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**Nursing**

# DNCB-DNC

*DNCB Dermatology Nurse Certified - 2025*

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**Question 1410:**

A patient presents with thickened skin and impaired barrier function. Histology reveals abnormal keratinocyte differentiation. Which epidermal layer is most likely dysfunctional?

- A. Stratum basale
- B. Stratum spinosum
- C. Stratum granulosum
- D. Stratum corneum

Answer: D

Explanation: The stratum corneum forms the primary barrier via keratinized cells. Dysfunction causes barrier defects and thickening

**Question 1411:**

A nurse measures transepidermal water loss (TEWL) in a patient using a vapometer. Normal TEWL is 10 g/m<sup>2</sup>/h. The patient's reading is 35 g/m<sup>2</sup>/h. Which structural component is most compromised?

- A. Lamellar bodies in stratum granulosum
- B. Collagen in papillary dermis
- C. Sebum from sebaceous glands
- D. Eccrine sweat glands

Answer: A

Explanation: Lamellar bodies secrete lipids that form the permeability barrier. Elevated TEWL indicates defective lipid matrix in the stratum granulosum

**Question 1412:**

Refer to the diagram of a hair follicle below:

[Root Bulb] → [Isthmus] → [Infundibulum]

A patient has hair loss localized to the isthmus region. Which phase of the hair cycle is disrupted?

- A. Anagen
- B. Catagen
- C. Telogen
- D. Exogen

Answer: B

Explanation: The isthmus marks the regression zone during catagen, where follicular degeneration

occurs

**Question 1413:**

A patient with burns has impaired thermoregulation. Calculation shows a 40% reduction in evaporative cooling. Which gland type is primarily affected?

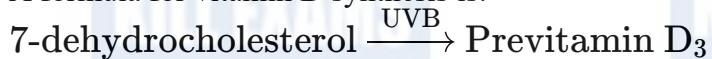
- A. Apocrine
- B. Sebaceous
- C. Eccrine
- D. Mammary

Answer: C

Explanation: Eccrine glands produce sweat for evaporative cooling. Reduced function directly impairs thermoregulation

**Question 1414:**

A formula for vitamin D synthesis is:



Which epidermal cell type initiates this process?

- A. Langerhans cell
- B. Melanocyte
- C. Keratinocyte
- D. Merkel cell

Answer: C

Explanation: Keratinocytes contain 7-dehydrocholesterol and convert it to previtamin D<sub>3</sub> under UVB

**Question 1415:**

A biopsy shows fragmented elastin fibers in the reticular dermis. Which mechanical property is most compromised?

- A. Tensile strength
- B. Barrier integrity
- C. Elastic recoil
- D. Adhesion

Answer: C

Explanation: Elastin enables skin recoil after stretching. Fragmentation reduces elasticity

**Question 1416:**

A patient has subcutaneous fat necrosis. Using the formula:

$$\text{Insulation (clo)} = 0.08 \times \text{fat thickness (mm)}$$

If fat thickness decreases from 20mm to 5mm, insulation drops by:

- A. 0.4 clo
- B. 1.2 clo
- C. 1.6 clo
- D. 2.0 clo

Answer: B

Explanation: Initial insulation =  $0.08 \times 20 = 1.6$  clo. Post-reduction =  $0.08 \times 5 = 0.4$  clo.  
Difference = 1.2 clo

**Question 1417:**

A diagram shows a nail unit:

Matrix → Nail Plate → Hyponychium

Damage to the matrix would directly affect:

- A. Nail plate adhesion
- B. Nail growth rate
- C. Cuticle integrity
- D. Lunula visibility

Answer: B

Explanation: The matrix produces nail plate cells; damage slows growth

**Question 1418:**

A patient has defective sebum production (normal = 2 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>/day). Sebum's pH is typically:

- A. 3.5–4.5
- B. 5.0–6.5
- C. 7.0–7.4
- D. 8.0–8.5

Answer: B

Explanation: Sebum maintains skin pH at 5.0–6.5, critical for antimicrobial defense

**Question 1419:**

A nurse assesses a pressure injury. The dermal papillae are flattened. Which sensation is most

diminished?

- A. Vibration
- B. Light touch
- C. Pain
- D. Temperature

Answer: B

Explanation: Meissner's corpuscles in dermal papillae detect light touch. Flattening reduces sensitivity

**Question 1420:**

A burn patient lacks stratum corneum. Which function is immediately compromised?

- A. Vitamin D synthesis
- B. Thermosensation
- C. Pathogen barrier
- D. Hair growth

Answer: C

Explanation: The stratum corneum is the primary physical barrier against pathogens

**Question 1421:**

Refer to a sweat gland diagram:

Coiled Secretory Unit → Duct → Skin Surface

Blockage at the duct would cause:

- A. Reduced sebum production
- B. Miliaria crystallina
- C. Hyperkeratosis
- D. Alopecia

Answer: B

Explanation: Duct obstruction traps sweat, causing miliaria (heat rash)

**Question 1422:**

A patient has a collagen disorder. Collagen constitutes approximately what percentage of the dermis by dry weight?

- A. 25%

- B. 50%
- C. 75%
- D. 90%

Answer: C

Explanation: Collagen makes up ~75% of the dermis' dry weight, providing tensile strength

**Question 1423:**

A formula for skin regeneration is:

$$\text{Healing rate} = \frac{\text{Total epidermal cells}}{\text{Cell cycle time}}$$

If cell cycle time increases from 30 to 60 hours, healing rate:

- A. Doubles
- B. Halves
- C. Remains unchanged
- D. Quadruples

Answer: B

Explanation: Healing rate is inversely proportional to cell cycle time. Doubling cycle time halves healing

**Question 1424:**

A patient has no Merkel cells. Which sensation is most affected?

