

Chapter 10—Properties and Disorders of the Skin

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Flexibility is a sign of ____ skin.
 - alkaline
 - oily
 - healthy
 - dry
- The skin of the ____ is similar to the skin on the rest of the body except that it has larger and deeper hair follicles.
 - scalp
 - face
 - hands
 - neck
- The ____ of the skin are oil and sweat glands, nails, and hair.
 - non-living tissues
 - external parts
 - extras
 - appendages
- The ____ is the outermost layer of the skin.
 - dermis
 - epidermis
 - exodermis
 - hair
- The cells of the stratum corneum are made of ____.
 - epidermis
 - dermis
 - melanin
 - keratin
- The second layer of the epidermis is the ____.
 - stratum lucidum
 - stratum germinativum
 - stratum corneum
 - stratum granulosum
- The protein in the stratum corneum that helps to keep it ____ is keratin.
 - from being sunburned
 - full of blood
 - flexible
 - waterproof
- Another name for the top layer of the epidermis is the ____.
 - stratum lucidum
 - stratum germinativum
 - granular layer
 - horny layer
- The dark protective pigment in the ____ layer of the skin is called melanin.
 - basal
 - dermal
 - adipose
 - tissue
- The inner layer of the skin, known as the ____, is a vascular layer of connective tissue.
 - epidermis
 - keratin
 - dermis
 - melanin
- The layer of the dermis that contains papillae and ____ is the papillary layer.
 - keratin
 - nerve endings
 - horny material
 - lymph
- The reticular layer of the ____ supplies the skin with oxygen and nutrients.
 - dermis
 - epidermis
 - stratum lucidum
 - stratum germinativum

13. Subcutaneous tissue is the ____ under the dermis.
 - a. nerve endings
 - b. hair follicles
 - c. colored tissue
 - d. layer of fatty tissue
14. One function of ____ tissue is to act as a protective cushion for the outer skin.
 - a. nerve
 - b. dermis
 - c. adipose
 - d. papillary
15. Blood and lymph supply ____ to the skin.
 - a. nourishment
 - b. UV protection
 - c. color
 - d. shape
16. ____ of the body's blood supply is distributed to the skin.
 - a. One-quarter
 - b. One-third to one-half
 - c. One-half to two-thirds
 - d. Two-thirds to seven-eighths
17. Motor nerve fibers are distributed to the arrector pili muscles attached to the hair follicles, which cause _____.
 - a. skin to appear flushed
 - b. sensations
 - c. goose bumps
 - d. shivering
18. Sensory nerve fibers react to _____.
 - a. cold and heat
 - b. pressure
 - c. pain
 - d. All answers are correct.
19. The nerves that regulate the excretion of perspiration and the flow of ____ are the secretory nerve fibers.
 - a. sebum
 - b. blood
 - c. lymph
 - d. nerve messages
20. ____ are most plentiful in the fingertips.
 - a. Sebum glands
 - b. Melanin deposits
 - c. Hair follicles
 - d. Nerve endings
21. The skin's form, strength, and flexibility come from ____ fibers in the dermis called collagen and elastin.
 - a. adipose
 - b. protein
 - c. muscle
 - d. nerve
22. The ____ of the skin depends on melanin and blood supply.
 - a. color
 - b. health
 - c. thickness
 - d. elasticity
23. The cells called ____ in the germinativum and papillary layers produce pigment granules.
 - a. arrector pili
 - b. sebaceous
 - c. sebum
 - d. melanocytes
24. Sweat is excreted by the ____ glands.
 - a. sudoriferous
 - b. sebum
 - c. lymph
 - d. oil
25. The functions of the ____ glands include eliminating waste products.
 - a. sebum
 - b. sweat
 - c. pili
 - d. oil

26. ____ is an oily substance produced by the sebaceous glands.
- Melanin
 - Sebum
 - Keratin
 - Thyroid
27. The palms and soles are lacking ____.
- nerve endings
 - an epidermis
 - a dermis
 - sebaceous glands
28. The primary function of ____ is to prevent evaporation of moisture from the skin.
- sweat
 - nerves
 - sebum
 - muscles
29. ____ and sweat pores are normally resistant to bacterial attack, but allow the entry of special drugs and chemicals into the body.
- Hair follicles
 - Arrector pili
 - Nerve endings
 - Papillae
30. The skin performs a wide range of important functions including ____.
- excretion
 - secretion
 - absorption
 - All answers are correct.
31. The body's internal temperature is kept at about ____ degrees Fahrenheit by the blood and the sudoriferous glands.
- 96.8
 - 98.6
 - 99.1
 - 99.2
32. Water lost by ____ carries salt and other chemicals with it.
- sebum
 - perspiration
 - the nerves
 - the hair follicles
33. The symptoms of disease that a barber may observe on a client's skin include ____.
- lesions
 - discolorations
 - rashes
 - All answers are correct.
34. If a client has ____, you should suggest medical treatment.
- wrinkles
 - dry skin
 - inflamed skin
 - an unflattering hair style
35. A lesion is a structural change in the tissues of the skin caused by ____.
- injury
 - disease
 - injury or disease
 - poor diet
36. An example of an objective symptom is ____.
- itching
 - pain
 - pressure
 - pimples
37. ____ lesions may be characterized by flat, nonpalpable changes in skin color.
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Complex
38. A ____ is a primary skin lesion.
- hypertrophy
 - scab
 - papule
 - scale

