

Medical Language, 5e (Turley)

Chapter 2 Dermatology – Integumentary System

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The thick, crusty scar of necrotic tissue that forms on a full-thickness burn is known as a

- _____.
- A) bullae
 - B) keloid
 - C) eschar
 - D) comedo

Answer: C

Explanation: A) A bullae is a large blister that forms with a partial-thickness burn.

B) A keloid is not the result of a burn.

C) Correct! An eschar is a thick crusty scar of necrotic tissue that forms with a full-thickness burn.

D) A comedo is related to acne, not a burn.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

2) Basal cell carcinoma arises from which type of tissue?

- A) Adipose
- B) Connective
- C) Dermal
- D) Epidermal

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Basal cell carcinoma does arise from adipose tissue.

B) Basal cell carcinoma does not arise from connective tissue.

C) Basal cell carcinoma does not arise from melanocytes.

D) Correct! Basal cell carcinoma arises from the basal layer of the epidermis.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

3) Which one of the following is the medical word for male pattern baldness?

- A) Alopecia
- B) Vitiligo
- C) Anhidrosis
- D) Hirsutism

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Alopecia is the medical word for male pattern baldness

B) Vitiligo is an autoimmune disorder that causes patches of pigmentation in the skin.

C) Anhidrosis is congenital absence of sweat glands and the inability to tolerate heat.

D) Hirsutism is excessive, dark hair growth on the forearms and upper lip of a woman.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

4) Which of the following is a type of electrosurgery that uses a wire loop electrode to cut out a lesion?

- A) Incision and drainage
- B) Electrosection
- C) Fulguration
- D) Cryosurgery

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This procedure uses a scalpel and is not a type of electrosurgery.

B) Correct! *Electr/o-* means "electricity" and *sect/o-* means "cut."

C) This is a type of electrosurgery, but it does not use a wire loop.

D) This procedure uses liquid nitrogen and is not a type of electrosurgery.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

5) PUVA is used to treat _____.

- A) acne rosacea
- B) acne vulgaris
- C) psoriasis
- D) vitiligo

Answer: C

Explanation: A) PUVA is not used to treat acne rosacea.

B) PUVA is not used to treat acne vulgaris.

C) Correct! PUVA is the abbreviation for psoralen drug and ultraviolet A light therapy, which is used to treat psoriasis.

D) PUVA is not used to treat vitiligo.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

6) Which of the following is the common name for a herpes simplex virus type 1 infection?

- A) Scabies
- B) Cold sores
- C) Blisters
- D) Shingles

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Scabies is an infection with mites, not herpes simplex.

B) Correct! HSV type 1 occurs on the lips and is referred to as cold sores.

C) Blisters are not caused by herpes simplex.

D) Shingles are caused by herpes varicella-zoster, not herpes simplex.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

7) An I&D might be done to treat _____.

- A) a laceration
- B) shingles
- C) psoriasis
- D) an abscess

Answer: D

Explanation: A) An I&D is not done to treat a laceration; suturing would likely be used.

B) An I&D is not used to treat shingles.

C) An I&D is not used to treat psoriasis; psoralen drugs would likely be used.

D) Correct! An incision and drainage (I&D) cuts an abscess to drain out the fluid or pus.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

8) The superficial skin wound of a scratch is known by the medical name of a(n) _____.

- A) excoriation
- B) contusion
- C) decubitus
- D) cellulitis

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! An excoriation is a superficial injury that creates a linear scratch on the skin.

B) A contusion is a bruise.

C) A decubitus is a pressure injury.

D) Cellulitis is an infection.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

9) Sweat glands are also known as _____ glands.

- A) sebaceous
- B) adipose
- C) follicle
- D) sudoriferous

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Sebaceous glands are oil glands, not sweat glands.

B) Adipose is a type of tissue, not a gland.

C) A follicle is not a gland.

D) Correct! Sweat glands are also known as sudoriferous glands.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

10) Verrucae or warts are caused by a _____.

- A) virus
- B) bacterium
- C) parasite
- D) fungus

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Verrucae are caused by a virus.

B) Verrucae are not caused by bacteria.

C) Verrucae are not caused by parasites.

D) Verrucae are not caused by fungi.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

11) The medical term for jock itch is tinea _____.

- A) corporis
- B) pedis
- C) cruris
- D) capitis

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Tinea corporis occurs on the trunk and extremities.

B) Tinea pedis is athlete's foot.

C) Correct! Tinea cruris, or jock itch, is a fungal infection in the skin of the groin.

D) Tinea capitis is a fungal infection on the scalp.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

12) Excessive dryness of the skin is _____.

- A) eczema
- B) keratosis
- C) anhidrosis
- D) xeroderma

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Eczema is seborrhea, not excessive dryness of the skin.

B) Keratosis is not excessive dryness of the skin.

C) Anhidrosis refers to the condition of not sweating.

D) Correct! The combining form *xer/o-* means "dry."

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

13) A hemorrhage under the skin that is 3 cm in diameter or larger is a(n) _____.

- A) diaphoresis
- B) ecchymosis
- C) exudate
- D) seborrhea

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Diaphoresis is sweating, not a hemorrhage.

B) Correct! A hemorrhage over 3 cm in diameter is an ecchymosis.

C) Exudate is a fluid, not a hemorrhage.

D) Seborrhea is overproduction of sebum, not a hemorrhage.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

14) The physician ordered a Tzanck test to aid in the diagnosis of _____.

- A) squamous cell carcinoma
- B) shingles
- C) pediculosis
- D) systemic lupus erythematosus

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The Tzanck test does not diagnose squamous cell carcinoma.

B) Correct! Using fluid from a vesicle, the Tzanck test shows cells with the herpes virus in them.

C) The Tzanck test does not detect pediculosis.

D) The Tzanck test does not detect systemic lupus erythematosus.

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diagnostic Procedures

15) A keloid is an abnormally large scar due to an overproduction of _____.

- A) keratin
- B) elastin
- C) sebum
- D) collagen

Answer: D

Explanation: A) A keloid is not an overproduction of keratin.

B) A keloid is not an overproduction of elastin (elastic fibers).

C) A keloid is not an overproduction of sebum (oil).

D) Correct! A keloid forms due to an overproduction of collagen during the healing process.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

16) When Jeremy Smith was in the shower, the hot water ran out. The cold water caused the hairs on his skin to stand up. This body response to cold is known as _____.

- A) exfoliation
- B) piloerection
- C) perspiration
- D) anhidrosis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Exfoliation is the shedding of skin cells.

B) Correct! *Pil/o-* means "hair" and *erect/o-* means "stand up." This is more commonly called goosebumps.

C) Perspiration is sweat that is released to help cool the body.

D) Anhidrosis is the inability to sweat.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

17) If a patient has poor skin turgor and tenting of the skin, they have _____.

- A) a vitamin deficiency
- B) dehydration
- C) a lack of oxygen
- D) jaundice

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Poor skin turgor is not caused by a vitamin deficiency.

B) Correct! Poor skin turgor and tenting are signs of dehydration.

C) Poor skin turgor is not caused by a lack of oxygen.

D) Poor skin turgor is not related to jaundice.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures and Surgical Procedures

18) Wilhelm Schnell requires _____ for removal of necrotic tissue from his wound.

- A) debridement
- B) dermabrasion
- C) Mohs' surgery
- D) allograft

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Debridement is the removal of necrotic tissue from a wound.

B) Dermabrasion removes the epidermis, not remove necrotic tissue.

C) Mohs' surgery is done for skin cancer, not to remove necrotic tissue.

D) An allograft is done for skin burns, not necrotic tissue removal.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

19) Abnormal white, depigmented patches of skin interspersed with normal skin are characteristic of which skin disease?

- A) Albinism
- B) Pustules
- C) Onychomycosis
- D) Vitiligo

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Albinism is overall abnormal depigmentation; it does not occur in patches.

B) Pustules appear white because of pus, not because of depigmentation.

C) Onychomycosis is a condition of the nails, not the skin.

D) Correct! Vitiligo results in white, depigmented patches on the skin.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

20) Pediculosis is treated with a _____.

- A) drug for severe cystic acne
- B) drug to increase hair growth on the scalp
- C) drug to treat viral infections on the skin
- D) shampoo and skin lotion to kill lice

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Pediculosis is lice, not severe cystic acne.

B) Pediculosis is lice, not alopecia.

C) Pediculosis is lice, not a viral infection.

D) Correct! Pediculosis is lice infestation, and it is treated with topical remedies like shampoo and lotion.

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

21) Which of the following medical specialties studies the anatomy and physiology of the integumentary system and uses diagnostic tests, Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures, and drugs to treat integumentary diseases?

