

Skin Problems

Some skin problems are caused by diseases or irritations that affect the skin only—such as ringworm, diaper rash, or warts. Other skin problems are signs of diseases that affect the whole body—such as the rash of measles or the sore, dry patches of pellagra (malnutrition). Certain kinds of sores or skin conditions may be signs of serious diseases—like tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, or HIV infection.

This chapter deals only with the more common skin problems in rural areas. However, there are hundreds of diseases of the skin. Some look so much alike that they are hard to tell apart—yet their causes and the specific treatments they require may be quite different.

If a skin problem is serious or gets worse in spite of treatment, seek medical help.

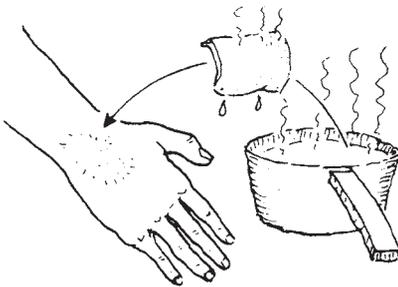
Many skin problems can be helped by keeping the body clean. Try to wash once a day with mild soap and clean water. If the skin becomes too dry, wash less often and do not use soap every time. Try rubbing petroleum gel (*Vaseline*), glycerin, or vegetable oils into the skin after bathing. Wear loose cotton clothing.

GENERAL RULES FOR TREATING SKIN PROBLEMS

Although many skin problems need specific treatment, there are a few general measures that often help:

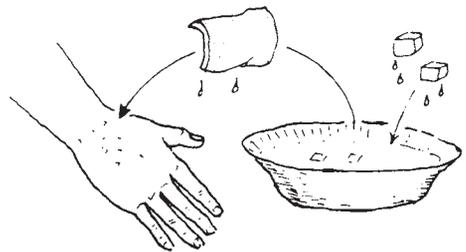
RULE #1

If the affected area is **hot** and painful, or oozes pus, treat it with **heat**. Put hot, moist cloths on it (*hot compresses*).



RULE #2

If the affected area itches, stings, or oozes clear fluid, treat it with **cold**. Put cool, wet cloths on it (*cold compresses*).



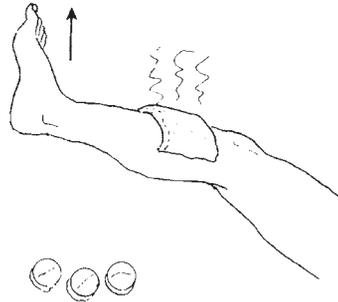
RULE #1 (in greater detail)

If the skin shows signs of serious infection such as:

- inflammation (redness or darkening of skin around the affected areas)
- swelling
- pain
- heat (it feels hot)
- pus

Do the following:

- ◆ Keep the affected part still and elevate it (put it higher than the rest of the body).
- ◆ Apply hot, moist cloths.
- ◆ If the infection is severe or the person has a fever, give antibiotics (penicillin, a sulfonamide, or erythromycin).

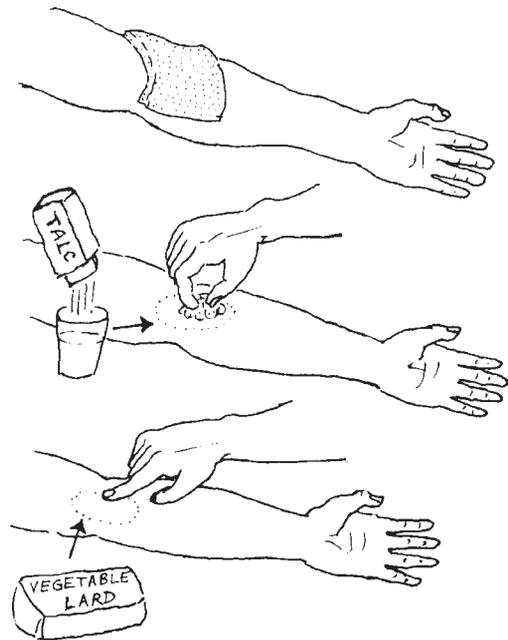


Danger signs include: swollen lymph nodes, a red or dark line above the infected area, or a bad smell. If these do not get better with treatment use an antibiotic and seek medical help quickly.

RULE #2 (in greater detail)

If the affected skin forms blisters or a crust, oozes, itches, stings, or burns, do the following:

- ◆ Apply cloths soaked in cool water with white vinegar (2 tablespoons of vinegar in 1 quart of pure boiled water).
- ◆ When the affected area feels better, no longer oozes, and has formed tender new skin, lightly spread on a mixture of talc and water (1 part talc to 1 part water).
- ◆ When healing has taken place, and the new skin begins to thicken or flake, rub on a little vegetable lard or body oil to soften it.

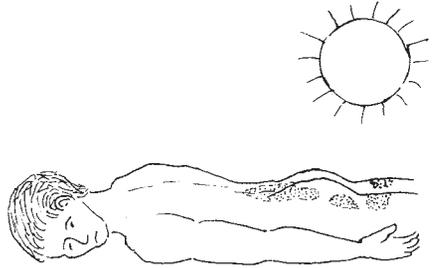


RULE #3

If the skin areas affected are on parts of the body often exposed to sunlight, protect them from the sun.

**RULE #4**

If the skin areas most affected are usually covered by clothing, expose them to direct sunlight for 10 to 20 minutes, 2 or 3 times a day.

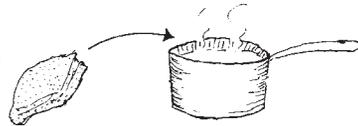


Instructions for Using Hot Compresses (Hot Soaks)

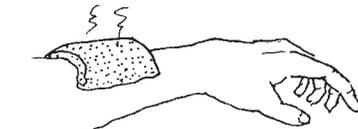
1. Boil water and allow it to cool until you can just hold your hand in it.



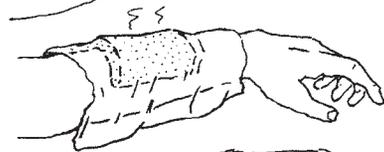
2. Fold a clean cloth so it is slightly larger than the area you want to treat, wet the cloth in the hot water, and squeeze out the extra water.



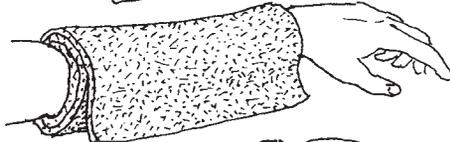
3. Put the cloth over the affected skin.



4. Cover the cloth with a sheet of thin plastic or cellophane.

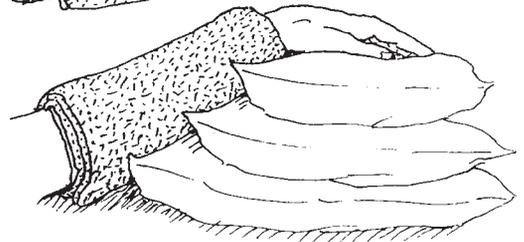


5. Wrap it with a towel to hold in the heat.

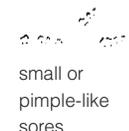
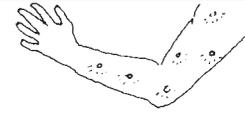
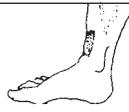
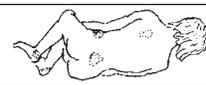
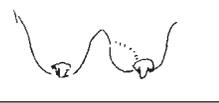


6. Keep the affected part raised.

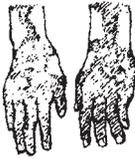
7. When the cloth starts to cool, put it back in the hot water and repeat.



