

01	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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35	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Centre for Nursing Education and Testing (CNET)

QXGUBZSC

Dermatology Certified Nurse Practitioner (DCNP) Certification
Examination

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Centre for Nursing Education and Testing (CNET) QXGUBZSC , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, QXGUBZSC
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A 28-year-old woman presents with well-demarcated, erythematous plaques with silvery scale on the extensor surfaces of the elbows and knees. Nail pitting is noted on several fingernails. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A Atopic dermatitis
- ☒ B Psoriasis vulgaris
- ☐ C Seborrheic dermatitis
- ☐ D Pityriasis rosea

ANSWER B

WHY The combination of well-demarcated erythematous plaques with silvery scale on extensor surfaces and nail pitting is classic for psoriasis vulgaris. Atopic dermatitis favors flexural areas and lacks silvery scale; seborrheic dermatitis affects scalp and central face; pityriasis rosea has herald patch and Christmas-tree distribution on the trunk.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following dermoscopic features is most characteristic of melanoma rather than a benign melanocytic nevus?

- ☐ A Regular pigment network
- ☐ B Symmetric structure
- ☒ C Atypical pigment network with irregular streaks
- ☐ D Uniform globules distributed centrally

ANSWER C

WHY An atypical pigment network, irregular streaks, blue-white veil, and asymmetric structural features are dermoscopic hallmarks of melanoma. Regular network, symmetry, and uniform globules suggest a benign nevus.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A skin biopsy from a patient with a pruritic, vesicular eruption on the wrists and elbows shows subepidermal blistering with eosinophils in the dermal papillae. Which diagnosis is most consistent with these findings?

- ☐ A Pemphigus vulgaris
- ☐ B Bullous pemphigoid
- ☒ C Dermatitis herpetiformis
- ☐ D Linear IgA bullous dermatosis

ANSWER C

WHY Subepidermal blisters with neutrophilic microabscesses (often with eosinophils) in the dermal papillae are characteristic of dermatitis herpetiformis, which is associated with celiac disease. Pemphigus vulgaris shows intraepidermal acantholysis; bullous pemphigoid shows subepidermal separation with eosinophils throughout the dermis; linear IgA disease shows neutrophils along the basement membrane.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A 45-year-old man with moderate plaque psoriasis covering 8% of his body surface area has failed topical corticosteroids and vitamin D analogues. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

- ☐ A Topical tazarotene alone
- ☒ B Narrowband UVB phototherapy
- ☐ C Oral griseofulvin
- ☐ D Topical tacrolimus

ANSWER B

WHY For moderate plaque psoriasis (typically >5–10% BSA) unresponsive to topicals, narrowband UVB phototherapy is a standard next-line therapy. Tazarotene and tacrolimus are topicals unlikely to be sufficient at this disease extent; griseofulvin is an antifungal, not used for psoriasis.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following patterns of drug reaction is associated with the highest mortality and requires immediate discontinuation of the offending agent along with supportive care?

- ☐ A Morbilliform drug eruption
- ☐ B Urticarial drug eruption
- ☒ C Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- ☐ D Fixed drug eruption

ANSWER C

WHY Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) and Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) carry significant mortality and require immediate withdrawal of the suspected drug, often with transfer to a burn unit. Morbilliform, urticarial, and fixed drug eruptions are generally less severe.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A 7-year-old child presents with honey-colored crusted lesions around the nose and mouth. Which of the following is the most appropriate first-line treatment?

- ☒ A Topical mupirocin
- ☐ B Oral acyclovir
- ☐ C Oral terbinafine
- ☐ D Topical hydrocortisone

ANSWER A

WHY Honey-colored crusting around the nose and mouth is characteristic of nonbullous impetigo, and topical mupirocin is first-line for localized disease. Acyclovir is antiviral (HSV), terbinafine is antifungal, and hydrocortisone is inappropriate as it can worsen infection.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

When evaluating a pigmented skin lesion using the ABCDE criteria, the 'C' stands for which feature?

- ☐ A Consistency
- ☒ B Color variation
- ☐ C Circumscription
- ☐ D Contour

ANSWER B

WHY The ABCDE criteria for melanoma are Asymmetry, Border irregularity, Color variation, Diameter >6 mm, and Evolution. 'C' denotes color variation within the lesion, a concerning feature for malignancy.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A 60-year-old fair-skinned man presents with a pearly papule with telangiectasias on the nose. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A Squamous cell carcinoma
- ☒ B Basal cell carcinoma
- ☐ C Sebaceous hyperplasia
- ☐ D Malignant melanoma

ANSWER B

WHY A pearly papule with overlying telangiectasias on sun-exposed skin of an older fair-skinned patient is the classic presentation of basal cell carcinoma, the most common skin cancer. Squamous cell carcinoma typically presents as a scaly, hyperkeratotic lesion; sebaceous hyperplasia shows central umbilication; melanoma is pigmented.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized clinical features of atopic dermatitis? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Lichenification of flexural surfaces in chronic disease
- ☐ **B** Silvery scale on extensor surfaces
- ☒ **C** Pruritus that is often severe and disrupts sleep
- ☐ **D** Herald patch followed by Christmas-tree distribution

ANSWER **A - C**

WHY Atopic dermatitis classically presents with pruritus (often severe and sleep-disrupting) and lichenification of flexural surfaces in chronic disease. Silvery scale on extensors is characteristic of psoriasis, and herald patch with Christmas-tree distribution describes pityriasis rosea.