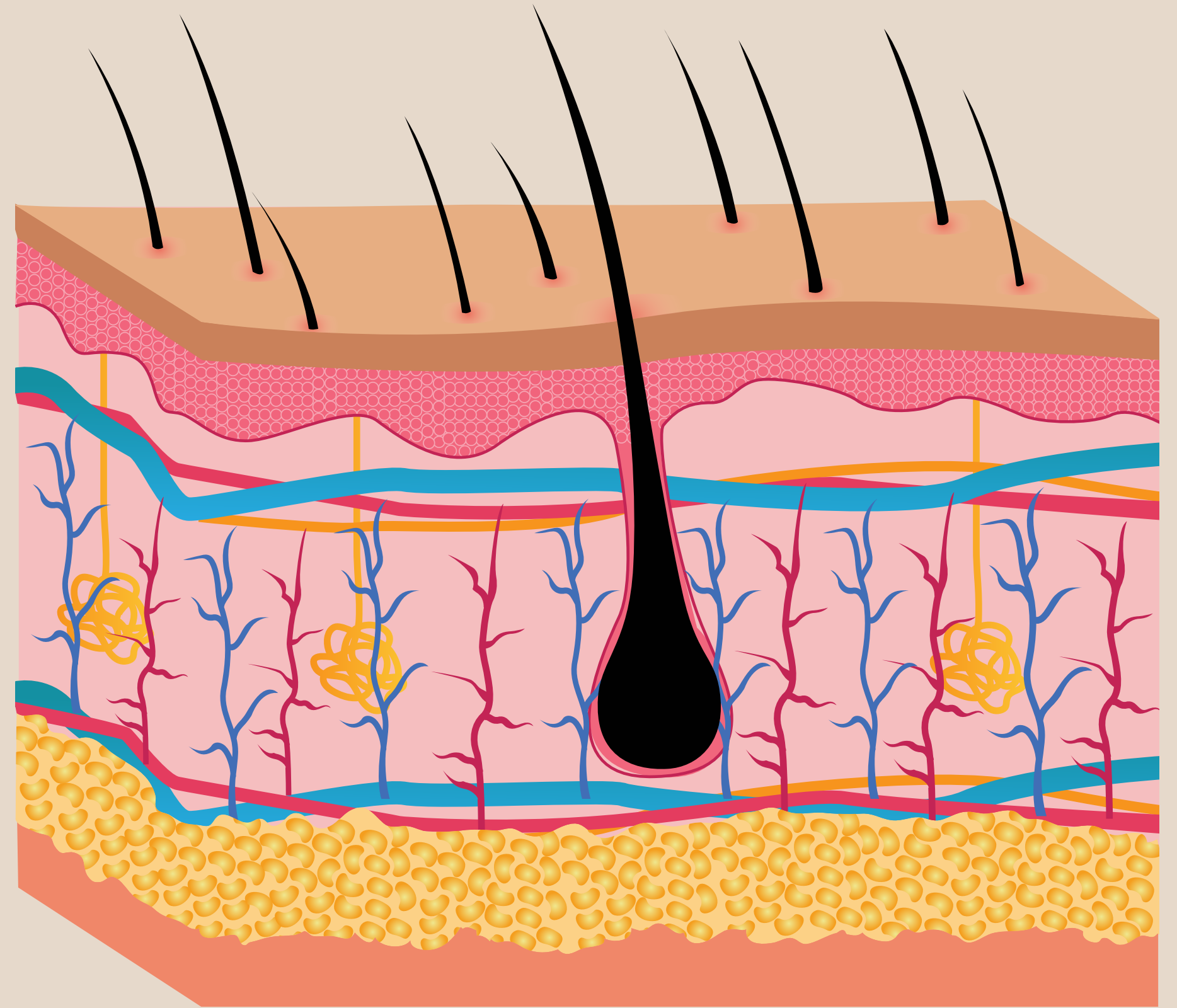
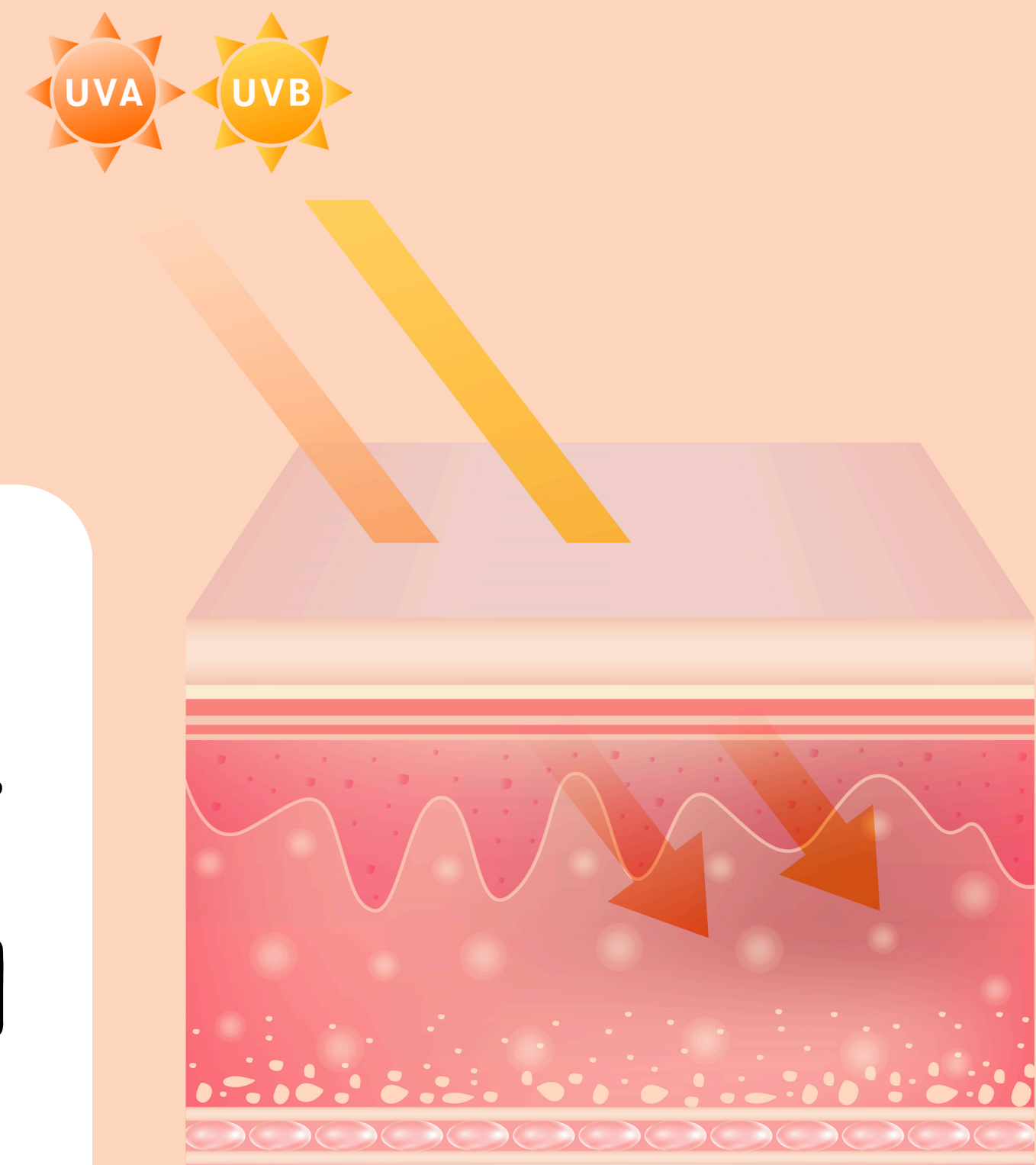


