Cards Against

Paeciatric



Dermato ogy.

Rules:

- 1. Teams of 2-3 work best, but can be played individually.
- 2. Match each patient to the correct History, Exam Findings, Dermatological Findings, Diagnosis, Management and Pathogen (i.e. one card of each colour, matched together).
- 3. Allow 30-45 minutes per game.



2-year-old child, miserable at nursery a few days ago.

They had a low grade temp of 38°C last night.

Today, a rash has appeared starting on the head and spreading down the body.



Vesicles 2-5mm clear/yellow fluid filled, appearing to the scalp first, then the trunk and extremities.

Is also affecting the mucous membranes.





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chicken



Analgesia: paracetamol.

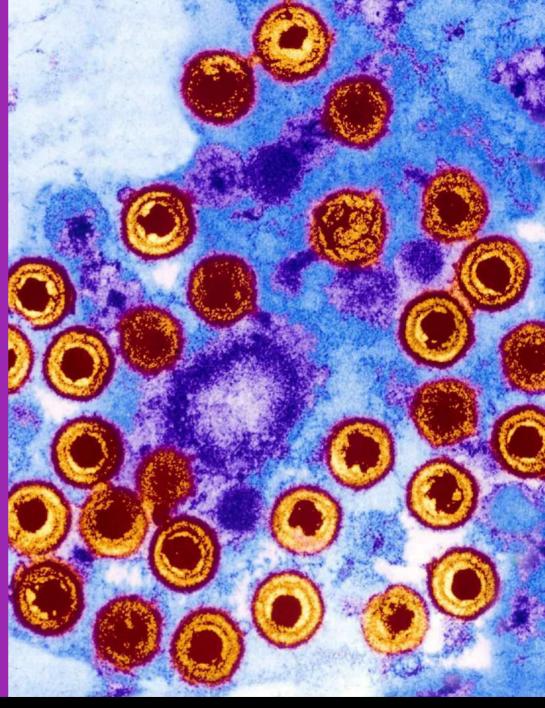
Ibuprofen: National Guidance is for parents to avoid but can be considered on individual patient basis by treating senior clinician.

Fluids: ensure adequate fluid intake.

Avoid scratching, to avoid potential scarring (Antihistamine, calamine lotion/cream).



Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV)







10-month-old child who is well with no fever.

They have had a rash for the past 6 weeks which is getting worse.

The parents describe the child has been scratching the rash so much that it has started to bleed.

The rash seems worse at the back of the child's knees and elbow creases.



Erythematous (local only).

Dry. Flakey.

Flexures.





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Eczema



Management is multifactorial.

Aim to stop itch/scratch cycle.

Emollients and steroid creams can be useful.

Anti-histamines can have a use.

Wet wraps in severe cases.

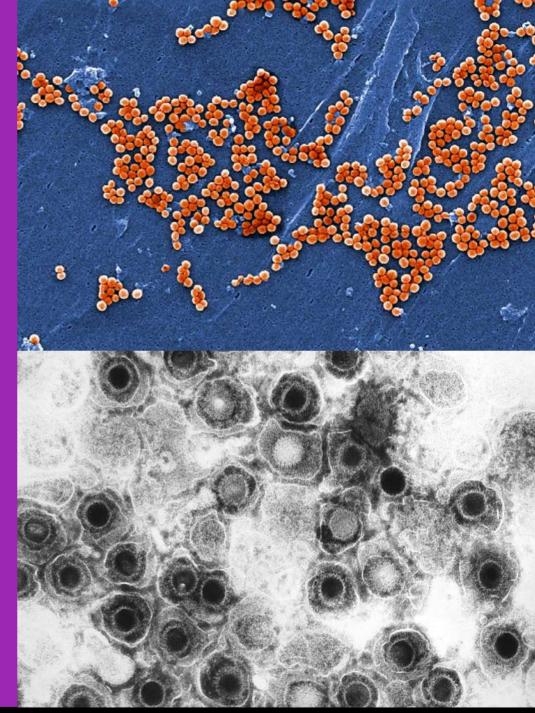
Antibiotics if infected looking.

Consider dermatology referral if not improving.



Staphylococcus aureus.

Herpes Simplex Virus.







Well child.

Rash to armpits, insides of arms, groin and the back of the knees.

A few lesions to the face that have spread over last 4 months.

Brother had the same rash first.

Occasional itching.



2-5 mm round hemispherical, umbilicated, flesh coloured papules to axillae, groin and face.





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Molloscum Contagiosum



Treatment is not usually required in immunocompetent.

