

MCQ OF DERMATOLOGY

1) Currently available serological tests are useful for the following STDs:

- a. Syphilis
- b. Gonorrhoea
- c. Chlamydial cervicitis
- d. Genital Herpes
- e. Genital Warts

TTTTF

2) Common contact allergens include:

- a. Nickel
- b. Fragrance
- c. Titanium
- d. Para-phenylenediamine
- e. Zinc oxide

TTTTF

3) The following are causes of generalized exfoliative dermatitis:

- a. Psoriasis
- b. Atopic dermatitis
- c. Drug eruption
- d. Sezary syndrome
- e. Pemphigus vulgaris

TTTTF

4) Causes of cumulative insult irritant contact dermatitis:

- a. Weak acids
- b. Weak alkali
- c. Detergents
- d. Water
- e. Oils

TTTTT

5) A flexural predilection is seen in:

- a. Pityriasis rosea
- b. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- c. Bullous pemphigoid
- d. Erythema multiforme
- e. Atopic dermatitis

FTTFT

6) The following presents with oral

erosions:

- a. Pemphigus foliaceus
- b. Pemphigus vulgaris
- c. Steven Johnson syndrome
- d. Lichen planus
- e. Bullous pemphigus

TTTTF

7) The following are premalignant.

- a. Bowen's disease
- b. Solar keratosis
- c. Seborrhoeic keratoses
- d. Solar lentigines
- e. Arsenical keratoses

TTFFT

8) The recommended treatment for gonorrhoea includes:

- a. Ceftriaxone
- b. Tetracycline
- c. Doxycycline
- d. Erythromycin
- e. Bactrim

TTTTF

9) Causes of pelvic inflammatory disease include:

- a. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- b. Chlamydia trachomatis
- c. Mycoplasma hominis
- d. Anaerobic bacteria
- e. Gram-negative rods

TTTTT

10)

- a. Lichen planus rarely occurs on the buccal mucosa
- b. Lichen amyloidosis is often associated with visceral amyloidosis
- c. Lichen striatus is a self-limiting linear dermatitis
- d. Lichenoid drug eruption may be caused by gold
- e. Lichen sclerosis may occur at any

site but spares the genitalia
FTTTF

11) Differential diagnoses of acne vulgaris:

- a. Rosacea
- b. Pityrosporum folliculitis
- c. Pityriasis rosea
- d. Lupus vulgaris
- e. Perioral dermatitis

TTFFT

12) Lichen planus

- a. Can cause scarring alopecia
- b. is associated with erythema nodosum
- c. Exhibits the Koebner phenomenon
- d. May be associated with chronic active hepatitis
- e. May be drug induced

TFTTT

13) Pityriasis rosea

- a. Most commonly occurs in infants
- b. May be mistaken for guttate psoriasis
- c. Typically lasts for between 6-8 months
- d. Often cause prolonged post-inflammatory hypopigmentation
- e. Should be treated with prednisolone

FTFFF

14) Intra-epidermal blistering may be seen in:

- a. Bullous pemphigoid
- b. Acute contact dermatitis
- c. Herpes simplex infection
- d. Pemphigus
- e. Pityriasis rosea

FFFFT

15) Patients with non-gonococcal urethritis:

- a. Often present with increased frequency of micturition

- b. May be complicated with arthritis
- c. Can be treated with azithromycin
- d. Should be treated empirically for gonorrhoea
- e. Should have serological test for genital herpes

FTTFF

16) The following are normal anatomical variants on the genitalia:

- a. Lichen sclerosis
- b. Pearly papules
- c. Fordyce spots
- d. Tyson's glands
- e. Vestibular papillae

FTTTT

17) A smear test from a lady with abnormal vaginal discharge is useful to screen for:

- a. Gonorrhoea
- b. Trichomoniasis
- c. Genital herpes
- d. Candidiasis
- e. Syphilis

TTFTF

18) Diffuse alopecia occurs in all these conditions:

- a. Hypothyroidism
- b. Folate deficiency
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- d. Erythroderma
- e. Lichen planus

TFTTF

19) Pruritus may be presenting symptom of:

- a. Scabies
- b. Telogen effluvium
- c. Leprosy
- d. Polycythemia rubra vera
- e. Basal cell carcinoma

TTFTF

20) Direct immunofluorescence is helpful in the diagnosis of:

- a. Pemphigus vulgaris
- b. Discoid lupus erythematosus
- c. Steven Johnson Syndrome
- d. Cutaneous vasculitis
- e. Epidermolysis bullosa simplex

TTFTF

21) The following may be the cause of cutaneous vasculitis

- a. Hepatitis C infection
- b. Pityriasis lichenoides subacuta
- c. Wegener's granulomatosis
- d. oglobulinaemia
- e. Hyperthyroidism

FTTTF

22) An underlying malignancy may be associated with

- a. Dermatomyositis
- b. Systemic sclerosis
- c. Cutaneous vasculitis
- d. Erythema marginatum
- e. Granuloma annulare

FTTFF

23) Vesicles and bullae may occur in

- a. Porphyria cutanea tarda
- b. Pityriasis lichenoides chronica
- c. Epidermolysis bullosa simplex
- d. Steven Johnson Syndrome
- e. Psoriasis

FTTTF

24) Systemic corticosteroids may be required in the treatment of

- a. Pemphigus vulgaris
- b. Epidermolysis bullosa dystrophica
- c. Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- d. Dermatomyositis
- e. Erythema nodosum

FTFTT

25) Hyperpigmentation lesions are common presentation of

- a. Lichen sclerosis
- b. Lichen planus
- c. Pityriasis alba

- d. Seborrhoeic keratosis
- e. Becker's naevus

FTTTF

26) Hypopigmented lesions are common presentation of

- a. Pityriasis rosea
- b. Basal cell carcinoma
- c. Incontinentia Pigmenti
- d. Tinea versicolor
- e. Lichen sclerosis

FFFTT

27) Atopic dermatitis

- a. More prone to HSV infection
- b. The diagnosis cannot be made in the absence of asthma
- c. In infants, the face is often spared
- d. May have significant blood hypereosinophilia
- e. The skin of patients with atopic dermatitis is more prone to irritation

FTFTT

28) Irritant contact dermatitis

- a. Is proven by the patch test technique
- b. Respond to topical steroids
- c. May resolve if the irritant is removed from the skin
- d. May be bullous
- e. A worker with irritant contact dermatitis to work chemicals is not considered

an occupational dermatitis, because it is not an allergic phenomenon

FTTTF

29) The following statements are true

- a. Nickel is the allergen in costume jewellery
- b. Rubber latex may cause contact urticaria
- c. It is not the latex, but the chemical used in the vulcanization of rubber that cause latex allergy
- d. Cement is both an irritant and an

allergen

e. A person allergic to permanent hair dye can use a non-permanent hair dye

TTFTT

30) Acne vulgaris

a. Responds to tetracycline

b. Pustules, when cultured, often grow *Staphylococcus aureus*

c. Acne cysts may be treated with intralesional steroids

d. Scars after acne vulgaris can be improved using topical Clindamycin

e. May occur in as young as a 10 years old

TFTFT

31) Urticaria may be caused by

a. An insect sting

b. Allergy to penicillin

c. ACE inhibitors

d. Thyrotoxicosis

e. May occur in the absence of any identifiable disease

TTTTT

32) Regarding pigmentary problems

a. Melasma is exclusively a female problem

b. Vitiligo may involve one segment of the body only

c. Vitiligo may respond to topical steroids

d. Post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation is more intense in Chinese when compared to Indians

e. Idiopathic guttate hypomelanosis differs from vitiligo in that they are less depigmented (ie. Less white)

FTTFT

33) The fat is involved in

a. Erythema nodosum

b. Erythema multiforme

c. Atopic dermatitis

d. Henoch Schonlein Purpura

e. Dermatomyositis

TFFFF

34) Non-scarring hair loss is seen

a. After a crash diet

b. Alopecia areata

c. Lupus erythematosus

d. Lichen planus

e. Secondary syphilis

TTTFT

35) The nails may be affected in

a. Psoriasis

b. Lichen planus

c. Alopecia areata

d. Telogen effluvium

e. Erythema multiforme

TTTFF

36) Bullous pemphigoid can present as

a. Urticarial plaques

b. Flaccid bullae

c. Tense Bulla

d. Grouped vesicles on extensors of limbs

e. Haemorrhagic bullae on flexors of limbs

TFTFT

37) Pemphigus vulgaris

a. Oral lesions are uncommon

b. May involve only the buccal mucosa initially

c. Is due to trauma

d. May be caused by certain drugs

e. is an incurable skin condition

FTFTF

38) Dermatitis herpetiformis

a. Is a common bullous disease

b. Tends to occur only in the elderly

c. Is a life-long disease

d. Dapsone is very effective in its treatment

e. Present as itchy grouped vesicles on extensor of limbs and body

FFTTT

39) Malignant change can occur in

- a. Scars
- b. Nevus sebaceous
- c. Dermatofibroma
- d. Chronic radiodermatitis
- e. Lichen planus

