



stay   
healthy  
helpful  
& calm



# Hi



# Mrs. Brown

## **NORMS**

**Begin on Time & End on Time**

**ALL Electronic Devices are put AWAY**

**Limit Sidebar Convos**

**#ALLIN**

## **SUPPLIES**

**Pen or Pencil**

**Notepad or Paper**

**Technology**

**Google Drive and Classroom**

**Skills Booklet**

**OPEN MIND**

## **CONTACT**

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830-321-0232

**Office Hours: 8 am- 4 pm**

## **GOOGLE CLASSROOM**

Med Term -1st w4wpguq

HS Theory - 3rd svnj6ox

Med Term -4th n3v7hed

Med Term -5th tojdvei

Med Term -6th 67ua27q

Med Term -7th rdaadgv

ALL Google Classroom activities and assignments will post at the beginning of the class period every day of the week. Class videos will be uploaded after the class period has ended. Weekly slideshows will be available to view by Monday morning.



# Announcements



If you are late / tardy and marked absent parent contact will be made

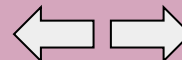
If you miss more than 2 consecutive days, parent contact will be made

Utilize restrooms during passing period. Only one person out at a time

No making noodles or microwave usage during class

You will need a text book.

# Monday September 27, 2021



## Learning Target



**What:** We will identify terms associated with major structures and functions of the integumentary system. We will recognize career fields, define and spell terms related to the conditions, diagnosis, diseases and treatments of the integumentary system.

**How:** We will define vocabulary, complete interactive labeling worksheets, review anatomical concepts and research careers.

**Why:** To create and strengthen our knowledge of medical terminology so that we understand and we are also able to communicate medical terms properly and effectively in preparation for practicum and future careers in healthcare

## Task Directions

<b>Warm-Up</b> 5 min	1. What is Kaposi's Sarcoma?	
<b>Lesson</b> <i>I Do</i> 10 min	1. Recap of Muscular System 2. How to make effective flashcards 3. Unit #4 pg. 87 - 104. The Integumentary System?	
<b>Guided Practice</b> <i>We Do</i> 15 min	1. Review Unit #4 Vocabulary The Integumentary System 2. Make flashcards for Unit 4 Vocabulary 3. Lightning Round	
<b>Independent Work</b> <i>You Do</i> 20 min	1. Complete the four unit questions on vocabulary worksheet	



What is a Kaposi's Sarcoma?

# Warm-Up Cont.



5:00



Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is a cancer that causes patches of abnormal tissue to grow under the skin, in the lining of the mouth, nose, and throat, in lymph nodes, or in other organs. These patches, or lesions, are usually red or purple. They are made of cancer cells, blood vessels, and blood cells



Atlas Dermosillog. 2018;109:878-87



# Review from 9/20- 9/24



## Learning Target



**What:** We will identify terms associated with major structures and functions of the integumentary system. We will recognize career fields, define and spell terms related to the conditions, diagnosis, diseases and treatments of the muscular system.

**How:** We will define vocabulary, complete interactive labeling worksheets, review anatomical concepts and research careers.

**Why:** To create and strengthen our knowledge of medical terminology so that we understand and we are also able to communicate medical terms properly and effectively in preparation for practicum and future careers in healthcare

- **What is a muscle?** A type of body tissue made up of bundle of fibers that are held together by connective tissue.
- **What are some essential functions of the Muscular System?** Making movement possible, protective covering for internal organs, keeping body warm aiding in blood flow
- **What are some muscle tissue types?** Skeletal, Smooth Muscle and Cardiac Muscle.
- **What are some directional terms and meanings?** Adduction, Abduction, Pronation, Supination.

# Lesson

## How To Make Effective Flashcards

1. **Make Your Own Flash Cards.** (Helps with retaining information when you create them yourself.)
2. **Mix Pictures and Words.** (People tend to remember imagery a lot better than they remember words.)
3. **Use Mnemonic Devices to Create Mental Connections.** (mnemonic devices is anything that helps you build an association between two pieces of information in your mind. For example “In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue” of “RA’s and BV’s”)
4. **Write Only One Question Per Card.** (Our brains are really good at recognizing things we’ve seen before. However, recall isn’t the same thing – recall is the act of retrieving something from memory without an explicit cue. Studying a flash card with multiple facts on it, you risk making this mistake, ensure that each of your cards only contain one question or fact.)
5. **Break Complex Concepts Into Multiple Questions.** (Some concepts or ideas are too complex to be one question. These kinds of concepts need to be broken down into multiple questions in order to be studied well using flash cards.)
6. **Say Your Answers Out Loud When Studying.** (if you don’t have a buddy to quiz you, you can get a lot of the same benefits by simply saying your answers out loud before flipping your flash cards. That way, you’re committing to your answer before checking it.)
7. **Study Your Flash Cards in Both Directions.** (When you’re studying your flash cards, make sure you review them from both sides. If you don’t do this, you increase the probability that you’ll only be able to recall a one side of a card easily.)
8. **Remember that flash cards are only one method of reviewing material. There are lots of others that may be more effective, depending on what type of material you’re studying and how far you are into the learning process.**



