

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ

КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра клинических дисциплин 3

РАССМОТРЕНО

на заседании кафедры КД 3
Прот. № 1 от _____ 2023г.
Зав.каф., к.м.н.,
Б.О.Абдурахманов

УТВЕРЖАЮ

Преподаватель УМС ММФ,
Доцент Базиева А.М.
"01" _____ 2023г.

ФОНД ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Для итогового контроля по дисциплине

«Дерматовенерология»

На 2023-2024 учебный год

Направление: 560001-лечебное дело (GM)

Курс – 3, семестр – 5

СРС	Аудиторные занятия (45)		Кредит	Всего	120	4	Лекции	Практические	36	60	Количество тестовых вопросов	300

Составители: к.м.н. Ажикулова В.С.

к.м.н. Мамырбаев М.Ж.

Абдулкасымова Д.А.

Кенешбек к. К.

Камчыбек к. А.

Г.Ош, 2023г.

ЭКСПЕРТНОЕ ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ БАНКА ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

кафедры « Культурные ценности 3 »

от « 12 » 09 2023 г.

на разработанные тестовые задания по дисциплине
« Экономическое право »
наименование дисциплины

доц. Ахметова В.С., к.и.н. Мухометов И.И.
/указать должность, ученую степень, Ф.И.О./

Тестовые задания проверены членом экспертной группы тестологов
Исмаилов И.И.
/указать должность, ученую степень, Ф.И.О./

Направленная проверка оценки структуры и содержания тестового задания

№	Направление экспертизы	Оценка экспертов	
		Соответствует	Не соответствует
1	Соответствие задания программам и стандартам обучения	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Включение в тесты только наиболее важных базовых знаний	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Ясность смысла тестовой ситуации и представленных ТЗ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Правильность ответа на вопрос ТЗ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Значимость содержания тестового задания (0-3-существенный, 1-допустимый, 2-важный, 3-существенный)	_____ (балл(ов))	
6	Соответствие необходимому числу заданий по какому-либо разделу дисциплины исходя из его важности и числа часов, отведенных на его изучение в программе.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Членом экспертной группы выявлены следующие недостатки в тестовом задании
не хватает ТЗ

Членом экспертной группы внесены следующие исправления (корректировки) в тестовое задание
не хватает ТЗ

На основании представленных тестовых заданий автором (авторами) и проведенной проверки сделана следующая запись:

1) Содержание тестовых заданий **соответствует** (не соответствует) содержанию УМКД (нужное подчеркнуть)

2) Представленные тестовые задания в следующем объеме 300 вопросов: **соответствуют** (не соответствуют) требованиям, предъявляемым к количеству, уровням сложности и формам заданий для составления тестов. (нужное подчеркнуть)

Тестолог

Исмаилов И.И.
/указать должность, ученую степень, Ф.И.О./

Ознакомлен зав. кафедрой Ахметова В.С.
/указать должность, ученую степень, Ф.И.О./

дата

10.09.23

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Выписка из протокола № _____

заседания кафедры клинических дисциплин 3

международного медицинского факультета

Ошского государственного университета

от «10» _____ 2023 г. 9

Всего членов: 35
Присутствовали: 32
Отсутствовали: 3

ПОВЕСТКА ДНЯ:

3. Утверждение экзаменационных тестовых вопросов по дисциплинам кафедры за _____ 5 _____ семестр 2023 - 2024 учебного года.

Слушали: преподавателя Абурахманов Б.О., который ознакомил присутствующих количеством, структурой и содержанием экзаменационных тестовых вопросов за осенний семестр текущего учебного года.

Подробно остановившись на каждый предмет по каждой специальности отдельно: 1.1. Об утверждении экзаменационных тестов по предмету "Дерматовенерология".

Сетка часов по учебному плану:

Наименование дисциплины	Всего	Ауд. зан.	Лекция		36	60	120ч	Дерматовенерология
			Аудиторные занятия	Практические занятия				
Отчетность семестр								ПК-2 экзамен

Выступили: 1. Барышев И.Ж., 2. Омурзакова А.Э., которые единогласно поддержали количество, структуру и содержание экзаменационных тестовых вопросов по предметам

кафедры.

