

# *Dermatology*

*in*

**GENERAL PRACTICE**

## Foreword

The entrance of an individual into a new field of endeavor, whether a medical specialty, a new hobby or a new job, etc., can be interesting and can be made a relatively simple and fascinating initiation. In medicine this journey should start with the basic concept that the individual has already acquired some general knowledge of medicine. Thus the specialties in medicine are taught in the third or fourth year of a four-year medical course after instruction in laboratory and clinical medicine. For the beginning of a new subject, in addition to lectures and clinics, the student is best served by the printed page—an up-to-date typewritten outline or a textbook—much as a guide book serves the visitor to a new country. The terms are new, the types of disease are new, the diagnoses are new and much confusion and lack of interest can result without a proper introduction to the field.

The larger books in dermatology have covered an enormous amount of ground, discussed both common and uncommon diseases, showed many photographs, some of them of unusual types and unusual diseases, and pointed out numerous theories concerning the cause or origin of disease, and often went into great detail with regard to various phases of a particular disease. They were excellent reference books but were often confusing to the student in his early days with the specialty and made him uncertain among all the different possibilities offered in both diagnosis and treatment.

On the other hand a small compact book such as this one, containing a very logical arrangement of chapters, beginning with the simpler facts and progressing through the more common skin diseases, giving the essential facts of each disease, the differential diagnosis and the commonly accepted therapeutic procedures, will act as a clarifying medium in the study of a specialty which has the reputation of being a difficult one. The chapter on mycotic infections is especially noteworthy since the author is an acknowledged authority in this field. The details in the chapters on the care of the normal and abnormal skin provide many suggestions which will afford greater comfort to the patient.

The many excellent photographs and tables save many lines of description and warrant a careful perusal by the reader in his study of cutaneous manifestations. The frequent references concerning the relationship of manifestations on the skin to general medicine indicate the range of medical knowledge required to practice medicine today.

For the medical student in his introduction to the study of the specialty this small book is easy to approach. He can obtain the necessary information easily and there is much less confusion in his mind. He can always look further if he is interested and the problem warrants it.

The younger graduate or the general practitioner may well recognize the part which age, physical condition, coincident focal infection, dental disease, food, occupation, habits, etc., etc., may play with an individual patient, but at the same time be puzzled by the patient's specific lesions and lack of response to therapy. For these students and physicians, to whom this book is especially directed, it will bring much help in the interpretation and treatment of the usual disturbances appearing on the cutaneous surface.

As in any specialty, wise is the physician who recognizes his limitations in both diagnosis and therapy and seeks counsel and possible hospitalization for his patient when the diagnosis is not clear and the progress of cutaneous manifestations is not satisfactory.

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## Preface

The author has been repeatedly asked by his former students and colleagues to write a revision of the book entitled "Diagnosis and Treatment of Skin Diseases". Some time has elapsed since its publication, thus necessitating many revisions. It was, therefore, felt that a completely new text book written along the same style would be preferable.

This text has been designed to serve the general practitioner, medical student and nurse. The aims of simplicity and conciseness in both content and expression have required sacrifice of a certain amount of detail and omission of some of the rare diseases. The author hopes that this is compensated by the special emphasis on the clinical picture, differential diagnosis, and treatment of the more common skin diseases met by the general practitioner in his daily practice. A discussion of the relationship of the dermatoses to systemic diseases is given wherever it is plausible. A short chapter discussing the superficial and deep mycotic infections is included. It is hoped that the formulary given in the last chapter will prove useful.

The book makes no pretense at serving the purposes of a reference book for dermatologists. For such works, the reader is referred to more detailed and more complete texts such as those written by Ormsby and Montgomery, Becker and Obermeyer, Andrews, Sutton and Sutton and others.

I am indebted to Dr. C. Guy Lane who read the manuscript. His suggestions and corrections proved most helpful.

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Dr. Crawford Brown has been very helpful in the task of collecting the clinical photographs for this text.