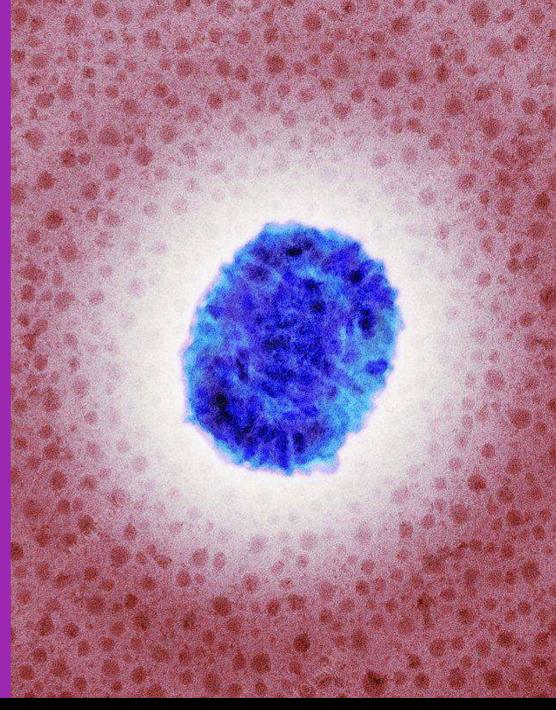
The mean duration of each lesion is 13 months.

Avoid itching.

Avoid sharing baths/towels.



Molloscum Contagiosum virus







5-year-old child presents with a 3-day history of sore throat and fever.

They now have a bright red rash to the trunk, arms and face which has spread rapidly over the last 24 hours.



Confluent erythematous (scarlatiniform) rash to torso and arms.

Bright red cheeks, strawberry tongue, enlarged erythematous tonsils.





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Scarlet



10-14 days of a penicillin such as phenoxymethylpenicillin or amoxicillin. If penicillin allergic azithromycin is an alternative.

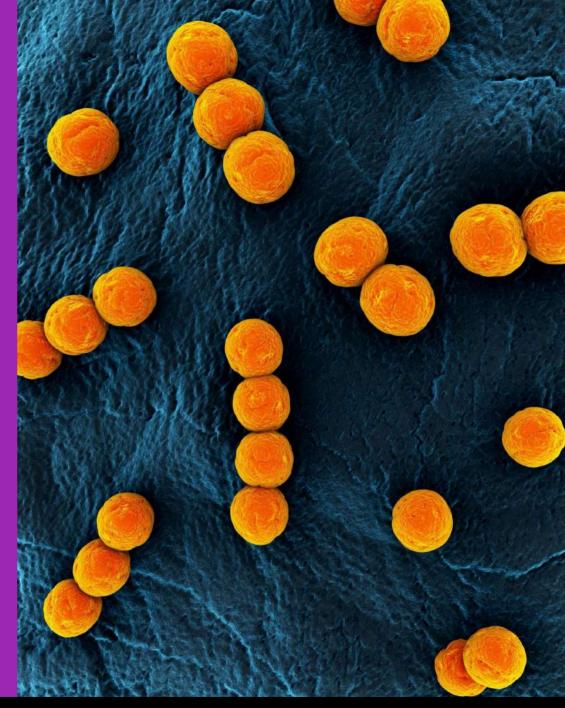
Response expected in 48 hours.

Fluids management.

Antipyretics if child miserable with fever.



Group A Betahaemolytic streptococci



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1-day-old newborn.

Well, uneventful pregnancy and delivery.

Discharged at 6 hours.

Presents with a developing red blotchy rash since discharge.



2-3 cm blotchy erythematous macules with a central 1-4 mm papule on cheeks, back, and extremities sparing palms of hands and soles of feet.





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Erythema OXICUM neonatorum



Reassure parents: lesions may continue to appear over the next week, should be cleared by 2 weeks, no lasting scarring.



No known pathogen.

11-month-old child.

Unwell with a cough and cold last week.

Overall they are getting better.

Today they have an itchy rash to face, buttocks, arms and legs.



1-10 mm flat-topped coalescing flesh pink papules. Some plaques to the face, elbows, knees and buttocks, inguinal and axillary.

Lymphadenopathy and hepatomegaly can be noted sometimes.





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Papular Acrodermatitis of Childhood or Gianotti-Crosti Syndrome



Self-limiting rash may take 2-8 weeks to resolve.

Lymphadenitis by 2-3 months.

Hepatomegaly by 3 months.

Antipruritic agents may be of benefit for comfort.



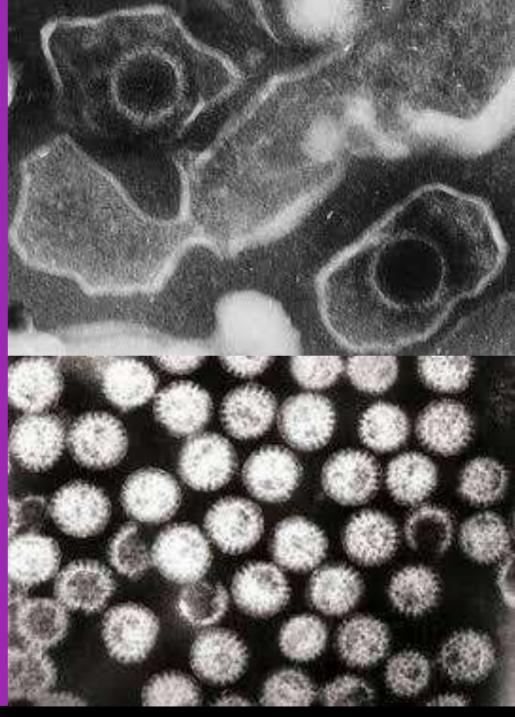
Host response to a variety of agents.

