

(Dermatology)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

كَلَمًا نَصِيبُهُ جَلَوْدَهُمْ بِكَلَمَاهُمْ جَلَوْدَاهُمْ لَيْتَ وَقُولَهُمُ الْعَذَابُ أَنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ عَزِيزًا مُكَبِّرًا
صَدَقَ اللّٰهُ الْعَظِيمُ .. النَّسَاءُ (٥٧)

Diagnosis of Skin Disorder

History

we try to be short and emphasize on the following:

1-Chief complain and duration,

2-Past cutaneous History.

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3- Past medical History

4-Family history

5-Occupational history

6-Drug History

7-History of travel

8-History of hoppy

9-Psychological status

10-Opinion of patient and opinion other doctors.

Examination

-Day light or bright light

-Underss the patient

Should be examined :oral cavity,hair,nail,plam,soles
and genitalia

Description of skin lesion

- 1-Distribution
- 2- The presentation

The morphology include primary and secondary lesion

A-primary skin lesions:

1-Macule ____ Patch

2-Papule

3-Nodule

4-Plaque

5-Wheal ____ Angiodema

6-Blister ____ Vesicle ____ Bullae

7-Pustule

8-Abscess

9-Telangactasia

10-Petechia

11-Purpura

12-Ecchymosis

13-Haematoma

14-Comedon

15-Piokloderma _ atrophy_ pigmentation and telangiectasia

16-Burrow

B- secondary morphological skin lesions;

-Scale

-Crust

-Scar

-keratosis

-Lichenification

-Excoriation

-Erosion

-Ulcer

-Fissure

-Atrophy

-Striae

-Pigmentation

3-Configuration:It means the arrangement of the Iesions as follos:

Grouped



Linear



Serpiginous



Discoid



Annular



Discrete



Confluent



Investigation

1-Special tools

1-Magnifying lens,

2-Diascopy.

3-Wood,s light,

Indications of wood's light

Vitiligo-----Ivory colour(porcelain)

Tinea capitis-----Greenish blue fluorescence

Ptyriasis versicolor-----Golden yellow fluorescence

Erythrasma-----Coral red fluorescence

Pseudomonas-----Green fluorescence

2- Potassium hydroxide (KOH)

3- Extrusion of scabitic mites

4- Tzank smear

5- Patch test

6- Prick skin test

7- Skin biopsy

8- Immunofluorescence

Direct Immunofluorescence (DIF)

•Indirect Immunofluorescence (IDIF)

- * **Common signs in dermatology**

- **Auspitz's sign**
- **Nickolitsky's sign**
- **Darier's sign**
- **Pathergy's sign or test**
- **K0bner's phenomena**
- **Wickham's striae**

Histopathological terms

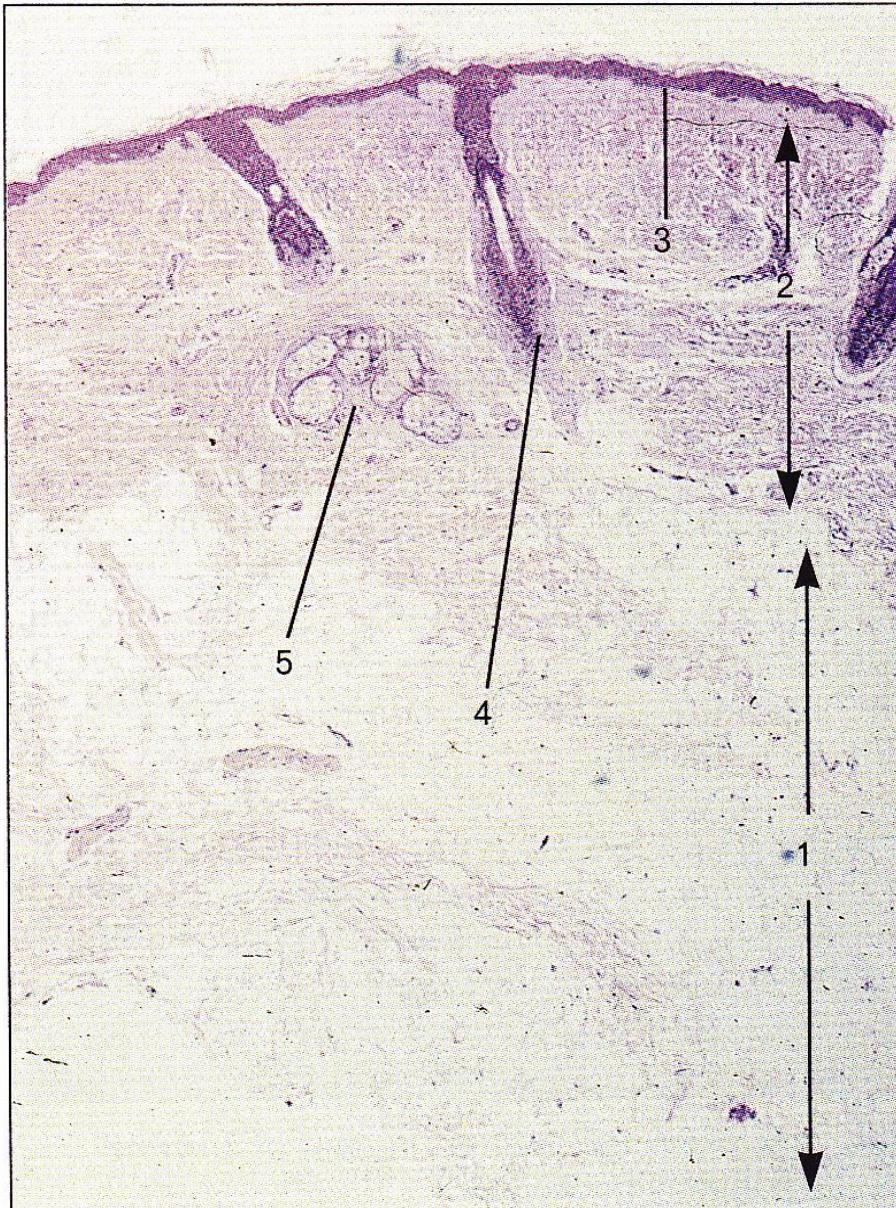
- **Hyperkeratosis**
- **Acanthosis**
- **Hypergranulosis**
- **Parakeratosis**
- **Spongiosis**
- **Acantholysis**
- **Balloning**

