

### **Structure, Function, and Disorders of the Integument, Shock, Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome, and Burns in Adults**

1. Distinguish among the various flat skin lesions: macule, patch, petechiae, purpura, telangiectasia, and papule.
2. Distinguish among the various elevated skin lesions: papule, plaque, nodule, wheal, vesicle, bulla, pustule, comedone, scale, crust, lichenification, cyst, tumor, and scar.
3. Describe keloids.
4. Identify stimuli for pruritis.
5. Identify the cause and lesions of inflammatory and papulosquamous disorders of the skin: allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, stasis, dermatitis, and seborrheic dermatitis.
6. Contrast the vesiculobullous disorders of pemphigus, and erythema multiforme.
7. Identify the causes and lesions of the following cutaneous infections: folliculitis, furuncle, carbuncle, cellulitis, erysipelas, impetigo, herpes simplex type 1, herpes simplex type 2, Herpes varicella zoster virus, warts, and genital warts.
8. Identify the location of the following cutaneous fungal infections: Tinea capitis, Tinea pedis, Tinea corporis, Tinea cruris, and candidiasis.
9. Contrast vasculitis, urticaria, and scleroderma.

### **Shock, Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome, and Burns in Adults**

1. Illustrate the impaired cellular metabolism that occurs in shock.
2. Classify and describe the following different types of shock: cardiogenic, hypovolemic, neurogenic, anaphylactic, and septic.
3. Describe the pathophysiology of the sequence of events in multiple organ dysfunction syndrome.
4. Classify burns according to the extent of injury.
5. Characterize the cardiovascular and cellular response to burn injury.