I wish to thank the Williams & Wilkins Company in general and Mr. Dick Hoover in particular for their patience and excellent cooperation.

The following text books have been consulted in the writing of this book:  
Diseases of Skin (seventh edition) by Oliver S. Ormsby, M.D. and Hamilton Montgomery, M.D., M.S. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1948.

Skin Diseases: Nutrition and Metabolism by Erich Urbach, M.D., F.A.C.A., and Edward B. Le Winn, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.P. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1946.

Modern Dermatology and Syphilology (2nd edition) by S. William

Becker and Maximilian E. Obermeyer. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1947.

Therapy of Dermatologic Disorders by Samuel M. Peck, B.S., M.D., and George Klein, M.D. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1951.

Manual of Clinical Mycology by N. F. Conant, Ph.D., Donald S. Martin, M.D., David T. Smith, M.D., Roger D. Baker, M.D. and Jasper I. Callaway, M.D. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1944.

Medical Mycology: Fungous Diseases of Men and other Mammals by C. W. Dodge, Ph.D. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1935.

An Introduction to Medical Mycology (third edition) by George Lewis, M.D., and Mary E. Hopper, M.S. Chicago: Year Book Publishers, Inc., 1948.

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JACOB HYAMS SWARTZ

# Contents

<b>FOREWORD.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>PREFACE.....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
The Anatomy of the Skin.....	1
Epidermis.....	1
Corium.....	2
Subcutaneous Tissue (Hypoderm).....	3
Physiology of the Skin.....	4
Protective.....	4
Sensory.....	4
Respiratory.....	5
Heat Regulating.....	5
Secretory.....	5
Metabolic Considerations.....	7
Protein Metabolism.....	7
Fat Metabolism.....	7
Carbohydrate Metabolism.....	7
Water Metabolism.....	8
Mineral Metabolism.....	8
Etiological Agents of Disease.....	9
Elementary Lesions.....	10
Secondary Lesions.....	11
History Taking.....	11
Physical Examination.....	13
Relationship of Dermatology to Internal Medicine.....	14
<b>II. CARE OF THE NORMAL SKIN.....</b>	<b>16</b>
Cleansing of the Skin.....	16
Cleansing Bath.....	16
Stimulating Bath.....	17
Sedative Bath.....	18
Temperature Bath.....	18
Dermatitis Following the Baths.....	19
Severe Dermatitis (Winter Itch).....	19
Mild Dermatitis.....	19
Perspiration.....	19
Hyperhidrosis.....	19

Miliaria.....	20
Body Odors.....	20
Treatment of Hyperidrosis and Bromidrosis.....	20
Care of the Feet.....	21
Hyperidrosis and Bromidrosis.....	21
Burning of the Feet.....	22
Care of the Hands.....	22
Hyperidrosis.....	23
Dryness of the Hands.....	23
Care of the Face.....	24
Soaps.....	25
The Dry Skin.....	26
The Oily Skin.....	27
Superfluous Hair.....	27
Facial Hypertrichosis.....	27
Methods of Treatment.....	27
Sun Exposure.....	29
Freckles.....	29
Tanning.....	30
Wrinkles.....	31
Prevention and Treatment.....	31
Remarks.....	31
Care of the Hair and Scalp.....	31
Fundamental Facts.....	31
General Instructions.....	32
Oily Scalp and Hair.....	33
Dry Scalp and Hair.....	35
Complications Incident to Hairdressing.....	36
Cosmetics.....	37
Astringents.....	37
Cold Packs and Lotions.....	38
Creams.....	38
Powders.....	39
Rouge.....	40
Lipstick.....	40
Skin Foods.....	40
Care of Baby's Skin.....	41
Bathing.....	41
Temperature of the Nursery.....	42
Clothing.....	42
Sun Bathing.....	43
Common Skin Diseases.....	43

