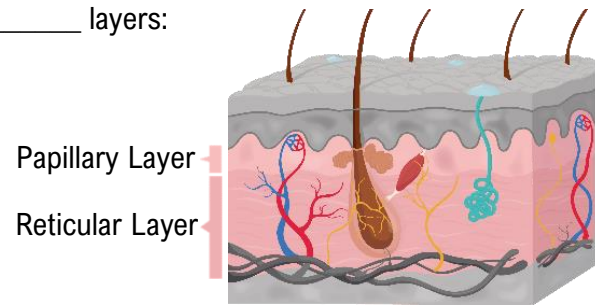


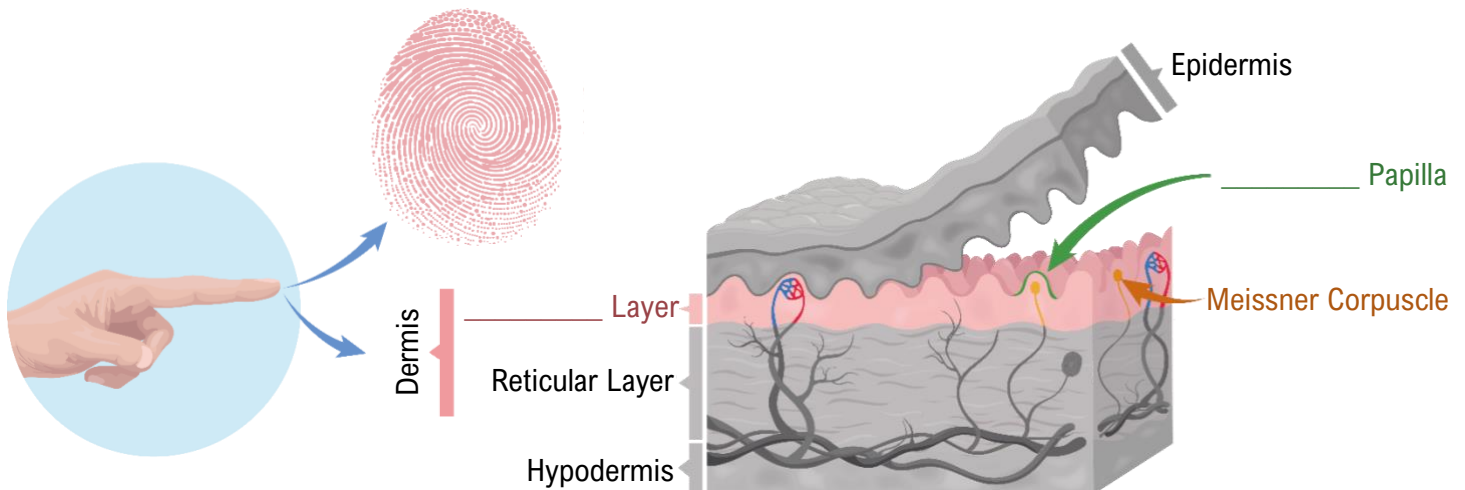
TOPIC: THE DERMIS

- Recall: The cutaneous membrane (skin) is made up of two layers: the epidermis & the _____.
- Dermis:** 2nd layer of skin, lies deep to epidermis; consists of _____ layers:
 - 1) Papillary layer.
 - 2) Reticular layer.



1st Dermal Layer

- Papillary Layer:** superficial layer of dermis made of _____ connective tissue.
 - Has _____, lymphatic vessels, _____/Meissner corpuscles (touch receptors).
- Dermal Papillae:** folded projections that *indent* epidermis.
 - _____ **Ridges:** ridges on surface of *thick* skin that enhance grip & produce fingerprints.



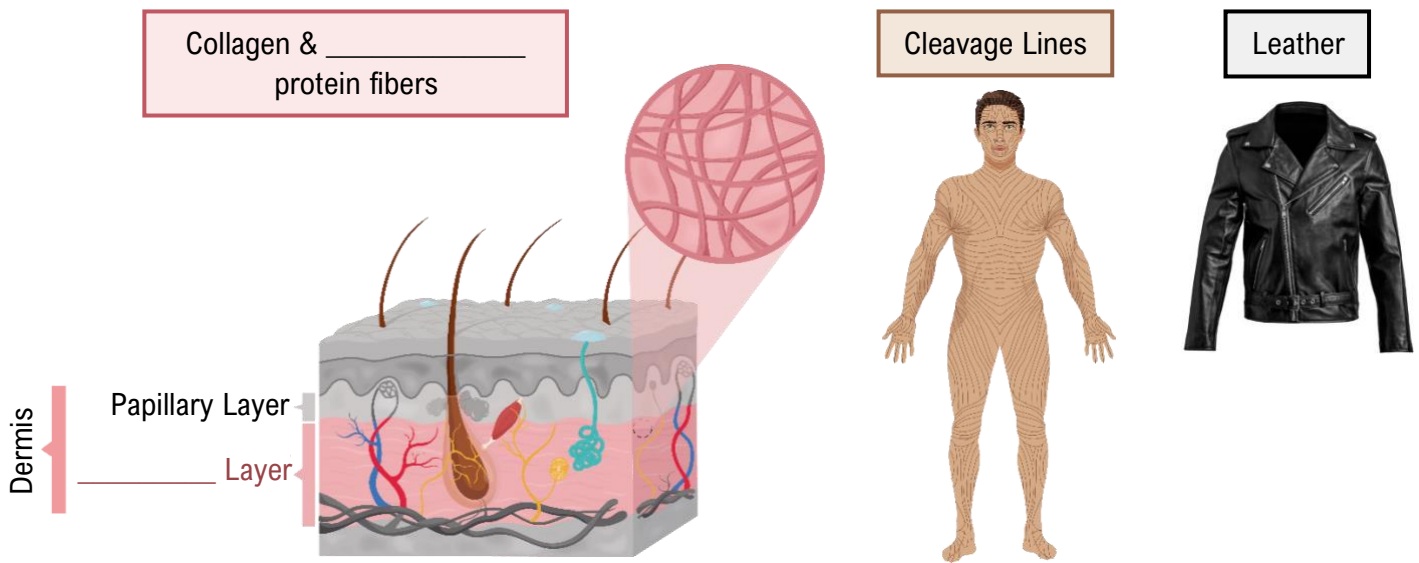
EXAMPLE: If someone did not have a papillary layer in their dermis, which of the following would occur?

- They would become more susceptible to skin cancer.
- They would no longer be able to thermoregulate via the skin.
- Their epidermis would be more firmly anchored to the dermis.
- They would lose some sensation of touch.

TOPIC: THE DERMIS

2nd Dermal Layer

- **Reticular Layer:** deep to papillary layer; made of dense _____ connective tissue.
 - Has sweat & oil glands, hair roots, _____/Pacinian corpuscles (pressure receptors).
 - Net-like arrangement of _____ & elastic protein fibers but many may orient in *one* direction.
 - _____ **Lines:** parallel orientations of many collagen fibers create surgically relevant “invisible” lines.
 - When skin is cut parallel to cleavage/tension lines, it _____ faster.



EXAMPLE: Which of the following may occur in someone who does not have dermal papillae?

- a) They would no longer have a fingerprint.
- b) Their skin would take longer to heal after getting cut.
- c) Their skin wouldn't be able to thermoregulate.
- d) They would be more likely to get skin cancer.

PRACTICE: Which part of the integument is responsible for providing strength and flexibility?

- a) Papillary layer.
- b) Dermal papillae.
- c) Epidermis.
- d) Reticular layer.