TTFTT

40) Oral lesions are seen in

- a. Pemphigus vulgaris
- b. Erythema multiforme
- c. Bullous pemphigoid
- d. Lichen planus
- e. Dermatitis herpetiformis

TTFTF

41) Vesicles are seen in

- a. Aphthous ulcers
- b. Herpes Simplex
- c. Hand, foot and mouth disease
- d. Hand eczema
- e. ID eruption

FTTTT

42) The following lesions may be pigmented

- a. Seborrheic keratosis
- b. Basal cell carcinoma
- c. Granuloma annulare
- d. Neurofibroma
- e. Skin tags

TTFFT

43) Genital ulcerations may be seen in

- a. Pemphigus vulgaris
- b. Bowenoid papulosis
- c. Psoriasis
- d. Fixed drug eruption
- e. Behcet's Syndrome

TTFFT

44) Acne vulgaris is usually treat with

- a. Doxycycline
- b. Ciprofloxacin
- c. Bactrim
- d. Erythromycin

e. Cefalexin

TTFTF

45) Differential diagnoses of acne vulgaris include:

- a. Rosacea
- b. Acne agminata
- c. Pityrosporum folliculitis
- d. Perforating folliculitis
- e. Ofuji's disease

TTFTF

46) Acneiform eruption can be caused by

- a. Lithium
- b. Coal tar
- c. Naproxen
- d. Corticosteroid
- e. Nalidixic acid

TTFTF

47) Side effects of isotretinoin include

- a. Myalgia
- b. Depression
- c. Cheilitis
- d. Teratogenicity
- e. Hyperostosis

TTTTT

48) Current therapy for acne vulgaris include

- a. Topical fusidic acid
- b. Systemic tetracyclines
- c. Topical benzyl benzoate emulsion
- d. Ultraviolet therapy
- e. Topical retinoid

FTFFT

49) Poor prognostic factors for alopecia areata

- a. Presence of nail changes
- b. Presence of thyroid disease
- c. Females have a poorer prognosis
- d. Presence of ophiasis
- e. Presence of atopy

TTFFT

50) The following causes of hair fall are reversible

- a. After a myocardial infarct
- b. When lichen planus is seen
- c. During the postpartum period
- d. Alopecia areata
- e. Secondary syphilis

TFTTT

51) The following principles should be kept in mind when prescribing topical dermatologic therapy:

- a. The more severe the skin reactions the milder the local therapy as oral therapy is needed
- b. The morphological stage of disease determines the choice of the vehicle
- c. The choice of vehicle is determined by the site of the skin lesion
- d. Atopic dermatitis in children is more severe and therefore more potent steroids are needed
- e. Only a thin layer on direct contact with the skin is important for penetration

TTTTF

52) Lotions are preferred to creams in treating the following conditions:

- a. Scalp lesion
- b. Lesions on palms/sole
- c. Lesions involving the nail plates
- d. Lesions on flexures
- e. Lesions which are dry and scaly

FTTFF

53) Shave biopsy is the surgery of choice

- a. When melanoma is suspected
- b. When keratoacanthoma needs to be differentiated from squamous cell carcinoma
- c. To remove exophytic epidermal growth
- d. To diagnose panniculitis
- e. When an inflammatory condition is suspected

FTTFF

54) Tender nodules of erythema nodosum are caused by

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Leprosy
- c. Fat necrosis
- d. Foreign bodies
- e. Streptococcal infection

TTFFT

55) Petechial rashes on the legs are caused by

- a. Dengue
- b. Gonococcaemia
- c. Contact dermatitis
- d. Endogenous eczema
- e. Leucocytoclastic vasculitis

TTFFT

56) Vesicular rashes on the hands are due to

- a. Erythema multiformis
- b. Scabies
- c. Hand, foot and mouth disease
- d. Pompholyx
- e. Infantile acropustulosis

TTTTT

57) The following are true of leprosy:

- a. The clinical lesion of tuberculoid leprosy are white patches
- b. The greater auricular nerve is thickened in lepromatous leprosy
- c. The lepromin test is positive in lepromatous leprosy
- d. Type I reaction is an upgrading reaction
- e. Erythema nodosum leprosum is treated with thalidomide

TTFFT

58) The following are true of hair fall

- a. Most scarring alopecias are due to SLE
- b. Anaemia is a cause of hair fall
- c. Androgenetic alopecia heals on its own

- d. Fungal infections cause hair to break
- e. Minoxidil is used in male pattern baldness

TTFTT

59) Erythema nodosum

- a. Nodules commonly affect the extensor aspect of the legs
- b. Ulceration of lesions occurs in a majority of cases
- c. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy, when associated, is diagnostic of sarcoidosis
- d. Arthralgia is a commonly associated symptom
- e. Tuberculosis is a recognized cause

TTFTT

60) Erythema multiforme may be triggered off by

- a. Pregnancy
- b. Mycoplasma infection
- c. Herpes simplex infection
- d. Radiotherapy
- e. Phenylbutazone

TTTTT

61) Onycholysis occurs in

- a. Psoriasis
- b. Lichen planus
- c. Fungal infection
- d. Local trauma
- e. Thyrotoxicosis

TTFTT

62) Lichen planus

- a. Mucous membrane lesions uncommonly involve the tongue
- b. Typical lesions are shiny papules with overlying Wickham's striae
- c. Annular lesions are common on the glans penis
- d. Thinning of the nail plate is the commonest nail change
- e. Alopecia as a complication is usually non-scarring

FTTTF

63) Psoriasis

- a. Streptococcal infection is a provoking agent
- b. May first appear after parturition
- c. Nail dystrophy is uncommon in psoriatic arthritis of the arthritis mutilans type
- d. Generalized pustular psoriasis can be precipitated by hypocalcaemia
- e. Skin lesions precede arthritis in the majority of cases

TTFTT

64) Accepted clinical features of psoriasis are

- a. Ulcerated lesions over buccal mucosa
- b. Pitting of nails
- c. clu bb ing
- d. Development of a typical lesion at the site of an operation scar
- e. Erythematous lesions with silvery scales

FTFTT

65) All of the following may exacerbate psoriasis

- a. Chloroquine
- b. Thiazide
- c. Alcohol consumption
- d. Lithium
- e. Propanolol

TTFTT

66) Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)

- a. TEN in children is usually secondary to staphylococcal infection
- b. The class of drugs most commonly implicated as the cause of TEN is sulphonamide antibiotics
- c. The main difference between TEN and Steven-Johnson Syndrome is that patients with Steven-Johnson Syndrome have involvement of mucosal surfaces

- d. Ten is best treated with systemic corticosteroids
e. The mortality rate of TEN is approximately 25%

FTFTT

67) Lichen planus

- a. The hypertrophic form is a risk factor for malignant transformation
b. May occur as a contact reaction to colour film developer
c. Requires high-dose cyclosporine to attain remission
d. May result from treatment with chlorothiazide
e. Pruritus occurs in the majority of patients

TTFTT

68) Regarding psoriasis

- a. Increased epidermal cell proliferation in psoriasis may be the result of increased recruitment of resting cells
b. Toenails are more often affected than fingernails
c. Psoriatic arthritis affecting the distal interphalangeal joints is usually associated with nail dystrophy
d. Subungual hyperkeratosis is the most common finding in nail psoriasis
e. Acantholytic cells are frequent findings in histopathology

TTTTF

69) Pityriasis rosea

- a. Most commonly occurs in infants
b. May be mistaken for guttate psoriasis
c. Typically lasts for between 6 to 8 months
d. Often cause prolonged post-inflammatory hypopigmentation
e. Should be treated with prednisolone

FTFFF

70) The following conditions are associated with an increased risk of cutaneous malignancies

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
b. Chronic lead poisoning
c. Oral lichen planus
d. Chronic venous ulceration
e. Chronic urticaria

TFTTF

71) The following conditions are usually self limiting

- a. Pityriasis rosea
b. Urticaria
c. Lymphomatoid papulosis
d. Erythema multiforme
e. Darier's disease

TTFTF

72) The following conditions usually present as annular lesions

- a. Naevus sebaceous
b. Tinea corporis
c. Acute lupus erythematosus
d. Porokeratosis
e. Granuloma annulare

