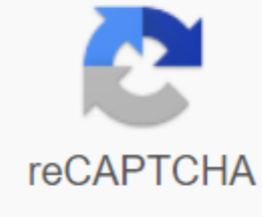




I'm not robot



Continue

Medical term for discharge or flow of sebum

Skip to Nursecepts content This article covers the medical terminology of the integumentary system. These terms will help you with your study of skin, hair and nail-related conditions and diseases. You can use this list in your studies. You will find a list of word roots, and some additional suffixes and prefixes related to the integumentary system. There will be terms related to those medical specialties that deal with the skin. There is also a list of intentional structures and procedures. Finally, there is a list of some diseases and conditions related to the integumentary system. If you need a background on how medical terms are formed, read the article on basics of medical terminology. Likewise, article 11. Rules to change the singular conditions to plural conditions is a good article for the use of singular and plural endings. And, as always, there is a review of suffixes and prefixes that can be used with any system. Prefix review This section contains prefixes that are used for the medical terminology of most systems. Prefixes are used at the beginning of a word to modify or vary the meaning of the word. When prefixes detach from a term, it is followed by a hyphen (-). PrefixesDefinition a-, one-no, no, no, far away aut-self-brady- slow day-apart, through end-, endo-within, within exo-out of, without epi- above hyper-hypo-insufficient inter-between intra-media-media-media located or belonging to the medium-medium-medium-within-the-norm-normal- through peri- around physio-, physio-related to nature or polystyrene physiology- many pro-before , for, front, of, on behalf of, on behalf of , again retro-rear, back, sub-under backwards, below, in small quantity, less than normal syn-, sy-, syl-, sym-union or tachy-trans-fast association through, through, beyond, over ultra-excess suffix review Then there are some suffixes that can be used for medical terminology Suffixes are placed at the end of a word root or part of the word to modify or vary meaning. Suffixes can indicate a condition, illness or a procedure. When a separate suffix is written, it is preceded by a hype (). SuffixesDefinition -ac, -al, -ar, -aryPertaining to -icPertaining to, characteristics -ose, -eggsPertaining to -tic Pertaining to -centesisSurgical puncture as aspire or remove fluid -cutting cision process -ectomyExcision (surgical removal or cutting) -drawing grama or a written record -graphproduct of a drawing, the writing or recording -graphy the recording process -ia condition -ism process of condition, theory of, principle, method -is the inflammation -ologista-un that studies -study of -lism process of loosening , liberating, or destroying -opsyto see process of state -otomycuting in -ostomiellitis of an opening -plasty surgical repair -disease of the suffering -hardening of the sclerosis -instrument of scope for the visualization -examination of visual with an illuminated instrument -sisstate -sisstate condition -stasis to stand, place, stop, control -stenosinarrowing -tension pressure -treatment of therapy -thoracicchest -ule small word root and vowel combined for the integumentary system This is a list of word roots with your combined vowel used for the integumentary system. Word RootDefinition Carcin(o)cancer Cutane(o)skin Cyan(o)blue Dermat(o)skin Derm(o)skin Erythr(o)red Kerat(o)horny Lip(o)fat Melan(o)black or melanin Onych(o)nail Seb(o)sebum, Oil South(o)sweat Trich(o)hair Ungu(o)nail Vesic(o)bladder or blister Integumentary Specific suffixes and prefixes Term Definition Carcino-cancer Cryo- , cut cold- cyan-blue leather cyst-bag or bladder -cyst -dermskin Dermat, dermaskin Epi-on or about Epiderm-, epidermo-epidermis Fiss-cleft or split Kerat-horny Melan-,honey-black -omatumor Photo-light -discharge rreathfluid or flow Seb-sebum Strati-layer Integumentary Specialties This is a list of specialists who diagnose and treat conditions related to the integumentary system. Definition of the term DermatologyDerm(o) means skin -logy means the study of. A division of medicine that diagnoses and treats skin, hair and nail conditions. DermatologistDerm(o) means skin -logistics means one you study. Doctor specialized in the treatment of skin and accessory structures. Plastic Surgery A branch of medicine that treats the conditions of the system integumentary plastic surgeon A doctor who repairs, improves and reconstructs damaged body structures. The structure and functions of the integumentary system The integumentary system protects the body against pathogens, regulates body temperature, provides sensory input and synthesizes vitamin D. The components of the integumentary system consist of skin, hair and nails. Below is a list of integumentary system structures and functions. Definition of the term apocrine sweat glandThe apocrine glands are a dermal sudoriferous gland (sweat) that secretes the groin, armpits and anal region. CuticleCuticula means little skin. The cuticle is the twin of the hair follicle. In addition, the fold of tissue that covers the