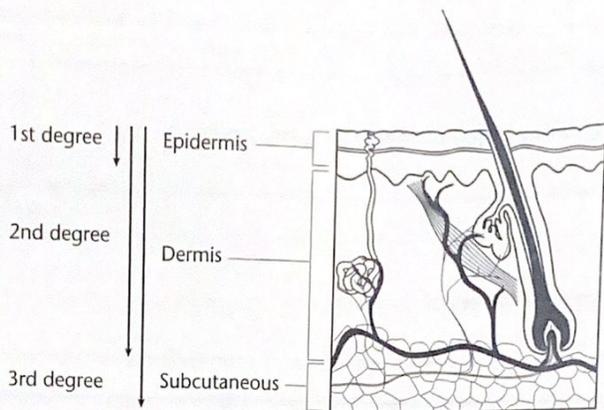


Enrich

The Skin

Doctors classify burns according to the depth of skin damage. Burns can be classified as first-, second-, and third-degree burns, as shown in the diagram below. Look at the diagram and read the passage. Then use a separate sheet of paper to answer the questions that follow.



Burns

First-degree burns can be caused by briefly touching a hot object or by coming into contact with hot water or steam. A mild sunburn is also considered a first-degree burn. In a first-degree burn, only the epidermis is damaged. These burns make the skin turn red and swell slightly.

Second-degree burns can be caused by coming into contact with flames, spilling a very hot liquid on yourself, or getting a deep sunburn. In a second-degree burn, both the epidermis and the dermis are damaged. These burns turn the skin bright red and cause blisters. These burns are very painful.

Third-degree burns can also be caused by contact with flames or by spilling hot liquids on yourself. In a third-degree burn, the entire thickness of the skin is damaged, including blood vessels, sweat glands, oil glands, hair follicles, and other skin tissues and structures. These burns are often leathery in appearance and may be red, white, tan, or brown in color. The person feels no pain because even the skin's pain receptors are damaged.

1. Which layer of the skin is affected by a first-degree burn? By a second-degree burn?
2. List at least four parts of the skin that are damaged by a third-degree burn.
3. Because the skin is destroyed in third-degree burns, what would be one possible complication of these burns while the patient is recovering? Explain your answer.
4. Many burns occur in the kitchen. What are two things you can do to prevent burn accidents there?

Place the outside corner, the corner away from the dotted line, in the corner of your copy machine to copy onto letter-size paper.