The function of the skin

- 1-Protection from
 - chemical.....horny layer.
 - uvl.....melanocytes
- Antigenes and microbes.....langerhans and horny layer.
- 2-preservation of electrolyte and water.....horny layer.
- 3-Shock absorber.....dermis and subcutaneous fat.
- 4-Temperature regulation.....blood vessels and sweat glands.
- 5-Insulation.....subcutaneous nerve ending.
- 6-Sensation.....specialized nerve ending.
- 7-lubrecation.....sebaceous glands.
- 8-protection and prising.....nails.
- 9-Calorie reserve.....subcutaneous fat.
- 10-Vitamine D synthesis.....keratinocytes.
- 11-Body odour.....apocrine glands.
- 12-Psychosocial appearance.....skin ,lip,hair and nails.

Color of the skin

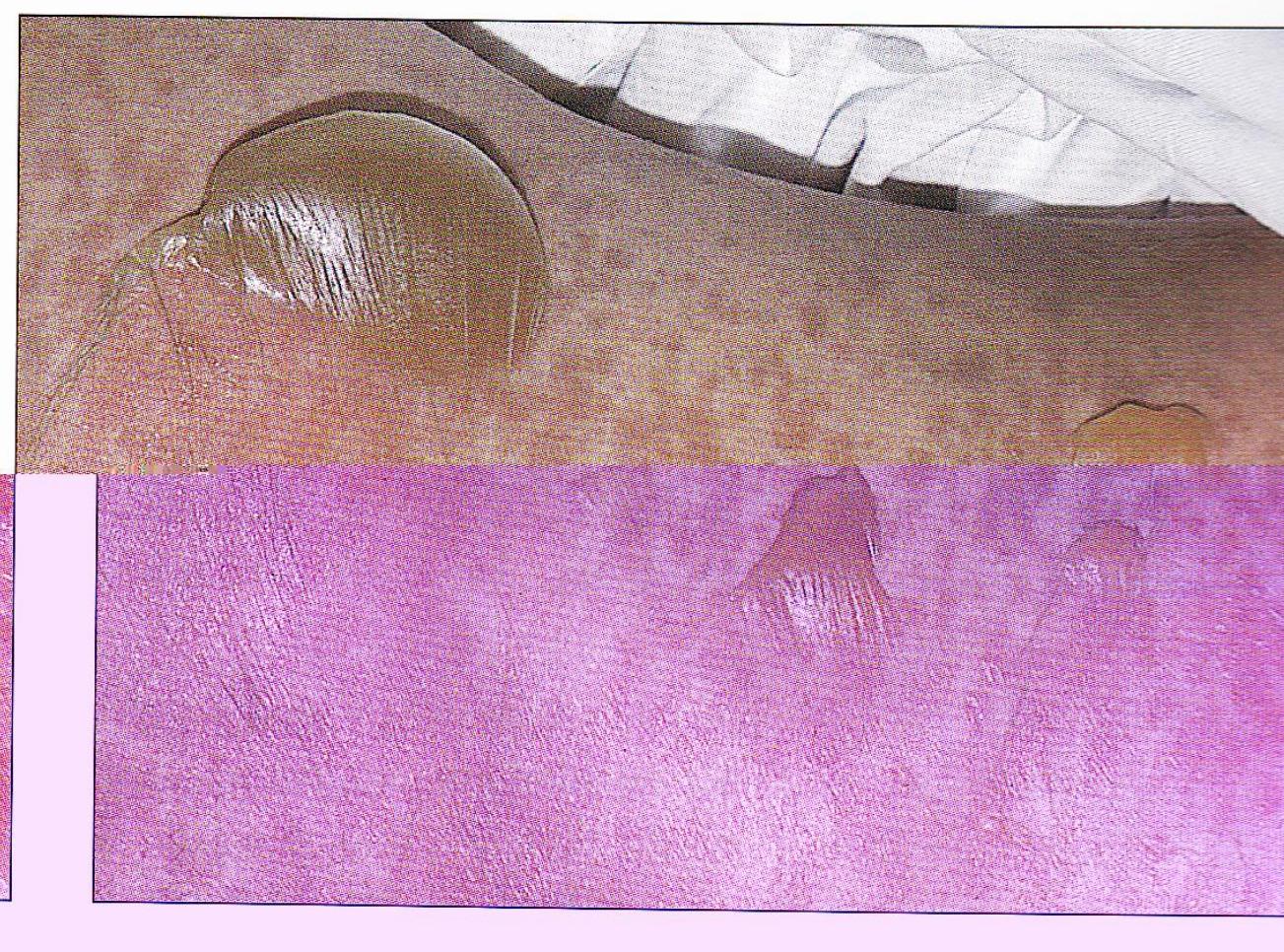
- 1-Melanine
- 2-Hb & oxyhaemoglobin
- 3-Caroten
- 4-Thickness of the skin

