

## CME MCQ – 22

### Epidemiology of Itch

The following questions are based on the review article in *Acta Derm Venereol* 2009; 89: 339–350. Weisshaar E, Dalgard F. *Epidemiology of Itch: Adding to the Burden of Skin Morbidity*.

1. The lifetime prevalence of chronic or variable prurigo/itch at the community level has been reported in a number of studies. Indicate the minimal and maximal incidence of this condition reported in the paper.  
A. 1%  
B. 2.1%  
C. 4%  
D. 6%  
E. 8.2%  
F. 22.6%
2. Chronic idiopathic urticaria is characterized predominately by itch, estimated to occur in 100% of cases. Indicate the percentage of patients that experience daily itching according to the study in Singapore quoted in the article.  
A. 48%  
B. 58%  
C. 68%  
D. 78%  
E. 88%  
F. 98%
3. Chronic itching can be a key symptom of systemic disease. Indicate the minimal and maximal percentage of patients found in the reviewed papers to be associated with an underlying systemic disease.  
A. 7%  
B. 16%  
C. 26%  
D. 30%  
E. 37%  
F. 50%

Recommended answers:  
1. E and F; 2. C; 3. B and F

## CME MCQ – 23

### Childhood Rosacea

The following questions are based on the Educational Review article in *Forum for Nord Derm Ven* 2009; 14: 68–70. Charlotte Duch Lynsgaard et al; *Childhood Rosacea: A Review and a Case Report*.

1. The clinical manifestations of childhood rosacea are divided into three stages. Indicate the stages denoted by letters below and organize them in the correct order.  
A. Pustules on the background of erythema with telangiectasias confined to the face.  
B. Flushing solely in response to visual stimuli.  
C. Open and closed comedones.  
D. Flushing in response to certain stimuli, such as emotions, hot weather and spicy foods.  
E. Coarse skin, inflammatory nodules or gross enlargement facial features.  
F. Rhinophyma.
2. Because of the possible severity of ocular complications every child diagnosed with the intermediate stage of rosacea with papules and pustules should undergo an eye examination in order to rule out ocular manifestations. Indicate the typical manifestations of ocular rosacea:  
A. Iridocyclitis.  
B. Cataract.  
C. Often associated with iridocorneal dysgenesis.  
D. Non-specific and can involve the eyelids, conjunctiva and cornea.  
E. Blepharoconjunctivitis.  
F. Retinal angiomatous proliferation.
3. Rosacea is a common chronic disease in adults. The diagnosis of rosacea in adults relies on one or more of the following primary features: flushing, non-transient erythema, papules, or telangiectasia. Indicate statements below describing common features or relations between childhood and adult rosacea:  
A. Probable relationship between potent topical corticosteroids and rosacea-like eruptions.  
B. Having had a stye during childhood significantly increases the risk of developing rosacea later in life.  
C. Lupus like traits are often prominent.  
D. In one study 20% of children with rosacea were found to have a family history of the disease.  
E. The clinical features of childhood rosacea are most similar to those found in adults.  
F. The aetiology of rosacea is unknown.

Recommended answers:  
1. D, A, E; 2. D including E; 3. A, B, D, E, F