FTFTT

73) Pruritis is a prominent symptom in

- a. Mycosis fungoides
b. Dermatitis herpetiformis
c. Acute urticaria
d. Lichen simplex chronicus
e. Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum

FTTTF

74) Urethral discharge in a male may be due to

- a. Candidiasis
b. Trichomoniasis
c. Gonorrhoea
d. Syphilis
e. Chancroid

FTTFF

75) Secondary syphilis is characterized by

- a. Low VDRL titres
- b. Alopecia areata
- c. Generalized bullous eruption
- d. Generalized maculo-papular rash
- e. Condylomata acuminata

FFFTF

76) The following diseases may present with genital ulcers

- a. Granuloma annulare
- b. Granuloma inguinale
- c. Lymphogranuloma venereum
- d. Condylomata acuminata
- e. Trichomoniasis

FTTFF

77) The following may be associated with a positive VDRL

- a. Chancroid
- b. Yaws
- c. Pinta
- d. Gonorrhoea
- e. Mucocutaneous candidiasis

FTTFF

78) The recommended drugs for the treatment of the following STDs are

- a. Penicillin for Gonorrhoea
- b. Azithromycin for non-gonococcal urethritis
- c. Doxycycline for chancroid
- d. Clindamycin for latent syphilis
- e. Metronidazole for Trichomoniasis

FTFFT

79) Photoaggravation may be seen in the following conditions

- a. Dermatomyositis
- b. Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita
- c. Porphyria cutanea tarda
- d. Systemic sclerosis
- e. Darier's disease

TFTFF

80) Discoid lupus erythematosus may present with

- a. Alopecia areata

- b. Atrophic plaques
- c. Cheilitis
- d. Panniculitis
- e. Anagen effluvium

TFTFF

81) The characteristic features of Dermatomyositis are

- a. Gottron papules
- b. Lipodermatosclerosis
- c. Muscular dystrophy
- d. Photosensitivity
- e. Proximal muscle weakness

TFTTT

82) In a patient presenting with cutaneous vasculitis the following conditions should be evaluated

- a. Drug eruption
- b. connective tissue diseases
- c. Malignancies
- d. Diabetes Mellitus
- e. Hepatitis B

TTTTT

83) Cutaneous vasculitis may present as

- a. Lichenified plaques
- b. Haemorrhagic blisters
- c. Erosions and ulcers
- d. Painful nodules
- e. Urticaria

FTTTT

84) Nail changes may be seen in

- a. Psoriasis
- b. Lichen planus
- c. Alopecia areata
- d. Telogen effluvium
- e. Darier's disease

TTTTT

85) Koebner's phenomenon is present in

- a. Pityriasis alba
- b. Viral warts
- c. Psoriasis

- d. Lichen planus
- e. Pityriasis rosea

FTTTF

86) Chronic sun exposure results in an increased risk in developing

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Malignant melanoma
- c. Mycosis fungoides
- d. Psoriasis
- e. Becker's naevus

TTFFF

87) The following conditions may present as vesicles

- a. Scabies
- b. Tinea pedis
- c. Irritant contact dermatitis
- d. Grover's disease
- e. Dermatitis herpetiformis

TTTTT

88) The following are recognized associations

- a. Streptococcal throat infection and guttate psoriasis
- b. Herpes simplex infection and erythema nodosum
- c. Diabetes mellitus and scleroderma
- d. Ulcerative colitis and pyoderma gangrenosum
- e. Hypothyroidism and pre-tibial myxedema

TFTTF

89) The following are recognized associations

- a. Staphylococcal infection and scald skin syndrome
- b. Behcet's disease and erythema multiformis
- c. Diabetes and Granuloma annulare
- d. Pityriasis versicolor and vitiligo
- e. Alopecia areata and trachyonychia

TFTFT

90) The following are recognized

associations

- a. Dermatomyositis and nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- b. Livido reticularis and lupus erythematosus
- c. Erythema annulare centrifugum and glucagonoma
- d. Erythema nodosum and sarcoidosis
- e. Aphthous oral ulceration and Behcet's syndrome

TTFTT

91) Phototherapy may be useful in the treatment of

- a. Mycosis fungoides
- b. Atopic dermatitis
- c. Vitiligo
- d. Psoriasis
- e. Porphyria cutanea tarda

TTTTF

92) Direct immunofluorescence is helpful in the diagnosis of

- a. Pemphigus vulgaris
- b. Discoid lupus erythematosus
- c. Steven Johnson Syndrome
- d. Cutaneous vasculitis
- e. Epidermolysis bullosa simplex

TTFTF

93) The following may be the cause of cutaneous vasculitis

- a. Hepatitis C infection
- b. Pityriasis lichenoides subacuta
- c. Wegener's granulomatosis
- d. Osgood-Schlatter disease
- e. Hyperthyroidism

TFTTF

94) An underlying malignancy may be associated with

- a. Dermatomyositis
- b. Systemic sclerosis
- c. Cutaneous vasculitis
- d. Erythema marginatum
- e. Granuloma annulare

TFTFF

- 95) Vesicles and bullae may occur in
- a. Porphyria cutanea tarda
 - b. Pityriasis lichenoides chronica
 - c. Epidermolysis bullosa simplex
 - d. Steven Johnson Syndrome
 - e. Psoriasis

TFTTF

- 96) Systemic corticosteroids may be required in the treatment of
- a. Pemphigus vulgaris
 - b. Epidermolysis bullosa dystrophica
 - c. Toxic epidermal necrolysis
 - d. Dermatomyositis
 - e. Erythema nodosum

TFFTT

- 97) Hyperpigmentation is characteristic of

- a. Lichen sclerosis
- b. Lichen planus
- c. Pityriasis alba
- d. Seborrheic keratosis
- e. Becker's naevus

FTFTF

- 98) Hypopigmented lesions are common presentation of

- a. Pityriasis rosea
- b. Basal cell carcinoma
- c. Incontinentia pigmenti
- d. Tinea versicolor
- e. Lichen sclerosis

FFFTT

- 99) Serological tests for syphilis

- a. A positive result for RPR or VDRL confirms the diagnosis of syphilis
- b. A negative result for RPR or VDRL excludes the diagnosis of primary syphilis
- c. The FTA-Abs is the first serological marker detectable after infection
- d. A positive result for FTA-Abs can persist through life even if the patient had been adequately treated for

syphilis

- e. A positive result for FTA-Abs invariably means that the patient is infectious

FFTTF

- 100) Herpes simplex virus infection

- a. Is the commonest ulcerative STD in Singapore
- b. In pregnancy is a cause of pre-term labour
- c. Is cured after treatment with acyclovir
- d. Due to the type I virus is associated with recurrence in 80% if the patients
- e. Is transmissible solely through contact with herpetic skin lesions

TFFFT

- 101) Chancroid

- a. The genital ulcers in chancroid are classically indurated and painless
- b. The diagnosis of chancroid is usually based on the isolation of Haemophilus ducreyi from the ulcers
- c. Chancroid is a major risk factor for HIV transmission
- d. The treatment of choice for chancroid is tetracycline
- e. Chancroid is associated with suppurative regional lymphadenopathy

FFFTT

- 102) Genital warts

- a. All genital warts have a tendency for malignant transformation
- b. Genital warts are best treated with the carbon dioxide laser
- c. The risk of recurrence of genital warts is greatest within 3 months of clearance after therapy
- d. Subclinical HPV infection of the cervix can be excluded if the PAP smear is normal
- e. HPV infection is a major risk factor for HIV treatment

FFTF

103) Patients with non-gonococcal urethritis

- a. Often present with increased frequency of micturition
- b. May be complicated with arthritis
- c. Can be treated with azithromycin
- d. Should be treated empirically for gonorrhoea
- e. Should have serological test for genital herpes

FTTF

104) A smear test from a test with abnormal vaginal discharge is useful to screen for

- a. Gonorrhoea
- b. Trichomoniasis
- c. Genital herpes
- d. Candidiasis
- e. Syphilis

TTTF

1. The laboratory finding most useful in establishing the diagnosis of calciphylaxis is:

- a. an increased serum phosphate level
- b. an increased serum calcium level
- c. an increased serum vitamin D level
- d. an increased parathyroid hormone level
- e. a decreased creatinine level

2. the ingredient in nail polish that causes allergic contact dermatitis is:

- a. epoxy resin
- b. P-tert-butylphenol formaldehyde resin
- c. p-phenylenediamine
- d. toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin
- e. methyl methacrylate

3. Which nerve block is useful in

achieving anesthesia of the upper lip?

