Integumentary Crossword

Across
3. Turgor reflects skin _________.
6. This is an example of a vascular skin lesion that is small pin point hemorrhages.
8. ________ Intention is characterized by significant tissue loss, edges of wound do not approximate.
12. ________ Ulcers can form as soft tissue is compressed for a long time between a bony prominence and an external surface.
13. In this phase of wound healing the white blood cells (WBC’s) clean the wound of debris and stimulate fibroblasts to produce collagen.
14. The ________ Scale is used most commonly to identify patients at high risk for developing pressure sores.
15. For maintenance of skin and wound healing clients need adequate ________ which would provide 1500 kcal/day.
16. Also called a pressure sore, or bed sore or this
17. Lies below the dermis and is not part of the skin. It attaches the skin to underlying tissues.
23. ________ or swelling, can evidence of circulatory insufficiency.
24. Richly vascular layer of the skin. Supports epidermis
25. Lack of color
26. An example of a macule

Down
1. Clients need vitamins A and C and _______ to heal.
2. signs of wound ________ include pus, change in odor, fever, pain.
4. ________ lesion is a change in the primary lesion or external trauma to the primary lesion.
5. Red or ________ tissue shows that healing is taking place, capillary buds are forming
7. Avascular layer of the skin
9. ________ lesion is the body’s initial reaction to a pathologic condition.
10. contain melanin a pigment that gives color to the skin and hair and protects the body from UV sunlight
11. Primary ________ is a type of wound healing that is characterized by clean incision & edges approximated.
17. Increased blood flow to the skin causes redness
18. This condition can indicate liver disease. Causes yellowish tint to the skin.
19. Another word for necrotic tissue, indicating no healing, no blood flow, and no O2-
21. ________ are reliable indicators of a person’s oxygenation status.
22. deep loss of skin surface