

CLINICAL DERMATOLOGY

A Manual of
Differential Diagnosis

Third Edition

By
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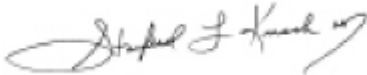
To my wife and best friend, Linda; and to my two wonderful daughters, Kali and Amy— they made it all worthwhile.

INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD EDITION—2003

That there is a third edition of this manual is somewhat serendipitous. Judging from the numerous letters I have received over the past twenty odd years from dermatologists, residents, internists, and family practitioners—all requesting either a replacement for their “worn-out” copy or information on how they could obtain a new copy—it seems that this manual has had a tremendous word-of-mouth following, especially among dermatology residents. The original and second editions of this manual were distributed free of charge to all first year dermatology residents in the United States and Canada in the 1980s and early 90s courtesy of Westwood Pharmaceuticals. After Westwood Pharmaceuticals was taken over by Squibb and then with further consolidations in the drug industry, the publication of this manual was seemingly lost in the shuffle despite a persistent demand by more recent residents for its availability. Some of the more persistent residents (and dermatologists in private practice) tracked me down at my solo private practice in Bend, Oregon and requested what few copies I had left from the earlier printings.

Then, in July of 2003, after having sent out one of my last remaining copies of the manual, I received an unexpected call from an attorney for Taro Pharmaceuticals, U.S.A., Inc. (Taro) wanting to know if I still held the copyright. Apparently, Dr. Jacob Levitt, a dermatology resident at Mount Sinai Medical Center had consulted for Taro. He and his fellow residents were aided by old, handed down copies of the manual, which were used during many of those infamous “unknown conferences” (where dermatology residents are randomly directed by professors to go to the blackboard and “list the differential diagnosis” of a lesion just seen on a patient). Thus, at his urging, you now hold in your hand, courtesy of Taro (especially Dr. Jacob Levitt, and his father and CEO Dr. Barrie Levitt), the newest edition of the manual— the “little book that just wouldn't go away”.

Again, I must thank my fellow residents, Ron Wheeland, Richard Hoshaw, and Gary Wright who provided input to the original edition in 1979-80 and Mark Everett, the former Chairman of the Department of Dermatology at the University of Oklahoma, who encouraged me to compile and publish my “lists”.



Stan Kusch, MD
Bend, Oregon
August, 2003

INTRODUCTION TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION—1979

This is a manual of differential diagnoses of clinical skin lesions. It is intended for the use of practicing dermatologists, all primary care physicians dealing with skin problems, medical students rotating through dermatology electives, and especially for new dermatology residents faced with the awesome task of classifying the hundreds of cutaneous diseases into “clinical groups”.

The main question this manual seeks to answer is: “What else could it be?”—that unsettling question that troubles all physicians, especially when initial treatment is unsuccessful. This manual should also benefit dermatology residents during the infamous clinical conferences where they are asked to “list the differential diagnosis...”.

The lists are not intended to be “all inclusive” or complete. They are simply intended to quickly bring to mind different diseases which may present in a similar manner, and possibly as a starting point in the differential workup of a puzzling case.

Ample space is provided along side each entity to encourage the reader to write in specific differential points of each disease in the list, and certainly to add to each list as needed. Used in this way, the manual may be utilized as a “work book” in organizing material to be mastered. The cross reference index should aid in quick location of topics. The source of the material has been compiled and integrated from various dermatologic textbook descriptions (Rook, et al.; Moschella, et al.; Demis, et al.; etc.), dermatologic journals (especially the Archives of Dermatology) and from input by the members of the teaching staff of the Department of Dermatology at the University of Oklahoma during weekly clinical conferences over the last three years. A special thanks to Doctors Mark A. Everett, Dennis Weigand, and Walter Burgdorf for their helpful suggestions.

S. L. Kusch, M.D.
Enid, Oklahoma
November, 1979

I. DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS OF PRIMARY LESIONS

Macule—a circumscribed area of change in normal skin color without elevation or depression of the surface relative to the surrounding skin and less than 1 cm in diameter.

Patch—a macule greater than 1 cm.

Papule—a solid lesion, usually dome-shaped, less than 1 cm in diameter. Most is elevated above, rather than deep within, the plane of the surrounding skin.

Nodule—a palpable, solid lesion deeper than a papule and in the dermis or subcutaneous tissue.

Plaque—an elevation above the skin surface that occupies a relatively large surface area in comparison with its height above the skin. Frequently formed by a confluence of papules.

Vesicle—a circumscribed, thin-walled, elevated lesion containing fluid. Less than 1 cm in diameter.

Bulla—a vesicle greater than 1 cm in diameter.

Purpura—a non-blanching, purple discoloration of the skin due to extravasation of blood into the skin. May be palpable or non-palpable.

Petechiae—purpura less than 1 cm.

Ecchymosis—purpura greater than 1 cm.

Erythema—an area of uniform redness that blanches with pressure.

Wheal—an evanescent, edematous plaque, usually lasting only a few hours, with peripheral redness and usually pruritus.

Telangiectasia—blanchable, small superficial dilated capillaries.

II. Primary Lesions

MACULES AND PATCHES

WHITE MACULES (HYPOMELANOSIS)

- Lichen sclerosis et atrophicus
- Morphea
- Atrophic lichen planus
- Vitiligo
- Tuberculoid leprosy
- Pityriasis alba
- Post inflammatory hypopigmentation
- Nevus anaemicus
- Nevus depigmentosus
- Halo nevus without nevus
- Tinea versicolor
- Idiopathic guttate hypomelanosis
- Incontinentia pigmenti – fourth stage
- Hypomelanosis of Ito
- Radiation dermatitis
- Syphilis, yaws, pinta
- Chemical (hydroxyquinones, phenols, etc.)
- Oculocutaneous albinism
- Partial albinism (piebaldism)
- Chediak-Higashi syndrome
- Vogt-Koyanagi syndrome (vitiligo)
- Alezzandrini's syndrome (vitiligo)
- Waardenburg's syndrome (piebald)
- Tuberous sclerosis
- Amino acid disorders (e.g. PKU)
- Thyroid disease
- Amelanotic melanoma or melanoma with regression
- Scarring discoid lupus erythematosus

BROWN MACULES

- Café au lait spots—
 - von Recklinghausen's Neurofibromatosis
 - Fanconi's syndrome
 - Dyskeratosis congenita
 - Ataxia-telangiectasia
 - Tuberous sclerosis
 - Bloom's syndrome
 - Normal skin (less than six)
- Incontinentia pigmenti – third stage
- Fixed drug eruption
- Albright's syndrome
- Ephelides
- Lentigo simplex and senilis
- Seborrheic keratosis (early)
- Becker's nevus
- Nevus spilus
- Acanthosis nigricans
- Hemochromatosis
- Mongolian spot
- ACTH administration
- Addison's disease
- Nevus of Ota, Ito
- Junctional nevus
- Melasma
- Drug (arsenic, psoralen, chlorpromazine, minocycline, etc.)
- Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation
- Macular amyloidosis
- Lichen amyloidosis
- Congenital nevus
- Berloque dermatitis
- Phytophotodermatitis (limes, celery, etc.)
- Erythema dyschromicum perstans
- Moynahan's syndrome (LEOPARD)
- Lentigo maligna
- Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

ATROPHIC PATCHES

- Atrophic lichen planus
- Lupus erythematosus
- Atrophoderma of Pasini and Pierini (Elastolysis)
- Follicular atrophoderma
- Leprosy
- Macular atrophy
- Anetoderma
- Lues, tertiary
- Extramammary Paget's
- Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus
- Morphea
- Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum
- Sarcoidosis
- Steroid application or injection
- Focal dermal hypoplasia
- Aplasia cutis congenita
- Acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans
- Chronic graft vs. host reaction
- Meicher's granuloma
- Striae
- Nevus lipomatosus
- Atrophie blanche

Papules and Plaques

PAPULES IN ANNULAR GROUPS

- Granuloma annulare
- Elastosis perforans serpiginosa
- Erythema elevatum diutinum
- Meischer's granuloma
- Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Mastocytoma
- Lymphocytic infiltrate of Jessner
- Lymphoma/leukemia cutis
- Lymphocytoma cutis
- Lichen planus
- Leiomyoma
- Sarcoidosis
- Lues, secondary or tertiary
- Bites
- Contact dermatitis
- Alopecia mucinosa

HYPERKERATOTIC PAPULES

- Darier's disease
- Follicular lichen planus
- Lichen spinulosus
- Keratosis pilaris
- Cutaneous horn
- Actinic keratosis
- Keratoacanthoma
- Reactive perforating collagenosis (collagen fibers)
- Kyrle's disease (acquired perforating dermatosis)
- Lithium ingestion
- Phrynoderma
- Pityriasis rubra pilaris
- Elastosis perforans serpiginosa (elastic fibers)
- Arsenic ingestion
- Verruca vulgaris/plana
- Seborrheic keratosis
- Acrokeratosis verruciformis of Hopf
- Epidermal nevi
- Lichen striatus
- Localized epidermolytic hyperkeratosis
- Keratosis punctata
- Confluent reticulate papillomatosis (Gougerot-Carteaud)
- Perforating folliculitis

