The authors and reviewers have made every attempt to ensure the information in this Family Medicine Clinical Card is correct - it is possible that errors may exist. Accordingly, the source references or other authorities should be consulted to aid in determining the assessment and management plan of patients. The Card is not meant to replace customized patient assessment nor clinical judgment. The Card is meant to highlight key considerations in particular clinical scenarios, largely informed by relevant guidelines in effect at the time of publication. The authors cannot assume any liability for patient outcomes when this card is used.

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Skin Conditions 2

00000	FECTIOUS SKIN CO Infection		
		Features	Management
Viral	HSV-1 (cold sore)	Oral & perioral vesicular or erosive lesions (may be HSV2)	Oral antivirals, topical therapy
	HSV-2 (genitals)	Clusters of vesicular or erosive lesions on external genitalia (may be HSV1)	Oral antivirals
	Herpes Zoster	Blistering vesicular lesions, dermatomal distribution & erythema/pain	Oral antivirals
	Varicella (chicken pox)	Generalized vesicular rash; mild fever, malaise; be on alert for 2° pneumonia (life threatening)	Supportive/comfort measures; oral antivirals
	Warts (HPV)	Firm, rough papule or nodule (may have end-on capillaries)	Topical therapy, cryotherapy
Bacterial	Cellulitis	Inflamed area; red, warm, swollen, tender	Empiric antibiotics, cephalexin
5	Erysipelas	Fiery red, pain, well defined edges	Penicillin
Ba	Impetigo	Honey crusted lesions	Bactroban/oral antibiotics
	Scabies	Intense pruritis, superficial linear	Topical permethrin;
≅		burrows + inflamm papules in finger	Eurax(≤2mos old); clean
Parasitic		webs, wrist/elbows, axilla/groin	clothing/bedding/home
	Lice	Pruritic red excoriations, visible	Pyrethroids; clean
		nits at hairline and behind ears	clothing/bedding/home
	Tinea Corporis,	Scaly pruritic round plaques with	Topical therapy, azole
	Cruris, Pedis	red margins	antifungal, terbinafine
Fungal	Onychomycosis/	Crumbling and dystrophic nails;	Systemic antifungal,
	Tinea unguium	yellow and opaque	terbinafine, itraconazole
	Candidiasis	Red patches with papules/satellite	Azole antifungal or
		pustules in groin and breast areas.	mycostatin; clean & dry
	Pityriasis versicolor	Hypo/hyperpigmented macules and patches - mostly on trunk	Topical or oral antifungals (not terbinafine)

DERMATITIS

Condition	Features	Management
Atopic (eczema)	Chronic inflammatory condition	Emollients, topical steroids
Contact	Direct skin exposure to a substance,	Avoid exposure; protective
	allergic or irritant	barriers, topical steroids

	OOD EXANTHEMS (Rashes)
Measles	Erythematous maculopapular rash, occurs 5-7 days post fever/ flu-like prodrome; starts on face, spreads to trunk, then limbs; koplik spots pathognomonic
Scarlet Fever	Fever, rash starts 1-2 days into illness; erythematous macules, pinpoint papules, sandpaper texture; "strawberry tongue"
Rubella (German Measles)	Mild lymphadenopathy 1-5 days prior to rash (post-auricular, posterior cervical, occipital); pink pinpoint macules/papules.
Erythema Infect- iosum (Fifth dz)	"Slapped cheek" appearance, lacy body rash; rash occurs 3-7 days post fever/flu-like prodrome
Roseola infantum	Erythematous maculopapular rash in shawl area; presents upon resolution of a high fever (>39.5°C) lasting approx.3 days

Key References: 3) Rao, RD, McWilliams, RR et al. Malignant Melanoma in the 21st Century, Part 1: Epidemiology, Risk Factors, Screening, Prevention, and Diagnosis. Mayo Clinic Proceedings. 2007;82(3):364-300 4) Williams