Dermatological Skin Examination



Introduction

- <u>W</u>ash hands, <u>I</u>ntroduce self, ask <u>P</u>atients name & DOB & what they like to be called, <u>E</u>xplain examination and get consent
- Get chaperone
- Expose patient to underwear

General Inspection

- Patient: stable, pain/ discomfort
- Describe the pattern of any rash: site, number of lesions, distribution pattern

Close inspection

- Nails: psoriatic nail changes (pitting, onycolysis, subungual hyperkeratosis)
- Hands
- Anterior arms
- Ask patient to put hands behind head
 - o Posterior arms
 - **Axilla**
- Scalp: look through hair and behind ears
- Face
- Inside mouth
- Chest and abdomen
- Back
- "At this point, I would also like to look at the genital region"
- Legs
- Feet and toe nails

To Complete exam

- Thank patient and cover them
- "To complete my exam, I would examine any suspicious moles with a dermatoscope and do any other relevant system examinations (e.g. vascular for an arterial ulcer)"
- Summarise and suggest further investigations you would do after a full history

Describing Lesions in Dermatology

Inspect lesions

- Sites and size
 - o e.g. peripheral/central, flexor/extensor, symmetrical/asymmetrical, localised/generalised, raised/flat
- Characteristics (SEC)
 - o Shape e.g. circular, linear, annular, irregular
 - o Edge e.g. well demarcated, ill-defined
 - o Colour e.g. erythematous, depigmented/pigmented
- Secondary features
 - o e.g. crust, scale, pigmentation, keratosis, lichenification, erosion, excoriation, fissure, ulceration

Palpate lesions

- Temperature
- Texture

Definitions in Dermatology

	<0.5cm	>0.5cm
Flat	Maule	Patch
		Plaque (palpable)
Raised	Papule	Nodule
	Vesicle (fluid filled)	Bulla (fluid filled)
	Pustule (pus filled)	