- A. Pressure
- B. Itch
- C. Static touch
- D. Vibration

Answer: C

Explanation: Merkel cells detect static touch and texture

**Question 1425:**

A nurse calculates body surface area (BSA) using the Mosteller formula:

$$\text{BSA} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Height (cm)} \times \text{Weight (kg)}}{3600}}$$

For a patient (height 170 cm, weight 70 kg), BSA is:

- A. 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>
- B. 1.85 m<sup>2</sup>
- C. 1.92 m<sup>2</sup>
- D. 2.05 m<sup>2</sup>

Answer: A

Explanation:  $BSA = \sqrt{\frac{170 \times 70}{3600}} = \sqrt{\frac{11900}{3600}} = \sqrt{3.305} \approx 1.73 \text{ m}^2$

**Question 1426:**

A diagram shows a sebaceous gland draining into a hair follicle. Blockage would cause:

- A. Anhidrosis
- B. Comedone formation
- C. Telogen effluvium
- D. Onycholysis

Answer: B

Explanation: Sebaceous glands secrete sebum into follicles. Blockage forms comedones (blackheads/whiteheads)

**Question 1427:**

A patient has impaired apocrine glands. Which function is unaffected?

- A. Thermoregulation
- B. Pheromone release
- C. Axillary odor
- D. Emotional sweating

Answer: A

Explanation: Apocrine glands contribute to odor/pheromones but not thermoregulation (eccrine function)

**Question 1428:**

Using the rule of nines for burns, a patient with full-thickness burns on the entire left arm has:

- A. 4.5% BSA
- B. 9% BSA
- C. 13.5% BSA
- D. 18% BSA

Answer: B

Explanation: Each arm represents 9% BSA (4.5% anterior, 4.5% posterior)

**Question 1429:**

A patient lacks subcutaneous fat. Which parameter decreases?



- A. Skin pH
- B. Vitamin D synthesis
- C. Insulative capacity
- D. Barrier function

Answer: C

Explanation: Subcutaneous fat provides insulation against heat loss

**Question 1430:**

Refer to a cross-section of the epidermis:

Stratum Basale → Stratum Spinosum → Stratum Granulosum → Stratum Corneum

A drug targets rapidly dividing cells. Which layer is affected?

- A. Stratum basale
- B. Stratum spinosum
- C. Stratum granulosum
- D. Stratum corneum

Answer: A

Explanation: Stratum basale contains mitotically active stem cells

**Question 1431:**

A patient has hypohidrosis. The nurse measures sweat production at 15 ml/m<sup>2</sup>/hr (normal: 30–120 ml/m<sup>2</sup>/hr). Which gland is deficient?

- A. Sebaceous
- B. Apocrine
- C. Eccrine
- D. Meibomian

Answer: C

Explanation: Eccrine glands produce thermoregulatory sweat. Hypohidrosis indicates eccrine dysfunction

**Question 1432:**

A formula for skin protection is:

$$\text{SPF} = \frac{\text{UV dose with protection}}{\text{UV dose without protection}}$$

If SPF 30 blocks 96.7% of UVB, the transmitted UVB is:



- A. 0.33%
- B. 3.3%
- C. 33%
- D. 66%

Answer: B

Explanation: SPF 30 blocks 96.7% UVB, so transmitted UVB =  $100\% - 96.7\% = 3.3\%$

**Question 1433:**

A patient has onychomycosis. Which nail structure is invaded by fungi?

- A. Nail bed
- B. Lunula
- C. Cuticle
- D. Hyponychium

Answer: A

Explanation: Fungal infections primarily invade the nail bed (ventral layer)

**Question 1434:**

A nurse uses a dermatoscope. Which dermal feature is visualized?

- A. Papillary ridges
- B. Subcutaneous fat
- C. Arrector pili muscle
- D. Eccrine duct

Answer: A

Explanation: Dermatoscopy visualizes papillary ridges (fingerprints) in the dermoepidermal junction

**Question 1435:**

A patient has defective melanocytes. Which radiation type is most harmful?

- A. UVA
- B. UVB
- C. UVC
- D. Infrared

Answer: B

Explanation: Melanin absorbs UVB. Defective melanocytes increase UVB-induced DNA damage

**Question 1436:**

A diagram shows a hair follicle with attached arrector pili muscle. Contraction causes:

- A. Sebum release
- B. Goosebumps
- C. Sweat secretion
- D. Vasodilation

Answer: B

Explanation: Arrector pili contraction erects hairs, causing piloerection (goosebumps)

**Question 1437:**

A nurse calculates epidermal turnover time. If basal cell division rate is 0.5/day and epidermal thickness is 0.1 mm, turnover time is:

- A. 14 days
- B. 28 days
- C. 42 days
- D. 56 days

Answer: B

Explanation: Turnover time = epidermal thickness / division rate. Standard is 28 days

**Question 1438:**

A patient has no Langerhans cells. Which immune response is impaired?

- A. Antibody production
- B. Complement activation
- C. Antigen presentation
- D. Neutrophil chemotaxis

Answer: C

Explanation: Langerhans cells are epidermal antigen-presenting cells

**Question 1439:**

Refer to a schematic of skin layers:

Epidermis (0.1 mm) → Dermis (2 mm) → Subcutis (10 mm)

A drug with log P = 3.5 is applied. Where does it accumulate?

- A. Epidermis
- B. Dermis
- C. Subcutis
- D. All equally

Answer: C

Explanation: High log P (lipophilicity) favors partitioning into subcutaneous fat





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