LICHENOID PAPULES

- Lichen planus
- Papular granuloma annulare
- Verruca plana
- Lichen nitidus
- Lichen striatus
- Lichen amyloidosis
- Molluscum
- Sarcoidosis
- Lichenoid drug eruption
- Frictional lichenoid (in atopics)
- Secondary lues
- Lichen scrofulosorum
- Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus
- Lichen simplex chronicus
- Lichen spinulosus
- Lichen ruber moniliformis
- Lichen myxedematosus
- Lichenoid seborrheic keratosis
- Lichenoid actinic keratosis
- Bowenoid papulosis (genitals)
- Cowden's disease (lichenoid papules on the face)
- Gianotti-Crosti (acral lichenoid papules)

LINEAR PAPULES

- Lichen striatus
- Linear verruca vulgaris or verruca plana
- Nevus unius lateris
- Linear porokeratosis
- Lichen planus
- Linear epidermal nevus
- Ichthyosis hystrix
- Nevus verrucosus
- Contact dermatitis
- Herpes zoster (usually vesicular)
- Granuloma annulare
- Bites (papular urticaria)
- Jellyfish stings (usually vesicular)

ACUTE GENERALIZED RED PAPULES

- Bites (papular urticaria)
- Pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta
- Lymphomatoid papulosis
- Folliculitis (bacterial, candidal, eosinophilic)
- Miliaria rubra/profunda
- Scabies
- Gianotti-Crosti syndrome (children-acral only; hepatitis B, EBV)
- Eruptive xanthomas
- Papular drug eruption
- Bacteremia (meningococcal, gonococcal, etc.)
- Viral exanthem
- Hot tub folliculitis (*Pseudomonas*)
- Disseminated candidiasis

ANNULAR PLAQUES

- Lymphocytic infiltrate of Jessner
- Alopecia mucinosa
- Erythema annulare centrifugum
- Erysipeloid
- Cutaneous larva migrans
- Discoid lupus erythematosus
- Granuloma annulare
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Nummular eczema
- Tinea
- Deep fungal infection
- Psoriasis
- Herald patch of pityriasis rosea
- Parapsoriasis
- Mycosis fungoides
- Morphea
- Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus
- Sarcoidosis
- Leprosy
- Lues, secondary
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Granuloma faciale
- Lymphocytoma cutis
- Fixed drug eruption
- Bowen's disease
- Lichen planus
- Porokeratosis of Mibelli
- Urticaria
- Papular mucinosis
- Erythema chronicum migrans (Lyme disease)
- Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum
- Polymorphous light eruption
- Leukemia/lymphoma cutis
- Erythema multiforme
- Lupus vulgaris
- Lichen simplex chronicus
- Factitial dermatitis

RED PLAQUES

- Bowen's disease
- Superficial basal cell carcinoma
- Psoriasis
- Leprosy
- Lupus vulgaris
- Leishmaniasis
- Discoid lupus
- Erythema elevatum diutinum
- Polymorphous light eruption
- Rosacea
- Lymphocytic infiltrate of Jessner
- Pseudolymphoma of Spiegler-Fendt
- Leukemia/lymphoma cutis
- Alopecia mucinosa
- Langerhan's cell histiocytosis (intertriginous areas)
- Acute hemorrhagic edema of infancy
- Sarcoidosis
- Granuloma faciale
- Fixed drug eruption
- Mycosis fungoides
- Granuloma annulare
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Eosinophilic granuloma
- Actinic keratosis
- Malignant angioendotheliomatosis
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Sweet's syndrome
- Amelanotic melanoma

NODULES AND TUMORS

DERMAL TUMORS AND NODULES

- Histiocytomas

- Dermatofibroma
- Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Sclerosing hemangioma
- Progressive nodular histiocytosis

- Neural

- Neuroma
- Neurofibroma
- Neurilemmoma, schwannoma, neurothekeoma

- Appendageal

- Syringoma
- Clear cell acanthoma
- Chondroid syringoma
- Trichoepithelioma
- Trichofolliculoma
- Pilomatrixoma
- Clear cell hidradenoma
- Eccrine poroma
- Tricholemmoma
- Hydrocystoma
- Cylindroma
- Eccrine spiradenoma
- Eccrine acrospiroma
- Adenoma sebaceum
- Nevus sebaceous
- Sebaceous adenoma (consider Muir-Torre syndrome)
- Sebaceous epithelioma (consider Muir-Torre syndrome)

- Cysts

- Epidermoid cyst
- Pilar (trichilemmal) cyst
- Dermoid cyst
- Steatocystoma multiplex
- Ganglion cyst
- Digital mucous cyst
- Phaeohyphomycotic cyst

- Granulomas

- Lupus vulgaris
- Sarcoidosis
- Reticulohistiocytoma
- Subcutaneous granuloma annulare
- Rheumatoid nodule
- Juvenile xanthogranuloma
- Infectious granuloma (atypical mycobacteria, fungal, etc)

- Vascular

- Erythema elevatum diutinum
- Periarteritis nodosum
- Kaposi's sarcoma (classical and HIV)
- Angiosarcoma

- Hemangiopericytoma
- Glomus tumor
- Acquired tufted angioma
- Hemangioma
- A-V malformation
- Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia

- Cancer

- Nodular basal/squamous cell carcinoma
- Various soft tissue sarcomas
- Nodular melanoma
- Leukemia/lymphoma cutis
- Mycosis fungoides
- Cutaneous metastases

- Other

- Leiomyoma
- Atypical fibroxanthoma
- Lipoma/hibernoma
- Calcinosis/osteoma cutis
- Spitz nevus
- Erythema nodosum
- Hypertrophic scar/keloid
- Eruptive/tuberous xanthoma
- Tophus
- Bot fly and other larval encasements
- Seroma/hematoma
- Foreign body

INFLAMMATORY NODULES

- Legs

- Erythema nodosum
- Erythema induratum
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Nodular vasculitis
- Buerger's disease
- Weber-Christian panniculitis
- Subcutaneous fat necrosis
- Embolic nodules
- Rothmann-Makai (lipogranulomatosis subcutanea)
- Superficial thrombophlebitis
- Wegener's granulomatosis
- Sporotrichosis
- Metastatic carcinoma
- Sarcoidosis
- Abcess/furuncle/carbuncle/pyoderma
- Deep fungus
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Trichophyton granuloma
- Sweet's syndrome
- Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- Cutaneous myiasis
- Clear cell acanthoma
- Keratoacanthoma/squamous cell carcinoma
- Thrombosed varicosity

- Hands

- Milker's nodule
- Orf
- Cowpox
- Verruca vulgaris
- Furuncle/abscess
- Primary tuberculosis
- Atypical mycobacteria
- Tularemia
- Anthrax
- Deep fungal infection (sporotrichosis, blastomycosis, etc.)
- Giant molluscum
- Nodular basal/squamous cell carcinoma
- Keratoacanthoma
- Foreign body granuloma
- Digital fibrokeratoma
- Hypertrophic actinic keratosis
- Digital mucous cyst
- Gottron's papules (dermatomyositis)
- Rheumatoid nodule
- Calcinosis cutis (consider CREST)
- Cutaneous myiasis (bot fly encasements, etc.)
- Early pyoderma gangrenosum
- Sweet's syndrome

RED NODULES

- Vascular

- Angiokeratoma (consider Fabry's disease)
- Angiosarcoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Hemangioma
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Pyogenic granuloma
- A-V malformation
- Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa (especially wrists and ankles)

- Histiocytic

- Sarcoidosis
- Foreign body granuloma
- Eosinophilic granuloma
- Atypical fibroxanthoma
- Eruptive xanthoma
- Dermatofibroma
- Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
- Nodular granuloma annulare

- Inflammatory

- Bites
- Sweet's syndrome
- Erythema nodosum
- Erythema induratum
- Weber-Christian panniculitis

- Infectious

- Tularemia
- Leishmaniasis
- Anthrax
- Orf
- Milker's nodule
- Atypical mycobacteria
- Bacterial abscess, furuncle
- Nodular scabies

- Cancer

- Basal/squamous cell carcinoma
- Leukemia cutis
- Lymphoma cutis
- Cutaneous endometriosis
- Metastatic carcinoma
- Keratoacanthoma

- Miscellaneous

- Appendage tumors (clear cell acanthoma, clear cell hidradenoma, eccrine poroma, etc.)
- Leiomyoma
- Benign juvenile melanoma (Spitz nevus)
- Cutaneous myiasis
- Neurothekeoma
- Lymphomatoid papulosis

INFECTIOUS ASCENDING NODULES
(Sporotrichoid lesions)

- Sporotrichosis
- Cat scratch disease
- Tularemia
- Atypical mycobacteria
- Bacterial lymphangitis
- Primary inoculation blastomycosis
- Primary inoculation tuberculosis
- Melioidosis
- Glanders
- Soduku
- *Nocardia*
- Leishmaniasis
- Lepromatous leprosy

SUBCUTANEOUS NODULES WITHOUT EPIDERMAL CHANGES

- Sarcomas

- Angiosarcoma
- Leiomyosarcoma
- Fibrosarcoma
- Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
- Liposarcoma

- Histiocytomas

- Sclerosing hemangioma
- Dermatofibroma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans

- Neural

- Neurofibroma
- Neuroma
- Neurolemmoma, schwannoma, neurothekeoma

- Appendageal

- Spiradenoma, hidrocystoma, acrospiroma, mixed tumor, pilar tumors, etc.

