Test to Lecture 2

* + - 1. Please, provide rash elements which are at the level of the skin:

1. wheal
2. roseola\*
3. telangiectasia\*
4. nevus anemicus\*
5. keloid
6. Please, provide various types of hemorrhagic macules:
   * 1. petechiae\*
     2. ecchymoses\*
     3. nevus anemicus
     4. telangiectasia
     5. sufusio\*
7. Please, provide the thick units rash:
   * 1. papule\*
     2. vesicle
     3. nodulus\*
     4. wheal
     5. vegatatio\*
     6. lichenification\*
8. The secondary rash elements are formed:
   * 1. without prior change in topography and density of the skin
     2. in the evolution of pre-existing thick or exudative rash units\*
     3. in the evolution of macular rash units
9. Petechia is:
   * 1. macular rash unit\*
     2. papular rash unit
     3. exudative rash unit
10. Erosion is:
    * 1. damage to the integrity of the skin, healing with a scar
      2. linear defect around the holes
      3. superficial damage to the integrity of the skin, healing without scarring\*
11. Vesicle is:
    * 1. a blister 0.5 cm filled with clear liquid\*
      2. а blister 0.5 cm filled with pus
      3. a blister 0.5 cm filled with mucin
12. What is the reason for formation of blisters in the skin:
    * 1. akantholysis\*
      2. spongiosis\*
      3. hyperkeratosis
      4. hypergranulosis
      5. dystrophy
13. Pustule is:
    * 1. a blister 0.5 cm filled with haemoragic fluid
      2. a blister 0.5 cm filled with clear liquid
      3. a blister 0.5 cm filled with pus\*
14. Scale is formed as a result of:
    * 1. accelerated turnover or impaired keratinization in the epidermis\*
      2. accumulation of exudate
      3. akantholysis
15. Crust is:
    * 1. macular rash unit
      2. waste rash unit\*
      3. exudative rash unit
      4. thick rash unit
16. Vegetation is due to:
    * 1. spongiosis
      2. parakeratosis
      3. hyperkeratosis
      4. expansion of dermal papillae\*
17. Histopathological substrate of hives is:
    * 1. parakeratosis
      2. spongiosis
      3. hypergranulosis
      4. transient edema in the dermis\*