


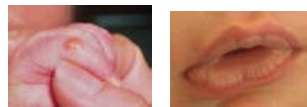








Describing Dermatologic Lesions	
Arrangement/Distribution	Description
<b>Annular</b>	Forming part or all of a circle
<b>Linear</b>	Forming a line
<b>Cluster</b>	Forming a group of lesions
<b>Acral</b>	Over distal portions of limbs: finger tips, knuckles, elbows, knees, buttocks, toes, heels
<b>Generalized</b>	Throughout body
<b>Photodistributed</b>	Sun-exposed areas

Neonatal Skin Findings		
<b>Sebaceous Hyperplasia</b>	Minute, profuse yellow-white papules frequently on forehead, nose, lip, and cheeks	
<b>Milia</b>	1-2 mm pearly, opalescent cysts	
<b>Neonatal Acne</b>	Inflammatory papules and pustules usually w/o comedonal lesions	
<b>Sucking Blisters</b>	Solitary or scattered superficial bullae on upper limbs of infants at birth (presumed in utero sucking)	
<b>Cutis Marmorata</b>	Evanescient, lacy, reticulated red and/or blue cutaneous pattern when exposed to low environmental temperatures	
<b>Harlequin Color Change</b>	When infant (usually immediate newborn period and in low birth weight infants) is on side dependent area is deep red and upper half (longitudinally) is pale	

Neonatal Skin Findings continued on next page →

Neonatal Skin Findings		
<b>Nevus Simplex (Salmon Patch)</b>	Small, pink, ill-defined vascular macule usually on glabella, eyelids, upper lip and nuchal area	
<b>Dermal Melanocytosis (Mongolian Spots)</b>	Blue or slate-gray macular lesions	
<b>Erythema Toxicum</b>	Benign, self-limited evanescent eruption usually in term infants presenting w/ firm, yellow-white papules and pustules w/ a surrounding erythematous flare	
<b>Transient Neonatal Pustular Melanosis</b>	Superficial pustules, ruptured pustules w/ a fine scale, and hyperpigmented macules	
<b>Seborrheic Dermatitis</b>	Erythema and greasy scales usually on the scalp (cradle cap)	