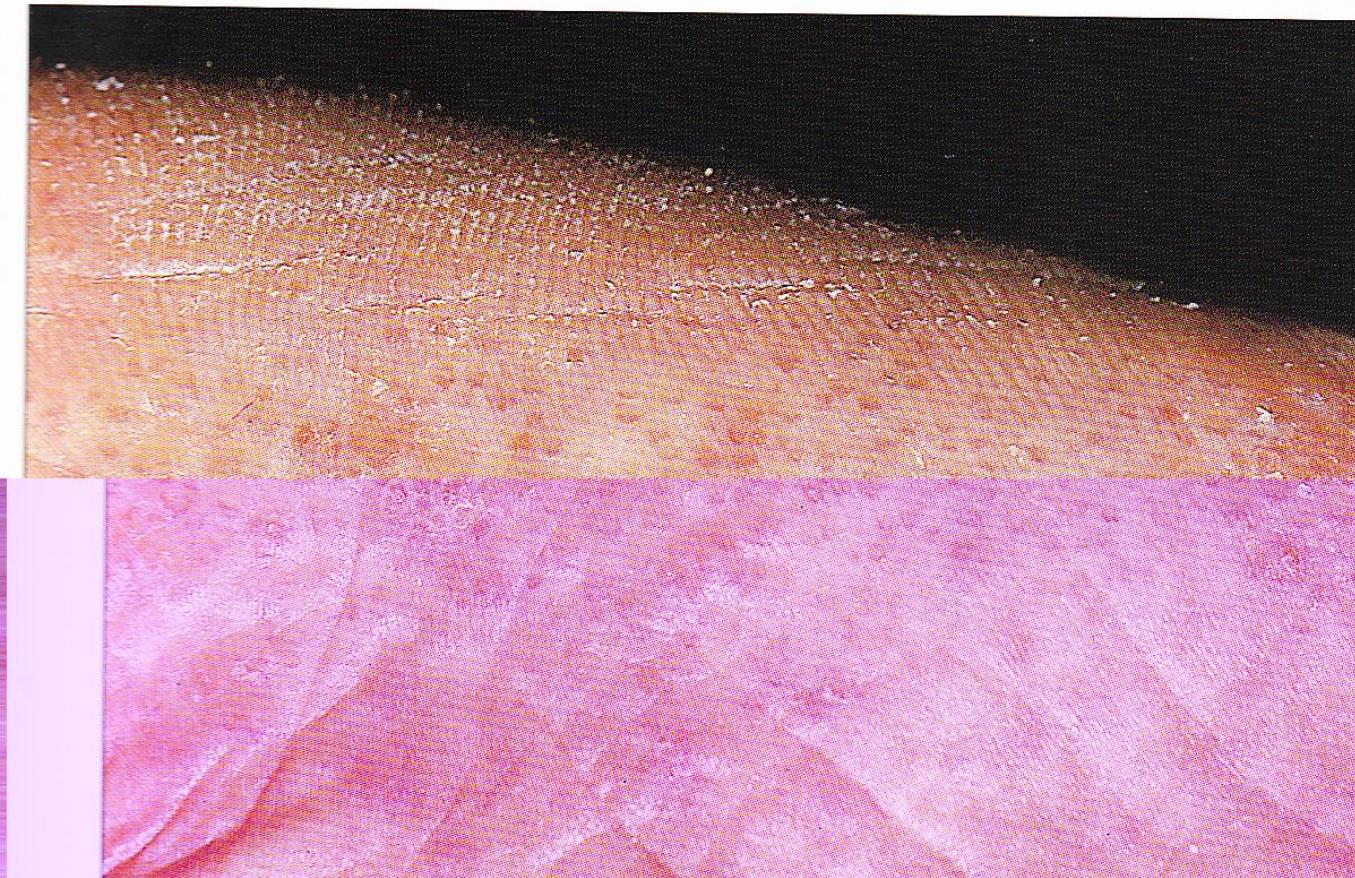






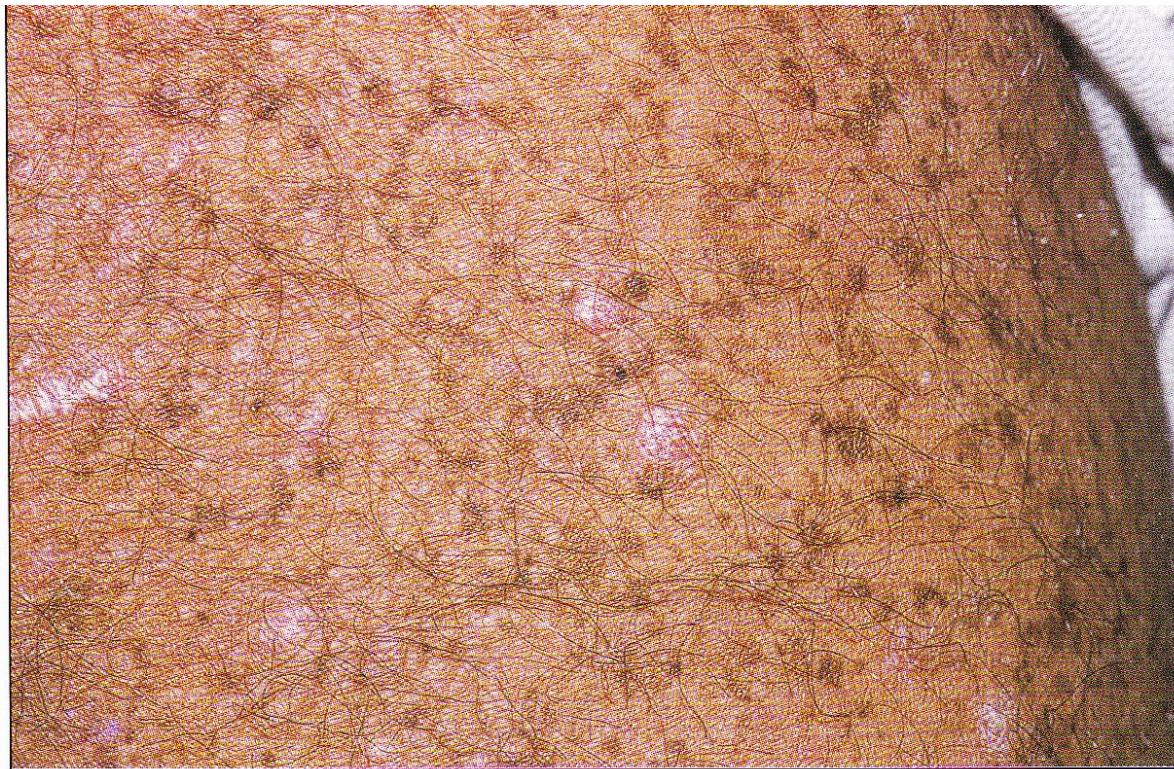










