

Skin Structure, Defense, and Infections

1. What are the two primary layers of skin?

- a. Epidermis and hypodermis
- b. Dermis and subcutaneous
- c. Epidermis and dermis
- d. Stratum corneum and dermis

2. Which layer of skin contains blood vessels and nerve endings?

- a. Epidermis
- b. Dermis
- c. Stratum corneum
- d. Keratinocytes

3. What type of infection mainly affects the epidermis?

- a. Carbuncles
- b. Ringworm
- c. Erysipelas
- d. Furuncles

4. How does the skin's dry environment help prevent infection?

- a. It attracts good bacteria
- b. It limits growth of certain bacteria
- c. It increases skin temperature
- d. It produces more oil

5. What do skin secretions called beta defensins do?

- a. Create new skin cells
- b. Make the skin more oily
- c. Destroy microorganism cell membranes
- d. Increase skin temperature

6. Which substance in sweat helps break down bacterial cell walls?

- a. Sodium chloride
- b. Lysozyme
- c. Lactic acid
- d. Beta defensin

7. What is the most common microorganism found on human skin?

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Staphylococcus epidermidis
- c. Corynebacterium
- d. Propionibacterium

8. Which bacteria is responsible for causing acne?

- a. Propionibacterium acnes
- b. Staphylococcus aureus
- c. Streptococcus pyogenes
- d. Escherichia coli

9. What type of skin infection can cause scalded skin syndrome?

- a. Streptococcus
- b. Staphylococcus aureus
- c. Propionibacterium
- d. Candida

10. Which virus can cause warts?

- a. Herpes Simplex Virus
- b. Human Papillomavirus
- c. Chickenpox virus
- d. Measles virus

11. What type of organism causes ringworm?

- a. Bacteria
- b. Virus
- c. Fungus
- d. Worm

12. Which parasite causes scabies?

- a. Sarcoptes scabiei
- b. Pediculus humanus
- c. Cimex lectularius
- d. Leishmania

13. What is a common way for skin infections to enter the body?

- a. Through healthy skin
- b. Through breaks in the skin
- c. Through hair color
- d. Through clothing

14. What helps prevent infection by regularly shedding skin cells?

- a. Dermis renewal
- b. Epidermis renewal
- c. Blood vessels
- d. Sweat glands

15. Which of these is a flat skin lesion?

- a. Macule
- b. Papule
- c. Ulcer
- d. Vesicle

16. What type of cells form a waterproof barrier in the skin?

- a. Blood cells
- b. Keratinocytes
- c. Muscle cells
- d. Fat cells

17. What does the skin's pH help do?

- a. Increase bacterial growth
- b. Make skin more colorful
- c. Inhibit microorganism growth
- d. Produce more sweat

18. Which type of infection can go deep into muscles?

- a. Ringworm
- b. Warts
- c. Necrotizing fasciitis
- d. Impetigo

19. What is found in sebum that fights bacteria?

- a. Water
- b. Fatty acids
- c. Sugar
- d. Salt

20. What type of skin lesion is raised above the skin level?

- a. Macule
- b. Ulcer
- c. Papule
- d. Fissure

ANSWER KEY

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