<b>III. CARE OF THE ABNORMAL SKIN . . . . .</b>	<b>46</b>
Soothing and Protective Medications . . . . .	46
Powders . . . . .	46
Antipruritics . . . . .	48
Antiseptics . . . . .	48
Keratolytics . . . . .	49
Parasiticides . . . . .	50
Detergents . . . . .	50
Astringents . . . . .	50
Stimulants or Irritants . . . . .	50
Bathing . . . . .	51
The Cleansing Bath . . . . .	51
The Medicated Bath . . . . .	51
Wet Dressings and Compresses . . . . .	53
Applications for Ulcers . . . . .	54
Lotions . . . . .	55
Ointments . . . . .	56
Pastes . . . . .	57
Oils . . . . .	58
Bandages and Dressings . . . . .	58
Removal of Dressings . . . . .	64
Removal of Ointments . . . . .	64
<b>IV. DISEASES OF THE HAIR AND SCALP . . . . .</b>	<b>65</b>
Alopecia Areata . . . . .	65
Atheroma . . . . .	68
Canities . . . . .	69
Dermatitis Papillaris Capillitii . . . . .	70
Folliculitis Decalvans . . . . .	72
Loss of Hair . . . . .	74
Luetic Alopecia . . . . .	75
Monilethrix . . . . .	76
Pediculosis Capitis . . . . .	76
Perifolliculitis Capitis Abscedens et Suffodiens . . . . .	82
Pili Torti . . . . .	82
Pseudo-pélade (Brocq) . . . . .	82
Psoriasis . . . . .	84
Sebaceous Cysts (Steatoma) . . . . .	85
Seborrhea . . . . .	85
Dermatitis Seborrheica (Eczema Seborrheicum) . . . . .	87
Trichonodosis . . . . .	90
Trichotillomania . . . . .	90
<b>V. SKIN DISEASES OF THE FACE . . . . .</b>	<b>92</b>
Acne Conglobata . . . . .	92

Acne Neurotica.....	92
Acne Rosacea (Rosacea).....	93
Acne Varioliformis (Acne Necroticans).....	97
Acne Vulgaris.....	98
Adenoma Sebaceum (Pringle's Disease).....	105
Berlock (Perfume) Dermatitis.....	105
Cheilitis Exfoliativa.....	107
Chloasma.....	107
Chondrodermatitis Nodularis Chronica Helicis.....	108
Cornu Cutaneum (Cutaneous Horn).....	108
Cutis Hyperelastica (Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome).....	109
Dermatitis Congelationis (Frostbite).....	109
Dermatitis Factitia or Artefacta.....	111
Dermatitis (Contact).....	111
Rhus Dermatitis (Poison Ivy).....	117
Other Agents Causing Contact-type Dermatitis.....	121
Dermatomyositis.....	125
Eczema.....	127
Infantile Eczema.....	128
Adult Atopic Eczema.....	139
Eczema Vaccinatum.....	144
Kaposi's Varicelliform Eruption.....	144
Epithelioma.....	145
Erysipelas.....	150
Geographic Tongue.....	151
Granulosis Rubra Nasi.....	151
Herpes Simplex.....	152
Herpes Facialis.....	152
Herpes Progenitalis.....	153
Herpes Zoster.....	154
Hydroa Aestivale (Hydroa Vacciniforme).....	159
Hypertrichosis (Hirsutism).....	159
Impetigo Contagiosa.....	161
Impetigo Complicated by the Beard.....	166
Impetigo on the Legs.....	166
Impetigo Contagiosa of the Newborn.....	168
Keratoses Seborrheica.....	169
Keratoses Senilis.....	170
Lupus Erythematosus.....	171
Chronic Discoid Type.....	172
Acute Disseminate Type.....	176

