**Azerbaijan Medical University**

**Department of Dermatovenerology**

**Practical lesson number 2**

**Bacterial dermatoses (pyoderma)**

1. Give the definition of bacterial dermatoses.

Bacterial dermatoses are infectious diseases of the skin and its appendages caused by various types of bacteria.

2. Indicate to which group of dermatoses pyoderma belongs.

Bacterial dermatoses.

3. Give the definition of pyoderma.

ICD-10: L08.0 Pyoderma - pustular bacterial skin infections caused by pyococci and characterized by inflammation of the skin and its appendages.

4. List the causative agents of pyoderma.

Staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis), streptococci (Streptococcus pyogenes), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Pseudomonas aeruginosa), Proteus (Aeruginos aproteus), Escherichia coli, etc. with other microorganisms.

5. Indicate the source and routes of transmission of infection in pyoderma.

The source of infection is a sick person or a carrier of bacteria. Ways of transmission of infection - contact-household, airborne.

6. List the factors contributing to the development of pyoderma.

In the development of pyoderma, not only the pathogenicity and virulence of cocci strains are important, but also a variety of exogenous (hypothermia, overheating, high humidity, environmental pollution), endogenous (immuno-neuro- and endocrinopathies, concomitant somatic and infectious diseases) and individual factors (inferior nutrition, non-compliance with hygiene standards, increased sweating, microtraumatism), which alter the protective functions of the skin.

7. Indicate how pyoderma is classified according to the etiological principle.

Staphylococcal pyoderma

Streptococcal pyoderma

Staphylostreptococcal pyoderma

8. Describe the clinical features of staphylococcal, streptococcal and mixed pyoderma.

Staphyloderma - a type of pyoderma associated with staphylococci, characterized by the rash of pustule-folliculitis associated with the hair follicle and often by the depth of the lesion.

Streptoderma is a type of pyoderma associated with streptococci, characterized by rash of pustules-flikten, unrelated to the hair follicle, superficial nature of the lesion and a tendency to peripheral growth.

Staphylostreptoderma is a type of pyoderma associated with mixed staphylostreptococcal infection, characterized by a rash of pustules associated and not associated with the hair follicle and the depth of the lesion.

9. List the clinical types of staphyloderma.

Ostiofolliculitis, folliculitis (sycosis), boil, carbuncle, hydradenitis.

10. List the clinical types of streptoderma.

Impetigo (streptococcal, slit-like, nail folds, bullous), ecthyma vulgaris.

11. List the clinical varieties of staphylostreptoderma.

Impetigo vulgaris, chronic ulcerative and ulcerative vegetative pyoderma, chancriform pyoderma.

12. Give the definition of ostiofolliculitis.

ICD-10: L73.8 Ostiofolliculitis - purulent inflammation of the mouth of the hair follicle, is the initial episode of all follicle-associated pyoderma.

13. Give the definition of folliculitis.

ICD-10: L73.8.1 Folliculitis is a purulent inflammation of the hair follicle that develops from ostiofolliculitis as a result of infection penetrating into the deep layers of the skin.

14. Indicate the places of frequent localization of folliculitis.

On any part of the skin where there are hair follicles (upper limbs, lower limbs, trunk, scalp).

15. Indicate what type of pyoderma is sycosis.

ICD-10: L73.1 Sycosis is a type of folliculitis localized on the face in the growth zone of bristly hair (mustache, beard). It is found mainly in men.

16. Give the definition of a boil.

ICD-10: L02 Furuncle - acute purulent-necrotic inflammation of the hair follicle, sebaceous gland and surrounding tissues.

17. List the stages of development of the boil.

The process takes place in 3 stages:

• Stage I is characterized by the formation of a painful, acute-inflammatory node the size of a hazelnut, purple-red.

• Stage II is characterized by the formation of a necrotic rod, when a pustule forms at the apex of the node. As a result of necrosis, the node softens, opens, and after the separation of pus, a necrotic core is exposed, upon rejection of which an ulcer with purulent-necrotic masses is formed.

• Stage III - filling of the ulcer with granulation tissue and scar formation

18. Give the definition of barley.

Barley is a purulent inflammation of the hair follicle of the eyelash or sebaceous gland of the eyelid.

19. Give the definition of furunculosis.

Furunculosis - multiple non-fusing boils in different stages of development.

20. Give the definition of carbuncle.

ICD-10: L02 Carbunculus is a purulent-necrotic inflammation of several hair follicles, sebaceous glands, deep layers of the dermis and subcutaneous tissue. Carbuncles are usually solitary.

21. Give the definition of hydradenitis.

ICD-10: L73.2 Hydradenitis is a deep purulent inflammation of the hair follicle with secondary involvement of the apocrine sweat glands. It is more common in adolescents and young patients.

22. Name the localization of hydradenitis.

Armpits, inguinal folds, anogenital region. In women, it is often under the mammary glands.

23. Indicate in what forms of pyoderma a node is formed from the initial pustule.

Furuncle, carbuncle, hydradenitis.

24. Give the definition of impetigo.

ICD-10: L01 Impetigo - acute pustular lesions of the skin and mucous membranes. It is more common in children.

25. Indicate the types of impetigo.

Varieties of impetigo:

• streptococcal impetigo

• impetigo slit syn. jam

• impetigo periungual syn. felon

• impetigo bullous

• impetigo vulgar

26. Give the definition of vulgar ecthyma.

ICD-10: L08.0 Ecthyma vulgaris - a deep form of pustular skin lesions, culminating in the formation of atrophic scars.

27. Indicate the types of pyoderma that occur in newborns.

Epidemic pemphigus of newborns, vesiculopustulosis.

28. Give the definition of epidemic pemphigus of newborns.

ICD-10: L00 Epidemic pemphigus of newborns - acute pustular lesions of the skin of newborns.

29. List the possible sources of infection in epidemic pemphigus of newborns.

• medical staff of maternity facilities

• mothers of newborns

• infected navel of newborns

30. Name the severe form of epidemic pemphigus of newborns.

Ritter's disease syn. scalded skin syndrome.

31. Give the definition of vesiculopustulosis.

ICD-10: L74 Vesiculopustular inflammation of the mouth of the ducts of the eccrine sweat glands in newborns.

32. Indicate with what diseases pyoderma is differentiated.

Leishmaniasis of the skin; tuberculosis of the skin (scrofuloderma, indurative erythema Bazin, papulonecrotic); angiitis (polymorphic, nodular); syphilitic ecthyma, impetigo, gumma; herpes simplex.

33. Indicate the principles of diagnostics of pyoderma.

• anamnesis

• clinical picture

• sowing from the lesion focus on the flora

34. List the drugs for systemic therapy of pyoderma.

Antibacterial drugs - depending on individual sensitivity, immunomodulators, vitamins, regeneration stimulants.

35. List the drugs for topical therapy of pyoderma.

Antibacterial ointments / solutions / sprays; ichthyol is pure and in the composition of ointments, pastes, solutions; aniline dyes; regenerating effect of ointment / cream / gels.

36. Indicate the methods of prevention of pyoderma at work.

• Prevention of micro-injuries at work.

• Timely antiseptic treatment of microtraumas, cracks, wound surfaces

• Sanitary and hygienic measures (personal hygiene, clean linen and special clothing, regular cleaning of work premises)

• Sanitary and educational work

37. Indicate the methods of prevention of pyoderma in everyday life.

• Temporarily restrict water procedures (showers, baths, sea bathing, etc.)

• Personal hygiene

• Regular cleaning of living quarters