

Answer Key

Section 1:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Masseter | 1. Occipitalis |
| 2. Trapezius | 2. Trapezius |
| 3. Pectoralis Major | 3. Infraspinatus |
| 4. Rectus Abdominus | 4. Lattismus dorsi |
| 5. External Abdominal Oblique | 5. External Abdominal Oblique |
| 6. Brachioradialis | 6. Triceps Brachii |
| 7. Biceps Brachii | 7. Teres Major |
| 8. Pectoralis Major | 8. Teres Minor |
| 9. Sternocleidomastoid | 9. Deltoid |
| 10. Frontalis | 10. Sternocleidomastoid |

- A. Eponychium
- B. Lunula
- C. Nail Body
- D. Nail root
- E. Hyponychium

- 1. Metaphysis
- 2. Medullary Cavity
- 3. Distal epiphysis
- 4. Proximal Epiphysis
- 5. Diaphysis

Section 2:

- 1. Mammary glands and ceruminous glands are both modified sweat glands.
- 2. It allows estimation of the extent of burn so that fluid volume replacement can be calculated correctly.
- 3. Skin cancer can be prevented if an individual decides to avoid too much sun exposure, wear protective clothing and sunscreen, not sunbathe, and examine skin regularly for changes.
- 4. stratum basale, stratum spinosum, stratum granulosum, stratum lucidum, and stratum corneum.

Section 3:

- 1. C
- 2. M
- 3. H
- 4. B
- 5. K
- 6. E
- 7. J
- 8. A
- 9. G
- 10. D

Section 4:

1. B
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. D
14. B
15. B

Section 5:

1. epidermal ridges
2. 27
3. stratum corneum
4. stratum corneum
5. second degree burn
6. dermatology
7. lunula
8. sarcomere
9. epimysium
10. tendon
11. calcium
12. medial and lateral condyles
13. bone marrow
14. rib cage
15. Ball and socket

Section 6:

1. The picture shows a 4th degree burn. The patient may receive intravenous fluids to prevent dehydration and antibiotics to prevent infection. Physicians will often use skin grafts or other surgical procedures to recreate the protective layer of skin that was burned.
2. The picture shows psoriasis. Infections, such as strep throat or skin infections, injury to the skin, such as a cut or scrape, bug bite, or a severe sunburn, stress, cold weather, smoking, and heavy alcohol consumption are triggering factors.
3. This boy has scoliosis. Scoliosis is the lateral curvature of the spine.
4. This is a spiral fracture. Spiral fractures are usually caused by sudden, violent, rotating movements, such as twisting the leg during a fall.