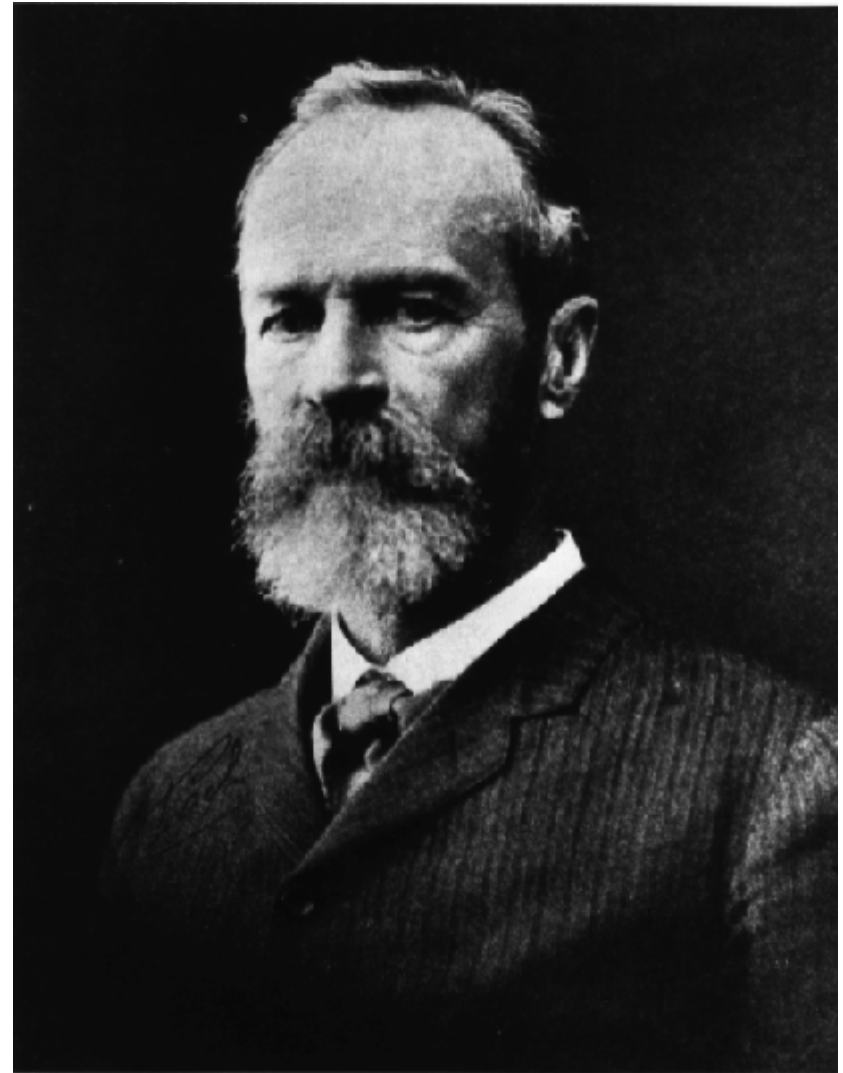


The art of being wise is the art of knowing what to overlook

- William James
American philosopher
-psychologist,
(1842-1910).



Dermatology

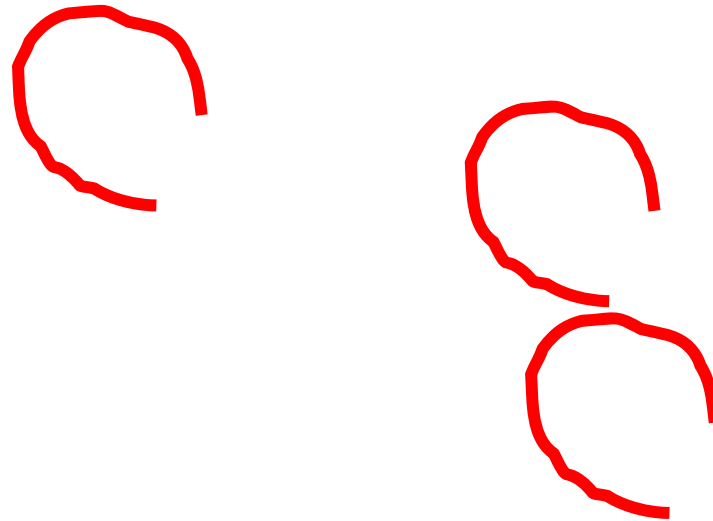
- Infectology
- Allergology
- Immunology
- Oncology
- Dermatosurgery
- Venereology- STD
- Phlebology
- Proctology
- Cosmetology