PARTS OF THE SKIN

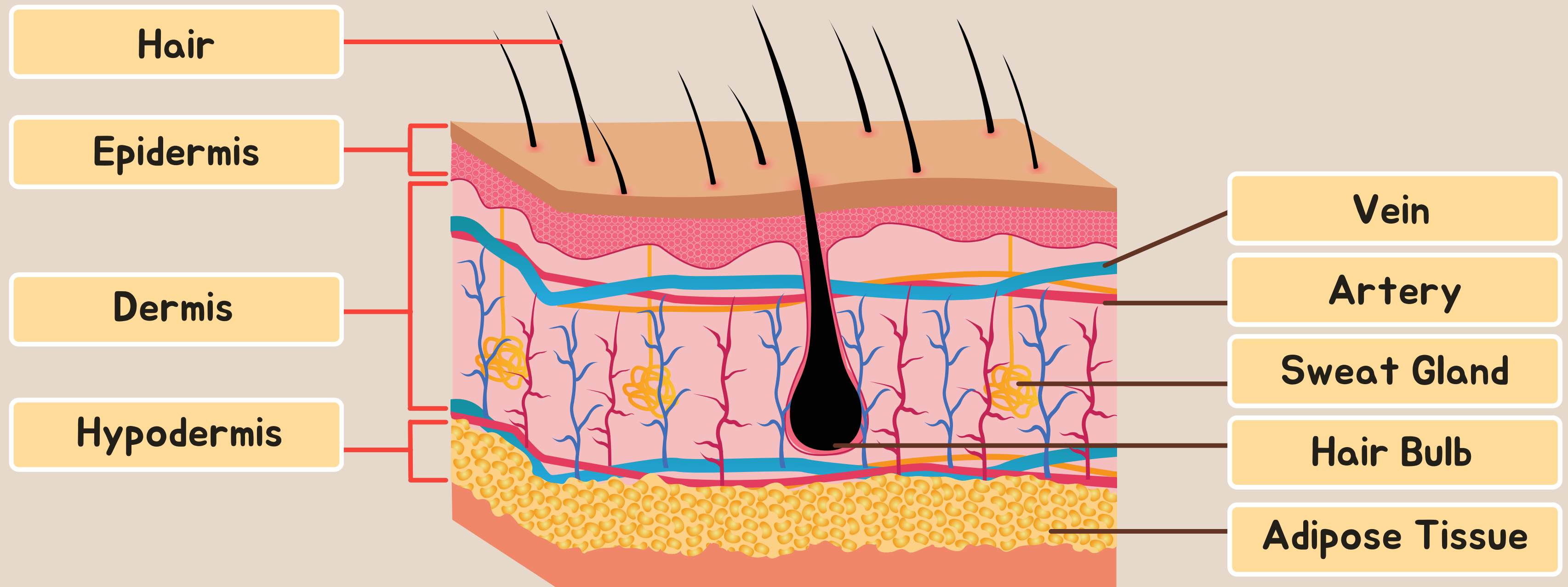


THE SKIN

The skin is the outer covering of the body that protects it from external damage and helps regulate body temperature.



