**Azerbaijan Medical University**

**Department of Dermatovenerology**

**Practical training № 4 (dermatology)**

**Dermatomycoses (color blindness, inguinal epidermophytosis, rubromycosis, epidermomycosis of the paw, candidiasis)**

Epidemiology. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic laboratory. Differential diagnostics.

**1. Define dermatomycoses.**

 Dermatomycoses-pathogenic and conditionally-pathogenic fungi

 is an infectious disease of the skin and its growths caused by.

**2. Indicate the classification of dermatomycoses.**

 **I. Keratomycoses XBT 10: B36**

 1. Colorful demrov

 2. Nodular trichosporia

 **II. Dermatophytosis XBT 10: B35**

 1. Inguinal epidermophytosis

 2. Epidermomycosis of the paw

 3. Rubromycosis

 4. Trichophytia

 ● Superficial trichophytosis of smooth skin

 ● superficial trichophytosis of the hairy part of the head

 ● chronic trichophytia

 ● Trichophytia of the nails

 ● favus

 ● Tile mycosis

 5. Microsporia

 ● conditionally pathogenic anthropophilic

 ● Conditionally-pathogenic zoophilic fungi

 ● Conditionally-pathogenic geophilic fungi

 **III. Candidiasis XBT 10: B 37**

 1. Superficial candidiasis of mucous membranes, skin, nail bed, nail

 2. Chronic generalized candidiasis (granulomatosis)

 3. Visceral candidiasis

 **IV. Deep mycoses XBT 10: B38-B49**

**3. List the diseases belonging to the group of dermatophytes.**

Inguinal epidermophytosis, paw mycosis, rubromycosis, trichophytia, favus,

microsporia

**4. List the diseases belonging to the group of keratomycoses.**

 Colorful, knotted trichosporia (piedra)

**5. Give the definition of Alvan Demrov.**

XBT-10: B36.0 There was a fungal superficial fungal disease, mainly on the skin of the trunk.

and damages the hair follicles.

6. **Name the perpetrator of Alvan Demrov.**

Malassezia furfur (Pityrosporum orbiculare)

**7. Indicate the source of infection during color blindness.**

 Sick man

**8. Indicate the factors that contribute to the development of non-ferrous metals.**

Increased sweating, hot climate, high humidity, immunodeficiency

 situations

**9. Related to the morphological element and the name of the disease during color blindness**

 **show clinical sign.**

Vein / pigment spots. The reasons for this name of the disease are different

colored spots.

**10. Name the main cause of dermatophytosis.**

Epidermophyton, Trichophyton, Microsporum

**11. Define inguinal epidermophytosis.**

XBT-10: B35.6 Inguinal epidermophytosis - a set belonging to the group of dermatophytes

fungal damage, with damage to the skin folds and their coverage

It is characterized.

**12. Indicate the causative agent of inguinal epidermophytosis.**

 Epidermophyton floccosum

**13. Indicate the source of infection during inguinal epidermophytosis.**

Sick man

**14. Inguinal epidermophytosis List the factors that contribute to the development of**

**High fever, excessive sweating, obesity, endocrinopathy**

**15. The primary morphological element in inguinal epidermophytosis and its main clinical**

 **Say the indicator.**

Erythematous spot. It is characterized by clear boundaries. On the periphery

with the formation of nodules and a tendency to grow to the periphery

It is characterized.

**16. Describe the epidermomycosis of the paw.**

XBT-10: B35.3 belonging to the group of epidermomycosis-dermatophytes of the paw

superficial fungal damage, but damage to the skin of the paw,

characterized by finger wrinkles and damage to the nail plate

are.

**17. The most probable causative agent of the dyshydrotic form of mycosis of the paw**

 **show.**

Trichophyton interdigital

**18. Name the source of infection during paw mycosis.**

Sick man

**19. List the factors that contribute to the development of paw mycosis.**

Increased sweating, dryness, microtrauma of the skin, heat, air

high humidity

**20. List the clinical forms of paw mycosis.**

Squamous-hyperkerototic, intertriginous, dyshydrotic

**21. Make a diagnosis of fungal damage to the nail plate.**

Onychomycosis

**22. Types of damage to the surface of the nail plate, depending on the location**

 **show.**

Distal, proximal, lateral onychomycosis.

**23. Types of onychomycosis of the nail plate, depending on the nature of the injury**

 **show.**

 Hypertrophic, atrophic, normotrophic onychomycosis

**24. Differentiated diseases of the intertriginous form of mycosis of the paw**

 **show.**

Streptococcal impetigo, intertrigo

**25. Define rubromycosis.**

XBT-10: B35 Superficial fungus belonging to the group Rubromycosis-dermatophytia

There was damage to the skin, including the paw skin and nail plate

damage to any area of ​​the cover, generalization of the process and

is a nosology characterized by hair damage.

