

31.1 Complete the description of *herpes zoster* (shingles) by replacing the medical words in brackets with ordinary English words. Look at A and B opposite to help you.

(1) (herpes zoster) usually starts with pain and soreness. Then red (2) (macules) appear that develop into groups of (3) (vesicles) over a particular area on one side of the body. In most patients, new (4) (lesions) continue to appear for 3 to 5 days. The (5) (vesicles) become (6) (pustular) and then form (7) (crusts). In severe cases, there may be (8) (cicatrices) afterwards.

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31.2 Read the description of the rash of rubella and complete the notes. Look at A and B opposite to help you.

The spots are scattered pink macules which appear first behind the ears and on the forehead. The rash spreads rapidly, first to the trunk and then to the limbs.

location and distribution:

grouping:

type of lesion:

colour:

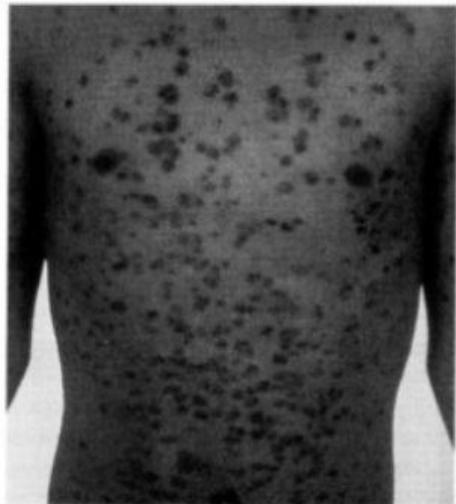
31.3 Complete the notes for the rash in the photograph, and suggest a diagnosis. Look at A and B opposite to help you.

location and distribution:

grouping:

type of lesion:

colour:



31.4 Complete the notes for the lesion in the photograph, and suggest a diagnosis. Look at A and B opposite to help you.

location and distribution:

grouping:

type of lesion:

colour:

