

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 11 (first half)

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| 1. Abnormal Hair Loss | A. eumelanin |
| 2. Autoimmune disorder that causes the affected hair follicles to be mistakenly attacked by a person's own immune system; usually begins with one or more small, round, smooth bald patches on the scalp. | B. androgenic alopecia |
| 3. Total loss of scalp hair | C. fragilitas crinium |
| 4. Complete loss of body hair | D. alopecia areata |
| 5. Units that are joined together end-to-end like pop beads by strong, chemical peptide bonds (end bonds) to form the polypeptide chains that comprise proteins | E. Carbuncle |
| 6. Also known as growth phase; phase during which new hair is produced. | F. hair density |
| 7. hair loss characterized by miniaturization of terminal hair that is converted to vellus hair; in men, it is known as male pattern baldness | G. Cysteine |
| 8. The small, involuntary muscle in the base of the hair follicle | H. alopecia totalis |
| 9. Technician term for gray hair | I. alopecia universalis |
| 10. Inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue caused by staphylococci; similar to a furuncle but larger | J. dermal papilla |
| 11. The brief transition period between the growth and resting phases of a hair follicle. It signals the end of the growth phase. | K. Cystine |
| 12. The five elements-carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulfur-that make up human hair, skin, tissue, and nails. | L. arrector pili muscle |
| 13. Middle layer of the hair; fibrous protein core formed by elongated cells containing melanin pigment | M. Canities |
| 14. Tuft of hair that stands straight up | N. disulfide bond |
| 15. An amino acid with a sulfur atom (S) that joins together two peptide strands | O. Catagen phase |
| 16. An amino acid formed when 2 cysteine amino acids (with single sulfur) are joined by their sulfur groups or disulfide bond. | P. Anagen phase |
| 17. Plural: dermal papillae. A small, cone-shaped elevation located at the base of the hair follicle that fits into the hair bulb. | Q. Hair Elasticity |

18. Strong chemical side bond that joins the sulfur atoms of two neighboring cysteine amino acids to create one cystine, which joins together two polypeptide strands like rungs on a ladder	R. Hair cuticle
19. Provides natural dark brown to black color to the hair and is the dark pigment predominant in black and brunette hair	S. hair bulb
20. Technical term for brittle hair	T. Hair follicle
21. Lowest part of a hair strand; the thickened, club-shaped structure that forms the lower part of the hair root	U. Alopecia
22. Outermost layer of hair; consisting of a single, overlapping layer of transparent, scale-like cells that look like shingles on a roof.	V. Cowlick
23. The number of individual hair strands on 1 square inch of scalp	W. amino acids
24. Ability of the hair to stretch and return to its original length without breaking	X. Cortex
25. The tube-like depression or pocket in the skin or scalp that contains the hair root.	Y. Hair porosity
26. Ability of the hair to absorb moisture	Z. COHNS elements