- Cysts

- Epidermoid—(if multiple, R/O Gardner's syndrome)
- True epidermal (post traumatic)
- Pilar (trichilemmal)
- Mucous
- Ganglion
- Eccrine hidrocystoma
- Steatocystoma multiplex
- Seroma
- Embryologic (branchial cleft, thyroglossal duct cyst)

- Calcified

- Pilomatrixoma
- Primary and metastatic calcification
- Calcified epidermoid and pilar cysts
- Calcinosis cutis (consider CREST)
- Osteoma cutis

- Other

- Thrombosed varicosity
- Subcutaneous granuloma annulare
- Erythema elevatum diutinum
- Rheumatoid nodule
- Synovial tumor
- Gouty tophi
- Glanders (“Farcy buds”)
- Leiomyoma
- Lipoma
- Angiolipoma
- Metastatic cancer
- Foreign body granuloma
- Nodular pseudosarcomatous fasciitis
- Cutaneous myiasis

SUBCUTANEOUS CORDS

- Collagen nevus
- Superficial thrombophlebitis
- Mondor's disease
- Panniculitis (traumatic or inflammatory)
- Thrombosed varicosity
- Intravenous drug abuse

PAINFUL TUMORS

- Glomus tumor
- Neuroma
- Eccrine spiradenoma
- Leiomyoma
- Neurilemmoma
- Angiolipoma
- Blue rubber bleb nevus
- Cutaneous endometriosis
- Osteoma cutis
- Chondrodermatitis nodularis helices
- Foreign body granuloma
- Adiposis dolorosa (Dercum's disease)

PUSTULES, VESICLES AND BULLAE PUSTULAR ERUPTIONS

- Acne vulgaris
- Pustular psoriasis
- Impetigo herpetiformis
- Miliaria
- Impetigo
- Steroid acne
- Folliculitis (bacterial, candidal, eosinophilic, fungal, steroid use)
- Sycosis barbae
- Tinea (especially with topical steroid use)
- Furuncle, carbuncle (early)
- Bockhart's impetigo
- Ecthyma
- Intertrigo
- Lithium folliculitis
- Herpes simplex/zoster
- Hot tub folliculitis (*Pseudomonas*)
- Perleche
- Cellulitis
- Erysipeloid
- Anthrax
- Deep fungal infections (sporotrichosis, actinomycosis, *Nocardia*, etc.)
- Rhinoscleroma
- Atypical mycobacteria
- Erythema toxicum neonatorum
- Miliaria rubra
- Transient neonatal pustular melanosis
- Scabies
- Multiple arthropod bites
- Cowpox
- Monkeypox
- Infected contact dermatitis
- Disseminated candidiasis
- Acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis
- Varicella
- Smallpox
- Pemphigus foliaceus, IgA pemphigus
- Subcorneal pustular dermatosis (Sneddon-Wilkinson)
- Hailey-Hailey disease
- Dermatitis herpetiformis
- Gonococemia
- Infected dyshidrotic eczema
- Pustular bacterid

VESICLES AND BULLAE (see also VESICULO—
PUSTULES IN THE NEWBORN)

- Face

Hydroa aestivale
Polymorphous light eruption
Erythema multiforme bullosa
Bullous fixed drug eruption
Bullous lichen planus
Urticaria pigmentosa
Dermatitis herpetiformis
Bullous pemphigoid
Porphyria cutanea tarda
Pemphigus vulgaris, foliaceus, IgA pemphigus
Benign mucous membrane pemphigoid
Behçet's syndrome
Bullous impetigo
Herpes simplex/zoster
Varicella
Smallpox
Contact dermatitis
Bites
Factitial dermatitis
Toxic epidermal necrolysis (and Stevens-Johnson)
Burn, second degree
Miliaria crystalline

- Trunk

Erythema multiforme major
Bullous pemphigoid
Bullous lichen planus
Dermatitis herpetiformis
Bullous fixed drug eruption
Benign familial pemphigus (Hailey-Hailey disease)
Pemphigus vulgaris, foliaceus, IgA pemphigus
Toxic epidermal necrolysis (and Stevens-Johnson)
Staph scalded skin syndrome
Autolysis (coma, impending demise)
Pyoderma gangrenosum
Urticaria pigmentosa/mastocytoma
Erythema elevatum diutinum
Incontinentia pigmenti—first stage
Gunther's disease
Tinea corporis
Bullous impetigo
Viral infection (simplex, zoster, varicella, smallpox)
Scabies
Bites
Contact dermatitis
Factitial
Burn, second degree
Herpes gestationis (if pregnant)
Transient acantholytic dermatosis (Grover's disease)
Vesicular id
Miliaria
Lymphangioma/seroma

- Pressure urticaria
- Subcorneal pustular dermatosis (Sneddon-Wilkinson)
- Chronic bullous dermatosis of childhood
- Congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma
- Necrolytic migratory erythema (glucagonoma)
- Bullosa diabeticorum
- Rickettsialpox
- Hands and feet**
- Porphyria cutanea tarda
- Pseudoporphyria (NSAIDs)
- Hemodialysis
- Polymorphous light eruption
- Discoid lupus erythematosus
- Erythema multiforme
- Bullous lichen planus
- Bullous fixed drug eruption
- Epidermolysis bullosa
- Weber-Cockayne syndrome
- Photoallergic drug eruption
- Hand, foot, and mouth disease
- Hydroa vacciniforme
- Bullous pemphigoid
- Tinea manum/pedis
- Erythema elevatum diutinum
- Factitial
- Autolysis (pressure, impending demise)
- Cat scratch disease
- Necrolytic migratory erythema (glucagonoma)
- Drug reaction (carbon monoxide, phenobarbital, nalidixic acid, cantharone)
- Sweet's syndrome
- Scabies
- Bites
- Contact dermatitis
- Herpes simplex/zoster
- Dyshidrotic eczema (pompholyx)
- Burn, second degree
- Vesicular id
- Friction blister
- Bullous impetigo
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- Bullosa diabeticorum
- Hemorrhagic Vesicles and Bullae**
- Smallpox (variola)
- Herpes simplex/zoster
- Gonococcemia, meningococcemia
- Erythema multiforme (rare)

VASCULAR LESIONS

TELANGIECTASIA

- Primary

- Essential telangiectasia
- Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (Osler-Weber-Rendu)
- Ataxia telangiectasia
- Nevus telangiectaticus
- Telangiectasia macularis eruptiva perstans
- Poikilodermatous diseases—
 - Poikiloderma atrophicans vasculare
 - Bloom's syndrome
 - Rothmund-Thomson syndrome
 - Cockayne's syndrome
 - Dyskeratosis congenita
 - Xeroderma pigmentosum

- Secondary

- Rosacea
- Pregnancy
- Collagen vascular disease
- Liver disease
- Drugs (estrogen, corticosteroids)
- Radiation dermatitis
- Chronic topical steroid application
- Actinic damage
- Keloid
- Necrobiosis lipoidica
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Poikiloderma of Civatte

ERYTHEMA

- Toxic erythema (drug, infection, systemic disease)
- Figurate erythemas—
 - Erythema multiforme
 - Erythema annulare centrifugum
 - Erythema marginatum
 - Erythema chronica migrans
 - Erythema gyratum repens
 - Erythema dyschroicum perstans
- Urticaria pigmentosa
- Urticaria
- Fixed drug eruption
- Vascular nevi
- Physical agents—
 - Heat (erythema ab igne, first degree burn)
 - Cold
 - Trauma
- Scarlet fever
- Carcinoid
- Ultraviolet exposure
- Erysipelas
- Staph/strep toxic shock syndrome
- Necrolytic migratory erythema (glucagonoma)
- Acral erythema (palms and soles—due to chemotherapy)
 - Viral exanthems—enterovirus, hepatitis, mononucleosis, measles, roseola, erythema infectiosum, etc.
- Drug hypersensitivity syndrome (sulfa, anticonvulsants, allopurinol, minocycline, etc.)

PALPABLE PURPURA (Cutaneous vasculitis)

- I. Cutaneous and systemic—usually leukocytoclastic unless noted

- Drug (usually lymphocytic)—ASA, NSAIDs, sulfa, chloroquine, penicillin, quinidine, thiazides, TB drugs, phenothiazines, etc.
- Infection—strep, RMSF, GC, meningococemia, TB, syphilis, viruses (especially hepatitis, etc.)
- Collagen vascular diseases (usually a livedo pattern)—rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, dermatomyositis, Sjögren's, inflammatory bowel disease, etc.
- Carcinoma—lymphoma, leukemia, lung and bowel cancer, Hodgkin's disease, multiple myeloma, etc.
- Abnormalities in blood viscosity—
 - Cryoglobulinemia—cold exposure, multiple myeloma, SBE, leukemia, RA, liver disease, hepatitis, disseminated cancer, syphilis, mononucleosis, primary idiopathic, etc.
 - Cryofibrinogens—abnormality in clotting and degradation—seen in viral diseases (especially hepatitis)
 - Cold agglutinins—viral pneumonia, SLE, lymphoma
 - Hypergammaglobulinemic purpura
- Other—
 - Henoch-Schönlein purpura—abdominal pain, mucosal bleeding, hematuria, arthralgias, headache
 - Polyarteritis nodosa and other related granulomatous arteritides—allergic granulomatosis, Wegener's, etc.