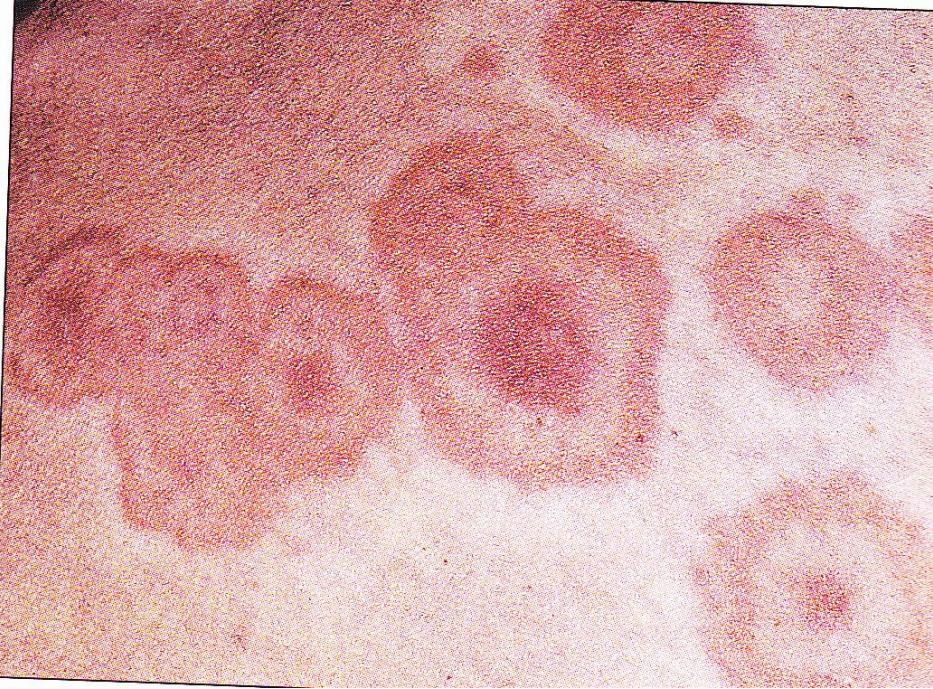




