

DISEASES/DISORDERS OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

Berryhill & Cashion

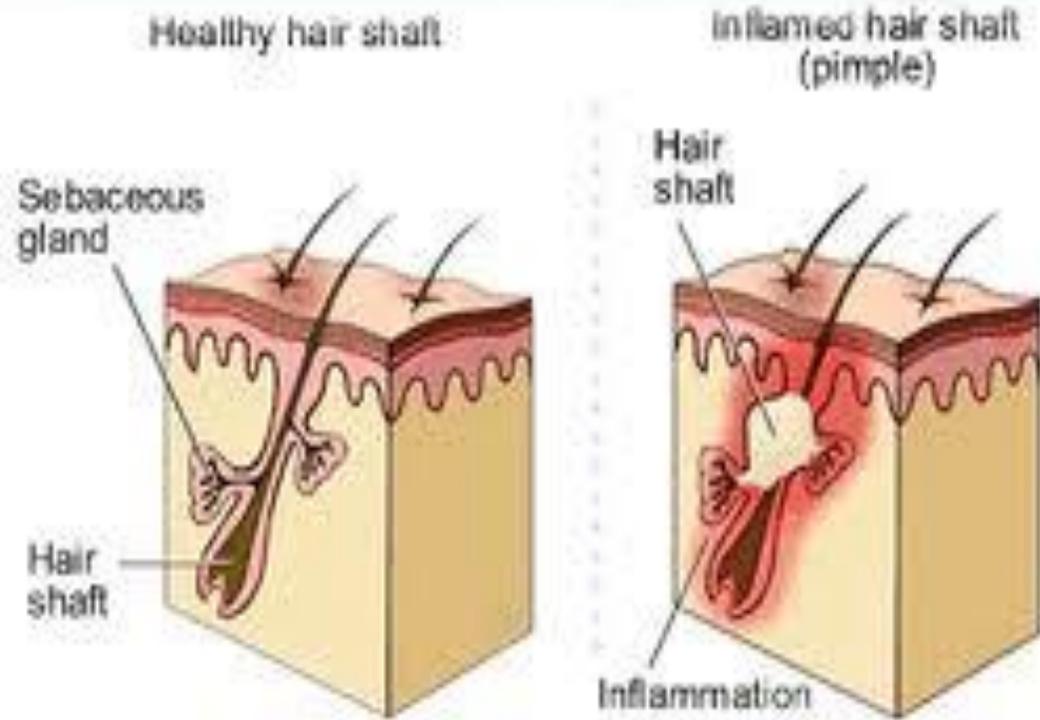
HS1/Fall 2016

DHO 7.3, pg 154

- ▶ Inflammation of the sebaceous glands
- ▶ Happens in adolescence
- ▶ S/S: papules, pustules, blackheads
- ▶ Hair follicle becomes clogged with dirt, cosmetics, oil, bacteria
- ▶ Treatment: frequent skin washing, avoid cream and heavy make-up, abx or vitamin A ointments, oral abx, or UV light treatments

ACNE VULGARIS

Transformation from a healthy hair shaft to a pimple

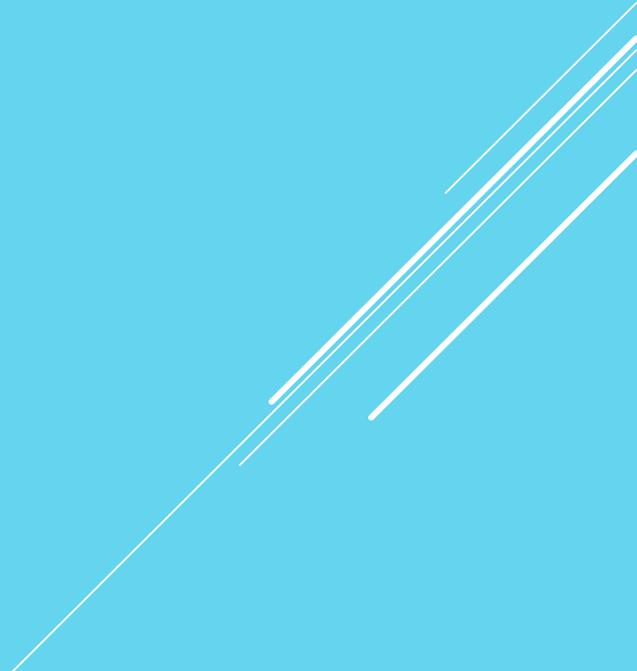


Inflammatory acne on the face

ACNE VULGARIS

- ▶ Contagious fungal infection
- ▶ S/S: skin itches, blisters, and cracks into sores
- ▶ Treatment: antifungal medications and keep feet dry and clean

ATHLETES'S FOOT

A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, set against a light blue background.