Immunology

Immunology

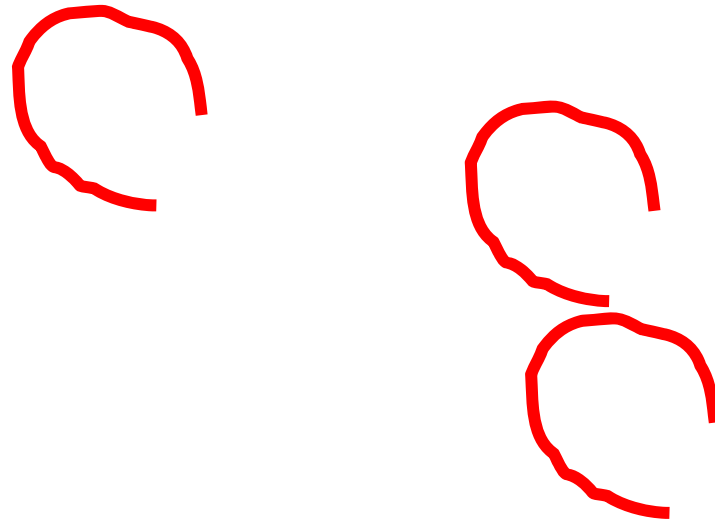
palmar erythema

Raynaud
Syndrome



Immunology

**Raynaud
Syndrome**



**Autoimmune
SLE
Scleroderma
Dermatomyositis**



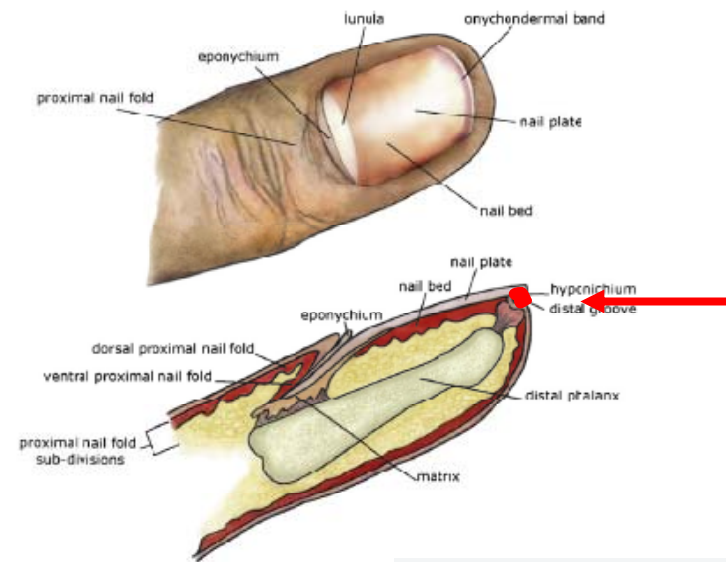
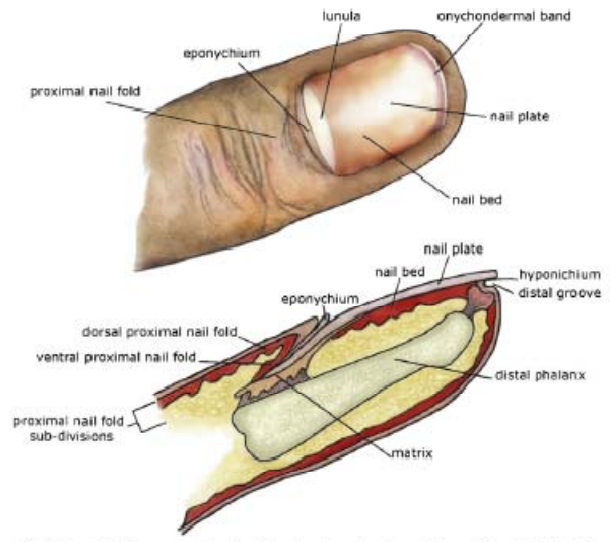
Ventral pterygium
Proliferation of
hyponychium