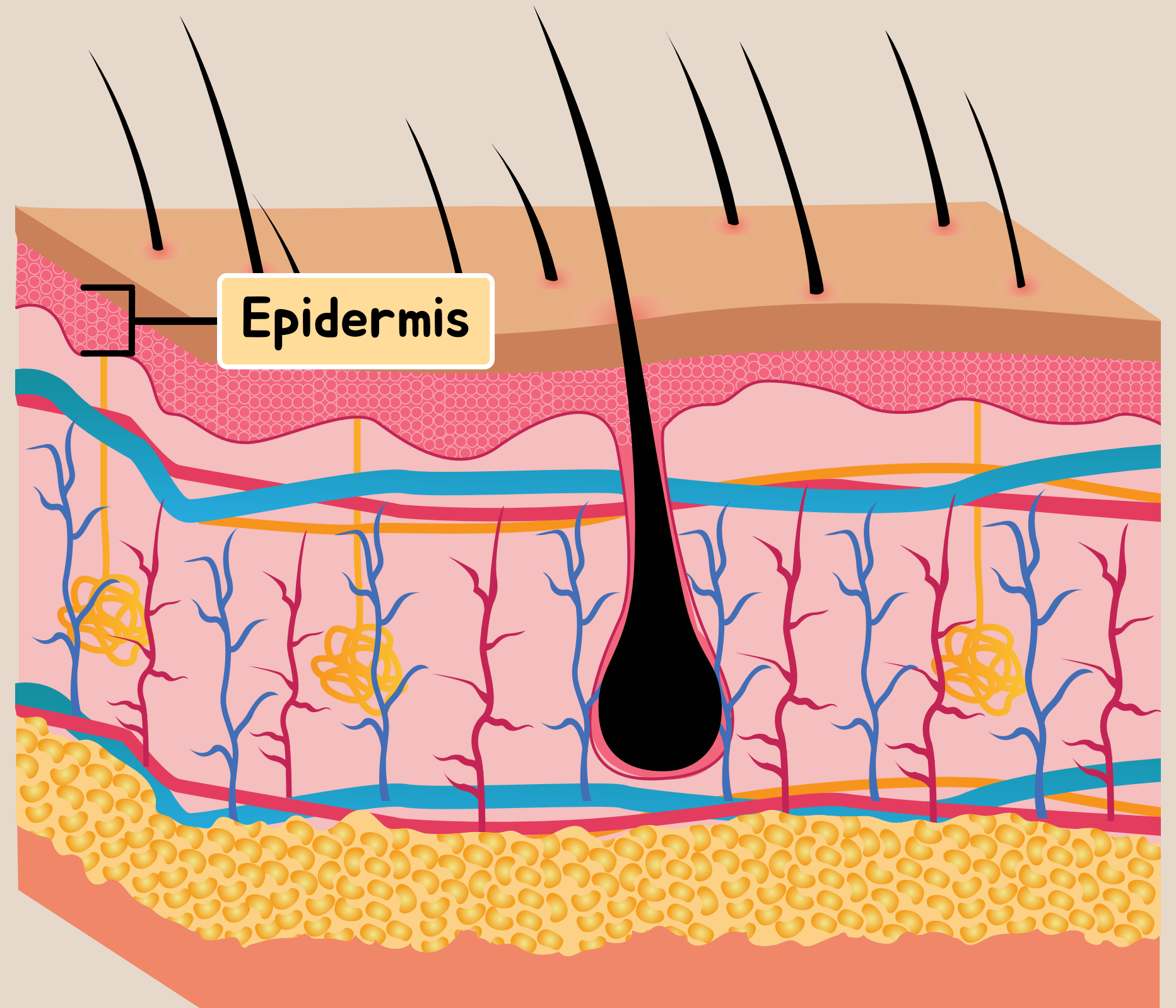
PARTS OF THE SKIN



EPIDERMIS

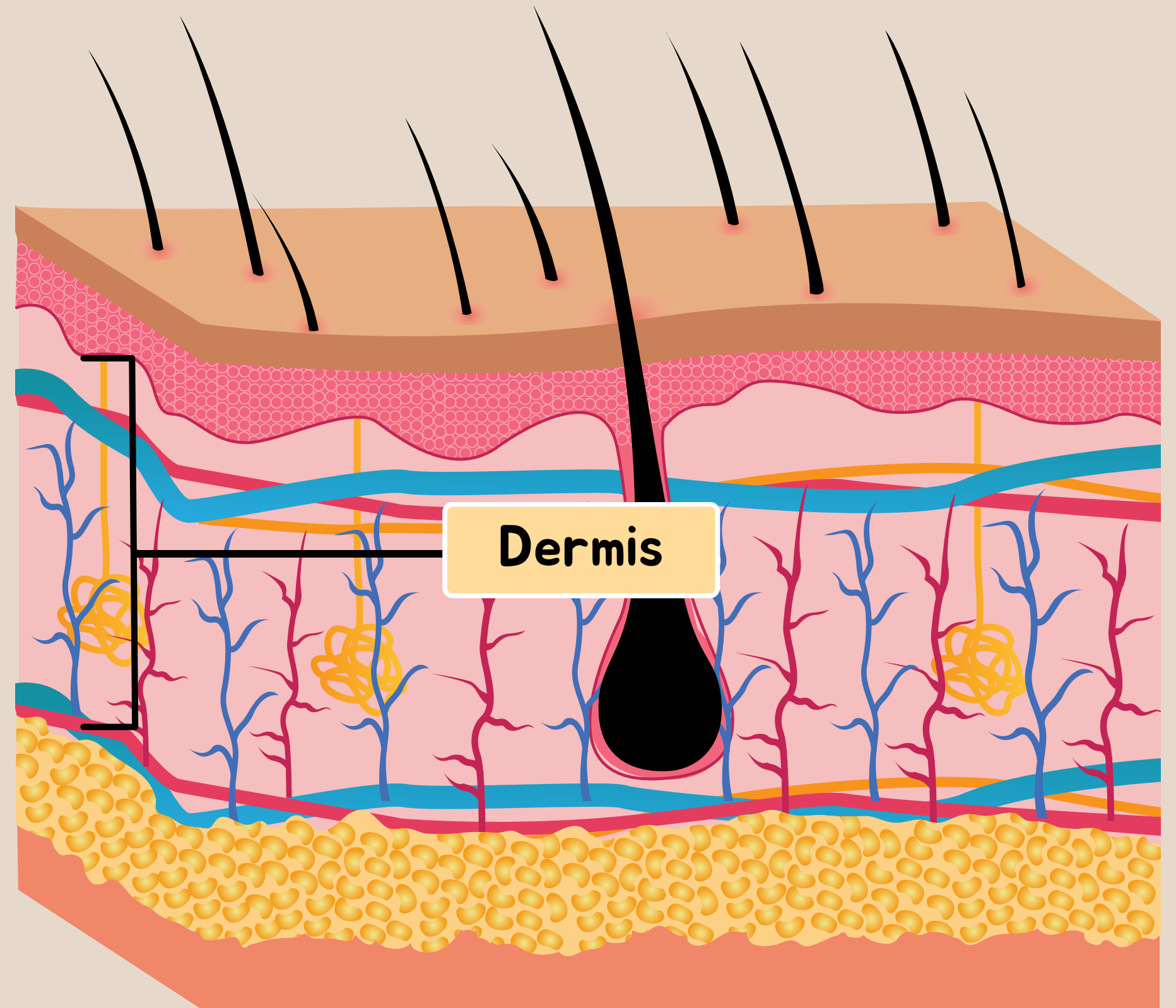
The epidermis is the outer layer that you can see or feel.

It protects the body from damage and helps regulate body temperature.



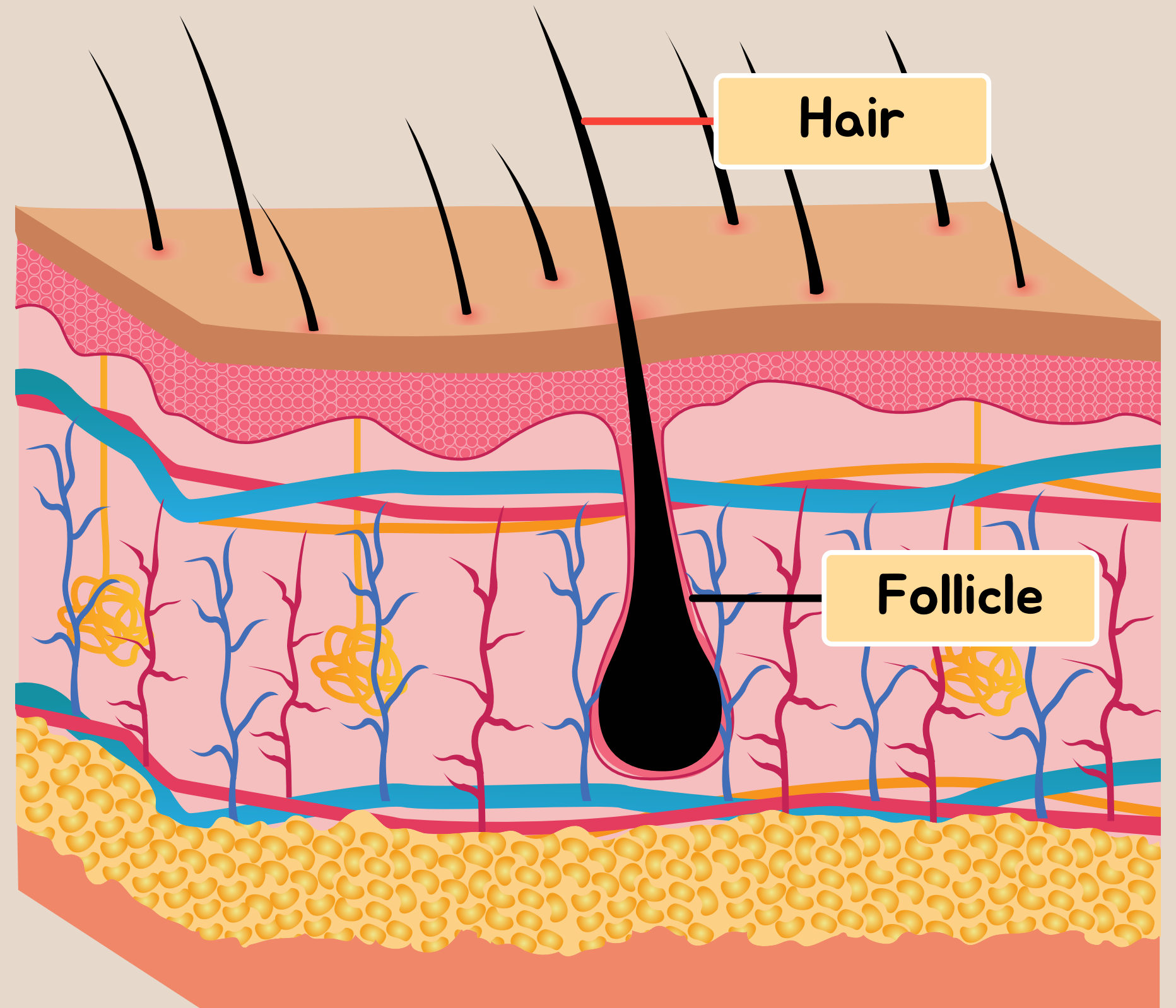
DERMIS

The dermis is the layer under the epidermis. It contains nerve endings, blood vessels, oil glands, and sweat glands.



