Across

2. The donor site for a STSG heals by regeneration of ________ from dermal elements that remain intact.

3. The ________, a device used to make fine cuts in skin grafts.

5. A transplanted organ or tissue from a genetically identical donor, i.e. an identical twin, is called an ________.

7. The skin’s color is created by special cells called __________, which produce the pigment melanin.

9. The __________ muscle is a tiny muscle connected to each hair follicle and the skin. When it contracts it causes the hair to stand erect, and a "goosebump" forms on the skin.

10. A FTSG or __________ skin graft contains both epidermis and dermis.

12. When a tissue is transplanted from one site to another on the same patient, such as a skin graft or a tissue flap, it is termed an ________.

13. A transplant organ or tissue from another species is termed a __________

14. __________ is a technique used to stretch normal tissue that is adjacent to a defect, mechanically creating redundancy of normal tissue to correct the defect.

15. __________ attach themselves to antigens that invade damaged skin and alert the immune system to their presence.

Down

1. Composite grafts are composed of skin and underlying tissues that are completely separated from the ________ of the donor site and transplanted to another area of the body.

4. An STSG or __________ skin graft contains epidermis and only a portion of the dermis of the donor site; its thickness varies.

6. Outermost layer of the epidermis.

8. An ________ is a transplanted organ or tissue from a genetically non-identical member of the same species.

11. Humby knife or Watson knife

Reference:
Alexander’s Care of the Patient in Surgery, 15th Edition
http://training.seer.cancer.gov/melanoma/anatomy/
http://www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/