MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. “Cayenne pepper spots” in Zoon balanitis is due to:
   a. Siderophages and extravasated red blood cells
   b. Microhemorrhage and hemosiderin deposition
   c. Changes in dermal vasculature which include vascular dilatation with proliferated individual vessels
   d. Dense infiltrate of plasma cells at dermoepidermal junction

2. Vulval counterpart of Zoon balanitis, i.e. Zoon’s vulvitis, was first described by:
   a. J.J. Zoon
   b. Nikolowski
   c. Garnier
   d. Kortnig

3. Clinical Criteria for Diagnosing Zoon balanitis includes all of the following except:
   a. Shiny, erythematous patches on the glans, prepuce, or both
   b. Presence of lesions for less than 2 months
   c. Absence of lesions suggestive of LP; psoriasis elsewhere on the body
   d. Poor response to topical therapies for minimum 4 weeks

4. All are the dermoscopic features of Zoon balanitis except:
   a. Orange-yellowish structure-less areas
   b. Convoluted and chalice-shaped vessels
   c. Scattered glomerular vessels
   d. Dotted vessels and spermatozoa-like vessels.

5. According to the 2013 European guidelines for management of balanoposthitis, the definitive treatment of ZB is:
   a. CO₂ laser
   b. Topical tacrolimus 0.1% ointment
   c. Circumcision
   d. Dorsal split of prepuce

ANSWERS

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (c)