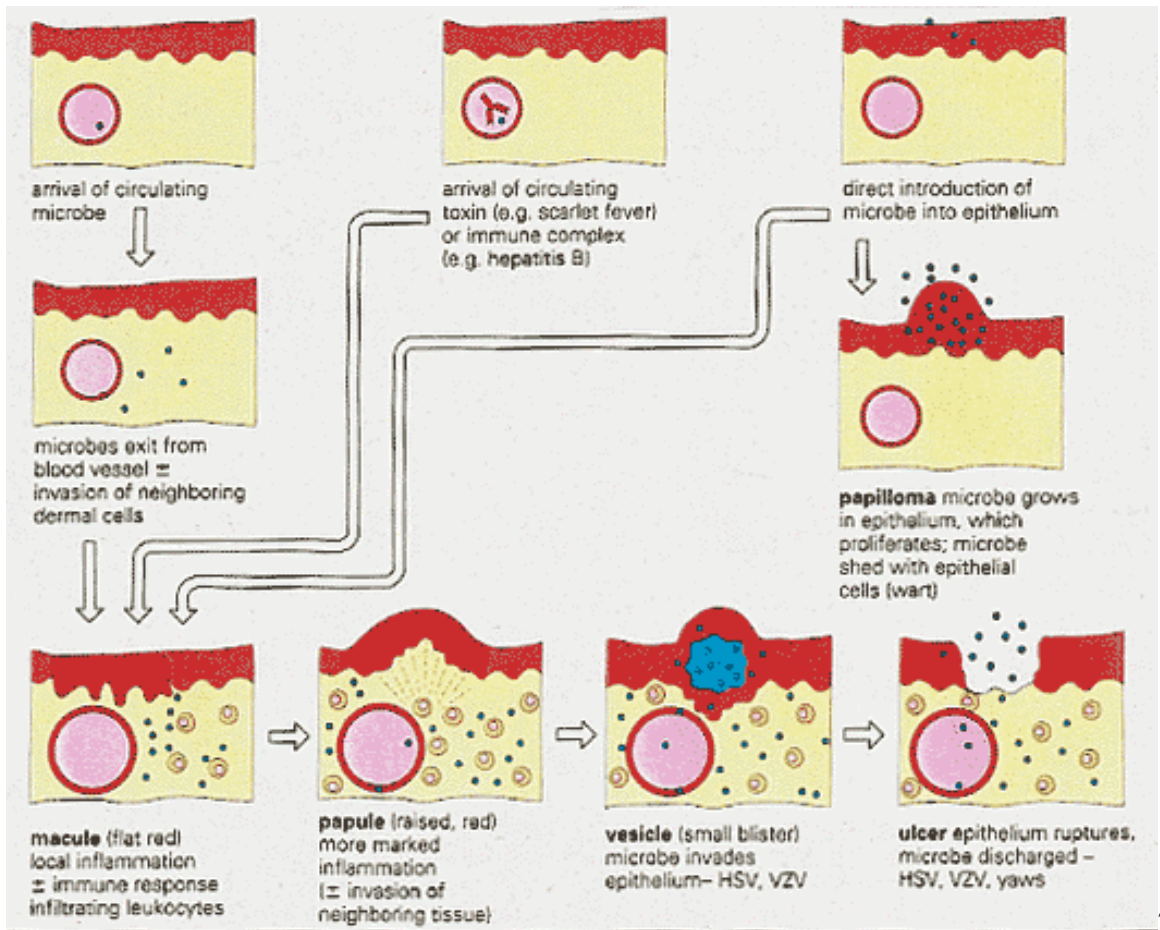
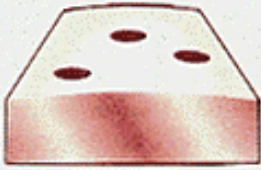


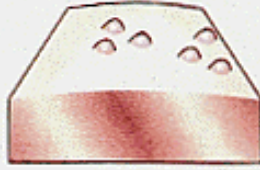
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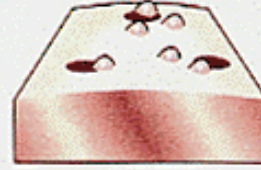
Macules:
Flat spots (e.g. dengue)



Papules:
Small raised spots
(e.g. early chickenpox)



Macules and papules together
(e.g. the maculopapular rash
of measles)



Vesicle:
A lesion containing clear fluid
(e.g. herpes simplex)



Pustule:
A lesion containing cloudy or pusy
fluid (e.g. established chickenpox)



Bulla:
An area of skin containing a fluid
collection (e.g. bullous impetigo)



Crust:
A lesion formed by drying fluid
(e.g. impetigo or healing vesicles)



