

# EFLORESENSI

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**S.A. NURAINIWATI**

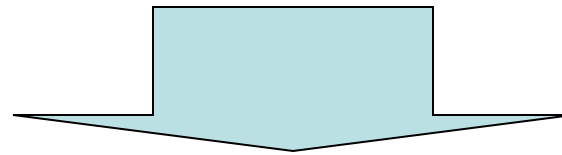
**ILMU KESEHATAN KULIT DAN KELAMIN  
FK. UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH  
MALANG**



# EFLORESENSI

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**Kelainan kulit yang dapat dilihat dengan  
mata telanjang  
(secara obyektif)**



**Mutlak diperlukan untuk mempelajari IKK**



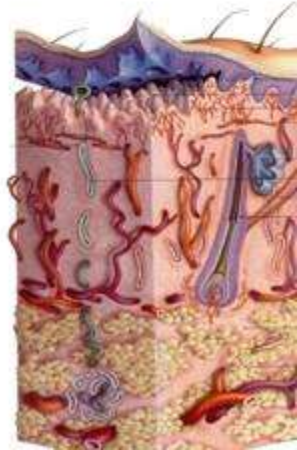
# TABLE 1-3

## Primary Morphology

PRIMARY LESION	SIZE	TOPOGRAPHY	CONTENTS
Macule	<1 cm	Flat	N/A (color change only)
Patch	≥1 cm	Flat	N/A (color change only)
Papule	<1 cm	Raised/Depressed	Solid
Plaque	≥1 cm	Raised/Depressed	Solid
Nodule	≥1 cm	Raised	Solid or fluid
Vesicle	<1 cm	Raised	Fluid (serum, blood, lymph)
Bulla	≥1 cm	Raised	Fluid (serum, blood, lymph)
Pustule	<1 cm	Raised	Fluid (pus)
Erosion	Any	Depressed	N/A
Ulceration	Any	Depressed	N/A

## LESI SEKUNDER

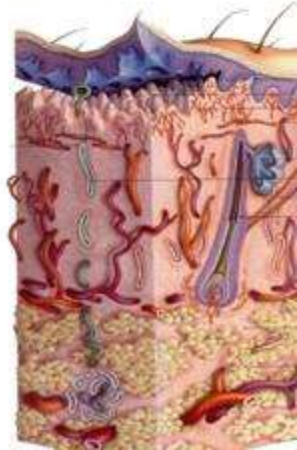
- Skuama
- Krusta
- Likenifikasi
- Fisura
- Skar



# MAKULA / PATCH



- Perubahan warna kulit yang tegas, ukuran & bentuk bervariasi **tanpa disertai** peninggian (*elevation*) / cekungan (*depression*)
- Patch (= makula) → ukuran 1 cm
- **Dipengaruhi oleh:**
  1. Kelainan vaskuler → eritema, purpura teleangiectasis, pteki, ekimosis
  2. Kelainan pigmen → hipo / hiper / depigmentasi





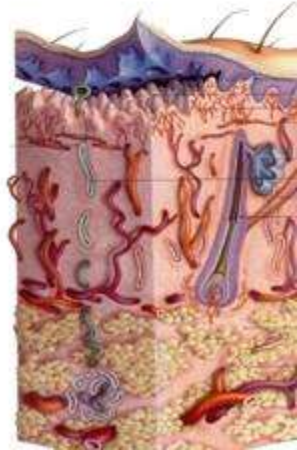
**Teleangiektasis**



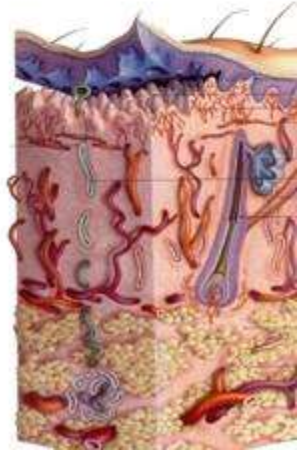
**Purpura & ekimosis**



# MAKULA



# PATCH



# DEPIGMENTASI





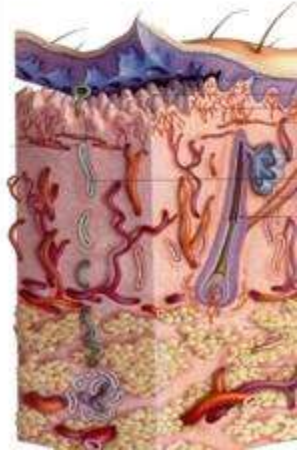
# PAPULA

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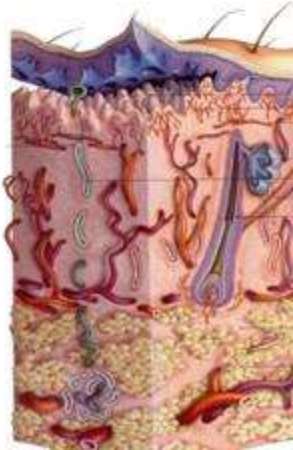
- **Peninggian kulit solid diameter < 1 cm**
- **Deposit metabolit, hiperplasi lokal dari dermis / epidermis, infiltrat lokal dari dermis**