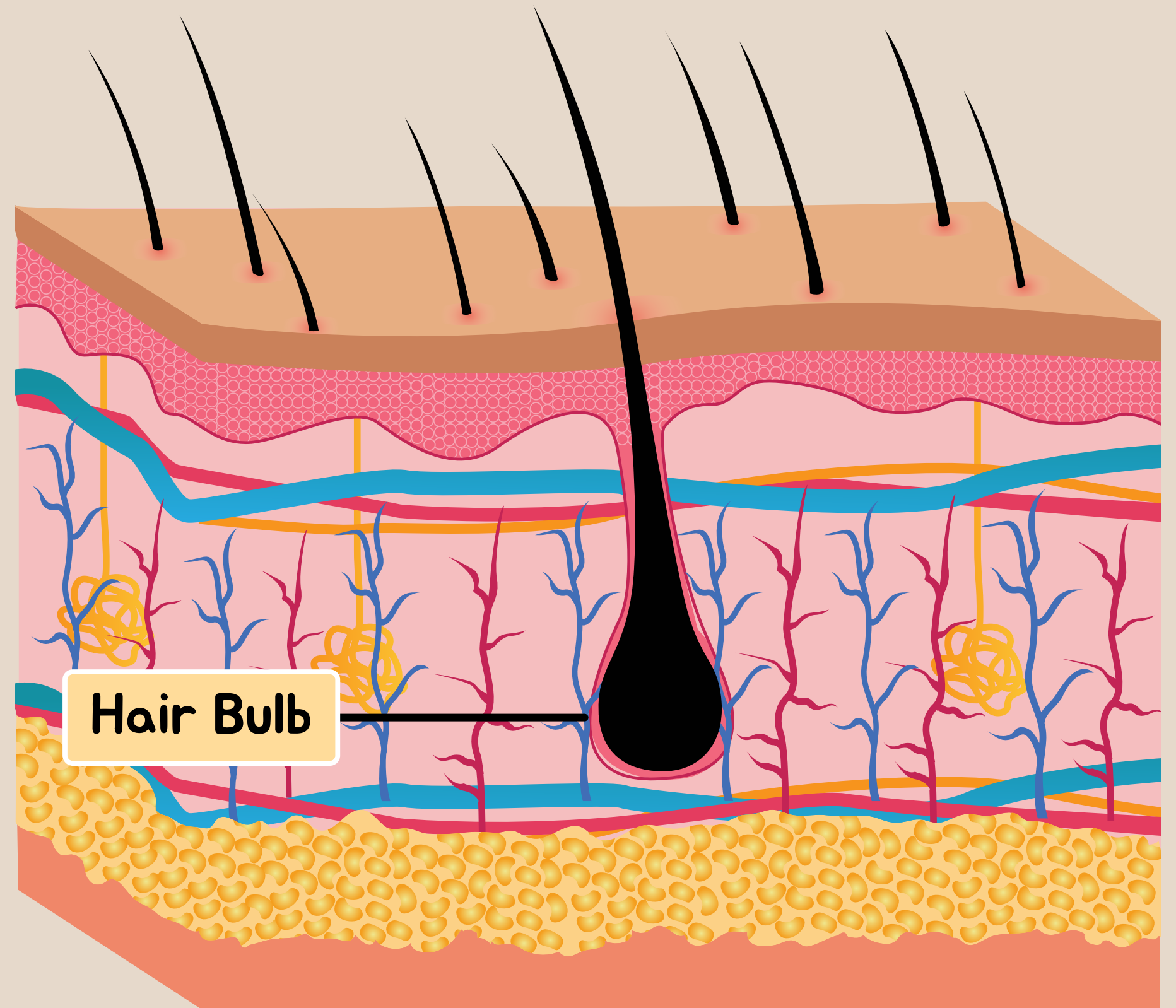
HAIR

Hair grows from follicles found in the dermis. Even before an object touches the skin, the hair makes it possible to feel that object.



HAIR BULB

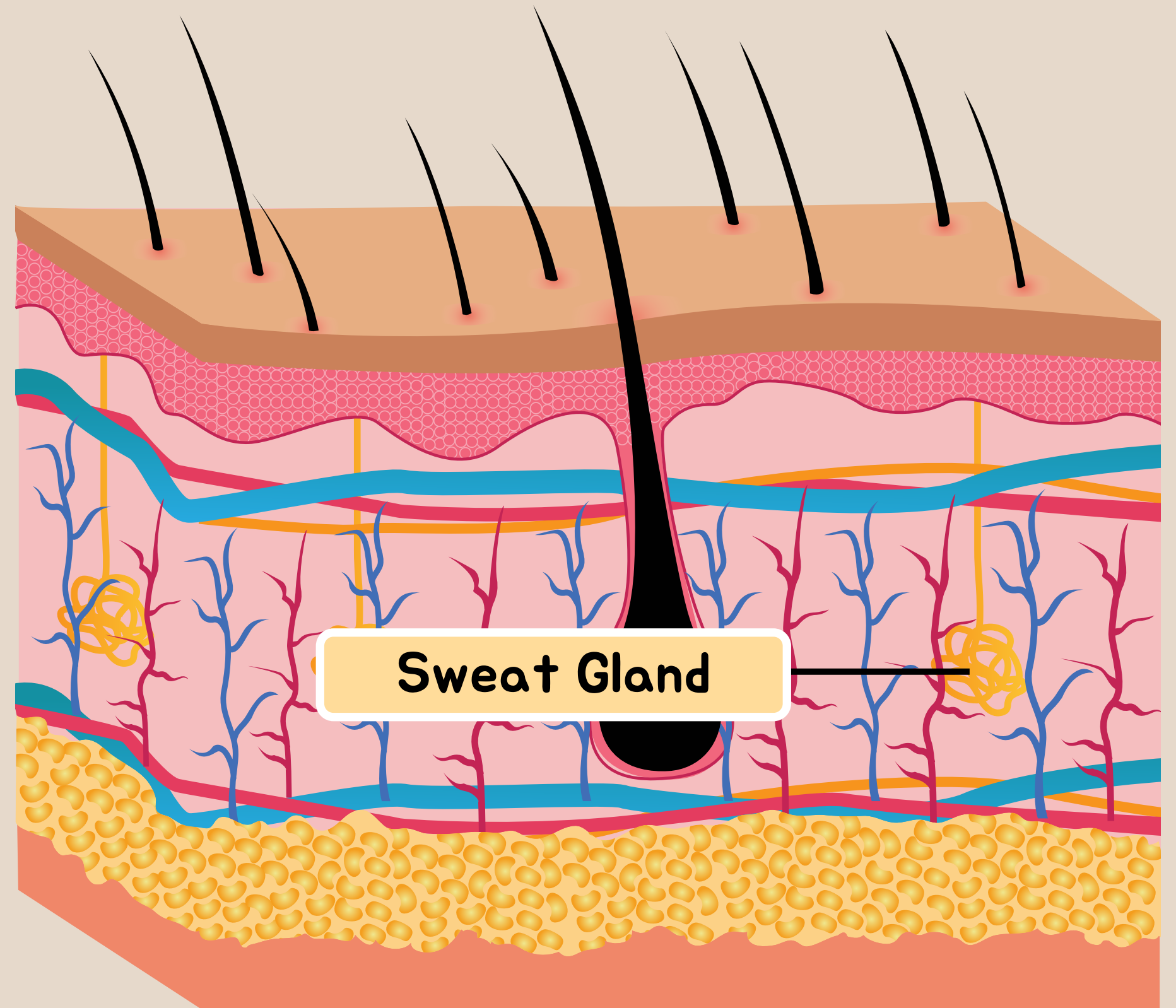
The hair bulb forms the base of the hair follicle. In the hair bulb, cells divide to build and grow the hair.



SWEAT GLAND

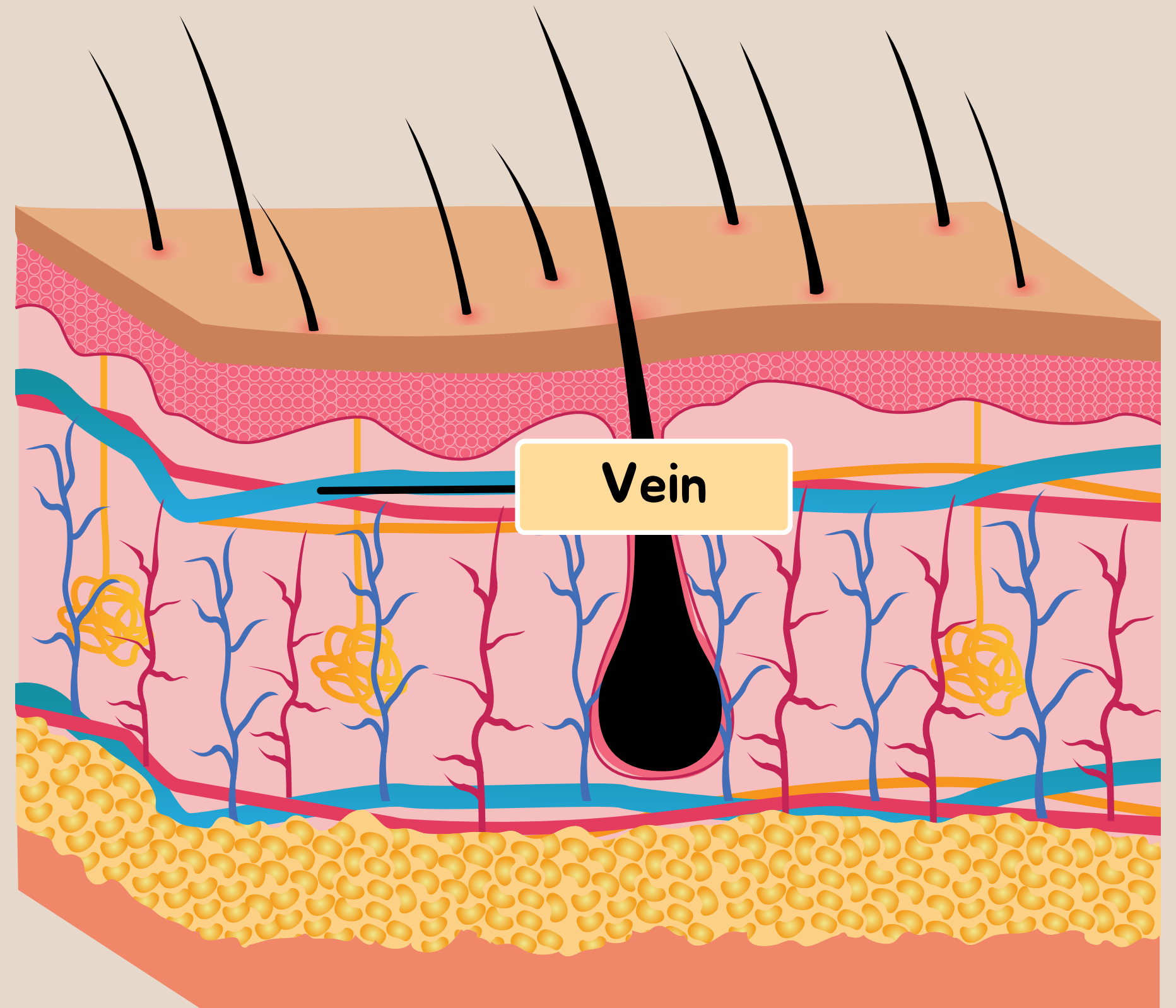
The sweat gland makes sweat. Its main function is to control body temperature.

