Reply to Linsey

Thankyou Linsey for sharing your views with us and it is very informative post. I am totally agreeing with you that the severity of a burn is determined by the depth and area of ​​tissue damage. The term "burn area" is used to characterize the skin lesion area and is expressed as a percentage. To classify the depth of the burn, the term “degree of burn” is used. I would like to add “radiation burns”. This type of burns includes burns resulting from exposure to light or ionizing radiation. So, solar radiation can cause a well-known sunburn. The depth of this burn is usually 1st, rarely 2nd degree. Artificial ultraviolet radiation can also cause such a burn. The degree of damage during radiation burns depends on the wavelength, intensity of radiation and the duration of its impact (Johnson, 2018). Burns from ionizing radiation are usually shallow, but their treatment is difficult, since such radiation penetrates deeply and damages the underlying organs and tissues, which reduces the skin's ability to regenerate.

References

Johnson, C. (2018). Management of burns. Surgery (Oxford).

Reply to Victoria

Thankyou Victoria for such a detailed description of integumentary system. The integumentary system of a person is the largest organ consisting of skin and additional structures - hair, nails, sweat glands, mucous membrane. The skin protects all organs from external influences. Contributes to body thermoregulation. Allocates metabolic products. And also takes external environmental influences as well. Subcutaneous fatty cellulose is the deepest layer of skin develops from the mesoderm. It is represented by loose connective tissue, with fatty segments. It serves as a “cushion” that protects from mechanical influences from the outside, a heat insulating layer, a “warehouse” of spare nutrients and energy (Saladin, 2018). Actually skin-derma develops from the mesoderm and is represented by fibrous connective tissue. Here are the receptors, sebaceous and sweat glands, hair follicles - follicles, blood and lymphatic vessels. It Protect the fat of the sebaceous glands lubricates the skin and hair, protecting them from germs. And finally, the outer layer epidermis; it develops from the ectoderm and consists of a stratified epithelium, the surface cells of which die off. Under the layer of dead cells is a layer of living cells containing melanin.

References

Saladin, K. S. (2018). Anatomy & physiology: the unity of form and function (Vol. 8). New York: McGraw-Hill.