Hepatitis A, B or C.

Epstein-Barr virus.

Adenovirus. Rotavirus. Parainfluenza. Coxsackie.

Respiratory syncytial virus. Cytomegalovirus. Parvovirus.







12-month-old child.

Cough and cold.

Miserable, feverish, difficult to be settled.

Now has a red rash.



Miserable child, feverish, with a maculopapular red rash confluenting around face, neck and shoulders.

Small white spots inside the mouth.





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Measles

Symptomatic relief.

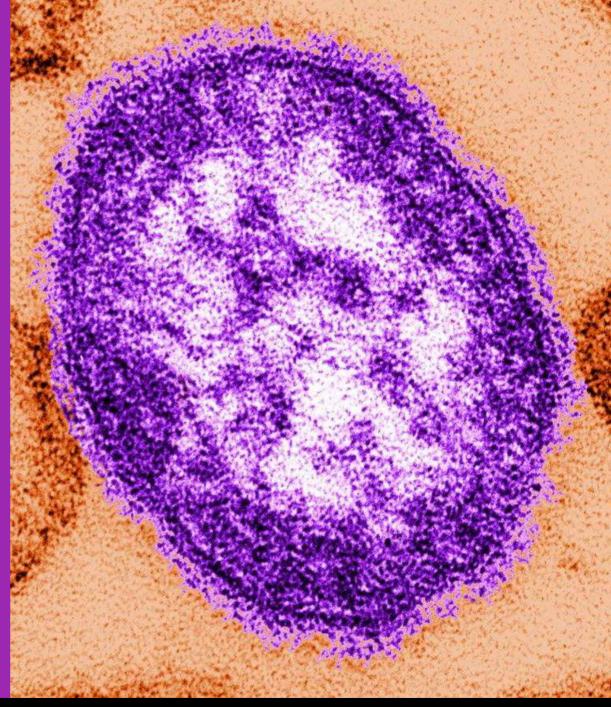
Pain and fever management.

Encourage fluid intake.

Red flag advice.



Morbillivirus







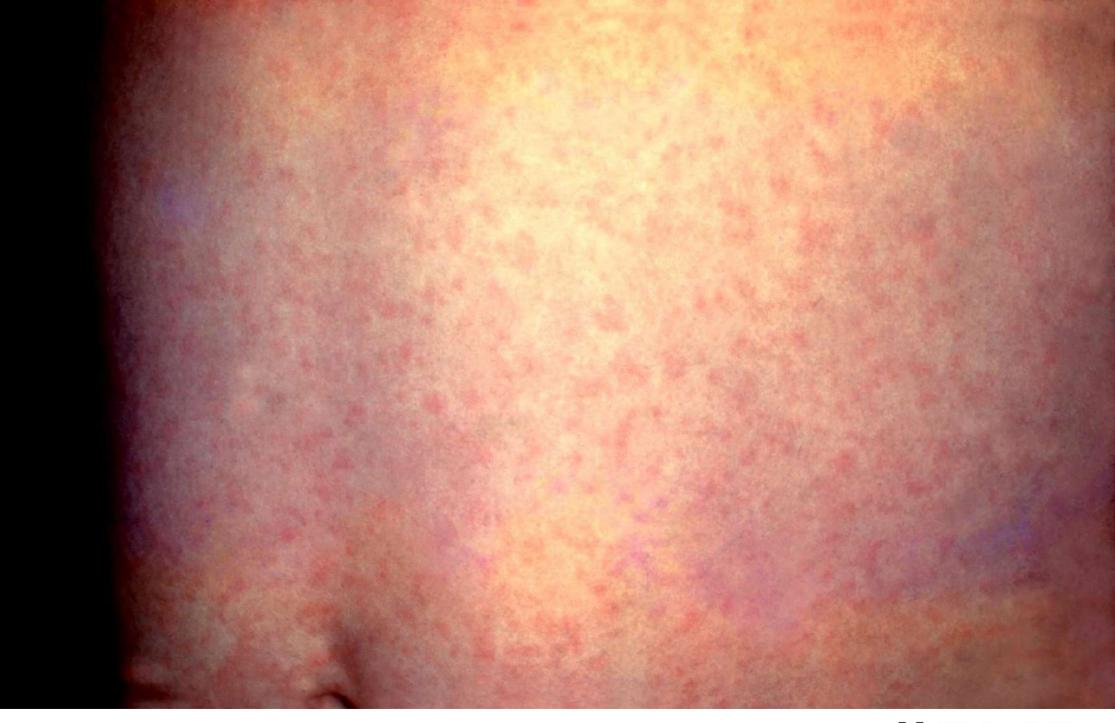
5-year-old child.

