



## B 35.0 Tinea of the scalp and beard



Tinea capitis caused by *Microsporum* – a typical lesion with scaling, erythema and stumps of broken hairs.





## B 35.0 Tinea of the scalp and beard



Kerion Celsi – a deep form of tinea of the scalp with purulent infiltrates. Differentiation from a bacterial infection (carbuncle) is difficult.





## B 35.0 Tinea of the scalp and beard



Tinea barbae profunda (sycosis parasitaria) = mycotic folliculitis of the beard



Dif. Dg.: Sycosis simplex = staphylococcal folliculitis of the beard





## B 35.1 Tinea of the nail



Distal subungual onychomycosis – caused mainly by dermatophytes



Proximal subungual onychomycosis – caused mainly by molds



Superficial white onychomycosis – caused by *Trichophyton interdigitale*



Total dystrophic onychomycosis – the final stage of previous forms.





## B 35.2 Tinea of the hand



A characteristic circinar lesion with advancing inflammatory margin and central healing.







## B 35.2 Tinea of the hand



Tinea palmaris – clinically indistinguishable from non-infectious dermatoses, see further





## B 35.2 Tinea of the hand



Tinea of the palms



Dif. dg.: dyshidrotic eczema

Both of them cause crops of dyshidrotic vesicles on erythematous skin.





## B 35.3 Tinea of the foot



Tinea pedis interdigitalis



Tinea pedis vesiculosa



Tinea pedis hyperkeratotica



Tinea pedis squamosa







## B 35.3 Tinea nohy



Tinea pedis interdigitalis



Tinea pedis impetiginisata – this clinical form is caused by secondary bacterial infection. The mycology is false negative, as the fungi are temporally suppressed by bacteria.





## B 35.3 Tinea pedis



Tinea pedis dyshidrotica



Dif. dg.: Psoriasis pustulosa plantaris – clinically similar





## B 35.4 Tinea corporis



Tinea corporis microsporica – small annular or oval lesions with a scaling margin. This form is found mainly in children and is caused by zoophilic dermatophytes.





# Tinea corporis



Rubrophytia corporis – this form affects middle-aged adults and is caused by the antropophilic *Trichophyton rubrum*..



Dif. Dg.: Erythema chronicum migrans





## B 35.6 Tinea cruris



Tinea cruris



Dif. dg.: Erythrasma – is caused by *Corynebacterium minutissimum*. Note the absence of an inflammatory margin.







## B 36.0 Pityriasis versicolor



Pityriasis versicolor – light brown maculae on normal skin



Pityriasis versicolor alba – depigmented maculae on normal skin.





## B 37.0 Candidosis of the oral mucosa



Candidosis mucosae oris



Dif. dg.:oral lichen planus – whitish lesions on buccal mucosa





## B 37.2 Candidosis of the skin and nails



Candidosis intertriginosa



Dif. dg.: Psoriasis inversa



## B 37.2 Candidosis of the skin and nails



Candidal paronychia



Interdigital candidosis of the hand