39. A closed, abnormally developed sac containing ____ above or below the skin is a cyst.
- blood
 - lymph
 - pus
 - fluid, semifluid, or morbid matter
40. ____ and insect bites are examples of wheals.
- Hives
 - Pimples
 - Cysts
 - Keloids
41. An inflamed pimple containing ____ is a pustule.
- lymph
 - solid matter
 - blood
 - pus
42. Some ____ skin lesions are characterized by a collection of material on the skin.
- primary
 - secondary
 - pigmented
 - nervous
43. *Cicatrix* is another term for ____.
- verruca
 - scale
 - scar
 - crust
44. One type of scale is excessive ____.
- pimples
 - dandruff
 - pigmentation
 - freckles
45. A(n) ____ is an abnormal growth of skin tissue that is usually benign or harmless.
- hypertrophy
 - vitiligo
 - dermatitis
 - eczema
46. A keratoma, also called a ____, is a thickened patch of skin caused by continuous pressure or friction.
- verruca
 - fissure
 - callus
 - cicatrix
47. Verruca is a ____ caused by a virus.
- lentigine
 - hypertrophy
 - fissure
 - mole
48. A(n) ____ is a hypertrophy not related to pigmentation.
- albinism
 - chloasma
 - keratoma
 - stain
49. The congenital absence of ____ in the body, which may be partial or complete, is called albinism.
- fat
 - bone
 - hair
 - melanin
50. ____ is characterized by abnormal white patches.
- Leukoderma
 - Nevi
 - A stain
 - Eczema
51. ____ is a general term for inflammatory skin conditions.
- Lesions
 - Dermatitis
 - Cancer
 - Milia
52. ____ is characterized by dry or moist lesions.
- Eczema
 - Psoriasis
 - Herpes simplex
 - Anthrax

53. Psoriasis is an inflammatory skin disease that is not contagious and is caused by ____.
- a virus
 - bacteria
 - animal parasites
 - an unknown cause
54. Dermatitis venenata results from frequent contact with ____.
- bacteria
 - milium
 - chemicals
 - hair
55. The technical term for ____ is *comedone*.
- sweat glands
 - macules
 - milkspots
 - a blackhead
56. Milium are also known as ____.
- milk spots
 - comedones
 - acne
 - seborrhea
57. Dry, scaly skin, with an absolute or partial deficiency of ____, is characteristic of asteatosis.
- blood vessels
 - sweat
 - sebum
 - hair
58. The symptoms of ____ dermatitis include blisters and itching.
- poison
 - milium
 - ivy
 - oil
59. Disorders of the ____ include rosacea.
- melanin
 - hair follicles
 - sweat glands
 - sebaceous glands
60. The name for common pimples is ____.
- acne vulgaris
 - acne simplex
 - psoriasis
 - rosacea
61. Bromhidrosis causes ____.
- extremely dry skin
 - foul-smelling perspiration
 - reddened skin
 - pimples
62. Hyperhidrosis may be caused by ____.
- UV exposure
 - friction
 - excessive perspiration
 - cancer
63. Prickly heat is the common name for ____.
- hypertrophy
 - keratoma
 - miliaria rubra
 - hyperhidrosis
64. The least severe form of skin cancer is ____.
- malignant melanoma
 - basal cell carcinoma
 - excoriation
 - seborrhea
65. “____” is technically called malignant melanoma.
- City person’s cancer
 - Ivy dermatitis
 - Papule carcinoma
 - Scarf skin
66. Symptoms of ____ include scaly red papules or nodules.
- basal cell carcinoma
 - malignant melanoma
 - fissures
 - squamous cell carcinoma

67. A barber should ____ if he sees changes in the client's skin.
- a. treat the problem
 - b. send the client home
 - c. suggest that the client see a dermatologist
 - d. give the client medication
68. Vitamin E ____.
- a. supports the overall health of the skin
 - b. helps with tissue repair
 - c. promotes healing
 - d. helps to fight against the harmful effects of the sun's rays
69. Water aids in ____ and eliminating toxins and waste.
- a. protecting the skin from UV rays
 - b. regulating body temperature
 - c. healing skin conditions
 - d. healing skin cancer