

# Chapter 4-II: Disorders & Diseases of the Skin

Chapter Test | Multiple Choice | Esthetics Program

Name:	Date:	Score: / 66
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**Instructions:** Circle the letter of the best answer. Each question is worth 1 point. Answer all 66 questions.

## Section 1: Lesion Classification & Basic Terminology

Primary, secondary, and tertiary lesions | Questions 1–16

**1. Any mark, symptom, or abnormality of the skin is described as:**

( a ) Dermatology	( b ) Carcinoma
( c ) A lipophile	( d ) A lesion

**2. The three categories of skin lesions are:**

( a ) Primary, Secondary, Third	( b ) Primary, Tertiary, Solid
( c ) Primary, Secondary, Tertiary	( d ) None of the above

**3. Primary lesions include which of the following?**

( a ) Pimples, freckles, and mosquito bites	( b ) Tertiary and vascular lesions
( c ) Scabs, scars, and dandruff	( d ) All dermatological conditions

**4. Secondary lesions are characterized by the fact that they:**

( a ) Develop in later stages of a skin disease	( b ) Form only because of infection
( c ) Are disorders of the sebaceous glands	( d ) Begin as macules

**5. A macule is:**

( a ) A closed, abnormally developed sac containing fluid or infection	( b ) A smaller tumor-like bump caused by scar tissue, fatty deposits, or infection
( c ) A small blister or sac containing clear fluid	( d ) A flat spot or discoloration on the skin, such as a freckle

**6. A pustule is:**

( a ) A closed, abnormally developed sac containing fluid or infection	( b ) A smaller tumor-like bump caused by scar tissue or fatty deposits
( c ) A small blister or sac containing clear fluid	( d ) An inflamed papule with a white or yellow center containing pus

**7. Bulla and vesicles are best described as:**

( a ) Pus-filled papules, also known as pustules	( b ) Blisters containing clear, watery fluid
( c ) Tumors	( d ) Two types of secondary lesion

**8. Nodules are best described as:**

( a ) A closed, abnormally developed sac containing fluid or infection	( b ) Smaller tumor-like bumps caused by conditions such as scar tissue, fatty deposits, or infection
( c ) A small blister or sac containing clear fluid	( d ) A flat spot or discoloration on the skin, such as a freckle

**9. A crust is:**

( a ) Dead cells formed over a wound or blemish while it is healing	( b ) A skin sore or abrasion produced by scratching or scraping
( c ) A crack in the skin that penetrates the dermis	( d ) A thick scar resulting from excessive growth of fibrous tissue

**10. Dead cells that form over a wound or blemish while it is healing are known as:**

( a ) Steatoma	( b ) Macules
( c ) Fissures	( d ) Crust

**11. A fissure is:**

( a ) Flaky skin cells	( b ) A skin sore or abrasion produced by scratching
( c ) A crack in the skin that penetrates the dermis	( d ) A thick scar resulting from excessive growth of fibrous tissue

**12. A keloid is:**

( a ) Dead cells formed over a wound or blemish while it is healing	( b ) A skin sore or abrasion produced by scratching
( c ) A crack in the skin that penetrates the dermis	( d ) A thick scar resulting from excessive growth of fibrous tissue

**13. An ulcer is:**

( a ) Flaky skin cells	( b ) A skin sore or abrasion produced by scratching
( c ) An open lesion on the skin or mucous membrane, accompanied by pus and loss of skin depth	( d ) A light-colored, slightly raised mark formed after an injury has healed

**14. A skin sore or abrasion produced by scratching or scraping is called:**

( a ) Excoriation	( b ) Exfoliation
( c ) Eczema	( d ) Scale

**15. A fissure is best described as:**

( a ) A carbuncle	( b ) A crack in the skin
( c ) An excoriation	( d ) An abrasion

**16. Which of the following are examples of protrusions from the skin?**

( a ) Mole and wheal	( b ) Albinism
( c ) Vitiligo	( d ) All of the above

## Section 2: Sebaceous & Sudoriferous Gland Disorders

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*Acne, sebum, perspiration, and follicle disorders | Questions 17–33*

**17. Which skin condition is characterized by papules, pustules, blemishes, and open comedones?**

( a ) Rosacea	( b ) Psoriasis
( c ) Acne	( d ) Keratoma

**18. An abnormal secretion from the sebaceous glands is called:**

( a ) Keratoma	( b ) Psoriasis
( c ) Seborrhea	( d ) Miliaria rubra

**19. Seborrhea is a condition in which there is:**

( a ) Psoriasis	( b ) Carcinoma
( c ) Too much oil on the skin	( d ) None of the above

