

Name: _____

Date: _____

Tissue Integrity

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| 1. Flat, circumscribed area that is a change in the color of the skin; measures less than 1 cm in diameter. | A. Telangiectasia |
| 2. Elevated, firm, and circumscribed area; measures less than 1 cm in diameter. | B. Plaque |
| 3. Flat, nonpalpable, and irregular-shaped macule; measures more than 1 cm in diameter. | C. Nodule |
| 4. Elevated, firm, and rough lesion with a flat top surface greater than 1 cm in diameter. | D. Tumor |
| 5. Elevated, irregular-shaped area of cutaneous edema; is solid and transient; diameter is varied. | E. Cyst |
| 6. Elevated, firm, and circumscribed lesion; is deeper in the dermis than a papule; measures 1 to 2 cm in diameter. | F. Bulla |
| 7. Vesicle that measures greater than 1 cm in diameter. | G. Pustule |
| 8. Elevated, superficial lesion; is similar to a vesicle but filled with purulent fluid. | H. Vesicle |
| 9. Elevated, circumscribed, and encapsulated lesion; is in dermis or subcutaneous layer and filled with liquid or semisolid material. | I. Macule |
| 10. Irregular red lines; are produced by capillary dilation. | J. Papule |
| 11. Elevated, solid lesion; may be clearly demarcated; is deeper in the dermis; measures greater than 2 cm in diameter. | K. Wheal |
| 12. Elevated, circumscribed, and superficial lesion; does not extend into the dermis; is filled with serous fluid; measures less than 1 cm in diameter. | L. Patch |