Решили:

1. Утвердить экзаменационные тестовые вопросы по предметам кафедры за осенний семестр 2023 - 2024 учебного года.

2. Утвердить обращение кафедры на имя УМС факультета.

Постановили:

1. Принять к сведению выступление зав. кафедрой Абурахманов Б.О.;

2. Рекомендовать обращение кафедры на рассмотрение УМС факультета.

3. Ходатайствовать перед Учебно-методическим Советом факультета об утверждении экзаменационных тестовых вопросов по предметам кафедры за осенний семестр 2023-2024 учебного года;

Председатель: Абурахманов Б.О. подпись /

Б.О. Абурахманов

Секретарь: Зайналиева Б.Ж. подпись /

Б.Ж. Зайналиева

1. Three types of branched cells in the epidermis:
 - a) Melanocyte, Langerhans cell, Merkel cell
 - b) Langerhans cell, Merkel cell, Mast cells
 - c) Merkel cell, Mast cells, Histocytes
 - d) Collagen fibers, Melanocyte, Merkel cell
2. Macule is:
 - a) An elevated solid lesion up to 0.5 cm in diameter;
 - b) A circumscribed, flat discoloration that may be brown, blue, red, or hypopigmented
 - c) A circumscribed, elevated, solid lesion more than 0.5 cm in diameter;
 - d) A circumscribed collection of leukocytes and free fluid that varies in size
3. Secondary skin lesions:
 - a) Wheal, scales, vesicle
 - b) Bulla, crust, erosion
 - c) Ulcer, fissure, atrophy
 - d) Scar, pustule, nodule
4. Excoriation is:
 - a) An erosion caused by scratching, often linear
 - b) A small, superficial keratin cyst with no visible opening
 - c) A circumscribed lesion with a wall and a lumen; the lumen may contain fluid or solid matter
 - d) A circumscribed deposit of blood greater than 0.5 cm in diameter
5. Morphology of acute Eczema:
 - a) Redness, scaling, fissuring
 - b) Vesicles, blisters, intense redness
 - c) Slight to moderate itch, pain, stinging, burning
 - d) Thickened skin, skin lines accentuated
6. Predictive Factors for Hand Eczema:
 - a) Female gender
 - b) Scratching
 - c) Exposure to cold
 - d) Solar radiation
7. A very thick, chronic form of eczema that occurs on the palms and occasionally the soles is seen almost exclusively in men:
 - a) Asteatotic eczema
 - b) Hyperkeratotic Eczema
 - c) Nummular Eczema
 - d) Fingertip Eczema
8. The typical lesion of Nummular eczema:
 - a) dry, cracked, and scaly coin-shaped red plaque that averages 1 to 5 cm in diameter
 - b) dry and scaly and show accentuation of the skin lines
 - c) erythema, scaling, and lichenification
9. The eruption of Asteatotic eczema most commonly seen on the:
 - a) anterolateral aspects of the lower legs
 - b) any skin area
 - c) palms and soles
 - d) soles, webs, and sides of the feet
10. Mechanism of response of Irritant Contact Dermatitis:
 - a) Delayed hypersensitivity reaction
 - b) Nonimmunologic, a physical and chemical alteration of epidermis
 - c) Lymphedema may complicate lipodermatosclerosis syndrome because of involvement of lymphatic channels by fibrotic process
 - d) Transmission of hypertension to saphenous system
11. Frequent symptoms of Venous Leg Ulcers:
 - a) Loss of hair, shiny, atrophic skin,
 - b) dystrophic toenails, cold feet
 - c) Claudication, resting ischemic pain
 - d) Foot numbness, burning, paresthesia
12. True phase of Allergic contact dermatitis:
 - a) Elicitation Phase
 - b) Convalescence Phase
 - c) Active Phase
 - d) Manifestation Phase
13. Duration of Childhood Ppase of AD:
 - a) 2 to 10 years
 - b) 3 to 12 years
 - c) 2 to 12 years
 - d) 2 to 11 years
14. A cicatrix is:
 - a) Comedone
 - b) Benign
 - c) A Lesion
 - d) A scar
15. Definition of wheal:
 - a) circumscribed, erythematous or white, nonpitting, edematous, usually pruritic plaque
 - b) small (1 to 2 mm), rough, follicular papules or pustules may appear at any age and are common in young children
 - c) a disorder of keratinization characterized by the development of dry, rectangular scales
 - d) A common appearance in children with erythema and scaling confined to the cheeks and sparing the perioral and paranasal areas
16. Pityriasis Alba means:
 - a) Melanocyte, Langerhans cell, Merkel cell
 - b) Langerhans cell, Merkel cell, Mast cells
 - c) Merkel cell, Mast cells, Histocytes
 - d) Collagen fibers, Melanocyte, Merkel cell

16. Pityriasis Alba means:
 - a) Melanocyte, Langerhans cell, Merkel cell
 - b) Langerhans cell, Merkel cell, Mast cells
 - c) Merkel cell, Mast cells, Histocytes
 - d) Collagen fibers, Melanocyte, Merkel cell
9. The eruption of Asteatotic eczema most commonly seen on the:
 - a) anterolateral aspects of the lower legs
 - b) any skin area
 - c) palms and soles
 - d) soles, webs, and sides of the feet
10. Mechanism of response of Irritant Contact Dermatitis:
 - a) Delayed hypersensitivity reaction
 - b) Nonimmunologic, a physical and chemical alteration of epidermis
 - c) Lymphedema may complicate lipodermatosclerosis syndrome because of involvement of lymphatic channels by fibrotic process
 - d) Transmission of hypertension to saphenous system
11. Frequent symptoms of Venous Leg Ulcers:
 - a) Loss of hair, shiny, atrophic skin,
 - b) dystrophic toenails, cold feet
 - c) Claudication, resting ischemic pain
 - d) Foot numbness, burning, paresthesia
12. True phase of Allergic contact dermatitis:
 - a) Elicitation Phase
 - b) Convalescence Phase
 - c) Active Phase
 - d) Manifestation Phase
13. Duration of Childhood Ppase of AD:
 - a) 2 to 10 years
 - b) 3 to 12 years
 - c) 2 to 12 years
 - d) 2 to 11 years
14. A cicatrix is:
 - a) Comedone
 - b) Benign
 - c) A Lesion
 - d) A scar
15. Definition of wheal:
 - a) circumscribed, erythematous or white, nonpitting, edematous, usually pruritic plaque
 - b) small (1 to 2 mm), rough, follicular papules or pustules may appear at any age and are common in young children
 - c) a disorder of keratinization characterized by the development of dry, rectangular scales
 - d) A common appearance in children with erythema and scaling confined to the cheeks and sparing the perioral and paranasal areas
16. Pityriasis Alba means:
 - a) Melanocyte, Langerhans cell, Merkel cell
 - b) Langerhans cell, Merkel cell, Mast cells
 - c) Merkel cell, Mast cells, Histocytes
 - d) Collagen fibers, Melanocyte, Merkel cell

25. Wickham striae is classically seen in:
 a) lichen nitidus
 b) lichenoid eruption
 c) lichen striatus
 d) lichen planus
26. The characteristic histological features of lichen planus are:
 a) hyperkeratosis, spongiosis, papillomatosis
 b) parakeratosis, atrophy, lymphoid infiltration of the dermis
 c) acanthosis, papillomatosis, parakeratosis
 d) granulosis, hyperkeratosis, lymphoid infiltration of the dermis
27. What is the possible cause of urticaria:
 a) medicines
 b) exposure to cold
 c) solar radiation
 d) all of the above
28. What medications can cause an allergic reaction like hives?
 a) ascorbic acid, halogen preparations
 b) aspirin, penicillin
 c) prednisolone, calcium gluconate
 d) diphenhydramine, sulfonamides
29. Which line lists the diseases characteristic of atopy?
 a) neurodermatitis, bronchial asthma, true eczema
 b) contact dermatitis, urticaria, conjunctivitis
 c) urticaria, neurodermatitis, bronchial asthma
 d) rhinitis, seborrheic eczema, conjunctivitis
30. What are the characteristic clinical manifestations of atopic dermatitis?
 a) severe itching, lichenification, vesiculation, and weeping
 b) nodular rash, vesiculation and weeping, severe itching
 c) lichenification, nodular rash, white dermographism
 d) white dermographism, vesiculation and weeping, severe itching
31. What are the clinical manifestations of urticaria?
 a) itching, blisters, scratching
 b) blisters, nodules, itching
 c) hemorrhagic spots, seropapules, bronchospasm
 d) itching, spotted rash, scratching
32. What are the therapeutic measures for atopic dermatitis?
 a) exclusion of food allergen, the use of keratolytic ointments, psychotropic drugs