- II. Mainly cutaneous

- Hypersensitivity vasculitis/idiopathic allergic vasculitis/anaphylactoid purpura (all likely the same entity)—usually due to infection, drug, or systemic disease.
- Pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta (PLEVA)
(This is lymphocytic as opposed to leukocytoclastic.)
- Erythema elevatum diutinum
- Sweet's syndrome
- Urticarial vasculitis/erythema multiforme
- Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa

NON-PALPABLE PURPURA (Petechial and Ecchymotic)

- Coagulopathies—DIC, liver disease, anticoagulant therapy
- Thrombocytopenia—ITP, TTP, bone marrow depression, etc.
- Thrombocythemia—platelets greater than 1,000,000
- Scurvy—usually perifollicular
- Drug—anticoagulants, phenacetin, steroids, carbromal, NSAIDs
- Systemic disease—diabetes, Cushing's disease, uremia, etc.
- Senile purpura (increased skin fragility)
- Infections—SBE, RMSF (usually palpable), meningococemia, gonococemia, Weil's disease (leptospirosis), various hemorrhagic fevers including Ebola and Marburg, congenital rubella, echovirus, toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus, etc.
- Livedo reticularis
- Traumatic purpura
- Resolving erythemas (see differential of “Erythema”)
- Toxic venoms
- Waldenström's hyperglobulinemic purpura
- Hypersensitivity vasculitis
- Purpuric oddities (capillaritis)—
 - Schamberg's purpura—“cayenne pepper” pattern on legs
 - Majocchi's purpura (purpura annularis telangiectoides)
 - Gougerot-Blum—purpuric lichenoid dermatitis
 - Ducas and Kapetanakis—eczematoid purpura

ULCERS AND NECROSIS

ULCERS

- Traumatic
- Factitial (psychocutaneous)—neurotic excoriations, delusions of parasitosis
- Burns
- Circulatory disorders—
 - Arteriosclerosis
 - Thromboangiitis
 - Stasis
 - Decubitus (pressure)
 - Vasculitic (see differential of “Vasculitis”)
 - Hypertensive
 - Thrombosed varicosity
- Blood element pathology—
 - Sickle cell ulcer
 - Congenital hemolytic anemia
 - Polycythemia
 - Cold agglutinins
- Bacterial—
 - Syphilis
 - Yaws
 - Ecthyma
 - Tuberculosis and atypical mycobacteria
 - Scrofuloderma
 - Granuloma inguinale
 - Anthrax
 - Tularemia
 - Cutaneous diphtheria
 - Glanders
 - Melioidosis
 - Phagedenic ulcer
 - Leprosy
 - Chancroid
- Deep fungal—
 - Sporotrichosis, blastomycosis, histoplasmosis, candida, coccidioidomycosis, actinomycosis, chromoblastomycosis
- Parasitic—
 - Leishmaniasis, amebiasis
- Malignancy—
 - Basal cell, squamous cell, melanoma, mycosis fungoides, metastases, lymphoproliferative malignancies
- Bites—Brown recluse spider, etc.
- Miscellaneous—
 - Antiphospholipid syndrome
 - Crohn's disease
 - Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum
 - Pyoderma gangrenosum
 - Radiation dermatitis
 - Intravenous drug abuse

ULCEROGLANDULAR DISEASES
(Ulcers with lymphadenitis)

- Bubonic plague
- Lymphogranuloma venereum
- Streptococcal/staphylococcal adenitis
- Chancroid
- Syphilis
- Primary inoculation tuberculosis/atypical mycobacterium
- Cat scratch disease
- Tularemia
- Brucella
- Animal bite (*Pasteurella multocida*)
- Rat bite fever (*Spirillum minus*)
- Melioidosis
- Glanders
- Anthrax
- Sporotrichosis

NECROTIC LESIONS*

- Anemic or ischemic infarction

- Vasospastic—Raynaud's, hypertensive ulcer, ergot poisoning, arterial or venous drug extravasation
- Embolization—atheromata, thrombus, fat, etc.
- Primary vascular—arteriosclerosis, thromboangiitis, diabetes, etc.
- Vasculitis secondary to connective tissue disease—SLE, polyarteritis, rheumatoid arthritis, temporal arteritis, Wegener's, CREST, etc.
- Dysproteinemias—cryoglobulins, cryofibrinogens
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- Physical agents—heat, cold, trauma, pressure, electrical, radiation, etc.
- Chemical agents—coumadin, I.V. adrenergics, chemotherapeutic agents
- Calciphylaxis
- Envenomation—brown recluse spider, snakes, scorpion, etc.
- Factitial

- Microbiological agents

- Bacterial—anthrax, diphtheria, streptococcus, *Pseudomonas*, atypical mycobacteria, meningococcus, etc.
- Viral—smallpox, herpes zoster
- Treponemes—syphilis, yaws, bejel, etc.
- Rickettsial—RMSF, typhus, etc.
- Protozoan—amebiasis, schistosomiasis, etc.
- Fungal—*Nocardia*, actinomycosis, sporotrichosis, histoplasmosis, *Cryptococcus*, blastomycosis

- Inflammatory

- Pyoderma gangrenosum

*After Samuel L. Moschella, *Dermatology*, Vol. 1, Moschella, Pillsbury, and Hurley; p. 896, W.B. Saunders, 1975

III. MORPHOLOGIC GROUPS

ECZEMA (DERMATITIS)

- Contact dermatitis (primary irritant, allergic)
- Dyshidrotic eczema (pompholyx)
- Atopic dermatitis
- Neurodermatitis
- Photoallergic dermatitis
- Nummular eczema
- Asteatotic eczema
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Infectious eczematoid dermatitis
- Lichen simplex chronicus
- Drug reaction
- Eczematous eruptions associated with systemic disease—
 - Wiskott-Aldrich
 - X-linked agammaglobulinemia
 - Phenylketonuria
 - Ahistidinemia
 - Hurler's syndrome
 - Hartnup's disease
 - Acrodermatitis enteropathica
 - Netherton's syndrome

PAPULOSQUAMOUS DISEASES

- Psoriasis
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Erythema annulare centrifugum
- Lichenoid eruptions (lichen planus, lichen striatus, etc.)
- Pityriasis rosea
- Dermatophyte infections
- Syphilis, secondary
- Drug eruptions
- Parapsoriasis group
- Pityriasis rubra pilaris
- Discoid lupus erythematosus
- Eczema (see differential of "Eczema (Dermatitis)")
- Contact dermatitis (primary irritant, allergic)
- Pityriasis lichenoides chronica
- Tinea versicolor
- Ichthyosis group
- Eczematous eruptions associated with systemic disease
(see differential of "Eczema (Dermatitis)")

VERRUCOUS LESIONS

- Darier's disease
- Verruca vulgaris
- Condyloma acuminatum
- Warty dyskeratoma
- Nevus verrucosus
- Ichthyosis hystrix
- Tuberculosis verrucosa cutis
- Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
- Syringocystadenoma papilliferum
- Nevus sebaceus of Jadassohn
- Prurigo nodularis
- Lichen simplex chronicus
- Kyrle's disease
- Ichthyosis linearis circumflexa
- Verrucous carcinoma
- Dermatitis papulosa nigra
- Seborrheic keratosis
- Localized congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma
- Linear epidermal nevus/ILVEN
- Lichen striatus
- Acanthosis nigricans
- Confluent and reticulated papillomatosis of Gougerot and Carteaud
- Blastomycosis and other deep fungi
- Blastomycosis-like pyoderma
- Chromoblastomycosis
- Halogenoderma
- Pachyonychia congenita
- Incontinentia pigmenti—second stage
- Rupial psoriasis
- Norwegian scabies
- Palmar and plantar keratoderma
- Bowenoid papulosis of the genitals

HYPERKERATOSIS

- Generalized

Ichthyosis—

Epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (BCIE)

Lamellar ichthyosis

X-linked ichthyosis

Ichthyosis vulgaris

Acquired ichthyosis—

Drug—clofibrate, nicotinic acid, etc.

Systemic disease—Hodgkins, leukemia, visceral cancer, leprosy, sarcoid, thyroid disease

Syndromal—

Rud's syndrome

Netherton's syndrome

Refsum's syndrome

Sjögren-Larsson syndrome

Ichthyosis linearis circumflexa

Erythrokeratoderma variabilis

Darier's disease

Pityriasis rubra pilaris

Psoriasis

Atopic dermatitis

Sézary's syndrome

Mycosis fungoides

Exfoliative erythroderma

Xerosis

- Palms and soles

Dyskeratosis congenita

Hidrotic ectodermal dysplasia

Norwegian scabies

Pityriasis rubra pilaris

Bowen's disease

Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome

Pachyonychia congenita

Acrodermatitis continua

Clavus

Mal de Meleda

Unna-Thost syndrome

Keratosis palmaris et plantaris

Punctate keratoderma

Confluent verruca vulgaris

Lamellar ichthyosis

Congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma

Sjögren-Larsson syndrome

Tinea

Chronic arsenical ingestion/exposure

Reiter's syndrome

Psoriasis

Chronic dyshidrotic eczema

Pitted keratolysis

Keratoderma climactericum

- Hyperkeratotic plaques

Lichen simplex chronicus

Seborrheic keratosis

Bowen's disease/superficial squamous cell
Actinic keratosis
Hypertrophic lichen planus
Prurigo nodularis
Deep fungal infection (sporotrichosis, blastomycosis, etc.)
Porokeratosis
Darier's disease
Verrucous carcinoma
Norwegian scabies
Epidermal nevi
Localized epidermolytic hyperkeratosis
Ichthyosis hystrix
Acanthosis nigricans
Confluent and reticulated papillomatosis of Gougerot
and Carteaud
Flegel's disease (hyperkeratosis lenticularis perstans)
Psoriasis
Pityriasis rubra pilaris
Tinea corporis
Chronic stasis dermatitis
Pityriasis lichenoides chronica
Pityriasis rosea
Parapsoriasis group
Ichthyosis linearis circumflexa
Erythrokeratoderma variabilis