- A) Neurology
- B) Dermatology
- C) Psychology
- D) Integumentary

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Neurology is related to the nerves, not the skin.

B) Correct! The combining form *dermat/o-* means "skin" and *-logy* means "study of."

C) Psychology is related to the mind, not the skin.

D) Integumentary is a body system, not a medical specialty.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

22) The integumentary system covers the entire surface of the body and consists of the skin, hair, and _____.

- A) nails
- B) eyes
- C) ears
- D) fingers

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! The integumentary system includes the skin, hair, and nails.

B) The integumentary system does not include the eyes.

C) The integumentary system does not include the ears.

D) The integumentary system only includes the skin and nails of the fingers, not the fingers themselves.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

23) The epidermis contains melanocytes, which are pigment cells that produce _____.

- A) keratin
- B) melanin
- C) collagen
- D) elastin

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Melanocytes do not produce keratin.

B) Correct! Melanocytes produce melanin.

C) Melanocytes do not produce collagen.

D) Melanocytes do not produce elastin.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

24) Which of the following is NOT found in the dermis?

- A) Sweat glands
- B) Nerves
- C) Arteries
- D) Keratin

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Sweat glands are found in the dermis.

B) Nerves are found in the dermis.

C) Arteries are found in the dermis.

D) Correct! Keratin is in the epidermis, not the dermis.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

25) The subcutaneous tissue is a loose, connective tissue located directly beneath the _____.

- A) epidermis
- B) cutaneous layer
- C) dermis
- D) adipose tissue

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The subcutaneous tissue is not beneath the epidermis.

B) There is no skin layer known as the cutaneous layer.

C) Correct! The subcutaneous tissue is located directly beneath the dermis.

D) The subcutaneous tissue is composed of adipose tissue; it does not lie not beneath it.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

26) Sebaceous glands are related to oil as sudoriferous glands are related to _____.

- A) sweat
- B) follicles
- C) the lunula
- D) a carbuncle

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Sebaceous glands secrete oil, and sudoriferous glands secrete sweat.

- B) Follicles are related to the hair, not sudoriferous glands.
- C) The lunula is related to the nail, not sudoriferous glands.
- D) A carbuncle is a skin lesion.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy

27) Which of the following is the name for the general category of skin lesion that is pink to red, flat or raised, pruritic or nonpruritic?

- A) Neoplasm
- B) Rash
- C) Wound
- D) Xeroderma

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A neoplasm is a new growth that occurs on the skin.

- B) Correct! A rash is a skin lesion that is pink to red, flat or raised, pruritic or nonpruritic.
- C) A wound is an injury to the skin.
- D) Xeroderma is excessive dryness of the skin.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

28) A genetic mutation that causes nonfunctioning melanocytes that do NOT produce any melanin is known as _____.

- A) albinism
- B) cyanosis
- C) jaundice
- D) necrosis

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Albinism is a genetic mutation that causes nonfunctioning melanocytes that do not produce melanin.

- B) Cyanosis is blue coloration related to oxygen deficiency.
- C) Jaundice is yellow coloration related to liver function.
- D) Necrosis black or gray coloration related to tissue death.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

29) Which of the following words or phrases is NOT related to a burn?

- A) Macule
- B) Third-degree
- C) Eschar
- D) Bullae

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! A macule is a flat pigmented skin lesion, sometimes called a freckle.
B) A third-degree burn is another name for a full-thickness burn that involves the epidermis and entire dermis.

C) Eschar is the scab that forms over a burn.

D) Bullae large blisters related to partial-thickness burns.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

30) A very firm, abnormally large scar that is bigger than the original injury is a _____.

- A) callus
- B) corn
- C) cicatrix
- D) keloid

Answer: D

Explanation: A) A callus is a repetitive rubbing injury and is not related to a scar.

B) A corn is a type of callus and is not related to a scar.

C) A cicatrix is the medical name for a scar of normal size.

D) Correct! A keloid is an abnormally large scar compared to the size of the original injury.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

31) Which of the following is the medical name for genital herpes?

- A) Herpes whitlow
- B) Herpes varicella-zoster
- C) Herpes simplex virus type 2
- D) Herpes simplex virus type 1

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Herpes whitlow infects the nails, not the genital area.

B) Herpes varicella-zoster is related to shingles, not genital herpes.

C) Correct! Herpes simplex virus type 2 is more commonly known as genital herpes.

D) Herpes simplex virus type 1 affects the mouth, not the genital area.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

32) Tinea _____ occurs on the trunk of the body.

- A) tinea pedis
- B) tinea corporis
- C) tinea cruris
- D) tinea capitis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Tinea pedis occurs on the feet.

B) Correct! Tinea corporis occurs on the trunk of the body.

C) Tinea cruris occurs on the groin area.

D) Tinea capitis occurs on the head.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

33) Which of the following is a benign, pigmented, flat macule?

- A) Freckle
- B) Hives
- C) Eschar
- D) Lipoma

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! A freckle is a benign, pigmented, flat macule.

B) Hives develop after an allergic reaction and are raised and red.

C) Eschar develops after a burn and is thick and crusty.

D) A lipoma is a fatty tumor.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

34) Which of the following is a congenital abnormality in which there are extra fingers or toes?

- A) Syndactyly
- B) Polydactyly
- C) Senile lentigo
- D) Papilloma

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Syndactyly is a condition of fused-together fingers or toes.

B) Correct! *Poly-* means "many, much" and *-dactyly* means "condition of fingers or toes."

C) Senile lentigo is a skin pigmentation condition of old age, not a congenital abnormality.

D) A papilloma is not a congenital abnormality.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Diseases

35) Which of the following is NOT one of the four characteristics of a malignant melanoma?

- A) Border or edge is irregular and ragged.
- B) Color varies from black to brown to red within the same lesion.
- C) It grows slowly on the skin and does not metastasize to other parts of the body.
- D) Each side of the lesion has a different shape (asymmetry).

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is a characteristic of malignant melanoma.

B) This is a characteristic of malignant melanoma.

C) Correct! Malignant melanoma grows quickly and does metastasize to other parts of the body.

D) This is a characteristic of malignant melanoma.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

36) The abbreviation SLE stands for _____.

- A) systemic lupus erythematosus
- B) skin lesion enlargement
- C) severe lupus erythematosus
- D) senile lentigo eruption

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! SLE is systemic lupus erythematosus.

B) This is not the meaning of SLE.

C) This is not the meaning of SLE.

D) This is not the meaning of SLE.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

37) Which process uses an acid liquid to remove the epidermis?

- A) Dermabrasion
- B) Microdermabrasion
- C) Chemical peel
- D) Laser skin resurfacing

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This procedure uses a spinning wire brush.

B) This procedure uses aluminum oxide crystals.

C) Correct! A chemical peel uses acid liquid.

D) This procedure uses a laser.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

38) Which surgical procedure uses a scalpel to remove an entire skin lesion?

- A) Excisional biopsy
- B) Incisional biopsy
- C) Punch biopsy
- D) Shave biopsy

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! The combining form *excis/o-* means "cut out."

- B) An incisional biopsy removes part, but not all, of a lesion.
- C) A punch biopsy removes only a core of a lesion.
- D) A shave biopsy removes only a superficial lesion.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

39) Topical _____ drugs are used to treat herpes simplex infections of the skin.

- A) antipruritic
- B) antiviral
- C) vitamin A-type
- D) antifungal

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Antipruritic drugs are for itching, not a viral infection.

- B) Correct! Herpes simplex is a viral infection and is treated with an antiviral drug.
- C) Vitamin A-type drugs are for psoriasis, not a viral infection.
- D) Antifungal drugs are for fungal infections, not a viral infection.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

40) The outermost layer of the skin is the _____.

- A) epidermis
- B) dermis
- C) collagen
- D) subcutaneous

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! The outermost layer of the skin is the epidermis.

- B) The dermis is not the outermost layer of the skin.
- C) Collagen is not a layer of the skin.
- D) Subcutaneous tissue is not considered part of the skin.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

41) The sebaceous glands are which type of gland?

- A) Endocrine glands
- B) Adipose glands
- C) Exocrine glands
- D) Keratin glands

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The sebaceous glands are not endocrine glands.

B) There are no such thing as adipose glands.

C) Correct! Sebaceous glands are exocrine glands.

D) There is no such thing as keratin glands.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

42) Which of the following does NOT contribute to the development of pressure injuries?

- A) Decreased blood flow to an area
- B) Inadequate protein intake
- C) Prolonged inactivity
- D) A laceration or other open wound

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Decreased blood flow does contribute to pressure injuries.

B) Inadequate protein intake does contribute to pressure injuries.