General malaise, anorexia, headache, low-grade fever, mild upper respiratory symptoms, rash over trunk.



Maculopapular pink confluent rash over trunk, petechiae on soft palate, postauricular, suboccipital and posterior cervical lymph nodes enlarged.





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Rubella



Symptomatic relief of symptoms.

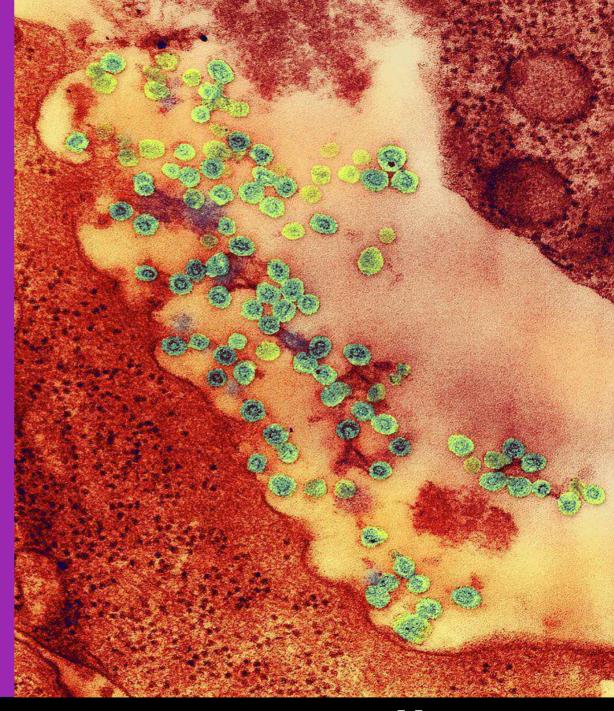
Encourage fluids.

Avoid spread and contact with unimmunized young children.

Red flag advice.



Rubella virus







4-year-old child.

Otherwise well, but with blistering to the lips.



Well child.

Cluster of 1-2 mm vesicles some with yellow crusting in the corner of the lower lip.





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Heroes Simplex

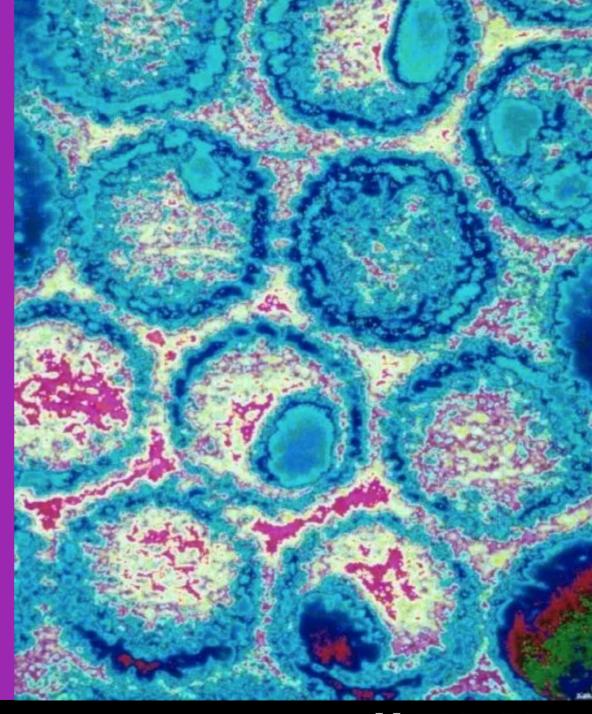


Self-resolving but can reoccur at any time during a lifetime.

In some severe cases of recurrence antivirals can be taken at the prodromal phase.



Herpes Simplex virus (Type 1)







1-year-old child.

Fever, malaise, irritable, sore skin, red broken skin all over.



Unwell, feverish & irritable child. "Punched out" lesions to the face neck and trunk with crusting.





