Test to lecture 7

1. Which of the following zoonoses caused by ticks:
2. Scabies\*
3. Larva migrans
4. Pediculosis
5. Іxodiasis\*
6. Trombidiasis\*
7. Ankylostomiasis
8. Rashes in scabies are:
9. erythematous-squamous plaques
10. scabious tunnel\*
11. miliary papule\*
12. excoriation\*
13. bullous efflorescence
14. What are the most common places of localisation of scabies rash in adults:
15. scalp
16. umbilicus\*
17. back of the thorax
18. penis\*
19. axillary folds\*
20. breast\*
21. wrists\*
22. spaces between the fingers\*
23. The most common complications of Scabies are:
24. herpes simplex
25. eczema\*
26. malignancy
27. nephropathy
28. pyoderma\*
29. acarophobia\*
30. The cutaneous manifestations of Lyme disease are:
31. erythema chr. migrans\*
32. erythema anulare centrifugum
33. acrodermatitis chr. atrophicans\*
34. Morphea (Sclerodermia placata)
35. What are the causes of pediculosis:
36. Ixodes ricinus
37. Pediculus capitis\*
38. Pediculus vestimenti\*
39. Demodex folliculorum
40. Phthirius pubis\*
41. Where to look for clinical signs of pediculosis, caused by Pediculus capitis:
42. in back of the head\*
43. on the back
44. behind the ears\*
45. in pubis
46. clothes
47. between fingers
48. What are the symptoms of chronic pediculosis:
49. maculae coeruleae\*
50. cutis vagabundorum\*
51. impetigo contagiosa
52. ecthyma
53. plica polonica\*
54. What is the basic requirements for successful treatment of scabies:
55. unconditional treat all contacts\*
56. treatment of patients with 2 courses
57. mandatory bathing, dressing and thermal processing of clothes and underwear\*
58. The treatment of pediculosis is performed by:
59. antibiotic cream
60. corticosteroid cream
61. insecticide lotion\*
62. climatotherapy