ATHLETE'S FOOT



- ▶ Most common type of cancer
- ▶ 3 types of cancer: basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and melanoma
- ▶ Develops from a mole or nevus that changes color, shape, size or texture-may bleed or itch
- ▶ Caused by sun exposure, tanning beds, irritating chemicals, or radiation
- ▶ Treatment: surgical removal of cancer, radiation, and/or chemotherapy

SKIN CANCER

- ▶ Cancer of the basal cells in the epidermis of skin
- ▶ Grows slowly and usually does not spread
- ▶ S/S: lesions can be pink to yellow-white, usually smooth with depressed center, and elevated, irregular border

BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

1. BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

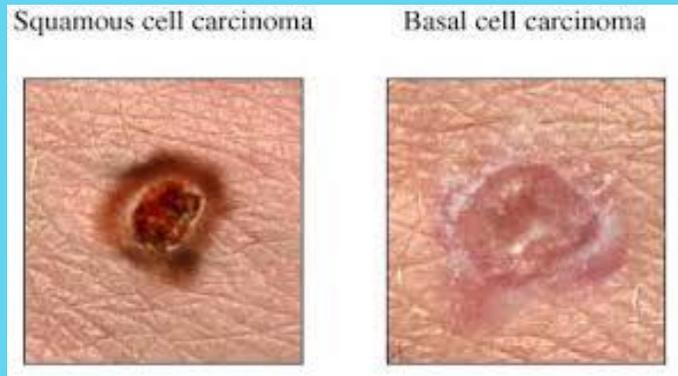
- The most common cancer affecting humans
- Slow growing
- At least 75% first tumours are on the face
- Relatively 'benign' in most cases – but if left untreated can be disfiguring and life threatening



BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

- ▶ Affects thin cells of epithelium and spreads quickly
- ▶ S/S: lesions start as small, firm, red, flat sores that later scale and crust
- ▶ Sores that do not heal are often squamous cell carcinoma

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

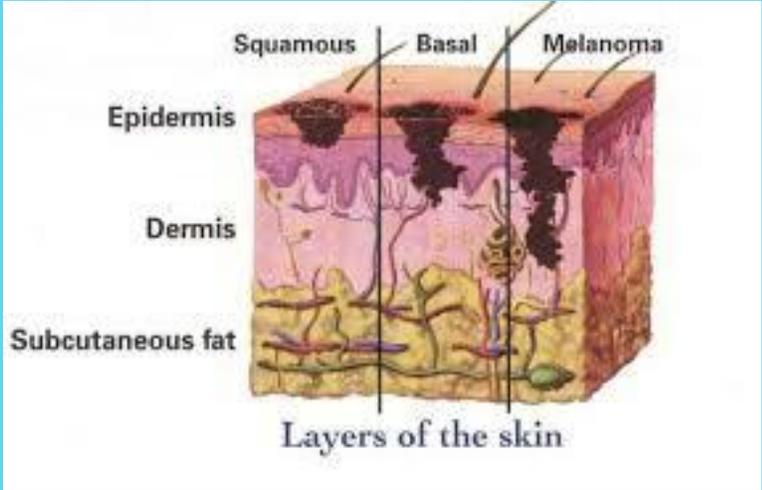
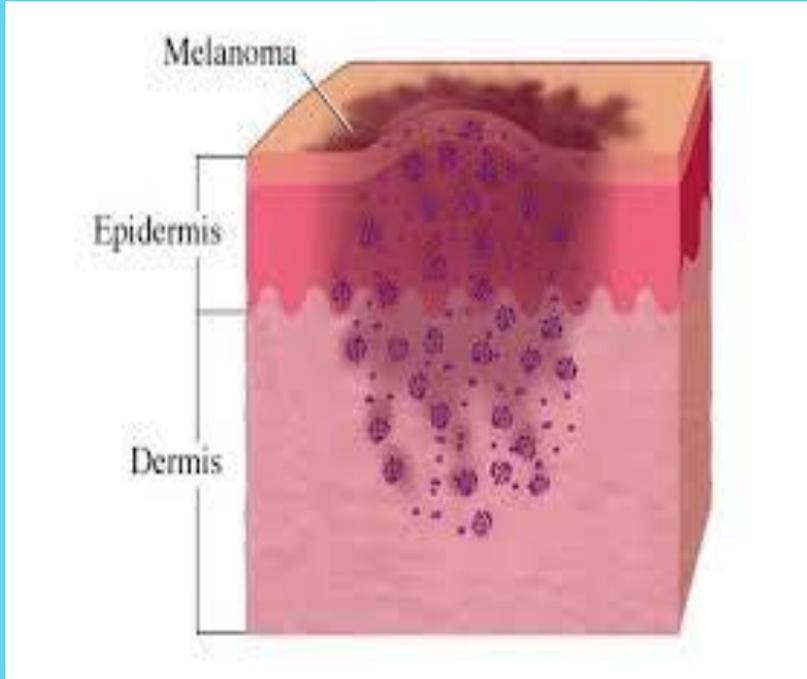


SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA



- ▶ Develops in the melanocytes of epidermis and the most dangerous type of skin cancer
- ▶ S/S: lesions brown, black, pink, or multicolored, usually flat or slightly raised, asymmetric and irregular or notched on edges

MELANOMA



MELANOMA



- ▶ Inflammation of the skin
- ▶ Usually caused by substances that irritate the skin: allergic reaction to detergents, make-up, pollen, certain foods
- ▶ S/S: dry skin, erythema, itching, edema, macular-papular rashes, and scaling
- ▶ Treatment: eliminate the cause/allergen, anti-inflammatory ointments, antihistamines, and steroids
- ▶ Example-contact dermatitis with poison ivy, poison sumac, poison oak

DERMATITIS



DERMATITIS

- ▶ Non-contagious, inflammatory skin disorder
- ▶ Caused by allergen or irritant such as diet, make-up, soaps, medications, and emotional stress
- ▶ S/S: dryness, erythema, edema, itching, vesicles, crusts, and scaling
- ▶ Treatment: remove irritant and apply corticosteroids to reduce inflammatory response

ECZEMA

Common Sites of Eczema Outbreaks



ECZEMA



- ▶ Highly contagious skin infection
- ▶ Caused by streptococci or staphylococci organisms
- ▶ S/S: erythema, oozing vesicles, pustules, yellow crusts
- ▶ Treatment: wash lesions with soap and water and keep dry; abx, topical and oral

IMPETIGO



IMPETIGO

- ▶ Chronic, noncontagious skin disease
- ▶ Has periods of exacerbations (symptoms present) and remission (symptoms decrease or disappear)
- ▶ Cause unknown but may be hereditary link
- ▶ Exacerbations caused by: stress, cold weather, sunlight, pregnancy, and endocrine changes
- ▶ S/S: thick, red areas covered with white or silver scales
- ▶ No cure
- ▶ Treatment: coal/tar or cortisone ointments, UV light, and scale removal

PSORIASIS

In general, psoriasis can be classified as:



Mild

only a few patches,
less than 3% of
the skin surface.



Moderate

3% to 10% of the
skin surface.



Severe

more than 10% of
the skin surface.



PSORIASIS

- ▶ Highly contagious fungal infection of skin or scalp
- ▶ S/S: flat or raised circular area with a clear central surrounded by itchy, scaly, or crusty outer ring
- ▶ Treatment: antifungal medications, topical and oral

RING WORM

A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, set against a light blue background.



RINGWORM



- ▶ Aka warts
- ▶ Caused by viral infection of skin
- ▶ S/S: rough, hard, elevated, rounded surface forms on the skin
- ▶ Can disappear spontaneously, but may need removal with electricity, liquid nitrogen, acids, chemicals, and laser
- ▶ Example-plantar warts formed at pressure points on the sole of the feet

VERRUCAE



VERRUCAE