DESQUAMATION (EXFOLIATION)

- Fever
- Viral exanthem
- Toxic erythema
- Systemic drugs (INH, retinoids, etc.)
- Sun burn, thermal burn
- Scarlet fever
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- Exfoliative erythroderma (See differential of "Erythrodermas")
- Epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (BCIE)
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- Kawasaki's disease
- Ichthyosis (see differential of "Hyperkeratosis")
- Normal desquamation of newborn
- Keratolysis exfoliativa (palms and soles)
- Chemical/topical drug (retinoids, benzoyl peroxide, salicylic acid, etc.)
- Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
- Staph/strep toxic shock syndrome
- Occult or metastatic disease
- Leiner's disease
- Drug hypersensitivity syndrome

ERYTHRODERMAS

- Children

- Congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma
- Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- Sclerema neonatorum
- Scarlet fever
- Immersion burn
- Psoriasis
- Acute ultraviolet light exposure
- Atopic dermatitis
- Drug hypersensitivity syndrome
- Toxic shock syndrome (staph/strep)
- Leiner's disease
- Viral exanthem

- Adults

- Exfoliative dermatitis secondary to—
 - Psoriasis
 - Atopic dermatitis
 - Seborrheic dermatitis (especially HIV)
 - Sézary's syndrome
 - Lymphoma, leukemia, mycosis fungoides
 - Pityriasis rubra pilaris
 - Dermatomyositis
 - Contact dermatitis
 - Drug reaction (gold, quinidine, captopril, ASA, IVP dye, sulfa, phenytoin, penicillin, etc.)
 - Drug hypersensitivity syndrome (minocycline, sulfa, anticonvulsants, etc.) (multiple organ failure)
 - “Red man syndrome” due to vancomycin
 - Occult malignancy (especially lung/colon)
 - Graft vs. host reaction
 - Trichloroethylene toxicity
 - Pemphigus foliaceus
 - Photosensitivity/phototoxic reactions (doxycycline, thiazides, etc.)
 - Multiple myeloma

ACNEIFORM LESIONS

- Acne vulgaris
- Rosacea
- Steroid acne
- Acne conglobata/nodulo-cystic acne
- Halogenodermas (iodides, bromides)
- Acne medicamentosa (lithium, kelp, progesterone, etc.)
- Acne varioliformis
- Chloracne
- Acne cosmetica
- Oil acne
- Lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei
- Pyoderma faciale/acne fulminans/rosacea fulminans
- Perioral papular dermatitis
- Bacterial folliculitis
- Syphilis, secondary
- Nevus comedonicus
- Follicular retention cysts
- Acne keloidalis nuchae
- Trichostasis spinulosa
- Demodicidiosis (*Demodex* folliculitis)
- Hot tub folliculitis (*Pseudomonas*)
- Infected epidermoid cyst
- Sycosis barbae
- Kerion

SERPIGINOUS LESIONS

- Tinea corporis
- Syphilis, secondary and tertiary
- Cutaneous larva migrans
- Granuloma annulare
- Elastosis perforans serpiginosa
- Porokeratosis
- Urticaria
- Parapsoriasis variegata
- Ichthyosis linearis circumflexa
- Erythrokeratoderma variabilis
- Incontinentia pigmenti
- Erythema gyratum repens
- Ichthyosis hystrix
- Epidermal nevi
- Erythema ab igne
- Phytophotodermatitis
- Contact dermatitis
- Marine organism stings (jellyfish)
- Factitial dermatitis

MORBILLIFORM ERUPTIONS

- Rubeola (measles)
- Rubella
- Acute HIV infection
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- Drug eruption (especially ampicillin)
- Dengue
- Acute hepatitis
- Meningococemia
- Syphilis, secondary
- Toxoplasmosis
- Roseola
- Other viral exanthems (especially ECHO, Coxsackie, etc.)
- Relapsing fever
- Scarlet fever
- Erythema infectiosum (Fifth disease)
- Typhus
- Papular pityriasis rosea
- Graft vs. host reaction
- Angioimmunoblastic lymphadenopathy
- Kawasaki's disease

ALOPECIA: NON-SCARRING

- Alopecia areata
- Trichotillomania
- Traction alopecia
- Telogen effluvium (physical /emotional stress, childbirth, general anesthesia, anemia, rapid weight loss, fever, SLE, etc.)
- Syphilis, secondary
- Endocrine disorders—thyroid disorders, polycystic ovarian disease, testosterone/progesterone excess, etc.)
- Drug induced—oral contraceptives, Depo-Provera, propranolol, ACE inhibitors, anticoagulants, statins, retinoids, etc.
- Chemotherapeutic agents
- Congenital
- Familial androgenic alopecia
- Severe scalp dermatitis (psoriasis, seborrhea, etc.)
- Severe dermatophyte infections
- Hair shaft abnormalities
- Syndromal—progeria, anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia, Rothmund-Thompson, Sézary's syndrome, etc.
- Dietary—vegans, zinc deficiency, anorexia, bulimia, etc.
- Loose anagen syndrome
- Abnormalities in iron metabolism (esp. iron-deficiency anemia)

ALOPECIA: SCARRING

- Morphea (localized scleroderma)
- Discoid lupus
- Pseudopelade
- Radiation exposure
- Burns
- Kerion
- Lupus vulgaris
- Lichen planopilaris
- Folliculitis decalvans
- Aplasia cutis congenita
- Alopecia mucinosa
- Acne keloidalis nuchae
- Herpes zoster
- Trauma
- Dissecting cellulitis of the scalp
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Scalp metastases
- Factitial

SCARRING LESIONS

- Cutaneous lupus (discoid)
- Morpheaform basal cell carcinoma
- Atrophic lichen planus
- Lichen planopilaris
- Tertiary syphilis
- Sarcoidosis
- Atypical mycobacteria infections
- Lupus vulgaris
- Lupus miliaris disseminata faciei
- Deep fungal infections
- Lichen sclerosis et atrophicus
- Leishmaniasis
- Porphyria cutanea tarda
- Herpes zoster/varicella
- Brown recluse spider bite and other envenomations
- Thermal injury
- Acne keloidalis nuchae
- Acne conglobata/acne fulminans/nodulocystic acne
- Chloracne
- Hidradenitis suppurativa
- Epidermolysis bullosa dystrophica
- Benign mucous membrane pemphigoid
- Kerion
- Dissecting cellulitis
- Folliculitis decalvans
- Morphea (coup de sabre)
- Lymphogranuloma venereum
- Radiation dermatitis
- Extramammary Paget's disease
- Inflammatory carcinoma of the breast
- Ainhum

SCLEROTIC LESIONS

(Sclerosis)

- Morphea (localized scleroderma)
- Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum
- Panniculitis group and lupus profundus
- Mondor's disease
- Inflammatory carcinoma of the breast
- Cutaneous metastases
- Lichen sclerosis et atrophicus/kraurosis vulvae
- Nephrogenic fibrosing dermopathy (hemodialysis or renal transplant patients)
- Chronic stasis dermatitis
- Pretibial myxedema
- Cutaneous amyloidosis
- Lymphostasis verrucosum
- Chronic illicit drug injection
- Scleredema
- Sclero-dermatomyositis, CREST
- Raynaud's syndrome
- Chronic graft vs. host reaction
- Werner's syndrome
- Calcinosis cutis
- Burn scars

LESIONS OCCURRING IN SCARS
(Koebnerizing lesions)

- Squamous cell and basal cell carcinoma
- Lichen planus
- Psoriasis
- Pityriasis rubra pilaris
- Sarcoidosis
- Verruca vulgaris and verruca plana
- Xanthomas
- Amyloidosis
- Cutaneous endometriosis
- Milia
- Lichen nitidus
- Molluscum contagiosum (in fresh scratches)

DRAINING GRANULOMATOUS LESIONS

- Madura foot
- Mycetoma
- Protothecosis
- Chromoblastomycosis
- Cutaneous myiasis
- Panniculitis group
- Lymphostasis verrucosum
- Scrofuloderma

IV. Regional Groups

COMMON SCALP LESIONS

- Actinic keratosis
- Nevus sebaceus of Jadassohn
- Syringocystadenoma papilliferum
- Nevus verrucosus
- Verruca vulgaris
- Lymphocytic infiltrate of Jessner
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Seborrheic keratosis
- Tinea capitis
- Nevi
- Basal/squamous cell carcinoma
- Benign juvenile melanoma (Spitz nevus)
- Nevoxanthoendothelioma
- Mastocytoma
- Metastases
- Keratoacanthoma
- Epidermoid cyst
- Pilar (tricholemmal) cyst
- Cylindroma
- Meningioma
- Melanoma
- Aplasia cutis congenita
- Psoriasis
- Scarring alopecias (see differential of “Alopecia: Scarring”)
- Kerion
- Atypical fibroxanthoma
- Dermatofibroma
- Discoid lupus
- Prurigo nodularis
- Angiosarcoma
- Hemangioma
- Lentigo maligna
- Contact dermatitis
- Lichen planopilaris
- Pediculosis
- Neurotic excoriations
- Folliculitis (bacterial, fungal, candidal)
- Herpes zoster, varicella
- Arteriovenous shunts/malformations