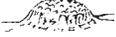
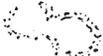
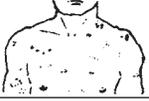
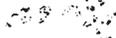
SKIN PROBLEMS—A Guide to Identification

IF THE SKIN HAS:	AND LOOKS LIKE:	YOU MAY HAVE:	SEE PAGE:
 small or pimple-like sores	Tiny bumps or sores with much itching—first between fingers, on the wrists, or the waist. 	scabies	199
 Pimples or sores with pus or inflammation, often from scratching insect bites. May cause swollen lymph nodes.		infection from bacteria	201
 Irregular, spreading sores with shiny, yellow crusts.		impetigo (bacterial infection)	202
 Pimples on young people's faces, sometimes chest and back, often with small heads of pus.		acne, pimples, blackheads	211
 A sore on the genitals.	 without itching or pain.	syphilis venereal lymphogranuloma	237 238
	 with pain and pus.	chancroid	405
 a large, open sore or skin ulcer	A large chronic (unhealing) sore surrounded by purplish skin—on or near the ankles of older people with varicose veins. 	ulcers from bad circulation (possibly diabetes)	213 127
	Sores over the bones and joints of very sick persons who cannot get out of bed. 	bed sores	214
	Sores with loss of feeling on the feet or hands. (They do not hurt even when pricked with a needle.) 	leprosy	191
	A bump and then a sore that will not heal, anywhere on the body or face. 	leishmaniasis	408
 lumps under the skin	A warm, painful swelling that eventually may break open and drain pus. 	abscess or boil	202
	A warm, painful lump in the breast of a woman breastfeeding. 	mastitis (bacterial infection), possibly cancer	278 279
	A lump that keeps growing. Usually not painful at first. 	cancer (also see lymph nodes)	279 88
	One or more round lumps on the head, neck, or upper body (or central body and thighs). 	river blindness (also see lymph nodes)	227 88

A Guide to Identification

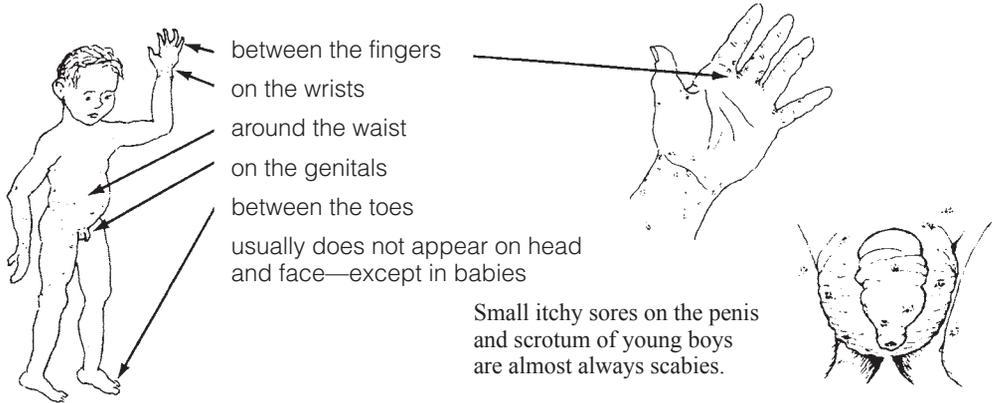
IF THE SKIN HAS:	AND LOOKS LIKE:	YOU MAY HAVE:	SEE PAGE:
swollen lymph nodes 	Nodes on the side of the neck that continuously break open and scar. 	scrofula (a type of tuberculosis)	212
	Nodes in the groin that continuously break open and scar. 	venereal lymphogranuloma chancroid	238 405
large spots or patches 	Dark patches on the forehead and cheeks of pregnant women. 	mask of pregnancy	207
dark	Scaly, cracking areas that look like sunburn on the arms, legs, neck, or face. 	pellagra (a type of malnutrition)	208 209
	Dark spots on the skin or in the mouth that start small and then grow. They look like swollen bruises. They are painless. 	Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS, cancer related to HIV).	401-403
	Purple spots or peeling sores on children with swollen feet. 	malnutrition	208 209
white 	Round or irregular patches on the face or body, especially of children. 	tinea versicolor (fungus infection)	206
	White patches, especially on hands, feet, or lips. 	that begin with reddish or bluish pimples. pinta (infection)	207
	that begin without other signs. vitiligo (loss of color, nothing more)		207
reddish 	Reddish or blistering patches on the cheeks or behind the knees and elbows of young children. 	eczema	216
	A reddish, hot, painful area that spreads rapidly. 	erysipelas (cellulitis or very serious bacterial infections)	212
	A reddish area between the baby's legs. 	diaper rash from urine or heat	215
	Beef-red patches with white, milky curds in the skin folds. 	yeast infection (Candida)	242
reddish or gray	Raised reddish or gray patches with silvery scales; especially on elbows and knees; chronic (long-term). 	psoriasis (or sometimes tuberculosis)	216 212

A Guide to Identification

IF THE SKIN HAS:	AND LOOKS LIKE:	YOU MAY HAVE:	SEE PAGE:
warts 	Simple warts, not very large. 	common warts (virus infection)	210
	Wart-like growths on the penis, vagina, or around the anus. 	genital warts	404
	Bumpy, wart-like growths on other parts of the body. 	yaws	204
	Large warts (more than 1 cm.), often on arms or feet. 	a type of tuberculosis of the skin	212
rings (spots with raised or red edges, often clear in the center) 	Small rings that continue to grow or spread and may itch. 	Ringworm (fungus infection)	205
	large circles with a thick border that do not itch. 	advanced stage of syphilis	237
	Large rings that are white or lighter colored and become numb in the center. (A needle prick does not hurt them.) 	leprosy	191
	Small rings, sometimes with a small pit in the middle, found on the temple, nose, or neck. 	cancer of the skin	211
welts or hives 	Very itchy rash, bumps, or patches. (They may appear and disappear rapidly.) 	allergic reaction	203
blisters 	Blisters with bumps and much itching and weeping (oozing). 	contact dermatitis (like poison ivy or sumac)	204
	Small blisters over the whole body, with some fever. 	chickenpox	311
	A patch of painful blisters that appears only on one part of the body, often in a stripe or cluster. 	Herpes zoster (shingles)	204
	A gray or black bad smelling area with blisters and air pockets that spread. 	gas gangrene (very serious bacterial infection)	213
small reddish spots or a rash over the whole body; fever 	A rash that very sick children get over the whole body. 	measles	311
	After a few days of fever a few small pinkish spots appear on the body; the person is very sick. 	typhoid fever	188

SCABIES (SEVEN YEAR ITCH)

Scabies is especially common in children. It causes very itchy little bumps that can appear all over the body, but are most common:



Scabies is caused by little animals—similar to tiny ticks or chiggers—which make tunnels under the skin. It is spread by touching the affected skin or by clothes and bedding. Scratching can cause infection, producing sores with pus, and sometimes swollen lymph nodes or fever. The first time a person gets scabies, it can take 2 to 6 weeks for signs to appear. If the person has had scabies before, signs will appear in 1 to 4 days.