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Eczema Herpeticum

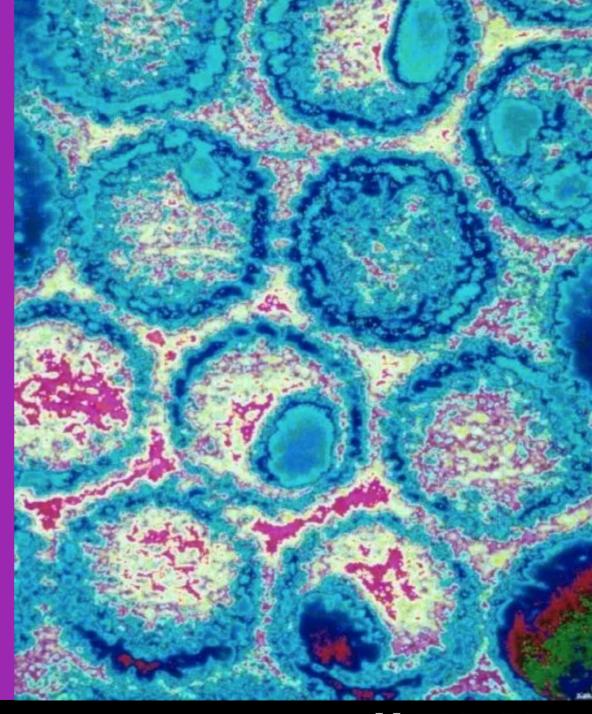


Admission for IV Aciclovir, antibiotics and fluids in severe cases.

Less unwell children may self-resolve in 2-4 weeks.



Herpes Simplex virus (Type 1)







10-year-old child that is well.

Itchy patches on scalp some hair loss.

Tried several creams from GP but getting worse.



Scaly, dry, flaky circular patches to scalp.

Some hair loss over these patches.





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Caloitis



New hair brushes and combs (not to share these whilst infected).

Antifungal shampoo can be used for 4-6 weeks.

Consider Dermatology.

Skin scrapings.



Dermatophyte fungus







13-month-old child.

Systemically well.

Redness to the upper thigh following immunisations 2 days ago.



Large 6 cm erythematous circular lesion with puncture wound to the centre, hot to touch and tender to examine.

Lymphadenopathy in the groin.





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Cellulitis

Wound/skin swab to isolate pathogen.

Mild cases in well child: treat with oral antibiotics.

Severe cases in the unwell child: needs admission for Intravenous antibiotics.



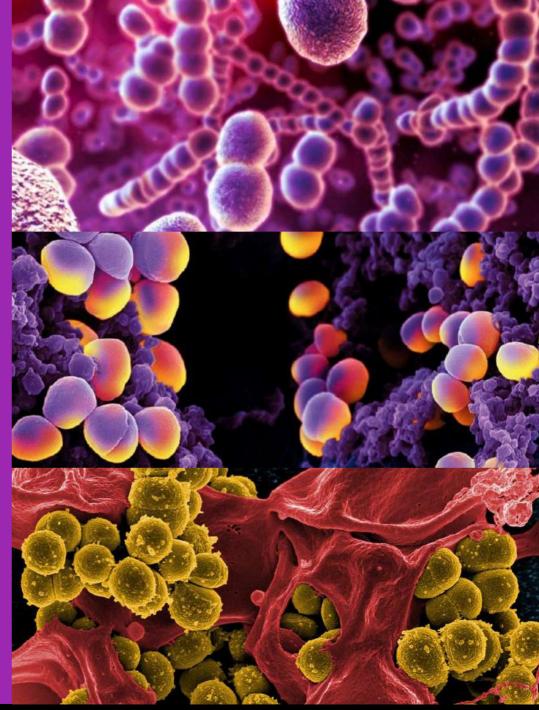
Common Pathogens:

Group A Beta-Haemolytic streptococcus.

Streptococcus pneumoniae.

Staphylococcus aureus.

Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).



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4-year-old child.

Complains of headache and legs hurting.

Generally unwell with fever, red rash to trunk, arms and legs.



Miserable, feverish, child.

Pinkish/red maculopapular rash to the cheeks, lacy rash on torso and extremities.





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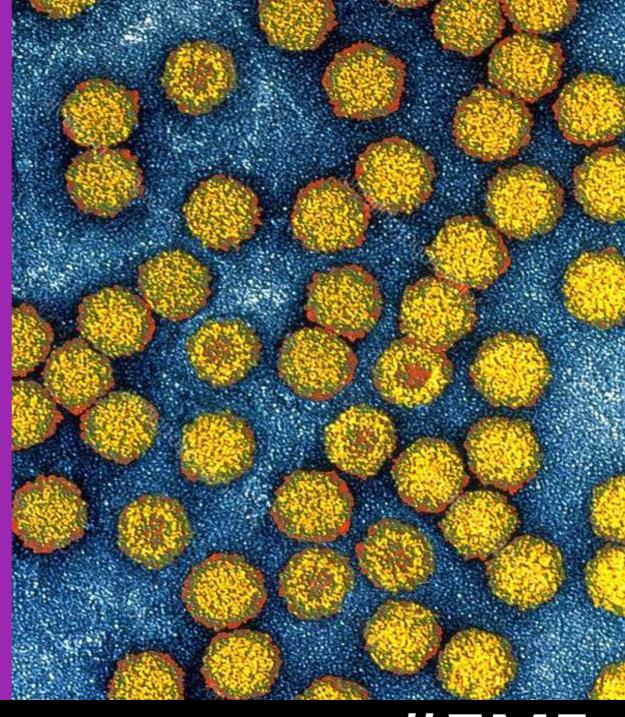
Erythema nfectiosum (slapped cheek, 5th disease)



Self-resolving over a couple of weeks.



