

Chapter Sixteen

PATHOLOGY WKST

Name: _____

A. Match the following cutaneous lesions with their descriptions below:

crust	fissure	papule	ulcer
cyst	macule	polyp	vesicle
erosion	nodule	pustule	wheal

1. Small collection of clear fluid (serum); blister _____
2. Growth extending from the surface of a mucous membrane _____
3. Thick-walled, closed sac containing fluid or semisolid material _____
4. Flat lesion, measuring less than 1 cm in diameter: freckle _____
5. Collection of dried serum and cellular debris _____
6. Smooth edematous area that is redder and paler than surrounding skin _____
7. Solid, round or oval elevated lesion equal to or more than 1 cm in diameter _____
8. Groove or crack-like sore _____
9. Small (less than 1 cm in diameter), solid elevation of the skin _____
10. Papule containing pus _____
11. Wearing away or loss of epidermis _____
12. Open sore on the skin or mucous membranes (deeper than an erosion) _____

B. Match the following pathologic terminology with descriptions given below:

acne	cellulitis	exanthematous viral diseases	urticaria
alopecia	eczema	petechiae	
burns	ecchymoses	pruritus	

1. Acute allergic reaction in which red, round wheals develop on the skin _____
2. Itching _____
3. Chronic papular and pustular eruption of the skin with increased sebum production _____
4. Absence of hair from areas where it normally grows _____
5. Small pinpoint hemorrhages _____
6. Diffuse, acute infection of the skin marked by local heat, redness, pain, and swelling _____
7. Injury to tissue caused by heat contact _____
8. Bluish black (purplish large lesions) on the skin _____
9. Rubella, rubeola, and varicella are examples _____
10. Inflammatory skin disease with erythematous, papulovesicular lesions (atopic dermatitis is an example) _____

C. Match the following pathologic terminology with descriptions given below:

callus	keloid	scleroderma	vittiligo
gangrene	psoriasis	systemic lupus erythematosus	
impetigo	scabies	tinea	

1. Chronic autoimmune inflammatory disease of collagen in skin, joints, and internal organs (butterfly erythematous rash is characteristic) _____
2. Infection of the skin caused by a fungus _____
3. Hypertrophied, thickened scar occurring after trauma or surgical incision. _____
4. Loss of pigmentation in areas of the skin _____
5. Chronic, progressive disease of skin and internal organs with hardening and shrinking of connective tissue _____
6. Chronic, recurrent dermatosis marked by itchy, scaly red patches covered by silvery gray scales _____
7. Death of tissue associated with loss of blood supply _____
8. Contagious parasitic infection of the skin with intense pruritus _____
9. Increased growth of cells in the keratin layer of the epidermis caused by pressure or friction _____
10. Bacterial inflammatory skin disease marked by vesicles, pustules, and crusted-over lesions _____

D. Match the following pathologic terminology with descriptions given below:

basal cell carcinoma	leukoplakia	squamous cell carcinoma
Kaposi sarcoma	malignant melanoma	urticaria (hives)
keratosis	nevus	verruca

1. Pigmented lesion of the skin; a mole _____
2. Thickened and rough lesion of the epidermis; associated with aging or skin damage _____
3. Epidermal growth (wart) caused by a virus _____
4. Malignant tumor of the basal cell layer of the epidermis _____
5. Malignant, vascular, neoplastic growth characterized by cutaneous nodules _____
6. White, thickened patches on mucous membrane tissue of the tongue or cheek _____
7. Malignant tumor of squamous epithelial cells in the epidermis _____
8. Cancerous growth composed of melanocytes _____
9. Acute allergic reaction in which red, round wheals develop on the skin _____