Treatment:

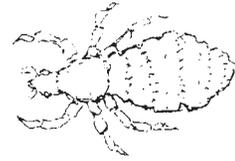
- ◆ If one person has scabies, everyone in his family should be treated. So should all sexual contacts.
- ◆ Personal cleanliness is of first importance. Bathe and change clothes daily.
- ◆ Cut fingernails very short to reduce spreading and infection.
- ◆ Wash all clothes and bedding or, better still, boil them. Hang them in the sun to dry.
- ◆ Remove all animals from the house.
- ◆ Use a cream containing permethrin (*Elimite*, see page 374). First wash the whole body vigorously with soap and hot water. Then rub the cream into the whole body except the face, unless it is affected. Leave it on for 10 to 14 hours, and then bathe again. Be sure to put on clean clothes and use clean bedding after treatment. Repeat treatment 1 week later.
- ◆ Do not use creams or ointments that include lindane. Lindane is a poison!
- ◆ If you cannot get permethrin, try crotamiton (*Eurax, Crotan*) but avoid using it on children under 3 years old.
- ◆ Or you can try using sulfur powder mixed with lard, *Vaseline* or body oil – use 1 part sulfur to 10 parts lard or oil. Do not use on children under 1 year old. Apply to whole body (except face) 3 times a day for 3 days. Stop using immediately if rash worsens or other signs of allergic reaction develop (see p. 166).
- ◆ If none of these treatments work, you can try giving a dose of ivermectin (see p. 379), and then repeat the dose after 10 to 14 days. This is the best method for a person with HIV.

The itching and rash may last for up to two weeks after treatment. If they last longer, it is possible that the person has been re-infected or that the treatment did not work. If after 2 weeks the signs have not gone away, repeat the treatment again or try a different treatment. Remember to repeat the prevention actions as well.

LICE



Smaller than half a grain of rice, lice live in hair: on the head, body, and pubic area. Lice (or ‘crabs’) cause itching, and sometimes skin infections and swollen lymph nodes. To avoid lice, take great care with personal cleanliness. Wash clothing and bedding often and hang them in the sun. Bathe and wash hair often. Check children’s hair. Treat all children quickly and at the same time, otherwise they will pass them back and forth to each other. Do not let a child with lice sleep with others.



Treatment:

For head and pubic lice: You can usually get rid of lice without medicines by scrubbing the hair well with regular soap or shampoo for 10 minutes. Rinse well, and comb thoroughly with a fine-tooth comb, being sure to remove all the lice and their eggs. Repeat every day for 2 weeks.

Do not use shampoos that include lindane. Lindane is poison! If regular shampoos do not work, medicated shampoos that include pyrethrins (*RID*) or permethrin (*Nix*) may work, but follow the directions carefully. Keep them out of your eyes, watch for allergic reactions, and avoid them if you are pregnant or the person with lice is younger than 2 years old.



After treating for lice, you must also get rid of nits (lice eggs). If the eggs hatch, the lice will be back. People have tried different treatments, but they all include careful combing. Repeat combing every day for 2 weeks to make sure you remove all the lice and nits.

- ◆ Rub olive oil into the hair. This will loosen the nits so they are easier to remove with a fine-tooth comb. Some people find that oils such as tea tree, rosemary, or eucalyptus (this can feel hot!) work well, but other people have allergic reactions to them.
- ◆ Soak hair with warm vinegar water (1 part vinegar to 1 part water) for half an hour, then comb it thoroughly with a fine-tooth comb.

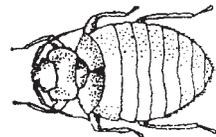
For body lice: Soak your whole body in a bath of hot water every day for 10 days. After each bath, wash thoroughly with soap and rinse well. Use a fine-tooth comb on any hairy places. If necessary, treat as for scabies. Keep clothing and bedding clean.

BEDBUGS



These are very small, flat, red-brown crawling insects that hide inside mattresses, bedding, furniture, and walls. They usually bite at night. The bites often appear in groups or lines.

To get rid of bedbugs, wash bedding in boiling water or bake in a hot stove (over 120°F/50°C) for at least 20 minutes. If you can find diatomaceous earth (a natural pesticide), sprinkle it around the bed to prevent bedbugs from crawling up. You can also try spraying mattresses, bed frames, and the area in which you sleep with a mixture of 2 parts water, 2 parts alcohol, and 1 part dish soap. Spray everywhere bedbugs might hide, then let dry. You may have to repeat again a few times during 2 weeks. Pyrethrin or permethrin (see Lice, above) might also work.

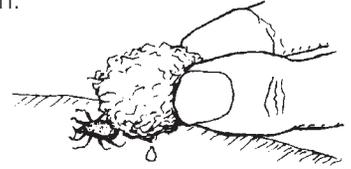


To prevent bedbugs, spread bedding, mats, and cots in the sun often.

TICKS AND CHIGGERS

Some dangerous infections or paralysis are spread by tick bites. But careful removal within a few hours usually prevents these problems. So check the whole body well after walking in areas where ticks are common.

When removing a tick that is firmly attached, take care that its head does not remain in the skin, since this can cause an infection. Never pull on the body of a tick.



To remove a tick with tweezers, grasp the tick as close as possible to its mouth—the part sticking into the skin. (Try not to squeeze its swollen belly.) Pull the tick out gently but firmly. Do not touch the removed tick. To kill the removed tick, burn it, or hold a lit match near it, or put some alcohol on it.

To remove very small ticks or chiggers, use one of the remedies recommended for scabies (see p. 199). To relieve itching or pain caused by tick or chigger bites, take aspirin and follow the instructions for treatment of itching on p. 203.

To help prevent chiggers and ticks from biting you, dust sulfur powder on your body before going into the fields or forests. Especially dust ankles, wrists, waist, and underarms.

SMALL SORES WITH PUS

Skin infections in the form of small sores with pus often result from scratching insect bites, scabies, or other irritations with dirty fingernails.

Treatment and Prevention:

- ◆ Wash the sores well with soap and cooled, boiled water, gently soaking off the scabs. Do this daily as long as there is pus.
- ◆ Leave small sores open to the air. Bandage large sores and change the bandage frequently.
- ◆ If the skin around a sore is red and hot, or if the person has a fever, red lines coming from the sore, or swollen lymph nodes, use an antibiotic—such as penicillin tablets (p. 351) or sulfa tablets (p. 356).
- ◆ Do not scratch. This makes the sores worse and can spread infection to other parts of the body. Cut the fingernails of small children very short. Or put gloves or socks over their hands so they cannot scratch.
- ◆ Never let a child with sores or any skin infection play or sleep with other children. These infections are easily spread.



IMPETIGO

This is a bacterial infection that causes rapidly spreading sores with shiny, yellow crusts. It often occurs on children's faces especially around the mouth. Impetigo can spread easily to other people from the sores or contaminated fingers.



Treatment:

- ◆ Wash the affected part with soap and cooled, boiled water 3 to 4 times each day, gently soaking off the crusts.
- ◆ After each washing, paint the sores with gentian violet (p. 372) or spread on an antibiotic cream containing bacitracin such as *Polysporin* (p. 372).
- ◆ If the infection is spread over a large area or causes fever, give cloxacillin or dicloxacillin (p. 350). If the person is allergic to medicines of the penicillin family or if these medicines do not seem to be helping, try doxycycline (p. 355) or cotrimoxazole (p. 357).