17. Erythema:
 a) Blood condition
 b) Red
 c) Lack of pigmentation
 d) Yellow skin
18. The primary morphological element in lichen planus is:
 a) macula
 b) papula
 c) urticaria
 d) tuberculum
19. Basal cell degeneration is seen in:
 a) lichen planus
 b) psoriasis
 c) pemphigus
 d) eczema
20. What is the uncharacteristic localization of lichen planus:
 a) Torso
 b) the scalp
 c) the flexion surface of the forearms
 d) anterior surface of lower legs
21. Purple papule followed by hyperpigmentation on resolution is seen in:
 a) lichen planus
 b) addison's disease
 c) diabetes mellitus
 d) hypothyroidism
22. What organs and tissues, except the skin, can be affected by lichen planus?
 a) mucous membranes, nails
 b) cardiovascular system, mucous membranes
 c) hair, gastrointestinal tract
 d) nails, musculoskeletal system
23. The best indication of giving corticosteroids in pustular psoriasis is:
 a) psoriasis
 b) pemphigus
 c) lichen planus
 d) pityriasis rosea
24. What organs and tissues, except the skin, can be affected by lichen planus?
 a) mucous membranes, nails
 b) cardiovascular system, mucous membranes
 c) hair, gastrointestinal tract
 d) nails, musculoskeletal system
25. hypopigmented, slightly elevated, fine, scaling plaque with indistinct borders
 b) the florid form with a red halo
 c) surrounding the follicle can persist in adults
 d) small, rough follicular papules or pustules occur most often on the posterolateral aspects of the upper arms and anterior thighs
 e) red, inflammatory, and pustular and resemble bacterial folliculitis, particularly on the thighs

