***Mark (T) for true statement and (F) for false one:***

1. Contact dermatitis is an acute or chronic inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to an irritant (irritant dermatitis) or allergen (allergic dermatitis). (T)
2. Hot compresses reduce inflammation. (F).
3. *Androgens is the cause of Acne.(T)*
4. estrogen protect against acne .(T)
5. Psoraisis is an autoimmune disorder.(T)
6. Rubella is very infectious during the prodromal stage, but it may not be infectious once a rash develops.(T)
7. The main complications of Rubella is pneumonia and encephalitis.(F)
8. The main complications of Rubeola is pneumonia and encephalitis.(T)
9. shingles (zoster) are the primary infection caused by the varicella-zoster virus(F).
10. Shingles typically occurs years after a chickenpox infection. (T)
11. One of the complications of Warts is Cancer cervix in women.(T)
12. All types of warts frequently reappear after treatment.(T)
13. Burns are classified according to tissue *depth of the burn and the extent of the body surface* area that has been burned. (T)
14. In Second-degree burn, the burn itself is not painful.(F)
15. the *rule of nines* is method for estimating the percentage of a burn(T)
16. the *rule of nines* is method for estimating the degree of a burn(F)

II-Choose the most appropriate answer:

1-Which allergy medicine describes the class of drugs used as a treatment to an allergic reaction?

1. Histamine b)Histamine inhibitors
2. Antimetabolites. D) Antihistaminic

2-when predicting survival from any burn all the following must be in considerations Except:

1. TBSA burned b)depth of burns
2. the color of the skin (white, tan or black)
3. the overall health and age of the individual

3-In Treatment of burns, all those procedures must be applied Except:

1. The burned area of the skin should be immediately immersed under cool water
2. Apply ice to the burned areas of skin
3. Clothes should not be removed from a serious burn.
4. Burns deeper than first-degree require antimicrobial therapy

4-Which are accessory structures of the integument?

(a) sweat glands (c) sebaceous glands

(b) fingernails (d) all of the above

5-Which vitamin is synthesized in the skin in the presence of ultraviolet light?

(a) vitamin D (c) vitamin A

(b) vitamin E (d) vitamin K

6-Which skin disease is potentially life threatening?

(a) psoriasis (c) Impetigo

(b) melanoma (d) dermatitis

7-What is the deepest layer affected by a second-degree burn?

(a) epidermis (c) dermis

(b) subcutaneous layer (d) Bone

8. Blisters followed by complete recovery are characteristic of

(a) first-degree burns. (c) third-degree burns.

(b) second-degree burns. (d) both a and b.

9-Capillaries and veins may be destroyed by which degree burn?

(a) first-degree burns. (c) third-degree burns.

(b) second-degree burns. (d) both a and b.

10-All of the following are functions of the skin EXCEPT  
A)protection B) vitamin B synthesis

C) temperature regulation D) sensation

11-The cells producing the pigment responsible for skin color are the

A)keratinocytes. B) melanocytes.

C)adipocytes. D) Merkel cells.

12- All of the following are accessory organs of the skin EXCEPT

A) hair B) nails

C)pain receptors D) sweat glands

13-. A burn that involves the entire epidermis and some of the dermis is a

A)first-degree burn. B) second-degree burn.

C) third-degree burn. D) fourth-degree burn.

14-Which of the following is NOT a part of the integumentary system?

A)Hair B) Cartilage

C)Skin D) Nails

15-What are the two types of sweat glands?

A) None of these B)Endocrine and Exocrine

C)Eccrine and Apocrine D)Hot and Cold

16-Which of these is a fluid-filled lesion larger than 1 cm that is thin-walled and ruptures easily?

A) Macule B)Wheal

C) Papule D) Bulla

17-What is the outer layer of the skin?

A) Dermis B)Epidermis

C) Subcutaneous D) Collagen

18-Which of the following is NOT contained in the dermis?

A)Nerves B)Sweat Glands

C)Lymphatics D)Melanocyte

Match the clinical terms on the left with its description on the right

1. *flattened* area of the skin, smaller than 1.0 cm characterized by a change in color.
2. large, raised area on the skin more than 1.0cm filled with watery fluid.
3. accumulation of dried serous (serum-like) on the skin.,usually golden in color.
4. A deep red spot of *pinpoint hemorrhage* under the skin.
5. itching of the skin.
6. area of the body where the skin has been replaced by fibrous tissue
7. raised edematous plaques (wheals) associated with intense itching
8. scar formation on the skin, occurring after a trauma raised, red, and firm.
9. solid, *elevated* mass, smaller than 1.0 cm.
10. solid, elevated mass with a more than 1.0 cm.
11. *large patch of purple discoloration under the skin associated with hemorrhage*
12. loss of superficial epidermis.
13. loss of epidermal and deeper layers of the skin that may bleed and scar.
14. small, raised area on the skin with a measurement of less than 1.0 cm
15. linear crack in the skin
16. elevated vesicle filled with pus.
17. flake of epidermis.
18. Bulla (B)
19. Crust (C)
20. Erosion (L)
21. Fissure (O)
22. Keloid (H)
23. Macule (A)
24. Papule (I)
25. Nodule (J)
26. Petechia(D)
27. Pruritus (E)
28. Purpura(K)
29. Pustule(P)
30. Scale (Q)
31. Scar(F)
32. Ulcer(M)
33. Urticaria(G)
34. Vesicle (N)

Match the clinical terms on the left with its description on the right

1. Acne (A)
2. Contact dermatitis (B)
3. **Psoriasis(C + D)**
4. **Rubeola (measles)(F + E + G)**
5. **Rubella(J +H +i)**
6. **Chickenpox and Shingles** (L)
7. **Warts(M)**
8. **Impetigo(N)**
9. **Cellulitis(O)**
10. **Scarlet Fever** (P)
11. **Decubitus Ulcer** (K)
12. is commonly seen at puberty and common in boys
13. is an acute or chronic inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to an irritant or allergen .
14. The epidermis is shed in the affected areas may every 3 to 4 days.
15. Well-demarcated (clearly bordered) erythematous plaques covered with silvery white scales develop especially over knees, elbows, scalp, and in skin folds.
16. is an upper respiratory tract infection caused by the paramyxovirus.
17. characterized by Koplik's spots over the buccal (cheek) mucosa.
18. The rash starts on the face, spreads to the trunk, and finally the extremities.
19. viral infection of the respiratory tract caused by the rubella virus.
20. diffuse maculopapular rash, which begins on the trunk and spreads to the extremities.
21. Infection in a pregnant woman, especially during the first trimester, may cause severe birth defects in her infant.
22. are lesions on the skin that occur after the breakdown of the epidermis, the dermis, and, occasionally, the subcutaneous tissue and underlying bone, usually overlying a bony process, in individuals who are bedridden
23. are infections caused by the varicella-zoster virus.
24. caused by infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV).
25. A superficial skin infection, usually caused by Staphylococcus or group A streptococcal infection.
26. bacterial infection of the dermis or subcutaneous layer of the skin. typically occurs after a surface wound or bite.
27. Not a bacterial infection, it is a skin rash caused by toxins released during infection with group A beta-hemolytic streptococci.
28. The rash is usually pink, mainly over the neck, trunk, and groin, with a feeling similar to fine sandpaper.