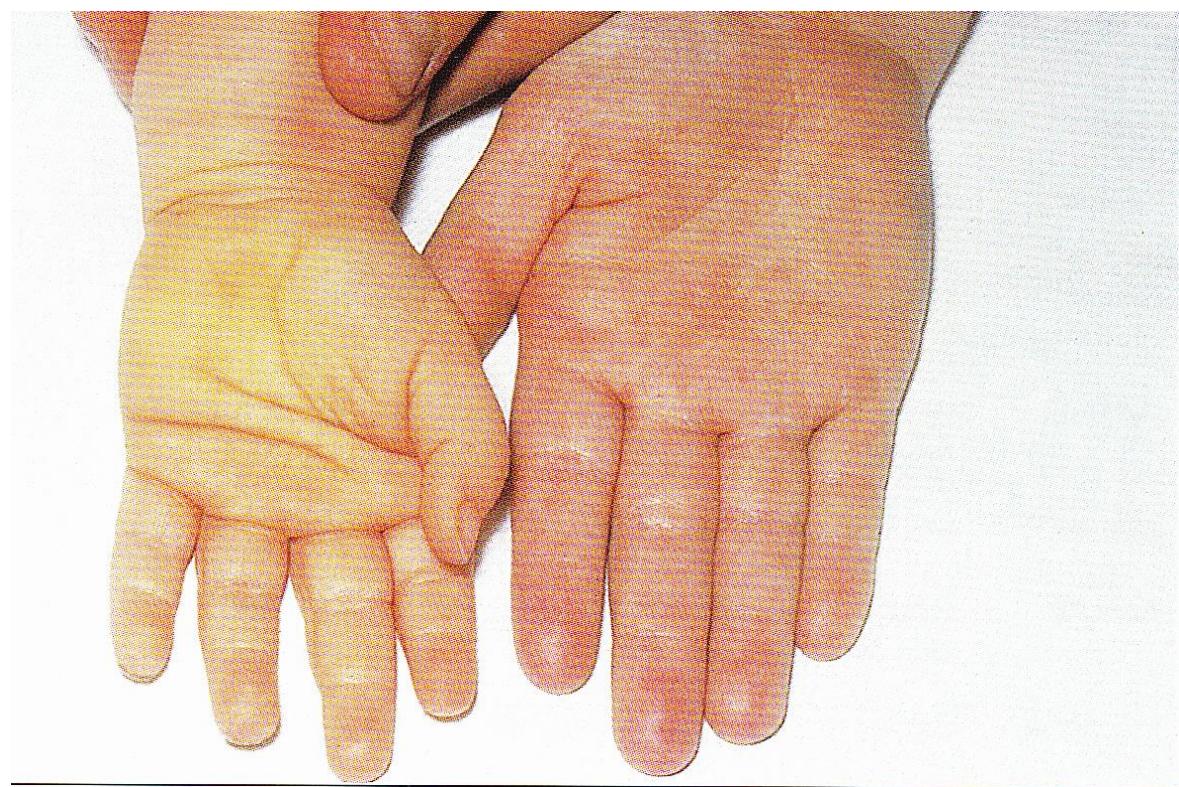


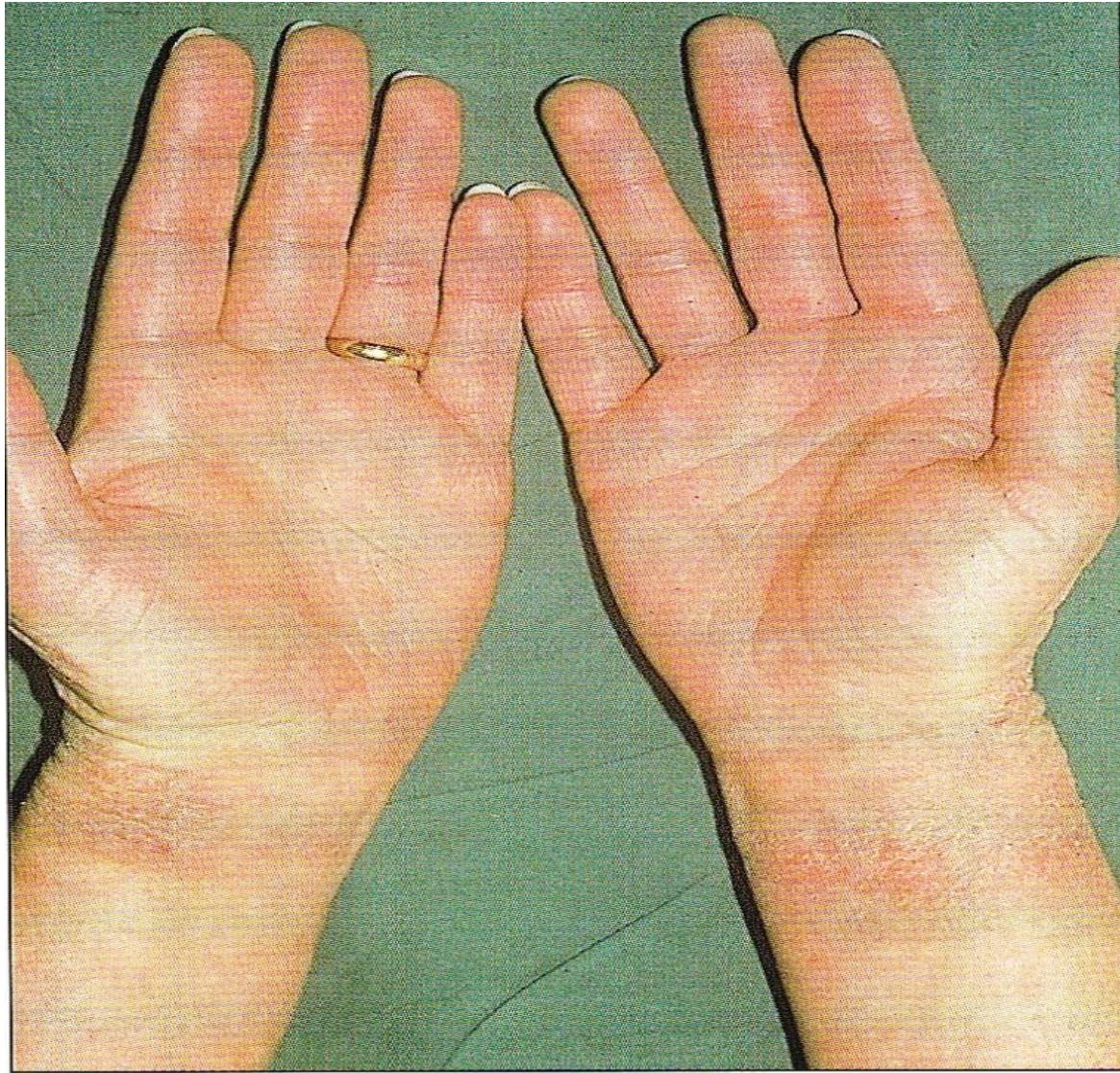