Prevention:

- ◆ Follow the Guidelines of Personal Cleanliness (p. 133). Bathe children daily and protect them from bedbugs and biting flies. If a child gets scabies, treat him as soon as possible.
- ◆ Do not let a child with impetigo sleep with other children or play with them. Begin treatment at the first sign.

YAWS

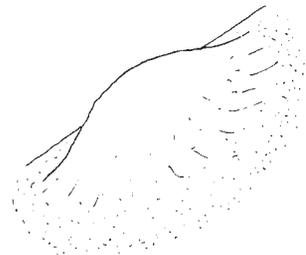
Yaws is a bacterial infection that you first notice when a painless, bumpy growth emerges and gets larger and may spread a little. After about 6 months, the growth disappears. Months or years later, it reappears, spreads more, and may ooze. This is when it can spread to other people. These signs will also disappear. But if it is not treated, after 5 or 10 years the yaws infection can spread throughout the body, harming bones, joints, and causing other problems.

Treatment:

- ◆ Though the yaws bacteria is related to syphilis, it is spread by physical, not sexual, contact. Yaws can be tested for using the same test and treated using the same medicines and doses for syphilis (see pages 237 to 238) or with azithromycin (p. 354).

BOILS AND ABSCESSSES

A boil, or abscess, is an infection that forms a sac of pus under the skin. This can happen when the root of a hair gets infected. Or it can result from a puncture wound or an injection given with a dirty needle. A boil is painful and the skin around it becomes red and hot. It can cause swollen lymph nodes and fever.



Treatment:

- ◆ Put hot compresses over the boil several times a day (see p. 195).
- ◆ Let the boil break open by itself. After it opens, keep using hot compresses. Allow the pus to drain, but never press or squeeze the boil, since this can cause the infection to spread to other parts of the body.
- ◆ If the abscess is very painful and does not open after 2 or 3 days of hot soaks, it may help to have it cut open so the pus can drain out. This will quickly reduce the pain. If possible, get medical help.
- ◆ If the boil causes swollen nodes or fever, take penicillin tablets (p. 351) or erythromycin (p. 354). Dicloxacillin (p. 350) also works: take 500 mg by mouth, 4 times a day for 7 days.

ITCHING RASH, WELTS, OR HIVES (ALLERGIC REACTIONS IN THE SKIN)

Touching, eating, injecting, or breathing certain things can cause an itching rash or *hives* in allergic persons. For more details, see Allergic Reactions, p. 166.



Hives are thick, raised spots or patches that look like bee stings and itch like mad. They may come and go rapidly or move from one spot to another.

Be on the watch for any reaction caused by certain medicines, especially injections of penicillin and antivenoms or antitoxins made from horse serum. A rash or hives may appear from a few minutes up to 10 days after the medicine has been injected.

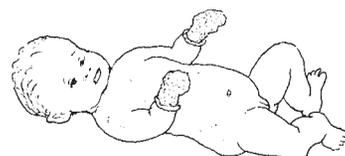
If you get an itching rash, hives, or any other allergic reaction after taking or being injected with any medicine, stop using it and never use that medicine again in your life!

This is very important to prevent the danger of ALLERGIC SHOCK (see p. 70).

Medicines used by people with HIV may cause a rash, especially cotrimoxazole (p. 357) and nevirapine (p. 399). Sometimes the rash can be avoided by starting with a small amount of medicine and slowly increasing the amount to the full dose.

Treatment of itching:

- ◆ Bathe in cool water or use cool compresses—cloths soaked in cold water or ice water.
- ◆ Compresses of cool oatmeal water also calm itching. Boil the oatmeal in water, strain it, and use the water when cool. (Starch can be used instead of oats.)
- ◆ If itching is severe, take an antihistamine like chlorpheniramine (p. 388).
- ◆ To protect a baby from scratching himself, cut his fingernails very short, or put gloves or socks over his hands.



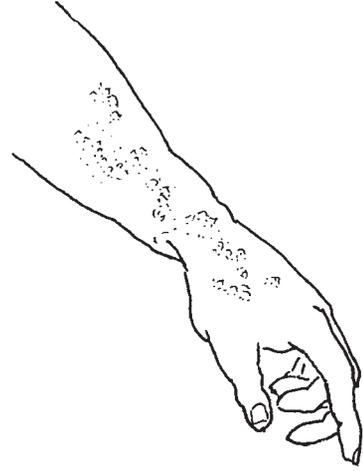
PLANTS AND OTHER THINGS THAT CAUSE ITCHING OR BURNING OF THE SKIN

Nettles, 'stinging trees', sumac, 'poison ivy', and many other plants may cause blisters, burns, or hives with itching when they touch the skin. Juices or hairs of certain caterpillars and other insects produce similar reactions.

In allergic persons rashes or 'weeping' sore patches may be caused by certain things that touch or are put on the skin, Rubber shoes, watchbands, ear drops and other medicines, face creams, perfumes, or soaps may cause such problems.

Treatment:

All these irritations go away by themselves when the things that cause them no longer touch the skin. A paste of oatmeal and cool water helps calm the itching. Aspirin or antihistamines (p. 387) may also help. In severe cases, you can use a cream that contains cortisone or a cortico-steroid (see p. 372) To prevent infection, keep the irritated areas clean.

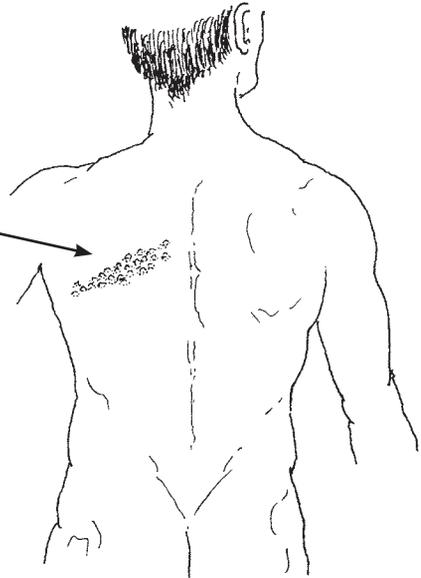


SHINGLES (HERPES ZOSTER)

Signs:

A line or patch of painful blisters that suddenly appears on one side of the body is probably shingles. It is most common on the back, chest, neck, or face. The blisters usually last 2 or 3 weeks, then go away by themselves. Sometimes the pain continues or returns long after the blisters are gone.

Shingles is caused by the virus that causes chickenpox and usually affects persons who have had chickenpox before. It is not dangerous, but it can be painful. It is sometimes the first sign of some other more serious problem—perhaps cancer or HIV infection (see p. 401).

