

Chapter 4-II: Disorders & Diseases of the Skin

Student Homework

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: / 99

Section A: Core Vocabulary & Definitions

Word bank fill-in | Questions 1–15

Instructions: Fill in each blank using a term from the word bank. Use each term only once.

WORD BANK				
dermatology	dermatologist	lesion	comedone	milia
keratoma	keloid	sebaceous glands	seborrhea	dischromia
benign	pilo	carbuncle	atrophy	sensitization

1. The branch of medical science that treats the skin and its disorders is called _____.
2. A physician who specializes in diseases and disorders of the skin is a _____.
3. Any mark, symptom, or abnormality of the skin is called a _____.
4. A plug of cells, sebum, and debris inside a follicle is called a _____.
5. A small mass of sebum trapped under the skin with no visible opening is called _____.
6. A callus caused by pressure or friction is called a _____.
7. A thick, raised scar caused by excessive growth of fibrous tissue is called a _____.
8. Acne is a disorder of the _____.
9. An abnormal secretion of the sebaceous glands — severe oiliness — is called _____.
10. Any abnormal pigmentation of the skin is called _____.
11. A tumor or growth that is not harmful and does not spread is described as _____.
12. The combining form _____ refers to the hair shaft (as in 'pilosebaceous unit').
13. A cluster of furuncles (boils) that form together is called a _____.
14. _____ is the shrinking or wasting away of tissue; it is the opposite of hypertrophy.
15. The development of hypersensitivity (an allergic response that builds up over repeated exposures) is called _____.

Section B: Primary & Secondary Lesions

Matching, classification, and true/false | Questions 16–42

Instructions: Match each lesion with its correct description. Write the letter in the blank.

# Term (answer)	Letter. Definition / Example
16. Macule → ____	D. Small raised lesion containing pus
17. Papule → ____	A. Small, flat discoloration of the skin (e.g., a freckle)
18. Vesicle → ____	G. Dried serum, blood, or pus on the skin — a scab
19. Pustule → ____	B. Small, raised lesion without fluid inside
20. Bulla → ____	I. Mark left on the skin after a wound has healed
21. Cyst → ____	C. Small blister containing clear fluid
22. Crust → ____	F. Closed sac containing fluid, infection, or other matter
23. Excoriation → ____	J. Flaky buildup of dead skin cells
24. Scar → ____	E. Large blister containing clear fluid
25. Scale → ____	H. Skin sore caused by scratching or scraping

Instructions: Circle TRUE or FALSE.

#	Statement	TRUE	FALSE
26.	A macule is a raised lesion that can be felt with the fingers.	TRUE	FALSE
27.	A keloid is considered a primary lesion.	TRUE	FALSE

Instructions: Classify each lesion. Check (✓) the correct column — PRIMARY or SECONDARY.

#	Term	Primary	Secondary
28.	Macule	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.	Papule	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.	Vesicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.	Pustule	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32.	Bulla	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33.	Cyst	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34.	Tubercle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

49. How can an esthetician best help a client with PCOS (polycystic ovary syndrome)?

(a) Diagnose the condition and prescribe medication

(b) Recommend dietary changes as the primary treatment

(c) Perform hair removal, support acne treatments, and provide emotional support

(d) Refuse to treat the client until PCOS has resolved

50. Overgrowth of sebaceous glands, often donut-shaped, is called:

(a) Seborrhea

(b) Sebaceous hyperplasia

(c) Seborrheic dermatitis

(d) Asteatosis

51. Acne is also known as:

(a) Acne excoriée

(b) Acne rosacea

(c) Acne vulgaris or acne simplex

(d) Acne keratosis

Instructions: Fill in each blank with the correct term.

52. Acne is caused by four factors: (1) _____, (2) an overactive _____, (3) _____ pores, and (4) _____.

53. Dry, scaly skin caused by a sebum deficiency is called _____.

54. A disorder in which a client purposely scrapes off acne lesions is called _____; this behavior causes _____ and _____.

55. Razor bumps caused by ingrown hairs are called _____.

Section D: Rosacea & Inflammations of the Skin

Fill-in and true/false | Questions 56–67

Instructions: Fill in each blank with the correct term or phrase.