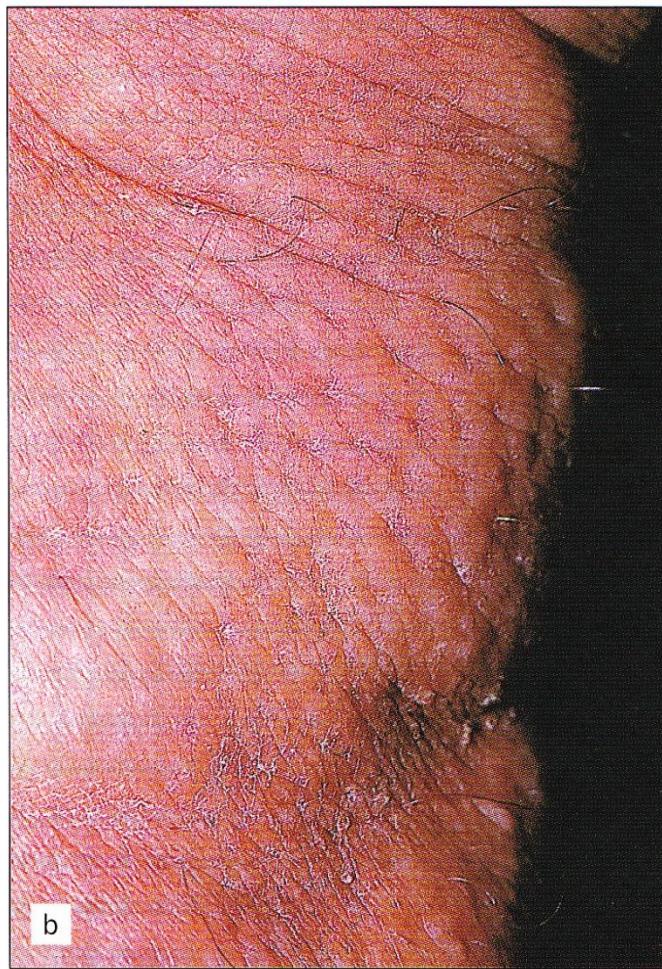






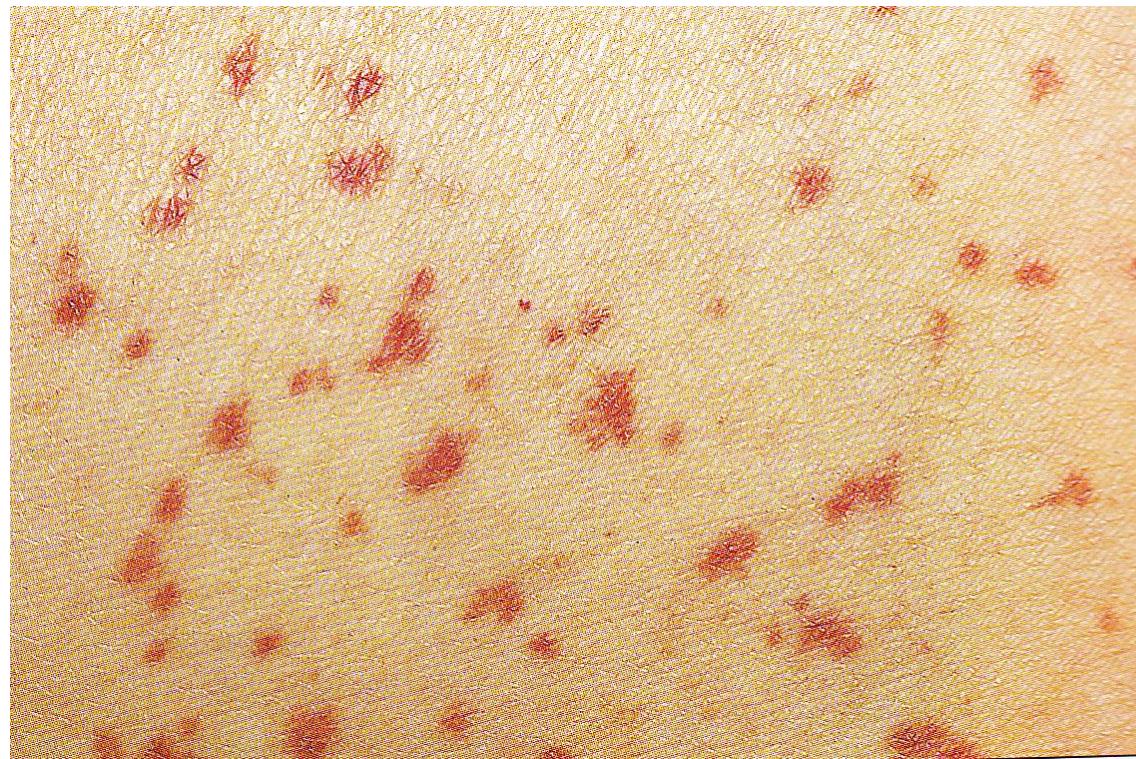






