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CME examination

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J Am Acad Dermatol 2019;80:321-39.

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

A 68-year-old man presents with a 25-year history of a longstanding 10-cm pink pearly ulcerated plaque with rolled borders on his scalp that is concerning for a locally advanced basal cell carcinoma (BCC). A biopsy specimen is obtained and a BCC is confirmed. On subsequent imaging, he is found to have lymphadenopathy and a lung nodule that is concerning for metastatic BCC. He is referred to medical oncology for consideration of systemic targeted therapy. His oncologist recommends vismodegib, but the patient is concerned about the side effects of this drug.

1. Which of the following is NOT recognized as a common side effect of vismodegib?
 - a. Muscle spasms
 - b. Loss of appetite
 - c. Migraines
 - d. Alopecia
 - e. Nausea

A dermoscopy expert is giving a Grand Rounds lecture to residents about dermoscopy for skin neoplasms. He reviews the dermoscopic features for various subtypes of BCC.

2. Which of the following features is NOT consistent with a diagnosis of superficial BCC?
 - a. Shiny white-red structureless areas
 - b. Maple leaf–like areas
 - c. Blue-grey ovoid nests
 - d. Superficial fine telangiectasias
 - e. Multiple small erosions

A Mohs surgeon is reviewing the National Comprehensive Cancer Network Guidelines for management of BCC with his fellow.

3. Which of the following BCCs would NOT qualify as “high-risk?”
 - a. A 7-mm superficial BCC on the right temple
 - b. A 1.8-cm nodular BCC on the upper arm
 - c. A 9-mm micronodular BCC on the back
 - d. A 2.1-cm nodular BCC on the chest
 - e. A 7-mm morpheaform BCC on the neck

A 63-year-old female physicist presents to the dermatology clinic for a total body skin examination. She has been diagnosed with numerous BCCs in the past and is wary of undergoing more skin biopsy procedures. She wants to know if there are any noninvasive modalities that are being studied for the diagnosis of BCC. The patient recently read in a physics journal about an imaging technology that relies on infrared light projected onto the skin to produce an image based on the sum of light refractions of various skin structures to produce a noninvasive, real-time diagnostic assessment of skin. Unfortunately, she cannot recall the name of this imaging modality.

4. To which modality is she referring?
 - a. Reflectance confocal microscopy
 - b. Multiphoton tomography
 - c. Optical coherence tomography
 - d. Raman spectroscopy
 - e. Terahertz pulse imaging