Sweat is mainly water, but it also contains some salts.



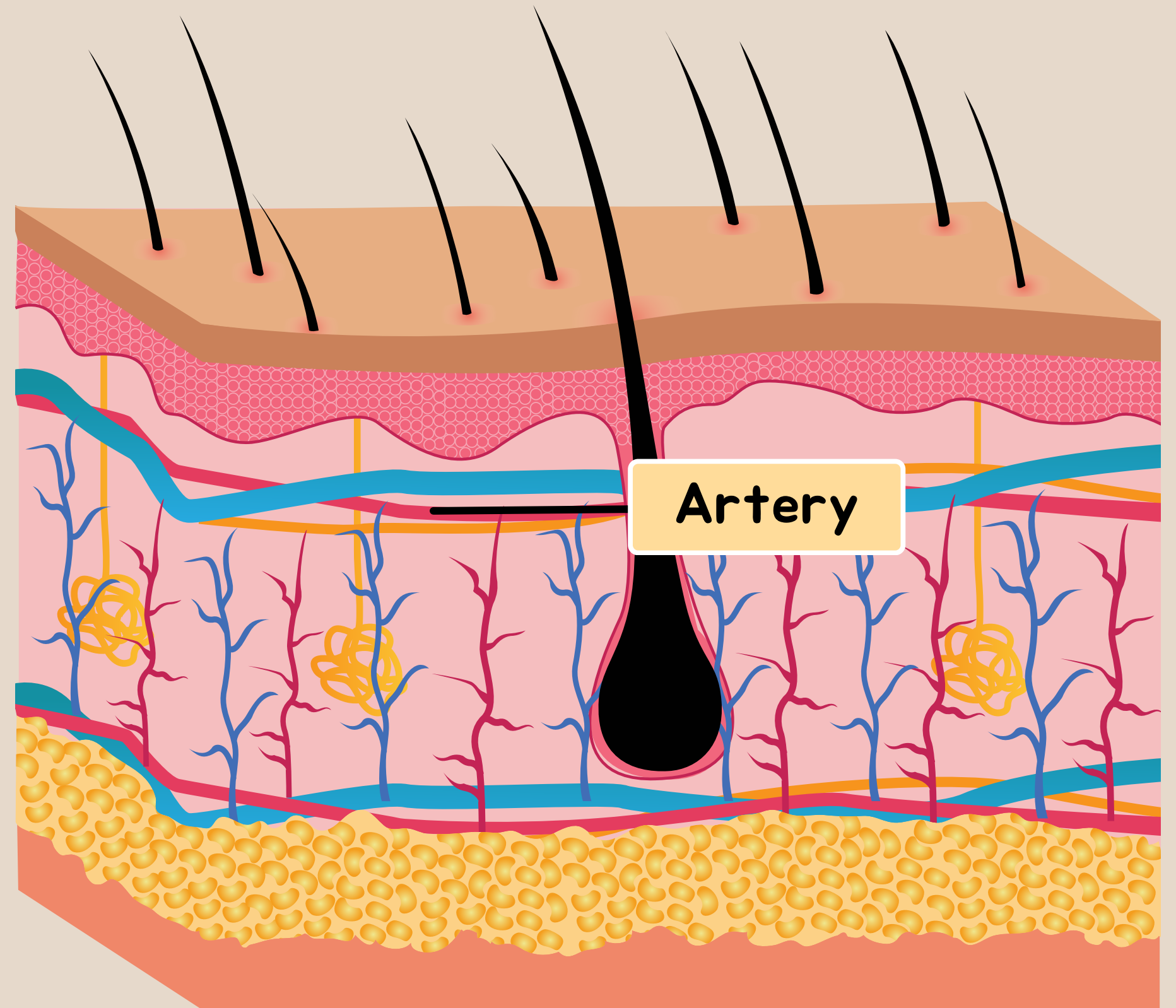
VEIN

The vein is a blood vessel that returns blood from the skin to the heart. It works together with other blood vessels to keep the blood moving.



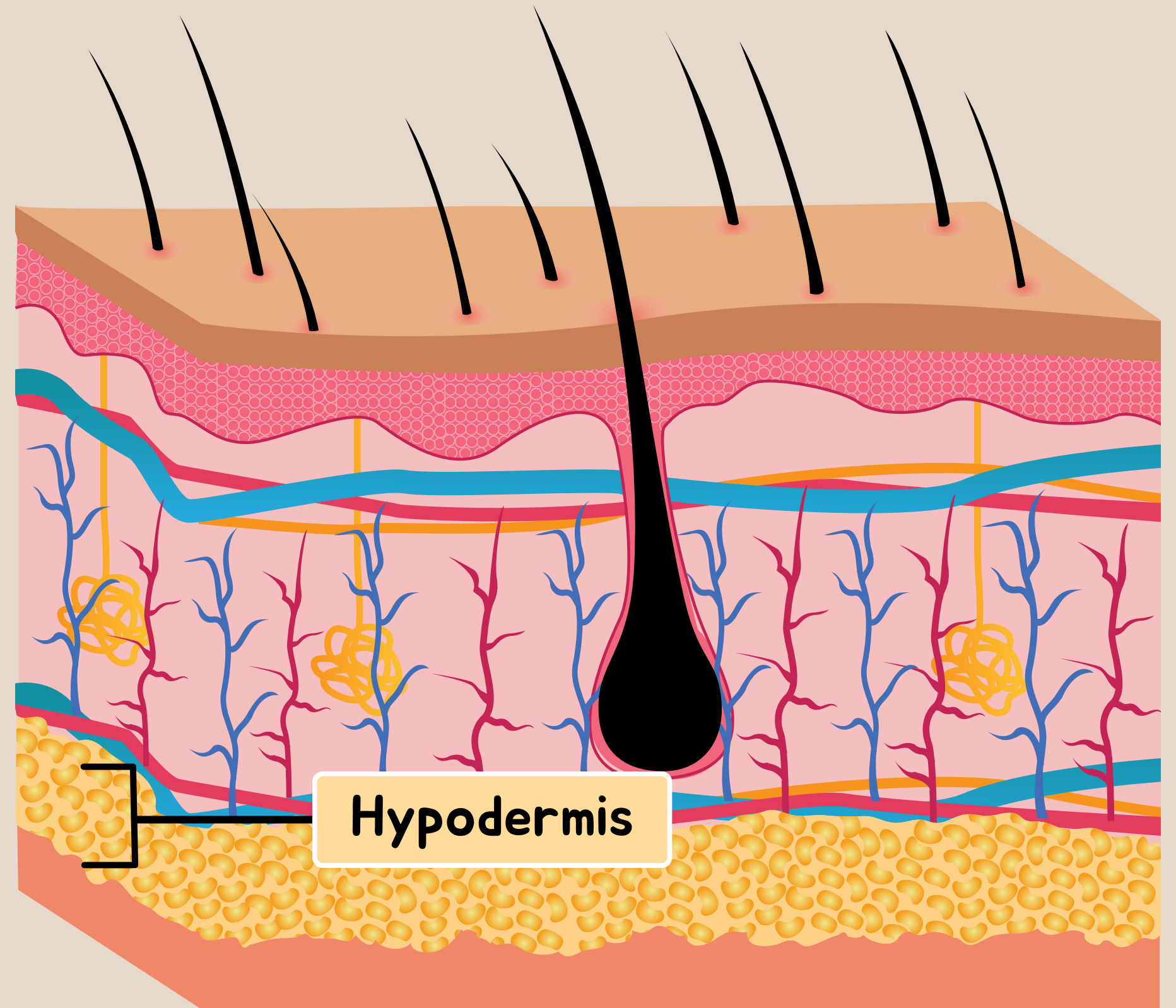
ARTERY

The artery is a blood vessel that carries blood from the heart. The blood carries oxygen and nutrients.



