube-like vessels that carry impure blood back to the heart
10. _____ thick-walled, tube-like vessels that carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart

ARTERIES OF THE FACE



ARTERIES OF THE FACE AND NECK



1. delivers blood to the upper eyelids and forehead as a branch of the External Carotid Artery
2. delivers blood to the upper eyelids and forehead
3. delivers blood to the temples
4. delivers blood to the eye muscles
5. delivers blood to the cheek muscles and skin
6. delivers blood to the front area of the ears
7. delivers blood to the sides and crown of head
8. delivers blood to the scalp and muscles of the crown and back of head
9. delivers blood to the skin and scalp area

NERVES | MATCHING

A. Motor Nerve

B. Fifth Cranial Nerve

C. Eleventh Cranial Nerve

D. Seventh Cranial Nerve

E. Greater Occipital Nerve

F. Sensory Nerve

G. Autonomic Nervous System

H. Peripheral Nervous System

I. Mental Nerve

1. _____ a motor nerve that controls the motion of the neck and shoulder muscles; also known as the accessory nerve

2. _____ nerve that carries messages to the brain and/or spinal cord to produce movement

3. _____ largest of the cranial nerves; also known as the Trifacial or Trigeminal Nerve

4. _____ the Facial Nerve

5. _____ regulates involuntary body functions

6. _____ consists of a group of nerves and nerve cells that connect every part of the body

7. _____ nerve that carries messages to the brain and/or spinal cord to recognize touch

8. _____ expands into the skin of the bottom lip and chin area

9. _____ involves the upper part of the occipitalis muscle

SKIN BASICS

List the 6 functions of the skin and the purpose of each.

FUNCTION

PURPOSE

1.

[Blank space for writing purpose]

2.

[Blank space for writing purpose]

3.

[Blank space for writing purpose]

4.

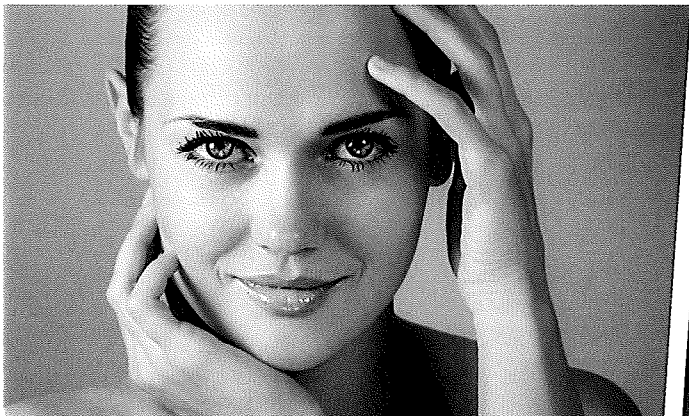
[Blank space for writing purpose]

5.