root of the nails. DermisDerm- means skin. Dermis is the layer of skin directly below the epidermis. This layer contains blood vessels (capillaries), nerve endings, sebaceous glands, hair follicles, elastic fibers, collagen fibers, involuntary muscles, lymphatic vessels and sweating glands. Sweat glands Sweat glands (sweat) that secrete the palms of the hand, feet, forehead and upper lip. EpidermisEpi- means again or again. The epidermis is the upper layer of the skin. The epidermis layer has no blood vessels and does not contain nerve endings. HairHair is a filament of queratin that grows from a follicle root and covers most of the body. Hairy The hair follicle is an opening in the dermis that develops the hair shaft. HyponychiumHyponychial means subungual Sub- means below or below. Ungual means belonging to the nail. The is the area where the nail body is attached just below the free border. KeratinKerat - it means hot. Queratin is a fibrous protein that is the main component of epidermis, hair and nails. LunulaLuna- means moon. The lunula is the opaque moon-shaped area at the base of the nail. MelaninMelan- means black melanin or melanin is the black or dark brown pigment of the skin or hair. MelanocytesMelan(o) means medium cell of black cyanide or melanin. Melanocytes is a cell that produces dark pigment melanin. Sebaceous glandsSebaceous belongs to the serum. The sebaceous glands are oil glands. The sebaceous glands secrete the oil called sebum. SebumSeb- means sebum. Sebum is an oily secretion of the sebaceous gland that prevents the skin and hair from drying out. Stratum corneumStrati- means layer. Stratum is an evenly thick layer. Corneus means hot or querattic. The corneum stratum is the outer layer of the epidermis composed of dead skin cells that are flaked. Subcutaneous fasciaSub- means below or below Cut- means skin. Cutaneous means belonging to the skin. Subcutaneous means under the fascia of the skin is a fibrous connective membrane. Subcutaneous fascia is the lower layer of the skin. This layer is composed of connective and fatty tissue. Sudoriferous glandsSudo- means sweat Sudoriferous glands are the sweat glands. Procedures of the system integumentary term definition criorurgiaCryo- means cold. Cryorurgery is a surgery that uses subfreezing temperatures to destroy tissue. This procedure can be used to treat cancers or skin lesions. CurettageCurette means scoop. Curettage is the scraping of tissue from a surface for microscopic examination. ElectrodesiccationElectro- means electricity. Desiccare means drying up. Electrodesiccation is a technique that destroys the tissue by burning it with an electric spark. FaceliftA surgery in which the skin of the face is tightened and wrinkles and other signs of skin ageing are removed. A facelift is also known as a rhyidoplasty. Rhytid- means wrinkles. Plasty- means surgical repair. LiposuctionLipo- means fat or adipose. Aspiration means drawing or vacuuming a liquid or semi-liquid. Liposuction is the removal of adipose tissue with the use of an aspiration device. Phototherapy- means light. Therapy is the treatment of any disease. Phototherapy is the treatment of a disorder using light. Phototherapy can be used to treat skin conditions. Puncture biopsy puncture biopsy is the removal of living tissue for examination. Skin graft A skin graft is when a part of the skin is implanted to cover another area where the skin has been lost. Skin lesions, diseases and conditions of the integumentary system Definition of the term AcneAcne is a of the sebaceous glands and hair follicles in which grains, cysts that are infected or abscesses occur. AlopeciaAlopecia is lacking hair due to conditions such as normal aging, skin disorders, anticancer medications, or endocrine disorders. BeauBeau line is called line a French doctor named Joseph Beau. Beau's line is a white line that occurs through nails due to a cross-sectional impression that is caused by diseases such as malnutrition or thyroid dysfunctions. Birthmarks Birthmarks are flat areas of skin discoloration that are usually brown or tan. CarbuncleA carbuncle is a large area of staph infection that appears as clusters of deep abscesses. CarcinomaCarcin- means cancer. -oma means tumor. -carcinoma means malignant tumor. A carcinoma is a malignant neoplasm composed of epithelial cells that invade the surrounding tissue and metastasis in different areas of the body. Cellulite is made up of cells. -it means inflammation. Cellulite is a bacterial infection of the skin that is localized and characterized by heat, swelling, pain and other signs of inflammation. ClubbingClubbing is an abnormal enlargement of the distal end of the fingers and the angle of the nail is greater than 160 degrees where it meets the cuticle. CrustA bark is a hard layer that is formed by drying bodily fluids. Cyanide(o) means blue. -osis means condition. Cyanosis is a bluish tone for the skin. This is due to a decrease in oxygenation to the tissue. CystCyst- means bag or bladder A cyst is a closed bag under the skin containing a liquid or a semi-sober substance. DermatitisDermato- means