**20. Which term describes a pearl-like mass of sebum and dead cells under the skin with no visible opening?**

( a ) Blackhead	( b ) Milia
( c ) Furuncle	( d ) Acne lesion

**21. Dead cells trapped under the skin are called:**

( a ) Miliaria rubra	( b ) Milia
( c ) Melanoma	( d ) Myasis

**22. What is another name for an open comedo?**

( a ) Whitehead	( b ) Blackhead
( c ) Furuncle	( d ) Fissure

**23. An open comedo is also referred to as:**

( a ) A whitehead	( b ) A blackhead
( c ) Seborrhea	( d ) A fissure

**24. A mass of hardened sebum and skin cells inside a hair follicle is called:**

( a ) Asteatosis	( b ) Blackhead
( c ) Seborrhea	( d ) Miliaria rubra

**25. A group of boils is called a:**

( a ) Furuncle	( b ) Carbuncle
( c ) Acne	( d ) All of the above

**26. A subcutaneous abscess filled with pus, also called a boil, is a:**

( a ) Acne lesion	( b ) Asteatosis
( c ) Furuncle	( d ) Milia

**27. The disorder caused by sebum deficiency (dry, scaly skin) is called:**

( a ) Anhidrosis	( b ) Asteatosis
( c ) Miliaria rubra	( d ) Contact dermatitis

**28. Masses of sebum that form under the skin are called:**

( a ) Asteatosis	( b ) Steatoma
( c ) Macules	( d ) Rosacea

**29. Into how many grades is acne typically broken down?**

( a ) 2	( b ) 4
( c ) 6	( d ) 5

**30. Which term best describes hyperkeratinization?**

( a ) Distended capillaries from weakened capillary walls	( b ) Oiliness of the skin
( c ) Damage caused by sun exposure	( d ) An excessive buildup of dead skin cells

**31. Miliaria rubra is best described as:**

( a ) A sweat gland disorder that produces foul-smelling perspiration	( b ) Excessive perspiration caused by heat or body weakness
( c ) A deficiency in perspiration, often caused by fever or skin disease	( d ) Prickly heat — an acute inflammatory disorder of the sweat glands with red vesicles and burning

**32. Which of the following is a disorder of the sudoriferous (sweat) glands?**

( a ) Miliaria rubra	( b ) Psoriasis
( c ) Contact dermatitis	( d ) Eczema

**33. Excessive perspiration is called:**

( a ) Anhidrosis	( b ) Acne
( c ) Hyperhidrosis	( d ) Bromhidrosis

### Section 3: Pigmentation Disorders

**34. White spots or areas on the skin caused by a lack of pigment are called:**

( a ) Albinism	( b ) Vitiligo
( c ) Sun deficiency	( d ) Melanoma

**35. Vitiligo is:**

( a ) White spots or areas on the skin from a lack of pigment cells	( b ) The complete absence of melanin pigment in the body
( c ) Dry, scaly skin caused by sebum deficiency	( d ) The most common and least severe form of skin cancer

**36. Albinism is best described as:**

( a ) The absence of melanin pigment in the body, including skin, hair, and eyes	( b ) Light abnormal patches caused by a congenital disease that destroys pigment-producing cells
( c ) White spots or areas on the skin from a lack of pigment cells	( d ) A brownish spot ranging in color from tan to bluish black

**37. Albinism and vitiligo are both examples of:**

( a ) Hypoallergens	( b ) Hypertrophies
( c ) Hyperpigmentation	( d ) Hypopigmentation

**38. Hypopigmentation is best described as:**

( a ) White, colorless areas from a lack of melanin production due to sun damage or irritation	( b ) Brown discoloration from excess melanin production due to sun or irritation
( c ) An abundance of melanin pigment in the skin	( d ) None of the above

**39. A freckle is:**

( a ) A crack on the skin	( b ) A white pearly nodule
( c ) A small concentration of melanin	( d ) An oxidized whitehead

**40. Chloasma is another name for:**

( a ) White spots on the skin	( b ) An infectious disease
( c ) A wart	( d ) Liver spots

**41. Another name for liver spots is:**

( a ) Herpes simplex	( b ) Chloasma
( c ) Melasma	( d ) Nevus

**42. Melasma is:**

( a ) Freckles — small, yellow-brown spots	( b ) A birthmark or mole
( c ) Pregnancy mask	( d ) A brown or wine-colored discoloration

**43. A nevus is:**

( a ) Freckles — small, yellow-brown spots	( b ) A birthmark or mole
( c ) Pregnancy mask	( d ) A brown or wine-colored discoloration

**44. A skin growth that may be flat (resembling a freckle) or raised and darker is a:**

( a ) Mole	( b ) Vitiligo
( c ) Edema	( d ) Psoriasis

## Section 4: Inflammatory & Vascular Disorders

*Erythema, rosacea, eczema, psoriasis, and related conditions* | Questions 45–54

**45. Erythema is:**

( a ) A reaction from internal and external causes	( b ) Sagging, loose skin from sun damage or aging
( c ) Chronic redness with papules and pustules	( d ) Redness caused by inflammation