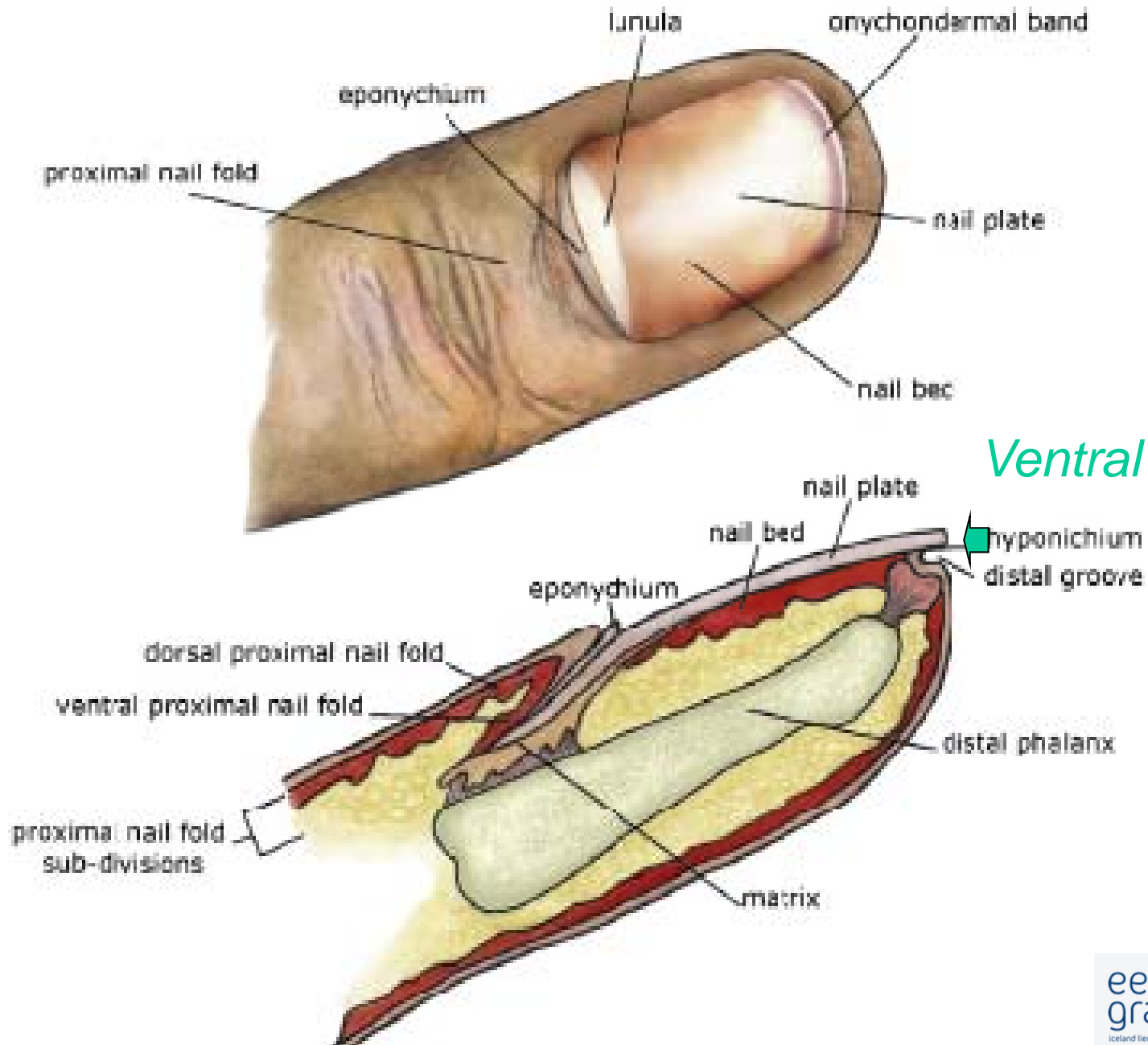
SLE

Scleroderma

Dermatomyositis

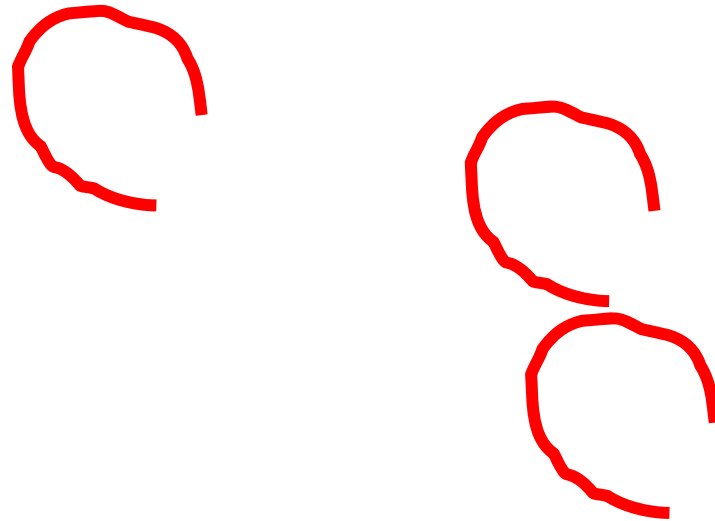
inherited





Immunology

**Raynaud
Syndrome**



**Autoimmune
SLE
Scleroderma
Dermatomyositis**

Immunology- Light-Sensitivity – Dermatomyositis / SLE



Dermatology

- Infectology
- Allergology
- Immunology
- **Oncology**
- Dermatosurgery
- Venerology- STD
- Phlebology
- Proctology
- Cosmetology

Oncology

Dermatology

- Infectology
- Allergology
- Immunology
- Oncology
- Dermatosurgery
- Venerology- STD
