

NURS 507 Exam 3: Study Guide Review Questions (219 Terms) with Verified Answers 2023-2024.

What is the function of the integumentary system? - **Correct Answer:** protection from external environment, temperature regulation, fluid and electrolyte balance, sensation, absorption, excretion and synthesis of vitamin D

what are the two types of sweat glands? - **Correct Answer:** eccrine and apocrine

eccrine sweat glands - **Correct Answer:** respond primarily to elevated body temperature

apocrine glands - **Correct Answer:** Sweat glands in the pubic and underarm areas that secrete thicker sweat, that produce odor when come in contact with bacteria on the skin

layers of the skin - **Correct Answer:** epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous

What are the integumentary variations of infants? - **Correct Answer:** physiological jaundice, birthmarks, mottling

physiological jaundice - **Correct Answer:** a yellowish tinge to the skin of the newborn seen in the first 48-72 hours after birth

What are the integumentary variations of adolescents? - **Correct**

Answer: acne, sexual development

What are the integumentary variations of pregnant women? - **Correct**

Answer: striae, cholasma, linea negra, vascular spiders

cholasma - **Correct Answer:** pigmentary skin discoloration usually occurring in yellowish brown patches or spots

What are the integumentary variation in menopausal women? - **Correct**

Answer: increased facial hair, hot flashes, and hair loss

What are the integumentary variations of older adults? - **Correct**

Answer: skin becomes thin and dry, nails thicken

pallor - **Correct Answer:** Extreme or unnatural paleness

jaundice - **Correct Answer:** yellowing of the skin

erythema - **Correct Answer:** redness of the skin

mottling - **Correct Answer:** condition of spotting with patches of color

cyanosis - **Correct Answer:** bluish discoloration of the skin

ecchymotic - **Correct Answer:** bruised

excoriation - **Correct Answer:** Skin sore or abrasion produced by scratching or scraping

What are the four T's of palpation used during a physical assessment of the skin? - **Correct Answer:** temperature (back of hand), turgor (sternum), texture (indurated or fluctuant), tenderness

indurated skin - **Correct Answer:** hardened skin

fluctuant skin - **Correct Answer:** mushy or boggy

Primary skin lesion - **Correct Answer:** physical changes in the skin considered to be caused directly by the disease process

macule - **Correct Answer:** flat, colored spot on the skin <1 cm

patch - **Correct Answer:** larger, flat lesion, not palpable >1cm

papule - **Correct Answer:** elevated palpable lesion <1cm

plaque - **Correct Answer:** larger, palpable lesion >1cm

pustule - **Correct Answer:** pus-filled lesion

vesicle - **Correct Answer:** fluid-filled lesion

bullae - **Correct Answer:** large fluid-filled lesion

nodules - **Correct Answer:** elevated, solid lesion

wheals - **Correct Answer:** firm, edematous, plaque

Secondary skin lesions - **Correct Answer:** may evolve from primary lesions, or may be caused by external forces such as scratching, trauma, infection, or the healing process

scales - **Correct Answer:** excess dead epidermal cells that are produced by abnormal keratinization and shedding

crusts - **Correct Answer:** dried serum and cellular debris (scab)

erosions/excoriations - **Correct Answer:** focal loss of epidermis

ulcers - **Correct Answer:** focal loss of epidermis and dermis

fissure - **Correct Answer:** linear loss of epidermis and dermis with sharp borders

atrophy of the skin - **Correct Answer:** depression in the skin from thinning

scar - **Correct Answer:** abnormal formation of connective tissue

keloid - **Correct Answer:** overgrowth of scar tissue

hypertrophic scar - **Correct Answer:** Excess production of scar tissue that is localized to the wound

lichenification - **Correct Answer:** thickening of the skin

annular - **Correct Answer:** ring-shaped

confluent - **Correct Answer:** skin lesions that run together

gyrate - **Correct Answer:** ring-spiral shaped

iris lesions - **Correct Answer:** concentric rings; "bull's eyes"

nummular/discoid - **Correct Answer:** coin shaped

polymorphous - **Correct Answer:** occurring in several forms

serpiginous - **Correct Answer:** snake-like

zosteriform - **Correct Answer:** linear shape of skin lesion along a nerve route

reticular - **Correct Answer:** net-like

intertriginous area - **Correct Answer:** an area where two skin areas may touch or rub together

seborrheic dermatitis - **Correct Answer:** an inflammation that causes scaling and itching of the upper layers of the skin or scalp

basal cell carcinoma - **Correct Answer:** Most common and least severe type of skin cancer; often characterized by light or pearly nodules.

squamous cell carcinoma - **Correct Answer:** malignant tumor of the squamous epithelial cells in the epidermis

melanoma - **Correct Answer:** The most serious form of skin cancer, black tumor

What are the ABCDE's for the assessment of melanoma? - **Correct**

Answer: a-asymmetry

b-border

c-color

d-diameter

e-evolving

what can cause pale nail plates? - **Correct Answer:** anemia

what can cause greenish-black nail plates? - **Correct Answer:** fungal or bacterial infection

what can cause yellow nail plates? - **Correct Answer:** cigarette smoking, nail polish use, psoriasis, or respiratory problems

what can cause pitted nail plates - **Correct Answer:** psoriasis

hirsutism - **Correct Answer:** excessive hair growth

Cafe au lait spots - **Correct Answer:** Smooth edged tan-to-brown pigmentations on the skin seen in NF1

urticaria - **Correct Answer:** hives

psoriasis - **Correct Answer:** chronic skin condition producing red lesions covered with silvery scales

eczema - **Correct Answer:** noninfectious, inflammatory skin disease characterized by redness, blisters, scabs, and itching

cellulitis - **Correct Answer:** Infection of skin cells

impetigo - **Correct Answer:** bacterial skin infection characterized by isolated pustules that become crusted and rupture

scabies - **Correct Answer:** contagious skin disease transmitted by the itch mite

chicken pox - **Correct Answer:** varicella zoster virus

herpes simplex - **Correct Answer:** "cold sores"; clear vesicles with red base that evolve into pustules, usually at lip-skin junction

shingles - **Correct Answer:** herpes zoster