# Lesson

How To Make Effective Flashcards

Create flashcards for both the word parts:

1. scler/o

2. derm/a

# Lesson

How To Make Effective Flashcards

Create flashcard for the question below:

1. What is the integumentary composed of?

# Lesson

## The Integumentary System Anatomy & Physiology

### Unit #4 The Integumentary System

Pronounced:

**in-TEG-you-MEN-tuh-ree**

# Lesson

## The Integumentary System Anatomy & Physiology

**The integumentary system** is composed of the skin and its accessory organs (hair, nails, and glands). The skin acts as a protective layer that guards the deeper tissues of the body against fluid loss and that keep pathogens from entering the body. The skin houses specialized tissues such as:

- ☐ Glands that secrete different types of fluids
- ☐ Nerves that carry impulses to and from the brain
- ☐ Blood vessels that help regulate body temperature

**The integumentary system has several functions**

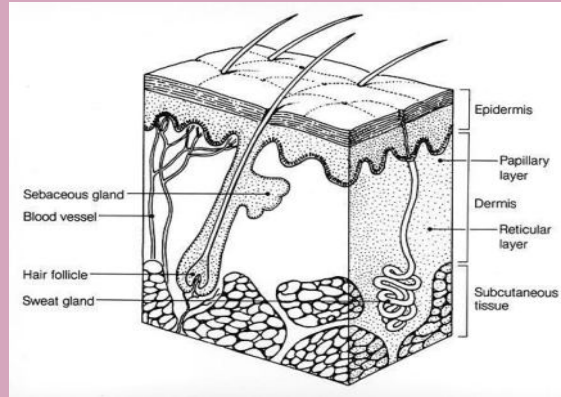
- ☐ **Protection** - the skin is physical barrier
- ☐ **Body temperature maintenance** - the skin contains sweat glands that secrete perspiration which helps regulate the internal temperature
- ☐ **Excretion** - during perspiration waste products are removed from the body
- ☐ **Perception of Stimuli** - the skin contains nerve endings that help detect temperature, touch, pressure and pain.

# Lesson

## The Integumentary System Anatomy & Physiology

The skin is made up of 3 layers of tissue:

- ❑ **Epidermis** - outermost layer of the skin made up of keratin. Melanin is also found here which is responsible for skin pigmentation or color.
- ❑ **Dermis** - lies directly below the epidermis and made up of connective tissue, blood & lymphatic vessels, nerve fibers and hair follicles, sebaceous and sweat glands
- ❑ **Subcutaneous Layer** - also known as the hypodermis is the deepest layer, and connects skin to surface muscles. This layer stores fat cells and provides heat insulation and protects deeper tissues.



# Lesson

## The Integumentary System Anatomy & Physiology

### The accessory organs

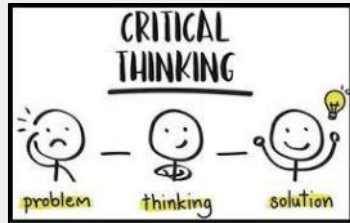
- ❑ **Hair** - made up of dead protein cells filled with hard keratin
- ❑ **Nails** - made up of keratin located on the dorsal surface of each finger and superior surface of the toes.
- ❑ **Glands** - a groups of cells that secrete substances within or out of the body. There are two types of glands in the skin:
  - **Sebaceous Glands** - found in the dermal layer all over the body **EXCEPT** for the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. They secrete sebum an oily substance that lubricate the skin, minimize water loss and discourages the growth of bacteria on the skin.
  - **Sweat Glands** - tiny coiled glands located in the dermis, most abundant in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. Perspiration (sweat) secreted by the sweat glands are 99% water and 1% salt and metabolic waste. Sweat is odorless and colorless, it only develops a scent or smell when it accumulates on the skin and interacts with bacteria.

# Guided Practice



## Directions

- 1) We will get into “What Is the Integumentary System”.
- 2) Each student within every group will create flashcards for the unit 4 vocabulary.



**15:00**

# Independent Work



## Directions

- 1) Students will answer the four questions on the vocabulary worksheet. Once completed, students will study and become familiar with the terms by reviewing flashcards with their group.



**15:00**



# Closure



Upon completion of this unit students will be able to answer questions below:

- 1) What are some diseases (chronic) and conditions (acute) associated with the Integumentary System?
- 2) What are some treatments associated with the Integumentary System?
- 3) What are some careers associated with the Integumentary System?
- 4) What are some structures of the Integumentary?



**7:00**