**26. Name the causative agent of rubromycosis**.

Trichophyton rubrum

**27. Indicate the source of infection during rubromycosis.**

Sick man.

**28**. Indicate the clinical types of rubromycosis.

Rubromycosis of the paw, rubromycosis of the paw and hand, generalized

rubromycosis (erythematous-squamous, exudative, follicular-nodular forms,

erythroderma), rubromycosis of the nail plate

**29**. Indicate the type of rubromycosis that affects smooth skin, fine hairs and nails.

Generalized rubromycosis

**30.** Which nail is usually used for epidermomycosis and rubromycosis of the paw?

 Indicate that the plates are damaged.

In epidermomycosis of the paw, usually the nails of the I and V fingers

plates; In the case of rubromycosis of the paw, the nail of all fingers

plates are damaged.

**31.** Systemic antifungal in epidermomycosis and rubromycosis of the paw

 Instruct the use of drugs.

Nail damage

**32.** Characteristics of damage to nail plates during dermatophytes

 note.

Nail plates become dull, dirty-gray or yellow, rubbed,

layered, thinned or thickened.

**33**. Indicate the forms of dermatomycoses with mycidal, syn.id-reaction character.

Intertriginous, dyshidrotic forms of paw epidermomycosis

**34.** Give the definition of mikids, syn.id-reactions.

Mikids, sin.id-reactions allergic to the skin during fungal invasions

reaction.

**35.** Disease from the group of dermatomycoses, which is considered pathognomic iodine test

 show.

Colorful demrov

**36.** Describe the method of conducting the iodine test (Balser test).

Stains on the patient's skin are removed with a 5% solution of iodine in alcohol. Horn

Damaged foci with softening of the layer with a healthy part of the skin

In comparison, iodine absorbs more intensively and is more intensely colored.

**37.** Examine the damaged skin of a patient with color blindness under a Wood lamp

 Record the results.

Whitening of the skin in damaged lesions

**38**. Define candidiasis.

 XBT-10: B37 Candidiasis - a conditionally pathogenic yeast of the genus Candida

Skin, mucous membranes, nail plate, internal organs by fungi

is an infectious lesion.

**39.** Indicate the sources of infection in skin candidiasis.

Sick people and carriers, infected pets (calves, heifers, cats, pets

birds)

**40.** What are the factors that contribute to the development of skin candidiasis?

Hot climate, high humidity, increased sweating, skin

microtrauma, antibiotics, corticosteroid hormones, cytostatics

side effects, immunodeficiency conditions, endocrinopathies, obesity,

pregnancy, infertility.

**41.** Indicate the ways of infection of skin candidiasis.

Endogenous - own saprophytic fungi;

As a result of direct contact with exogenous sick people and animals and fungi

infected household items, meat and dairy products, fruits and vegetables

when using ı

**42.** **Indicate the clinical forms of candidiasis.**

 **• superficial candidiasis of mucous membranes, skin and nail plate**

 **• chronic generalized candidiasis (granulomatosis)**

 **• visceral candidiasis**

**43.** Note the clinical manifestations of superficial candidiasis of the mucous membranes (oral

 cavity, uterine tract corridor, uterine tract, uterine cervix).

White plaques on the background of hyperemia and edema of the mucous membranes (White

plaques) are noted.

**44.** Note the clinical manifestations of superficial candidiasis of the skin.

Usually the skin of the thumb and large wrinkles erythematous, erythematous-

squamous cell carcinoma, papulo-vesiculosis and pustulosis.

The nature of the lacquered maceration, the surface and periphery of which are planetary

raspberry-blue plaques are formed.

**45.** List the clinical manifestations of candidiasis paronychia.

*The skin folds of the nail are edematous, hyperemic, painful, hot. Nail*

*When you press on the plate, cream-like pus is expelled.*

Stages of the lesson Resources Teacher's activity Student's activity Duration of the stage (in minutes)

The organization section reads the names from the Journal List and pays attention to the students' appearance`

Discussion with students about the topic of the lesson Questions Ask 3-4 questions to each student and correct their answers. They answer oral questions accurately.

Teacher's introduction Slides

The laboratory summarizes the problems discussed in diagnostics, therapy based on the latest research and the principles of differential diagnosis. They listen, ask questions, make notes in the notebook 10`

Independent work of students (abstracting of theoretical materials) Computer Disk

The flash drive listens to the Rapporteur, asks questions, corrects individual parts of the report. They listen to the speaker and ask questions. The speaker answers. 10`

Break 5`

Independent work of students (clinical analysis)

a. polyclinic reception

b.solution of photo problems