

## **Anatomy and Physiology I Exam II**

Instructor: Brian Cambron

Appendages of the integumentary system include what?

What are the two principle layers of the skin, or integument, called?

What are the two principle glands of the skin called, both generally and scientifically?

What are the two layers of the dermis called?

What are the glands that produce milk specifically called and what type of gland are they?

What are the glands that produce earwax called and what type of gland are they?

What compounds contribute to skin pigmentation?

What is the scientific name for earwax?

What is the scientific name for oil from the skin?

Where are most of the bones in the body found at?

What type of joint is the most common?

What are the two major divisions of the human skeleton? Which includes the spine and skull?  
Which one includes the limbs?

What do we call the growth plate in long bones?

What are the four major categories for bone classification n based on shape?

What are the specific names for the first and second cervical vertebrae?

Which joint in the body is the most flexible and mobile joint?

Which joint in the body is characterized as a saddle joint?

Where would we find condyloid joints?

What is a joint, how is it defined? What is the difference between a joint and a articulation?

What common disease is characterized by calcium loss and brittle bones in old age?

How are joints classified based on connective tissue, and where would we find examples?

Cells of the stratum corneum have what characteristics?

The reproductive layer of the epidermis is which stratum?

The pigment producing cell of the skin is called what?

The dermis is composed of what type of tissue?

What is the extra layer of epidermis found in regions of thick skin?

In which layer of the skin will we find hair follicles, sweat and oil glands?

The epidermis is composed of which type of tissue?

The dermal ridges that form the fingerprints are found in which layer of the skin?

Bone tissue is composed grossly of distinct functional units (columns) called?

The knee joints are a modified version of this joint type?

These bone cells are responsible for breaking down bone for reuse or remodeling?

The hard, dense outer layer of bone is called?

The shaft of a long bone is properly called what?

The hollow, honeycombed inner layer of bone is called?

The large, central canal running lengthwise through an osteon is called a?

What passes through these long, central canals of the bone?

What is synovial fluid, what is its purpose?

These are tiny tunnels that allow osteocytes to communicate with one another through cellular extensions?

Each osteon is made up of several concentric layers of bone matrix called?

What type of tissue forms thin layers between the lamellae of an osteon to hold it together?

These bone cells go dormant and reside inside the bone waiting to repair the bone when it is broken or damaged?

The membrane of the skeletal system that surrounds the outside of bones is called?

The membrane of the skeletal system that covers all the internal surfaces of a bone is called?

The internal framework of buttresses, beams and struts of spongy bone is called?

What is the process whereby bone cells deposit the minerals calcium and phosphate into the matrix of bone?

These bone cells are responsible for the manufacture of new bone?

The ends of long bones are properly called?

What type of joint has a joint cavity filled with lubricating fluid?

The tiny cavities in bone where dormant bone cells reside are called?

The hollow space inside long and flat bones where the marrow for blood cells are formed?

Pronation and Supination refer to movements of which body part?

What are the small, fluid filled sacs associated with synovial joints and are used to reduce friction and shock at the joint called?

A “category” of over 100 joint ailments which include joint inflammation and degeneration, accompanied by stiffness and swelling is called?

What is the durable, waterproof protein found in hair, nails and epithelial cells of the skin called?

Is the dermis of the skin highly vascular and sensitive?

Is Bone a nonliving tissue and is therefore non-vascularized?

Does a person recycle all the calcium in their bones several times in a lifetime?

Can one identify a skeleton as male or female just by the shape of the bones?

How many pairs of floating ribs are there in the body?

Are both the inner and outer layers of bone designed to handle mechanical stress?

What are the different types of joints available in the body?

By what two criteria are joints classified?

What is a synovial joint?

What is the structure of a synovial joint?

What is a bursa?

Most of the skeletal articular cartilages in the body are composed of what type of cartilage?

Nails and hair are composed of what type of tissue?

Define the following as it pertains to joints:

- A. Synarthrotic
- B. Amphiarthrotic
- C. Diarthrotic

Describe where apocrine sweat glands and eccrine sweat glands are located. How do apocrine sweat glands differ from eccrine sweat glands?

Why are greenstick fractures more common in children? Why are fractures in general more common in elderly individuals?

List the layers of the skin in order from the deepest to the most superficial.

What are the basic types of joint movements? Where would we find a condyloid joint?

What two hormones are essential to maintaining proper bone density?