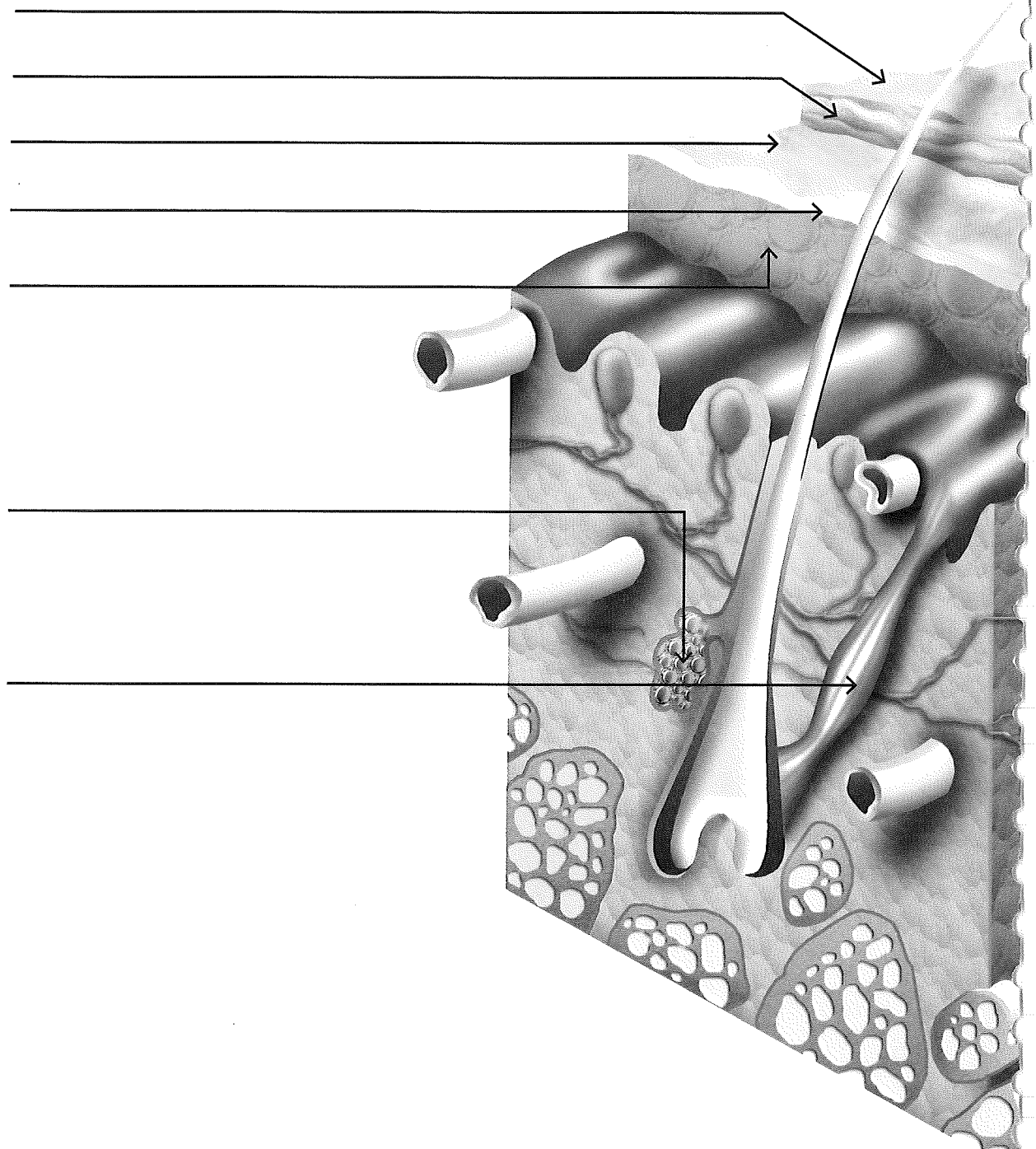
[Blank space for writing purpose]

6.

[Blank space for writing purpose]