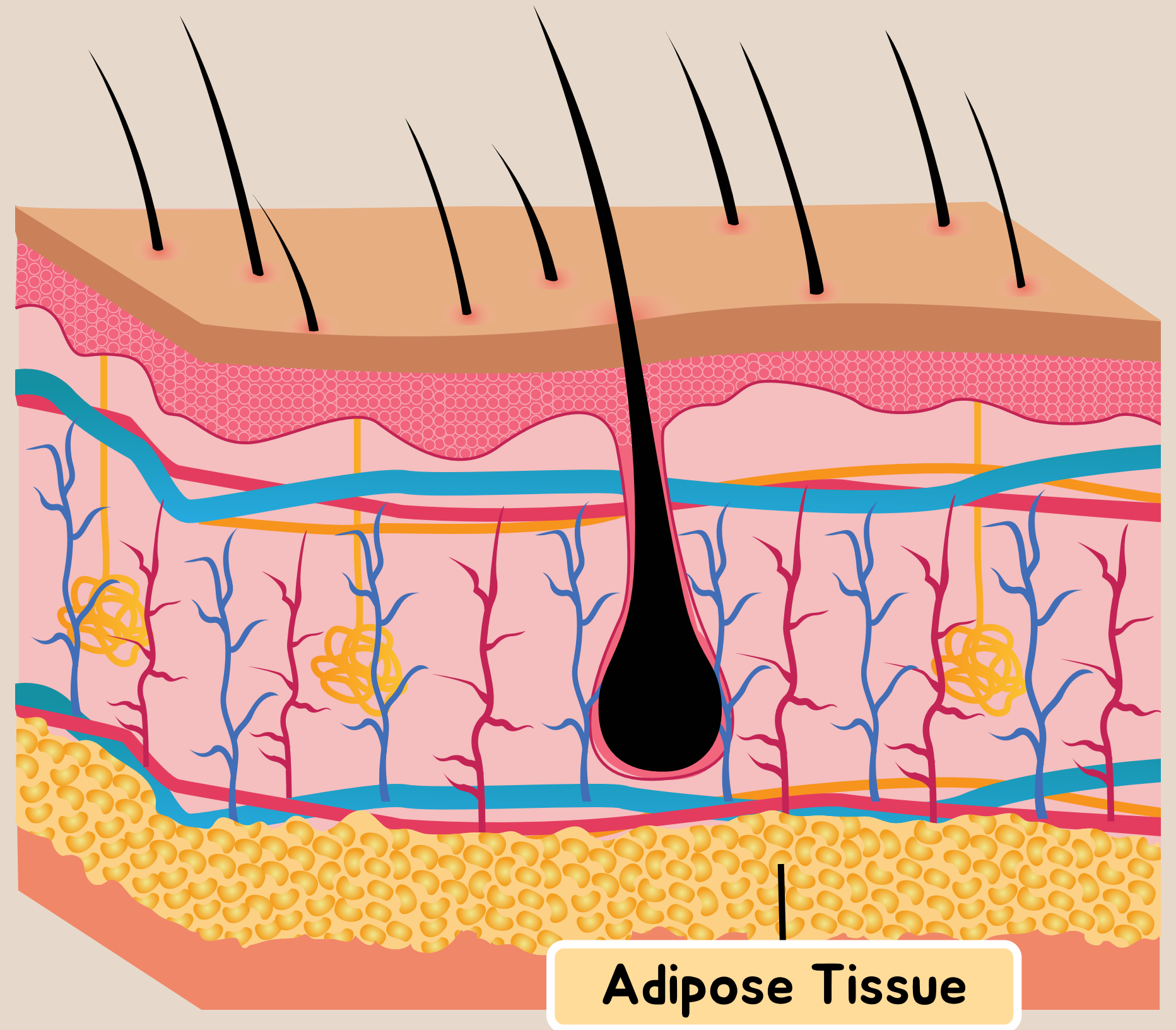
HYPODERMIS

The hypodermis is the deepest layer of the skin. It connects the dermis layer to the muscles and bones. It contains a layer of adipose tissue.



ADIPOSE TISSUE

The adipose tissue is also known as body fat. It acts as a layer of insulation and protects the internal organs and muscles.



SKIN DISORDERS:SKIN CANCER

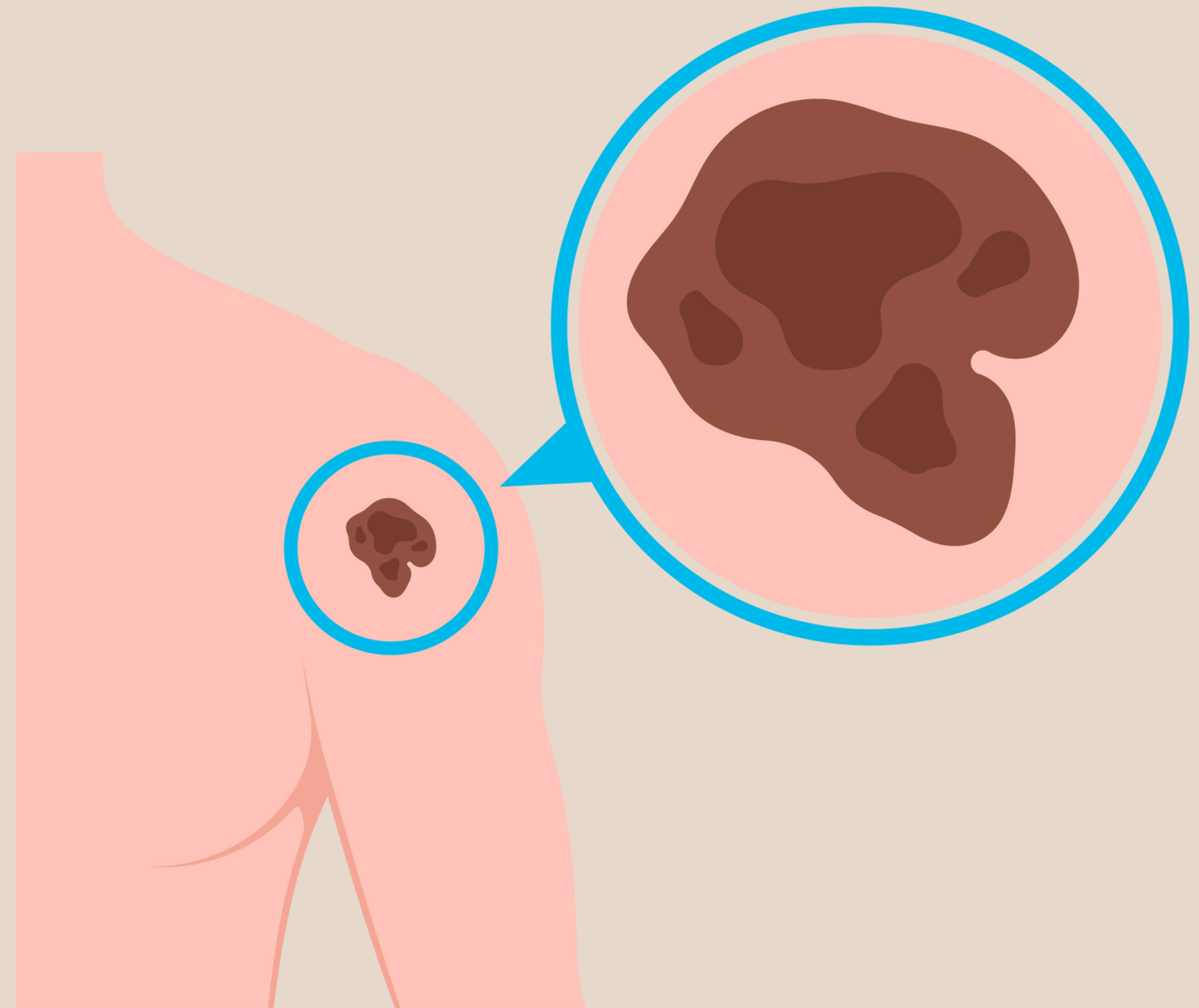
Melanoma is a type of skin cancer. It starts in the cells that give your skin its color — those cells are called melanocytes.