Lupus (Tuberculosis) Miliaris Disseminatus Faciei.....	182
Lupus Vulgaris.....	182
Milium.....	186
Molluscum Contagiosum.....	186
Nevi (Vascular and Non-vascular).....	187
Papulo-necrotic Tuberculide.....	196
Perlèche.....	198
Pili Incarnati (Ingrowing Hairs).....	201
Radiodermatitis.....	202
Rosacea-like Tuberculid (Levandowsky).....	205
Sarcoidosis.....	207
Stomatitis, Aphthous.....	212
Sycosis Vulgaris.....	212
Verucca Plana Juvenilis.....	214
Xeroderma Pigmentosum.....	215
<b>VI. SKIN DISEASES OF THE TRUNK.....</b>	<b>218</b>
Acanthosis Nigricans.....	218
Adiposis Dolorosa (Dercum's Disease).....	219
Balanitis Xerotica Obliterans (Kraurosis Penis).....	219
Bowen's Disease.....	219
Chancroid (Soft Chancre).....	220
Condyloma Acuminata (Verucca Acuminata, Venereal Wart).....	223
Creeping Eruption (Larva Migrans, Sandworm Disease).....	223
Dermatitis Exfoliativa.....	224
Dermatitis Exfoliativa (Wilson-Brocq).....	224
Pityriasis Rubra (Hebra-Jadassohn).....	225
Dermatitis Exfoliativa Neonatorum (Ritter).....	225
Erythroderma Desquamativa (Leiner).....	225
Dermatitis Herpetiformis (Duhring's Disease).....	227
Herpes Gestationis.....	232
Drug Eruptions (Dermatitis Medicamentosa).....	232
Epidermodysplasia Verruciformis (Lewandowsky-Lutz).....	240
Erythema Annulare Centrifugum (Darier).....	242
Erythroplasia of Queyrat.....	243
Filariasis.....	243
Fordyce's Disease.....	244
Fox-Fordyce Disease.....	244
Granuloma Inguinale.....	244
Hydradenitis Suppurativa.....	247
Ichthyosis.....	249
Xeroderma.....	249

Ichthyosis Simplex . . . . .	249
Ichthyosis Congenita . . . . .	249
Ichthyosis Follicularis . . . . .	249
Ichthyosis Hystrix . . . . .	250
Insect Bite . . . . .	250
Keloid . . . . .	252
Keratosis Follicularis . . . . .	252
Keratosis Pilaris . . . . .	257
Kraurosis Vulvae . . . . .	257
Leiomyoma Cutis . . . . .	259
Leishmaniasis Tropica (Oriental Sore, Aleppo Boil) . . . . .	259
Leishmaniasis Americana . . . . .	260
Leprosy . . . . .	260
Lepra Tuberosa . . . . .	260
Lepra Maculo-anesthetic . . . . .	261
Tuberculoid Leprosy . . . . .	261
Leukemia Cutis . . . . .	262
Leukoplakia . . . . .	262
Leukoplakia Buccalis . . . . .	262
Leukoplakia Vulvae . . . . .	265
Lichen Nitidus . . . . .	265
Lichen Planopilaris . . . . .	265
Lichen Planus . . . . .	266
Lichen Spinulosus . . . . .	272
Lichen Sclerosus et Atrophicans . . . . .	273
Lipoma . . . . .	274
Lymphogranuloma Cutis (Hodgkin's Disease) . . . . .	275
Lymphogranuloma Venereum . . . . .	275
Melanosis of Riehl . . . . .	278
Mongolian Pigmented Spots . . . . .	278
Mycosis Fungoides (Granuloma Fungoides) . . . . .	278
Neurodermatitis Circumscripta (Lichen Simplex Chronicus) . . . . .	281
Neurofibroma Multiple (Von Recklinghausen's Disease) . . . . .	283
New Growths of the Skin, Multiple Benign Tumor-like (Anetoderma of Schweninger and Buzzi) . . . . .	285
Paget's Disease of the Nipple . . . . .	287
Panniculitis, Nodular Non-suppurative . . . . .	287
Parapsoriasis . . . . .	289
Pediculosis Pubis ("Crabs") . . . . .	292
Pediculosis Vestimentorum (Corporis) . . . . .	293
Pemphigus . . . . .	295
Pemphigus Acutus (Butcher's Pemphigus) . . . . .	295
Pemphigus Vulgaris . . . . .	295