C) Prolonged inactivity does contribute to pressure injuries.

D) Correct! A laceration or other wound does not contribute to pressure injuries.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

43) Which of the following words is used to describe any visible damage to the skin?

- A) Lesion
- B) Benign
- C) Malignant
- D) Dermatitis

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Lesion is a general term for any visible damage to the skin.

B) Benign only describes something that is not cancerous.

C) Malignant only describes something that is cancerous.

D) Dermatitis only refers to inflammation or infection of the skin.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

44) Julius Alexander was recently in contact with poison ivy. He is now experiencing severe itching. Another word for itching is _____.

- A) rash
- B) pruritus
- C) xeroderma
- D) dermatitis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A rash can be itchy or not itchy.

B) Correct! Pruritus is another word for itching.

C) Xeroderma means "dry skin," which may or may not include itching.

D) Dermatitis is inflammation or infection of the skin, which may or may not include itching.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

45) Allergy skin testing is accomplished using which of the following methods?

- A) Intradermal injection
- B) Cryosurgery
- C) Culture and sensitivity
- D) Skin scraping

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Intradermal injection is used to introduce allergens into the skin.

B) Cryosurgery is not part of an allergy test.

C) Culture and sensitivity determines what bacterium is causing an infection.

D) Skin scraping is done to diagnose a skin condition, not test for allergies.

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diagnostic Procedures

46) Which of the following medical procedures uses a metal instrument that ends in a small circular ring with a sharp edge to scrape off the superficial part of a skin lesion?

- A) Cryosurgery
- B) Debridement
- C) Biopsy
- D) Curettage

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Cryosurgery does not use a curet.

B) Debridement removes necrotic tissue, not a skin lesion.

C) A biopsy is not done with a curet.

D) Correct! A metal instrument called a curet is used in curettage.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

47) The use of a rapidly spinning wire brush or diamond surface to mechanically scrape the epidermis is known as _____.

- A) microdermabrasion
- B) chemical peel
- C) laser skin resurfacing
- D) dermabrasion

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Microdermabrasion uses aluminum oxide crystals, not a wire brush.

B) Chemical peel uses an acid liquid, not a wire brush.

C) Laser skin resurfacing uses a laser, not a wire brush.

D) Correct! Dermabrasion uses a spinning wire brush or diamond surface.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

48) A procedure that uses a circular metal cutter to remove a plug-shaped core of skin is called a(n) _____ biopsy.

- A) excisional
- B) incisional
- C) shave
- D) punch

Answer: D

Explanation: A) An excisional biopsy removes skin, but not as a plug-shaped core.

B) An incisional biopsy removes some skin, but not as a plug-shaped core.

C) A shave biopsy does not remove a plug-shaped core.

D) Correct! In a punch biopsy, a circular metal tool removes a plug-shaped core of skin.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

49) An autoimmune disorder characterized by the production of excessive epidermal cells and silvery scales on the skin is known as _____.

- A) psoriasis
- B) sarcoma
- C) systemic lupus erythematosus
- D) malignant melanoma

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Psoriasis has silvery scales and plaques of excessive epidermal cells.

B) Sarcoma is not an autoimmune disorder; it is a kind of cancer.

C) Systemic lupus erythematosus is an autoimmune disorder, but it does not involve silvery scales.

D) Malignant melanoma is not an autoimmune disorder, it is a kind of cancer.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

50) An autoimmune disorder that causes the skin and internal organs to become progressively hardened is called _____.

- A) xeroderma
- B) acne vulgaris
- C) scleroderma
- D) acne rosacea

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Xeroderma has dry skin, not hard skin.

B) Acne vulgaris causes clogged pores, not hard skin.

C) Correct! Scleroderma is progressive hardening of the skin.

D) Acne rosacea causes blotchy redness of the skin, not hardening.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

51) In which of the following diseases are oily areas interspersed with patches of dry, scaly skin and dandruff?

- A) Seborrhea
- B) Anhidrosis
- C) Diaphoresis
- D) Alopecia

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Seborrhea involves oily areas interspersed with patches of dry, scaly skin.

B) Anhidrosis is the lack of sweat glands.

C) Diaphoresis is excessive sweating

D) Alopecia is hair loss.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

52) Onychomycosis is a(n) _____.

- A) fungal infection of fingernails or toenails
- B) bacterial infection of fingernails or toenails
- C) loss of the fingernails or toenails
- D) abnormal fusing together of the fingers and toes

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *Onych/o-* means "nail" and *myc/o-* means "fungus."

B) Onychomycosis is not a bacterial infection.

C) There is no medical word that means loss of the fingernails or toenails.

D) Fusing of fingers or toes is syndactyly, not onychomycosis.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Diseases

53) Abnormally curved fingernails and stunted growth of the fingers associated with a chronic lack of oxygen in patients with cystic fibrosis is known as _____.

- A) urticaria
- B) curettage
- C) clubbing
- D) dermabrasion

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Urticaria is a local allergic reaction.

B) Curettage is a procedure, not a disease.

C) Correct! Clubbing is associated with curved nails and stunted finger growth.

D) Dermabrasion is a procedure, not a disease.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

54) The procedure that removes acne scars, wrinkles, or tattoos by means of chemical peel, dermabrasion, or laser treatments is called _____.

- A) skin resurfacing
- B) suturing
- C) biopsy
- D) skin graft

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Skin resurfacing removes scars, wrinkles, or tattoos via chemical peel, dermabrasion, or laser treatments.

B) Suturing is sewing a laceration or surgical incision shut.

C) Biopsy is removing lesions for testing.

D) Skin grafting is temporarily or permanently replacing lost skin.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

55) A surgical procedure to remove all or part of a skin lesion for the purpose of diagnosis is called _____.

- A) biopsy
- B) dermatoplasty
- C) rhytidectomy
- D) skin grafting

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! A biopsy is a surgical procedure to remove all or part of a skin lesion for testing.

B) Dermatoplasty is done for repair of skin, not diagnosis.

C) Rhytidectomy is done for improvement of skin, not diagnosis.

D) Skin grafting is done to replace lost skin, not for diagnosis.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

56) What type of drug is used to treat ringworm?

- A) Antiviral
- B) Antibiotic
- C) Antipruritic
- D) Antifungal

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Antiviral drugs are not effective against ringworm, which is a fungal infection.

B) Antibiotic drugs are not effective against ringworm, which is a fungal infection.

C) Antipruritic drugs treat itching but do not treat ringworm itself.

D) Correct! Ringworm is a fungal infection of the skin and is treated with an antifungal.

Page Ref: 97

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

57) Which type of burn is NOT associated with blisters?

- A) Superficial
- B) Partial-thickness
- C) Full-thickness
- D) Third-degree

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Superficial burns cause redness but not blisters.

B) Partial-thickness burns are associated with blisters.

C) Full-thickness burns are associated with blisters.

D) A third-degree burn is another name for a full-thickness burn, and it is associated with blisters.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

58) Adipocere is formed _____.

- A) by lipocytes in the fat layer
- B) in a dead body
- C) by the ridges of a fingerprint
- D) in the adipose tissue

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Lipocytes do not make adipocere.

B) Correct! Adipocere is formed when adipose tissue decomposes in a dead body buried in moist dirt.

C) Adipocere is not related to a fingerprint.

D) Adipocere is not in the adipose tissue.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

59) Any inflammation of the skin is known as _____.

- A) a lesion
- B) edema
- C) infection
- D) dermatitis

Answer: D

Explanation: A) A lesion does not always involve inflammation.

B) Edema is swelling in the tissues, not inflammation.

C) Inflammation does not always include an infection.

D) Correct! *Dermat/o-* means "skin" and *-itis* means "inflammation of."

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

60) Which type of skin lesion is elevated and is semisolid or contains some fluid?

- A) Pustule
- B) Macule
- C) Cyst
- D) Fissure

Answer: C

Explanation: A) A pustule is elevated but contains pus, not fluid.

B) A macule is not elevated.

C) Correct! A cyst is an elevated mound that is semisolid or partly fluid filled.

D) A fissure is not elevated.

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Learning Outcome: 7.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

61) Scales would be seen in which skin disease?

- A) Acne
- B) Psoriasis
- C) Tinea pedis
- D) Shingles

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Scales are not characteristic of acne.

B) Correct! Scales are flat, thin flakes seen in psoriasis and dandruff.

C) Scales are not characteristic of tinea pedis.

D) Scales are not characteristic of shingles.

Page Ref: 87

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

62) A sliding or scraping injury that mechanically removes the epidermis is known as a(n) _____.

- A) abrasion
- B) callus
- C) hemorrhage
- D) abscess

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! An abrasion is also known as a brush burn.