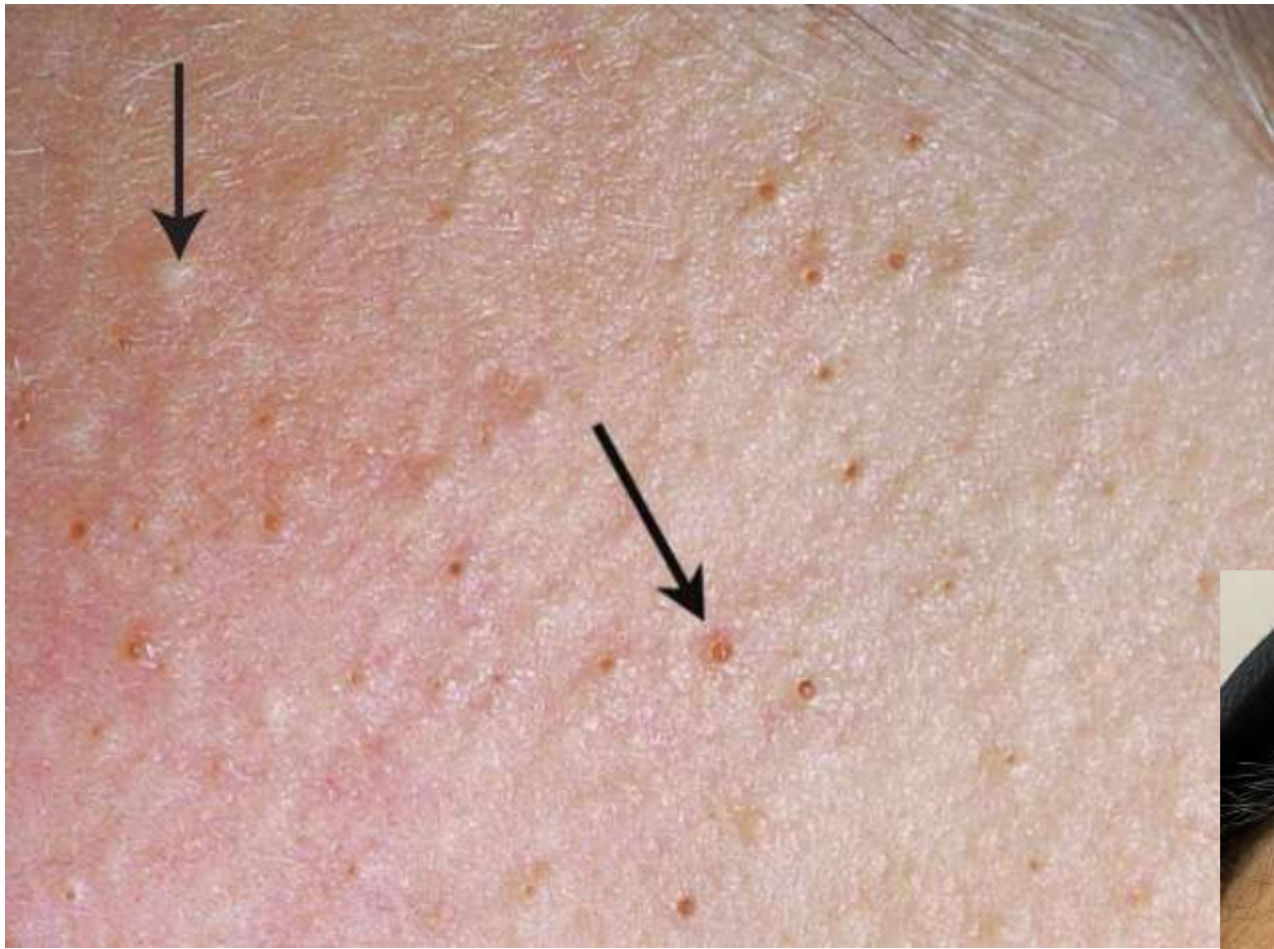


# PAPULA



# PAPULA

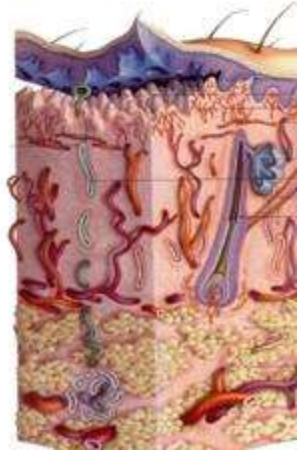
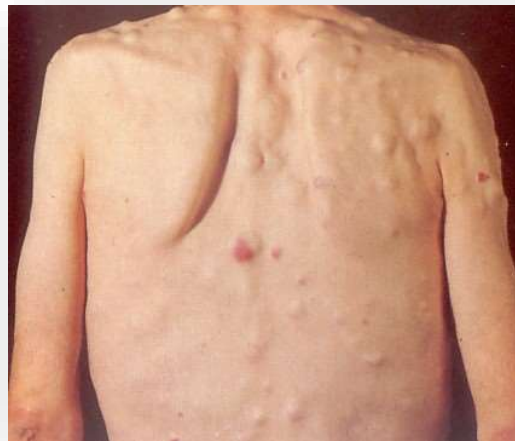




# NODUL

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- Peninggian kulit batas jelas, lebih besar dan lebih dalam dari papul, terdapat di dermis / sukutis



# NODUL



# VESIKEL

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- **Peninggian kulit berbatas tegas berisi cairan dengan ukuran < 1 cm**