Pemphigus Foliaceus . . . . .	298
Pemphigus Vegetans . . . . .	298
Pemphigus Erythematoses (Senear-Usher Syndrome) . . . . .	299
Pinta (Mal del Pinto; Carate) . . . . .	303
Pityriasis Rosea . . . . .	303
Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris [Pityriasis Pilaris (Devergie)] . . . . .	306
Poikiloderma Atrophicans Vasculare . . . . .	309
Pruritus Ani . . . . .	310
Pruritus Hiemalis . . . . .	313
Pruritus Senilis . . . . .	313
Pruritus Vulvae . . . . .	314
Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum . . . . .	315
Psoriasis . . . . .	315
Psoriasis Pustulosa (Pustular Psoriasis) . . . . .	325
Rothmund's Syndrome . . . . .	326
Scabies (Human) . . . . .	326
Scabies (Animal and Bird) . . . . .	332
Scleredema Adulorum (Busckke) . . . . .	332
Scleroderma . . . . .	332
Diffuse Symmetrical Type . . . . .	332
Circumscribed Type (Morphea) . . . . .	335
Seborrheic Dermatitis (Eczema Seborrheicum, Seborrhea Corporis) . . . . .	337
Subcutaneous Fat Necrosis of the Newborn . . . . .	339
Syringoma (Syringocystadenoma) . . . . .	339
Tuberculosis Cutis Lichenoides (Lichen Scrofulosus) . . . . .	340
Ulcus Vulvae Acutum (Lipschütz) . . . . .	340
Urticaria . . . . .	341
Urticaria Pigmentosa . . . . .	344
Vitiligo . . . . .	346
Werner's Syndrome (Progeria) . . . . .	347
Xanthoma . . . . .	347
Xanthelasma Palpebrarum . . . . .	348
Xanthoma Tuberosum . . . . .	348
Xanthoma Disseminatum . . . . .	350
Xanthoma (Juvenile) . . . . .	352
Xanthoma Diabeticorum . . . . .	352
Xanthoma Secondary to Diseases of the Liver . . . . .	353
Nevoxantho-endothelioma . . . . .	353
Hand-Schüller-Christian Disease . . . . .	353
Yaws (Frambesia) . . . . .	353
VII. SKIN DISEASES INVOLVING THE EXTREMITIES . . . . .	356
Acrodermatitis Chronica Atrophicans . . . . .	356
Acrodermatitis Continué (Hallopeau) . . . . .	356

Amyloidosis Cutis . . . . .	357
Angiokeratoma . . . . .	358
Angioma Serpiginosum . . . . .	358
Diphtheria (Cutaneous) . . . . .	358
Ecthyma . . . . .	360
Eczema (Nummular) . . . . .	360
Epidermolysis Bullosa . . . . .	363
Erysipeloid (Rosenbach) . . . . .	365
Erythema Ab Igne . . . . .	366
Erythema Induratum (Bazin) . . . . .	366
Erthyema Multiforme . . . . .	370
Erythema Nodosum . . . . .	373
Erythredema (Acrodynia, Pink Disease) . . . . .	375
Glomus Tumor . . . . .	377
Granuloma Annulare . . . . .	378
Granuloma Pyogenicum . . . . .	379
Hereditary Edema of the Legs (Milroy's Disease) . . . . .	380
Keratoderma Climactericum (Haxthausen) . . . . .	382
Keratosis Blennorrhagica (Keratoderma Blennorrhagica) . . . . .	382
Keratosis Palmaris et Plantaris . . . . .	384
Lymphangioma Circumscriptum . . . . .	385
Milker's Nodules . . . . .	385
Myxedema Circumscriptum (Localized Solid Edema) . . . . .	386
Necrobiosis Lipoidica Diabeticorum (Urbach) . . . . .	386
Noduli Cutanei . . . . .	386
Occupational Dermatoses . . . . .	387
Pachyonychia Congenita . . . . .	389
Papular Urticaria . . . . .	390
Pellagra . . . . .	391
Perforating Ulcer of the Foot . . . . .	393
Porokeratosis (Mibelli) . . . . .	393
Prurigo Nodularis . . . . .	393
Purpura . . . . .	395
Idiopathic Non-thrombocytopenic Purpura . . . . .	395
Secondary Non-thrombocytopenic Purpura . . . . .	397
Thrombocytopenic Purpura . . . . .	398
Purpura Annularis Telangiectodes (Majocchi's Disease) . . . . .	398
Purpuric Pigmented Lichenoid Dermatitis (Gougerot-Blum) . . . . .	399
Raynaud's Disease . . . . .	400
Recurrent, Resistant Vascular Eruption of the Hands . . . . .	401
Sarcoma, Multiple Idiopathic Hemorrhagic (Kaposi's Sarcoma) . . . . .	403
Schamberg's Disease . . . . .	405