- B) This does not describe a callus.
- C) This does not describe a hemorrhage.
- D) This does not describe an abscess.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

63) Large blisters filled with tissue fluid that occur after a partial-thickness burn are called _____.

- A) wheals
- B) lacerations
- C) bullae
- D) ulcers

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Wheals are related to allergic reactions, not burns.

- B) Lacerations are not related to burns.
- C) Correct! Bullae may occur after a partial-thickness burn
- D) Ulcers are not related to burns.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

64) The combining form *kel/o-* means _____.

- A) tumor
- B) scrape off
- C) lice
- D) tearing

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *kel/o-* means "tumor."

- B) *Abras/o-* means "scrape off."
- C) *Pedicul/o-* means "lice."
- D) *Lacer/o-* means "tearing."

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

65) Large abscesses with connecting channels under the skin form a/an _____.

- A) carbuncle
- B) ulcer
- C) laceration
- D) lipoma

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Large abscesses with connecting channels form carbuncles.

- B) This does not describe an ulcer.
- C) This does not describe a laceration.
- D) This does not describe a lipoma.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

66) Which type of herpes virus causes shingles?

- A) Herpes simplex type 1
- B) Herpes varicella-zoster
- C) Herpes simplex type 2
- D) Herpes whitlow

Answer: B

Explanation: A) HSV type 1 causes cold sores and fever blisters.

- B) Correct! Herpes varicella-zoster causes chickenpox and shingles.
- C) HSV type 2 causes genital herpes.
- D) Herpes whitlow only affects the skin around the nails.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

67) Spandex, latex gloves, soaps, and detergents all can produce _____.

- A) actinic keratoses
- B) contact dermatitis
- C) squamous cell carcinoma
- D) alopecia

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Actinic keratoses are not caused by these allergens.

- B) Correct! These allergens can produce contact dermatitis in sensitive people.
- C) Squamous cell carcinoma is not caused by these allergens.
- D) Alopecia is not caused by these allergens.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

68) A congenital growth composed of a mass of superficial, dilated blood vessels is known as a/an _____.

- A) hemorrhage
- B) hematoma
- C) hemangioma
- D) malignant melanoma

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Hemorrhage is not a growth.

B) A hematoma is caused by trauma; it is not congenital.

C) Correct! A hemangioma is a congenital mass of superficial, dilated blood vessels.

D) Malignant melanoma is not a congenital mass of blood vessels.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

69) Which of the following lesions are examples of a nevus?

- A) Keloid and lipoma
- B) Cellulitis and an abscess
- C) Tinea corpora and warts
- D) Mole and birthmark

Answer: D

Explanation: A) A nevus is present at birth; these lesions are not.

B) A nevus is a benign skin lesion; these lesions are infections.

C) A nevus is a benign skin lesion; these lesions are infections.

D) Correct! A nevus is a mole or birthmark.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

70) AIDS patients often develop which skin malignancy?

- A) Scleroderma
- B) Kaposi's sarcoma
- C) Basal cell carcinoma
- D) Malignant melanoma

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Scleroderma is not malignant and is not associated with AIDS.

B) Correct! Kaposi's sarcoma is a cancer of the skin in patients with poor immune system function.

C) Basal cell carcinoma is not associated with AIDS.

D) Malignant melanoma is not associated with AIDS.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

71) A pustule is also known as a _____.

- A) whitehead
- B) wart
- C) blackhead
- D) freckle

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! A pustule is a whitehead.

B) A verruca is a wart.

C) A blackhead may be referred to as a comedo.

D) A freckle is a macule.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

72) Severe acne rosacea can cause an erythematous, irregular enlargement of the nose that is known as _____.

- A) rhinophyma
- B) alopecia
- C) psoriasis
- D) lipoma

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *Rhin/o-* means "nose" and *-phyma* means "growth; tumor."

B) Alopecia affects the scalp, not the nose.

C) Psoriasis and acne rosacea are two different diseases.

D) A lipoma is not associated with acne rosacea.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Diseases

73) Excessive sweating (due to a serious medical condition such as myocardial infarction) is known as _____.

- A) lipoma
- B) diaphoresis
- C) psoriasis
- D) cellulitis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A lipoma is not related to sweating.

B) Correct! Diaphoresis is excessive sweating and may be related to a serious medical condition.

C) Psoriasis is not related to sweating.

D) Cellulitis is not related to sweating.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

74) A lipoma is a tumor composed of _____.

- A) adipose tissue
- B) keratin
- C) blood vessels
- D) dermis

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Lipoma is a benign growth of adipose tissue in the subcutaneous layer.

- B) A lipoma is not composed of keratin.
- C) A lipoma is not composed of blood vessels.
- D) A lipoma is not composed of dermis.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Diseases

75) Male pattern baldness is a type of _____.

- A) acne rosacea
- B) dermatitis
- C) lesion
- D) alopecia

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Male pattern baldness is not a type of acne rosacea.

- B) Male pattern baldness is not a type of dermatitis.
- C) Male pattern baldness is not a type of lesion.
- D) Correct! Male pattern baldness is a type of alopecia.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

76) Cryosurgery uses _____ to remove skin lesions.

- A) cold
- B) heat
- C) chemicals
- D) electricity

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *Cry/o-* means "cold."

- B) Cryosurgery does not use heat.
- C) Cryosurgery does not use chemicals.
- D) Cryosurgery does not use electricity.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

77) A skin laceration is treated with _____.

- A) vitamin A-type drugs
- B) liposuction
- C) antiviral drugs
- D) suturing

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Vitamin A-type drugs are not used to treat a skin laceration.

B) Liposuction is not used to treat a skin laceration.

C) Antiviral drugs are not used to treat a skin laceration.

D) Correct! Suturing is used to treat a skin laceration.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

78) When referring to skin function, a dermatome is _____.

- A) used to make a cut to form a skin graft
- B) an area of skin that sends sensory information to a spinal nerve
- C) a surgical instrument
- D) important in vitamin D synthesis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) When speaking of medical procedures, a dermatome is used to make a skin graft. It is something different when referring to skin function, however.

B) Correct! When referring to skin function, a dermatome is an area of skin that sends sensory information to a spinal nerve.

C) When speaking for medical procedures, a dermatome is a surgical instrument. It is something different when referring to skin function, however.

D) A dermatome is not related to vitamin D synthesis.

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

79) Which of the following words is MISSPELLED?

- A) Curettage
- B) Eskar
- C) Pruritus
- D) Intradermal

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This word is spelled correctly.

B) Correct! The correct spelling is *eschar*.

C) This word is spelled correctly.

D) This word is spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 80

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

80) Which of the following words is MISSPELLED?

- A) Rytidectomy
- B) Vitiligo
- C) Wheal
- D) Cicatrix

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! The correct spelling is *rhytidectomy*.

- B) This word is spelled correctly.
- C) This word is spelled correctly.
- D) This word is spelled correctly.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

81) Which two combining forms mean "nail"?

- A) *Ungu/o-* and *onych/o-*
- B) *Lip/o-* and *adip/o-*
- C) *Pil/o-* and *trich/o-*
- D) *Derm/o-* and *diaphor/o-*

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *Ungu/o-* and *onych/o-* mean "nail."

- B) These combining forms mean "fat."
- C) These combining forms mean "hair."
- D) These combining forms mean "skin" and "sweat."

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

82) All of these combining forms mean "skin" EXCEPT _____.

- A) *cutane/o-*
- B) *dermat/o-*
- C) *adip/o-*
- D) *integument/o-*

Answer: C

Explanation: A) *Cutane/o-* does mean "skin."

- B) *Dermat/o-* does mean "skin."
- C) Correct! *Adip/o-* means "fat; lipid."
- D) *Integument/o-* does mean "skin."

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

83) The epidermis is located _____ the dermis.

- A) below
- B) around
- C) within
- D) above

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The epidermis is not below the dermis.

B) The epidermis is not around the dermis.

C) The epidermis is not within the dermis.

D) Correct! *Epi-* means "above; upon."

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

84) The normal, constant shedding of dead skin cells is known as _____.

- A) anhidrosis
- B) exfoliation
- C) diaphoresis
- D) shingles

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Anhidrosis is the inability to sweat.

B) Correct! Exfoliation is similar to the falling of dead leaves (foliage) from trees.

C) Diaphoresis is sweating, not skin shedding.

D) Shingles is a viral disease, not skin shedding.

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

85) Alopecia could be considered the opposite of _____.

- A) jaundice
- B) cicatrix
- C) hirsutism
- D) anesthesia

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Jaundice is not the opposite of alopecia.

B) A cicatrix is not the opposite of alopecia.

C) Correct! Alopecia is baldness; hirsutism is excessive hairiness.

