

## Learning objectives

To Understand the basic structure of the skin
To acquire the basic knowledge of the skin functions
Be able to describe skin lesions and presentations properly
Be familiar with the standard diagnostic tools in dermatology

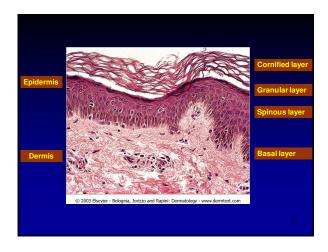
# Dermatology

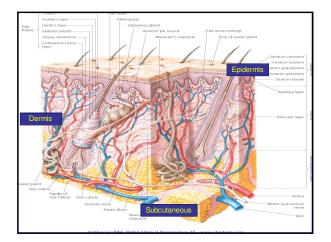
Skin, hair, nails, and mucous membranes (mouth and genitila).

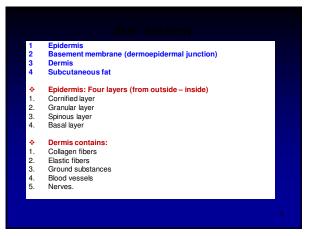
# Important functions of the skin

- Protection against external injury
- Fluid balance
- Temperature buffering
- Synthesis of Vit. D
- Immune system
- Cosmetic function

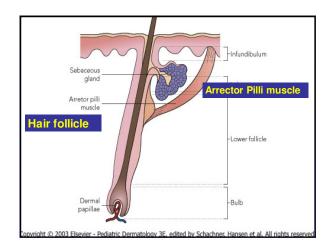
# Why Dermatology?

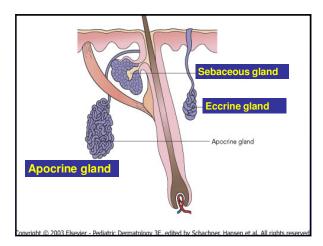


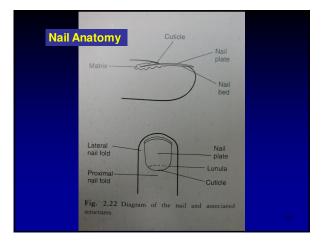




- > Hair follicle
- > Sebaceous gland
- > Arrector pili muscle
- Eccrine sweat gland
- > Apocrine sweat glands





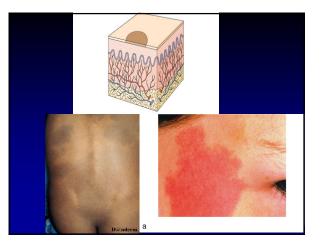


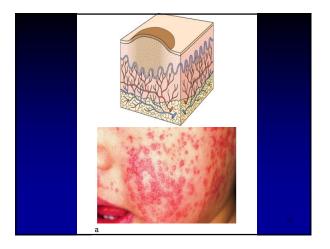
# Examination

- Morphology
   Configuration
   Distribution

**Primary Lesions** Secondary lesions

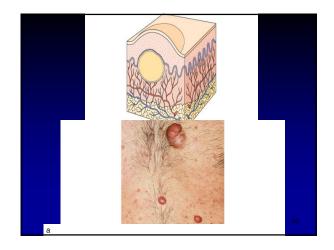
Primary Lesions		
	Macule Papule	
	Plaque Nodule	
	Wheal	
	Vesicle Bulla	
	Pustule	

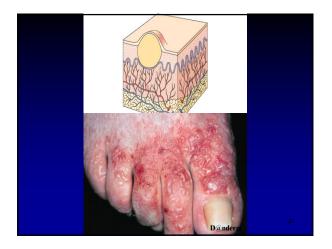


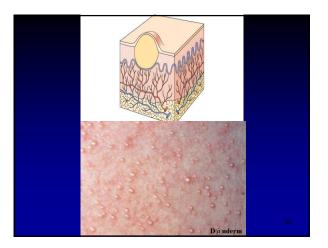


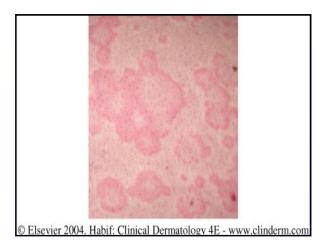












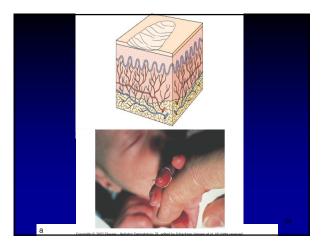


# Secondary lesions

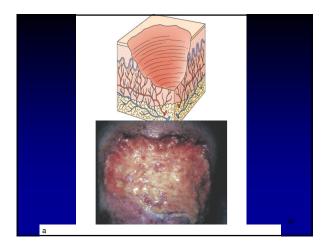
Crust Scale Ulceration Excoriation Scar Fissure Lichenification



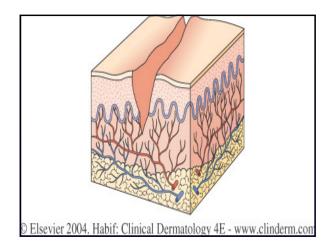














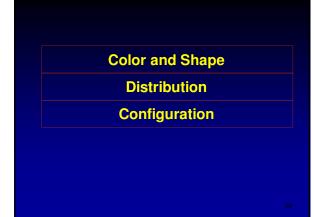


















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◆Dermatographism: When you stroke the normal skin → edema and erythema (you can write on skin!) .Seen in physical urticaria

Kobener Phenomenon: Induction of new skin lesions on previously normal appearing skin by truma e.g. in psoriasis, wart, lichen planus





# **INVESTIGATIVE TOOLS**

### Additional skin exam

~Wood's Lamp:

Produces long wave ultraviolet light(UVA). e.g. Vitiligo  $\rightarrow$  milky white Tinea Versicolor  $\rightarrow$  golden Tinea Capitis (caused by microsporum)  $\rightarrow$  yellow green Erytherasma  $\rightarrow$  coral red

~Dermatoscopy: Helpful to differentiate benign from malignant pigmented lesions.

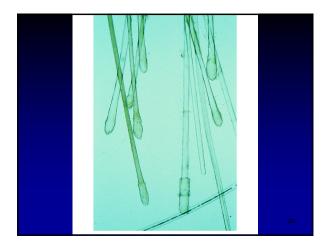
### Investigations:

### \*KOH and fungal culture

Scrap skin scales → put over glass slide
Add KOH 10% -- warm gently
See under microscope
You may see hyphae and/ or spores



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Skin biopsy local anasthesia, different types: •Punch •Shave •Excisional Incisional



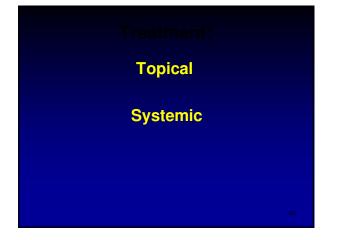
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# **Topical Treatments**

Various formulations: •Ointment •Cream •Gel •Solution •Lotion

# **Topical steroids**

7 Categories: according to strength

# Phototherapy

Ultraviolet light A or B with or without psoralen PUVA (Psoralen + UVA) New modalities: Narrow band UVB UVA – 1 Excimer laser(308nm)

# **Dermatology subspecialties**

- Pediatric dermatology
- Photomedicine
- Laser
- □ Hair Disorders and Transplantation
- Dermatologic surgery
- Allergy/Contact dermatitis
- Dermatopathology
- Immunodermatology
- Others

