

Anatomy & Physiology B

Team #: _____ School Name: _____

Student Names: _____

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

1. The three layers of skin are the epidermis, the dermis, and the _____.
2. Individuals with thin skin have a thin _____ layer of skin.
3. Mucous membranes and serous membranes are two types of _____ tissue.
4. What causes the odor associated with sweat? _____.
5. What causes "goose bumps?" _____.
6. _____ glands secrete a lubricant (sebum) that keeps hair from drying out and becoming too brittle.
7. Blackheads are caused by _____.
8. The layer of epidermis that is completely filled with keratin is the _____.
9. _____ is the waterproofing protein in the skin which keeps humans from soaking up water like a sponge.
10. The dermis, the second layer of skin, contains nerves, sweat gland, _____, lymph vessels, and _____.
11. The patient has a skin problem, and you are taking his history. You ask him about his hobbies, his immediate environment (including plants and animals), and food he has eaten recently. Why? _____
12. When you are taking a patient's history, why would you ask detailed information about drugs he had taken recently? _____
13. Foods which can cause the skin problem urticaria include _____, _____ and _____.
14. List two facts the history of a skin eruption should include.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
15. List two elements of the patient's family history which you should include when you are taking the patient's general medical history.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____

16. _____ is a light which is a valuable aid in diagnosing skin infections such as fungi. This equipment transmits ultraviolet rays which cause the fungi in skin to fluoresce.
17. _____ is a superficial fungal infection of red, white, or brown patches which are primarily a cosmetic problem rather than a pathological problem.
18. These three methods can be used to diagnose fungal disease: skin evaluation with potassium hydroxide; _____ lamp examination; and examination of skin cultures for dermatophytes.
19. _____ an abnormal darkening of the skin, is often the first sign of adrenal insufficiency.
20. _____ is an abnormal decrease in skin pigmentation.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

- | | |
|--|---|
| | 1. Occurs when muscles can no longer perform the required level of activity |
| | 2. Condition when a skeletal muscle is not regularly stimulated by a motor neuron or exercised causing the muscle to lose tone and mass |
| | 3. The physical state when a death occurs and all the skeletal muscles run out of ATP and the body becomes 'stiff as a board' |
| | 4. This muscle covers the anterior surface of the neck, extending from the base of the neck to the periosteum of the mandible and the fascia at the corner of the mouth |
| | 5. At joints that permit flexion and extension, what are muscles whose lines of action cross the anterior side of the joint? |
| | 6. Develops when a visceral organ or part of an organ protrudes abnormally through an opening in a surrounding muscular wall or partition |

Anatomy & Physiology B

Team #: _____ School Name: _____

Student Names: _____

- _____ 7. Disease caused by Clostridium Tetani bacterial infection resulting in sustained, powerful contraction of skeletal muscles throughout the body
- _____ 8. Dense layer of collagen fibers that surround the entire muscle
- _____ 9. The smallest functional unit of the muscle fiber
- _____ 10. A single stimulus-contraction-relaxation sequence in a muscle fiber

Enumeration:

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

#1. – #6. Give the 6 major functions of the skeletal muscle:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

#7 - #8. Give the 2 types of skeletal muscle fibers:

- 7. _____
- 8. _____

#9 - #11. Give the 3 types of muscle tissue:

- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____

#12 - #15. Muscle fibers in a skeletal muscle form bundles called fascicles. What are the 4 types of skeletal muscles based on fascicle organization?

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

#16. - #18. What are the 3 hamstring muscles?

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

#19. - #20. What are the 2 types of muscle contraction based on tension production pattern?

19. _____

20. _____

SKELETAL SYSTEM:

#21. - #22. What are the 2 types of bones found in the skull?

21. _____

22. _____

#23 - #25. What are the 3 parts of the vertebral column?

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

#26 - #30. Give the 5 primary functions of the skeletal system:

26. _____

27. _____

28. _____

29. _____

30. _____

Anatomy & Physiology B

Team #: _____ School Name: _____

Student Names: _____

MATCH COLUMN A TO COLUMN B: Read the question in Column A. On the blank, write the letter of the matching answer from Column B.

SKELETAL SYSTEM

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
_____	1. Divides the nasal cavity between the left and right halves	A. calcaneus
_____	2. A condition caused by anterior exaggeration of lumbar curvature resulting in abnormal protrusion of both the abdomen and buttocks. This 'swayback' may occur during pregnancy, abdominal obesity or weakness in the muscles of the abdominal wall.	B. clavicle
_____	3. S shaped bones that originate at the superior, lateral border of the manubrium of the sternum	C. diaphysis
_____	4. Extends from the scapula to the elbow	D. hairline fracture
_____	5. Group of bones that form the ankle	E. heel
_____	6. Largest tarsal bone	F. humerus
_____	7. Type of fracture that typically develops due to repeated shock or impact	G. kyphosis
_____	8. Bones consisting of an open network of struts and plates that resemble latticework	H. lordosis
_____	9. Membrane with a fibrous outer layer and cellular inner layer that wraps the superficial layer of compact bones (except within joint cavities)	I. periosteum
_____	10. Shaft of a long bone	J. scoliosis
		K. septum
		L. spongy/cancellous/trabecular bone
		M. stress fracture
		N. tarsal bones

SKELETAL SYSTEM

-
1. How many bones of the head and trunk make up the axial skeleton?
 2. The orbital complex groups 7 bones forming recesses called orbits. What do the orbits contain?
 3. Sinus inflammation and congestion.
 4. Long curved flattened bones that originate on or between the thoracic cavity.
 5. The group of bones that form the wrist.
 6. When someone has a hip fracture, which bone is fractured?
 7. A surgical procedure that transplants bone tissue to repair and rebuild diseased or damaged bone.
 8. The erosion process that dissolves bone matrix caused by enzymes secreted by osteoclasts.
 9. Branch of medicine dealing with the correction of deformities of bones or muscles.
 10. Physical connection of 2 bones.