39. Psoriasis is exacerbated by:
- Lithium
 - B-Blockers
 - Antimalarials
 - All of the above
40. The important feature of psoriasis is:
- Crusting
 - Scaling
 - Oozing
 - Erythema
41. Vitamin D analogue calcitriol is useful in the treatment of:
- Psoriasis
 - Lichen planus
 - Pemphigus
 - Leprosy
42. Patient 6 years old complaints are: red plaques covered with scales on the pressing zones. About what disease we can thing?
- dermatitis
 - eczema
 - tinea
 - psoriasis
43. Doctor diagnose on the patient skin Koebner's phenomenon. For what disease it is characterized?
- Psoriasis
 - lichen planus
 - pityriasis rosea
 - tumor
44. Doctor diagnose on the patient skin "Herald patch". For what disease it is characterized?
- Psoriasis
 - pityriasis rosea
 - pityriasis lichenoid chronic
 - acne vulgaris
45. Least common site involvement in psoriasis is:
- Scalp
 - Arthritis
 - nail involvement
 - CNS involvement
46. Photochemotherapy is used in:
- Psoriasis
 - Pemphigus
 - tinea capitis
 - tinea cruris
47. Zoophilic trichophytosis differs under a microscope from anthropophilic:
- the presence of spores of ectotrix
 - the presence of spores of ectotrix
 - the presence of the coupling
 - hair splitting
33. What medicines can be used as antipruritic?
- tavegil, paracetamol, dexamethasone
 - valerian extract, triamcinolone,
 - magnesium preparations
 - analgin, fenkarol, histoglobulin
 - prednisolone, suprastin, sedatives
34. What is the emergency care for acute laryngeal edema?
- diphenhhydramine intramuscularly
 - corticosteroids inside
 - adrenaline subcutaneous
 - gastric lavage
35. What are the therapeutic measures for atopic dermatitis?
- exclusion of food allergen, the use of keratolytic ointments, psychotropic drugs
 - the use of corticosteroid ointments, antihistamines, diuretics
 - the use of corticosteroids systemically, the use of corticosteroid ointments, antihistamines
 - the use of antihistamines, calcium preparations, corticosteroid ointments
36. What is the mechanism of antiallergic action of antihistamines?
- narrowing of blood vessels, blocking H2 receptors
 - blocking of the H1 and H2 receptors
 - blocking of H2 receptors, stabilization of mast cell membranes
 - stabilization of mast cell membranes, blocking of H1 receptors
37. All are common of psoriasis except:
- arthritis
 - squamo erythematous lesions
 - nail changes
 - extensor distribution
38. Psoriasis is characterised by all the following except:
- definite pink plaque with clear margin
 - always associated with nail infection
 - in children disappears in 2 weeks
 - to reappear again
 - involves knees and elbows
39. Psoriasis is exacerbated by:
- Lithium
 - B-Blockers
 - Antimalarials
 - All of the above
40. The important feature of psoriasis is:
- Crusting
 - Scaling
 - Oozing
 - Erythema
41. Vitamin D analogue calcitriol is useful in the treatment of:
- Psoriasis
 - Lichen planus
 - Pemphigus
 - Leprosy
42. Patient 6 years old complaints are: red plaques covered with scales on the pressing zones. About what disease we can thing?
- dermatitis
 - eczema
 - tinea
 - psoriasis
43. Doctor diagnose on the patient skin Koebner's phenomenon. For what disease it is characterized?
- Psoriasis
 - lichen planus
 - pityriasis rosea
 - tumor
44. Doctor diagnose on the patient skin "Herald patch". For what disease it is characterized?
- Psoriasis
 - pityriasis rosea
 - pityriasis lichenoid chronic
 - acne vulgaris
45. Least common site involvement in psoriasis is:
- Scalp
 - Arthritis
 - nail involvement
 - CNS involvement
46. Photochemotherapy is used in:
- Psoriasis
 - Pemphigus
 - tinea capitis
 - tinea cruris
47. Zoophilic trichophytosis differs under a microscope from anthropophilic:
- the presence of spores of ectotrix
 - the presence of spores of ectotrix
 - the presence of the coupling
 - hair splitting