Human Parvovirus B19



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10-year-old child.

Otherwise well.

One patch a week ago and has now spread over the neck and chest.



Herald patch 1-10 cm, also widespread smaller plaque lesions following a christmas tree distribution, trunk out to arms legs, face and head.





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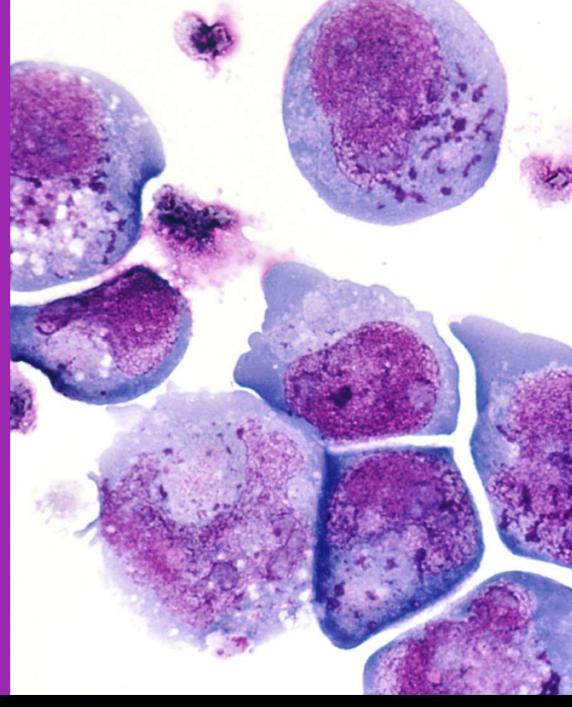
Pityriasis Rosea



Asymptomatic and self-resolving in 6-14 weeks.



Human-Herpesvirus 6 and 7







6-year-old male.

Unwell for 8 days.

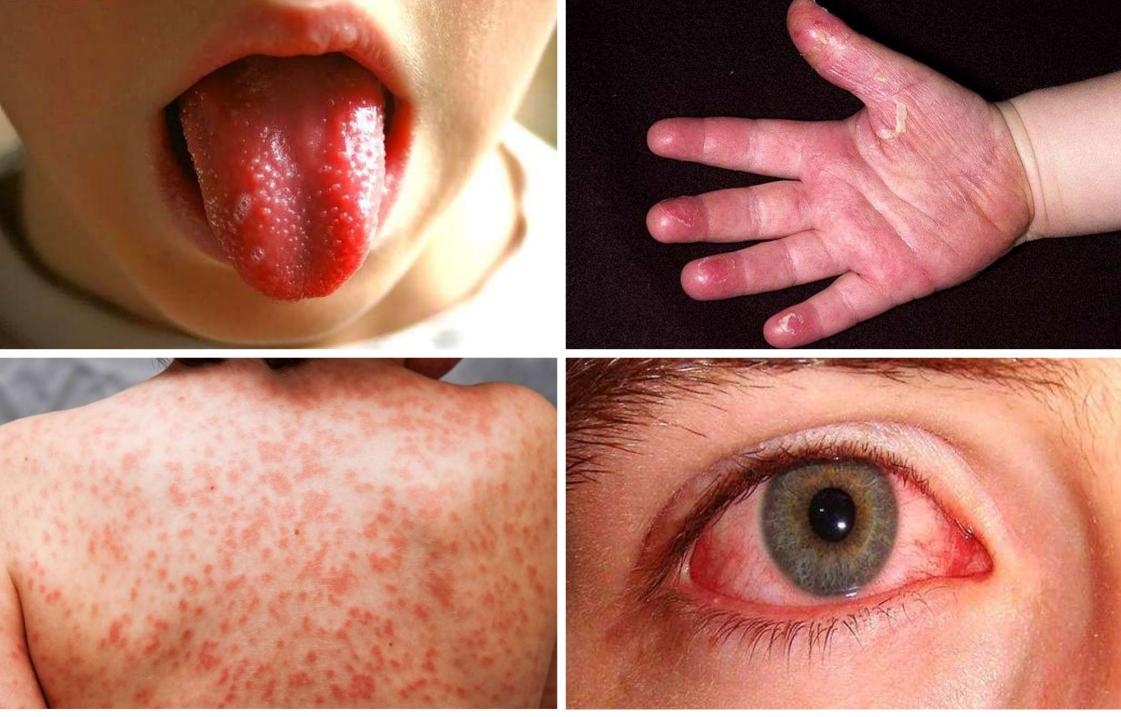
Fever, red eyes, sore lips, not eating and drinking, red rash to body, sore hands and feet.