D) Anesthesia is not the opposite of alopecia.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Diseases

86) When oil in a skin pore becomes hardened and dark it is known as _____.

- A) a follicle
- B) a comedo
- C) sebum
- D) a lunula

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A follicle is around a hair; it is not related to a pore with oil in it.

B) Correct! A comedo is a blackhead.

C) Oil is sebum.

D) A lunula is the white half-moon at the base of the nail.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

87) A disease of the skin in which the blood vessels of the face are dilated, the skin is very reddened, and the nose can become enlarged is called _____.

- A) acne vulgaris
- B) diaphoresis
- C) basal cell carcinoma
- D) rosacea

Answer: D

Explanation: A) This does not describe acne vulgaris.

B) Diaphoresis is a condition of sweating.

C) This does not describe basal cell carcinoma.

D) Correct! Rosacea involves dilated blood vessels and reddened skin. It can also involve nose enlargement in males.

Page Ref: 88

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

88) Which of these combining forms means "dead tissue; dead body"?

- A) *Cutane/o-*
- B) *Necr/o-*
- C) *Seb/o-*
- D) *Ungu/o-*

Answer: B

Explanation: A) *Cutane/o-* means "skin."

B) Correct! *Necr/o-* means "dead tissue; dead body."

C) *Seb/o-* means "oil; sebum."

D) *Ungu/o-* means "nail."

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

89) Infestation with lice is known as _____.

- A) pediculosis
- B) eschar
- C) pruritus
- D) cyanosis

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Pediculosis is lice infestation.

B) An eschar is related to a burn.

C) Pruritus is a condition of itching associated with many skin diseases.

D) Cyanosis is not related to infestation with lice.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

90) A _____ is a regular scar, but a _____ is an excessive, overgrown scar.

- A) cicatrix; keloid
- B) blister; vesicle
- C) lipoma; carcinoma
- D) ulcer; nevus

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! A cicatrix is a regular scar, and a keloid is an overgrown scar.

B) Blisters and vesicles are not scars.

C) Lipomas and carcinomas are not scars.

D) Ulcers and nevuses are not scars.

Page Ref: 80

Learning Outcome: 7.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

91) Using a cannula to remove excess fat from the subcutaneous tissue is known as _____.

- A) liposuction
- B) cryosurgery
- C) punch biopsy
- D) skin graft

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *Lip/o-* means "fat; lipid."

B) Cryosurgery does not remove fatty tissue.

C) A punch biopsy does not remove fatty tissue.

D) A skin graft does not remove fatty tissue.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

92) The hard, fibrous protein that fills cells in the epidermis is _____.

- A) melanin
- B) keratin
- C) basal
- D) sebum

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Melanin is the pigment that fills melanocytes.

B) Correct! Keratin is a hard, fibrous protein that fills cells in the epidermis

C) Basal refers to the bottom layer of the epidermis, not a protein.

D) Sebum is oil, not a protein.

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

93) The thicker layer of the skin is the _____.

- A) epidermis
- B) dermis
- C) subcutaneous
- D) collagen

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The epidermis is very thin.

B) Correct! The dermis is the thicker layer of the skin.

C) The subcutaneous tissue is not part of the skin.

D) Collagen is a fiber, not a layer.

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

94) The layer of dead skin cells that arises from the epidermis around the base of the nail is called the _____.

- A) lunula
- B) elastin
- C) follicle
- D) cuticle

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The lunula is the white half-moon at the base of the nail.

B) Elastin is an elastic fiber in the dermis.

C) A follicle is a structure in the dermis.

D) Correct! The cuticles is the layer of dead skin cells around the base of the nail.

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

95) Cells from plants and animals can act as _____ to sensitive individuals.

- A) allergens
- B) dermatomes
- C) adipocere
- D) lesions

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Cells from plants and animals can act as allergens.

- B) Dermatomes are not cells from plants or animals.
- C) Adipocere is not cells from plants or animals.
- D) Lesions are not cells from plants or animals.

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Laboratory and Diagnostic Procedures

96) The definition "affected by" refers to the combining form _____.

- A) *derm/o-*
- B) *sensitiv/o-*
- C) *cutane/o-*
- D) *lip/o-*

Answer: B

Explanation: A) *Derm/o-* means "skin."

- B) Correct! *Sensitiv/o-* means "affected by; sensitive to."
- C) *Cutane/o-* means "skin."
- D) *Lip/o-* means "fat; lipid."

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Laboratory and Diagnostic Procedures

97) The combining form *ungu/o-* means _____.

- A) skin
- B) oil gland; sweat gland
- C) dermis
- D) fingernail; toenail

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *Ungu/o-* does not mean "skin."

- B) *Ungu/o-* does not mean "oil gland; sweat gland."
- C) *Ungu/o-* does not mean "dermis."
- D) Correct! *Ungu/o-* means "fingernail; toenail."

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

98) Which of these lesions is a flat, pigmented spot?

- A) Cyst
- B) Scale
- C) Pustule
- D) Macule

Answer: D

Explanation: A) A cyst is not flat.

B) A scale is flat, but it is not pigmented.

C) A pustule is not flat.

D) Correct! A macule is flat and pigmented.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

99) The combining form *integument/o-* means _____.

- A) integument
- B) protection
- C) skin
- D) to cover

Answer: C

Explanation: A) There are no medical word parts that mean "integument."

B) *Integument/o-* does not mean "protection."

C) Correct! *Integument/o-* means "skin."

D) *Integument/o-* does not mean "cover."

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

100) The combining forms *adip/o-* and *lip/o-* both mean _____.

- A) fat
- B) layer
- C) mouth
- D) skin

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *Adip/o-* and *lip/o-* both mean "fat."

B) These forms do not mean "layer."

C) These forms do not mean "mouth."

D) These forms do not mean "skin."

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

101) The combining forms *onych/o-* and *ungu/o-* both mean _____.

- A) itching; scratching
- B) fingernail; toenail
- C) hair; follicle
- D) below; underneath

Answer: B

Explanation: A) *Onych/o-* and *ungu/o-* mean "fingernail; toenail."

B) Correct! *Onych/o-* and *ungu/o-* mean "fingernail; toenail."

C) *Onych/o-* and *ungu/o-* mean "fingernail; toenail."

D) *Onych/o-* and *ungu/o-* mean "fingernail; toenail."

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

102) All of these combining forms mean "sweat" or "sweating" EXCEPT _____.

- A) *hidr/o-*
- B) *sudor/i-*
- C) *diaphor/o-*
- D) *hirsut/o-*

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *Hidr/o-* does mean "sweat."

B) *Sudor/i-* does mean "sweat."

C) *Diaphor/o-* does mean "sweating."

D) Correct! *Hirsut/o-* means "hairy."

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

103) The combining form *prurit/o-* means _____.

- A) itching
- B) rash
- C) skin
- D) dry

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! The combining form *prurit/o-* means "itching."

B) There are no medical word parts that mean "rash."

C) *Prurit/o-* does not mean "skin."

D) *Xer/o-* means "dry."

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

104) The combining form *albin/o-* means _____.

- A) absent
- B) color
- C) pigment
- D) white

Answer: D

Explanation: A) There are no medical word parts that mean "absent."

B) *Albin/o-* does not mean "color."

C) *Albin/o-* does not mean "pigment."

D) Correct! *Albin/o-* means "white."

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

105) All of the following are TRUE about cellulitis EXCEPT _____.

- A) it is caused by a virus
- B) there is erythema (with a red streak), warmth, and pain
- C) it can develop from a superficial scratch, insect bite, or blister
- D) bacteria produce enzymes that allow it to spread between the tissues

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Cellulitis is caused by a bacterium, not a virus.

B) Cellulitis does involve erythema, warmth, and pain.

C) Cellulitis can develop from a superficial scratch, insect bite, or blister.

D) In cellulitis, bacteria do produce enzymes that allow it to spread.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

106) The suffix *-dactyly*, as in polydactyly, means _____.

- A) condition of the skin
- B) condition of fingers; condition of toes
- C) process of reshaping by surgery
- D) abnormal condition; process

Answer: B

Explanation: A) There are no medical word parts that mean "condition of the skin."

B) Correct! *-dactyly* means "condition of fingers; condition of toes."

C) The suffix *-plasty* means "process of reshaping by surgery."

D) The suffix *-osis* means "abnormal condition; process."

Page Ref: 86

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

107) The combining form _____ means "bruising."

- A) *Rhytid/o-*
- B) *-rrhage*
- C) *contus/o-*
- D) *Wart/o-*

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The combining form *rhytid/o-* means "wrinkle."

B) *-rrhage* is not a combining form; it is a suffix that means "excessive discharge."

