



قسم الأمراض الجلدية والتناسلية وطب الذكورة



اختبار أعمال السنة لطلبة السنة الخامسة طب
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المجموعة:

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الدرجة : 5 درجات : كل سؤال نصف درجة

الزمن المخصص: 15 دقيقة

Choose one answer only (half degree for each question):

1. Tinea cruris may be confused with:

- Flexural psoriasis.
- Erythrasma.
- Candidal intertrigo.
- All of above.

2. The commonest manifestation of psoriasis in the nail is:

- Onycholysis.
- Pitting.
- Subungual hyperkeratosis.
- Discoloration.

3. Scabies in adults involves the following body sites except:

- Wrist.
- Genitalia.
- Buttocks.
- Upper back.

4. The following may be observed in alopecia areata:

- Itching.
- Comedones.
- Adherent scales.
- Exclamation mark hairs.

5. Acne vulgaris is:

- a. Cured by topical steroids.
- b. An infectious disease.
- c. Treated by retinoids in its nodulocystic forms.
- d. A disease affecting skin and mucous membranes.

6. The following are types of warts except:

- a. Condyloma accuminata.
- b. Common warts.
- c. Condyloma lata.
- d. Flat warts.

7. Vitiligo may be confused with:

- a. Pityriasis alba.
- b. Leprosy.
- c. Pityriasis versicolor.
- d. All of above.

8. Neisseria gonorrhoea is:

- a. An aerobic Gram-positive coccus.
- b. Identified both inside and outside the polymorphonuclear leukocytes.
- c. Best cultured on Sabouraud's medium.
- d. Highly sensitive to metronidazole.

9. Secondary syphilis:

- a. Typically causes a pruritic, maculopapular rash.
- b. Is a cause of alopecia.
- c. Classically is associated with aphthous ulceration in mouth.
- d. Is manifested by regional lymphadenopathy.

10. Hypospermia is diagnosed when the semen picture shows:

- a. Semen volume less than 2ml.
- b. Sperm count less than 20 million/ml.
- c. Sperm motility less than 20%.
- d. Abnormal Sperm morphology more than 20%.

Good Luck