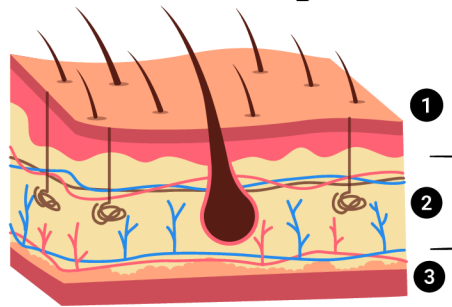


Skin Layers



Three layers of the skin:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Display during Lesson 1 while discussing how skin protects the body and what happens when it is cut.

TEACHER MOVES

Figure 1a - Skin Layers (Blanks)

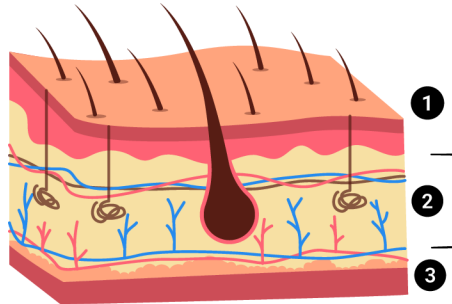
Use this figure in Lesson 1 when you introduce skin as a protective barrier.

It shows the three main layers of the skin:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

This can be presented as a student-facing document and can be completed by the students.

Skin Layers



Three layers of the skin:

1. **E**pidermis (top)
2. **D**ermis
3. **H**ypodermis (lower or under)

Display during Lesson 1 while discussing how skin protects the body and what happens when it is cut.

TEACHER MOVES

Figure 1B - Skin Layers (Answers)

Use this figure in Lesson 1 when you introduce skin as a protective barrier.

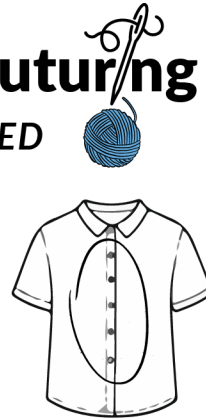
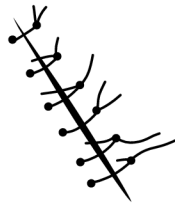
It shows the three main layers of the skin:

1. epidermis (top),
2. dermis, and
3. hypodermis (lower or under) – and helps students see that a cut is an opening through this layered shield.

Use this version as a teacher reference or to review answers with the class after students complete the blanks

Artful Suturing

INTERRUPTED



Action

Each stitch is placed individually and tied off with a simple **square knot**.

Why it matters

It allows for precise control over the **tension** of each section of the wound.

Everyday Connection

Think of it like a series of individual buttons holding a shirt closed.

What happens if one button pops?

Display as students begin placing their first stitches on the cardstock wound model.

TEACHER MOVES

Figure 2. Interrupted Suture (Model)

Use this figure in Lesson 2 to introduce the interrupted suturing pattern students will practise on their cardstock wound model.

The diagram shows how each stitch is placed individually and tied with a simple square knot, like a row of buttons holding a shirt closed; if one stitch “pops,” the others still hold.

Tying a Square Knot

A **square knot** is the most frequently used knot when placing sutures. It is the most secure knot and is least likely to unravel.

First Throw

Right over left

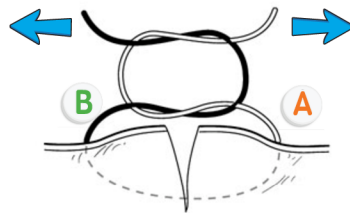
Take **End A** (the right cord) and place it over and then under **End B** (the left yarn). Pull both ends gently to tighten this first loop against the "wound."

Second Throw

Left over Right

Take the **new left cord** (which was *formerly End A*) and place it over and then under the **new right cord**. Pull both ends gently to snug this second loop down onto the first one.

Cinching the Knot



Even horizontal tension must be maintained between the two suture ends while the knot is being tightened,

Display while modelling how to tie and snug a secure knot for each interrupted stitch.

TEACHER MOVES

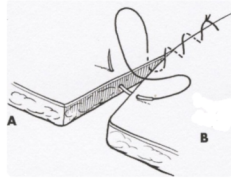
Figure 3. Tying a Square Knot (Two-Throw Method)

Use this figure in Lesson 2 when students are ready to tie and tighten their stitches.

It walks through the two-throw square knot (right over left, then left over right) and reminds students to keep even horizontal tension so the knot feels secure without cutting into the paper.

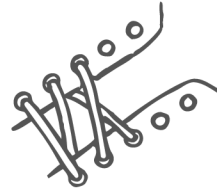
Artful Suturing

CONTINUOUS



Action

The thread is started with a knot, and then a series of stitches are placed without cutting the thread until the very end, where a final knot secures the line.



Everyday Connection

Think of it like lacing a shoe or sewing along a line without stopping after every stitch.

Why it matters

Faster to place and provides an excellent seal.

Display briefly as an extension, after students have completed a short series of interrupted stitches.

TEACHER MOVES

Figure 4. Continuous Suture (Model)

Use this figure near the end of Lesson 2 to compare a continuous suturing pattern with the interrupted stitches students have practised.

The diagram shows one long line of thread, tied at the beginning and end, that closes a whole wound in one motion, and helps students talk about when each type of suture (pattern) might be used.