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## Primary and secondary skin lesions

There are more types of skin lesions, such as medical experts classify using a specialized language. Descriptions include the type of lesion, configuration, texture, location, distribution and color. "Rash" is a general term for skin lesions, but it is not quite specific for a diagnosis. The qualities of the eruption will often cut offices of the doctors to the cause. The macules are skin lesions usually less than 10 mm. There is no change in thickness or skin texture, in most cases. The rash eruptions associated with Rosolia and Morbillo are macular, but others are benign, like freckles and moles. Macules also appear in some chronic conditions. Even the depigmented points in vitiligo are considered maculi. Nicola Tree / Getty Images plates are high at the top or depressed from the skin surface and are greater than 10mm in diameter. Psoriasis is the lesion of the most common plaque, although there are other chronic causes. Sarcoidosis presents with red or purple plates up to 25 percent of patients. Lupus erythematosus, an autoimmune disease, usually presents with scarring plates on areas of the sun exposed to the sun. Daveboton / Getty Images The vesicles and bullies are similar skin lesions. Both are light blisters and full of fluid, although vesicles are less than less than 0.5 mm in diameter while the bullies are larger. The first is common with herpes infections and allergic contact dermatitis; The latter is caused by burns, bites or dermatitis from allergens or irritants. Pustules TOA55 / Getty Images are skin lesions that appear in cases of acne and folliculitis, an infected or inflamed pilifer follicle. These small full sides, full of blisters can appear anywhere on the body, but they are more common on the shoulders, on the face, on the back and on the particularly sweaty areas. Pustules can indicate infection and should be controlled by a doctor. Kali9 / Getty Images Uttriary, also known as hives or small, are high skin lesions caused by local edema or swelling. I am a common reaction for hypersensitivity or allergies and are often red and pruriginous. Orticaria usually lasts about 24 hours. The bosches appear in various sizes, cause a series of symptoms and becomes less red and itchy while hypersensibility performs its course. The ulcers of AREEYA ANN / GETTY IMAGES can be rather deep and derive from damage to the epidermis and part of the dermis. Infections, disease of peripheral arteries and traumas can cause them. Decubge ulcers or pressure ulcers are an extreme example that often develops in people with a decrease in mobility. Being tied to a wheel or wheelchair positions the pressure on bone prominances, such as heels, tailbone and the back of the head, leading to the break of the skin and ulceration over time. Alvarez / Getty Images Petechiae derives from broken blood vessels and bleeding under the skin. They appear as small red, brown or blue points and can indicate a significant health problem. The common causes of petechiae include injuries, trauma, infections and low platelet counting. They are common in people who take blood thinners and can be a symptom of serious diseases, such as leukemia or septicemia. However, aspiration on the skin can cause minor cases and, depending on the cause, is often harmless and of short duration. Andyid / Getty Images Images Configuration and texture of skin lesions are essential to diagnose their cause. Linear lesions are often the result of dermatitis or contact trauma, while the zone lesions usually indicate the cutting. The branched and curved lesions are characteristic of a fungal or parasitic infection, and those with a central reinforcement are typically LightfieldStudios / Getty Images Diagnosis and treatment of skin lesions vary greatly, depending on the presentation and cause. The doctor considers where lesions appear, those who are present and the model. As with the form, some locations are consistent with specific diseases: psoriasis commonly hits the scalp and knees and the internal elbows, while vitiligo usually appears on the hands and around around Eyes and mouth. LightfieldStudios / Getty Images This website uses cookies. By continuing to use this website you are giving consent to the cookies used. For information on cookies and how it is possible to disable them visit our privacy policy and cookies. I Got It. Thanks! Last update: August 10, 2021SummaryDermatology is the branch of the medicine concerned with the skin, hair and nails, as well as the conditions associated with them. The basic knowledge of dermatology is essential for each doctor, as about 50% of skin consultations are initially evaluated by non-dermatologists. In the United States, the most common conditions observed by dermatologists include acne, acne keratosis, non-melanoma skin tumors, benign tumors and contact dermatitis. Skin lesions can be primary or secondary. Primary lesions (for example, maculs or papules) appear as a direct result of a disease process. Secondary lesions such as stairs or ulcers can develop from primary lesions or derive from external trauma (for example, infections, scratches). Dermatological conditions can often be diagnosed based on the history of the patient and physical examination, but may require laboratory tests or biopsy to confirm the diagnosis. Dermatological diseases are managed with drugs (topical and systemic) and procedures such as surgery, cryotherapy, radiotherapy or phototherapy. Implementation treatments are often the first choice because they cause less systemic side effects and are easily administered. The history of the Patient physical examination hands, mouth, scalp and nails should not be neglected during a dermatological examination. The examination for the use of hands of the hands many systemic diseases can manifest itself with the results on the patient's hands. Primary skin lesions Overview of most primary primary skin lesions Primary lesions Description Macule Patch (dermatology) Papule nodule (dermatology) A high injury, > 1 cm in diameter and depth plaque (dermatology) Vesticle (dermatology) BULL BULL PUSTICAL VESTAL FILLED With PUS (eg Pusasiasis Pussia) Secondary lesions Overview of secondary secondary lesions of secondary secondary injury Secondary lesions Description Scale (dermatology) Fission to crust (CLEFT) Linear crack Through the epidermis that extends into the dermata ulcer (dermatology) rounded or Shape of deeper lesions in the shape of a dermis loss of the epidermis and some portion of the dermis. Erosion loss of all or portions of Epidermis incorence (brands of scratches) abrasion produced by mechanical strength, usually involving the epidermis (but sometimes reaching the outer layer of the dermis) atrophy skin necrosis that thinters of the skin without The inflammation scar composed of new connective tissue which replaced the lost substance, excessive growth of scar tissue manifests itself as keloid (thickened fabric, raised that grows beyond the scar borders and does not show any regression). Complex cutane skin lesions Complex skin lesions [4] Complex lesions Description Description Hemragia hemrage hematomas hematoma subtype = Purple NonPable Purple Petechena flat, red-purple, individual lesions 5 mm of palpable dimension purple relaunched, red-purple injuries rashes Exanthem extended uniform caliber (localized or generalized) Eanthem eruption confined to the blush mucous membranes of the skin as a result of the vasodilation (whitening if the pressure is applied) erythroderm Maculopapolar skin eruct further injury Lichenification skin thickening with cutaneous markings accentuated eczema Not contagious accompanied by itching, erythema and papules diagnostic diagnostic measurement of management measures management passages topical steroids as common side effects atrophy atrophy - CME skin examination. . Updated: 1 January 2008. Access: 3 September 2017 Freeman et al ..aters and e Deriving from mechanical hyperkeratosis. American family doctor. 2002. Description of cutaneous lesions. . Updated: 1 June 2016. Access: 15 May 2017 Dermatological form of primary care, nomenclature of skin lesions. . Updated: 15 May 2017. Access: 15 May 2017 Leung AK, Chan Kw. Evaluate the child with purple. Doctor family fam. 2001; 64 (3): p.419-428. Principles of topical dermatological therapy. . Updated: 1 March 2017. Access: 3 September 2017. Marks JG JR, Miller JJ. Looking and signs the principles of dermatology. Saunders Elsevier. 2013 Amir B. Skin anatomy. In: Caputy GG, skin anatomy. New York NY: WebMD. . Updated: 18 July 2015. Access: 15 May 2017. Normal skin structure. . Updated: 15 May 2017. Access: 15 May 2017 Leather levels. . Updated: 15 May 2017. Access: 15 May 2017 Zhang S-X. An atlas of histology. Springer Science & Business Media; 2013 What is a skin lesion? A cutaneous injury is an abnormal growth or a rash. A cutaneous injury is an abnormal growth or a skin rash on the skin than normal skin. There are two main categories of cutaneous lesions: primary and secondary lestions. Primary skin lesions are abnormal conditions of the skin that may be present at birth or acquired later. Secondary skin lesions are the result of irritated or manipulated skin lesions. For example, a crust formed follows a scratch or an infected allergic whel. Types of primary skin lesions primary lesions can be present at birth or acquired more ahead in a person's life. The most common primary skin lesions includeBirthmarks: these are the most common primary skin lesions. They include moles, port-wine stains, snows, etc. Bistle: The blisters are skin lesions that are less than half a centimeter of diameter and filled with transparent fluid. The small bubbles are called vesicole and the larger ones are called the bubbles. The blisters can be caused by burns (including burn burns), viral infections (hipes zoster), friction due to shoes or clothes, bites of insects, pharmacological reactions, etc. IMacule: the maculs are flat skin injuries. They are small (less than a centimeter in diameter) and can be brownish or reddish. Freckles and flat moles are examples of maculs. A macular curled incorrect is commonly seen in measles. Nodule: The nodules are soft or stopped lesions, raise that they are less than two centimeters in diameter. The nodules are seen in some diseases such as neurofibromatosis and leprosy. Papules: Papules are levied lesions and usually develop with other papules. A papule or nodule patch is called plaque. The plaques are commonly observed in psoriasis. Papules can be seen in viral infections, such as measles, or may occur due to bite zucchini.pustule: pustules are lesions full of pus. The bubbles and abscesses are examples of pustules. Pictures: Wheals are swollen swollen, raised bumps or plaques that suddenly appear on the skin. They are mostly caused by an allergic reaction. For example, hives (also called urticaria), bites of insects, etc. Types of secondary skin injuries Secondary skin injuries, which are inflamed and irritated, develop after primary skin injuries or due to an injury. The most common Secondary secondary ones included: a crust or a crust is a type of skin lesion that is formed over a scratched skin, wounded or irritated. It is formed by dried secretions on the ulcer skin; ulcers are a pause in the continuity of the skin or mucosa. Skin ulcers are caused by an infection or trauma. The poor blood circulation, diabetes, smoking and / or bed status are increasing the risk of ulcers.Scales: scales scales Patch of skin cells that accumulate and flaw from the skin. The patches are often observed in psoriasis and cause bleeding when they are removed.scar: lesions, such as scratches, cuts and scratches, can leave scars. Some scars can be thick and raised. These can cause itching or transfers and appear reddish or brunette. It's called Keloids.skin atrophy: skin atrophy occurs when the areas of the skin become thin and wrinkled. This could occur due to the frequent use of steroidal creams, radiotherapy or poor blood circulation. Eczema Browse our collection of medical images of allergic skin disorders such as psoriasis and dermatitis and more caused by allergies See the images reviewed on average Reviewed 1/21/2021 References Medcape Medical Reference Amboss Dermnet NZ NZ NZ NZ primary and secondary skin lesions ppt. primary and secondary skin lesions pdf. primary and secondary skin lesions quiz. primary and secondary skin lesions quizlet. primary and secondary skin lesions pictures. primary and secondary skin lesions in dogs. difference between primary and secondary skin lesions. examples of primary and secondary skin lesions



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