Miserable, feverish child difficult to settle, red infected conjunctiva, cracked dry lips, polymorphous rash to whole of the body.

Edema and desquamation of hands and feet, cervical lymphadenopathy.





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Kawasaki Disease



Admission.

Targeted for prevention of cardiovascular complications, including:

- high dose aspirins
- intravenous immunoglobulins



No known pathogen.

14-year-old child.

Initial fever although now improving. Sore throat.
Swollen glands.

Tired ++ - 1 week.

Not attending school.



The child is quiet.

Interacting but can't be bothered.

Observations within normal.

No rashes.





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Infectious Mononucleosis



Conservative management.

Analgesia.

Oral fluids.

Rest, gradually increasing activity levels.

Should improve within 2-3 weeks but may remain tired for several months.



Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)







4-year-old at a party.

Ate something that may have contained nuts.

Within 15 mins developed a rash to the chest.



Normal observations.

No difficulty in breathing.

No lip swelling.

Erythematous patches with raised wheals over trunk/limbs.

Itchy +++





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Allergy



Weight.

Antihistamine.

Stop known allergen.

(consider Allergy referral depending on local guidance)



lgEmediated reaction







2-year old child.

Unwell for previous 2 days with fever. Rash all over and mouth is sore.

999 ?allergic reaction.



Abrupt onset of symmetrical red papules that have evolved into Target lesions.

Some skin lesions darker in colour.

Shallow oral lesions.





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Erythema Multiforme



Management: Symptomatic.

Antihistamine. Analgesia. Antivirals.

If there is no obvious specific cause, safety-netting for the illness is most important.

Oral lesion: ENT review.



No known pathogen.

4-month-old child.

Recent cold. Now reduced feeding. Miserable & irritable, particularly on handling.

Rash to trunk: noted this morning.



Skin may initially feel like sandpaper, becoming more red and wrinkled.

Epidermis may detach from underlying layers resulting in loose blisters and shallow erosions.





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Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome



Bloods including cultures.

Intravenous antibiotics and fluids.

Lubricating ointment.

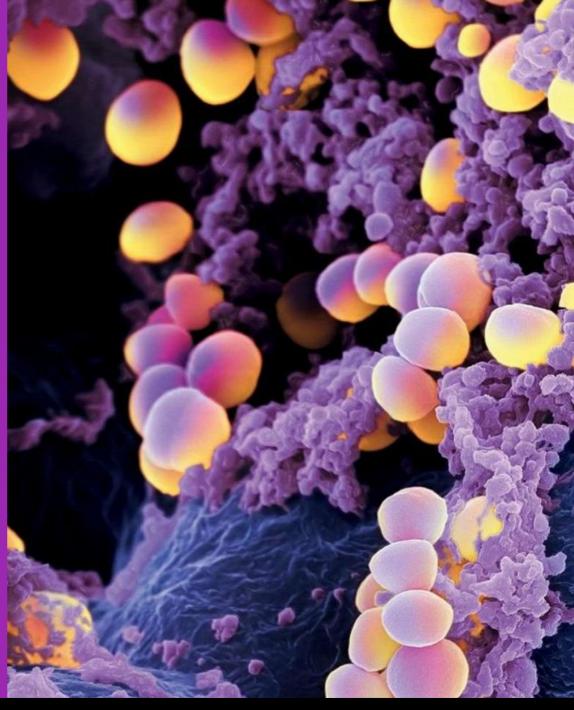
Minimal handling to reduce friction.

Dermatological review will be helpful.

Analgesia.



Staphylococcal infection that produces epidermolytic toxins A and B.



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6-year-old child.

Fever, with a headache.

They also have a sore throat and are not drinking.



More than 2 mucosal surfaces involved:

- Hemorrhagic crusts to lips
- Severe oral mucosal necrosis

Eyes: conjunctival redness





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Stevens-Johnson Syndrome



Discontinue offending drug.

Will likely need intravenous fluids and steroids.

Will possibly need intensive care, a Burns and Plastics review and Dermatological input.



No known pathogen.

6-month-old child who has been unwell for the past few days.

They have a spreading rash: initially just the face and slowly progressing to the trunk.

Fever of 38.6°C

Known to have eczema.



Several large bullae over trunk and face.

Central moist crust or form.

Shallow erosions with a thin remnant of blisters now popped.





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BUJ OUS imbetigo





IV Antibiotics.

