1. **Macule is:**
2. flat, circumscribed lesion, <5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.‏
3. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
4. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
5. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, >5 mm in diameter
6. fluid-filled raised lesion, <5 mm in diameter
7. **Patch is:**
8. flat, circumscribed lesion, <5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.‏
9. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
10. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
11. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, >5 mm in diameter
12. fluid-filled raised lesion, <5 mm in diameter
13. **Papule is:**
14. flat, circumscribed lesion, <5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.‏
15. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
16. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
17. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, >5 mm in diameter
18. fluid-filled raised lesion, <5 mm in diameter
19. **Nodule is:**
20. flat, circumscribed lesion, <5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.‏
21. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
22. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
23. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, >5 mm in diameter
24. fluid-filled raised lesion, <5 mm in diameter
25. **Vesicle is:**
26. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
27. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
28. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, >5 mm in diameter
29. fluid-filled raised lesion, <5 mm in diameter
30. fluid-filled raised lesion, >5 mm in diameter
31. **Bulla is:**
32. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
33. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
34. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, >5 mm in diameter
35. fluid-filled raised lesion, <5 mm in diameter
36. fluid-filled raised lesion, >5 mm in diameter
37. **Blister is:**
38. flat, circumscribed lesion, <5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.‏
39. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
40. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
41. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, >5 mm in diameter
42. common term used for vesicle or bulla
43. **Pustule is:**
44. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
45. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
46. fluid-filled raised lesion, <5 mm in diameter
47. fluid-filled raised lesion, >5 mm in diameter
48. discrete, pus-filled, raised lesion.
49. **Scale is:**
50. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
51. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
52. fluid-filled raised lesion, >5 mm in diameter
53. thickened and rough skin characterized by prominent skin markings; usually the result of repeated rubbing
54. Dry, horny, plate-like excrescence; usually the result of imperfect keratinization
55. **Lichenification is:**
56. flat, circumscribed lesion, >5 mm in diameter, which differs from the surrounding skin by color.
57. elevated dome-shaped or flat-topped lesion, <5 mm in diameter
58. fluid-filled raised lesion, >5 mm in diameter
59. thickened and rough skin characterized by prominent skin markings; usually the result of repeated rubbing
60. Dry, horny, plate-like excrescence; usually the result of imperfect keratinization
61. **Select primary skin lesions:**
62. papule
63. vesicle
64. bulla
65. pustule
66. scale
67. **Select secondary skin lesions:**
68. crust
69. vesicle
70. bulla
71. pustule
72. scale
73. **Hyperkeratosis is:**
74. thickening of the stratum corneum, often associated with a qualitative abnormality of the keratin
75. modes of keratinization characterized by the retention of the nuclei in the stratum corneum.
76. diffuse epidermal hyperplasia.
77. surface elevation caused by hyperplasia and enlargement of contiguous dermal papillae
78. abnormal keratinization occurring prematurely within individual cells or groups of cells below the stratum granulosum
79. **Parakeratosis is:**
80. thickening of the stratum corneum, often associated with a qualitative abnormality of the keratin
81. modes of keratinization characterized by the retention of the nuclei in the stratum corneum.
82. diffuse epidermal hyperplasia.
83. surface elevation caused by hyperplasia and enlargement of contiguous dermal papillae
84. abnormal keratinization occurring prematurely within individual cells or groups of cells below the stratum granulosum
85. **Acanthosis is:**
86. thickening of the stratum corneum, often associated with a qualitative abnormality of the keratin
87. modes of keratinization characterized by the retention of the nuclei in the stratum corneum.
88. diffuse epidermal hyperplasia.
89. surface elevation caused by hyperplasia and enlargement of contiguous dermal papillae
90. abnormal keratinization occurring prematurely within individual cells or groups of cells below the stratum granulosum
91. **Papillomatosis is:**
92. thickening of the stratum corneum, often associated with a qualitative abnormality of the keratin
93. modes of keratinization characterized by the retention of the nuclei in the stratum corneum.
94. diffuse epidermal hyperplasia.
95. surface elevation caused by hyperplasia and enlargement of contiguous dermal papillae
96. abnormal keratinization occurring prematurely within individual cells or groups of cells below the stratum granulosum
97. **Dyskeratosis is:**
98. thickening of the stratum corneum, often associated with a qualitative abnormality of the keratin
99. modes of keratinization characterized by the retention of the nuclei in the stratum corneum.
100. diffuse epidermal hyperplasia.
101. surface elevation caused by hyperplasia and enlargement of contiguous dermal papillae
102. abnormal keratinization occurring prematurely within individual cells or groups of cells below the stratum granulosum
103. **Acantholysis is:**
104. thickening of the stratum corneum, often associated with a qualitative abnormality of the keratin
105. modes of keratinization characterized by the retention of the nuclei in the stratum corneum.
106. diffuse epidermal hyperplasia.
107. surface elevation caused by hyperplasia and enlargement of contiguous dermal papillae
108. loss of intercellular connections resulting in loss of cohesion between keratinocytes.
109. **Spongiosis is:**
110. thickening of the stratum corneum, often associated with a qualitative abnormality of the keratin