Syringomyelia (Morvan's Disease) . . . . .	405
Tattoo Marks . . . . .	407
Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic (Osler's Disease) . . . . .	408
Trombiculosis (Chigger Bites) . . . . .	409
Tuberculosis Cutis Verrucosa . . . . .	409
Tuberculosis, Primary Inoculation . . . . .	410
Tularemia . . . . .	410
Ulcers of the Lower Extremities . . . . .	411
Varicose Eczema . . . . .	411
Varicose Ulcers . . . . .	412
Verruca Plantaris . . . . .	416
Verruca Vulgaris . . . . .	418
<b>VIII. MYCOTIC INFECTIONS . . . . .</b>	<b>421</b>
Classification of the Pathogenic Fungi . . . . .	422
Superficial Mycoses . . . . .	422
Deep Mycoses . . . . .	423
Diagnosis of Fungous Infection . . . . .	423
Direct Microscopic Examination and Culture Studies . . . . .	423
Laboratory Procedures . . . . .	424
<b>SUPERFICIAL MYCOSES</b>	
Genus <i>Micromycetes</i> . . . . .	428
<i>Micromycetes Canis (Lanosum)</i> . . . . .	428
Infections Caused by <i>M. Canis</i> . . . . .	430
<i>Micromycetes Fulvum (Gypseum)</i> . . . . .	434
Infections Caused by <i>M. Fulvum</i> . . . . .	434
<i>Micromycetes Audouini</i> . . . . .	435
Infections Caused by <i>M. Audouini</i> . . . . .	435
Genus <i>Trichophyton</i> . . . . .	439
<i>Trichophyton Gypseum</i> . . . . .	439
Infections Caused by <i>T. Gypseum</i> . . . . .	441
<i>Trichophyton Rubrum (Purpureum)</i> . . . . .	445
Infections Caused by <i>T. Rubrum</i> . . . . .	445
<i>Trichophyton Tonsurans</i> . . . . .	454
<i>Trichophyton Megnini</i> . . . . .	454
<i>Trichophyton (Achorion) Schoenleinii</i> . . . . .	455
Infections Caused by <i>T. Schoenleinii</i> . . . . .	456
<i>Trichophyton Violaceum</i> . . . . .	457
Infections Caused by <i>T. Violaceum</i> . . . . .	458
Genus <i>Epidermophyton</i> . . . . .	458
<i>Epidermophyton Floccosum</i> . . . . .	458
Infections Caused by <i>E. Floccosum</i> . . . . .	459