- Phlebology
- Proctology
- Cosmetology

Dermatology

- Infectology
- Allergology
- Immunology
- Oncology
- Dermatosurgery
- **Venerology- STD**
- Phlebology
- Proctology
- Cosmetology

Venereology – STD- STI



How to approach a patient with skin lesions?

How to approach a patient with skin lesions?

- **Why has the patient skin symptoms?**
 - anemia
 - abdominal pain
 - diarrhoe

How to approach a patient with skin lesions?

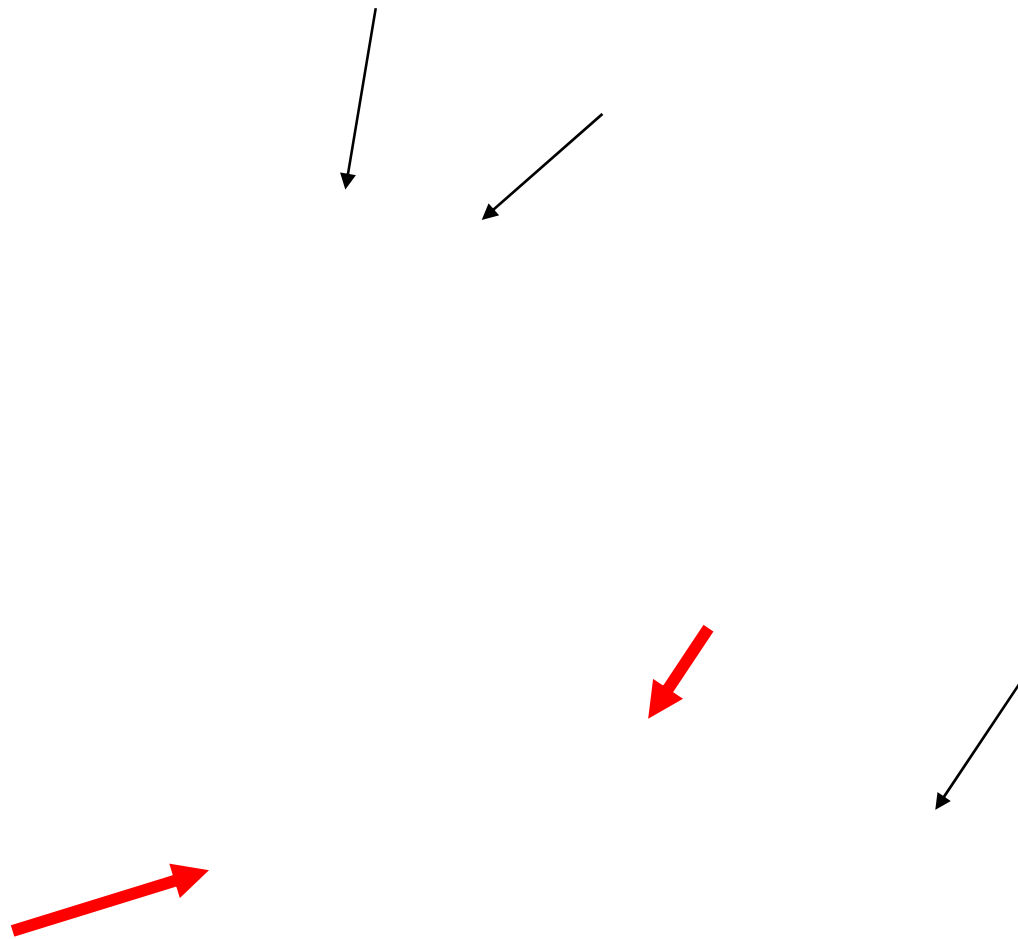
- **Why has the patient skin symptoms?**