C) Correct! *Contus/o-* is a combining form that means "bruising."

D) There is no such combining form.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

108) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "skin (that is) dry"?

- A) *-itis, dermat/o-*
- B) *-osis, cyan/o-*
- C) *-graft, all/o-*
- D) *-derma, xer/o-*

Answer: D

Explanation: A) *Dermatitis* does not mean "skin (that is) dry."

B) *Cyanosis* does not mean "skin (that is) dry."

C) *Allograft* does not mean "skin (that is) dry."

D) Correct! *Xeroderma* means "skin (that is) dry."

Page Ref: 77

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Diseases

109) Which is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical word *cellulitis* (sel-yoo-ly-tis)?

- A) sel
- B) yoo
- C) ly
- D) tis

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is not the primary accented syllable.

B) This is not the primary accented syllable.

C) Correct! Ly is the primary accented syllable.

D) This is not the primary accented syllable.

Page Ref: 82

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

110) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the pronunciation of the medical word *psoriasis* (sor-eye-ah-sis)?

- A) sor
- B) eye
- C) ah
- D) sis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This is not the primary accented syllable.

B) Correct! Eye is the primary accented syllable.

C) This is not the primary accented syllable.

D) This is not the primary accented syllable.

Page Ref: 87

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

111) _____ is the medical name for the fat in subcutaneous tissue.

- A) Adipose
- B) Lunula
- C) Lipocytes
- D) Dermatome

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Adipose is the medical name for the fat in subcutaneous tissue.

B) Lunula is in the nail.

C) Lipocytes are in the fat cells, but that is not the medical name for fat.

D) Dermatome is not related to fat.

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

112) Reddish discoloration of the skin is known as _____.

- A) jaundice
- B) necrosis
- C) cyanosis
- D) erythema

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Jaundice is a yellow skin discoloration.

B) Necrosis is a gray-to-black skin discoloration of dead tissue.

C) Cyanosis is a blue skin discoloration.

D) Correct! Erythema is reddish discoloration of the skin.

Page Ref: 78

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

113) All of the following are types of skin grafts EXCEPT _____.

- A) autograft
- B) synthetic
- C) dermatome
- D) allograft

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is a type of skin graft.

B) This is a type of skin graft.

C) Correct! A dermatome is an instrument used to harvest a skin graft or an area of the skin that sends messages to a spinal nerve.

D) This is a type of skin graft.

Page Ref: 100

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

114) Which of the following diseases is a fungal infection of the scalp that is also known as ringworm?

- A) Verruca
- B) Tinea capitis
- C) Decubitus ulcer
- D) Tinea pedis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Verruca is a wart, not ringworm.

B) Correct! Tinea capitis is another name for the fungal infection known as ringworm when it occurs on the scalp.

C) This is a skin lesion, not the infection of ringworm.

D) This is ringworm, but it is on the foot (athlete's foot), not the head.

Page Ref: 83

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

115) _____ is surgery that includes any type of plastic surgery to the skin.

- A) Liposuction
- B) Dermatoplasty
- C) Shave biopsy
- D) Mohs' surgery

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Liposuction is a specific type of plastic surgery to remove fat.

B) Correct! Dermatoplasty is surgery that includes any type of plastic surgery to the skin.

C) A shave biopsy is not a type of plastic surgery.

D) Mohs' surgery is a specific type of surgery for skin cancer.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

116) Sebum comes from _____.

- A) subcutaneous fat
- B) hair follicles
- C) skin bacteria
- D) sebaceous glands

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Sebum does not come from subcutaneous fat.

B) Sebum does not come from hair follicles.

C) Sebum does not come from skin bacteria.

D) Correct! Sebum comes from the sebaceous (oil) glands.

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Learning Outcome: 7.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

117) Which of the following is commonly treated using coal tar drugs?

- A) Alopecia
- B) Psoriasis
- C) Allergic reaction
- D) Acne vulgaris

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Alopecia is treated using alopecia drugs.

B) Correct! Coal tar drugs are one treatment for psoriasis.

C) Allergic reactions may be treated with corticosteroids.

D) Acne vulgaris is treated with vitamin A-type drugs.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

118) Which of the following words is MISSPELLED?

- A) Wheal
- B) Curettage
- C) Subcutaneous
- D) Keloid

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is spelled correctly.

B) This is spelled correctly.

C) Correct! The correct spelling is *subcutaneous*.

D) This is spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

119) Which of the following words is MISSPELLED?

- A) Jaundice
- B) Syanosis
- C) Psoralen
- D) Hirsutism

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This is spelled correctly.

B) Correct! The correct spelling is *cyanosis*.

C) This is spelled correctly.

D) This is spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 77

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

120) The Greek singular noun ecchymosis has a plural form of _____.

- A) ecchymoses
- B) ecchymosae
- C) ecchymotic
- D) ecchymoti

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! Ecchymoses is the plural of ecchymosis.

B) This is not the correct ending of the plural form.

C) This is the adjective form, not the plural form.

D) This is not the correct ending of the plural form.

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

121) What is the meaning of the Latin word decubitus?

- A) Pressure injury
- B) Restricted blood flow
- C) Ulceration
- D) Lying down

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Pressure injury is another name for decubitus ulcer, but it is not the meaning of the Latin word.

B) A decubitus ulcer may be caused by restricted blood flow, but it is not the meaning of the Latin word.

C) A decubitus ulcer is an ulceration, but it is not the meaning of the Latin word.

D) Correct! "Lying down" is the meaning of the Latin word decubitus.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

122) The primary accented syllable in *hematoma* (hee-mah-toh-mah) is _____.

- A) hee
- B) mah (second syllable)
- C) toh
- D) mah (fourth syllable)

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is not the primary accented syllable.

B) This is not the primary accented syllable.

C) Correct! Toh is the primary accented syllable.

D) This is not the primary accented syllable.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

123) The primary accented syllable in *melanocyte* (meh-lan-oh-site) is _____.

- A) meh
- B) lan
- C) oh
- D) site

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This is not the primary accented syllable.

B) Correct! Lan is the primary accented syllable.

C) This is not the primary accented syllable.

D) This is not the primary accented syllable.

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

124) The primary accented syllable in *alopecia* (al-oh-pee-sha) is _____.

- A) al
- B) oh
- C) pee
- D) sha

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This is not the primary accented syllable.

B) This is not the primary accented syllable.

C) Correct! Pee is the primary accented syllable.

D) This is not the primary accented syllable.

Page Ref: 89

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

125) The word erythematous divides into what word parts?

- A) *-tous, erythr/o-, mat/o-*
- B) *-matous, erythema/o-*
- C) *ery-, them/o-, -atous*
- D) *-ous, erythemat/o-*

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The combining form is *erythemat/o-*, not *erythr/o-*.

B) There is no suffix *-matous*.

C) There is no combining form *them/o-*.

D) Correct! The combining form is *erythemat/o-* and the suffix is *-ous*.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

126) The word depigmentation contains what word parts?

- A) A combining form and a suffix
- B) Two combining forms and two suffixes
- C) A prefix, a combining form, and a suffix
- D) Two prefixes, a combining form, and a suffix

Answer: C

Explanation: A) It contains a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

B) It contains a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

C) Correct! It contains a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

D) It contains a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

127) The word transdermal contains what word parts?

- A) A combining form and a suffix
- B) Two combining forms and two suffixes
- C) A prefix, a combining form, and a suffix
- D) Two prefixes, a combining form, and a suffix

Answer: C

Explanation: A) It contains a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

B) It contains a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

C) Correct! It contains a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

D) It contains a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

128) Divide the medical word microdermabrasion to find the word part that means "scrape off."

- A) *Micr/o-*
- B) *Derm/o-*
- C) *Abras/o-*
- D) *-ion*

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This word part means "one millionth; small."

B) This word part means "skin."

C) Correct! *Abras/o-* means "scrape off."

D) This word part means "action; condition."

Page Ref: 96

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

129) When you build a medical word that means "condition (of being) without sensation or feeling," you would use all of the following word parts EXCEPT _____.

- A) *trans-*
- B) *esthes/o-*
- C) *-ia*
- D) *an-*

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct! *Trans-* means "across; through."

B) This means "feeling; sensation."

C) This means "condition."

D) This means "not; without."

Page Ref: 80

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

130) When you build a medical word that means "mass of blood," which word part would you use?

- A) *Vas/o-*
- B) *Cutane/o-*
- C) *-oma*
- D) *Ungu/o-*

Answer: C

Explanation: A) This means "blood vessel."

B) This means "skin."

C) Correct! The suffix *-oma* means "mass; tumor."

D) This means "nail."