- a. Mental facial
- b. Supratrochlear
- c. Infraorbital

4. Pentavalent antimony is used as first-time therapy for Leishmania

- a. major
- b. tropica
- c. aethiopica
- d. infantum
- e. braziliensis

5. Melanoma in situ should be excised with a normal tissue margin of:

- a. 0.1 cm
- b. 0.5 cm
- c. 1.0 cm
- d. .0 cm
- e. 3.0 cm

6. The common location for osteomyelitis-like lesions in association with acne fulminans is the:

- a. skull
- b. axial skeleton
- c. clavicles
- d. ribs
- e. femur

7. A 25-year old woman seeks consultation because of a solitary warty nodule on her neck. Histologic examination reveals tumor lobules composed of clear cells extending from the epidermis into the dermis with palisaded columnal cells at the periphery. The most appropriate course of action is to:

- a. Refer her for the microscopically controlled excision (Moh's)
- b. Remove the lesion for fulguration and curettage
- c. Inform the patient of an associated high risk of benign breast tumors
- d. Inform the patient of an association high risk of breast carcinoma
- e. Reassure the patient that her

condition is benign

8. Which of the following features is a prominent finding in Ibrit's hereditary osteodystrophy pseudo-pseudo hypoparathyroidism?

- a. Osteoma cutis
- b. Osteogenesis imperfect
- c. Calcinosis cutis
- d. Osteopoikilosis
- e. Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia

9. The best laboratory test to evaluate adrenal-related hirsutism in woman is serum:

- a. testosterone
- b. dihydrotestosterone
- c. cortisol
- d. dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate
- e. androstenediol

10. A 44-year old woman had a positive patch test to benzocaine and paraphenylenediamine. To which of the following substances is this patient likely to show cross reactivity?

- a. Lidocaine
- b. Para-aminobenzoic acid
- c. Para-tertiary butylphenol formaldehyde resin
- d. Disulfiram
- e. Chloroquine

11. Biopsy specimens of pearly penile papules demonstrate the histologic findings of:

- a. Verruca vulgaris
- b. Miliun
- c. Condyloma acuminata
- d. Angiofibroma
- e. Sebaceous hyperplasia

12. Bart's syndrome is a form of:

- a. Epidermolysis bullosa simplex
- b. Junctional epidermolysis bullosa
- c. Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa

d. Dominant dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa

e. Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita

13. Which of the following can be associated with Becker's nevus?

- a. Dermal melanocytis
- b. Absence of hair follicles
- c. Junctional theques of melanocytes
- d. Smooth muscle hematomas
- e. Increased number of eccrine glands

14. A 30-year old man has recurrent vascular thrombosis, asymmetric oligoarthritis, uveitis and oral aphthae. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. thromboangitis obliterans
- b. Reiter's syndrome
- c. Sneddon's syndrome
- d. Erythromelalgia
- e. Behcet's disease

15. Botryomycosis is most commonly associated with which organism?

- a. Klebsiella
- b. Proteus
- c. Pneumococcus
- d. Staphylococcus
- e. Escherichia coli

16. Which of the following complication occurs most frequently in patients with cat scratches disease?

- a. Encephalitis
- b. Glomerulonephritis
- c. Hemolytic anemia
- d. Pancreatitis
- e. Disseminated intravascular coagulation

17. In a suction blister induced in normal skin, separation is most likely to occur at the:

- a. basal cell plasma membrane
- b. lamina lucida
- c. hemidesmosome
- d. lamina densa

e. anchoring fibril

18. mutations in epidermolysis bullosa simplex map to the same chromosomes as mutations in:

- a. epidermolysis bullosa dystrophica
- b. epidermolytic hyperkeratosis
- c. junctional epidermolysis bullosa
- d. lamellar ichthyosis

19. The most common cutaneous manifestations of Crohn's disease is :

- a. pyoderma gangrenosum
- b. Erythema nodosum
- c. Perianal fistulae
- d. Oral aphthae
- e. Pyostomatitis vegetans

20. Which of the following stains positively for S-100 protein?

- a. Congenital self-healing reticulohistiocytosis
- b. Juvenile xanthogranuloma
- c. Xanthoma disseminatum
- d. Benign cephalic histiocytosis
- e. Multicentric reticulohistiocytosis

21. Acute contact dermatitis due to cross-sensitivity with urushiol can occur with exposure to:

- a. peanuts
- b. balsam of Peru
- c. cashew shell oil
- d. bananas
- e. rubber accelerators

22. the class of antihypertensive agents most effective in the treatment of hypertension induced by cyclosporine is:

- a. ACE inhibitors
- b. Calcium channel blockers
- c. Beta blockers
- d. Thiazide diuretics
- e. Loop diuretics

23. Cytophagic histiocytic panniculitis is most common manifestation of which of the following disorders?

- a. Subcutaneous T-cell lymphoma
- b. Multiple myeloma
- c. Myeloid leukemia
- d. T-cell rich cutaneous B-cell lymphoma
- e. Mantle zone lymphoma

24. An infant born with severe, generalized blisters and pyloric atresia would most likely have which form of epidermolysis bullosa?

- a. Recessive dystrophic
- b. Junctional
- c. Dominant dystrophic
- d. Simplex (Dowling-Maera)
- e. Simplex (Weber-Cockayne)

25. A contraindication of dermabrasion is:

- a. a history of skin cancer
- b. type I skin pigmentation
- c. the presence of an epidermal nevus
- d. isotretinoin taken within the past year
- e. prior dermabrasion

26. desmoglein 3 is found predominantly at which of the following sites in human skin?

- a. Stratum corneum
- b. Granular cell layer
- c. Suprabasal cell layer
- d. Basal cell layer
- e. Lamina lucida

27. The antiviral effect of acyclovir relates to its ability to inhibit which of the following viral enzymes?

- a. DNA glycosylase
- b. DNA polymerase
- c. Guanosine triphosphatase
- d. Reverse transcriptase
- e. Thymidine kinase

28. A patient who is undergoing UVB phototherapy for psoriasis is scheduled to begin treatment with topical calcipotriene. Which of the following adverse effects is most likely?

- a. Photosensitivity
- b. Hypercalcemia
- c. Renal stones
- d. Allergic contact dermatitis
- e. Pseudopompholyx

29. Which of the following medications is most likely to cause a lichenoid drug eruption?

- a. Ciprofloxacin
- b. Captopril
- c. L-asparaginase
- d. Cimetidine
- e. Lithium

30. The flash lamp pumped yellow dye laser emits a beam at a wavelength of:

- a. 488 nm
- b. 514 nm
- c. 585 nm
- d. 1,060 nm
- e. 10,600 nm

31. Epiluminescent microscopy of a blue-black papule on the shoulder of a 60-year old man reveals red and blue-black "lagoons." The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. pigmented seborrheic keratosis
- b. pigmented and spindle cell nevus
- c. cherry angioma
- d. pigmented basal cell carcinoma
- e. malignant melanoma in situ

32. Which of the following is associated with erosion-interdigitalis blastomycetia?

- a. Trichophyton tonsurans
- b. Aspergillus fumigatus
- c. Blastomyces dermatitidis

- d. Candida albicans
- e. Sporothrix schenckii

33. Exogenous ochronosis is most frequently caused by topical application of which of the following agents?

- a. Phenol
- b. Hydroquinone
- c. Castellani's paint
- d. Resorcinol
- e. Picric acid

34. The amino-terminal noncollagenous domain of type VII collagen has repeating domains that are homologous to which of the following proteins?

- a. Elastin
- b. Fibronectin
- c. Keratin
- d. Laminin
- e. Nodogen

35. The antigenic target of autoantibodies in fogo selvagem is:

- a. desmocalmin
- b. desmocollin
- c. desmoglein
- d. desmoplakin
- e. plakoglobin

36. Follicular spicules of the nose are seen in association with:

- a. follicular mucinosis
- b. metastatic breast carcinoma
- c. cutaneous T-cell lymphoma
- d. melanoma
- e. multiple myeloma

37. Which of the following syndrome can be inherited as an autosomal recessive trait?

- a. Incontinentia pigmenti
- b. Neurofibromatosis
- c. Neurocutaneous melanosis
- d. Tuberous sclerosis

e. Xeroderma pigmentosum

38. A 10-year old blond **** presents for greenish discoloration of her hair. The most appropriate therapeutic advice is to tell her to:

- a. avoid botanical shampoos
- b. ingest a diet with fewer leafy green vegetables
- c. use of copper-chelating shampoo
- d. add zinc to her pool water purifying chemical
- e. substitute bromine for chlorine in her swimming pool

39. Painful penile ulcers are characteristic of infections with:

- a. Haemophilus ducreyi
- b. Chlamydia trachomatis
- c. Neisseria gonorrhea
- d. Calymmatobacterium (Donovania) granulomatis

40. Herpesvirus B can be transmitted to humans through exposure to:

- a. cats
- b. cows
- c. horses
- d. monkeys
- e. sheep

41. Impetigo herpetiformis usually occurs during:

- a. the first trimester
- b. the second trimester
- c. the third trimester
- d. labor
- e. the immediate postpartum period

42. Juvenile xanthogranuloma has been associated with childhood leukemia in individuals with which of the following disorder?