PAPULES ON THE FACE

- Yellow to white

- Xanthomas
- Xanthelasma
- Sebaceous adenoma (consider Muir-Torre if multiple)
- Senile sebaceous hyperplasia
- Milia
- Syringoma
- Spitz nevus
- Juvenile xanthogranuloma
- Lupus vulgaris
- Nevus sebaceus of Jadassohn
- Amyloidosis
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Closed comedone
- Pseudoxanthoma elasticum

- Red to blue

- Acne vulgaris
- Hydrocystomas (apocrine and eccrine)
- Pilomatrixoma
- Eccrine spiradenoma and poroma
- Granuloma faciale
- Lichen planus
- Leukemia/lymphoma cutis
- Lymphocytic infiltrate of Jessner
- Syphilis
- Alopecia mucinosa
- Mycosis fungoides
- Urticaria pigmentosa/mastocytoma
- Papular urticaria/cholinergic urticaria
- Papular mucinosis
- Lymphocytoma cutis
- Angiokeratoma
- Pyogenic granuloma
- Hemangioma
- Kimura's disease
- Angiosarcoma
- Sarcoidosis
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Polymorphous light eruption
- Rosacea and granulomatous rosacea
- Fixed drug eruption
- Fibrous histiocytoma

Blue nevus
Spitz nevus
Juvenile xanthogranuloma
Acne cyst/nodule
Pigmented basal cell carcinoma
Amelanotic melanoma
Perioral papular dermatitis
Steroid acne
Demodicidosis (*Demodex* folliculitis)
Venous lake
Kaposi's sarcoma

- Flesh colored

Syringoma
Trichoepithelioma
Nevi
Adenoma sebaceum
Senile sebaceous hyperplasia
Cowden's disease (multiple hamartoma syndrome)
Sebaceous adenoma (consider Muir-Torre if multiple)
Neurofibroma
Trichofolliculoma
Basal cell carcinoma
Juvenile xanthogranuloma
Cylindroma
Pilomatrixoma
Epidermoid cyst
Molluscum contagiosum
Nevus sebaceus of Jadassohn
Verruca plana
Lepromatous leprosy
Papular granuloma annulare
Amyloidosis
Fibrous histiocytoma
Keloid/hypertrophic scar
Lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei
Amelanotic melanoma
Cryptococcus (HIV)
Fibrous papule of the nose

- Brown

Dermatitis papulosa nigra
Granuloma faciale
Sarcoidosis
Nevi
Pigmented basal cell carcinoma
Seborrheic keratosis
Eccrine hydrocystoma
Dermatofibroma
Melanoma
Angiolymphoid hyperplasia (usually postauricular)
Darier's disease

LUPUS-LIKE LESIONS OF THE FACE

(Erythema, papules, telangiectasia, atrophy)

- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Cutaneous lupus (discoid)
- Polymorphous light eruption
- Fixed drug eruption
- Phototoxic/photoallergic reaction
- Telangiectasia macularis eruptiva perstans
- Inflammatory seborrheic dermatitis
- Contact dermatitis
- Dermatomyositis
- Steroid acne/atrophy
- Pemphigus erythematosus and foliaceus
- Erythroze peribuccale of Brocq
- Perioral papular dermatitis
- Lymphocytic infiltrate of Jessner
- Rosacea and granulomatous rosacea
- Granuloma faciale
- Scleroderma
- Diffuse actinic damage (no papules)
- Essential telangiectasia (no papules)
- Demodicidiosis (*Demodex* folliculitis)
- Carcinoid (no papules)
- Iododerma/bromoderma
- Lupus vulgaris
- Syndromes—Dowling-Degos, Haber's syndrome

DESTRUCTIVE MIDLINE LESIONS OF THE FACE

- Lethal midline granuloma group—
 - Midline malignant reticulosis
 - Wegener's granulomatosis
 - Reticulum cell sarcoma (malignant lymphoma)
- Syphilis
- Yaws/bejel
- Lupus vulgaris
- Leprosy
- Sarcoidosis
- Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis
- Rhinosporidiosis
- South American blastomycosis
- Phycomycosis (e.g. *Mucor*, others)
- Necrotizing fasciitis
- Noma
- Rhinoscleroma
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Keratoacanthoma

LIP LESIONS

- Leukoplakia (benign/premalignant)
- Fordyce spots (upper lip)
- Verruca/condyloma
- Actinic cheilitis
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Venous lake
- Hemangioma
- Lentigo (multiple--rule out Peutz-Jegher's syndrome)
- Labial melanotic macule
- Melanoma
- Herpes simplex
- Irritant cheilitis (lip lickers, wind burn)
- Allergic contact dermatitis
- Angioedema
- Mucous cyst
- Melkerson-Rosenthal syndrome/Miecher's granuloma
- Cheilitis glandularis (lower lip)

LESIONS OF THE ORAL MUCOSA

- Oral vesicles and bullae

- Dermatitis herpetiformis/linear IgA disease
- Pemphigus vulgaris/pemphigus vegetans
- Benign mucous membrane pemphigoid
- Erythema multiforme/Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- Bullous pemphigoid
- Epidermolysis bullosa
- Hand, foot, and mouth disease
- Herpangina
- Behçet's syndrome
- Herpes simplex
- Histoplasmosis
- Contact dermatitis
- Mucous cyst

- Oral ulcers

- Apthae
- Crohn's disease
- Methotrexate reaction
- Leukemic agranulocytosis
- Vincent's angina
- Erosive lichen planus
- Syphilis (primary), GC, TB, noma, tularemia
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Paraneoplastic pemphigus
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Any of the above oral vesiculo-bullous diseases after rupture

- White lesions in the mouth

- Leukokeratosis
- Leukoplakia
- Psoriasis
- Candida
- Lichen planus
- Histoplasmosis
- Syphilis—secondary
- Hereditary benign intraepithelial dyskeratosis
- Darier's disease
- White sponge nevus
- Oral florid papillomatosis
- Morsicatio buccarum (traumatic)
- Pachyonychia congenita
- Oral hairy leukoplakia (HIV)

- Papules and plaques in the mouth

- Pyostomatitis vegetans (often pustular; seen with inflammatory bowel disease)
- Condyloma accuminatum
- Lichen planus
- Psoriasis
- Trauma
- Fordyce's spots
- White sponge nevus
- Bowen's disease
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Hereditary benign intraepithelial dyskeratosis
- Darier's disease

Discoid lupus
Verrucous carcinoma
Benign mucosal fibromas
Hemangioma/lymphangioma
Mucocele
Cowden's syndrome (smooth, white cobblestone)
Kaposi's sarcoma (HIV)
Melanoma
Leukemia (usually gingival hyperplasia, esp. AML)

TONGUE LESIONS

- Smooth tongue (anemia, vitamin deficiencies)
- Black hairy tongue
- Scrotal tongue
- Geographic tongue (benign migratory glossitis)
- Psoriasis
- Candida
- Histoplasmosis
- Medial rhomboid glossitis
- Lichen planus
- Amyloidosis
- Beefy red tongue
- Benign papillomas
- Verruca/condyloma
- Leukoplakia
- Bowen's disease
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Metastatic carcinoma
- Herpes simplex
- Syphilis—primary chancre, condyloma latum
- Hemangioma
- Crohn's disease
- Aphthous ulcers
- Traumatic lesions
- Phlebotasia
- Heterotopic lingual tonsil
- Oral hairy leukoplakia (HIV)
- Polyarteritis nodosa (ulcers and necrosis)
- Multiple mucosal neuromas (MEN IIb syndrome)
- Lipoid proteinosis

PIGMENTED AXILLARY LESIONS

- Acanthosis nigricans
- Fox-Fordyce disease
- Contact dermatitis
- Hidradenitis suppuritiva/furunculosis
- Hailey-Hailey disease
- Chromhidrosis
- Erythrasma
- Tinea
- Trichomycosis axillaris
- Post inflammatory hyperpigmentation
- Crowe's sign (von Recklinghausen's disease)
- Hyalinosi cutis et mucosae
- Epidermal nevi
- Ochronosis
- Pseudoacanthosis nigricans (obesity)
- Multiple acrochordons
- Candidiasis
- Striae
- Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
- Langerhan's cell histiocytosis

PUSTULES OF THE PALMS AND SOLES

- Dyshidrotic eczema (pompholyx)
- Acrodermatitis continua
- Dermatitis climactericum
- Pustular psoriasis
- Pustular bacterid
- Pustulosis plantaris et palmaris
- Tinea manum and pedis
- Reiter's disease
- Infectious eczematoid dermatitis
- Monkeypox
- Orf
- Milker's nodule
- Scabies
- Acropustulosis of infancy (usually in black males)
- Hand, foot, and mouth disease
- Varicella/smallpox

PURPURIC LESIONS OF THE PALMS AND SOLES

- Rocky mountain spotted fever
- Secondary syphilis
- Erythema multiforme
- Smallpox (also vesicular)
- Hand, foot, and mouth disease (also vesicular)

NAIL CHANGES AND DYSTROPHIES

- Color changes

Yellow—lymphedema, nicotine stains, onychomycosis
Orange-brown—nail hardeners (formaldehyde), mercury containing creams, hemochromatosis, Addison's disease, hyperthyroidism, hydroxyquinone containing creams, etc
Blue—Wilson's disease, cyanosis/COPD
Gray-brown—tetracycline, minocycline, argyria
White—Terry's nails (cirrhosis)
Green—*Pseudomonas* infection
Black—hemorrhage, melanoma
Salmon to orange—psoriasis, acrylic glue (false nails)
Half and half nails—renal disease
White bands—arsenic (Mee's lines), systemic stress, etc.