48. Allergic contact dermatitis is characterized histologically by:
- Psoriasisiform dermatitis
 - Lichenoid infiltrate
 - Spongiosis
 - Parakeratosis
 - Granuloma
49. The primary autoantigen in pemphigoid gestationis is:
- Desmoplakin
 - BPAg1
 - BPAg2
 - Plakoglobin
 - Anchoring fibrils
50. 6-year-old girl presents with a 1-year history of a waxing and waning rash on her limbs and face. The rash starts as red scaly bumps that fade over several weeks leaving smooth white spots. Every few months, the patient gets several new red bumps. The rash is not itchy or painful. Her parents have tried topical steroid creams that did not help clear the rash. Examination reveals scattered erythematous scaly papules on both legs and several hypopigmented macules on her legs, arms, and face. What is your diagnosis?
- Guttate psoriasis
 - Lichen planus
 - Pityriasis lichenoides chronica
 - Lymphomatoid papulosis
51. The genetic predisposition for patients with pemphigus vulgaris is:
- HLA-DRQ402
 - HLA-DR3
 - HLA-DR4
 - HLA-0505
52. Characteristic eosinophilic abscesses are seen in:
- Bullous drug
 - Pemphigus vegetans
 - Herpes gestationis
 - Incontinentia pigmenti
 - Paraneoplastic pemphigus
53. Drugs that are associated with the exacerbation of pemphigus foliaceus include:
- Captopril
 - Metoprolol
 - Fluconazole
 - Calcium channel blockers
54. Bullous pemphigoid antigen 1 (BPAg1) is a member of this family:
- Cadherin
 - Integrin
 - Intermediate filament
 - Plakin
55. The ocular form of cicatricial pemphigoid is most likely to be associated with antibodies to:
- Beta-4-integrin
 - Laminin 5
 - BPAg1
 - BPAg2-NC16A
56. Mutations in beta-catenin are most commonly associated with:
- Naxos disease
 - Bullous pemphigoid
 - Pilomatricomas
 - Ectodermal dysplasia with skin fragility
57. Pemphigus erythematosus: Is also called Hallopeau syndrome. May be an abortive form of subcorneal pustulosis. Is often in a malar/seborrheic distribution. Does not have linear IgG and C3 at the basement membrane zone.
58. Papillary dermal deposits of IgA and a papillary dermal infiltrate of neutrophils is diagnostic of:
- Sweet's syndrome
 - Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
 - Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - Linear IgA dermatosis
59. Cicatricial pemphigoid can be induced by:
- Aminoglycosides
 - Benzene
 - Clonidine
 - Vancomycin
60. In Brunsting-Perry pemphigoid, the recurrent crops of blisters are most likely to appear on:
- Genitals
 - Palms and soles
 - Umbilicus
 - Head and neck
61. What is the most common site of involvement of this autoimmune blistering disease?
- Oral mucosa
 - Eyes
 - Skin
 - Genitalia
62. Which neoplasm is the most common cause of paraneoplastic pemphigus?
- Thyoma
 - CLL
 - Castleman's disease
 - Retropertitoneal sarcoma

71. Circulating autoantibodies to type XVII collagen are most characteristic of which disease?
- a) Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita
b) Herpes gestationis
c) Pemphigus vulgaris
d) Pemphigus foliaceus
72. Which association is incorrect?
- a) Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita
b) Inflammatory bowel disease
c) Dermatitis herpetiformis : small bowel lymphoma
d) Herpes gestationis : menopause
73. Herpes gestationis is most commonly associated with:
- a) Graves
b) Hashimoto's
c) Diabetes
d) Lupus
74. Herpes gestationis is exacerbated by:
- a) Oral contraceptives
b) Menstruation
c) Third trimester
d) All of these answers are correct
75. A woman in her 2nd trimester of pregnancy presents to clinic with urticarial plaques and papules around her umbilicus, chest and extremities. Tense vesicles are present within a few of the erythematous plaques. This woman's condition is most commonly associated with:
- a) Lymphoma
b) Multiparity
c) Grave's Disease
d) Inflammatory Bowel Disease
76. In penicillamine-induced pemphigus, the split is most often:
- a) Subcorneal
b) Intraepithelial
c) Suprabasal
d) Intraepidermal and subepidermal
77. Common cause(s) of drug-induced pemphigus foliaceus:
- a) Captopril
b) Penicillamine
c) Methotrexate
d) Dilantin
78. Which of the following agent(s) has been most effective in treating severe ocular cicatricial pemphigoid?
- a) Cyclophosphamide
b) Mycophenolate mofetil

63. Paraneoplastic pemphigus:
- a) Is characterized by a pathognomonic 250 kDa antigen
b) Is most often seen in association with lung cancer
c) Does not remit even if the cancer is excised completely
d) May be caused by a benign neoplasm
64. Ocular cicatricial pemphigoid has antibodies against:
- a) Gamma-catenin
b) Peripherin
c) Beta4-integrin
d) Kalinin
65. The most common malignancy associated with paraneoplastic pemphigus is:
- a) Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
b) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
c) Multiple myeloma
d) Acute myelocytic leukemia
66. The vector of fogo selvagem may be:
- a) Triatoma
b) Simulium
c) Cimex
d) Ornithodoros
67. Each of the following is true about anti-p200 pemphigoid except:
- a) Responsive to dapsone
b) Subepidermal bullae
c) 200-kd antigen
d) Features of linear IgA disease
68. The C-terminal domain of BPAg2 is targeted in:
- a) Bullous pemphigoid
b) Cicatricial pemphigoid
c) IgA pemphigus
d) Dühring's disease
69. Patients with pemphigus vulgaris have lesions that start in the mouth in approximately:
- a) 70% of patients
b) 50% of patients
c) 30% of patients
d) 20% of patients
70. Which of the following is true of herpes gestationis?
- a) Demonstrates antibodies to the C-terminal domain of BPAg2
b) Has higher frequency in females with HLA-DQ2
c) Is associated with Grave's disease
d) Usually occurs in the first trimester of pregnancy