- a. Hypertriglyceridemia
- b. Hodgkin's disease
- c. Diabetes insipidus
- d. Neurofibromatosis 1

e. Multiple myeloma

43. In patient who has been tapered off long-term corticosteroids, the best test for measuring adrenal cortical function is the:

- a. morning plasma cortisol level
- b. ACTH stimulation test
- c. Metyrapone test
- d. Insulin hypoglycemia test
- e. Urinary 17-hydroxycorticosteroid level

44. Patients with epidermolysis bullosa acquisita have findings on indirect immunofluorescence similar to patients with:

- a. dermatitis herpetiformis
- b. bullous lupus erythematosus
- c. linear IgA bullous dermatitis
- d. cicatricial pemphigoid
- e. herpes gestationis

45. Acute hemorrhagic edema of childhood is characterized by:

- a. leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- b. disseminated intravascular coagulation
- c. congenital protein C deficiency
- d. acquired vitamin K deficiency
- e. purpura fulminans

46. A 35-year old woman has cutaneous findings consistent with subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus. Laboratory tests are negative for antinuclear antibodies and positive for anti-Ro(SS-A) antibodies. Which of the following additional findings is most likely in this patient?

- a. Discoid facial skin lesion
- b. Renal disease
- c. A neuropsychiatric disorder
- d. Serositis
- e. Photosensitivity

47. The most common malignancy associated with paraneoplastic pemphigus is:

- a. multiple myeloma
- b. lung cancer
- c. Waldenström's macroglobulinemia
- d. Lymphoma
- e. Lymphoma

48. Which of the following stains is used for the demonstration of mast cells?

- a. Crystal violet
- b. Periodic acid-Schiff
- c. Leder
- d. Alcian blue
- e. Perl's

49. Mutations of which of the following are more likely to occur in human non-melanoma skin cancer?

- a. BRCA
- b. Bcl-2
- c. Myc
- d. P53
- e. Ras

50. The most likely diagnosis for a patient presenting with facial swelling, cranial nerve VII palsy, and lingua plicata is:

- a. Cutaneous Crohn's disease
- b. sarcoidosis
- c. cheilitis granulosa
- d. cheilitis granulomatosa
- e. Chagas's disease

Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the ONE that is BEST in each case.

1. Giant condylomata of Bushke and

Lowenstein is associated with human papillomavirus type

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 6
- E. 16

2. Parvovirus B19 infection has been implicated as the etiologic agent of

- A. popular acrodermatitis of childhood
- B. pityriasis rosea
- C. unilateral laterothoracic exanthema
- D. exanthema subitum
- E. popular-purpuric glove and sock syndrome

3. Acute hemorrhagic edema of infancy is characterized by

- A. a perivascular lymphocytic infiltrate.
- B. granulomatous vasculitis.
- C. follicular hyperkeratosis.
- D. leukocytoclastic vasculitis.
- E. subepidermal blisters.

4. Epidermolysis is bullosa simplex with muscular dystrophy is characterized by a genetic defect of

- A. alpha 6 beta 4 integrin.
- B. keratin 9.
- C. keratin 5/14.
- D. cadherin.
- E. plectin.

5. Anti-epiligrin laminin 5 antibodies may be seen in

- A. pemphigoid gestationis.
- B. pemphigus vegetans.
- C. fogo selvagem.
- D. cicatricial pemphigoid
- E. paraneoplastic pemphigus

6. Cutaneous endometriosis clinically mimics

- A. Sister Mary Joseph nodule
- B. Keloid
- C. Leiomyoma

- D. Dermoid cyst
- E. Malignant fibrous histiocytoma

7. Eosinophils are typically seen in the cutaneous infiltrate of

- A. Krabbe's disease.
- B. kaposiform hemangioendothelioma.
- C. Kawasaki's disease.
- D. Kimura's disease
- E. Ki-1-lymphoma

8. Necrolytic acral erythema is associated with

- A. hepatitis C infection.
- B. zinc deficiency
- C. essential fatty acid deficiency
- D. glucagonoma
- E. pellagra

9. A 36-year-old man who has been working as a marine carpenter presents to his family

- A. chromium
- B. lead
- C. mercury
- D. arsenic
- E. iron

10. Varicella-zoster virus is a

- A. double stranded DNA virus.
- B. small poxvirus.
- C. parvovirus.
- D. single stranded RNA virus
- E. retrovirus

11. The conversion of protoporphyrin to heme via the enzyme ferrochelatase occurs in the

- A. erythropoietic protoporphyria.
- B. erythropoietic porphyria
- C. porphyria cutanea tarda
- D. variegate porphyria
- E. acute intermittent porphyria

12. A 26-year-old man presents with a history of recurrent episodes of erythematous edematous plaques on

the arms, legs, palms, and soles. The most likely etiologic agent is

- A. parvovirus B19
- B. herpes-simplex virus.
- C. coxsackievirus
- D. cytomegalovirus
- E. human immunodeficiency virus

13. A 4-month-old infant has a 2-month history of a 6x6 mm erythematous plaque on the right side of the chest. She developed the acute onset of blistering at this 3 hours after application of bacitracin-polymyxin ointment. The most likely diagnosis is

- A. allergic contact dermatitis.
- B. solitary mastocystoma
- C. bullous insect bite reaction
- D. recurrent herpes simplex
- E. bullous impetigo.

14. A 3-year-old boy with 100 molluscum lesions is scattered over the trunk and proximal extremities is treated with eutectic mixture of local anesthetics (EMLA) under occlusion for two hours prior to scheduled curettage. On arrival at the office, the patient has diffuse tremors and restlessness. The most appropriate initial maneuver would be to

- A. remove EMLA.
- B. administer diazepam
- C. administer methylene blue.
- D. draw blood cultures.
- E. administer folic acid.

15. A healthy 1-year-old child whose father has neurofibromatosis type 1 is referred for evaluation. The most likely clinical sign to confirm the diagnosis at this age would be

- A. iris (Lish) nodules.
- B. axillary freckling
- C. enhance wound healing because of the scalloped margin
- D. dissect above neurovascular

bundles.

E. trim cornified tissue

16. Which of the following is unethical physician behavior?

- A. Billing insurance companies for covered procedures to mask uncovered procedures performed
- B. Dispensing non-prescription drugs in the office
- C. Performing surgery for purely cosmetic reasons
- D. Accepting a textbook from a pharmaceutical company during residency
- E. Going to a pharmaceutical company sponsored meeting at the physician's own expense

17. Pruritic small, 1-2 mm wheals surrounded by large areas of erythema characterize which type of urticaria?

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Solar
- C. Vibratory
- D. Cold-induced
- E. Pressure

18. Which of the following displays lobular panniculitis with vasculitis?

- A. Polyarteritis nodosa
- B. Histiocytic cytophagic panniculitis
- C. Sarcoidosis
- D. Erythema induratum
- E. Eosinophilic fasciitis

19. Which monoclonal gammopathy is most commonly associated with erythema elevatum diutinum?

- A. IgA
- B. IgD
- C. IgE
- D. IgG
- E. IgM

20. Which of the following is a single

stranded DNA virus?

