

Medicine Year V, Academic Year 2003 / 2004
End of Posting Test in
DERMATOLOGY
2nd Batch : 8th to 20th September MMIII (Groups I, II & III)

Answer True or False

1. 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 causes prolonged post-inflammatory hypopigmentation
 - E) Should be treated with prednisolone

2. 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

3. Accepted clinical features of psoriasis are
 - A) Ulcerated lesions over buccal mucosa
 - B) Pitting of nails
 - C) Clubbing
 - D) Development of a typical lesion at the site of an operation scar
 - E) Erythematous lesions with silvery scales

4. 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 Stevens-Johnson syndrome is that patients with Stevens-Johnson syndrome have involvement of mucosal surfaces
 - D) TEN is best treated with systemic corticosteroids
 - E) The mortality rate of TEN is approximately 25%

5. 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

6. The following conditions usually present as annular lesions
- A) Naevus sebaceus
 - B) Tinea corporis
 - C) Acute lupus erythematosus
 - D) Porokeratosis
 - E) Granuloma annulare
7. Pruritis is a prominent symptom in
- A) Mycosis fungoides
 - B) Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - C) Acute urticaria
 - D) Lichen simplex chronicus
 - E) Necrobiosis lipodica diabetorum
8. Urethral discharge in a male may be due to
- A) Candidiasis
 - B) Trichomoniasis
 - C) Gonorrhoea
 - D) Syphilis
 - E) Chancroid
9. Photoaggravation may be seen in the following conditions
- A) Dermatomyositis
 - B) Epidermolysis Bullosa Aquisita
 - C) Porphyria cutanea tarda
 - D) Systemic sclerosis
 - E) Darier's disease
10. 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
11. The following are recognised associations
- A) Stretococcal throat infection and guttate psoriasis
 - B) Herpes simplex infection and erythema nodosum
 - C) Diabetes mellitus and scleredema
 - D) Ulcerative colitis and pyoderma gangrenosum
 - E) Hypothyroidism and pre-tibial myxedema

12. Phototherapy may be useful in the treatment of
- A) Mycosis fungoides
 - B) Atopic dermatitis
 - C) Vitiligo
 - D) Psoriasis
 - E) Porphyria cutanea tarda
13. An underlying malignancy may be associated with
- A) Dermatomyositis
 - B) Systemic sclerosis
 - C) Cutaneous vasculitis
 - D) Erythema marginatum
 - E) Granuloma annulare
14. 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
15. Acne vulgaris
- A) Responds to tetracycline
 - B) Pustules, when cultured, often grow Staphylococcal 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