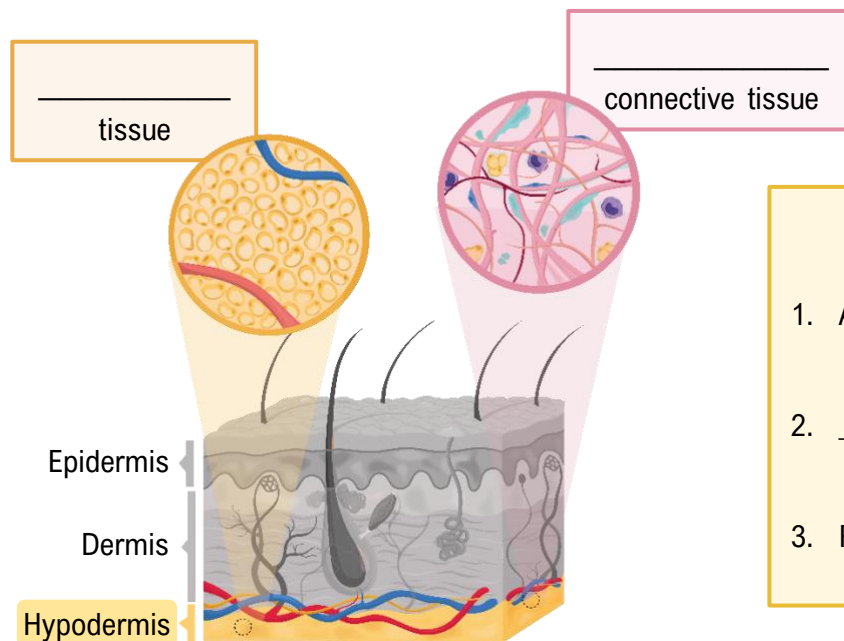





## TOPIC: THE HYPODERMIS

- **Hypodermis (Subcutaneous Layer):** deep to dermis; \_\_\_\_\_ technically part of skin (“Hypo” & “Sub” = Below).
  - Composed mostly of \_\_\_\_\_ tissue; also contains areolar connective tissue.
  - Anchors the cutaneous membrane (skin) to the underlying tissues.
  - Acts as a shock absorber & an insulator that reduces \_\_\_\_\_ loss.



Functions of the Hypodermis

1. Anchors skin. 
2. \_\_\_\_\_ absorber. 
3. Reduces heat loss. 

**EXAMPLE:** Why does the body store excess fat in the hypodermis?

- a) It helps the body self-insulate.
- b) It acts as shock-absorber to protect internal organs.
- c) It acts as an energy reserve.
- d) All of the above.

**PRACTICE:** Elderly people have less subcutaneous fat than younger people. Which of these is something they experience due to having a thinner hypodermis?

- a) They aren't as physically strong.
- b) They are more sensitive to the cold.
- c) Their skin is tougher.
- d) Their stratum corneum sheds faster.