

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY-I, BP-101(T)

UNIT-II (Integumentary system)

CLASS:2

TOPIC –Structure And functions of skin

3. Ceruminous glands:

- Located in the ear canal. It produce ear wax known as cerumen.
- Cerumen prevent entry of dust, bacteria and harmful agent in the ear.

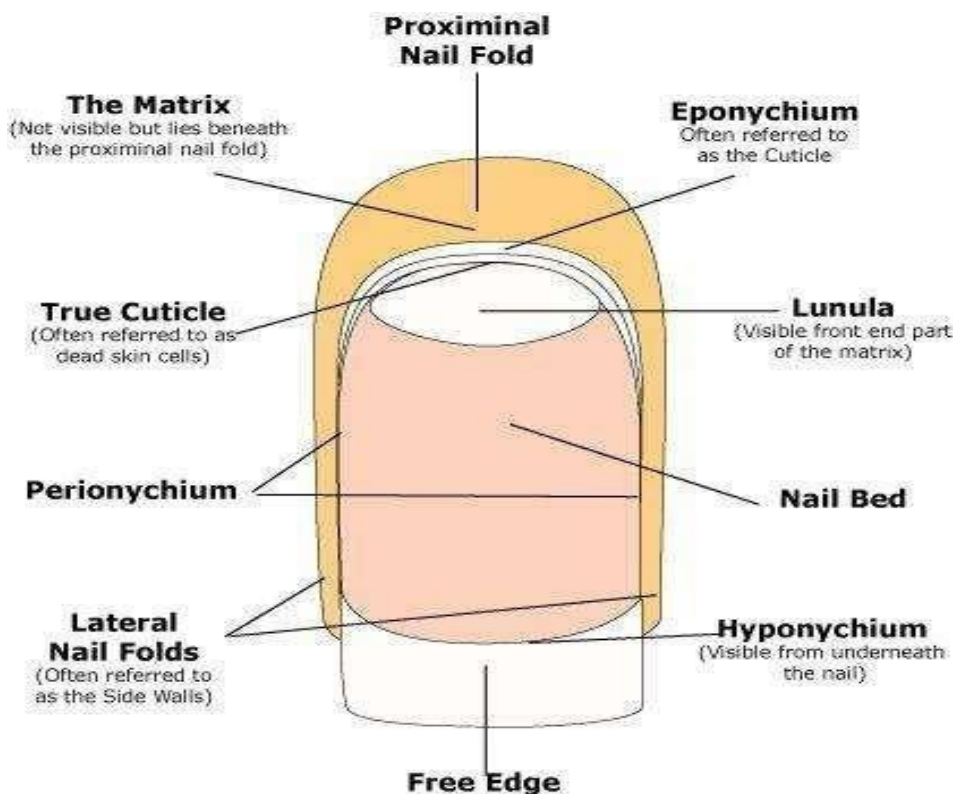
4. Mammary glands:

- a. There are two mammary glands located one at each side of the front of the chest wall.
- b. Both men and women have mammary glands, but in men, these glands are underdeveloped. In females, the glands function to produce breast milk after giving birth.

E. HAIR:

- Hair is derived from the epidermis but grows its roots deep into the dermis.
- Its structure divides into the externally visible hair shaft and the hair follicle within the skin.
- Hair is primarily comprised of a fibrous protein and contains a very small amount of lipids (fats) and water.
- Hair comes from follicles, which are simple organs made up of cells called epithelial cells

NAIL:



Nails consist of several segments, including:

- The nail plate: The part of the nail that is visible.
- The nail bed: The skin that lies beneath the nail plate.
- The cuticle: The thin line of tissue that is located at the base of the nail and overlaps the nail plate.
- The nail folds: The folds of the skin located on the sides of the nailplate.
- The lunula: The white-colored half-moon-shaped area located at the base of the nail plate.
- The matrix: Part of the nail that is not visible, located underneath the cuticle, this is the area responsible for the growth of the fingernail.

Functions of integumentary system:

- It acts as barrier so it provides physical protection against bacteria and germs.
- It heals abrasions, cuts and other injuries.
- It protects us from the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays and sunburn.
- It removes waste by excreting sebum, sweat and other waste from our body.
- It maintains our body temperature by heat evaporating and absorbing as needed.
- It gives us sensation for heat, cold and detect other sensations.

- It helps to synthesize vitamin D. It stores fat for a source of energy. It keeps the body from becoming dehydrated.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS:

2M QUESTIONS:

1. Define skin and its functions.
2. Enlist the layers of skin.
3. Define muscle tone
4. Differentiate osteoclast and osteoblast.
5. Define skeletal system and its functions.
6. Differentiate tendon and ligament.
7. Define muscle contraction.
8. Define neuromuscular junction
9. Explain largest and shortest bones of human body
10. Name the largest nerve of human body.
11. Define: 1. Joint
2. Synovial joint with examples.

5M QUESTIONS:

- 1) Explain the physiology of muscle contraction.
- 2) Write in details about structure and functions of skin.
- 3) Write a note on different types of joints.
- 4) Write features and functions of bones of axial and appendicular skeletal system.
- 5) Write in details about synovial joints and their function with the help of diagram.

10M QUESTIONS:

- 1) Write a note on different types of joints.
- 2) Write features and functions of bones of axial and appendicular skeletal system.
- 3) Write in details about synovial joints and their function with the help of diagram.