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## CME examination

Identification No. JA1220

December 2020 issue of the Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology.

Huang AH, Williams KA, Kwatra SG. J Am Acad Dermatol 2020;83:1559-65.

*Directions for questions 1-4: Choose the single best response.*

A 52-year-old white woman with a history of HIV infection and end-stage renal disease presents with numerous hyperkeratotic nodules over the extensor surfaces of her extremities.

1. Which patient factors are *not* associated with increased risk of prurigo nodularis?
  - a. The patient's age
  - b. The patient's race
  - c. Female sex
  - d. Medical comorbidity of HIV infection
  - e. Medical comorbidity of end-stage renal disease
2. Which of the following are *less consistent* with a diagnosis of prurigo nodularis?
  - a. Lesions sparing the upper aspect of the back
  - b. Pruritic nodules with burning and stinging pain
  - c. Linear deposition of immunoglobulin G and C3 at the basement membrane zone on direct immunofluorescence
  - d. Intractable pruritus
  - e. Decreased density of intraepidermal nerve fibers on biopsy specimen

A 45-year-old woman with history of type 2 diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome, and coronary heart disease is referred to the clinic for suspected prurigo nodularis.

3. Which of the following primary dermatoses associated with prurigo nodularis has been best studied in the literature?
  - a. Psoriasis
  - b. Atopic dermatitis
  - c. Chronic spontaneous urticaria
  - d. Linear immunoglobulin A disease
  - e. Neurotic excoriations
4. Compared with the general population and patients with other inflammatory skin disorders (ie, atopic dermatitis and psoriasis), prurigo nodularis patients have *not* been shown to be associated with increased odds of which of the following?
  - a. Depression
  - b. Anxiety
  - c. Increased use of antidepressants and anxiolytics
  - d. Self-harm
  - e. Developmental delay