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\*