<i>Malassezia Furfur</i>	461
Infections Caused by <i>M. Furfur</i>	462
<i>Actinomyces Minutissimus</i>	462
Infections Caused by <i>A. Minutissimus</i>	464
Infections Caused by <i>A. Tenuis</i>	465
<i>Blastomycetes</i> (Yeast-like Fungi)	465
<i>Pityrosporum Ovale</i>	465
<i>Candida Albicans</i>	466
Infections Caused by <i>C. Albicans</i>	468
<b>DEEP MYCOSES</b>	475
<i>Cryptococcus Neoformans</i>	475
Infections Caused by <i>C. Neoformans</i>	476
<i>Blastomyces Dermatitidis</i>	476
Infections Caused by <i>B. Dermatitidis</i>	477
<i>Blastomyces Brasiliensis</i> ( <i>Paracoccidioides Brasiliensis</i> )	481
Infections Caused by <i>B. Brasiliensis</i>	482
<i>Histoplasma Capsulatum</i>	482
Infections Caused by <i>H. Capsulatum</i>	485
<i>Coccidioides Immitis</i>	485
Infections Caused by <i>C. Immitis</i>	486
<i>Sporotrichum Schenckii</i>	487
Infections Caused by <i>S. Schenckii</i>	488
<i>Actinomyces Bovis</i>	490
Infections Caused by <i>A. Bovis</i>	492
<i>Nocardia</i>	495
Infections Caused by <i>Nocardia</i>	496
Otomycosis	496
<b>IX. EXANTHEMATA</b>	499
Chicken Pox (Varicella)	499
German Measles (Rubella)	501
Measles (Rubeola)	502
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	506
Small Pox (Variola)	509
<b>X. SYPHILIS</b>	515
Natural History	515
Clinical Phenomena	516
Treatment	536
<b>XI. MISCELLANEOUS</b>	539
Physical Agents for Therapy	539
Roentgen-Rays	539
Grenz-Rays	539
Radium	540

## CONTENTS

xxi

Ultraviolet Rays.....	540
Surgical Diathermy.....	542
Electrolysis.....	542
Antibiotics.....	543
Penicillin.....	543
Aureomycin.....	545
Chloromycetin (Chloramphenicol).....	545
Streptomycin.....	545
Terramycin Hydrochloride.....	546
Bacitracin.....	546
Tyrothricin.....	546
ACTH and Cortisone in Dermatology.....	546
Vitamins.....	549
Avitaminosis.....	549
Practical Formulary.....	551
INDEX.....	563

# I

## General Considerations

A knowledge of the physiology and anatomy of the normal skin is a prerequisite for the study of the diseased structure. Skin is one of the vital organs of the body, and its normal functioning is necessary to the health and life of each human being. Such necessary normal functioning of the skin is to a great extent dependent upon the other organs of the body; for diseases and disturbances of other organs may be frequently reflected by changes in the skin itself. Examples of such changes may be found in the lemon tint of pernicious anemia, the dark brown cachectic tint of carcinomatosis, and the pigmented skin seen in patients with Addison's disease.

The cutaneous structure is complex and sensitive; it is easily affected, among other things, by the climate (of this the skin of the seafaring man is a good example). The color and texture of the skin vary greatly with different ages, races, and sex (of these variations the soft pink skin of the infant and the dry wrinkled skin of the aged, and the fair skin of the blonde and the black skin of the Negro are good examples). The skin, subject to its location, also varies in pliability and thickness. The cutaneous covering of the prepuce, eyelids and lips is delicate and lax, whereas the skin over the palms and on the soles of the feet is much thicker and much more firmly attached.

### **The Anatomy of the Skin**

The skin is composed of the following distinct layers: 1. Epidermis (derived from the ectoderm); 2. Corium or true skin (originated from mesoderm); 3. Subcutaneous layer (hypoderm).

#### *1. Epidermis*

The epidermis is the most external layer of the skin and it is made up of four strata.

##### **a. Stratum corneum**

This stratum is known as the horny layer of the epidermis and is the outermost and the widest of all the strata. It is itself composed of several layers of flattened epithelial cells which have undergone various degrees of keratinization. The width of the layer varies with its location; it is, for