Sometimes, these cells get damaged, usually from too much sun or UV light (like from tanning beds). When that happens, the cells can grow in a bad and uncontrolled way, forming a spot or mole that doesn't look normal.

Melanoma can be dangerous because if it's not found early, it can spread to other parts of the body.

But the good news is:

If melanoma is caught early, doctors can treat it and remove it, and most people are okay.



Cellulitis is a skin infection caused by bacteria. It usually starts when bacteria enter the skin through a cut, scrape, or insect bite.

What happens:

- The skin becomes red, swollen, warm, and painful.
- It can spread quickly if not treated.
- Sometimes, it can cause fever or chills if the infection spreads deeper.

Where it happens:

- Most often on the legs, but it can happen anywhere on the body.

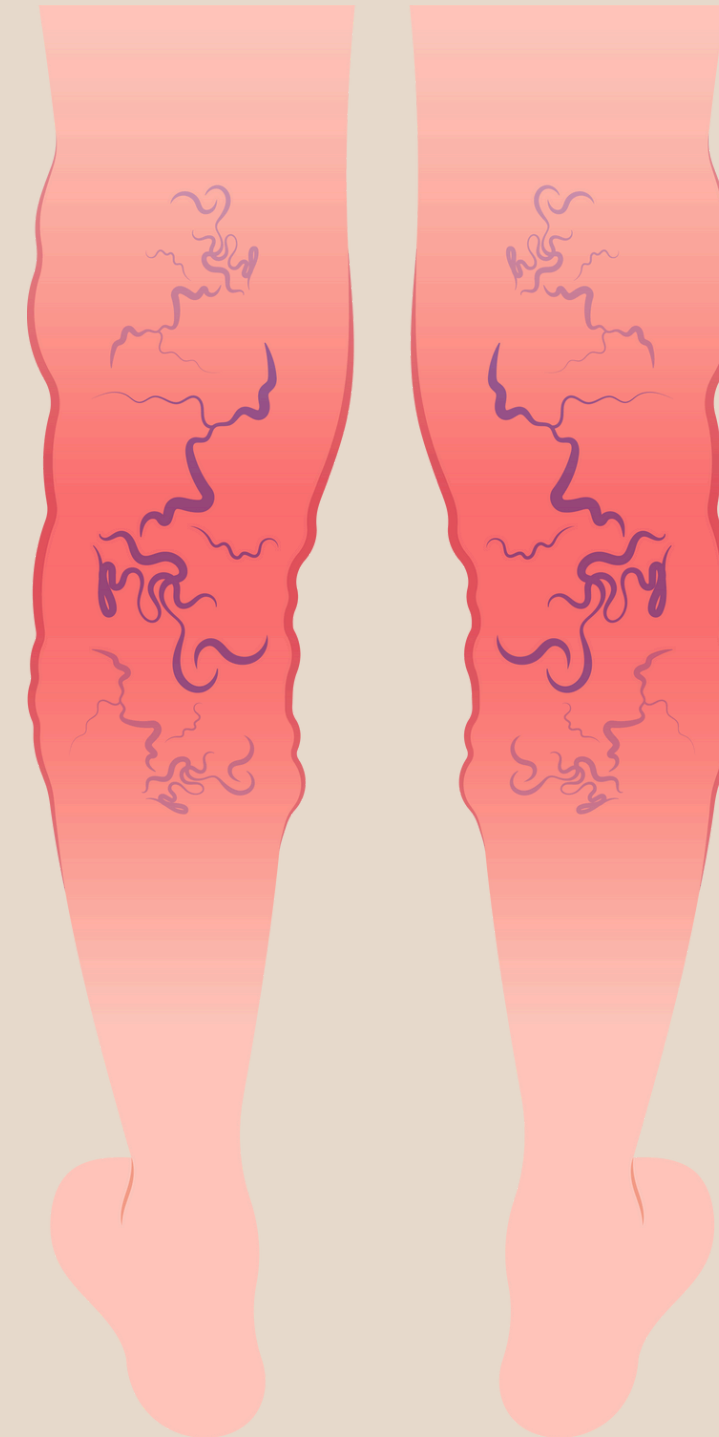
How it's treated:

- Antibiotics (by mouth or sometimes through an IV).
- It's important to treat it early to stop it from getting worse.

When to see a doctor:

- If you notice spreading redness, increasing pain, fever, or swelling that doesn't go away.

SKIN DISORDERS:CELLULITIS



Eczema (also called atopic dermatitis) is a condition that makes your skin dry, itchy, and irritated.

What happens:

- The skin gets red, rough, and very itchy.
- You might see rashes, cracks, or even small blisters.
- Scratching makes it worse and can cause infection.

What causes it:

- It's not caused by one thing. It's often due to a mix of:
 - Genetics (runs in families)
 - Allergies
 - Dry skin
 - Triggers like soaps, stress, heat, or certain fabrics

Is it contagious?

- No! Eczema is not contagious, so you can't catch it from someone else.

How it's treated:

- Moisturizers to keep the skin hydrated
- Steroid creams to reduce inflammation
- Avoiding triggers that make it worse

Good to know:

- Eczema often starts in childhood but can happen at any age.
- It can come and go—some days are better, some worse.

SKIN DISORDERS: ECZEMA



Dermatitis means your skin is irritated or inflamed. It's a general term for skin problems that cause redness, itching, and sometimes swelling or dryness.

What causes it?

- Allergies (like soaps or plants)
- Irritants (like chemicals or detergents)
- Genes (it can run in families)
- Dry skin
- Stress

Types of dermatitis:

1. Contact dermatitis – caused by touching something that irritates your skin
2. Atopic dermatitis (eczema) – often starts in childhood; causes dry, itchy skin
3. Seborrheic dermatitis – affects oily areas like the scalp, causing flakes or redness

Symptoms:

- Red skin
- Itching
- Dry or flaky patches
- Swelling
- Sometimes blisters or cracks

