# TINEA INFECTIONS

A READY RECKONER

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- Eczema vs Psoriasis
- Atopic Dermatitis vs Contact Dermatitis
- Atopic Dermatitis vs Tinea Corporis
- Tinea Versicolor vs Tinea Corporis
- Tinea Pedis vs
  Contact Dermatitis

**AFDERM-MN** 



**AFDERM** 









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200 mg / day 1-2 weeks

#### **Tinea Cruris**



200 mg / day 1-2 weeks

#### Tinea barbae



100 mg OD for 2 weeks

Tinea pedis



100-200 mg / day 2-4 weeks

#### Tinea Manuum



100 mg / twice a day for 15-30 days

**Tinea Capitis** 



100 mg BD for 2 weeks

**Oral Candidiasis** 



100 mg OD for 15 days 200 mg OD for 7 days 200 mg OD for 15 days (in AIDS)

Tinea Versicolor / Pityriasis Versicolor



200 mg OD for 5-7 days

Recalcitrant **Dermatophytosis** 



Tinea Unguium / Onychomycosis



FINGER NAIL: Continuous-200 mg/OD/3 months TOE NAIL: Pulse - 200 mg/BD/1week for 2 months, with 3 week off Continuous - 200 mg / day / 3 months

In Mixed Skin Infection

## **AFDERM-MN**

Dosage-Twice a Day for 1-2 weeks



In Inflammatory Tinea Infection





| DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS   |   |                                       |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|  | ECZEMA  | VS PSORIASIS                          |  |  |  |  |
|  | Inflammatory disease  | Cause                                 | Inflammatory disease   |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Itchy, red and inflamed skin; may be scaly, oozing, or crusty</li> <li>More itchy than psoriasis</li> </ul> |   | <b>Differentiating</b> signs/symptoms |  |  |  |  |
| ➤ Insides of elbows, backs of knee, front of ankles  |   | Location                              | <ul><li>Elbows, knees, scalp, face, lower back</li><li>Palms of hands, soles of feet</li></ul> |  |  |  |
| <ul><li>Primarily clinical</li><li>History and physical exam</li></ul>   |   | Diagnosis                             | <ul><li>Clinical findings</li><li>History and examination</li></ul>                            |  |  |  |
| ➤ Allergy testing, IgE levels, skin biopsy   |   | Lab test                              | ➤ Physical exam and medical history is sufficient  |  |  |  |
| DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT APPROACH  |   |                                       |  |  |  |  |
| Corticosteroids,<br>phototherapy, systemic<br>treatments   | Itraconazole (non-response<br>to topical steroids);<br>dosage: 100-200 mg/day | Medication                            |  | traconazole (reduces skin<br>tation); dosage: 200 mg/day |  |  |
| Avoid eczema triggers (hou<br>mites, irritants, dietary allergens  |   | Personal<br>hygiene                   | Avoid psoriasis triggers (skin inju<br>smoking and intense sun exposu                          |  |  |  |