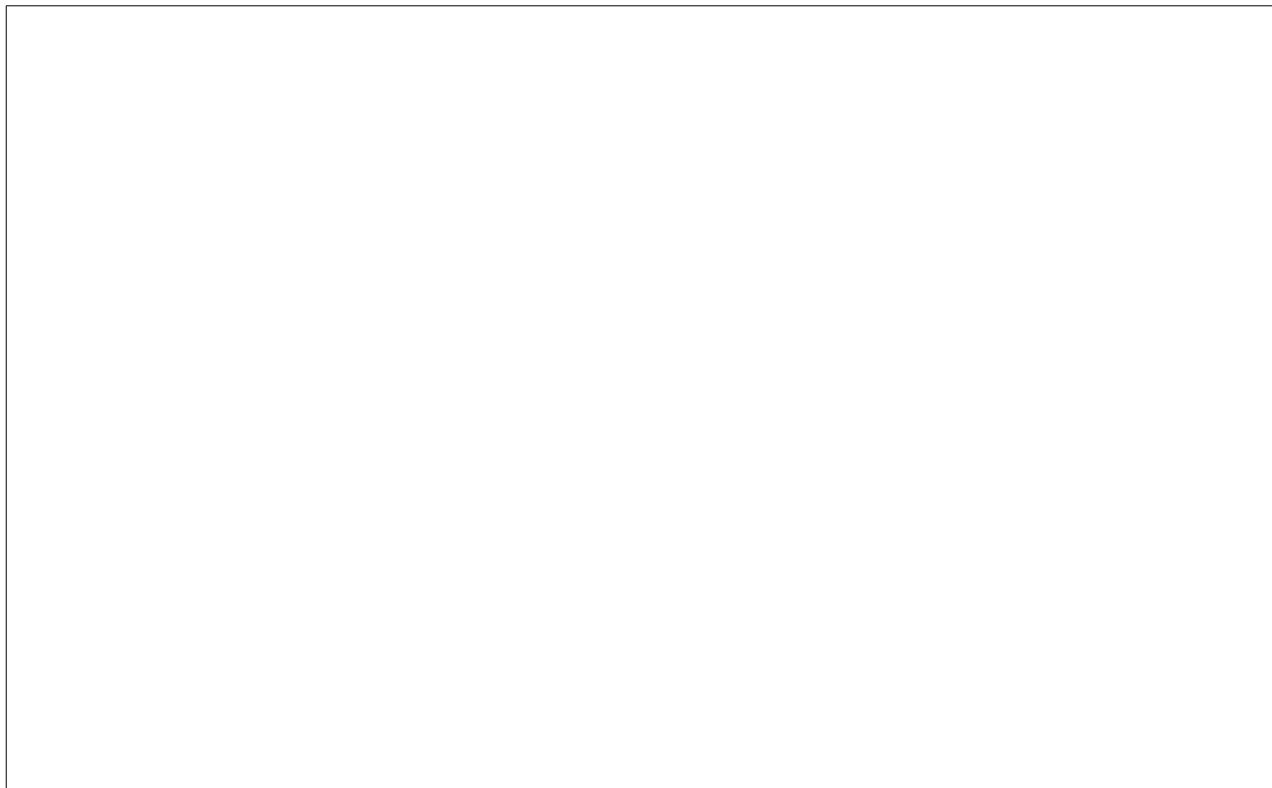


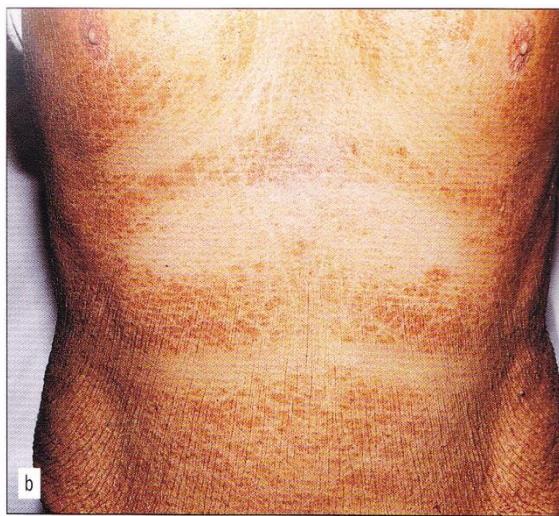












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