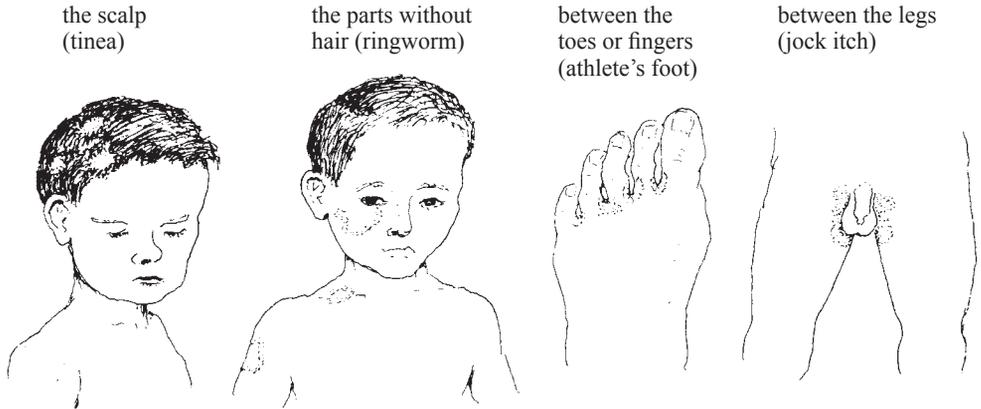


Treatment:

- ◆ Put light bandages over the rash so that clothes do not rub against it.
- ◆ Take aspirin for the pain. Acyclovir can help keep herpes blisters from spreading (see p. 375). Antibiotics do not help.

FUNGUS INFECTIONS (RINGWORM, TINEA)

Fungus infections may appear on any part of the body, but occur most frequently on:



Most fungus infections grow in the form of a ring. They often itch. Ringworm of the head can produce round patches with scales and loss of hair. Finger and toe nails infected with the fungus become rough and thick.

Treatment:

- ◆ Soap and water. Washing the infected part every day with soap and water may be all that is needed.
- ◆ Do your best to keep the affected areas dry and exposed to the air or sunlight. Change underwear or socks often, especially when sweaty.
- ◆ Use a cream of sulfur and lard (1 part sulfur to 10 parts lard).
- ◆ Creams and powders with salicylic or undecylenic acid, or tolnaftate (*Tinactin*, p. 373) help cure the fungus between the fingers, toes and groin.
- ◆ For severe tinea of the scalp, or any fungus infection that is widespread or does not get better with the above treatments, take griseofulvin, 1 gram a day for adults and half a gram a day for children (p. 373). It may be necessary to keep taking it for weeks or even months to completely control the infection. But pregnant women should not take griseofulvin.
- ◆ Many tineas of the scalp clear up when a child reaches puberty (11 to 14 years old). Severe infections forming large swollen patches with pus should be treated with compresses of warm water (p. 195). It is important to pull out all of the hair from the infected part. Use griseofulvin, if possible.



How to prevent fungal infections:

Ringworm and all other fungus infections are **contagious** (easily spread). To prevent spreading them from one child to others:

- ◆ Do not let a child with a fungal infection sleep with the others.
- ◆ Do not let different children use the same comb, or use each other's clothing or towel, unless these are washed or well cleaned first.
- ◆ Treat an infected child at once.

WHITE SPOTS ON THE FACE AND BODY

Tinea versicolor is a mild fungus infection that causes small dark or light spots with a distinct and irregular border that are often seen on the neck, chest, and back. The spots may be slightly scaly but usually do not itch. They are of little medical importance.

Treatment:

- ◆ Make a cream with sulfur and lard (1 part sulfur to 10 parts lard) and apply it to the whole body every day until they disappear. Or use an anti-fungal cream (p. 373).
- ◆ Sodium thiosulfate works better. This is the 'hypo' photographers use when developing film. Dissolve a tablespoon of sodium thiosulfate in a glass of water and apply it to the whole upper body. Then rub the skin with a piece of cotton dipped in vinegar.
- ◆ To prevent the spots from returning, it is often necessary to repeat this treatment every 2 weeks.
- ◆ Selenium sulfide (p. 373) or Whitfield's ointment may also help.



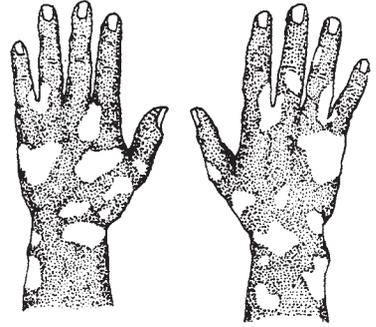
There is **another kind of small whitish spot** that is common on the cheeks of dark-skinned children who spend a lot of time in the sun. The border is less clear than in tinea versicolor. These spots are not an infection and are of no importance. Usually they go away as the child grows up. Avoid harsh soaps and apply oil. No other treatment is needed.

Contrary to popular opinion, none of these types of white spots is a sign of anemia. They will not go away with tonics or vitamins. The spots that are only on the cheeks do not need any treatment.

CAUTION: Sometimes pale spots are early signs of **leprosy** (see p. 191). Leprosy spots are never completely white and may have **reduced feeling** when pricked by a pin. If leprosy is common in your area, have the child checked.

Vitiligo (White Areas of the Skin)

In some persons, certain areas of the skin lose their natural color (pigment). Then white patches appear. These are most common on the hands, feet, face, and upper body. This loss of normal skin color—called vitiligo—is not an illness. It can be compared to white hair in older people. No treatment helps or is needed, but the white skin should be protected from sunburn—with clothing or an ointment of zinc oxide. Also, special coloring creams can help make the spots less noticeable.



Other Causes of White Skin Patches

Certain diseases may cause white spots that look like vitiligo. In Latin America an infectious disease called **pinta** starts with bluish or red pimples and later leaves pale or white patches.

Treatment of pinta is 2.4 million units of benzathine penicillin injected into the buttocks (1.2 million units in each buttock). For a person allergic to penicillin give tetracycline or erythromycin, 500 mg 4 times each day for 15 days.

Some fungus infections also cause whitish spots (see tinea versicolor, on the opposite page).

General or patchy, partial loss of skin and hair color in children may be caused by severe malnutrition (kwashiorkor, p. 113; or pellagra, p. 208).



MASK OF PREGNANCY

During pregnancy many women develop dark, olive-colored areas on the skin of the face, breasts, and down the middle of the belly. Sometimes these disappear after the birth and sometimes not. These marks also appear sometimes on women who are taking birth control pills.

They are completely normal and do not indicate weakness or sickness. No treatment is needed.

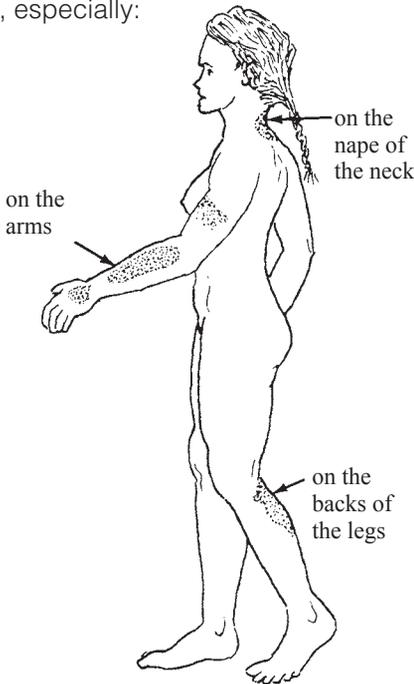


PELLAGRA AND OTHER SKIN PROBLEMS DUE TO MALNUTRITION

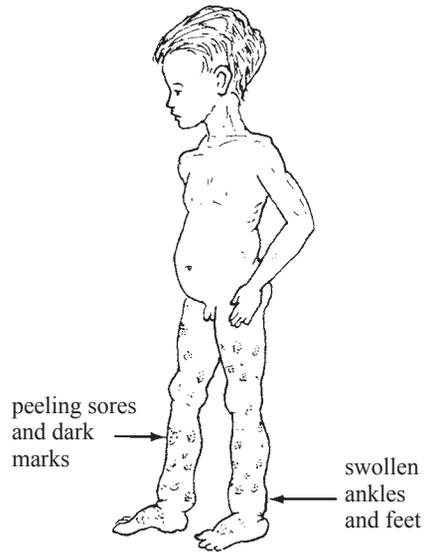
Pellagra is a form of malnutrition that affects the skin and sometimes the digestive and nervous systems. It is found in places where people eat a lot of maize (corn) or other starchy foods and not enough beans, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables, and other body-building and protective foods (see p. 110).