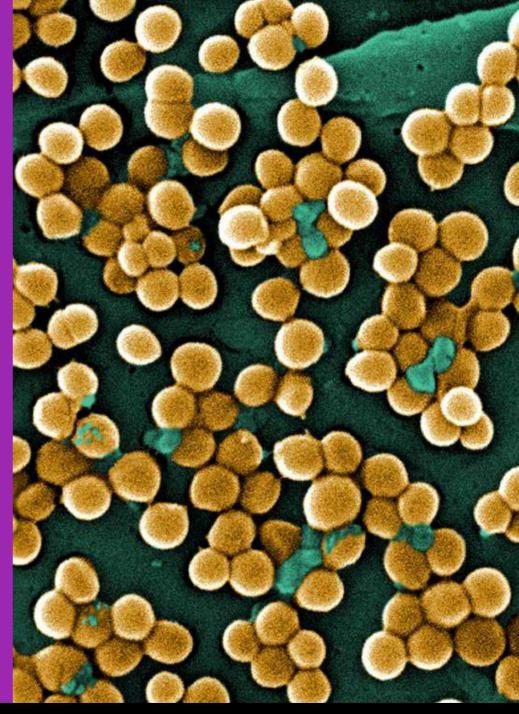
Analgesia.

Dermatology review as needed.

Eczema creams.



Staphylococcus aureus



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2-year-old child.

Dribbling ++ with dummy.

Lesion to chin not improving.

Keeps picking at it.



Red sore with golden crusts.

Further red lesions spreading – looks the same.





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Impetigo



Antibiotic cream +/- oral antibiotics.

Advice to stop scratching as will spread.

Good hand hygiene and importance of washing hands to minimise spread.

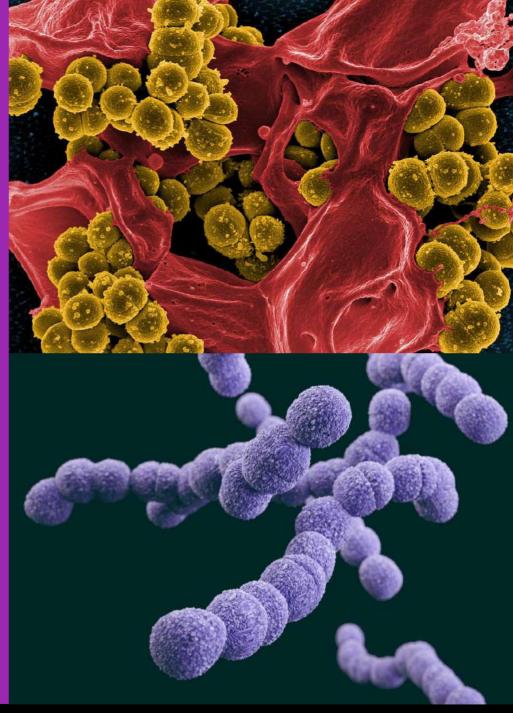
Analgesia if needed.

No school/nursery 48 hrs post starting treatment.



Staphylococcus aureus.

Streptococcus pyogenes.



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2-year-old child.

Goes to nursery.

Rash to hands and feet.

Eating and drinking as normal.

No fever but a little grumpy!



Small vesicles on the face around the mouth, ulcers inside the mouth and on the hands and feet.





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Hand, Foot 8 Vout Disease

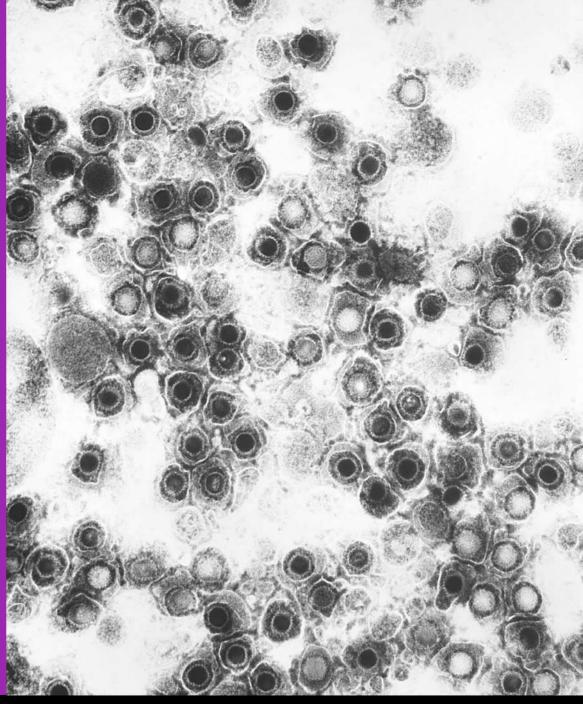


Treat symptomatically.

Analgesia as required for oral lesion pain.



Coxsackie -virus A16







Recent illness with fever, now resolved.

Rash to legs not disappearing.



Purpuric rash to legs and buttocks.

Joint swelling with pain to ankles.

No fever.





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Henoch-Schonlein Purpura



Analgesia: swollen/painful joints.

Refer to Paediatrics, especially if there is protein in the urine.

Consider a Surgical review if abdominal pain is a concern.

Blood pressure measurement.



No known pathogen.