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

131) Which of the following does NOT describe one reason why men develop alopecia?

- A) Decreased blood flow to the scalp
- B) Inherited tendencies
- C) Decreased testosterone level
- D) Decreased estradiol level

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Decreased blood flow to the scalp is a contributor to alopecia in men.

B) Inherited tendencies are a contributor to alopecia in men.

C) Decreased testosterone level is a contributor to alopecia in men.

D) Correct! Decreased estradiol level contributes to alopecia in women, not men.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

132) Laser surgery can be used for all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) treat the enlarged blood vessels of acne rosacea
- B) perform a punch biopsy
- C) remove unwanted hair
- D) remove birthmarks and tattoos

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Lasers are used to treat acne rosacea.

B) Correct! A circular metal cutter is used to do a punch biopsy.

C) Lasers are used to remove unwanted hair.

D) Lasers are used to remove birthmarks and tattoos.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

2.2 Short Answer Questions

1) A lack of oxygen in the blood causes cyanosis, which causes the skin to look _____.

Answer: blue

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

2) The combining forms that mean skin are *derm/a-*, *derm/o-*, *dermat/o-*, *integument/o-*, *cut/i-*, and _____.

Answer: *cutane/o-*

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

3) The combining form in the word erythematous means _____.

Answer: redness

Page Ref: 78

Learning Outcome: 7.6

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building and Dividing

4) Onychomycosis is a _____ infection of one or more of the fingers or toes.

Answer: fungal

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

5) A general word for any visible disease or injury to the skin is _____.

Answer: lesion

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

6) The skin condition of urticaria is known by the common name of _____.

Answer: hives

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

7) Cyanosis, icterus, and port-wine stains are all related to changes in skin _____.

Answer: color

Page Ref: 77-79

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

8) Deodorants, soaps, and makeup are examples of _____ that can cause contact dermatitis.

Answer: chemicals, allergens, irritants

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

9) The patient's skin laceration healed nicely, leaving a _____, or scar.

Answer: cicatrix

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

10) The skin cancer that has the four characteristics identified by the ABCD rule is malignant _____.

Answer: melanoma

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

11) An _____ biopsy uses a scalpel to make an incision into a large skin lesion or tumor to remove just a part of it.

Answer: incisional

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

12) An _____ is a skin graft taken from another part of the patient's body.

Answer: autograft

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

13) Coal tar drugs are used to treat the skin disease known as _____.

Answer: psoriasis

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Learning Outcome: 7.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

14) The _____ is the thin, outermost layer of the skin.

Answer: epidermis

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

15) _____ are pigmented epidermal cells that produce a dark brown or black pigment.

Answer: Melanocytes

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

16) The _____ system is the body's first line of defense against invading microorganisms.

Answer: integumentary

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

17) A _____ is a raised, round nevus.

Answer: mole

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

18) The _____ system is an extremely large, flat, flexible body system that covers the entire surface of the body.

Answer: integumentary

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

19) _____ tissue is loose, connective tissue directly beneath the dermis of the skin.

Answer: Subcutaneous

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

20) Each hair forms in a hair _____ in the dermis.

Answer: follicle

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

21) The _____ is the whitish half-moon at the base of the nail.

Answer: lunula

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

22) A _____ is an area of hives.

Answer: wheal

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

23) A _____ is a hemorrhage under the skin that is larger than petechiae.

Answer: contusion

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

24) The level of hydration of the body can be determined by pinching the skin to assess the skin _____.

Answer: turgor

Page Ref: 96

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

25) A bluish-purple discoloration of the skin due to a decreased oxygen level in the blood is called _____.

Answer: cyanosis

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

26) _____ is a congenital abnormality in which there are extra fingers or toes.

Answer: Polydactyly, polydactyly

Page Ref: 86

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

27) _____ is the medical specialty that studies the skin.

Answer: Dermatology, dermatology

Page Ref: 62

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

28) The patient had a facelift to remove wrinkles. The medical word for this procedure is a(n) _____.

Answer: rhytidectomy

Page Ref: 100

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

29) Melanocytes in the epidermis produce a dark brown or black pigment known as _____.

Answer: melanin

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

30) A _____ is a specific area on the skin that sends sensory information to the spinal cord.

Answer: dermatome

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

31) Athlete's foot is the common name for tinea _____.

Answer: pedis

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

32) The combining form *adip/o-* means "_____."

Answer: fat

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

33) The combining form *blephar/o-* means "_____."

Answer: eyelid

Page Ref: 100

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

34) The combining form *carcin/o-* means "_____."

Answer: cancer

Page Ref: 86

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

35) The combining form *contus/o-*, as seen in the word contusion, means "_____."

Answer: bruising

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

36) The combining form *cry/o-*, as seen in the word cryosurgery, means "_____."

Answer: cold

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

37) The combining form *cutane/o-* means "_____."

Answer: skin

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

38) The combining form *cut/i-* means "_____."

Answer: skin

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

39) The combining form *dermat/o-* means "_____."

Answer: skin

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

40) The combining form *ecchym/o-* means "_____ in the tissue."

Answer: blood

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

41) The combining form *erythemat/o-* means "_____."

Answer: redness

Page Ref: 78

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

42) The combining form *esthes/o-*, as seen in anesthesia, means "feeling or _____."

Answer: sensation

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

43) The combining form *hirsut/o-* means "_____."

Answer: hairy

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

44) The combining form *integument/o-* means "_____."

Answer: skin

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

45) The combining form *kel/o-*, as seen in keloid, means "_____."

Answer: tumor

Page Ref: 80

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

46) The combining form *melan/o-*, as seen in melanocyte, means "_____."

Answer: black

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

47) The combining form *ne/o-*, as seen in neoplasm, means "_____."

Answer: new

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

48) The combining form *pedicul/o-*, as seen in pediculosis, means "_____."

Answer: lice

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

49) The combining form *pil/o-*, as seen in piloerection, means "_____."

Answer: hair

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

50) The combining form *prurit/o-* means "_____."

Answer: itching

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

51) The combining form *psor/o-*, as seen in psoriasis, means "_____."

Answer: itching

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

52) The combining form *rhytid/o-* means "_____."

Answer: wrinkle

Page Ref: 100

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

53) The combining form *sarc/o-*, as in sarcoma, means "_____ tissue."

Answer: connective

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

54) The combining form *xer/o-*, as in xeroderma, means "_____."

Answer: dry

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

55) A large wheal that forms on the skin during an allergic reaction is known as a _____.

Answer: welt

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

56) The process of sweating and the sweat itself are both known as _____.

Answer: perspiration

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

57) In the process of exfoliation of skin cells, the combining form *foli/o-* means "_____."

Answer: leaf

Page Ref: 63

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

58) By looking at the definition of the combining form, we can see that the subcutaneous tissue is located under the _____.

Answer: skin

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy

59) The first combining form in the word *sudoriferous* tells you that these glands produce _____.

Answer: sweat

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy

60) The suffix *-cyte* means "_____."

Answer: cell

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

61) Following an injury, the patient may develop a hematoma; its word parts mean a "mass (of) _____."

Answer: blood

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

62) A lesion that is described as being _____ involves red discoloration to the skin.

Answer: erythematous

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

63) Because of liver disease, a patient may have jaundice, which will give the skin a/an _____ discoloration.

Answer: yellow

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

64) An _____ is a localized, pus-containing pocket caused by a bacterial infection.

Answer: abscess

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

65) A _____ is a benign growth of adipose tissue.

Answer: lipoma

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

66) The congenital disease anhidrosis is a condition in which the patient has no _____ glands.

Answer: sweat

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

67) Carly Sharpton presents to the Emergency Department with diaphoresis; this is the condition of excessive _____.

Answer: sweating

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

68) The combining form *nosocomi/o-*, as in the term nosocomial infection, means _____.

Answer: hospital

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

69) From the prefix *intra-*, we know the intradermal injections that are part of an allergy skin test are injected _____ the dermis of the skin.

Answer: within

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Laboratory and Diagnostic Procedures

70) Electrosurgery is an operative procedure that uses _____ to remove a nevus, wart, or skin tag.

Answer: electricity

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

71) The acronym _____ stands for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation."

Answer: laser

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

72) _____ surgery is a surgical procedure used to remove skin cancer one layer at a time, particularly tumors with irregular shapes and depths.

Answer: Mohs'

Page Ref: 100

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

73) Dorothy Alexander is scheduled to have a rhytidectomy, which is having a surgical removal of her _____.

Answer: wrinkles

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

74) The abbreviation Bx stands for _____.

Answer: biopsy

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

75) The abbreviation SQ stands for _____.

Answer: subcutaneous

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

76) The abbreviation *subQ* stands for _____.