88. The pH of normal skin is:
 a) 5.0
 b) 6.0
 c) 7.0
 d) 5.5
89. In normal skin, melanin is found in which layer of skin:
 a) Subcutaneous tissue
 b) Epidermis
 c) Hair follicles
 d) Fatty tissue
90. What are scabies mites found?
 a) Throughout the skin layers
 b) Stratum Corneum
 c) Sub-epidermal
 d) Hair Follicles
91. Chemical induced Scleroderma like conditions
 a) fibrosis, edematous.
 b) vinyl chloride disease, fibrosis,
 bleomycin
 c) vinyl chloride disease, bleomycin, Kellie
 morphea.
 d) all of above
92. Hypertrophic lichen planus found in:
 a) Pre tibial
 b) Post tibial
 c) Post fibular
 d) Pre fibular
93. Symptoms of pityriasis rosae:
 a) Weakness
 b) Cough
 c) Cold
 d) Sore throat
94. Most common site for annular pattern of lichen planus:
 a) Sun exposure site
 b) Trunk and external genitalia
 c) Scalp
 d) Forearm
95. Extravasated dyskeratotic cell seen with in:
 a) Epidermis
 b) Hypodermis
 c) Dermis
 d) Stratum corneum
96. Cutaneous lichen planus associates with:
 a) HCV
 b) HAV
 c) HBV
 d) ATL
97. Earliest lesion of pityriasis rosae are:
 a) Cyclophosphamide
 b) Cyclosporin
 c) Papule
 d) Bulla
98. Lichen planus can go malignancy:
 a) Oral LP
 b) Follicular LP
 c) Hypertrophic LP
 d) Vulvovaginalis LP
99. What is the pathogenesis of vitiligo?
 a) Congenital lack of pigmentation
 b) Increase in the number of melanosomes
 c) Autoimmune destruction of melanocytes
 d) Benign proliferation of melanocytes
100. Tumors:
 a) Solid lesions, >0.5 cm in diameter
 b) Implies enlargement of tissues, by normal or pathological material or cells, to form a mass
 c) An area of altered consistency of skin which is usually elevated, but can be depressed or flushed with surrounding skin
 d) Small, solid, elevated lesion
101. Crust:
 a) Is a collection of dead epidermal cells, dried serum and sometimes dried blood. It is yellow to brown in color. Removal of crust reveals a moist surface
 b) Due to complete or partial loss of viable epidermis with no (or minimal) loss of the dermis
 c) Is a slit in the epidermis
 d) Thinning of skin and could be due to atrophy of the epidermis, dermis or subcutaneous tissue
102. Clinical features of ecthyma:
 a) Removal of adherent crust reveals an irregular punched out ulcer.
 b) Dome-shaped follicular pustules
 c) Occurs in postpubertal males
 d) Beard area (called sycosis barbae) and scalp are commonly involved.
103. Etiology of Furuncles (Boils):
 a) S. aureus
 b) S. pyogenes
 c) Scabies
 d) S. aureus, S. pyogenes
104. Nonfollicular, spreading and superficial Pyoderma is:
 a) Cellulitis
 b) Erysipelas
 c) Ecthyma
 d) Perifolliculitis
105. Wood's lamp diagnosis of pyoderma:
 a) Lesions fluoresce coral pink
 b) Lesions fluoresce yellow pink
 c) Lesions fluoresce coral-red pink

