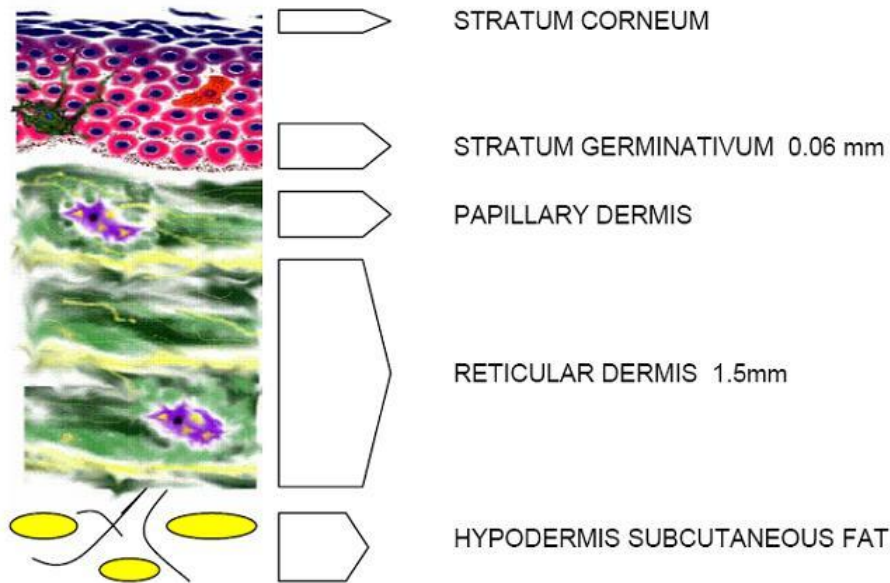


## MORPHOLOGY OF SKIN LESIONS



### Primary lesions

The original lesions are known as primary lesion which are as follows:

- Macule, patch
- Papule, plaque, nodule, tumor
- Wheals
- Vesicle
- Bullae
- Pustule

### B. Secondary Lesions

The primary lesions continue to full development or may be modified by regression, trauma of other extraneous factors, producing secondary lesion which are as follows:

- Scales
- Crusts
- Excoriations and abrasions
- Fissures
- Erosions
- Ulcers
- Scars-hypertrophic scars
- Keloid
- Atrophy
- Cyst

## **Mucule- Latin: macula, “spot”**

Macules are variously sized, circumscribed changes in skin color, without elevation or depression and less than 1 cm in diameter.

## **Patch**

A patch is a circumscribed changes in skin color without elevation or depression and 1 cm or greater in diameter.

## **Papule- (Latin Paula, “Pimple”)**

Papules are circumscribed, solid elevations of skin having diameter less than 1 cm.

## **Plaques: (French- Plaque- “Plate”)**

A plaque is a broad papule (or confluences of papules), 1 cm or more in diameter.

## **Nodules (Latins: nodulus- “small knot”)**

Nodules are form of papules but largest (>1 cm) and invade deeply.

## **Wheals (Hives) wheals**

Are evanescent, oedematous, flat elevations of various sizes.

## **Vesicles (Latin “Little bladder”)**

Vesicles are circumscribed epidermal elevations 1-10 mm in size and usually containing clear fluid.

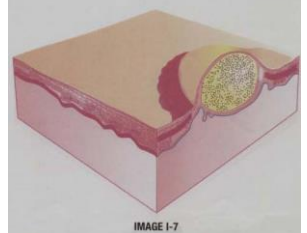
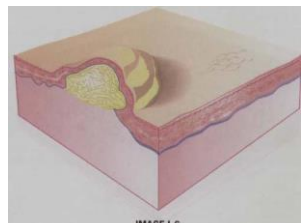
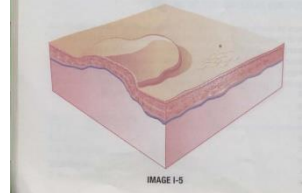
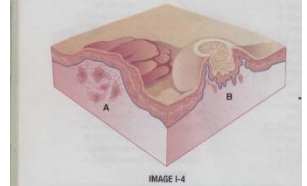
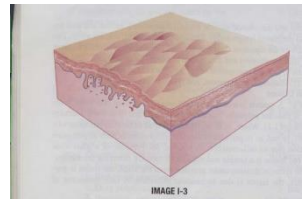
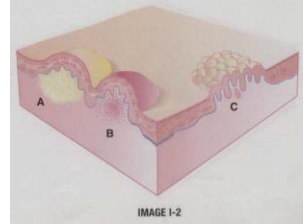
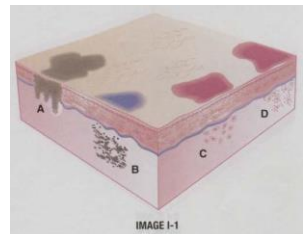
## **Bulloe (Latin-“Bubble”) Bulloe**

Are circumscribed or irregularly shaped cavity more than 10 mm in diameter containing serous or seropurulent fluid.

## **Pustule (Latin- Pustula-Pus)**

Pustules are small elevations of the skin containing pus

**Tumors** are soft or firm and freely movable or fixed masses of various sizes and shape. “A tumor is an abnormal mass of tissue, the growth of which exceeds and un-coordinated with normal tissue and persists in the same excessive manner after cessation of stimulus which evoked the change”.



## Secondary Lesions

**Scales:** (Latin Squama-scales)

Scales are dry or greasy laminated masses of keratin.

**Excoriations** (Latin Abrasio)

An excoriation is a punctate or linear abrasion produced by mechanical means usually involving only the epidermis and rarely reaching the papillary layer of the dermis.

**Fissures** (Latin- Cracks)

A fissure is a linear cleft through the epidermis or rarely into the dermis caused by disease or injury

**Erosions** –

Loss of all or portion of epidermis alone

**Ulcers** (Latin- Ulcus- “Sore”)

Ulcers are rounded or irregularly shaped excavations that result from loss of epidermis and dermis.

**Crusts** (Latin- crusta-bark)

Crusts are dried serum, pus or blood, usually mixed with epithelial and bacterial debris.

**Scars**

Scars are new formations in the dermis or deeper parts as a result of injury or disease, as a part of the normal reparative and healing process scar may be hypertrophic.

**Keloid** (Latin- Cheloid-clawlike)

A keloid is a firm, irregularly shaped, thickened, hypertrophic, fibrous, pink or red excrescence.

**Atrophy**

This refers to a diminution of some or all layers of skin

**Cyst**

A cyst is a cavity containing liquid or solid or semi-solid material may be superficial or deep.