- A. Coxsackievirus
- B. Parvovirus
- C. Hepatitis B virus
- D. Herpesvirus
- E. Retrovirus

21. Pili torti and sensorineural deafness are associated with which of the following?

- A. Menke's kinky hair syndrome
- B. Noonan's syndrome
- C. Russell-Silver syndrome
- D. Bjornstad's syndrome
- E. Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome

22. Normal stool porphyrins are most likely to occur in which type of porphyria?

- A. Erythropoietic porphyria
- B. Erythropoietic protoporphyria
- C. Variegate porphyria
- D. Hereditary coproporphyria
- E. Acute intermittent porphyria

23. The cause of rickettsialpox is

- A. Rickettsia quintana
- B. Rickettsia rickettsii
- C. Rickettsia conorii
- D. Rickettsia akari
- E. Rickettsia prowazekii

24. Elaboration of which of the following cytokines is characteristic of a TH2 response?

- A. Interferon- γ
- B. Interleukin-1
- C. Interleukin-2
- D. Interleukin-4
- E. Interleukin-12

25. Which of the following tumors is CD34 positive, factor XIIIa negative, and S-100 negative?

- A. Dermatofibroma
- B. Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans

- C. Neurofibroma
- D. Melanoma
- E. Hemangioma

26. Which of the following is the target antigen in pemphigus vulgaris?

- A. Desmoglein 3
- B. Desmoplakin
- C. Cadherin
- D. Type XVII collagen
- E. Desmoglein 1

27. Which of the following is an inducer of cytochrome P450?

- A. Erythromycin
- B. St. John's wort
- C. Itraconazole
- D. Cimetidine
- E. Grapefruit juice

28. What laboratory test should be performed in a patient taking potassium iodide for longer than 1 month?

- A. White blood cells count
- B. Thyroid stimulating hormone
- C. Prolactic
- D. Reticulocyte count
- E. Billirubin

29. Patients with chronic urticaria should avoid taking which of the following?

- A. Beta-blockers
- B. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Acetaminophen
- E. Pennicilins

30. Cowden's disease is associated with mutations in the gene encoding which of the following?

- A. PTEN
- B. Cytochrome P450
- C. PATCH
- D. p53

E. Cyclooxygenase-2

31. Anti Jo-1 antibodies are directed against which of the following?

- A. Topoisomerase
- B. Lysyl oxidase
- C. Gyrase
- D. Histidyl transfer RNA synthetase
- E. Telomerase

32. Serum IgA antibodies to tissue transglutaminase occur in

- A. bullous pemphigoid
- B. linear IgA disease
- C. pemphigus foliaceus
- D. bullous lupus erythematosus
- E. dermatitis herpetiformis

33. Which human papillomavirus type is most commonly associated with bowenoid papulosis?

- A. 11
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 31
- E. 33.

34. The Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome is associated with which type of cancer?

- A. Esophageal
- B. Hepatic
- C. Pulmonary
- D. Renal
- E. Gastric

35. Patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency should avoid eating

- A. peanuts
- B. potatoes
- C. Brussels sprouts.
- D. fava beans
- E. grapefruit

36. Mutation of which of the following proto-oncogenes occurs in

mastocytosis?

- A. Erythromycin
- B. Methotrexate
- C. 8-Methoxypsoralen
- D. Naproxen
- E. Ethanol

37. The most common cause of leg ulceration is

- A. arterial insufficiency
- B. venous insufficiency
- C. diabetic neuropathy
- D. pyoderma gangrenosum
- E. prolidase deficiency

38. The number of milligrams of lidocaine in 1 milliliter of a 1% solution is

- A. 0.1
- B. 1
- C. 10
- D. 100
- E. 1,000

39. A putative mechanism of action of dapsone in the treatment of inflammatory conditions relates to

- A. suppression of T-cell activation
- B. inhibition of neutrophil migration
- C. suppression of the halide-myeloperoxidase system
- D. enhancement of TH1 to TH2 shift
- E. augmentation of interferon- α

40. The most common pattern of arthritis associated with psoriasis is

- A. asymmetric oligoarthritis
- B. arthritis mutilans
- C. symmetric polyarthritis
- D. monoarticular arthritis
- E. sacroiliitis

41. Which of the following conditions is most often associated with progeria-like facies?

- A. Itchy blisters of Siemens
- B. Tay syndrome

- C. Chanarin-Dorfman syndrome
- D. Itchy hystrix of Curth-Macklin
- E. Itchy folliculitis-atrichia-phorbol (IFAP) syndrome

42. Which of the following proteins associates directly with keratin intermediate filaments?

- A. Alpha 6 beta 4 integrin
- B. Laminin 5
- C. Desmoplakin 1
- D. Collagen XVII
- E. Desmoglein 1

43. Watson syndrome is associated with pulmonic stenosis and

- A. lipomas.
- B. café au lait macules.
- C. port wine stain.
- D. keloids
- E. oculocutaneous albinism

44. Patients with a type I reaction to latex may have cross-reactions with which of the following foods?

- A. Avocado
- B. horseradish
- C. Cashews
- D. Parsnips
- E. Garlic

45. Which laboratory abnormality occurs in patients with partial lipodystrophy?

- A. Low C3 levels
- B. Low serum insulin levels
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Neutropenia
- E. Elevated amylase levels

46. What enzyme deficiency is responsible for the phenytoin hypersensitivity syndrome?

- A. Transglutaminase
- B. Succinyl esterase
- C. Ethyl glutaminase
- D. Epoxide hydrolase

E. Hydroxyl urease

47. Acquired angioma is associated with

- A. mastocytosis.
- B. carcinoid syndrome.
- C. pheochromocytoma
- D. B-cell lymphoma
- E. medullary carcinoma of the thyroid gland

48. Bilateral ear lobe pseudolymphoma occurs in

- A. Burkitt's lymphoma
- B. juvenile xanthogranuloma
- C. kimura's disease
- D. nickel allergy
- E. Borrelia- induced B-cell cutaneous lymphoid hyperplasia

49. The most common initial cutaneous sign of tuberous sclerosis is

- A. angiofibromas
- B. shagreen patches
- C. subungual fibromas
- D. hypopigmented macules
- E. adenoma sebaceum.

50. Sclerosing hemangioma is a variant is

- A. angiomatoid fibrous histiocyoma
- B. dermatofibroma
- C. Bednar tumor
- D. epithelioid sarcoma
- E. lobular capillary hemangioma

51. Which organism is most likely to cause fungemia in an immunosuppressed organ transplant patient?

- A. Cryptococcus
- B. Rhizomucor
- C. Aspergillus
- D. Candida
- E. Histoplasma

52. Purpuric contact dermatitis is most

likely associated with

- A. nickel
- B. formaldehyde
- C. propylenediamine
- D. propylene glycol
- E. sorbic acid

53. A patient presents with a diffuse morbilliform eruption, lip edema, fever, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, eosinophilia, and elevated liver enzyme levels. The medication most likely to cause these findings is

- A. phenytoin.
- B. diazepam
- C. dexamethasone.
- D. celecoxib
- E. coumarin

54. Coumarin necrosis of skin is associated with a deficiency of

- A. protein C
- B. thrombin
- C. platelets
- D. factor VIII
- E. factor IX

55. A patient develops a morbilliform to phenytoin. Which anticonvulsant would be least likely to be associated with a cross-reaction?

- A. Valproic acid
- B. Phenobarbital
- C. Carbamazepine
- D. Primidone
- E. Mephobarbital

56. Which of the following has been shown to relieve cheilitis associated with oral retinoids?

- A. Ascorbic acid
- B. Pyridoxine
- C. Tocopherol
- D. Niacin
- E. Riboflavin

57. Which of the following is associated with hepatitis C infection?

- A. Essential mixed cryoglobulinemia
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. Relapsing arthritis
- D. Wegener's granulomatosis
- E. Dermatomyositis

58. The most common side effect of dapsone is

- A. peripheral neuropathy
- B. agranulocytosis
- C. renal failure
- D. hemolysis
- E. hepatotoxicity

59. In a patient with dermatitis herpetiformis unable to tolerate dapsone because of peripheral neuropathy, the treatment of choice is

- A. prednisone
- B. niacinamide
- C. indomethacin
- D. colchicine
- E. sulfapyridine

60. The microscopic finding of a ruffled cuticle without the usual attached root sheath on examination is indicative of which hair abnormality?

- A. Telogen effluvium
- B. Anagen effluvium
- C. Alopecia areata
- D. Loose anagen syndrome
- E. Mercury intoxication

61. KTP Lasers are commonly used to treat

- A. rhytids
- B. green tattoos
- C. telangiectasias
- D. hypertrophic scars
- E. dermal melanocytosis

62. Q-switched laser treatments are most likely to produce immediate

darkening of which tattoo pigment?

- A. Red
- B. Orange
- C. Yellow
- D. Green
- E. Blue

63. Which of the following lasers is most likely to cause purpura?

- A. KTP
- B. Flash lamp pulsed eye
- C. Ruby
- D. Diode
- E. Q-switched

64. The preferred laser treatment of choice for port wine stains is

- A. argon.
- B. copper vapor.
- C. pulsed eye.
- D. CO₂.
- E. Q-switched ruby.

65. Which of the following dietary supplements may inhibit platelet function?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin E
- E. Vitamin K

66. Which of the following lasers emits visible radiation?

- A. 694 nm ruby
- B. 810 nm diode
- C. 1,064 nm Nd:YAG
- D. 2,940 nm Er: YAG
- E. 10,600 nm CO₂

67. The ocular structure at greater risk for injury from the 585 nm pulsed dye laser is the

- A. ciliary body.
- B. cornea.
- C. lens.
- D. retina.