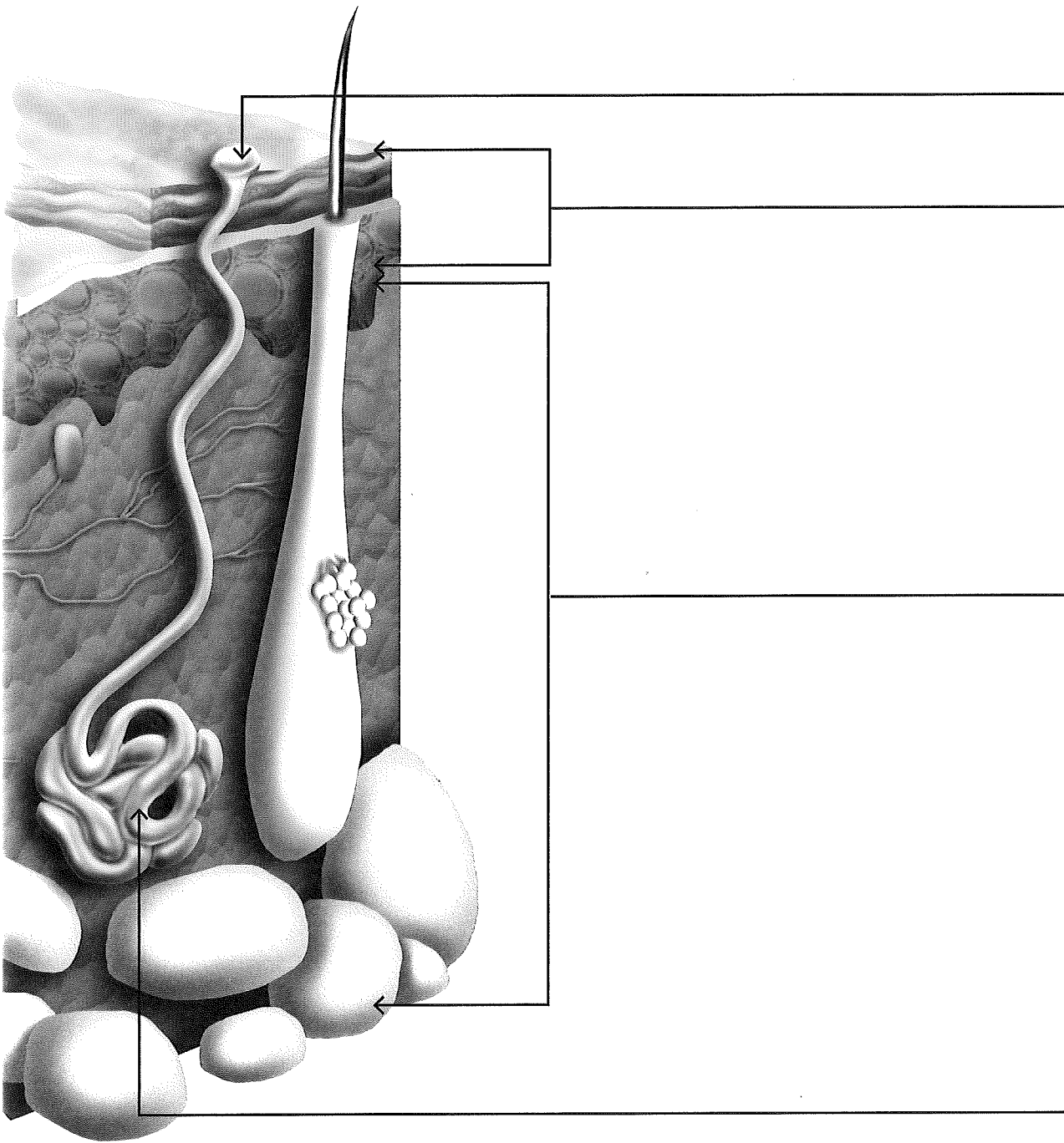
LAYERS OF THE SKIN



- Arrector Pili
- Sebaceous Gland
- Stratum Corneum

- Stratum Germinativum
- Stratum Granulosum

- Stratum Lucidum
- Stratum Spinosum



- Dermis
- Duct Gland

- Epidermis

- Sudoriferous Gland

Name the 2 layers of the Dermis:

PIGMENTATIONS OF SKIN

What role do Melanocytes play in skin pigmentation? _____

In your own words describe Hypopigmentation: _____

Examples

Characteristics

In your own words describe Hyperpigmentation: _____

Examples

Characteristics

SKIN GROWTHS

In your own words describe Hypertrophy: _____

Examples

Characteristics

SKIN CANCER

What is Melanoma? _____

	CHARACTERISTICS	LAYER OF SKIN
Basal Cell Carcinoma		
Squamous Cell Carcinoma		
Malignant Melanoma		

CANCER A,B,C,D,E's | What does each letter stand for?

