Initial Symptoms on Skin of Diseases

| S.No | Disease Name | Initial Symptoms |
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| 1 | HIV | Painless,small sores in genitals,rectum,Mouth. |
| 2 | Vitiligo | Patchy loss of skin color, which usually first appears on the hands, face, and areas around body openings and the genitals.  Premature whitening or graying of the hair on your scalp, eyelashes, eyebrows or beard.  Loss of color in the tissues that line the inside of the mouth and nose (mucous membranes). |
| 3 | Elephantiasis | Gross enlargement and swelling of an area of the body because of the accumulation of fluid. |
| 4 | Eczema | It often starts with red, itchy patches on the skin. |
| 5 | Psoriasis | Initial symptoms may include raised, red, scaly patches of skin. |
| 6 | Acne | It typically begins with the appearance of pimples, blackheads, or whiteheads. |
| 7 | Rosacea | Early signs involve facial redness, visible blood vessels, and sometimes small, red bumps. |
| 8 | Lupus | Skin rashes, particularly a butterfly-shaped rash on the face, can be an early symptom. |
| 9 | Ringworm | This fungal infection can cause circular, red, itchy patches on the skin. |
| 10 | Scabies | It often starts with intense itching and a red, pimple-like rash. |
| 11 | Skin cancer | Early warning signs may include changes in moles, such as asymmetry, irregular borders, or changes in color. |
| 12 | Lyme Disease | An early symptom is often a circular, red rash with a central clearing. |
| 13 | Diabetes | High blood sugar levels can lead to skin problems like dark patches (acanthosis nigricans), skin infections, or slow-healing sores. |
| 14 | Measles | An early sign of measles is a red or brownish rash that typically starts on the face and spreads. |
| 15 | Chickenpox | The first symptom is usually an itchy rash with red spots and blisters that appear on the skin. |
| 16 | Kawasaki Disease | It can cause a fever and a distinctive rash, often with redness and swelling of the hands and feet. |
| 17 | Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) | Apart from skin rashes, SLE can affect multiple organs and systems in the body. |
| 18 | Streptococcal Infections | Certain strep infections like scarlet fever can cause a red rash, often with a sandpaper-like texture. |
| 19 | Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | It begins with flu-like symptoms and is followed by a spotted rash, often on the wrists and ankles. |
| 20 | Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease | It starts with a fever and is characterized by a rash and blisters in the mouth, on the hands, and on the feet. |
| 21 | Shingles | Caused by the reactivation of the varicella-zoster virus, it begins with pain or tingling in a specific area of the skin, followed by a rash. |
| 22 | Allergic Reactions | Severe allergies can lead to hives (urticaria) or angioedema, causing skin swelling and redness. |
| 23 | Rubella (German Measles) | This viral infection often starts with a pinkish-red rash that begins on the face and then spreads to the rest of the body. |
| 24 | Leprosy | Early symptoms may include skin lesions, nodules, or patches with altered sensation. |
| 25 | Scleroderma | This autoimmune disorder can lead to thickened and tight skin, particularly on the fingers and hands. |
| 26 | Meningococcemia | A bacterial infection that can cause a characteristic petechial rash (small red or purple spots) on the skin. |
| 27 | Erythema Multiforme | It often presents with target-like red or dark spots on the skin, which can be triggered by infections or medications. |
| 28 | Cellulitis | A bacterial skin infection that typically begins with redness, swelling, and tenderness in a specific area. |
| 29 | Dengue Fever | It can cause a rash, often appearing a few days after the onset of fever. |
| 30 | Pityriasis Rosea | This viral rash starts with a single, large, pink or red patch followed by smaller scaly patches. |
| 31 | Syphilis | In its primary stage, it may cause a painless ulcer or sore called a chancre at the site of infection. |
| 32 | Lichen Planus | Characterized by itchy, flat-topped, purple or reddish bumps on the skin, often with white streaks. |