E. vitreous humor.

68. The ocular structure at most risk for injury from the Er:YAG laser is the

- A. ciliary body.
- B. cornea.
- C. lens.
- D. retina
- E. vitreous humor

69. Of the following, the most likely location for a supernumerary nipple is the

- A. preauricular cheek
- B. postauricular sulcus
- C. neck
- D. inguinal crease
- E. popliteal fossa

70. For a 70-kg adult undergoing excisional surgery, the maximum amount of plain 1% lidocaine administered should not exceed

- A. 1ml.
- B. 10ml.
- C. 30ml.
- D. 100ml.
- E. 250ml.

71. Which of the following tumors is most likely to arise in a nevus sebaceous?

- A. Trichoblastoma
- B. Trichilemmoma
- C. Sebaceous adenoma
- D. Keratoacanthoma
- E. Merkel cell carcinoma

72. A child with a large facial infantile hemangioma and cardiac abnormalities is most likely to manifest

- A. meningeal calcification
- B. melanotic stools
- C. paraproteinemia
- D. thrombocytopenia
- E. a posterior fossa defect

73. Ophthalmologic abnormalities are characteristics of which of the following?

- A. Xanthoma disseminatum
- B. Congenital self-healing reticulohistiocytosis
- C. Juvenile xanthogranuloma
- D. Eosinophilic granuloma
- E. Generalized eruptive histiocytosis

74. Which of the following bodies is associated with an infectious process?

- A. Verocay
- B. Civatte
- C. Kamino
- D. Michaelis-Guttman
- E. Weib el-Palade

75. Joseph Merrick, the "elephant man", showed progressive macrocephaly, asymmetric limb hypertrophy thickened soles, and large soft tissue masses. He had normal intelligence and no family history of skin disease. This is most consistent with the diagnosis of

- A. Noonan syndrome
- B. proteus syndrome
- C. Maffucci's syndrome
- D. tuberous sclerosis
- E. Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome

76. A 37-year-old man develops a painful subungual-violaceous lesion. This most likely represents

- A. melanoma
- B. eccrine spiradenoma
- C. granular cell tumor
- D. glomus tumor
- E. neuroma

77. Exogenous ochronosis occurs after the long-term use of which topical agent?

- A. Superpotent corticosteroids
- B. Testosterone

- C. Tacrolimus
- D. Retinoids
- E. Hydroquinone

78. The most appropriate management for acute hemorrhagic edema is

- A. hydrochlorothiazide
- B. dapsone
- C. acyclovir
- D. intravenous immunoglobulin
- E. observation

79. Streptococcal toxic shock-like syndrome most commonly affects

- A. patients with uncontrolled diabetes.
- B. patients with peripheral vascular disease
- C. burn victims.
- D. the elderly
- E. young, otherwise healthy patients.

80. The most common infections of extramedullary hemopoiesis in infants is

- A. coxsackievirus
- B. rubella virus
- C. cytomegalovirus
- D. parvovirus
- E. human immunodeficiency virus

81. A 4-year-old child presents with a tender, well-demarcated, red, perianal eruption. The most likely causative organism is

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. group A streptococcus
- C. Haemophilus influenzae
- D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- E. Escherichia coli

82. Which of the following anesthetics has the longest duration of action?

- A. Lidocaine
- B. Mepivacaine
- C. Bupivacaine
- D. Etidocaine

E. Procaine

83. The leading cause of acquired heart disease in children is

- A. rheumatic fever
- B. Kawasaki's disease
- C. dermatomyositis
- D. Still's disease
- E. streptococcal toxic shock syndrome

84. A malnourished patient has symmetrically distributed, rough, keratotic papules of the arms and legs. Each papule contains a central keratotic plug and broken hair. The patient also has discrete plaques of keratinizing epithelium on the conjunctival surfaces. The most likely vitamin deficiency is

- A. A
- B. B2
- C. C
- D. D
- E. K

85. Ventricular arrhythmia (torsades de points) is a complication of the concomitant administration of itraconazole and which of the following?

- A. Simvastatin
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Midazolam
- D. Cisapride
- E. Ciprofloxacin

86. The most common site of metastasis from basal cell carcinoma is

- A. a lymph node
- B. the lung
- C. the brain
- D. bone
- E. the thyroid gland

87. Toxicity due to azathioprine is increased by the concomitant

administration of which of the following?

- A. Probenecid
- B. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents
- C. Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole
- D. Allopurinol
- E. Cimetidine

88. Terbinafine affects the same subset of cytochrome P450 as which of the following?

- A. Carbamazepine
- B. Loratadine
- C. Phenytoin
- D. Rifampin
- E. Simvastatin

89. The most effective treatment for a patient with Well's Syndrome?

- A. systemic corticosteroids
- B. antibiotics
- C. antihistamines
- D. griseofulvin
- E. H1 plus H2 antihistamines

90. Waardenburg's syndrome is associated with

- A. piebaldism
- B. neutrophil dysfunction
- C. optic neuritis
- D. deaf-mutism
- E. seizure disorders

91. Tinea nigra is most commonly associated with

- A. Piedraia hortae
- B. Phaeoanellomyces werneckii.
- C. Fusarium solanae
- D. Penicillium mafnefei
- E. Trichophyton rubrum

92. Imiquimod induces which of the following cytokines?

- A. Interlukin-10
- B. Interferon-alfa
- C. Interleukin-2

- D. Interleukin-4
- E. Interleukin-5

93. Male pattern baldness of the vertex of the scalp has recently been associated with an enhanced risk of

- A. coronary artery disease
- B. hypothyroidism
- C. prostate hypertrophy
- D. pancreatitis
- E. osteoarthritis

94. The multiple hamartoma syndrome is associated with mutation of which of the following?

- A. BCL-2
- B. PAX3
- C. Proto-oncogene C-Kit
- D. PTEN
- E. HUP-2

95. The most common cause of death in infants with diffuse neonatal hemangiomatosis is

- A. infection
- B. transfusion syndrome
- C. High output heart failure
- D. gastrointestinal hemorrhage
- E. intracerebral hemorrhage

96. PTEN is

- A. proto-oncogene
- B. tumor suppressor gene
- C. DNA binding protein
- D. stem cell factor
- E. anti-apoptosis protein

97. Oral hairy leukoplakia is caused by

- A. herpes simplex virus type 1
- B. Epstein-Barr virus
- C. cytomegalovirus
- D. herpes simplex virus type 8
- E. varicella-zoster virus

98. A case-control study finds that individuals with a childhood history of three or more blistering sunburns have an adjusted odds ratio of

1.9(95% confidence interval 1.6-2.5) developing melanoma as compared to individuals without a childhood history of three or more severe blistering sunburns. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Individuals with a childhood history of at least three blistering sunburns are approximately 1.9 times more likely to develop melanoma as are matched controls.
- B. The study investigators are 95% confidence interval indicates that three or more childhood blistering sunburns result in a 1.9 fold risk of melanoma.
- C. The average risk of developing three or more childhood blistering sunburns is midway between the upper and lower values of the 95% confidence interval.
- D. Each childhood blistering sunburn increases the melanoma risk by 0.66
- E. The study had a 95% power to detect a 1.6-2.5 increase in the melanoma risk in individuals with a childhood history of three or more blistering sunburns.

99. A major dermatology journal article reports an adjusted odds ratio of 1.5 for development of basal cell carcinoma for individuals with risk factor "A" as compared to matched controls without risk factor "A" (95% confidence intervals 0.9-2.8%). Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The validity of this study depends on the p value.
- B. The 95% confidence interval indicates that there may be no association between development of basal cell carcinoma and risk factor "A"
- C. The authors are 95% confident that their study shows a 1.5 greater risk of basal cell carcinoma with risk factor

"A" as compared to matched controls without risk factor "A".

- D. The study has 95% power to detect a 1.5 greater risk of basal cell carcinoma in individuals with risk factor "A".
- E. Risk factor "A" causes basal cell carcinoma.

99. A new patient wants to know the comparative efficacy of two topical treatments for psoriasis. If all of the following types of studies were available with comparable power, statistical analysis, and pertinent patient populations, which study would give the most unbiased information?

