Test to lecture 14

1. In case of normal number of melanocytes, but increased synthesis of melanin are formed:
2. ephelides\*
3. macules "Café au lait"\*
4. lentigo
5. nevus pigmentosus
6. In case of presence of nests of melanocytes in the epidermis, dermal-epidermal border or in the dermis, is formed:
7. ephelides
8. macules "Café au lait"
9. lentigo
10. nevus pigmentosus\*
11. In case of increased number of melanocytes in the basal layer of the epidermis is formed:
12. ephelides
13. macules "Café au lait"
14. lentigo\*
15. nevus pigmentosus
16. Risk factors for malignant melanoma are:
17. intense solar radiation\*
18. smoking
19. chemical or mechanical injury of pigmented nevus\*
20. solar third degree burns (with blistering) \*
21. previous history of melanoma\*
22. first and second skin phototype\*
23. third and fourth phototype skin
24. family history of melanoma\*
25. Increased risk of melanoma exists in:
26. congenital giant pigmented naevi\*
27. limited maculopapular naevi
28. more than 20 dysplastic naevi in an individual\*
29. family history of melanoma\*
30. melanosis of Dubreuil\*
31. Most common clinical subtypes of melanoma is:
32. nodular melanoma\*
33. superficial spreading melanoma\*
34. lentiginous acral melanoma
35. achromatic melanoma
36. lentigo maligna melanoma
37. Features of malignancy of Naevus pigmentosus are:
38. darkening of the nevus
39. irregular coloring\*
40. increase the size of the nevus\*
41. change in the form of nevus\*
42. appearance of satellites\*
43. appearance of non-pigmented halo around nevus
44. appearance of inflammatory areola around nevus\*
45. occurrence of bleeding from nevus\*
46. Dermoscopy is a method for:
47. allergy testing
48. mycological examination
49. investigation of pigmented lesions\*
50. epi-luminescence\*