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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Integumentary System

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4  G | E | R | M | I | N | A | T | I | V | U | M |  | R |  |  |
| 5  K |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A |  |  |
| E |  |  |  |  |  | 6  R |  |  | 7  B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T |  |  |
| R |  |  | 8  A | C | N | E |  |  | E |  |  | 9  M | E | L | A | N | I | N |  |
| A |  |  |  |  |  | T |  |  | D |  | 10  P |  |  |  |  |  | F |  | 11  A |
| T |  | 12  S |  |  |  | I |  |  | S |  | A |  | 13  E |  | 14  T | H | I | R | D |
| I |  | E |  |  |  | C |  |  | O |  | P |  | P |  |  |  | E |  | I |
| N |  | B |  |  | 15  S | U | P | E | R | F | I | C | I | A | L |  | D |  | P |
|  |  | A |  |  |  | L |  |  | E |  | L |  | D |  |  |  | S |  | O |
| 16  P | A | C | I | N | I | A | N |  | S |  | L |  | E |  | 17  S |  | Q |  | S |
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|  |  | O |  |  |  |  | 18  C | O | R | N | E | U | M |  | E |  | A |  |  |
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|  |  | S |  | 19  C | E | R | U | M | I | N | O | U | S |  | T |  | O |  |  |
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| **Across**  **2.** The layer of the epidermis where cells die and are filled with keratin protien.  **4.** The very bottom player of the epidermis that has melanocytes within it.  **8.** An immune response when there is an increase in sebum that contains bacteria  **9.** (BLANK) is responsible for skin color and UV ray protection.  **14.** A (BLANK) degree burn causes damage to all 3 skin layers and destruction of free nerve endings.  **15.** The dermis is (BLANK) to the hypodermis.  **16.** (BLANK) corpuscle is the receptor that senses pressure.  **18.** The very top layer of the epidermis where there are 25-30 layers of shedding skin.  **19.** The gland found in your ear that produces ear wax in order to protect the ear drum.  **20.** The receptor that senses pain and temperature. | **Down**  **1.** A pathology that comes in 3 degrees, and can damage all 3 layers of the skin depending on the severity.  **3.** The type of tissue found in the epidermis.  **5.** The protein that is responsible for waterproofing and protection of the skin.  **6.** The (BLANK) layer is deep to the papillary layer.  **7.** A pooling of blood due to poor circulation where extreme vasoconstriction results in tissue death.  **10.** This part of the skin explains why we have fingerprints.  **11.** The yep of tissue found in the hypodermis.  **12.** The gland that helps with secretion, providing oil, lubricating hair and preventing split ends.  **13.** The very top layer of the skin that is avascular and has no pain receptors.  **17.** There are two types of this gland, apocrine and eccrine. |