

# CLINICAL DERMATOLOGY

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A Manual of  
Differential Diagnosis

Third Edition

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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.*

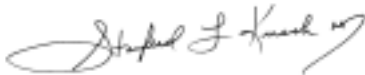
## INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD EDITION—2003

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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

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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. I. Kusch, M.D.  
Enid, Oklahoma  
November, 1979

# I. DEFINITIONS

## DEFINITIONS OF PRIMARY LESIONS

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**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**

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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  
Meischer's granuloma

Striae  
Nevus lipomatosus  
Atrophie blanche

## PAPULES AND PLAQUES

### PAPULES IN ANNULAR GROUPS

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Granuloma annulare  
Elastosis perforans serpiginosa  
Erythema elevatum diutinum  
Meicher'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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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#### 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

Foreign body granuloma  
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

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### 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

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### 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)

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- 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

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### 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

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

## PAINFUL TUMORS

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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

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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)**

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### **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,  
cantherone)  
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  
Gonococemia, meningococemia  
Erythema multiforme (rare)

## VASCULAR LESIONS

### TELANGIECTASIA

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#### 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 dyschromicum 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)**

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### **I. Cutaneous and systemic—usually leukocytoclastic unless noted**

Drug (usually lymphocytic)—ASA, NSAIDs, sulfa, chloroquine, penicillin, quinidine, thiazides, TB drugs, phenothiazines, etc.

Infection—strep, RMSE, 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)

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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), meningococcemia, gonococcemia, 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

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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)**

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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, thromboangitis, 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—RMSE 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)

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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  
Dermatosis 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

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### 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

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### 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

Demodicidosis (*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**

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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**

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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

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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 sebaceous 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

Dermatosis 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)

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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  
Erythrose 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)  
Demodicidosis (*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

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### 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  
Phlebectasia  
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)  
Hyalinosis 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  
Apthae  
Erythema multiforme  
Erythroplasia of Queyrat (Bowen's disease)  
Contact dermatitis (latex, spermaticides, 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  
Milia, 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 angitis  
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

Ahistinemia

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

## 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, angitis, 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  
Cavernous hemangioma with airway obstruction

Plague  
Anthrax  
Smallpox  
Kawasaki Disease  
Acute Dermatomyositis  
Pemphigus vulgaris  
Nodular or ulcerating melanoma  
Primary luetic chancre  
Brown recluse spider or black widow bite in infant

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## NOTES



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