Petechia:
A non-blanching lesion resulting
from a small skin haemorrhage
(e.g. meningococcal bacteraemia)

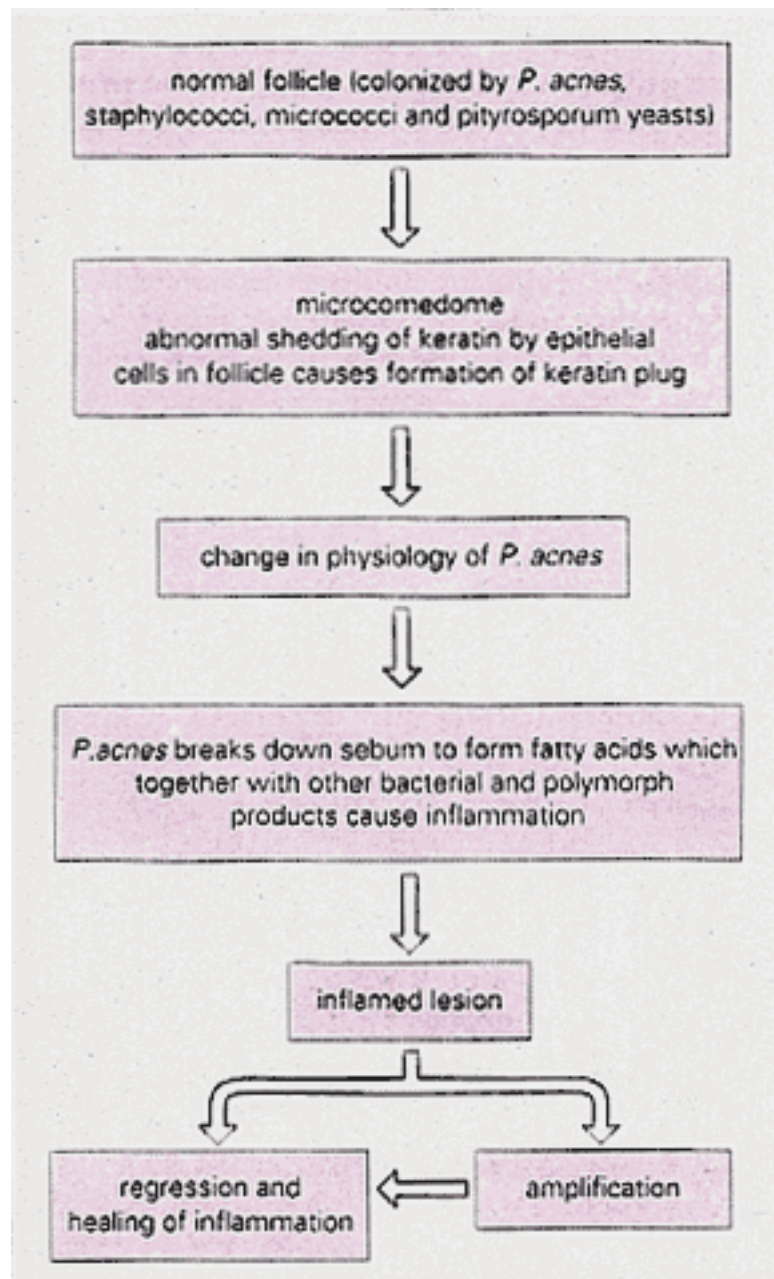


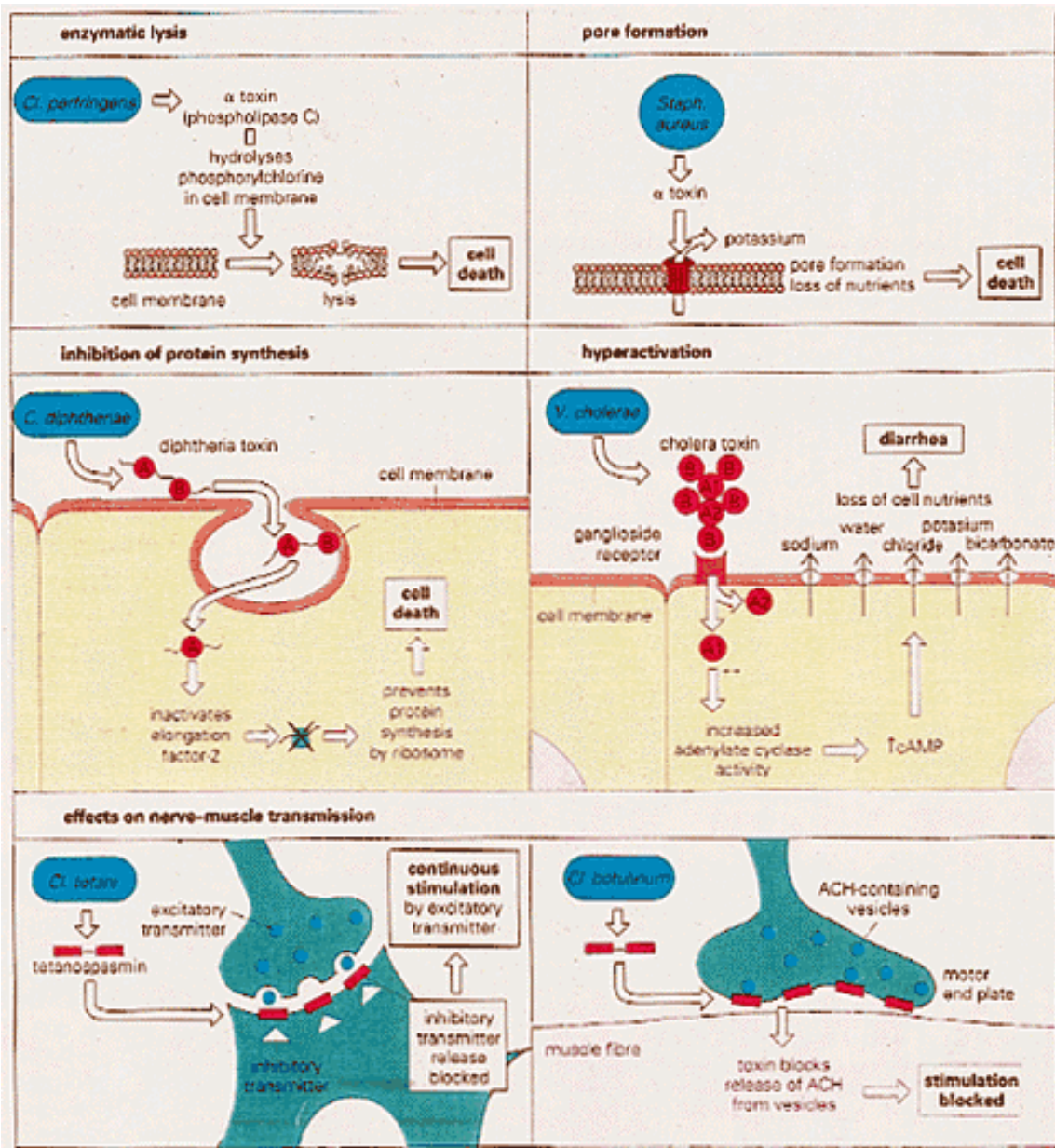
Ecchymosis:
Extensive, deep haemorrhagic
lesion, may have central
liquefaction or necrosis
(e.g. disseminated intravascular
coagulation)



DIRECT ENTRY INTO SKIN OF BACTERIA AND FUNGI

structure involved	infection	common cause
keratinized epithelium	ringworm	dermatophyte fungi (<i>Trichophyton</i> , <i>Epidermophyton</i> and <i>Microsporum</i>)
epidermis	impetigo	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> and/or <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
dermis	erysipelas	<i>Strep. pyogenes</i>
hair follicles	folliculitis boils (furuncles) carbuncles	} <i>Staph. aureus</i>
subcutaneous fat	cellulitis	<i>Strep. pyogenes</i>
fascia	necrotizing fasciitis	anaerobes and microaerophiles, usually mixed infections
muscle	myonecrosis gangrene	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> (and other clostridia)





SKIN MANIFESTATIONS OF SYSTEMIC INFECTIONS CAUSED BY BACTERIA AND FUNGI

organism	disease	skin manifestation
<i>Salmonella typhi</i> <i>Salmonella paratyphi B</i>	enteric fever	'rose spots' containing bacteria
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	septicemia, meningitis	petechial or maculopapular lesions containing bacteria
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	septicemia	ecthyma gangrenosum, skin lesion pathognomonic if infected with this organism
<i>Treponema pallidum</i> <i>Treponema pertenue</i>	sypilis yaws	disseminated infectious rash seen in secondary stage of disease, 2-3 months after infection
<i>Rickettsia prowazeki</i> <i>Rickettsia rickettsiae</i> <i>Rickettsia conori</i>	typhus } spotted fevers	} macular or hemorrhagic rash
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	scarlet fever	erythematous rash caused by erythrogenic toxin
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	toxic shock syndrome	rash and desquamation due to toxin
<i>Blastomyces dermatitidis</i>	blastomycosis	papule or pustule develops into granuloma lesions containing organisms
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	cryptococcosis	papule or pustule, usually on face or neck