Answer: subcutaneous

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

77) An antipruritic drug would be prescribed to decrease _____.

Answer: itching

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

78) Drugs used to treat _____ dilate the arteries in the scalp to increase blood flow and increase hair growth.

Answer: alopecia

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

79) Vitamin _____-type drugs are used to treat acne vulgaris or severe cystic acne.

Answer: A, a

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

80) The English phrase *bedsore* means the same as the medical phrase _____ injury.

Answer: pressure

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

81) The English phrase *skin tag* means the same as the medical word _____.

Answer: papilloma

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

82) The English word *wart* means the same as the medical word _____.

Answer: verruca

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

83) Which is the primary accented syllable in the word *cicatrix* (sik-ah-triks)?

Answer: SIK, sik

Page Ref: 80

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

84) Which is the primary accented syllable in the medical word *necrosis* (neh-kroh-sis)?

Answer: KROH, kroh

Page Ref: 78

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

85) Pinpoint areas of blood caused by small ruptured blood vessels are known as _____.

Answer: petechiae

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

86) The patient has a bluish-purple discoloration of the skin and nails due to a decreased level of oxygen in the blood. This abnormal skin coloration is known as _____.

Answer: cyanosis

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

87) The medical language definition of the word _____ is "pertaining to (the) body as a whole."

Answer: systemic

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

88) The medical language definition of the word _____ is "inflammation of or infection of (the) skin."

Answer: dermatitis

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

89) The medical language definition of the word _____ is "mass or tumor that is black."

Answer: melanoma

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

90) Excessive amounts of fluid in the dermis or subcutaneous tissues is known as _____.

Answer: edema

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

91) A _____ is the medical name for a skin lesion that is elevated, has a white top, contains pus, and is also known as a whitehead.

Answer: pustule

Page Ref: 76

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

92) A _____ and sensitivity test (C&S) would be done to identify the bacterium causing a skin infection and determine what antibiotic drug to prescribe.

Answer: culture

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Laboratory and Diagnostic Procedures

93) The procedure _____ sprays liquid nitrogen onto a wart, mole, or small malignant lesion to freeze and destroy it.

Answer: cryosurgery

Page Ref: 95

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

2.3 True/False Questions

1) The integumentary system is composed of the epidermis, dermis, and subcutaneous tissue.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The subcutaneous tissue is directly beneath the skin but is not considered part of the integumentary system.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

2) A person with dark skin has greater production of melanin than someone with fair skin.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

3) Exposure of the skin to the sun's ultraviolet rays is important to the body's production of vitamin D.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

4) *Pil/o-* is a combining form that refers to the nails.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Pil/o-* means "hair."

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

5) The medical word for itching is spelled as *pruritis*.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The correct spelling is *pruritus*.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

6) A mole is also known as a *verruca*.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A mole is a nevus; a wart is a verruca.

Page Ref: 85

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

7) Acne vulgaris is a condition found in middle-aged people and is characterized by blotchy facial redness and dilated blood vessels.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: This describes rosacea, not acne vulgaris.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

8) Onychomycosis is a fungal infection of the nail at the root that causes the nail to become deformed as it grows.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

9) The subcutaneous tissue is a type of nerve tissue beneath the dermis.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The subcutaneous tissue is a loose, connective tissue that contains fat.

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Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

10) Sweating helps to cool the body through the process of evaporation as water in the sweat evaporates.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

11) Hair cells are filled with follicles, which make the hair shaft strong.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Hair cells form in a follicle. Hair cells are filled with keratin, which make the hair shaft strong.

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

12) Keratin in the epidermis absorbs ultraviolet light to protect DNA in skin cells from undergoing genetic mutation.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Melanin in the epidermis that absorbs ultraviolet light, not keratin.

Page Ref: 64

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

13) Common allergens include animal dander, foods, plants, and pollen.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Laboratory and Diagnostic Procedures

14) A neoplasm is a malignant growth that occurs in or on the skin.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A neoplasm may be either benign or malignant.

Page Ref: 77

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

15) Debridement is the removal of necrotic tissue from a wound, burn, or ulcer.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

16) Liposuction is a surgical procedure to remove adipose tissue from the subcutaneous layer.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

17) Acne vulgaris occurs most often during puberty.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

18) Actinic keratoses caused by the sun are also known as solar keratoses.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

19) The inability to sweat because of congenital absence of the sweat glands is known as *diaphoresis*.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Anhidrosis is congenital absence of the sweat glands. Diaphoresis is excessive sweating.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

20) *Hirsutism* is the medical word for male pattern baldness.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Hirsutism is the presence of excessive dark hair on the upper lip and forearms in women. Male pattern baldness is alopecia.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

21) A mole is a flat, red-to-purple, irregularly shaped nevus that is often found on the head and neck.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: This describes port-wine stain, not a mole.

Page Ref: 85

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

22) Coal tar drugs are used to treat psoriasis.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

23) Botox injections are used to relax the muscles that form wrinkles.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

24) The subcutaneous tissue acts as a layer of insulation to conserve body heat.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 66

Learning Outcome: 2.2

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Physiology

25) Elevated collections of blood under the skin are known as petechiae.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Petechiae are pinpoint hemorrhages. A hematoma is an elevated collection of blood under the skin.

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

26) Liposuction is also known as suction-assisted lipectomy.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 99

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

27) Karina Metcalf wants to have fat and drooping skin removed from her face, so her surgeon said he would perform a blepharoplasty.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A blepharoplasty is only for the eyelids.

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

28) A cyst is a semisolid or partly fluid-filled, elevated, circular mound.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

29) The same virus causes both chickenpox in childhood and tinea corporis later in life.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The same virus causes chickenpox and shingles later in life.

Page Ref: 82

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

30) A brush burn is known by the medical name of an abrasion.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 79

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

31) The adjective form used for a fingernail or toenail is unguinal.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 65

Learning Outcome: 2.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy

32) The primary accented syllable in the word *hematoma* (hee-mah-toh-mah) is HEE.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The primary accented syllable is TOH.

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

33) The primary accented syllable in the word *dermatitis* (der-mah-ty-tis) is TY.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 75

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

34) By dividing cyanosis into its word parts, we can see that it means "condition of blue."

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

35) The word parts *poly-* and *-dactyly* build a medical word that means "condition of the fingers or toes that have no feeling or sensation."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The word part *esthes/o-* means "feeling or sensation."

Page Ref: 80

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

36) The word parts *pilo-* and *-ism* build a medical word that means "disease from a specific cause (of being) hairy."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *Pilo-* means "hair," but the disease *hirsutism* uses the combining form *hirsut/o-*, which means "hairy."

Page Ref: 89

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Diseases

37) Lasers can be used to remove birthmarks and tattoos from the skin.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

2.4 Essay Questions

1) Lisa El Moussa has developed vitiligo. What type of condition is vitiligo? Name the characteristic signs of this condition.

Answer: Vitiligo is an autoimmune disorder in which melanocytes are slowly destroyed. This results in white patches of depigmentation that are interspersed with areas of normally pigmented skin.

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Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Diseases

2) What is the reason for Mohs' surgery? Describe the process of this surgery.

Answer: Mohs' surgery is done to remove skin cancer, particularly tumors with irregular shapes and depths. An operating microscope is used during surgery to examine each layer of tissue removed until all of the cancer is removed.

Page Ref: 100

Learning Outcome: 2.5

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Medical Procedures, Drugs, and Surgical Procedures

3) What is the difference in the skin between necrosis and gangrene?

Answer: Necrosis is a gray-to-black discoloration of the skin in areas where the tissue has died. Gangrene is the subsequent bacterial invasion and decay of necrotic tissue.

Page Ref: 78

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Diseases

4) What is the difference in the extent of skin affected between partial- and full-thickness burns?

Answer: Partial-thickness burns involve the epidermis and the upper part of the dermis. Full-thickness burns involve the epidermis and the entire dermis, and sometimes the subcutaneous tissue and muscle layer beneath.

Page Ref: 80

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Diseases

5) Describe the similarities and the differences between acne vulgaris and rosacea.

Answer: Acne vulgaris occurs during puberty. The sebaceous glands produce large amounts of sebum on the forehead, nose, chin, shoulders, and back. It forms comedoes, pustules, and papules, but there are no dilated blood vessels. The oily sebum enlarges the pores and creates a comedo or blackhead. Bacteria on the skin form pustules or whiteheads. Rosacea occurs in middle-aged patients, only on the face. The sebaceous glands produce large amounts of sebum. There is blotchy erythema, dilated superficial blood vessels, and pustules.

Page Ref: 88

Learning Outcome: 2.3

LOD: Analysis

Question Type: Diseases