Pyoderma gangrenosum

How to approach a patient with skin lesions?

- **Why has the patient skin symptoms?**
- **What does it tell to us about the patient?**

Dg: pyoderma gangrenosum
associated colitis ulcerosa



Dermatitis herpetiformis

How to approach a patient with skin lesions?

- Skin lesions: **Exanthem-** *exanthema*

How to approach a patient with skin lesions?

- Skin lesions: **Exanthem- exanthema**
- Mucosal lesions- **Enanthem- *enanthema***

How to approach a patient with skin lesions?

- Skin lesions: **Exanthem-** *exanthema*
- Mucosal lesions- **Enanthem-** *enanthema*
- Analysis of rashes: study the **morphology of the efflorescences**

How to approach a patient with skin lesions?

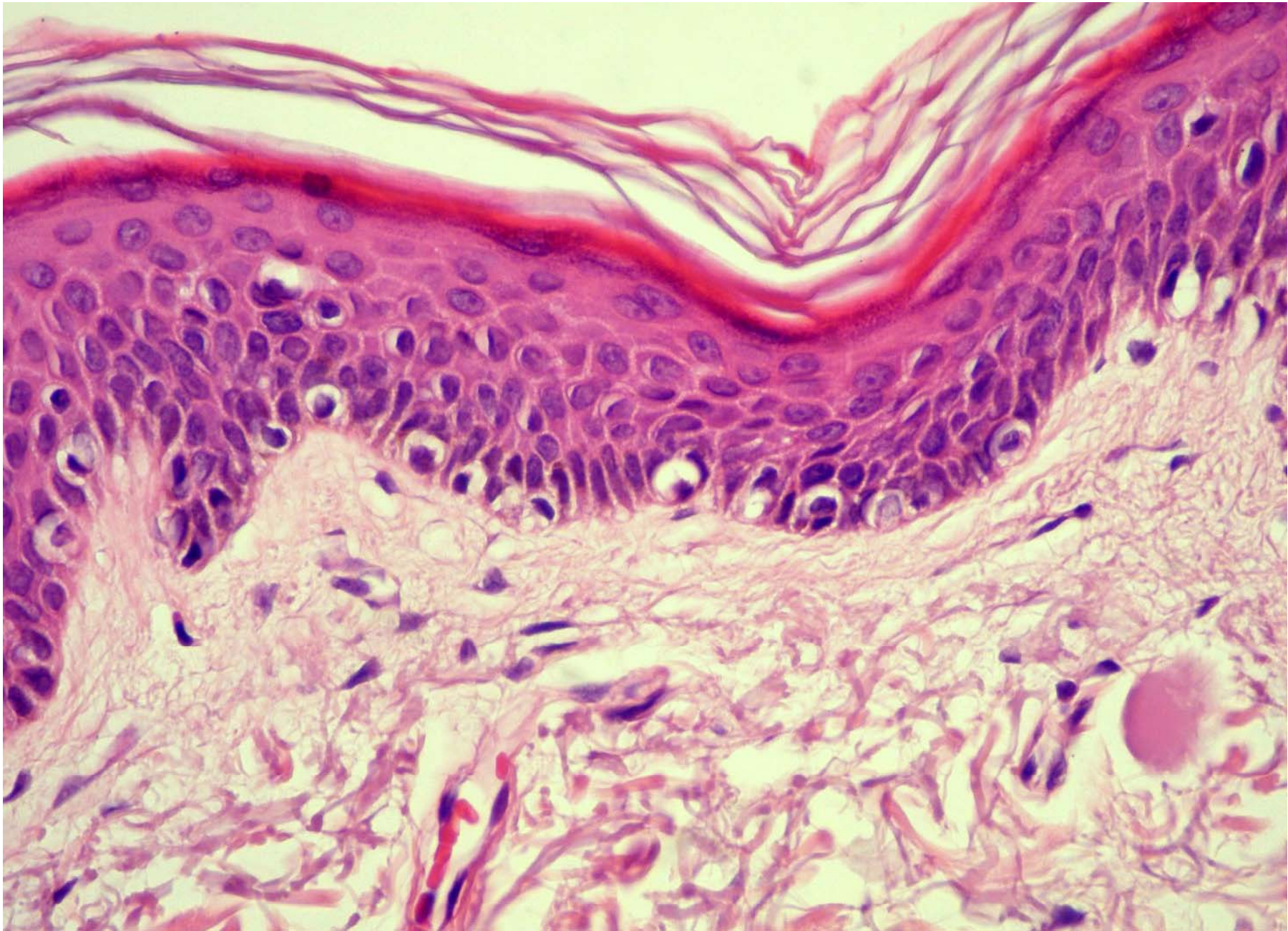
- Skin lesions: **Exanthem- exanthema**
- Mucosal lesions- **Enanthem- enanthema**
- Analysis of rashes: study the **morphology of the efflorescences**
- **Dynamic of the skin rashes:**
 - **Primary efflorescence**
 - **Secondary efflorescence**

