











## CONCEPT: INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM VOCABULARY

### Pathology

- ◆ Terms that relate to \_\_\_\_\_ and conditions that affect the skin, hair, nails, and sebaceous glands.
  - They can be caused by **viruses**, **bacteria**, **parasites**, **fungi**, etc.

Medical Term	Description	Memory Tool
<b>Varicella</b>	Viral skin infection. (_____ pox)	
<b>Monkeypox</b>	Flu-like viral infection with severe blisters.	
<b>Furuncle</b> (FY00-rung-ki)	Bacterial Infection of hair follicle (Boils).	 Furry Uncle
<b>Scabies</b>	Skin infection by mites.	 Itch Mite
<b>Tinea</b> (TIN-ee-ah)	Fungal skin disease. (_____)	 Tiny Rings
<b>Ecchymosis</b> (ek-ih-MOH-sis)	_____	 Eek, a bruise!
<b>Vitiligo</b>	Skin depigmentation.	 Vanilla Skin Condition
<b>Eczema</b>	Superficial dermatitis marked by loss of _____.	Moisture Exit-ma
<b>Hirsutism</b> (HER-soo-tizm)	Excessive Hair Growth.	 Suit of hair
<b>Psoriasis</b>	Buildup of “silver scale” patches.	 Layers of Earth
<b>Urticaria</b> (er-tih-KAIR-ee-ahh)	_____	 Ur tie carries hives

## **CONCEPT: INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM VOCABULARY**

### **EXAMPLE**

Choose the medical term that indicates the presence of an abnormal skin condition.

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- a) Dermatosi*s*                      b) Laceration                      c) Dermati*tis*                      d) Onychia

### **PRACTICE**

Define paronychia.

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## **CONCEPT: INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM VOCABULARY**

### **Medical Procedures**

◆ Terms that relate to diagnostic or therapeutic \_\_\_\_\_ relating to skin conditions.

Medical Term	Description
<b>Culture &amp; Sensitivity</b>	Growing, collecting and testing _____ sensitivity to antibiotics.
<b>Biopsy</b>	Removal of _____ for examination and diagnosis.
<b>Frozen section</b>	Biopsy taken during surgery and later frozen.
<b>Fungal scrapings</b>	Small sampling of skin, hair or nail from an infected area.
<b>Debridement</b> (Debris-ment)	Removal of _____ or infected tissue.
<b>Curettage</b> (Cleaning to Cure)	Specific form of debridement using a _____ (scraper).

### **EXAMPLE**

Which diagnostic procedure would be most ideal in examination and treatment of *tinea pedis*?

- a) Culture & sensitivity      b) Biopsy      c) Frozen section      d) Fungal scrapings

### **PRACTICE**




A surgeon is providing care for a 75-year-old patient suffering from Type II diabetes with a non-healing, infected laceration on his leg. Their leg is covered with thick, leathery, black tissue and some yellowish discharge. What might be a reasonable course of action by the surgeon in the initial treatment of the patient?

- a) Frozen section      b) Debridement      c) Exfoliation      d) Fungal scrapings

## CONCEPT: INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM VOCABULARY

### Pharmacology

◆ Terms that deal with the study of \_\_\_\_\_ and their effect on skin, hair and nails.

Medical Term	Description	Memory Tool
<b>Anticoagulant</b>	Prevents blood from clotting.	<b>Anti Clog</b>
<b>Antineoplastic</b>	Slows growth of malignant tumors.	Plast = Growth or formation <b>Against new</b> _____
<b>Agonist</b>	Binds to a cell and _____ a response.	 <b>AG-ON-ist</b> An <b>AG</b> ent turns cell <b>ON</b>
<b>Antagonist</b>	Binds to a cell and _____ a response.	 <b>ANTI-ON-ist</b> <b>ANTI</b> -agent turns cell off
<b>Bioavailability</b>	____ of medication that enters bloodstream and causes a desired effect.	<b>Biologically Available</b>
<b>Corticosteroids</b>	Synthetic anti-inflammatory medication.	 A <b>CORT</b> ex <b>ST</b> ressed needs <b>OI</b> ntment

### EXAMPLE

Morphine is an opioid that alleviates pain by binding to and activating the receptors of the central nervous system and other organ systems. Based on this function which of the following terms represents the action of morphine?

- a) Anticoagulant      b) Agonist      c) Antineoplastic      d) Antagonist      e) Antihidrotic

### PRACTICE

Which type of medication would be best in treating and curing scabies?

- a) Antifungal      b) Antibiotic      c) Antiseptic      d) Antiparasitic      e) Antipruritic