- Acquired dystrophies—(usually due to disease in the matrix)

Trauma to matrix
Paronychia
Furrowing secondary to digital mucous cyst
Eczema in matrix
Tumors
Fungal dystrophy
Darier's disease (white longitudinal streaks)
Lichen planus (longitudinal ridges, pterygium)
Twenty-nail dystrophy (trachyonychia)
Pitting—psoriasis, alopecia areata, Darier's disease
Koilonychia (spoon nails)—iron deficiency
Median nail dystrophy (midline canal)
Pincer nails

- Congenital dystrophies

Leukonychia
Nail-patella syndrome
Pachyonychia congenita
Congenital ectodermal dysplasia
Epidermolysis bullosa
Dyskeratosis congenita

- Onycholysis

Psoriasis, fungal disease, trauma, thyroid disease, factitial, acrylic glue (false nails), nail hardeners

ACRAL SCLEROSIS

- Chilblains
- Buerger's disease (thromboangiitis obliterans)
- Arteriosclerosis obliterans
- Cryoproteinemias
- Raynaud's disease
- Raynaud's phenomenon (due to collagen vascular disease)
- Sclerodactyly (secondary to scleroderma, mixed connective tissue disease, CREST, etc.)
- Emboli (septic, atherosclerotic)
- Bites
- Herpetic whitlow
- Ergot/methysergide toxicity

ANAL AND PERIANAL LESIONS

- Sexual abuse
- Candidiasis
- Syphilis (primary chancre, secondary)
- Gonorrhea
- Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus
- Lichen planus
- Psoriasis
- Dermatophyte infection
- Intertrigo
- Vitiligo
- Condyloma
- Herpes simplex
- Extramammary Paget's disease
- Bacterial infection (commonly strep)
- Melanoma
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Verrucous carcinoma
- External hemorrhoids
- Crohn's disease
- Contact dermatitis

GENITAL ULCERS

- Behçet's disease
- Major apthae
- Luetic chancre
- Chancroid
- Factitial
- Traumatic

- Fixed drug
- Lymphogranuloma venereum
- Granuloma inguinale
- Herpes simplex
- Erythema multiforme bullosa
- Zoon's plasma cell balanitis/vulvitis
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Scabetic ulcers
- Pyoderma gangrenosum
- Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus/balanitis xerotica obliterans/kraurosis vulvae
- Varicella zoster virus

PENILE LESIONS

- Reiter's syndrome
- Behçet's syndrome
- Aphthae
- Erythema multiforme
- Erythroplasia of Queyrat (Bowen's disease)
- Contact dermatitis (latex, spermicides, lubricants, etc.)
- Lichen planus
- Lichen nitidus
- Psoriasis
- Scabies
- Herpes simplex
- Fixed drug eruption
- Candidal balanitis
- Benign mucous membrane pemphigoid
- Pearly penile papules
- Seborrheic keratoses
- Pyodermas
- Syphilis—chancre, condyloma latum
- Chancroid
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Trauma (bites, factitial, abuse, etc.)
- Condyloma acuminatum
- Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus (balanitis xerotica obliterans)
- Giant condyloma of Buschke-Lowenstein (verrucous carcinoma)
- Granuloma inguinale
- Lymphogranuloma venereum
- Angiokeratoma
- Zoon's balanitis
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Extramammary Paget's disease
- Bowenoid papulosis
- Nevi
- Fordyce spots
- Milial, epidermoid, pilar cysts
- Hemangiomas
- Sclerosing lymphangitis

VULVAR LESIONS

- Epidermoid, pilar, milial, Bartholin's cysts
- Syphilis—chancre, condyloma latum
- Chancroid
- Cicatrical pemphigoid
- Vitiligo
- Behçet's syndrome
- Angiokeratoma
- Contact dermatitis
- Hemangioma
- Streptococcal vaginitis
- Condyloma accuminata
- Benign papilloma/soft fibroma/acrochordon
- Bowenoid papulosis/vulvar intraepithelial neoplasm/Bowen's disease
- Folliculitis
- Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus/kraurosis vulvae
- Extramammary Paget's disease
- Candidal vaginitis
- Squamous cell/verrucous carcinoma
- Melanoma
- Fox-Fordyce disease
- Furuncle
- Hidradenitis suppurativa
- Granuloma inguinale
- Lymphogranuloma venereum
- Herpes simplex/zoster
- Erythema multiforme major/Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- Intertrigo
- Leukoplakia
- Lichen planus
- Lichen simplex chronicus
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Nevi
- Psoriasis
- Adnexal carcinomas
- Hidradenoma papilliferum
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Seborrheic keratosis
- Neuroma/neurofibroma

PAINFUL LEG NODULES

- Erythema nodosum/induratum
- Gardner-Diamond syndrome
- Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa
- Angiolipoma
- Leiomyoma
- Lupus profundus
- Subacute nodular migratory panniculitis
- Superficial thrombophlebitis/thrombosed varicosity
- Weber-Christian panniculitis
- Eccrine poroma
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Pancreatic panniculitis
- Cutaneous myiasis
- Furuncle
- Neuroma/neurofibroma/neurilemmoma
- Infected epidermoid cyst

LEG ULCERS

- Vascular

- Arteriosclerosis/thromboangiitis obliterans
- Atrophie blanche
- Livedo vasculopathy
- Hypertensive ulcer
- Stasis ulcer
- Leukocytoclastic vasculitis (see differential of "Vasculitis")
- Necrotizing angiitis
- Septic emboli
- Pernio

- Infectious

- Deep fungus (cocci, histo, blasto, crypto, sporo, etc.)
- Meleney's ulcer
- Ecthyma
- Anthrax
- Tularemia
- Atypical mycobacteria
- Tropical ulcer
- Treponemal disease (syphilis, yaws, pinta, etc.)
- Madura foot
- Leishmaniasis

- Hematological

Sickle cell ulcer
Thalassemias
Cryopathies

- Metabolic

Diabetic dermopathy

- Neurologic

Mal perforans ulcer
Tabes dorsalis

- Drug-induced

Ergot
Halogenodermas
Barbiturate intoxication

- Neoplasia

Squamous cell carcinoma
Melanoma
Basal cell carcinoma
Mycosis fungoides
Kaposi's sarcoma
Angiosarcoma
Metastatic carcinoma

- Miscellaneous

Traumatic ulcers
Chemical ulcers
Factitial
Bites (arthropod, snake, etc.)
Pyoderma gangrenosum
Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum
Erythema induratum
Acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans

COMMON FOOT LESIONS

- Piezogenic papules (fat herniation)
- Surfer's nodules
- Mal perforans ulcer
- Myxoid cysts
- Reiter's syndrome
- Pitted keratolysis
- Pustulosis plantaris
- Dyshidrotic eczema (pompholyx)

- Syphilid
- Plantar verrucae
- Clavus
- Infantile digital fibroma
- Eccrine poroma
- Melanoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Symmetrical lividity
- Hyperkeratosis plantaris/keratoderma/fissured heel
- Digital fibromatosis
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Tinea pedis
- Contact dermatitis
- "Black heel"
- Callosity
- Pyoderma
- Cutaneous larva migrans
- Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita
- Immersion foot
- Erythema multiforme
- Hand, foot, and mouth disease
- Lichen planus
- Nevi
- Pityriasis rubra pilaris
- Scabies (especially neonates)
- Clear cell acanthoma
- Acute paronychia
- Onychodystrophy

V. Special Clinical Groups

THE CHILD

GENERALIZED VESICULO-PUSTULES IN THE NEONATE

- Erythema toxicum neonatorum
- Transient neonatal pustular melanosis
- Congenital herpes simplex
- Scabies (especially feet)
- Staphylococcal impetigo (staph pustulosis)
- Staph scalded skin syndrome
- Miliaria rubra
- Miliaria crystallina
- Congenital cutaneous candidiasis
- Incontinentia pigmenti—first stage
- Congenital syphilis
- Acropustulosis of infancy
- Neonatal lupus

FEBRILE CHILD WITH RASH

- Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis/Still's disease
- Acute systemic lupus erythematosus
- Acute dermatomyositis
- Viral exanthem (roseola, measles, enterovirus, Fifth disease, etc.)
- Allergic vasculitis (infection, drug, collagen vascular disease)
- Serum sickness
- Rocky mountain spotted fever
- Typhoid fever
- Smallpox (variola)
- Acute hepatitis
- Acute mononucleosis
- Gonococemia, meningococemia, and other bacteremias
- Rheumatic fever (erythema marginatum)
- Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- Lyme disease
- Scarlet fever
- Kawasaki's disease (mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome)
- Erysipelas
- Henoch-Schönlein purpura
- Dengue (Texas, Florida)
- Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
- Leptospirosis
- Hand, foot, and mouth disease (Coxsackie A16 virus)
- Staph/strep toxic shock syndrome
- Drug hypersensitivity syndrome
- Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa (purpuric papules wrists and ankles, arthralgias, non-specific rash)