Skin signs in malnutrition (see the pictures on the following page):

In adults with pellagra the skin is dry and cracked; it peels like sunburn on the parts where the sun hits it, especially:



In malnourished children, the skin of the legs (and sometimes arms) may have dark marks, like bruises, or even peeling sores; the ankles and feet may be swollen (see p. 113).



When these conditions exist, often there are also other signs of malnutrition: swollen belly; sores in the corners of the mouth; red, sore tongue; weakness; loss of appetite; failure to gain weight; etc. (see Chapter 11, pages 112 to 114).

Treatment:

- ◆ Eating nutritious foods cures pellagra. Every day a person should try to eat beans, lentils, groundnuts, or some chicken, fish, eggs, meat, or cheese. When you have a choice, it is also better to use wheat (preferably whole wheat) instead of maize (corn).
- ◆ For severe pellagra and some other forms of malnutrition, it may help to take vitamins, but **good food is more important**. Be sure the vitamin formula you use is high in the B vitamins, especially niacin. Brewer's yeast is a good source of B vitamins.



Before
eating well



After
eating well



The swelling and dark spots on this boy's legs and feet are the result of poor nutrition. He was eating mostly maize (corn) without any foods rich in proteins and vitamins.

One week after he began to eat beans and eggs along with the maize, the swelling was gone and the spots had almost disappeared.



The 'burnt' skin on the legs of this woman is a sign of pellagra—which results from not eating well (see p. 208).



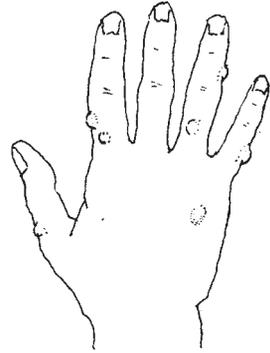
The white spots on the legs of this woman are due to an infectious disease called pinta (see p. 207).

WARTS (VERRUCAE)

Most warts, especially those in children, last 3 to 5 years and go away by themselves. Flat, painful wart-like spots on the sole of the foot are often 'plantar warts'. (Or they may be corns. See below.)

Treatment:

- ◆ Magical or household cures often get rid of warts. But it is safer not to use strong acids or poisonous plants, as these may cause burns or sores much worse than the warts.
- ◆ Painful plantar warts sometimes can be removed by a health worker.
- ◆ For warts on the penis, vagina, or around the anus, see p. 404.

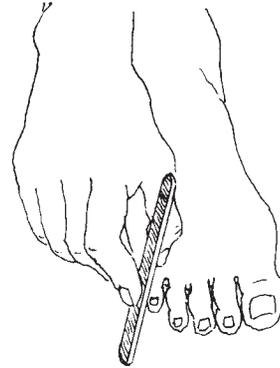


CORNS

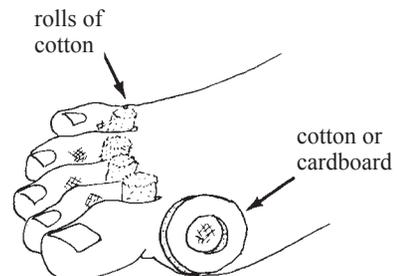
A corn is a hard, thick part of the skin. It forms where sandals or shoes push against the skin, or one toe presses against another. Corns can be very painful.

Treatment:

- ◆ Get sandals or shoes that do not press on the corns.
- ◆ To make corns hurt less, do this:
 1. Soak the foot in warm water for 15 minutes.
 2. With a file or rasp, trim down the corn until it is thin.



3. Pad the foot around the corn so that it will not press against the shoe or another toe. Wrap the foot or toe in a soft cloth to make a thick pad and cut a hole around the corn.

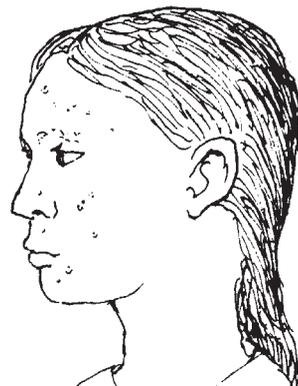


PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS (ACNE)

Young people sometimes get pimples on their face, chest, or back—especially if their skin has too much oil in it. *Pimples* are little lumps that form tiny white ‘heads’ of pus or *blackheads* of dirt. Sometimes they can become quite sore and large.

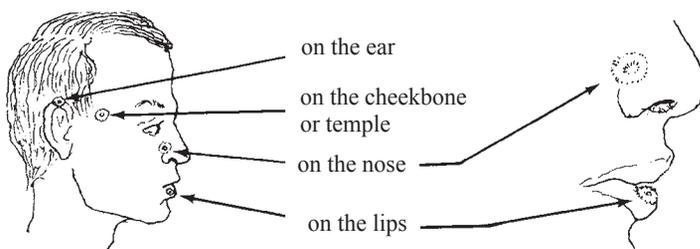
Treatment:

- ◆ Wash the face twice a day with soap and hot water.
- ◆ Wash the hair every 2 days, if possible.
- ◆ Sunshine helps clear pimples. Let the sunlight fall on the affected parts of the body.
- ◆ Eat as well as possible, drink a lot of water, and get enough sleep.
- ◆ Do not use skin or hair lotions that are waxy, oily, or greasy.
- ◆ Before you go to bed, put a mixture of alcohol with a little sulfur on the face (10 parts alcohol to 1 part sulfur).
- ◆ For serious cases forming lumps and pockets of pus, if these do not get better with the methods already described, tetracycline may help. Take 1 capsule 4 times a day for 3 days and then 2 capsules daily. It may be necessary to take 1 or 2 capsules daily for months.



CANCER OF THE SKIN

Skin cancer is most frequent in light-skinned persons who spend a lot of time in the sun. It usually appears in places where the sun hits with most force, especially:



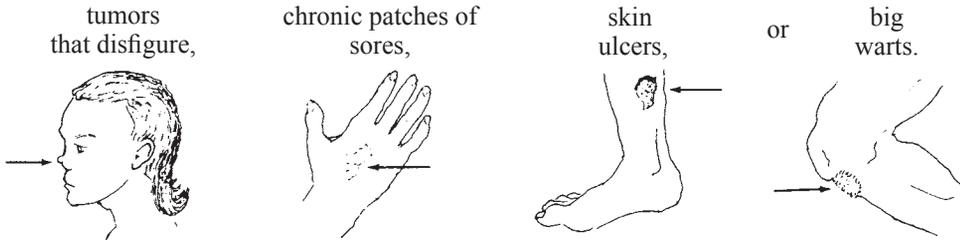
Skin cancer may take many forms. It usually begins as a little ring the color of pearl with a hole in the center. It grows little by little.

