

# Quiz Page — Atopic Dermatitis

**1. Skin conditions classified as dermatitis, eczema, or eczematous dermatitis include:**

- a. atopic dermatitis.
- b. contact dermatitis.
- c. seborrheic dermatitis.
- d. all of the above

**2. Which of the following statements concerning dermatological terms are true?**

- a. The term erythema indicates redness.
- b. Pruritis refers to a condition that is associated with itchiness.
- c. Eczema is the presence of weeping, crusted papules or vesicular eruptions.
- d. all of the above

**3. Atopic dermatitis:**

- a. is most commonly diagnosed in adulthood.
- b. is diagnosed in 65% of patients in the first year of life.
- c. occurs least frequently in inner city populations and in dry climates.
- d. all of the above

**4. Which of the following statements concerning atopic dermatitis are true?**

- a. The exact cause of atopic dermatitis is not known.
- b. Patients may have a genetic predisposition to immune dysfunction in the skin.
- c. Exposure to environmental triggers results in the release of exaggerated amounts of inflammatory mediators in the skin that contribute to pruritis and dermatitis.
- d. all of the above

**5. Atopic refers to a hereditary allergic mechanism of disease and it is common for atopic dermatitis patients to have a personal or family history of asthma or allergic rhinitis.**

- a. true
- b. false

**6. Common clinical features of atopic dermatitis include:**

- a. pruritis.
- b. chronic or relapsing dermatitis.
- c. oily, greasy skin.
- d. a and b only.

**7. Common sites of dermatitis and pruritis include skin creases, such as behind the knee, the crease at the elbow, and the neck, the limbs, and the face, particularly the forehead, scalp, cheeks, and chin.**

- a. true
- b. false

**8. Topical corticosteroids:**

- a. are the standard of care in the treatment of moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis.
- b. from potency groups I and II are appropriate for infants and young children.
- c. from potency groups V and VI are indicated for advanced lesions, such as lichenified and thick plaques on the palms of the hands.
- d. all of the above.

**9. Which of the following statements concerning topical corticosteroids are true?**

- a. Multiple daily applications are more effective than once daily application.

- b. Twice weekly intermittent/ maintenance applications may be effective and safe for increasing periods of remission and decreasing relapses.
- c. Lesions on the face and intertriginous areas of an infant are safely treated with a high potency topical corticosteroid.
- d. all of the above.

**10. Adverse effects of topical corticosteroids include:**

- a. burning and stinging at the site of application.
- b. potential for epidermal thinning, atrophy, and development of striae.
- c. adrenal axis suppression, although rates are relatively low compared to systemic administration.
- d. all of the above.

**11. Topical calcineurin inhibitors:**

- a. include topical pimecrolimus (Elidel) and topical tacrolimus (Protopic).
- b. are immunosuppressant agents that inhibit the activity of calcineurin, a phosphatase involved with T lymphocyte signaling.
- c. are second-line therapies for the short-term treatment of atopic dermatitis.
- d. all of the above.

**12. Topical pimecrolimus and tacrolimus:**

- a. are approved for atopic dermatitis in infants.
- b. have been found to be safe for long-term, continuous treatment.
- c. are approved for non-immunocompromised children age 2 or older and adults.
- d. all of the above

**13. Which of the following statements concerning topical calcineurin inhibitors are true?**

- a. Transient warmth, burning, and irritation at the application site are common.
- b. Pimecrolimus and tacrolimus can increase risk of infection, including varicella and herpes simplex.
- c. The prescribing information for pimecrolimus and tacrolimus includes a black box warning concerning potential risk for lymphoma and skin malignancies.
- d. all of the above

**14. Which of the following statements concerning additional drug treatments of atopic dermatitis are true?**

- a. The benefit of oral immunosuppressants and oral corticosteroids is limited by an unfavorable adverse effect profile.
- b. Topical coal tar is effective, but limited by potential odor and staining.
- c. Oral antihistamines have been shown to have a direct clinical benefit.
- d. a and b only.

**15. Which of the following statements concerning non-drug treatments of atopic dermatitis are true?**

- a. Allergen avoidance, including dietary restriction, is highly effective.
- b. Ultraviolet phototherapy can diminish the severity of lesions and decrease the need for topical corticosteroids.
- c. Dietary supplements, such as probiotics, significantly improve atopic dermatitis signs and symptoms and should be part of standard care.
- d. all of the above.

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT VALID FOR CREDIT. DO NOT MAIL THIS DOCUMENT TO ELF PUBLICATIONS. YOU SHOULD COMPLETE THE EXAM ONLINE.