

SEMEIOLOGY OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS FAT TISSUE IN CHILDREN

Simple choice tests

CS

- 1) Choose the normal color of the skin in a healthy infant:
- a) cyanotic
 - b) yellowish pigmentation of the skin (jaundice)
 - c) pale-pink
 - d) appearance of the skin is streaked like marble (cutis marmorata)
 - e) reddish color

CS

- 2) Choose area of the newborn's skin which is most frequently exposed to infection (streptococcal, staphylococcal):
- a) face
 - b) chest
 - c) physiological skin folds (cervical, inguinal, axillary)
 - d) palms and soles
 - e) lower limbs

CS

- 3) Choose the definition of "Mongolian spots" in the newborn:
- a) dermatologic disorder
 - b) desquamation of the epidermis
 - c) physiological accumulation of pigments in skin layers
 - d) allergic erythema
 - e) skin anomaly

CS

- 4) Choose the most frequent localization of cyanosis in acute respiratory failure in infants:
- a) nasolabial triangle
 - b) the whole face
 - c) tongue
 - d) tip of the nose
 - e) fingertips

CS

- 5) Choose the correct definition of "milia" in the newborn baby:
- a) desquamation of the epidermis
 - b) specific skin color
 - c) atopic dermatitis
 - d) keratin filled epithelial cysts
 - e) sweat glands secretion

CS

- 6) Choose the age when sebaceous gland activity starts in children:

- a) newborn
- b) infancy
- c) toddler
- d) intrauterine period
- e) preschool age

CS

7) Choose the definition for the "cradle cap" sign (crusta lactea, milk crust, honeycomb disease) in infants:

- a) desquamation of the epidermis
- b) allergic rash on the skin
- c) inflammation of skin layers
- d) infantile or neonatal seborrheic dermatitis on the scalp
- e) diffuse erythematous eruption

CS

8) Choose the age when subcutaneous fat is developing in children:

- a) adolescent age
- b) newborn age
- c) infancy
- d) preschool age
- e) intrauterine period

CS

9) Choose clinical conditions when children develop physiological jaundice:

- a) infants with iron deficiency anemia
- b) two-three days after birth in about 1/3 of newborns at term and half of premature babies
- c) formula fed children
- d) from first hours of life in children with hemolytic disease of the newborn
- e) children with congenital heart disease

CS

10) Choose the definition of „lanugo” in newborn babies:

- a) desquamation of the epidermis
- b) very fine, soft, and usually unpigmented, downy hair found on the body
- c) secretion of sebaceous glands
- d) eyelid and conjunctiva secretory glands secretions
- e) infection in the hair follicles

CS

11) Choose the definition of "koilonychia" sign of nail disorders:

- a) brown colored proximal part of the nail
- b) transverse white stripes
- c) bleeding under the nail
- d) convex deformity of nail plate
- e) loosening or separation of a fingernail or toenail from its nail bed

CS

12) Choose the definition of „vesicle” – a type of primary skin lesions:

- a) colored spot of the skin
- b) swelling of the skin fold
- c) intradermal hemorrhage
- d) a small, round elevation of the skin containing a serous fluid
- e) capillary vessels dilation

CS

13) Choose the definition of „papule” – a type of primary skin lesions:

- a) a small, round elevation of the skin containing a serous fluid
- b) a solid raised lesion that has distinct borders and is less than 1 cm in diameter, due to epi- or intradermal cell hyperplasia
- c) colored spot of the skin
- d) erythema nodosa
- e) glandular swelling

CS

14) Choose the definition of „pustule” – a type of primary skin lesions:

- a) a small, round elevation of the skin containing a serous fluid
- b) colored spot of the skin
- c) infiltrative lesion of the skin
- d) glandular swelling
- e) circumscribed elevated lesions that contain pus

Multiple choice test (CM)

CM

1) Enumerate correct statements for sweat gland activity in neonates:

- a) sweat glands are not fully developed
- b) sweat glands are well developed at birth
- c) sweat glands develop after the newborn period of age
- d) their activity starts in the intrauterine period of age
- e) are not fully developed in the newborn at term

CM

2) Enumerate childhood disorders manifested with cyanosis:

- a) skin diseases
- b) congenital heart malformations
- c) pulmonary disease with respiratory failure
- d) hepatitis, gallbladder disorders
- e) infectious diseases

CM

3) Enumerate correct statements about cutaneous thermal sensitivity in an infant:

- a) is satisfactory developed

- b) is increased on the face and head areas
- c) is increased on limbs
- d) is decreased in skin folds
- e) cutaneous thermal sensitivity is absent

CM

- 4) Enumerate correct statements about „vernix caseosa” in the newborn:
- a) amniotic fluid
 - b) meconial content
 - c) sebaceous glands secretion
 - d) digestive glands secretion
 - e) a white cheesy substance that covers and protects the skin of the fetus and is still all over the skin of a baby at birth

CM

- 5) Enumerate correct statements about "physiological jaundice" in the newborn:
- a) represents a clinical sign of a hematologic disease
 - b) represents a clinical sign in poisonings
 - c) represents a clinical manifestation of the elevation of unconjugated bilirubin concentration due to physiological hyperbilirubinemia
 - d) yellowish staining of the skin and whites of the newborn's eyes (sclerae) in first days of life
 - e) represents a clinical sign of the hemolytic disease of the newborn

CM

- 6) Enumerate functions of the skin:
- a) detoxification
 - b) protection
 - c) sensory function
 - d) secretion and thermoregulation
 - e) hematopoietic function

CM

- 7) Enumerate correct statements about „miliaria in infants:
- a) represents an allergic reaction on the skin
 - b) disorder of the eccrine sweat glands that occurs in infants aged 2-3 weeks, when the sweat glands begin functioning
 - c) a localized lesion of mucous membrane
 - d) clear, fluid-filled blisters and papules that break easily, localized on the neck, forehead, face and chest
 - e) disorder of the eccrine sweat glands that often occurs in conditions of increased heat and humidity

CM

- 8) Enumerate skin annexes:
- a) hair
 - b) sebaceous glands

- c) nails
- d) fontanelles
- e) sweat glands

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Simple choice tests

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. D
8. E
9. B
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. E

Multiple choice test (CM)

1. B, C
2. B, C
3. B, D
4. C, E
5. C, D
6. B, C, D
7. B, D, E
8. A, B, C, E