

SURVEY ON DERMATOLOGICAL DISEASES IN PAEDIATRICS

THESIS

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

« وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا »

صدق الله العظيم



CONTENTS

Page

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	
INTRODUCTION	1
AIM OF THE WORK	3
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
/ Classification of common skin	4
Disorders in pediatric practice	
/ - Allergic dermatoses	8
/ - Bacterial infections	23
- Parasites	33
- Fungal infections	37
- Viral infections	43
- Papulosquamous eruptions	49
- Seborrhoeic dermatoses	55
- Nutritional deficiency	57
- Diseases of the hair	61
- Disorders of sweat glands	64
- Disorders of pigmentation	66
- Unclassified disorders.	67
- Congenital disorders	69
MATERIAL AND METHODS	70
RESULTS	71
DISCUSSION	106
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	126
REFERENCES	126
ARABIC SUMMARY	

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INTRODUCTION

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Dermatologic complaints play a major role in the pediatrician's practice. Because they are readily visible, skin diseases could be very distressing to children and their parents. However those diseases are more accessible for recognition and diagnosis than are diseases of other organs. Far from being a simple wrapping, the skin is a complex organ, the largest of the whole body, playing a multitude of functions. It is a protective defence keeping in vital fluids and solutes, and keeping out noxious environmental elements. It's functions include absorption, secretion, respiration, continuous formation of epidermis, temperature regulation, sensory perception, pigment formation and keratin production. It is a reflection of internal well being.

Not only are there a variety of diseases intrinsic to the skin, but also the skin may participate in a variety of internal disorders: infections, immunologic, nutritional, hormonal, congenital or malignant. (Schmidt, 1978).

For the pediatrician who comes across various skin problems every now and then, he would be interested to know to what extent individual diseases are prevalent. Moreover, he will be enthusiastic to study the skin manifestations of different systemic disorders such as vitamin deficiency, exanthemata and so on.

AIM OF THE WORK

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From the previous introduction it is obvious that skin diseases are commonly met with in pediatric practice.

As these diseases are more accessible for diagnosis than diseases of other systems - being obvious for both patient and doctor, hence it is of interest for a pediatrician to be acquainted to the common skin conditions among his own practice.

This work is an ecological survey aiming at:

- 1- Finding out the common skin diseases in pediatric practice.
- 2- Finding out the age and sex distribution of these diseases, as well as their seasonal variations.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Classification of Common Skin Disorders
In Pediatric Practice

I- Allergic

1- Eczema:

a- Infantile: - Contact

- Eczematoid dermatitis
- Seborrhoeic eczema and dermatitis
- Infantile atopic dermatitis

b- Nummular

c- Contact: - Allergic

- Primary irritant: Diaper rash.

2- Urticaria:

a- Papular

b- Angioedema

c- Urticaria pigmentosa

3- Atopic dermatitis of childhood.

4- Prurigo of hebra.

5- Erythema multiforme.

6- Erythema nodosum.

7- Drug reactions.

II- Bacterial Infections

1- Pyodermas:

- a- Impetigo contagiosa: ordinary, bullous, crusted
- b- Bochart's impetigo
- c- Ecthyma
- d- Erysipelas
- e- Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- f- Pyogenic granuloma
- g- Dermatitis gangrenosa
- h- Furunculosis

2- Leprosy and tuberculosis cutis.

III- Parasitic Infestations

- 1- Scabies.
- 2- Pediculosis.

IV- Fungal Infections

- 1- Tinea capitis.
- 2- Favus.
- 3- Tinea cercinata.
- 4- Candidiasis.

V- Viral Infections

- 1- Infectious warts.
- 2- Molluscum contagiosum.
- 3- Herpes simplex.
- 4- Herpes zoster.

VI- Papulosquamous Eruptions

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1- Psoriasis. | 2- Pityriasis rosea. |
| 3- P.R.P. | 4- Lichen planus. |
| 5- Lichen striatus. | 6- Lichen nitidus. |

VIII- Seborrhoeic Dermatoses

- 1- Pityriasis capitis.
- 2- Seborrhoeic dermatitis.

VIII- Nutritional Deficiencies

- 1- Kwashiorkor.
- 2- Ariboflavinosis.
- 3- Keratosis follicularis.
- 4- Hyperkeratosis of palms and soles.