STANDS FOR:	DESCRIPTION:
A	Both halves look the same
B	Smooth, not jagged or irregular
C	Varied shades of brown, black, red, blue or white
D	Larger or smaller than .24 inches
E	Shape or size changing, itching, bleeding

DISORDERS OF THE SKIN

Explain the following:

Acute: _____

Chronic: _____

Systemic Disease: _____

DISORDERS	CHARACTERISTICS	SERVICE (YES / NO)
SEBACEOUS GLANDS		
Comedone – Blackhead		
Comedone – Whitehead		
Milia		
Acne		
Rosacea		
SUDORIFEROUS GLANDS		
Bromhidrosis		
Anhidrosis		
Hyperhidrosis		
Miliaria Rubra		
OTHER INFLAMMATORY DISORDERS		
Conjunctivitis / Pinkeye		
Dermatitis		
Dermatitis Venenata		
Eczema		
Impetigo		

DISORDERS OF THE SKIN

What is a lesion: _____

LESIONS	CHARACTERISTICS	SERVICE (YES / NO)
PRIMARY		
Macule		
Papule		
Vesicle		
Bulla		
Pustule		
Wheal / Urticaria		
Tumor	abnormal solid mass or lump varying in size, shape and color	
SECONDARY		
Scale	shedding dead skin cells	
Crust	dried and hardened accumulation of blood, sebum or pus; scab	
Excoriation		
Fissure		
Scar	raised, discolored marks that appear when an injury is healing	
Ulcer		

ELECTROTHERAPY | FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____, also known as _____, produces heat and provides stimulation.

2. _____ are the currents used during electrical facial and scalp treatments.

3. _____ are the low level electrical currents that are similar to the electrical currents produced by the human body.

4. _____ is a constant and direct current, set to a safe low voltage level, used to create chemical changes when combined with solutions containing acids and salts.

ELECTROTHERAPY | MATCHING

A. Iontophoresis

B. Polarity

C. Cathode

D. Anode

1. _____ property of having two opposites; a positive and negative pole of an electric current

2. _____ the process of forcing a water-based soluble solution into the skin using a galvanic current

3. _____ the positive electrode

4. _____ the negative electrode

ELECTRICITY | WORD SEARCH

-
-
1. _____ 1,000 watts of electrical power used within one second
 2. _____ the unit for measuring the strength of an electric current
 3. _____ less than 1/1000 of an ampere
 4. _____ the unit for measuring the force or pressure of an electric current
 5. _____ the unit for measuring the resistance of an electric current
 6. _____ measurement of the amount of electricity used within one second

-
-
7. _____ a device that switches direct current to alternating current
 8. _____ type of electric current that flows in only one direction
 9. _____ opposite of nonconductor
 10. _____ a device that is designed to prevent an excessive amount of electrical current from passing through a circuit
 11. _____ a device that switches alternating current to direct current
 12. _____ term that means the electrical current is safely carried away from you
 13. _____ a material that prevents the flow of electricity
 14. _____ a rapid or interrupted current that switches direction
 15. _____ a 'switch' that shuts off the flow of electricity in the event of an overload
 16. _____ another name for a circuit breaker box
 17. _____ electric current is described as the flow of positive and negative electric currents flowing through a generating source and ending where they started

ELECTRICITY | WORD SEARCH

F T G X E P R X F Q J I L C N
H H N O F T S E M S N C U F X
T D I B M M E C C S J J C N L
G F T E P C R L U T E H N B W
R D A S E J U L P R I T C A S
O S N U S R A F E M C F T O Q
U Z R F A T E T U E O T I S I
N T E L O P R P R S S C D E G
D R T R F E M I M W E M H O R
I X L G V L D T T A W O L I K
N A A N A M P E R E I R V R E
G C O N D U C T O R R L O G T
Z C Q L Z X H O S V L K L M V
Q S C M M Y L W M W Z J T I X
R E K A E R B T I U C R I C M

SKIN TYPES

Describe the following:

Normal Skin: _____

Oily Skin: _____

Dry Skin: _____

Combination Skin: _____

Explain the proper treatments for each of the skin types.

NORMAL

OILY

DRY

COMBINATION

List other skin type considerations:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____