130. It may be considered for patients who have multiple lesions that on skin biopsy
- a) prednisone
b) hydroxychloroquine sulfate
c) chloroquine
d) tacrolimus
131. In linear scleroderma, female to male ratio
- a) 4:1
b) 1:4
c) 2:1
d) 3:2
132. In linear scleroderma, which medicine is used for 3 months
- a) oral MTX.
b) prednisone
c) methotrexate
d) both a and b
133. Which are therapeutic option for pt with secondary Raynauds phenomenon
- a) prednisone
b) prostacyclins
c) cyclosporine
d) chloroquine
134. With or without facial hemiotrophy is
- a) localized scleroderma.
b) linear scleroderma
c) myopia
d) morphea profundus
135. Smoothening of facial lines, breaking of nose, thinning of lips
- a) localized scleroderma
b) linear morphea
c) systemic sclerosis
d) morphea profundus
136. Skin bilateral symmetric fibrosis of skin, face, proximal and distal portion of extremities
- a) diffuse Scleroderma
b) linear scleroderma
c) localized morphea
d) psoriasis
137. In minkin and rabban techniques which is used
- a) ginger oil
b) mineral oil
c) olive oil
d) canola oil
138. The lesions of morphea begins as one to several circumscribed areas of
- a) pink Induration
b) methotrexate
c) calcipotriene ointment
d) captopril
139. Under what classification of morphea does the characteristics of morphea profundity lies
- a) plaque.
b) Generalized
c) Deep
d) Bullous or linear
140. Distinct form of localized scleroderma
- a) lesion in feet
b) plaque in skin
c) Bullous in skin
d) coup de sabre
141. Circumferential involvement of limbs affecting skin
- a) linear scleroderma
b) pansclerotic morphea
c) mixed morphea
d) Generalized morphea
142. Allergic contact dermatitis is characterized histologically by:
- a) Psoriasisform dermatitis
b) Lichenoid infiltrate
c) Spongiosis
d) Parakeratosis
143. The primary autoantigen in pemphigoid gestationis is:
- a) Desmoplakin
b) BPAG1
c) BPAG2
d) Plakoglobin
144. The genetic predisposition for patients with pemphigus vulgaris is:
- a) HLA-DRQ402
b) HLA-DR3
c) HLA-DR4
d) HLA-0505
145. Characteristic eosinophilic abscesses are seen in:
- a) Bullous drug
b) Pemphigus vegetans
c) Herpes gestationis
d) Incontinentia pigmenti
146. Drugs that are associated with the exacerbation of pemphigus foliaceus include :
- a) Captopril
b) Metoprolol
c) Fluconazole
d) Calcium channel blockers
147. Bullous pemphigoid antigen 1 (BPAG1) is a member of this family:
- a) Caderin
149. Under what classification of morphea does the characteristics of morphea profundity lies
- a) plaque.
b) Generalized
c) Deep
d) Bullous or linear
150. Distinct form of localized scleroderma
- a) lesion in feet
b) plaque in skin
c) Bullous in skin
d) coup de sabre
151. Circumferential involvement of limbs affecting skin
- a) linear scleroderma
b) pansclerotic morphea
c) mixed morphea
d) Generalized morphea
152. Allergic contact dermatitis is characterized histologically by:
- a) Psoriasisform dermatitis
b) Lichenoid infiltrate
c) Spongiosis
d) Parakeratosis
153. The primary autoantigen in pemphigoid gestationis is:
- a) Desmoplakin
b) BPAG1
c) BPAG2
d) Plakoglobin
154. The genetic predisposition for patients with pemphigus vulgaris is:
- a) HLA-DRQ402
b) HLA-DR3
c) HLA-DR4
d) HLA-0505
155. Characteristic eosinophilic abscesses are seen in:
- a) Bullous drug
b) Pemphigus vegetans
c) Herpes gestationis
d) Incontinentia pigmenti
156. Drugs that are associated with the exacerbation of pemphigus foliaceus include :
- a) Captopril
b) Metoprolol
c) Fluconazole
d) Calcium channel blockers
157. Bullous pemphigoid antigen 1 (BPAG1) is a member of this family:
- a) Caderin