Test to lecture 9

1. Acne vulgaris is a disease which affects:
2. sweat glands
3. sebaceous glands with adjacent hair follicles\*
4. dermis
5. hypodermis
6. mucous membranes
7. Acne vulgaris clinically presents with:
8. comedones\*
9. papules\*
10. vesicles
11. pustules\*
12. bulles
13. erosions\*
14. excoriations\*
15. cysts\*
16. Causative agents for Acne vulgaris may be:
17. medications\*
18. genetic predisposition\*
19. hepatic dysfunction
20. stress\*
21. hormonal dysfunction\*
22. dietary errors
23. Acne vulgaris is treated with:
24. antibiotics\*
25. antihistamines
26. corticosteroids
27. hormonal preparations\*
28. cytostatics
29. aromatic retinoids\*
30. chemotherapeutics
31. Which microorganisms are associated with etiopathogenesis of Rosacea:
32. Staphylococcus epidermidis
33. Candida spp.
34. Demodex folliculorum\*
35. Streptococcus pyogenes
36. Helicobacter pilori\*
37. Malassezia spp.
38. Clinically Rosacea presents with:
39. erythema\*
40. papules\*
41. vesicles
42. pustules\*
43. bullas
44. teleangiectasias\*
45. rhinophyma\*
46. Rosacea rashes are located in:
47. face\*
48. neck
49. chest\*
50. back\*
51. eyes\*
52. extremities
53. gluteus
54. Rosacea is treated with:
55. systemic and topical antiprotozoals\*
56. systemic and local corticosteroids
57. systemic and topical antibiotics\*
58. systemic and topical aromatic retinoids\*
59. Systemic and topical antifungals
60. Which microorganisms are associated with the etiopathogenesis of Dermatitis perioralis:
61. Staphylococcus epidermidis
62. Streptococcus pyogenes Candida spp.\*
63. Demodex folliculorum\*
64. Helicobacter pilori
65. Malassezia spp.
66. Clinically Dermatitis perioralis is presented by:
67. grouped follicular papules on the erythematous basis\*
68. papulo-vesiculae\*
69. papulo-pustulae\*
70. scales\*
71. tendency to confluence of rash units\*
72. Itching is the leading symptom of:
73. acne papulo-pustulosa
74. acne conglobata
75. rosacea papulo-pustulosa
76. rosacea lupoides
77. dermatitis perioralis
78. none of the above\*