Most cancers of the skin are not dangerous if treated in time. Surgery is needed to remove them. If you have a chronic sore that might be skin cancer, see a health worker.

To prevent skin cancer, light-skinned persons should protect themselves from the sun and always wear a hat. Persons who have suffered from cancer of the skin and have to work in the sun can buy special creams that protect them. Zinc oxide ointment is cheap and works well.

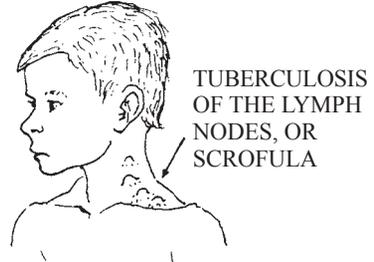
TUBERCULOSIS OF THE SKIN OR LYMPH NODES

The same microbe that causes tuberculosis of the lungs also sometimes affects the skin, causing painless



As a rule, TB of the skin develops slowly, lasts a long time, and keeps coming back over a period of months or years.

Also, tuberculosis sometimes infects the lymph nodes—most often those of the neck or in the area behind the collar bone, between the neck and the shoulder. The nodes become large, open, drain pus, seal closed for a time, and then open and drain again. Usually **they are not painful**.

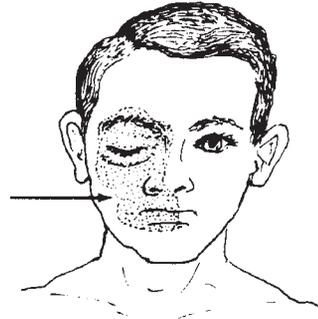


Treatment:

In the case of any chronic sore, ulcer, or swollen lymph nodes, it is best to seek medical advice. Tests may be needed to learn the cause. Tuberculosis of the skin is treated the same as tuberculosis of the lungs (see p. 180). To keep the infection from returning, the medicines must be taken for many months after the skin looks well.

ERYSIPELAS AND CELLULITIS

Erysipelas (or St. Anthony's fire) is a very painful acute (sudden) infection in the skin. It forms a hot, bright red, swollen patch with a sharp border. The patch spreads rapidly over the skin. It often begins on the face, at the edge of the nose. This usually causes swollen lymph nodes, fever, and chills.



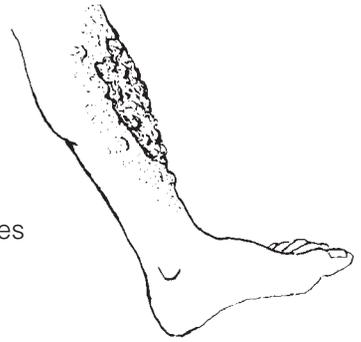
Cellulitis is also a very painful, acute infection of the skin that can appear anywhere on the body. It usually occurs after a break in the skin. The infection is deeper and the borders of the patch are less clear than with erysipelas.

Treatment:

For both erysipelas and cellulitis, begin treatment as soon as possible. Use an antibiotic: penicillin tablets, 400,000 units, 4 times a day, in serious cases, injectable procaine penicillin, 800,000 units daily (see p. 352). Continue using the antibiotic for 2 days after all signs of infection are gone. Also use hot compresses—and aspirin for pain.

GANGRENE (GAS GANGRENE)

This is a very dangerous infection of a wound, in which a foul-smelling gray or brown liquid forms. The skin near the wound may have dark blisters and the flesh may have air bubbles in it. The infection begins between 6 hours and 3 days after the injury. It quickly gets worse and spreads fast. Without treatment it causes death in a few days.



Treatment:

- ◆ Open up the wound as wide as possible. Wash it out with cool, boiled water and soap. Clean out the dead and damaged flesh. If possible, flood the wound with hydrogen peroxide every 2 hours.
- ◆ Inject penicillin (crystalline if possible), 1,000,000 (a million) units every 3 hours.
- ◆ **Leave the wound uncovered so that air gets to it. Get medical help.**

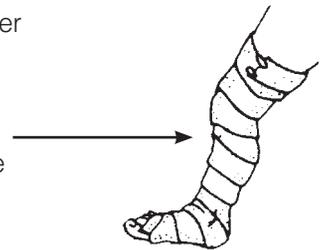
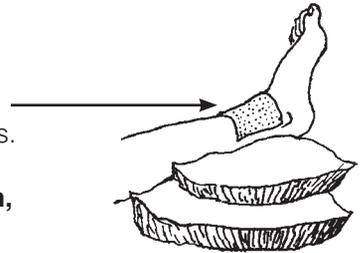
ULCERS OF THE SKIN CAUSED BY POOR CIRCULATION

Skin ulcers, or large, open sores, have many causes (see p. 20). However, chronic ulcers on the ankles of older persons, especially in women with varicose veins, usually come from poor circulation. The blood is not moved fast enough through the legs. Such ulcers may become very large. The skin around the ulcer is dark blue, shiny, and very thin. Often the foot is swollen.



Treatment:

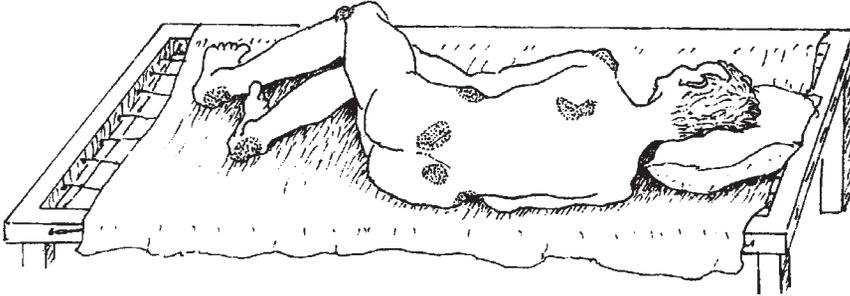
- ◆ These ulcers heal very slowly—and only if great care is taken. Most important: **Keep the foot up** high as often as possible. Sleep with it on pillows. During the day, rest with the foot up high every 15 or 20 minutes. **Walking helps the circulation, but standing in one place and sitting with the feet down are harmful.**
- ◆ Put warm compresses of weak salt water on the ulcer—1 teaspoon salt to a liter of boiled water. Cover the ulcer loosely with sterile gauze or a clean cloth. **Keep it clean.**
- ◆ Support the varicose veins with elastic stockings or bandages. Continue to use these and to keep the feet up after the ulcer heals. Take great care not to scratch or injure the delicate scar.
- ◆ Treating the ulcers with honey or sugar may help (see p. 214).



Prevent skin ulcers—care for varicose veins early (see p. 175).

BED SORES (PRESSURE SORES)

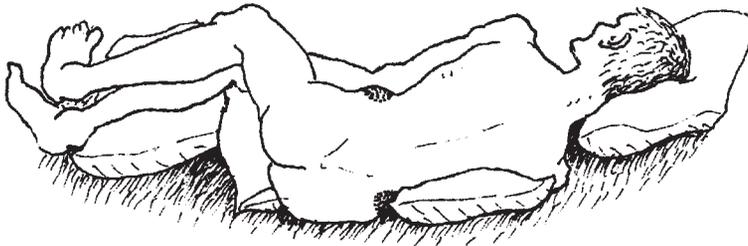
These chronic open sores appear in persons so ill they cannot roll over in bed, especially in sick old persons who are very thin and weak. The sores form over bony parts of the body where the skin is pressed against the bedding. They are most often seen on the buttocks, back, shoulders, elbows, or feet.