| 33 | Porphyria | Certain types of porphyria can lead to skin symptoms, such as blisters, photosensitivity, and scarring. |
| 34 | Sarcoidosis | Skin lesions and nodules can occur in this multisystem inflammatory disorder. |
| 35 | Vasculitis | This inflammatory condition can cause skin rash, often in the form of red or purple spots or patches. |
| 36 | Lichen Simplex Chronicus | It results from chronic itching and scratching, leading to thickened, leathery skin in the affected area. |
| 37 | Sjögren's Syndrome | Dry skin and rashes can be early skin symptoms of this autoimmune disorder. |
| 38 | Scurvy | A deficiency of vitamin C can cause skin problems, including petechiae (small red or purple spots) and a rash. |
| 39 | Morphea | A localized form of scleroderma, it can lead to thickened, discolored patches of skin. |
| 40 | Pyoderma Gangrenosum | This rare skin condition presents with painful ulcers or sores that can resemble infections. |
| 41 | Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) | A severe drug reaction that results in widespread skin detachment and blistering. |
| 42 | Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) | Similar to TEN, SJS can cause blistering, skin detachment, and mucous membrane involvement. |
| 43 | Lupus Erythematosus (LE) | Along with systemic lupus, there's a specific skin-limited form called discoid lupus erythematosus, which causes skin lesions. |
| 44 | Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma (CTCL) | A type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma that starts in the skin, often presenting as rash or plaques. |
| 45 | Behçet's Disease | This inflammatory disorder can cause painful oral and genital ulcers and skin lesions. |
| 46 | Pemphigus Vulgaris | It's an autoimmune blistering disorder that causes painful blisters and erosions on the skin and mucous membranes. |
| 47 | Erythema Nodosum | Characterized by tender, red, painful nodules or bumps on the skin, often associated with underlying systemic conditions. |
| 48 | Cutaneous Leishmaniasis | This parasitic infection can cause skin sores or ulcers, often at the site of a sandfly bite. |
| 49 | Fifth Disease (Erythema Infectiosum) | It begins with a red rash on the cheeks, giving a "slapped cheek" appearance, before spreading to the arms and legs. |
| 50 | Graft-versus-Host Disease (GVHD) | This complication of bone marrow or stem cell transplantation can cause skin rashes and blistering. |
| 51 | Purpura | A condition characterized by the appearance of purple or red discolorations on the skin due to bleeding underneath. |
| 52 | Bullous Pemphigoid | An autoimmune blistering disorder that results in large blisters on the skin and mucous membranes. |
| 53 | Granuloma Annulare | It presents with raised, red or flesh-colored bumps forming a ring shape on the skin. |
| 54 | Necrobiosis Lipoidica Diabeticorum | A skin condition that occurs in individuals with diabetes, causing red-brown patches and shiny skin on the legs. |
| 55 | Eosinophilic Fasciitis | It may begin with skin swelling and a reddish appearance, often followed by thickening and tightening of the skin. |
| 56 | Pellagra | A deficiency of niacin (vitamin B3) can lead to skin issues, including dermatitis, scaling, and a rash. |
| 57 | Takayasu's Arteritis | A rare inflammatory disease that can cause skin changes, such as red or purple discoloration and nodules. |
| 58 | Wegener's Granulomatosis (Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis) | An autoimmune condition that can affect the skin, leading to ulcers, nodules, or purpura. |
| 59 | Erythema Migrans | An early sign of Lyme disease, characterized by a circular rash with a central clearing. |
| 60 | Scleromyxedema | A rare skin disorder associated with thickening of the skin, waxy papules, and mucin deposition. |
| 61 | Miliaria (Heat Rash) | Occurs when sweat ducts become blocked, causing a red, itchy rash, often in hot and humid conditions. |
| 62 | Exfoliative Dermatitis | A severe skin condition characterized by widespread redness, scaling, and peeling of the skin. |