Medical Terminology
Integumentary System – Diseases and Disorders

Name _	Period
A.	This is a fungus infection of the feet that is common within the United States. It is more prevalent in males than in females. The cure rate is very high. It causes scaling and blisters between the toes Severe infection may result in inflammation and itching Transmission usually occurs through direct contact with contaminated articles such as shoes, towels, or shower stalls. The disease is:
B.	This disorder is caused by a parasitic form of lice. These lice feed on human blood and lay their eggs (nits) in body hairs After the nit hatches, the lice must feed within 24 hours or die; they mature in 2-3 weeks. It is common in overcrowded areas and poor hygiene. It commonly affects the younger school children. It is spread through sharing clothing, hats, combs, and hairbrushes. Treatment includes application of shampoo containing Lindane. A fine-tooth comb dipped in vinegar removes nits from hair. The disorder is:
C.	This is an inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands. It affects primarily adolescents and strikes males more often and more severely than females. The possible primary causes include hormonal dysfunction and overproduction of sebum Predisposing factors include heredity. Androgens stimulate sebaceous gland growth and the production of sebum, which is secreted into the hair follicles that contain bacteria. The bacteria secrete lipase This enzyme interacts with the sebum to produce free fatty acids, which provoke inflammation. The hair follicles may produce more keratin, which joins with the sebum to form a plug in the dilated follicle. It may be treated with benzoyl peroxide, retin A, accutane, or antibodies. The disorder is:
D.	This is more commonly known as hair loss. It is most common in males. The primary cause is genetic, but may also include chemotherapy, radiation, and endocrine system disorders. It may be treated with application of minoxidil. The disorder is:

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E.	This disorder is marked by stark-white skin patches resulting form the destruction and loss of pigment cells. The condition affects 1% of the U.S. population in young adulthood. The cause is unknown, but genetics seem to play a factor. It may also accompany disorders to the endocrine system. Treatment depends of the extent of the disorder. Michael Jackson claims to be a victim of this disorder. The disorder is:
F.	These are common, benign, viral infections in the skin and adjacent mucous membranes. They occur most often in children and young adults. The mode of transmission is direct contact. The resulting skin manifestation will vary, but generally is a raised, hard area. Treatment of this disorder includes cryotherapy and acid therapy. The disorder is:
G.	This is a chronic, recurrent
H.	The disease is: These are located on the areas of repeated trauma, most often the feet, and are acquired skin conditions marked by hyperkeratosis of the stratum corneum. When found on the feet, they are most often caused by ill-fitting shoes. It is known as a The other disorder is the result of thickened skin, produced by external pressure or friction. It is common in manual laborers. This is known as a
I.	This is a localized area of cellular necrosisthat occurs most often in the skin and subcutaneoustissues over bony prominence. Pressure interrupts the normal flow of blood to the tissues If the pressure continues for 1 to 2 hours, tissue death can occur. Eventually the skin opens producing a wound. The sores are most commonly found in people with limited mobility – the elderly and spinal cord injury victims. The best treatment is prevention – turning patients frequently and keeping the skin dry and clean. The disorder is: