

## Paediatric rashes factsheet

### Terminology

Erythema – red appearance of skin

Petechiae – tiny (<2mm) pinprick dots on skin, non-blanching (a type of purpura)

Ecchymosis – large bruise like appearances on skin, non-blanching (a type of purpura)

Macules – small dots flush to skin

Patches – large sections flush to skin

Papules – small bumps (<1cm)

Nodules – large bumps (>1cm)

Vesicles – small fluid filled sacs (<1cm)

Bulla – large fluid filled sacs (>1cm)

Pustules – vesicular lesions containing pus







Wheal – mild elevation of skin due to oedema, often relates to urticarial process

Confluent – smaller skin lesions all joined together

Lichenification – chronic skin thickening often secondary to chronic rubbing (may be seen in poorly controlled eczema)

### Other resources

- <https://dermnetnz.org/>
- Don't forget the bubbles, Skin Deep
- NICE CKS – chickenpox, measles, Hand foot and mouth disease, impetigo, scarlet fever
- British Association of Dermatologists patient information leaflets - <https://www.bad.org.uk/pils>
- Notifiable disease website - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/notifiable-diseases-and-how-to-report-them>

Condition	Typical presentation	Key points
<b>Measles</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cough and coryza, conjunctivitis, fever, koplick spots</li> <li>- Macular-papular rash spreading from behind ears</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highly contagious so wear PPE</li> <li>- Notifiable disease</li> <li>- Infectious until 4 days after start of rash</li> </ul>
<b>Chickenpox</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prodrome of fever and coryza</li> <li>- Discrete macules, papules and vesicles of different ages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No ibuprofen</li> <li>- Infectious until all lesions scabbed over</li> <li>- Avoid pregnant, neonates, immunocompromised</li> </ul>
<b>Hand, foot and mouth</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erythematous macules and vesicles to palms, soles, mouth and sometimes buttock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can attend school/nursery if well enough</li> <li>- Difflam can be useful for mouth lesions</li> <li>- Can get desquamation few weeks later</li> </ul>
<b>Non-blanching rash</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Petechiae and/or ecchymosis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lots of differential diagnoses, not just meningococcal sepsis</li> <li>- See e-library guideline</li> </ul>
<b>Impetigo</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pustules which change to 'honey crusted lesions'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Off school for 48hr after starting antibiotics</li> <li>- See NICE CKS for treatment options</li> </ul>
<b>Scarlet fever</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sandpaper like feel to rash</li> <li>- Strawberry tongue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Off school for 24hr after starting antibiotics</li> <li>- Notifiable disease</li> </ul>
<b>Desquamation</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multiple different causes; consider depth of desquamation and if mucosa also involved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome; TEN; Steven-Johnson syndrome; Kawasaki disease; post-hand foot and mouth</li> </ul>