111. modes of keratinization characterized by the retention of the nuclei in the stratum corneum.
112. diffuse epidermal hyperplasia.
113. intercellular edema of the epidermis
114. loss of intercellular connections resulting in loss of cohesion between keratinocytes.
115. **Lentiginous is:**
116. thickening of the stratum corneum, often associated with a qualitative abnormality of the keratin
117. modes of keratinization characterized by the retention of the nuclei in the stratum corneum.
118. diffuse epidermal hyperplasia.
119. intercellular edema of the epidermis
120. linear pattern of melanocyte proliferation within the epidermal basal cell layer
121. **Select pigmentation disorders:**
122. vitiligo
123. ephelides
124. melasma
125. vitiligo
126. urticaria
127. **Identify correct statements regarding ephelides:**
128. pigmented spots on the skin as a result of abnormal accumulation of melanin
129. it is is a cutaneous disease or genetic disorder
130. numerical growth of melanocytes occurs
131. are sensitive to UV rays with seasonal accentuation
132. appear in childhood and decrease numerically after the age of 30
133. **Select correct statements regarding melasma:**
134. it is a skin photosensitivity reaction
135. it is a localized hyperpigmentation of the skin
136. frequently encountered in pregnancy
137. it is a diffuse hyperpigmentation of the skin
138. it is determined by the disappearance of melanin on the skin portions
139. **Select correct statements regarding melanocytic nevi:**
140. it is benign tumor derived from melanocytes
141. it is tumor derived from basal cells of the epidermis
142. it is malignant tumor derived from melanocytes
143. Small, well-defined pigmented uniform papules
144. the edges of the tumor are irregular
145. **Select correct statements regarding cutaneous melanoma:**
146. it is malignant tumor derived from melanocytes
147. it is malignant tumor derived from basal cells of the epidermis
148. it is usually asymptomatic
149. changing the color or size of the pigmented lesion is one of the important clinical signs in the diagnosis
150. has increased metastatic capacity in the radial growth phase
151. **Select correct statements regarding cutaneous melanoma:**
152. it is an extremely aggressive malignant tumor
153. the probability of metastasizing can be estimated by the Breslow index
154. evolution stage and prognosis correlate with tumor grading through the Gleason system
155. the phases of tumor development are marked by radial and vertical growth
156. metastases are very rare
157. **Select correct statements regarding seborrheic keratosis:**
158. it is pigmented skin tumor that occurs in the middle and advanced age
159. it is depigmented skin tumor that occurs in middle and advanced age
160. exophytic round plaques of various sizes
161. composed of small cells resemble basal cells of normal epidermis with variable pigmentation, horn cysts.
162. composed of cells with severe atypia at all levels of the epidermis
163. **Select correct statements regarding cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma:**
164. red well delimited plaques, covered with scales
165. invasive lesions are nodular, desquamative and can be ulcerated
166. it is less aggressive compared to mucosal localization
167. may appears on lesions of melanocytic nevi
168. may appears on lesions of actinic keratosis
169. **Select correct statements regarding basal cell carcinoma:**
170. slow growing tumor that rapid metastasize
171. it occurs in the epidermis and mucous membranes
172. slow growing tumor, aggressive locally that rarely metastasize
173. appearance of papules, often containing prominent, dilated subepidermal blood vessels
174. tumor cell islands tend to be arranged radially (palisading), stroma shrinks away from the tumor cells, creating clefts or separation artifacts
175. **Select correct statements regarding benign fibrous histiocytoma (dermatofibroma):**
176. circumscribed small, mobile nodules
177. localized in dermis or subcutaneous adipose tissue
178. microscopically composed of fusiform cells without atypia and foamed cells containing lipids
179. pleomorphic and multicellular cells with “vortex” appearance
180. pronounced capacity of relapsing
181. **Select acute inflammatory dermatoses:**
182. urticaria
183. erythema multiforme
184. psoriasis
185. eczema
186. lichen planus
187. **Select chronic inflammatory dermatoses:**
188. urticaria
189. erythema multiforme
190. psoriasis
191. pemphigus
192. lichen planus
193. **Select correct statements regarding urticaria:**
194. is the result of an immediate hypersensitivity reaction
195. is mediated by local degranulation of mast cells with hyperpermeability of dermis vessels
196. pruritic edematous papules
197. superficial dermal edema
198. degranulation of mast cells can be evidenced by the use of van Gieson staining
199. **Select correct statements regarding eczema:**
200. it is a term that embraces a number of pathogenetically different condition
201. initial is characterized by red papulovesicular crusted lesions
202. subsequent is characterized by scaling plaques
203. spongiosis is the microscopic feature of eczema
204. the most common form is drug-related eczematous dermatitis
205. **Select correct statements regarding erythema multiforme:**
206. it is a hypersensitivity reaction to certain infections and drugs
207. various macroscopic lesions (macules, papules, vesicles and bullae)
208. characteristic target lesion consisting of a red macule or papule with a pale vesicular or eroded center
209. severe drug forms may have risk to the patient's life
210. may be complicated by appearance of dysplastic nevi
211. **Select correct statements regarding psoriasis:**
212. typical lesion is a well-demarcated, pink plaque covered by loosely adherent scales
213. marked epidermal hyperplasia
214. marked parakeratosis
215. regular downward elongation of the rete ridges
216. more frequently affects the abdomen and the chest
217. **Select correct statements regarding lichen planus:**
218. flat-topped papules with white dots or lines
219. continuous lymphocytic infiltrate along the dermoepidermal junction
220. hyperkeratosis, hypergranulosis
221. "sawtoothing" appearance of dermalepidermal interface
222. vesicular lesion surrounded by macular erythema
223. **Identify blistering diseases of the skin:**
224. pemphigus
225. warts
226. dermatitis herpetiformis
227. bullous pemphigoid
228. acne vulgaris
229. **Identify the name of the pathological process:**

**a.** squamous cell carcinoma

**b.** hyperkeratosis

**c.** papilloma

**d.** adenocarcinoma

**e.** basal cell carcinoma

**40. Morphological changes of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** atypical cancerous cells

**b.** tissue atypism

**c.** cancerous pearls

**d.** cellular atypism

**e.** proteic masses

**41. Clinical manifestations of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** pain on palpation

**b.** no pain on palpation

**c.** obesity

**d.** asthenia

**e.** cachexy

**42. Complications of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** hematogenous metastasis

**b.** lymphogenous metastasis

**c.** compression of the adjacent organs

**d.** invasion of adjacent organs

**e.** decomposition with hemorrhage

1. **Identify the name of the pathological process:**

**a.** squamous cell carcinoma

**b.** hyperkeratosis

**c.** papilloma

**d.** dermatomyositis

**e.** basal cell carcinoma

**44. Morphological changes of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** cancerous pearls

**b.** thickening of the stratum corneum

**c.** acanthosis

**d.** foci of metaplasia

**e.** hypergranulosis

**45. Clinical manifestations of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** thickening of the skin

**b.** thinning of the skin

**c.** dry skin

**d.** descuamation the stratum corneum in the form of fish scales

**e.** hyperemic skin

**46. Complications of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** it is a precancerous condition on mucous membranes

**b.** hepato-renal insufficiency

**c.** cardio-vascular insufficiency

**d.** association of infection

**e.** the congenital form is incompatible with life

1. **Identify the name of the pathological process:**

**a.** pigmented nevus

**b.** melanoma

**c.** papilloma

**d.** dermatofibroma

**e.** squamous cell carcinoma

**48. Morphological changes of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** radial and vertical growth

**b.** large nuclei with irregular contours

**c.** high mitotic activity

**d.** little or no mitotic activity

**e.** uniform and rounded in contour nuclei

**49. Clinical manifestations of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** pain on palpation

**b.** no pain on palpation

**c.** irregular borders

**d.** distinct borders

**e.** itching

**50. Complications of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** metastases into bones

**b.** metastases into brain

**c.** metastases into liver

**d.** gastrointestinal hemorrhage

**e.** cardio-vascular insufficiency

1. **Identify the name of the pathological process:**

**a.** pigmented nevus

**b.** melanoma

**c.** papilloma

**d.** dysplastic nevus

**e.** squamous cell carcinoma

**52. Morphological changes of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** radial and vertical growth

**b.** large nuclei with irregular contours

**c.** high mitotic activity

**d.** little or no mitotic activity

**e.** uniform and rounded in contour nuclei

**53. Clinical manifestations of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** pain on palpation

**b.** no pain on palpation

**c.** irregular borders

**d.** distinct borders

**e.** itching

1. **Identify the name of the pathological process:**

**a.** pigmented nevus

**b.** melanoma

**c.** basal cell carcinoma

**d.** dysplastic nevus

**e.** squamous cell carcinoma

**55. Morphological manifestations of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** epidermis

**b.** dermis

**c.** nests of malignant tumoral cells (resembling with basal layer cells of the epidermis)

**d.** connective tissue stroma

**e.** atypical tumoral cells (fibroblast-like)

**56. Clinical manifestations of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** appears on the sun-exposed surfaces

**b.** appears on non-sun-exposed surfaces

**c.** has tendency to exulceration

**d.** does not exulcerate

**e.** pearly papules

**57. Complications of the pathological process in the image are:**

**a.** metastasizes often

**b.** metastasizes rare

**c.** infiltrates adjacent tissues

**d.** cancerous cachexia

**e.** hepato-renal insufficiency

**58. Caracteristicile procesului patologic din imagine sunt:**

**a.** expansive growth

**b.** invasive growth

**c.** local-destructive growth

**d.** slow growth

**e.** fast growth