Test to lecture 3

1. Which are the predisposing conditions for pyodermas:

1. poor hygiene\*
2. immune deficiency\*
3. metabolic disorders\*often shaving\*
4. profuse sweating\*
5. chronic fungal infection of the feet\*
6. venous ulcers\*
7. Which microorganisms cause folliculitis:
8. staphylococcus\*
9. streptococcus
10. mycoplasmas
11. demodex folliculorum
12. What is clinical manifestation in Folliculitis superficialis
13. perifollicular pustule\*
14. papules
15. blister
16. erosion
17. vesicles
18. By the term furunculosis is indicated:
19. presence of multiple boils on different parts of the body
20. relapsing appearance of boils on the body\*
21. appearance of boils in the same place for an extended period of time\*
22. What is the clinical manifestation of Ecthyma:
23. pustules
24. papules
25. superficial ulceration\*
26. erosive lesion covered by crusts\*
27. vesicles
28. What is the clinical manifestation of Erysipelas:
29. Pustules
30. Papules
31. inflammatory infiltrate\*
32. vesicles\*
33. erythematous and oedematous plaque\*
34. What is used to treat erysipelas:
35. with systemic and topical antibiotics\*
36. systemic and topical corticosteroids
37. antibiotics and antifungals
38. systemic chemotherapy
39. What is the most common location of Impetigo contagiosa:
40. face\*
41. scalp
42. folds
43. extremities
44. trunk
45. What clinical examinations are necessary for pyodermas:
46. complete blood count\*
47. differential leucocyte count\*
48. blood glucose\*
49. C-reactive protein (CRP) \*
50. immunoglobulins
51. urea
52. creatinine
53. microbiological examination with an antibiogram\*
54. Which are the comorbidities in pyodermas:
55. contact dermatitis
56. diabetes mellitus\*
57. mycosis\*
58. post-trombotic syndrome\*