HSV type 2	mucocutaneous junctions (lips, nose, genitalia, buttocks) Vesicles dry, forming a crust, followed by exfoliation and spontaneous healing in 8 to 10 days May be accompanied by regional lymphadenopathy	to reduce severity in recurrence; may also be given prophylactically for recurrent Valacyclovir (Valtrex), an oral antiviral used for episodic treatment of recurrent genital herpes, reduces pain, stops viral shedding, and has a more convenient administration schedule than acyclovir; primarily recommended for immunocompromised patients	can be prevented by using sunscreens protecting against ultraviolet A and ultraviolet B light to prevent lip blisters Aggravated by corticosteroids Positive psychologic effect from treatment May be fatal in children with depressed immunity
Herpes zoster, shingles: Varicella zoster virus	Caused by same virus that causes varicella (chickenpox) Virus has affinity for posterior root ganglia, posterior horn of spinal cord, and skin; crops of vesicles usually confined to dermatome following along course of affected nerve Usually preceded by neuralgic pain (rare in children), hyperesthesias, or itching May be accompanied by constitutional symptoms	Symptomatic treatment Analgesics for pain Drying lotions may be helpful Ophthalmic variety: Systemic corticotropin (adrenocorticotropic hormone) or corticosteroids Acyclovir or valacyclovir Preventive vaccine is available for persons >50 years old	Pain in children usually minimal Postherpetic pain does not occur in children Chickenpox may follow exposure; isolate affected child from other children in a hospital or school May occur in children with depressed immunity; can be fatal
Molluscum contagiosum: Poxvirus	Flesh-colored papules (1 to 20) with a central caseous plug (umbilicated) that occur on trunk, face, and extremities; may be transmitted by sexual contact Usually asymptomatic	Cases in well children resolve spontaneously in about 18 months  Treatment reserved for cosmetic purposes; alleviate discomfort; reduce autoinoculation; prevent secondary infection  Numerous chemical removing agents including tretinoin gel 0.01% or cantharidin (Cantharone) liquid; podophyllin; imiquimod cream  These are painful treatments: Use local anesthesia	Common in school-age children Spread by skinto-skin contact, including autoinoculation and fomite-to-skin contact Outbreaks in child care centers have been reported