**46. Rosacea is:**

( a ) Fluid, infection, or other matter under the skin	( b ) A raised blemish
( c ) Chronic redness with papules and pustules that may be present	( d ) An infected papule with fluid inside

**47. Which skin disease normally appears on the nose and cheeks?**

( a ) Psoriasis	( b ) Eczema
( c ) Rosacea	( d ) Carcinoma

**48. How can an esthetician best help a client who has rosacea?**

( a ) Advise the client to drink alcohol	( b ) Advise the client to exercise more vigorously
( c ) Advise the client to see a doctor	( d ) Advise the client to stay in the sun longer

**49. Telangiectasia is:**

( a ) Chronic redness on the face	( b ) Visible broken capillaries
( c ) White scaly patches on the skin	( d ) A lack of oil in the skin

**50. Eczema is best described as:**

( a ) An allergic reaction from contact with a substance or chemical	( b ) An inflammatory, painful, itching disease of the skin — acute or chronic — with dry or moist lesions
( c ) Swelling caused by a response to injury or infection	( d ) Fever blisters or cold sores — a recurring viral infection

**51. Eczema is primarily characterized by:**

( a ) Elevation of the skin filled with pus	( b ) Red, itchy, scaly inflammation
( c ) White scaly patches	( d ) Lack of pigment

**52. A skin disease characterized by red patches covered with white-silver scales is:**

( a ) Erythema	( b ) Seborrheic dermatitis
( c ) Psoriasis	( d ) Atopic dermatitis

**53. Which disease is characterized by silver patches on elbows, knees, and scalp?**

( a ) Rosacea	( b ) Psoriasis
( c ) Edema	( d ) Eczema

**54. Which term best describes edema?**

( a ) Redness caused by inflammation	( b ) Fluid or infection under the skin
( c ) White, colorless areas	( d ) Swelling

## Section 5: Infectious & Communicable Conditions

**55. Herpes simplex is also known as:**

( a ) Cold sores	( b ) Dark spots
( c ) High fever	( d ) Blood poisoning

**56. When a client has impetigo, what is the correct course of action?**

( a ) Put a protective mask on your face and proceed	( b ) Send the client to a physician
( c ) Sanitize your hands after each procedure	( d ) Perform everything except steam

**57. Verruca is:**

( a ) A wart — hypertrophy of the papillae and epidermis caused by a virus; infectious and contagious	( b ) A brownish spot ranging from tan to bluish black
( c ) An acquired, thickened patch of epidermis	( d ) An abnormally thick buildup of cells

**58. Tinea is:**

( a ) A group of fungal infections	( b ) Highly contagious ringworm
( c ) A yeast infection that inhibits melanin production	( d ) A bacterial infection of the skin in children with clusters of blisters

**59. A communicable disease is a disease that is:**

( a ) Contagious	( b ) Not infectious
( c ) Not contagious	( d ) Unable to spread

**60. Which of the following is an example of a communicable disease?**

( a ) Herpes simplex virus	( b ) Pink eye (conjunctivitis)
( c ) Warts	( d ) All of the above

## Section 6: Skin Cancer

*Carcinomas and melanoma | Questions 61–63*

**61. This type of skin cancer often appears as light, pearly nodules, sometimes with visible blood vessels running through the nodule:**

( a ) Milia	( b ) Basal cell carcinoma
( c ) Whitehead	( d ) Vitiligo

**62. Basal cell carcinoma:**

( a ) Often appears as light, pearly nodules	( b ) Is characterized by scaly red papules or nodules
( c ) Is characterized by black or dark patches	( d ) Is undetectable

**63. The most serious form of skin cancer is:**

( a ) Squamous cell carcinoma	( b ) Basal cell carcinoma
( c ) Malignant melanoma	( d ) None of the above

## Section 7: Hypertrophies, Scope of Practice & Terminology

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*Keratosis, abscesses, and professional terms | Questions 64–66*

**64. Keratosis is:**

( a ) A buildup of cells characterized by rough texture	( b ) A scale used to measure the skin's ability to tolerate sun exposure
( c ) A skin or medical condition that could cause a treatment to have negative effects	( d ) Free radical scavengers, vitamins, and ingredients

**65. What is another name for an abscess?**

( a ) General infection	( b ) Disease
( c ) Local infection	( d ) Mood swings

**66. The branch of medical science that treats the skin and its disorders and diseases is:**

( a ) Physiology	( b ) Dermatology
( c ) Plastic surgery	( d ) Anatomy

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— End of Test —