56. Rosacea is a chronic _____ of the skin, characterized by redness and dilation of blood vessels.

57. In advanced rosacea, skin may thicken, particularly around the nose. This condition is called _____.

58. Red blotches on rosacea-affected skin are called _____.

59. Telangiectasia — visible, damaged, distended blood vessels — when seen in the cheeks is also called _____ skin.

60. For clients with vasodilation, estheticians should use _____ and _____ products.

61. Contact dermatitis is considered an _____ disorder because it is often caused by repeated exposure at work.

62. Irritant contact dermatitis is caused by exposure to _____ irritants.

63. Hives — raised, itchy wheals on the skin — are also called _____.

64. A chronic, relapsing dermatitis from allergies and irritants (often starts in childhood) is called _____ dermatitis.

Instructions: Circle TRUE or FALSE.

#	Statement	TRUE	FALSE
65.	Contact dermatitis can be caused by either an allergen (allergic contact dermatitis) or an irritant (irritant contact dermatitis).	TRUE	FALSE
66.	Eczema is never painful or itchy and always heals on its own without medical care.	TRUE	FALSE
67.	Seborrheic dermatitis often appears on the scalp, eyebrows, along the hairline, and on the sides of the nose.	TRUE	FALSE

Section E: Skin Cancer & the ABCDE Checklist

Multiple choice | Questions 68–70

Instructions: Circle the letter of the best answer.

68. What is the MOST COMMON and LEAST severe form of skin cancer?

- (a) Squamous cell carcinoma (b) Basal cell carcinoma
(c) Malignant melanoma (d) Actinic keratosis

69. Which is the MOST SERIOUS and potentially deadly form of skin cancer?

- (a) Basal cell carcinoma (b) Squamous cell carcinoma
(c) Malignant melanoma (d) Seborrheic keratosis

70. A pink or flesh-colored PRECANCEROUS lesion caused by sun damage is called:

- (a) Actinic keratosis (b) Seborrheic keratosis
(c) Keratosis pilaris (d) Hyperkeratosis

Section F: Pigmentation Disorders

Fill-in | Questions 71–74

Instructions: Fill in each blank with the correct term.

71. "Liver spots" — small flat brown spots, often from sun exposure — are also called _____.
72. A hormonal form of hyperpigmentation also called "pregnancy mask" is _____.
73. White patches or areas on the skin from a lack of melanin are called _____ or _____.
74. The prefix "hypo-" means a _____ of pigment; the prefix "hyper-" means an _____ of pigment.

Section G: Contagious Skin & Nail Diseases

Matching, fill-in, and multiple choice | Questions 75–84

Instructions: Match each contagious condition with its correct description. Write the letter in the blank.

# Term (answer)	Letter. Definition / Example
75. Impetigo → ____	C. Reactivation of the chickenpox virus; painful red blisters in a ring or line on one side of the body
76. Herpes simplex virus 1 → ____	F. Fungal infection of the nails — produces thick, brittle, discolored nails
77. Herpes zoster (shingles) → ____	A. Extremely contagious bacterial infection, common in children, with clusters of small blisters or crusty lesions
78. Tinea corporis (ringworm) → ____	E. Inflammation of the mucous membrane around the eye; may be bacterial, viral, or chemical
79. Conjunctivitis (pinkeye) → ____	B. Fever blisters or cold sores; vesicles on a red, swollen base — usually on the lips or nostrils
80. Onychomycosis → ____	D. Fungal infection that looks like a red, scaly circular patch on the skin

Instructions: Fill in each blank with the correct term.

81. Herpes zoster is also known as _____ and is caused by the _____ virus.

82. A disease that can be transmitted from one person to another is described as _____, _____, or _____.

Instructions: Circle the letter of the best answer.

83. Tinea pedis is the medical name for:

- (a) Ringworm
- (c) Impetigo

- (b) Athlete's foot
- (d) Onychomycosis

84. Verruca (the common wart) is caused by:

- (a) Bacteria
- (c) A virus

- (b) A fungus
- (d) An allergic reaction

Section H: Sudoriferous Gland Disorders & Related Terms

Fill-in and multiple choice | Questions 85–92

Instructions: Fill in each blank with the correct term.

85. Disorders of the _____ glands include anhidrosis, hyperhidrosis, and bromhidrosis.

86. A deficiency in perspiration due to failure of the sweat glands — which requires medical treatment — is called _____.

87. Foul-smelling perspiration — usually in the armpits or on the feet — is called _____.

