Name the Condition
Ringworm
Name the Condition
*Staphylococcus aureus* infection
Name the Condition

(b) "Bull's eye" rash
Lyme disease

- bacteria carried by ticks.

(b) “Bull’s eye” rash
Identify the following: Epidermis, sebaceous (oil) gland, hair follicle, sweat gland, and subcutaneous layer.
Identify the following: Epidermis, sebaceous (oil) gland, hair follicle, sweat gland, and subcutaneous layer.
Identify the epidermis, dermis and determine the type of tissue in each.
Identify the epidermis, dermis and determine the type of tissue in each.

**Epidermis**
(keratinized stratified squamous epithelium)

**Dermis**
(dense irregular connective tissue)
What type of cell are the arrows indicating?
Melanocytes
Name the cells indicated by the red arrows
Langerhan's Cells
Identify the layers, cells and structures as indicated.
Name the 4 layers of thin skin in both the cartoon and the photomicrograph.
Name the 4 layers of thin skin in both the cartoon and the photomicrograph.

1. Stratum basale
2. Stratum spinosum
3. Stratum granulosum
4. Stratum corneum
- Name the Layers of skin and label the dermal papilla and dermis
- Name the Layers of skin and label the dermal papilla and dermis.
Name the layer of skin shown
Name the specific layers of skin indicated by the boxes and arrows
Name the specific layers of skin indicated by the arrows

- SC: Stratum corneum
- SL: Stratum lucidum
- SG: Stratum granulosum
- SS: Stratum spinosum
- SB: Stratum basale
Identify the thick and thin skin. Can you name the layers?
Identify the thick and thin skin. Can you name the layers?

Thin Skin

Thick Skin
Identify the type of fibers stained in this section
Identify the type of fibers stained in this section

Histology: Normal skin with stain for elastic fibers
Identify the papillary and reticular regions
Identify the papillary and reticular layers
Name the structure indicated by the arrows
Meissner corpuscle
Name the structure
Meissner corpuscle
Name the Condition?
Stretch Marks (Striae)
Skin Condition Involving Melanocytes

- Condition:
Skin Condition Involving Melanocytes

- **Condition: Albinism**

- **Condition: Vitiligo**
Name the following structures
Name the following structures:

- Hair shaft (above skin surface)
- Hair root (below skin surface)
- Medulla
- Cortex
- Cuticle
- Arrector pili (smooth muscle)
- Sebaceous gland
- Hair follicle wall
- Hair bulb (base of hair root)
- Artery
- Vein
- Dermal papilla
- Fat
• Name the following structures
• Name the following structures
• Identify the following: Epidermis; Dermis; Hair follicle; Hair bulb; External root sheath; Dermal papilla; Arrector pili muscle; Sebaceous gland
• Identify the following: Dermal papilla; Melanocyte; Melanin granules
• Identify the following: Dermal papilla; Melanocyte; Melanin granules
Identify the following: Epidermis; Dermis; Hair follicle; Hair bulb; Sweat Gland and subcutaneous layer
Identify the following structures
Identify the following structures

- Hair follicle
- Sebaceous gland

(a) Sebaceous gland

LM 45x
Identify the structure indicated by the arrow.
The sebaceous gland is indicated by the arrow. Note how its duct is unbranched and how it empties into a hair follicle.
Name this white substance
Vernix Caseosa
Name This Condition?
Seborrhea (cradle cap)
• Identify the sebaceous glands and Eccrine (merocrine) Sweat Glands:
• Identify the sebaceous glands and Eccrine (merocrine) Sweat Glands:
Identify the following structures: Epidermis, Hair cortex, Hair medulla, Hair follicle, Hair matrix, Papilla, Hair Bulb, Arrector pili, Dermal papillary region, Dermal reticular region.
Identify the following structures: Epidermis, Hair cortex, Hair medulla, Hair follicle, Hair matrix, Papilla, Hair Bulb, Arrector pili, Dermal papillary region, Dermal reticular region.
Identify the structure indicated by the arrow
Errector Pilorum
Identify the following structures
Identify the following structures:

- Free edge
- Nail body
- Lunula
- Eponychium (cuticle)
- Nail root
- Nail root
- Eponychium (cuticle)
- Lunula
- Nail body
- Free edge of nail
- Hyponychium (nail bed)
- Epidermis
- Dermis
- Phalanx (finger bone)
- Nail matrix
- Sagittal plane
Identify the following structures: nail fold (NF), the matrix region of the nail root (M), the nail bed (NB), nail proper (N), as well as eponychium (Ep) and hyponychium (Hy). A portion of the distal phalanx is also visible showing the secondary ossification centre (2o) and epiphysis.
Identify the following structures: nail fold (NF), the matrix region of the nail root (M), the nail bed (NB), nail proper (N), as well as eponychium (Ep) and hyponychium (Hy). A portion of the distal phalanx is also visible showing the secondary ossification centre (2o) and epiphysis.
Name the Condition?
Psoriasis
How can I know if my moles are suspicious?

**ASYMMETRY**
This benign mole is not asymmetrical. If you draw a line through the middle, the two sides will match, meaning it is symmetrical.

![Image A]

**BORDER**
A benign mole has smooth, even borders, unlike the one on the opposite page.

![Image B]

**COLOR**
Most benign moles are all one color—often a single shade of brown.

![Image C]

**DIAMETER**
Benign moles usually have a smaller diameter than malignant ones.

![Image D]

**EVOLVING**
Common, benign moles look the same over time. Be on the alert when a mole starts to evolve or change in any way.

![Image E]

**If you draw a line through this mole, the two halves will not match, meaning it is asymmetrical, a warning sign for melanoma.**

**The borders of an early melanoma tend to be uneven. The edges may be scalloped or notched.**

**Having a variety of colors is another warning signal. A number of different shades of brown, tan or black could appear. A melanoma may also become red, white or blue.**

**Melanomas usually are larger in diameter than the size of the eraser on your pencil (1/4 inch or 6mm), but they may sometimes be smaller when first detected.**

**When a mole is evolving, see a doctor. Any change—in size, shape, color, elevation, or another trait, or any new symptom such as bleeding, itching or crusting—points to danger.**