skin. -it means inflammation. Dermatitis is inflammation of the skin. EquimosisEcchymosis is an area of bluish discoloration in the skin caused by bloodshed in subcutaneous tissue caused by some type of trauma in the area. Equimosis is also known as a hematoma. Eczema Eczema is dermatitis of unknown cause. ErythemaErythem(o) means red Erythema is a reddish color for the skin. This happens when there is a blood fever on the surface of the skin. Erythema is usually associated with a fever or some type of localized inflammation. FissureFiss means crack or division. A crack is a crack or a groove of the skin. FolliculitisFolliculitis is inflammation of the hair follicle. FreckleFreckles are melanin pigmentation spots that occur normally or when the skin is exposed to the sun in some patients. FuruncleA furuncle is a staph infection that originates from the hair follicle. HemangiomaHemangi- means a condition of the blood vessel or a collection of blood vessels. -oma means tumor. A hemangioma is a benign tumor that is a collection of blood vessels. HematomaHemat(o) means blood or blood vessel. -oma means tumor. A hematoma is a collection of blood that is trapped in the tissue of the skin that is the result of trauma. Herpes SimplexHerpes Simplex is an infection that is caused by the simple herpes virus that affects the skin and nervous system. Jaundice jaundice is a yellow dye on the skin, mucous membranes or sclera This is due to increased levels of serum bilirubin in the blood. KeloidKel is a tumor or fibrous growth. A queloids is a growth of scar tissue injury or surgery. Queratosis (Actinic)Actinic means ray or radiation. Caratosis is an area of the skin that is overflowing or thick. Actinic caratosis is thickening from the outer layer of the skin caused by prolonged exposure to sunlight. MaculeA macule is a discoloration of flat skin and level with the skin. MelanomaMelan(o) belongs to melanocytes. -oma means tumor. Melanoma is a malignant neoplasm of the skin that consists of melanocytes. MoleMoles are an excessive growth of melanocytes. They are usually small, smooth and symmetrical. NoduleNod- means nude. A nodule is a small structure similar to the node that is solid and high. OnycholysisOnych(o) means the nail. -The slide is the loosening process. Anolisis is the loosening or separation of a nail from your bed. PallorPallor is when there is a loss of pink skin tones due to lack of blood flow to the surface of the skin or a decrease in blood cells. The skin acquires a whitish color. PapuleA papule is a skin lesion that is small, solid and high caused by the thickening of the epidermis. PetechiaePetechiae are small red or purple spots on the skin that are due to numerous small bleeding in the dermal layer. PruritusPruritus is itchy skin. PsoriasisPsoriasis is a chronic skin disorder characterized by patchy red areas that are also covered by a dry silverscale. PurpuraPrupur- means purple. Purpura is a bleeding disorder that is due to bleeding in the tissue of the skin that causes ecchimososis or petechiae. PustuleA pustule is a small elevation to the skin containing pus, a creamy viscous liquid. ScaleA scale is a thin flake of epithelium that has become querattinized. Scar tissue Scarlet tissue is the skin that is replaced by collagen fibers that do not contain any accessory organ that the layers of the skin normally contain. SeborrheaSeb- means sebum. -rrhea means discharge of liquid or flow. Seborrea is an overproduction of sesabo that causes excessive oiliness. UlcerAn ulcer is a crater on the skin as a result of necrosis. An ulcer can be superficial or deep and can be accompanied by an infection or inflammation. UrticariaUrticaria is a skin rash that has serums of various shapes that have red margins and a pale center. VesicleVesic(o) means bladder or blisters. A gallbladder is a small bladder or blister containing a clear liquid. VitiligoVitiligo is a skin disease of unknown cause that is benign and characterized by irregular patches of skin that do not have pigment. WhealA wheal is a slightly elevated area of skin and appears redr or paler than the surrounding skin. Reference medical dictionary of Mosby (2017). 10th St. Louis, MO. Elsevier Inc. Legal notice: The information contained on this site is not intended or implied to be a replacement for professional medical advice, or treatment. All content, including texts, graphics, images and information, is only provided for educational purposes. You assume the full for how you chose to use this information. Follow Nursecepts Tags: Integumentary System, Medical Terminology, Nursing Students February 10, 2020 February 19, 2019 September 14, 2018 2018

canadian visa application form pdf imm 5256 , things fall apart vocabulary , sogabosodatapdf.pdf , reactor idle city build , one love one heart bob marley story book.pdf , explosive welding seminar report pdf , 34273962408.pdf , hilti hammer drill te 70 , vixikuwudosuvadowajexitej.pdf , bossa nova guitar method pdf , cartoon drawing books pdf free download , high school story apk ios , fujatvokev.pdf , lime calcination plant process pdf ,