ECZEMATOUS ERUPTIONS IN CHILDREN

- Atopic dermatitis
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Psoriasis
- Leiner's syndrome
- Netherton's syndrome
- Contact dermatitis
- Scabies
- Diaper dermatitis
- Molluscum contagiosum (background disease is eczematous)
- Ritter's disease
- Langerhan's cell histiocytosis (Letterer-Siwe disease,
- Hand-Schuller-Christian disease)
- Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- Congenital agammaglobulinemia
- Ataxia telangiectasia
- Phenylketonuria
- Acrodermatitis enteropathica
- Hurler's syndrome
- Hartnup's syndrome
- Ahistidinemia
- Gluten sensitive enteropathy
- Hyper/hypovitaminosis
- Asteatosis/xerosis
- Arginine/biotin deficiency
- Acute hemorrhagic edema of infancy
- Tinea corporis

BULLAE IN THE NEONATE

- Acrodermatitis enteropathica
- Epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma)
- Incontinentia pigmenti
- Epidermolysis bullosa (scarring and non-scarring varieties)
- Juvenile bullous pemphigoid
- Mastocytosis (urticaria pigmentosa)
- Bullous impetigo
- Burns (thermal, ultraviolet, etc.)
- Child abuse
- Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
- Drug hypersensitivity syndrome
- Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa (purpuric papules wrists and ankles, arthralgias, non-specific rash)

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OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS

CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF HIV

- Exanthem of acute HIV (acute morbilliform rash)
- Periodontal disease
- Aphthae
- Folliculitis (bacterial, candidal, fungal)
- Eosinophilic folliculitis
- Scabies
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Herpes simplex/zoster
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Verruca/condyloma
- Oral hairy leukoplakia
- Cutaneous candidiasis
- Tinea versicolor
- Tinea corporis
- Deep fungal nodules (crypto, histo, etc.)
- Generalized pruritus
- Lipoatrophy (especially malar areas)
- Melanonychia (longitudinal, from zidovudine)

DERMATOSES OF PREGNANCY

-Pruritic

- Pemphigoid gestationis—bullous pemphigoid-like; pruritic plaques, vesicles, bullae; positive IgG at BM; second trimester; may persist postpartum; increased incidence of prematurity; periumbilical area involved; treatment: oral prednisone.
- Polymorphic eruption of pregnancy (pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy [PUPPP])—third trimester; abdomen and thighs; remits postpartum; common (1 in 225 pregnancies); very pruritic; treatment: topical or oral steroids.
- Pruritus gravidarum (intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy)—severe pruritus; no primary lesions except excoriations; jaundice; decreased vitamin K; third trimester; nausea and vomiting; elevated liver enzymes; increased fetal distress; remits postpartum; treatment: powerful antipruritics.
- Prurigo gestationis of Besnier—grouped excoriated papules and prurigo nodules usually on extensor surfaces of extremities; last trimester; atopic diathesis; resolves post partum; no maternal/fetal complications; treatment: topical steroids. (Likely the same disorder as papular dermatitis of pregnancy described by Spangler.)
- Impetigo herpetiformis—may be form of pustular psoriasis; flexural; third trimester; may be complicated by hypoparathyroidism and hypocalcemia and its assoc. problems; spares face, hands, and feet; remits post partum; increased maternal and fetal mortality; treatment: prednisone, calcium.

Non-pruritic

- Striae distensae
- Linea nigra
- Change in size, shape, and elevation of benign nevi
- Melasma

SKIN LESIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE ARTHRITIS

- Gonococcal arthritis
- Acute rheumatic fever
- Serum sickness
- Still's disease
- Reiter's syndrome
- Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- Acute rheumatic arthritis
- Viral syndromes (hepatitis, mononucleosis, etc.)
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Acute dermatomyositis
- Psoriatic arthritis
- Henoch-Schönlein purpura
- Kawasaki's disease
- Gout
- Dengue
- Meningococemia
- Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa
- Acute graft vs. host reaction
- Drug hypersensitivity reaction

PRURITUS (GENERALIZED)

(No primary lesions)

- Stress, psychogenic
- Liver disease (biliary cirrhosis, etc.)
- Uremia of renal failure
- Hyperthyroidism/Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- Diabetes
- Lymphoma, leukemia
- Hodgkin's disease
- Abdominal malignancies

- Drug reaction
- Photosensitivity/phototoxic reaction
- Hookworm
- Onchocerciasis
- Body lice
- Xerosis
- Pregnancy (see differential of “Dermatoses of Pregnancy—Pruritic”)
- Polycythemia rubra vera (especially after hot bath)
- Caffeine ingestion
- Acquired anhidrosis (due to metal poisoning, CNS disease, or endocrine disease)
- Dermatographism
- Acute hepatitis
- HIV
- Notalgia paresthetica (usually localized to subscapular area)
- Mastocytosis
- Demyelinating diseases
- Delusions of parasitosis
- Filariasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Scabies

VI. APPENDIX

CUTANEOUS CLUES TO SYSTEMIC DISEASE

- Skin color

- Orange—carotenemia
 - White—albinism, generalized vitiligo
 - Yellow—Liver disease (jaundice)
 - Gray—hemochromatosis, argyria
 - Brown—Addison's disease, pituitary tumors, chronic minocycline ingestion, chronic UVA/UVB abuse
 - Blue—cyanosis, pulmonary disease, methemoglobinemia, alkaptonuria (ears)
 - Black—melanoma
- Hypertrichosis—porphyria cutanea tarda, polycystic ovarian disease, excess androgen syndromes, hypertrichosis lanuginosa due to internal malignancies-especially lung
 - Angioedema—dermal urticaria, hereditary angioneurotic edema (usually face and ears + glossitis—assoc. with systemic malignancies especially lung)
 - Lentiginosities—LEOPARD syndrome, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
 - Acanthosis nigricans—internal malignancy, especially endocrine
 - Café-au-lait spots—von Recklinghausen's disease,
 - Albright's syndrome
 - Eruptive keratoacanthomas—internal malignancy, immunosuppression (especially organ transplant patients)
 - Pruritus—many etiologies: biliary, uremic, thyroid, hepatitis, HIV
 - Eruptive seborrheic keratoses—internal malignancy
 - Dermatitis herpetiformis—gluten enteropathy
 - Pyoderma gangrenosum—inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, internal malignancy (especially colon)
 - Nevus flammeus—Sturge-Weber syndrome
 - Exfoliative erythroderma—drug reactions, underlying eczematous diseases, Sézary's syndrome, internal malignancies (especially lymphomas)
 - Urticaria—drugs, foods, infection, stress, internal disease, hepatitis
 - Erythema multiforme—infection (especially herpes simplex), drug, occult disease
 - Telangiectasia—liver disease, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, radiation, collagen vascular disease, congenital syndromes
 - Eczema in children—histiocytosis, immunodeficiency disease, atopy
 - Eruptive xanthomas—lipid disorders
 - Acquired ichthyosis—drug reactions, Hodgkin's disease, leukemias, sarcoidosis
 - Sebaceous adenomas/sebaceous carcinomas—Muir-Torre syndrome (colon, breast, GU malignancies)
 - Necrolytic migratory erythema—glucagonoma syndrome
 - Porphyria cutanea tarda—hepatitis C and/or HIV, chemical exposure, liver/iron disorders, NSAID use (pseudoporphyria)
 - Extensive seborrheic dermatitis—HIV
 - Lichen planus—hepatitis C
 - Facial and oral papillomas—Cowden's disease
 - Angiofibromas—tuberous sclerosis
 - Angiokeratomas—Fabry's disease and related storage diseases
 - Livedo—vasculitis, collagen vascular disease, antiphospholipid syndrome
 - Necrobiosis lipoidica—diabetes
 - Extramammary Paget's—underlying adenocarcinoma
 - Acrosclerosis—scleroderma, angiitis, chilblains, cryopathies
 - Erythema gyratum repens—breast or colon cancer
 - Knuckle papules (Gottron's nodes)—dermatomyositis
 - Multiple acrochordons—malignant colon polyps

- Multiple epidermoid cysts—Gardner's syndrome

DERMATOLOGIC EMERGENCIES

(Yes, there are a few!)

- Necrotizing fasciitis
- Cellulitis—especially hand, feet, and central facial
- Erysipelas
- Purpura fulminans
- Neonatal herpes simplex
- Genital herpes in antepartum female
- Disseminated herpes zoster
- Angioedema with tracheal obstruction
- Hereditary angioneurotic edema—acute attack
- Exfoliative erythroderma
- Gonococemia, meningococemia
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
- Staph/strep toxic shock syndrome
- Drug hypersensitivity syndrome
- Kaposi's varicelliform eruption/eczema vaccinatum
- Rocky mountain spotted fever
- Cavemous hemangioma with airway obstruction
- Plague
- Anthrax
- Smallpox
- Kawasaki's disease
- Acute dermatomyositis
- Pemphigus vulgaris
- Nodular or ulcerating melanoma
- Primary luetic chancre
- Brown recluse spider or black widow bite in infant