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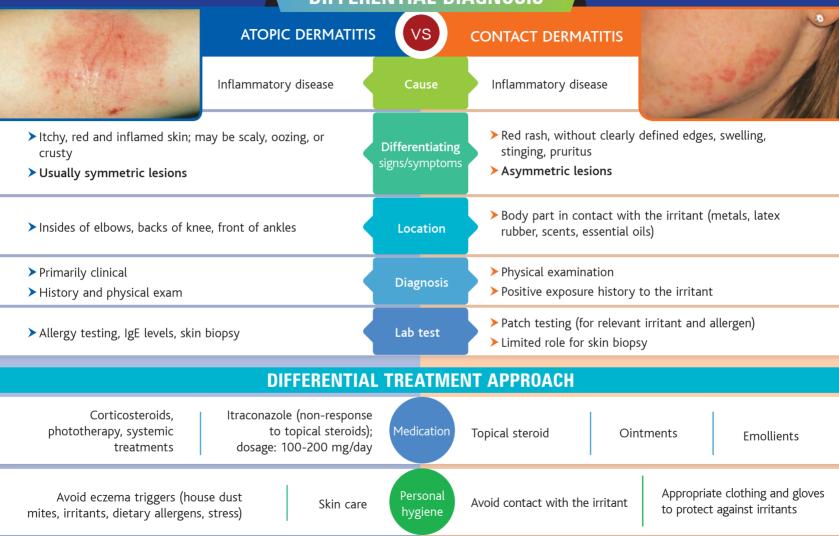
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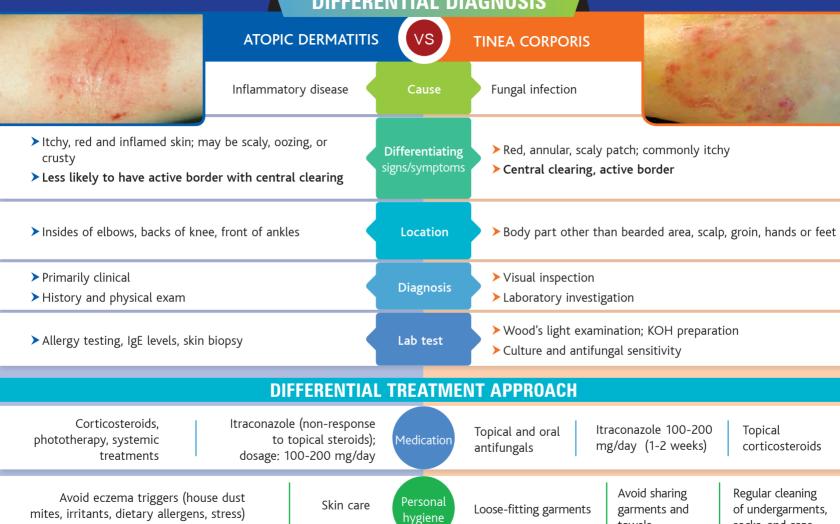
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socks, and caps

towels







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| DITT LINITAL DIAGNOSIS  |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| TINEA VERSICOLO   | R VS                                  | TINEA CORPORIS   |  |  |  |  |
| Fungal infection  | Cause                                 | Fungal infection   |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Small, finely scaling patches; red, yellow, brown or pink color</li> <li>Darker or lighter than normal skin color</li> </ul> | <b>Differentiating</b> signs/symptoms |  |  |  |  |  |
| ➤ Back, chest, neck, arms, tummy  | Location                              | ➤ Body part other than bearded area, scalp, groin, hands or feet   |  |  |  |  |
| <ul><li>Visual inspection</li><li>Laboratory investigation</li></ul>  | Diagnosis                             | <ul><li>Visual inspection</li><li>Laboratory investigation</li></ul>   |  |  |  |  |
| <ul><li>Wood's light (yellowish fluorescence)</li><li>KOH preparation; skin biopsy, culture</li></ul>                                 | Lab test                              | <ul><li>Wood's light examination (no fluorescence)</li><li>KOH preparation; culture and antifungal sensitivity</li></ul> |  |  |  |  |
| DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT APPROACH   |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Topical and oral antifungals   Itraconazole 200 mg/day<br>(seven days)  | Medication                            | Topical and oral   Itraconazole 100-200   Topical antifungals   mg/day (1-2 weeks)   corticosteroids                     |  |  |  |  |
| Remove excess oils and dirt from the skin and humid weather  Avoid excess exposure to sunlight  | Personal<br>hygiene                   | Avoid sharing Regular cleaning of undergarments, towels socks, and caps  |  |  |  |  |