Macule (spot) (*macula*)

- Discoloration- Changes of skin colour
- **(red)**
 - Hyperemia erythema(*erythema*) - vasomotor reactions- vasodilation- blanching
 - Teleangiectasis
 - **Purpura, ecchymosis, vibicies (vibex)**

Dermographism, white

Erythema ab igne



Parapsoriasis digitiformis

Macules

- **blue:** cyanosis, hematoma, melanin in dermis
- **brown:** melanin, hemosiderin
- **white:** no melanin (depigmentation, leukoderma), vitiligo, albinism
- **yellow:** carotin, lipids
- **gray:** melanin, arsen, silver, metals

Pityriasis versicolor

Fix drug eruption

Maculae coeruleae (taches bleues)



Crab/ pubic lice- heme breakdown product

Urtica (wheal- nettle rash-hives)

- Vascular reaction of the skin
- dermal edema
 - red - urticaria **rubra**
 - white - urticaria **porcellana /anemica**

Urticaria acuta

Cholinergic urticaria: following vigorous exercise

Deep urtica (u. profunda)

- Edema **in the subcutis:**
- Quincke edema-
angioneurotic
edema-
angioedema

Papula

1 mm- 1 cm

- **epidermal papula:**
eg. verruca vulgaris

Papula

1 mm- 1 cm

- **Epidermal papula:** eg. verruca vulgaris
- **Dermal (cutaneous) papula:** dermal (inflammatory) infiltrate

Papula

1 mm- 1 cm

- **Epidermal papula:** eg. verruca vulgaris
- **Dermal (cutaneous) papula:**
inflammatory infiltrate
- **Epidermo-dermal papula:**
combination: lichen ruber planus

Psoriasis

Pityriasis rosea

Sutton nevus

Plaques

- Papules > 1 cm

Mycosis superficialis

Lupus erythematoses

Nodule

Prurigo

Tumor

Nevus pigmentosus verrucosus

Seropapules

Dyshidrosiform eczema

Vesicula, bulla (blister)

Pemphigus

Pustule (pustula)

- sterile
- bacterial infection associated
- mycotic infection associated

Crusts: secunder

Necrosis

Vasculitis

Squama (scale)

- Mycosis
- LE
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Psoriasis
- Zinc deficiency
- and.....

Microsporia capitis

Erosion, ulcer (ulcus)

destruction of the surface layer

- **Erosion:** superficial up to the basalmembrane
- **Ulcer:** up to the dermis /subcutis

Basaliom

Hypertrophic scar-
keloid

Keloid

Morphea

Lichenification

Atopic dermatitis (eczema)