- A. single-blind, placebo-controlled studies of each agent
- B. Double-blind, randomized comparison of these two therapies
- C. Nested case control study
- D. Interventional cohort study
- E. Efficacy rates listed in the Physicians Desk Reference (PDR)

100. A patient is suspected of having latex allergy. Based on history and clinical symptoms, you are 80% certain that the patient actually has latex allergy. A latex RAST (radioallergosorbent) test is reported to be negative. The RAST test used by the laboratory has a sensitivity of 75% and a specificity of 80%. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. After receiving the RAST test results, you are 25% certain that the patient does not have latex allergy.
- B. After receiving the RAST test results, you are 25% certain that the patient does have latex allergy.
- C. The study has a 95% latex to detect a difference between placebo and treatment.
- D. There is less than a 5% chance that the treatment is equal to or less

efficacious than placebo.

E. Most patients will improve at least 5% in the parameters measured while on this new treatment.

101. A new drug was tested independently in two randomized, controlled trials. The trials appeared comparable and included the same number of patients. The first trial concluded that the drug was effective ($p < 0.05$). The second trial concluded that the drug was ineffective ($p > 0.05$). The actual p-values were 0.042 and 0.095. Which of the following interpretations is correct?

- A. The first trial gave a false positive result.
- B. The second trial gave a false negative result.
- C. The trials were not comparable.
- D. As 0.05 is an artificial cut-off for significance, small variances around 0.05 are not greatly important.
- E. The results of the second trial were twice as significant as the results of the first trial.

102. A study evaluating the effectiveness of a blood test to detect melanoma found that of 120 patients, 9 developed malignant melanoma over an 8-year period and 3 of these had a positive blood test. Twelve patients who did not develop melanoma had a positive blood test. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The true positive rate (sensitivity) of this new blood test is 33.3%.
- B. The true positive rate (sensitivity) of this new blood test is 25%.
- C. The true positive rate (sensitivity) of this new blood test is 10%.
- D. The true negative rate (specificity) of this new blood test is 33.3%

E. The true negative rate (specificity) of this new blood test is 25%.

103. A study was designed to characterize and follow 40,000 physicians for 15 years to ascertain the impact of lifestyle factors on the development of future non-melanoma skin cancers. What type of study is this?

- A. A case-control study
- B. A cohort study
- C. A randomized trial
- D. A nested case-control study
- E. A meta-analysis

104. In a medical journal, a study states "baseline characteristics for enrolled patients included body weight of 70 kg. ± 3 kg (mean \pm standard deviation). Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Most of the patients weighed 70 kg.
- B. The range of weights was 67-73 kg.
- C. Approximately 95% of patients had weights between 67 and 73kg.
- D. The study has a ***** of 95% to detect a 3-kg difference in weight.
- E. It is 95% certain that the true mean lies within the interval 67-73kg.

105. Black pigmentation of the thyroid gland is associated with

- A. tetracycline
- B. doxycycline
- C. minocycline
- D. etretinate
- E. oxytetracycline.

106. Follicular degeneration syndrome, formerly known as "**** comb alopecia", is characterized by the histopathologic finding of

- A. pre***** desquamation of the inner root sheath.
- B. lymphocytic infiltrate of the peribullar area of the anagen follicles.
- C. follicular mucinosis.

- D. diminution of follicular size
- E. eosinophilic spongiosis.

107. Mutations in catenin are associated with

- A. trichofolliculomas
- B. trichiepitheliomas
- C. pilomatricomas
- D. trichodiscomas
- E. eruptive vellus hair cysts.

108. The characteristic histopathologic finding in bullous impetigo is

- A. subepidermal bullae
- B. eosinophilic spongiosis
- C. dyskeratosis
- D. subcorneal pustules
- E. spongiosis

109. Which of the following is most closely associated with posterior auricular comedones?

- A. Chloracne
- B. Oil acne
- C. Acne conglobata
- D. Pitch acne
- E. Acne fulminans

110. Which of the following is associated with generalized pustular psoriasis?

- A. Hyperalbuminemia
- B. Low serum zinc levels
- C. Elevated serum amylase levels.
- D. Hypocalcemia
- E. Neutropenia

111. The dermatologic presentation of oxalosis most closely resembles which disorder?

- A. Erysipelas
- B. Acne fulminans
- C. *****'s syndrome
- D. Calciophylaxis
- E. Pernio

112. In ***** patients with Henoch-

Schönlein purpura with IgA vasculitis, which of the following complications is most likely to occur?

- A. Pulmonary hemorrhage
- B. Hemorrhagic cystitis****
- C. Peripheral neuropathy
- D. Mesangial nephropathy
- E. ***** edema

113. The predominant lipid component of the stratum corneum epidermal permeability barrier is

- A. phospholipids
- B. ceramides
- C. cholesterol
- D. triglycerides
- E. free fatty acids

114. The anatomic site with the lowest risk of recurrence for a nodular basal cell carcinoma treated by electrodesiccation and curettage is the

- A. medial canthus
- B. alar groove
- C. central forehead
- D. conchal bowl
- E. posterior auricular sulcus

115. Extracorporeal photopheresis is most likely to be effective in the treatment of which form of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma?

- A. Sezary syndrome with dermatopathic lymph nodes
- B. Generalized poikilodermatous patches
- C. Ulcerated tumors
- D. Extensive lymph node involvement
- E. Solid organ/visceral involvement

116. Sesquiterpene lactone mix is used to screen for sensitivity to

- A. epoxy *****ers.
- B. fragrances.
- C. compositae plants.
- D. primrose.
- E. alstroemeria.

117. Which sunscreen ingredient

provides the best UVA protection?

- A. Salicylates
- B. Benzophenones
- C. Cinnamates
- D. PABA-related chemicals
- E. ***phor derivatives

118. The haplotype most frequently associated with Behcet's disease is

- A. HLA-B27
- B. HLA-B8
- C. HLA-DR3
- D. HLA-B51
- E. HLA-CW6

119. Which nerve is present at Erb's point?

- A. Supratrochlear
- B. Auriculotemporal
- C. Spinal accessory
- D. Infraor***al
- E. Greater auricular

120. Epidemic typhus is caused by which Rickettsial organism?

- A. R. typhi
- B. R. burnetii
- C. R. prowdekii
- D. R. quintana
- E. R. akari

121. Muir-typhus is caused by which Rickettsial organism?

- A. warty dyskeratoma
- B. verruca vulgaris
- C. actinic keratosis
- D. seborrheic keratosis
- E. keratoacanthoma

122. Azathioprine-induced leucopenia may be associated with decreased levels of which enzyme?

- A. Thiopurine methyltransferase
- B. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
- C. Dihydrofolate reductase
- D. Ribonucleotide diphosphate

reductase

- E. Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase

123. The parasitic infection associated with Romana's sign is

- A. leishmaniasis
- B. *****n trypanosomiasis
- C. African trypanosomiasis
- D. dracunculosis
- E. filariasis

124. Relapsing polychondritis is an auto immune associated with immunity to which type of collagen?

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV
- E. VII

125. Patients with met***rexate should avoid taking which of the following antibiotics?

- A. Erythromycin
- B. Rofloxacin
- C. Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole
- D. Tetracycline
- E. Rifampin

126. Acquired ichthyosis is most often associated with which underlying malignancy?

- A. ***** carcinoma
- B. Lung carcinoma
- C. Multiple myeloma
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Thyroid carcinoma

127. Anti-Ro (SS-A) antibodies are most commonly found in

- A. mixed *****ive tissue disease
- B. eosinophilic fasciitis
- C. drug-induced systemic lupus erythematosus
- D. homozygous C2 deficiency
- E. neonatal lupus erythematosus

128. Porphyrins maximally absorb light at which of the following wavelengths?

- A. 280-320
- B. 400-410
- C. 450-500
- D. 550-600
- E. 630-680

129. The medication most likely to cause dysgensia is

- A. doxepin
- B. finasteride
- C. montelukast.
- D. fluconazole
- E. cimetidine

130. The function adversely affected in dyskeratosis congenital is

- A. tyrosine kinase receptor
- B. rRna synthesis
- C. DNA repair
- D. lipid/protein phosphatase
- E. cell cycle regulation

131. Cimicidae insects (bed bugs) are blood ****ing species of medical

importance because they have been implicated as an important vector of

- A. human immunodeficiency virus
- B. Lyme disease
- C. hepatitis B
- D. hepatitis A
- E. dengue fever

132. Grocery store food handlers may experience p***otoxic reactions from psoralens present in which of the following?

- A. Corn
- B. Tomatoes
- C. Flour
- D. Celery
- E. Mangoes

133. Cross-reactivity has been demonstrated between ***** and

- A. cantaloupes
- B. peaches
- C. bananas
- D. pears
- E. cherries.

Best Regards
Dr. Asaf K. Al-Doury

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