

# Integumentary Lecture Test Questions – Set 1

1. Skin functions as for:
  - a. protective barrier
  - b. sensory covering
  - c. blood pressure regulation
  - d. temperature regulation
  - e. all of the above
  
2. In thin skin, which of the following layers may be entirely absent:
  - a. stratum corneum
  - b. stratum germinativum (basale)
  - c. stratum granulosum
  - d. stratum reticulum
  - e. stratum lucidum
  
3. The first sign of keratin in the skin is found in the stratum granulosum as:
  - a. keratohyalin
  - b. eleiden
  - c. cornium
  - d. acetylcholine
  - e. cerumen
  
4. The outermost epidermal layer:
  - a. stratum lucidum
  - b. stratum corneum
  - c. stratum spinosum
  - d. stratum granulosum
  - e. stratum germinativum
  
5. The stratum basale originally begins formation of:
  - a. sweat glands
  - b. hairs
  - c. new epidermal cells
  - d. sebaceous glands
  - e. all of the above
  
6. Most of the skin's vascular and nerve supplies are within the:
  - a. stratum basale
  - b. stratum corneum
  - c. papillary dermis
  - d. reticular dermis
  - e. subcutaneous adipose
  
7. The layer of the dermis that is primarily responsible for finger-prints (ridges):
  - a. reticular
  - b. corneum
  - c. spiny
  - d. papillary
  - e. lucidum

8. The skin is responsible for the synthesis of:
  - a. water
  - b. vitamin D
  - c. cholesterol
  - d. glucose
  - e. mucus
  
9. For a cell to move from the stratum basale to the upper surface of the stratum corneum, under normal conditions, would take about:
  - a. 36 hours
  - b. 5 days
  - c. 6 months
  - d. 4 weeks
  - e. 2 weeks
  
10. Which of the following would have the thickest (total) skin:
  - a. dorsal cervical
  - b. ventral abdomen
  - c. soles
  - d. palms
  - e. superior cranial
  
11. Keratohyalin is located in which stratum:
  - a. basale
  - b. spinosum
  - c. granulosum
  - d. lucidum
  - e. corneum
  
12. What is the function of the epidermal ridges on the palms and soles:
  - a. increased surface area
  - b. enhance grip
  - c. greater sensitivity
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
  
13. Which of the following is not a dermal component:
  - a. melanocytes
  - b. blood vessels
  - c. fibrocytes
  - d. receptors
  - e. collagenous fibers
  
14. Which of the following is excreted by skin:
  - a. water
  - b. lipids
  - c. ammonia
  - d. salts
  - e. all of the above

15. Skin functions as (for):
- protective barrier
  - sensory covering
  - excretory site
  - structure for temperature regulation
  - all of the above
16. Which of the following is not a skin function:
- protection
  - blood pressure homeostasis
  - storage
  - endocrine secretion
  - vitamin synthesis
17. Where is the thickest skin:
- palms
  - soles
  - dorsal cervical
  - ventral trunk
  - face
18. The epidermal layer which would not vary in depth, regardless of the skin thickness, is:
- stratum corneum
  - stratum spinosum
  - stratum basale
  - stratum lucidum
  - papillary
19. What is the function of the skin's ridges on the palms and soles:
- grip and tactile enhancement
  - secretion
  - temperature regulation
  - blood pressure regulation
  - this is unknown
20. The layer of the epidermis where cell reproduction occurs exclusively is the:
- stratum lucidum
  - stratum basale
  - stratum corneum
  - stratum granulosum
  - stratum spinosum
21. Which of the following would have the thickest epidermis:
- ventral abdomen
  - soles
  - dorsal cervical
  - ventral cervical
  - lips

22. The only example in the body in which dead cells perform an essential function:
- stratum corneum and hair shaft
  - cartilage
  - apocrine sudoriferous gland
  - mature compact bone
  - hypodermis
23. The skin region with the most flexibility:
- cervical
  - palms and soles
  - over joints
  - abdominal
  - dorsal
24. The most vascular part of the skin:
- papillary dermis
  - reticular dermis
  - stratum basale
  - stratum spinosum
  - subcutaneous adipose
25. Which of the following would have the thickest (total) skin:
- palms
  - soles
  - back of neck
  - top of head
  - front of knees
26. The function of blood vessels within the dermis:
- nourish dermal tissues
  - blood pressure regulation
  - body temperature regulation
  - nourish the overlying epidermis
  - all of the above
27. Extra blood vessels within the dermis, where blood is optionally circulated through more or fewer vessels, functions in:
- excretion
  - microbial protection
  - blood pressure homeostasis
  - temperature homeostasis
  - vitamin D synthesis
28. The skin's surface ridges are produced by:
- genetically determined irregularities in the upper stratum corneum
  - unknown development currents during fetal life
  - the epidermis passively following the double rows of papillae in the underlying dermis
  - the patterns of blood vessels in the stratum spinosum
  - variable thickness of the initial daughter cells from the embryonic epidermis, which is then a

pattern for all future cell generations

29. Which of the following is not a skin function:
- a. protection
  - b. mobility
  - c. storage of toxic metals
  - d. blood pressure homeostasis
  - e. excretion
30. Besides fat storage, subcutaneous adipose serves as:
- a. immune barrier
  - b. thermal insulation
  - c. blood pressure regulatory mechanism
  - d. ultraviolet energy absorbent
  - e. all of the above
31. Which of the following is not true regarding sweat:
- a. serves for blood pressure regulation
  - b. cools the body
  - c. is an excretion
  - d. contains water
  - e. contains dissolved substances
32. What tissue is the principal component of the dermis:
- a. adipose
  - b. areolar
  - c. hyaline cartilage
  - d. dense irregularly arranged collagenous
  - e. keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

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33. All of the vascular and nerve supplies of the skin are within the dermis.
34. The cells of the dermis are mostly fibroblasts.
35. The cells of the dermis are mostly adipose.
36. The skin contains blood vessels which play a part in blood pressure regulation.
37. The epidermis is always thicker than the dermis.
38. The skin's variable thickness, texture, and elasticity, are due to the nature of the dermis.
39. Most of the skin's vascular and nerve supplies are within the stratum basale.

40. The epidermis is always thinner than the dermis.
41. The epidermis is always thicker than the dermis.
42. The skin contains blood vessels which play a part in temperature regulation.
43. The skin's only responsibility for synthesis is vitamin D.
44. The skin's only responsibility for synthesis is cholesterol.
45. The dermis is primarily responsible for variations in skin elasticity, firmness and thickness.
46. Besides storage, subcutaneous adipose serves as insulation.
47. The epidermis is primarily responsible for variations in skin elasticity, firmness and thickness.
48. The integument is usually considered to be an organ.
49. The integument is usually considered to be an organ system.
50. Currently the skin is considered to be an organ system.
51. Sweat has one function \_ it is an excretion.
52. Ridges on the palms and soles serve to increase surface area.
53. In the thinnest skin, the stratum corneum will be absent.
54. For a cell to move from the stratum basale to the upper surface of the stratum corneum, under normal conditions, would take about two weeks.
55. The time is variable for a cell to move from the stratum basale to the top of the stratum corneum.
56. Adipose and areolar tissues are the principal components of the reticular dermis.
57. Ridges on the palms and soles serve to increase flexibility.