

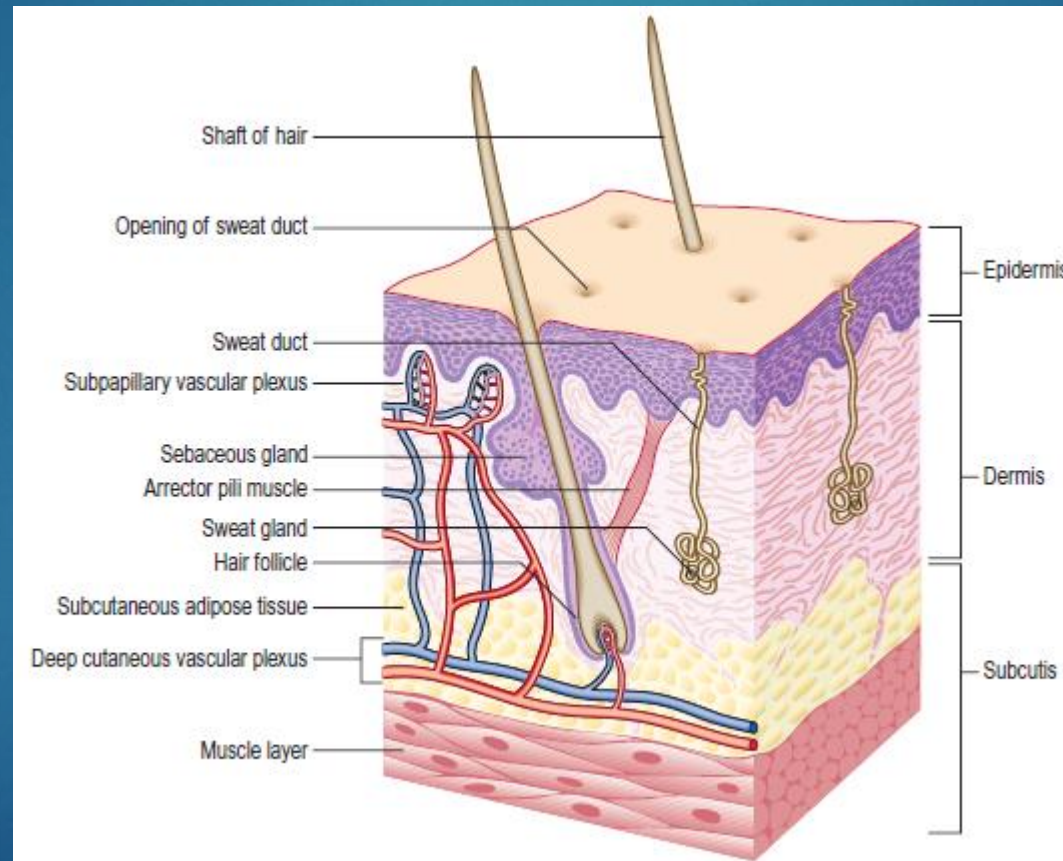
Skin, hair and nails

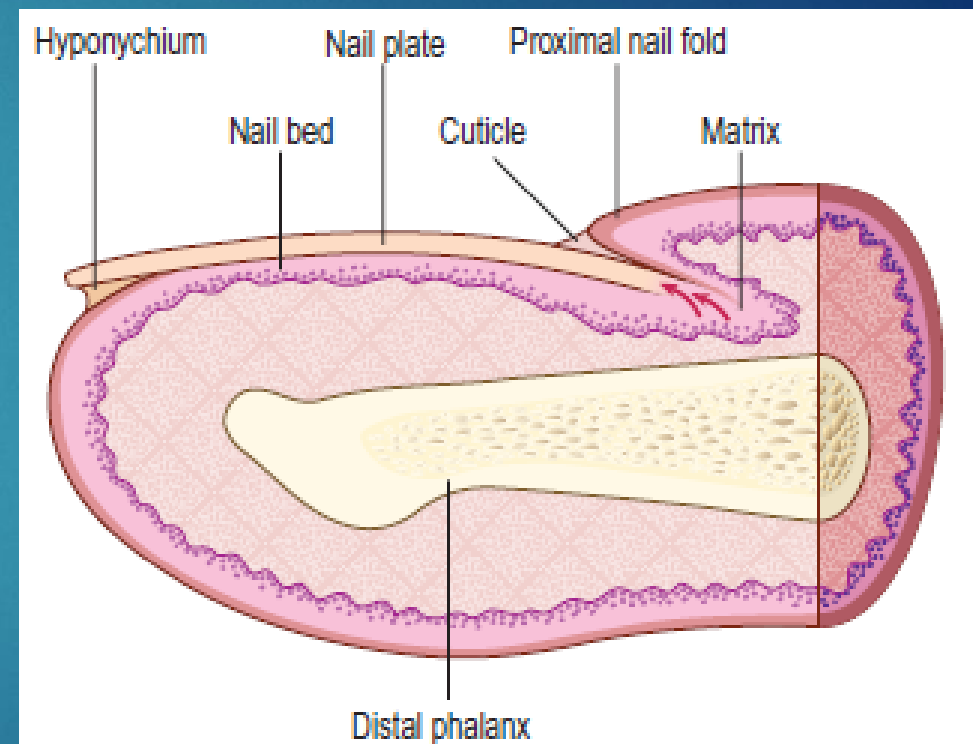
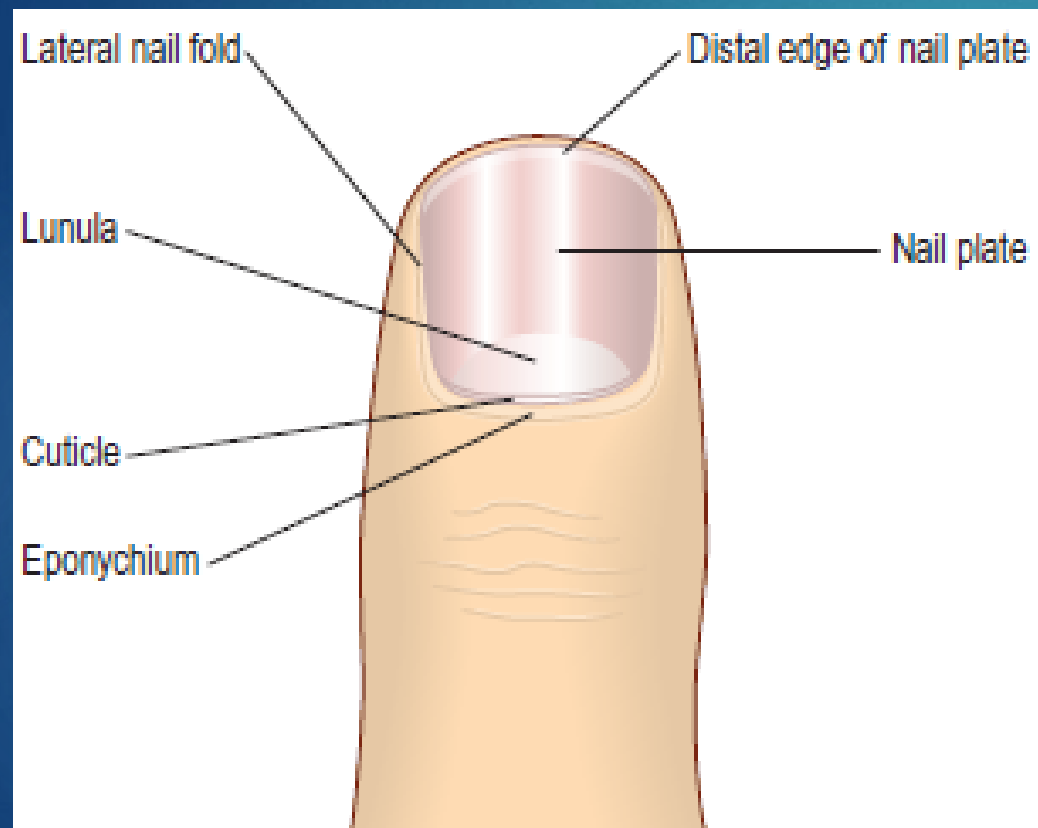
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Structure of the skin





Skin disorders



(A) Seborrheic dermatitis



(B) Basal cell cancer showing pearly papules and telangiectasia



(C) Acne
vulgaris



(D) Pityriasis
rosea



(E)
Urticaria



(F) Necrobiosis
lipoidica



(G)
Vasculitis



(H) Fungal
infection

Terms used to describe skin lesions

Abscess	A localised collection of pus
Atrophy	Loss of epidermis, dermis or both, thin, translucent and wrinkled skin, visible blood vessels
Bulla	A fluid-filled blister >5 mm in diameter
Burrow	A tunnel in epidermis caused by a parasite, e.g. <i>Acarus</i> in scabies
Callus	Local hyperplasia of horny layer on palm or sole, due to pressure
Comedo	A plug of sebum and keratin wedged in a dilated pilosebaceous orifice on the face
Crust	Dried exudate, e.g. serum, blood or pus, on the skin surface
Cyst	A nodule consisting of an epithelial-lined cavity filled with fluid or semisolid material

Ecchymosis	A macular red or purple haemorrhage, >2 mm in diameter, in skin or mucous membrane
Erosion	A superficial break in the epidermis, not extending into dermis, heals without scarring
Erythema	Redness of the skin due to vascular dilatation
Excoriation	A superficial abrasion, often linear, due to scratching
Fissure	A linear split in epidermis, often just extending into dermis
Freckle	A macular area showing increased pigment formation by melanocytes
Lichenification	Chronic thickening of skin with increased skin markings, from rubbing or scratching
Macule	A localised area of colour or textural change in the skin

