

Name: _____

Date: _____

Skin Physiology

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. An open follicle with a black surface plug, due to sebums contact with air. | A. Vitiligo |
| 2. A pearly white enclosed cyst. | B. Anhidrosis |
| 3. A small elevation of the skin, usually inflammatory, that does not contain pus. | C. Whitehead |
| 4. Inflammed hard lesion found deep in skin at point of hair follicle that becomes clogged. | D. Papule |
| 5. A plugged sebaceous gland with an opening that is not widely dilated. | E. Leukoderma |
| 6. A small inflammed elevation, filled with bacterial fluid and pus. | F. Milia |
| 7. A foul smelling perspiration caused by the yeast and bacteria that break down the sweat on the surface of skin. | G. Miliaria rubra |
| 8. A lack of perspiration caused by failure of the sweat glands. | H. Melasma or Chloasma |
| 9. An over-production of perspiration caused by excessive heat or general body weakness. | I. Pustule |
| 10. An acute burning, itching rash, caused by excessive heat. | J. Albinism |
| 11. A group of inherited conditions that results in the failure of the skin to produce melanin. | K. Bromidrosis |
| 12. A congenial disorder that occurs when the skin lacks pigmentation due to a decrease of melanocyte activity. | L. Hyperhidrosis |
| 13. An aquired skin disease characterized by white patches that are caused by loss of pigment in a number of melanin cells. | M. Nodule cystic acne |
| 14. Common disorder in pregnant women which results in increased pigmentation, causing flat, light to dark patches on the face. | N. Blackhead |