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| DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS   |                            |   |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| TINEA PE   | EDIS VS                    | CONTACT DERMATITIS  |  |  |  |
| Fungal infection   | Caus                       | Inflammatory disease  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Red and cracked skin between toes; scaly and often itchy</li> <li>Can extend to soles, heels and edges of the feet</li> </ul> | <b>Different</b> signs/sym | SUITETIES, DIGITICAS  |  |  |  |
| Usually between toes, on the soles, and on the sides of<br>the feet  | Locat                      | <ul> <li>Body part in contact with the irritant (metals, latex<br/>rubber, scents, essential oils)</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
| ➤ History, clinical evaluation   | Diagno                     | <ul><li>Physical examination</li><li>Positive exposure history to the irritant</li></ul>                      |  |  |  |
| ➤ KOH wet mount, fungal culture  | Lab te                     | <ul><li>Patch testing (for relevant irritant and allergen)</li><li>Limited role for skin biopsy</li></ul>     |  |  |  |
| DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT APPROACH  |                            |   |  |  |  |
| Topical and   Moisture reduction oral antifungals   Itraconazole and drying agen   | Madica                     | tion Topical steroid Ointments Emollients   |  |  |  |
| Dry the toes thoroughly Dusting with good antiseptic pow after bathing on the feet after bath  |                            | Avoid contact with the irritant   |  |  |  |







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#### SUMMARY Eczema (Atopic Contact **Psoriasis** Tinea pedis Tinea corporis Tinea versicolor dermatitis) dermatitis **PRESENTATION** CLINICAL > Well-defined. > Itchy, red and > Red rash, often > Red and cracked > Red, annular, scaly Small, finely scaling SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS raised red patches; inflamed skin without clearly skin between toes patch patches adherent thick defined edges May be scaly, > Scaly and often > Commonly itchy Red, yellow, brown silvery scale > Swelling, stinging, itchy or pink color oozing, or crusty > Central clearing, > Mild itching pruritus Can extend to active border ➤ Darker or lighter soles, heels and than normal skin > Asymmetric lesions > Single or multiple edges of the feet color lesions Light therapy, ➤ Itraconazole (non-> Topical steroid > Topical and oral ➤ Topical and oral ➤ Topical and oral **TREATMENT** systemic therapy response to topical antifungals antifungals antifungals ➤ Ointments steroids); dosage: **▶** Itraconazole ➤ Itraconazole ➤ Itraconazole ➤ Itraconazole 200 > Fmollients 100-200 mg/day (reduces skin 100-200 mg/day mg/day (seven ➤ Moisture reduction irritation); dosage: (1-2 weeks) Corticosteroids. days) and drying agents 200 mg/day systemic treatments

References: 1. Psoriasis vs. Eczema: How to Tell the Difference. Available at: https://www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/psoriasis/psoriasis-or-eczema#1-. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 2. Atopic dermatitis. Available at: https://online.epocrates.com/diseases/8735/ Atopic-dermatitis/Differential-Diagnosis. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 3. Thomsen SF. SRN Allergy. 2014;2014;354250. 4. Avner S, Nathansohn N, Trau H, et al. JAAD. 2005;53(6):5. Clerakte; Scharler JN. Borgler L, et al. Acta Derm Venereol. 2003;83(6):438-41. 9. Allergic contact dermatitis: Overview. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK447113/. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 10. Dermatitis; Corract. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK459230/. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 11. Correale CE, Walker C, Murphy L, et al. Am Fam Physician. 1999;60(4):1911-8. 12. Ely JW, Rosenfeld S, Stone MS, et al. Am Fam Physician. 2016;64(2):289-97. 14. Schessed on 09-01-2019. 19. Usatine RP, Riojas M. Am Fam Physician. 2016;64(2):289-97. 14. 17. Pityriasis rosea. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK305423/. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 18. Tinea Pedis. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK305423/. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 18. Tinea Pedis. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK305423/. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 18. Tinea Pedis. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK305423/. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 19. Usatine RP, Riojas M. Am Fam Physician. 2010;82(3):249-55. 20. Tinea Pedis. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK305423/. Accessed on 09-01-2019. 19. Usatine RP, Riojas M. Am Fam Physician. 2010;82(3):249-55. 20. Tinea Pedis. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK305423/.











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