For a more complete discussion of pressure sores, see *Disabled Village Children*, Chapter 24, or *A Health Handbook for Women with Disabilities*, pages 114 to 117.

How to prevent bed sores:

- ◆ Turn the sick person over every hour: face up, face down, side to side.
- ◆ Bathe him every day and rub his skin with baby oil.
- ◆ Use soft bed sheets and padding. Change them daily and each time the bedding gets dirty with urine, stools, vomit, etc.
- ◆ Put cushions under the person in such a way that the bony parts rub less.



- ◆ Feed the sick person as well as possible. If he does not eat well, extra vitamins and iron may help (see p. 118).
- ◆ A child who has a severe chronic illness should be held often on his mother's lap.

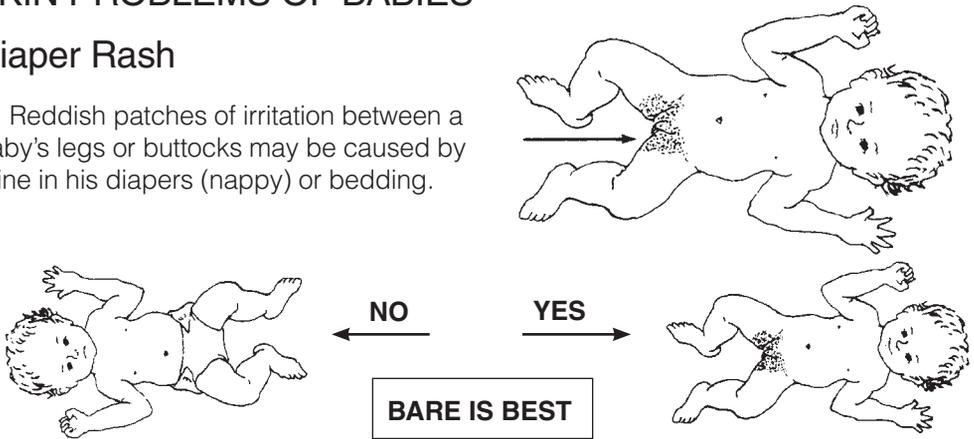
Treatment:

- ◆ Do all the things mentioned above.
- ◆ 3 times a day, wash the sores with cool, boiled water mixed with mild soap. Gently remove any dead flesh. Rinse well with cool, boiled water.
- ◆ To fight infection and speed healing, fill the sore with honey, sugar, or molasses. (A paste made of honey and sugar is easiest to use.) It is important to clean and refill the sore at least 2 times a day. If the honey or sugar becomes too thin with liquid from the sore, it will feed germs rather than kill them.

SKIN PROBLEMS OF BABIES

Diaper Rash

Reddish patches of irritation between a baby's legs or buttocks may be caused by urine in his diapers (nappy) or bedding.



Treatment:

- ◆ Bathe the child daily with lukewarm water and mild soap. Dry her carefully.
- ◆ **To prevent or cure the rash, the child should be kept naked, without diapers, and he should be taken out into the sun.**
- ◆ If diapers are used, change them often. After washing the diapers, rinse them in water with a little vinegar.
- ◆ It is best not to use talc (talcum powder), but if you do, wait until the rash is gone.

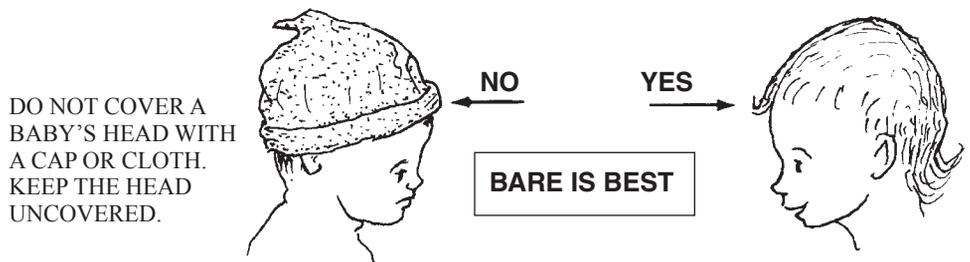
Dandruff (Cradle Cap, Seborrhea)

Dandruff is an oily, yellow to white crust that usually forms in patches on the scalp, but also on the cheeks, forehead, eyebrows, nose and ears. The skin is often red and irritated. In babies, dandruff usually results from not washing the baby's head often enough, or from keeping the head covered. It is also a common problem for people with HIV.



Treatment:

- ◆ Wash the head daily. A medicated soap can help, but usually regular soap and water are enough (see p. 372).
- ◆ Gently clean off all the dandruff and crust. To loosen the scales and crust, first wrap the head with towels soaked in lukewarm water.



- ◆ Keep the head **uncovered**, open to the air and sunlight.
- ◆ If there are signs of infection, treat as for impetigo (see p. 202).

ECZEMA (RED PATCHES WITH LITTLE BLISTERS)

Signs:

- In small children: a red patch or rash forms on the cheeks or sometimes on the arms and hands. The rash consists of small sores or blisters that ooze or weep (burst and leak fluid).
- In older children and grown-ups: eczema is usually drier and is most common behind the knees and on the inside of the elbows.
- It does not start as an infection but is more like an allergic reaction.
- In light-skinned people, it may start red and then turn brown. In dark-skinned people, it may turn lighter or darker.



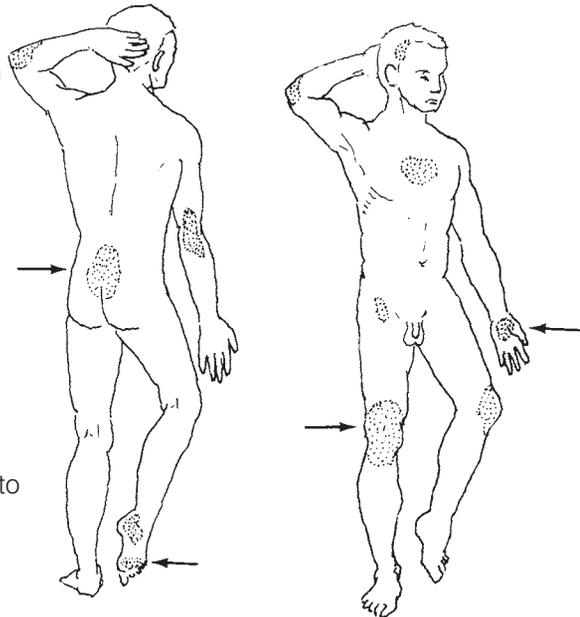
Treatment:

- ◆ Put cold compresses on the rash.
- ◆ If signs of infection develop (p. 88), treat as for impetigo (p. 202).
- ◆ Let the sunlight fall on the patches.
- ◆ In difficult cases, use a cortisone or cortico-steroid cream (see p. 372). Seek medical advice.

PSORIASIS

Signs:

- Thick, rough patches of reddish or blue-gray skin covered with whitish or silver-colored scales. The patches appear most commonly in the parts shown in the drawings.
- The condition usually lasts a long time or keeps coming back. It is not an infection and is not dangerous.



Treatment:

- ◆ Leaving the affected skin open to the sunlight often helps.
- ◆ Bathing in the ocean sometimes helps.
- ◆ Seek medical advice. Treatment must be continued for a long time.