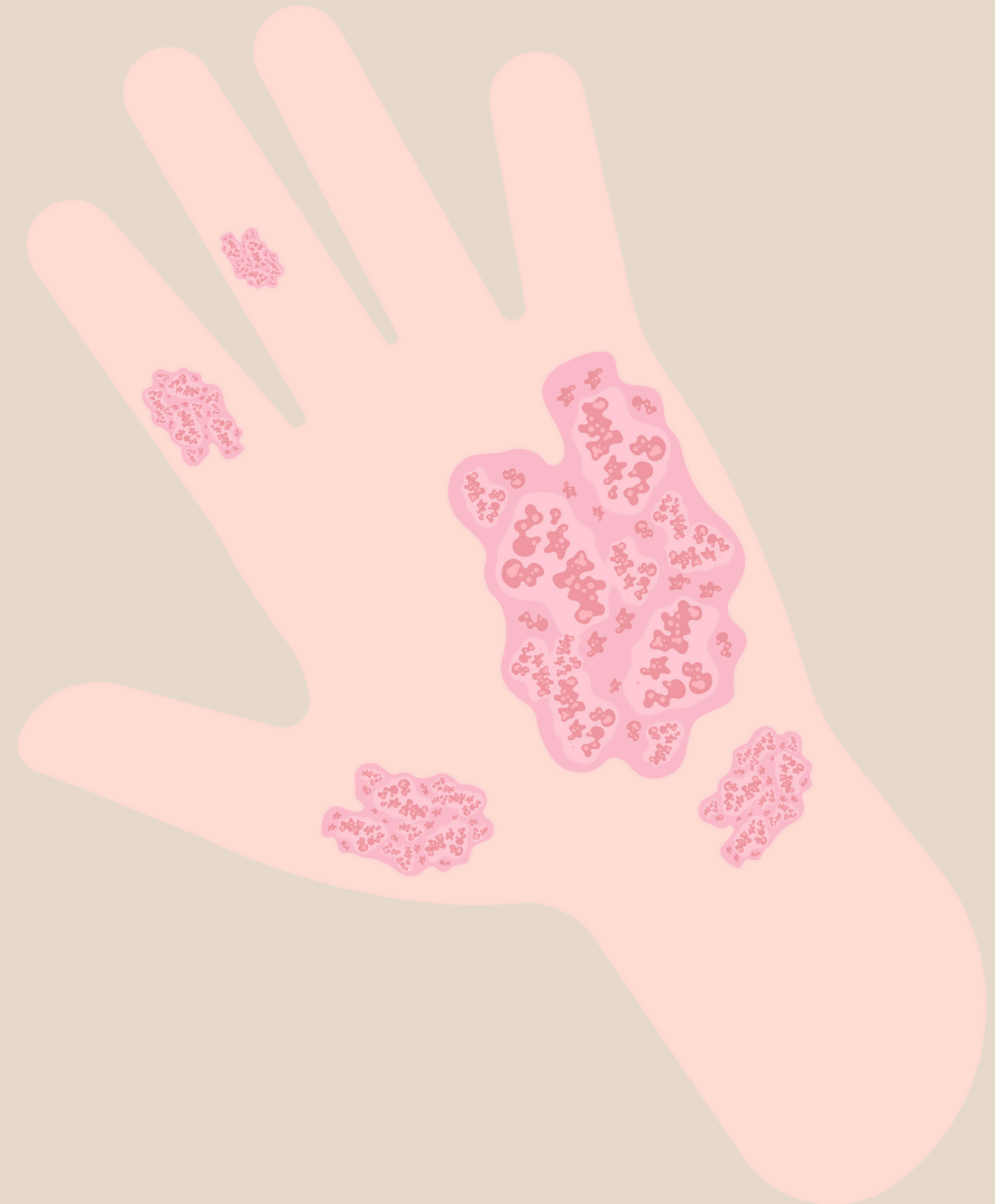
Is it contagious?

No. You can't catch it or give it to someone else.

How is it treated?

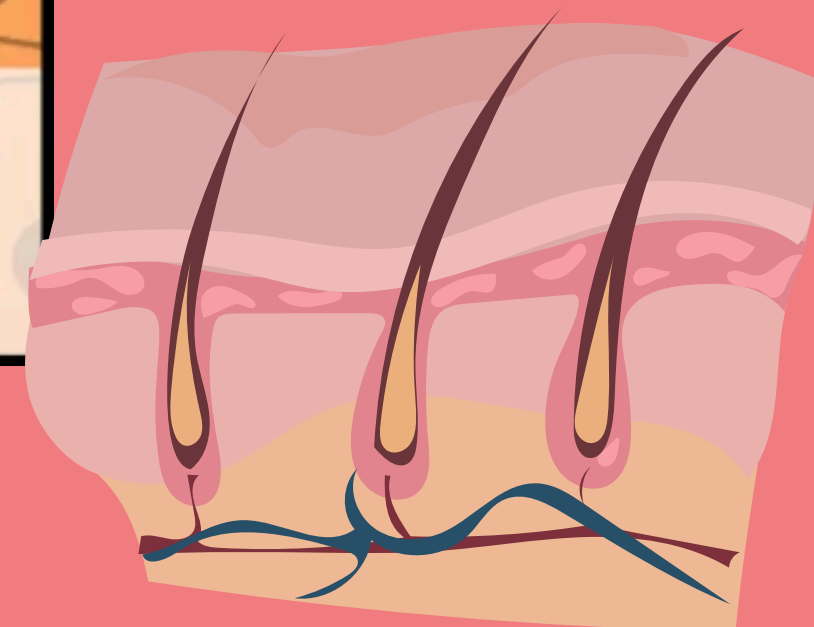
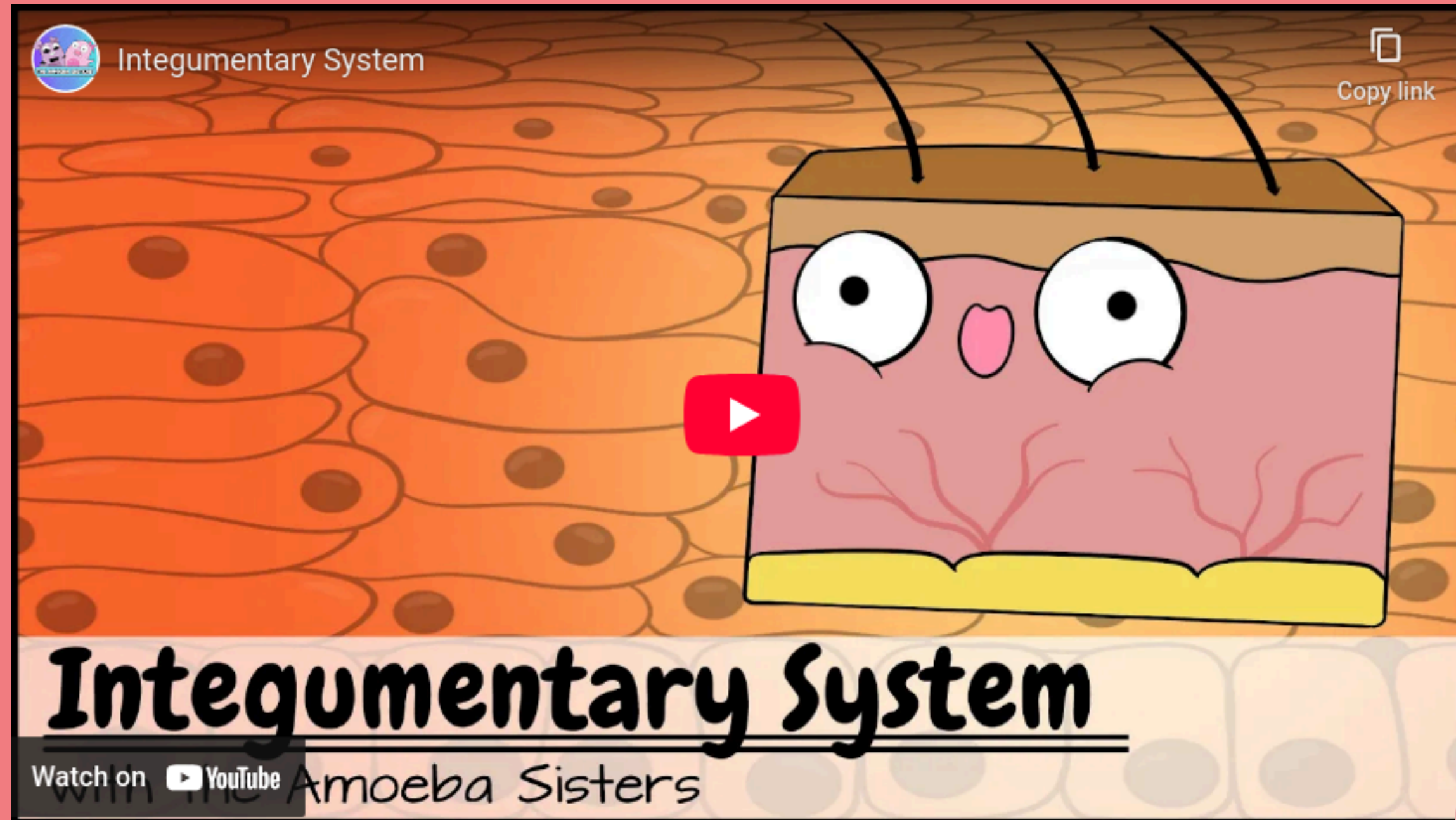
- Use moisturizer often
- Apply anti-itch or steroid creams
- Avoid things that irritate your skin
- Sometimes take allergy medicine

SKIN DISORDERS:DERMATITIS





CHECK OUT THIS AWESOME VIDEO ABOUT THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM





ANY QUESTIONS?