Terms used to describe skin lesions

Milium	A small white cyst that contains keratin
Nodule	A solid elevation of skin >5 mm in diameter
Papilloma	A nipple-like projection from the surface of the skin
Papule	A solid elevation of skin <5 mm in diameter
Petechia	A haemorrhagic punctate spot 1–2 mm in diameter
Plaque	A palpable elevation of skin >2 cm diameter and <5 mm in height
Purpura	Extravasation of blood resulting in redness of skin or mucous membranes
Pustule	A visible collection of pus in a blister

Scale	Accumulation of easily detached fragments of thickened keratin
Scar	Replacement of normal tissue by fibrous connective tissue at the site of an injury
Stria	Atrophic linear band in skin, white, pink or purple, from connective tissue changes
Telangiectasia	Dilated dermal blood vessels resulting in a visible lesion
Ulcer	A circumscribed area of skin loss extending into the dermis
Vesicle	A clear, fluid-filled blister <5 mm in diameter
Wheal	A transitory, compressible papule or plaque of dermal oedema, red or white, indicating urticaria



Hair disorders

Hair loss (alopecia)

- ▶ Diffuse alopecia
- ▶ Localised non-scarring alopecia
- ▶ Scarring alopecia
- ▶ Loss of secondary sexual hair

Hair disorders



A



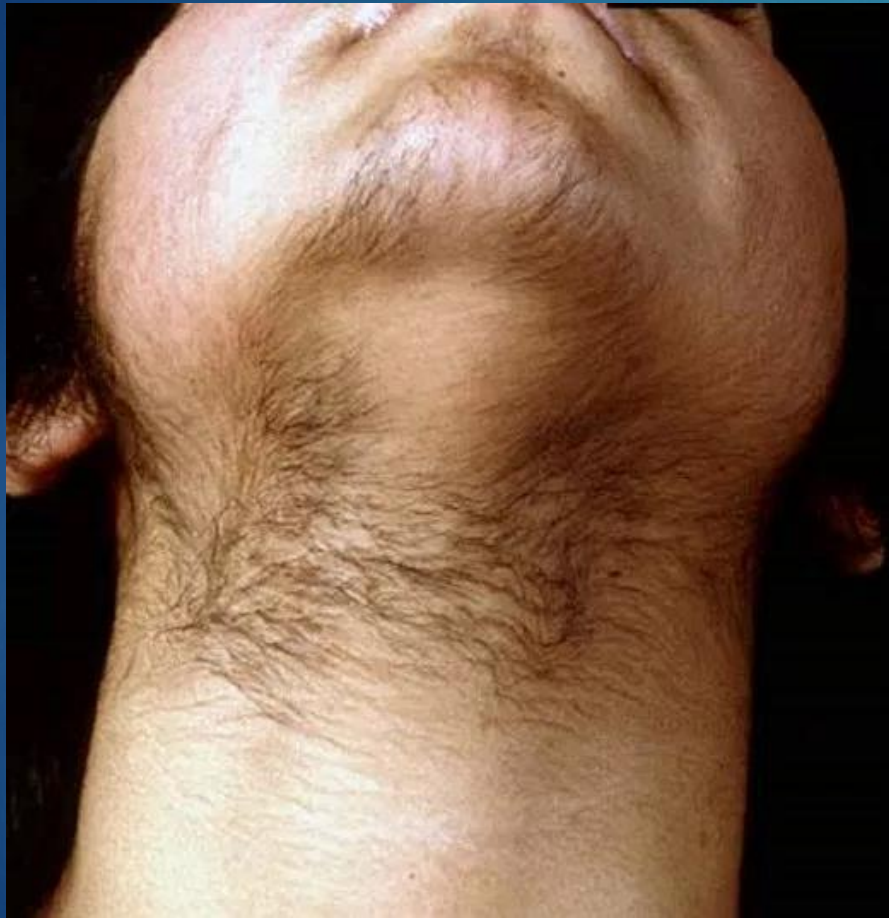
B



C

Excess hair growth

- ▶ Hirsutism: in females with male-pattern growth of terminal hair, including facial and pubic hair extending towards the umbilicus (male escutcheon).
- ▶ Hypertrichosis: in males or females with excess terminal hair growth in a non-androgenic distribution.







Nail

(A) Splinter haemorrhages



(B) Onycholysis with pitting in psoriasis





(C) Beau's lines



(D) Leukonychia



(E) Dilated proximal nail fold capillaries in systemic lupus erythematosus

(F) Koilonychia





Thank You