- **Dapat pecah / bergabung menjadi bula**



# VESIKEL

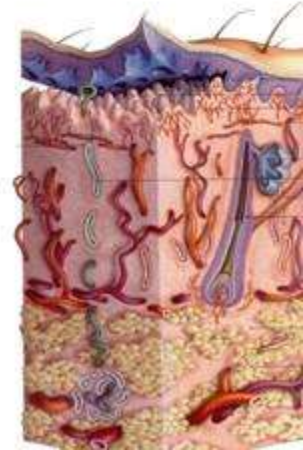


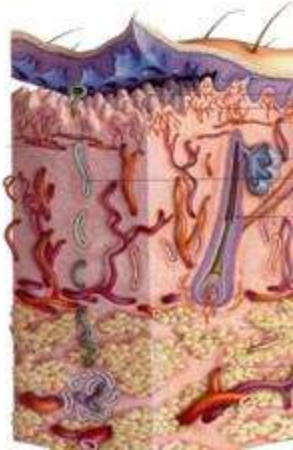


# BULA

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- **Lebih besar dari vesikel, diameter > 1 cm**
- **Lokasi bula :**
  - subkorneal
  - intraepidermal
  - subepidermal

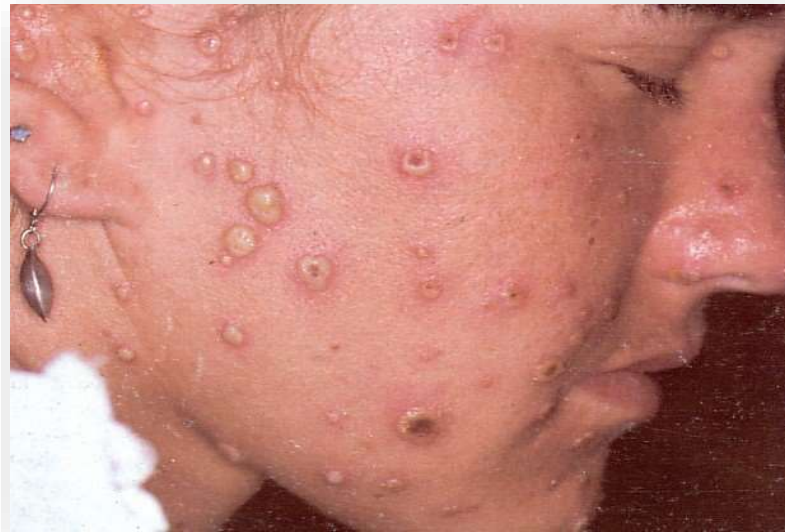


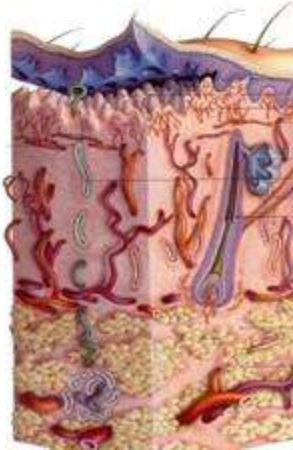
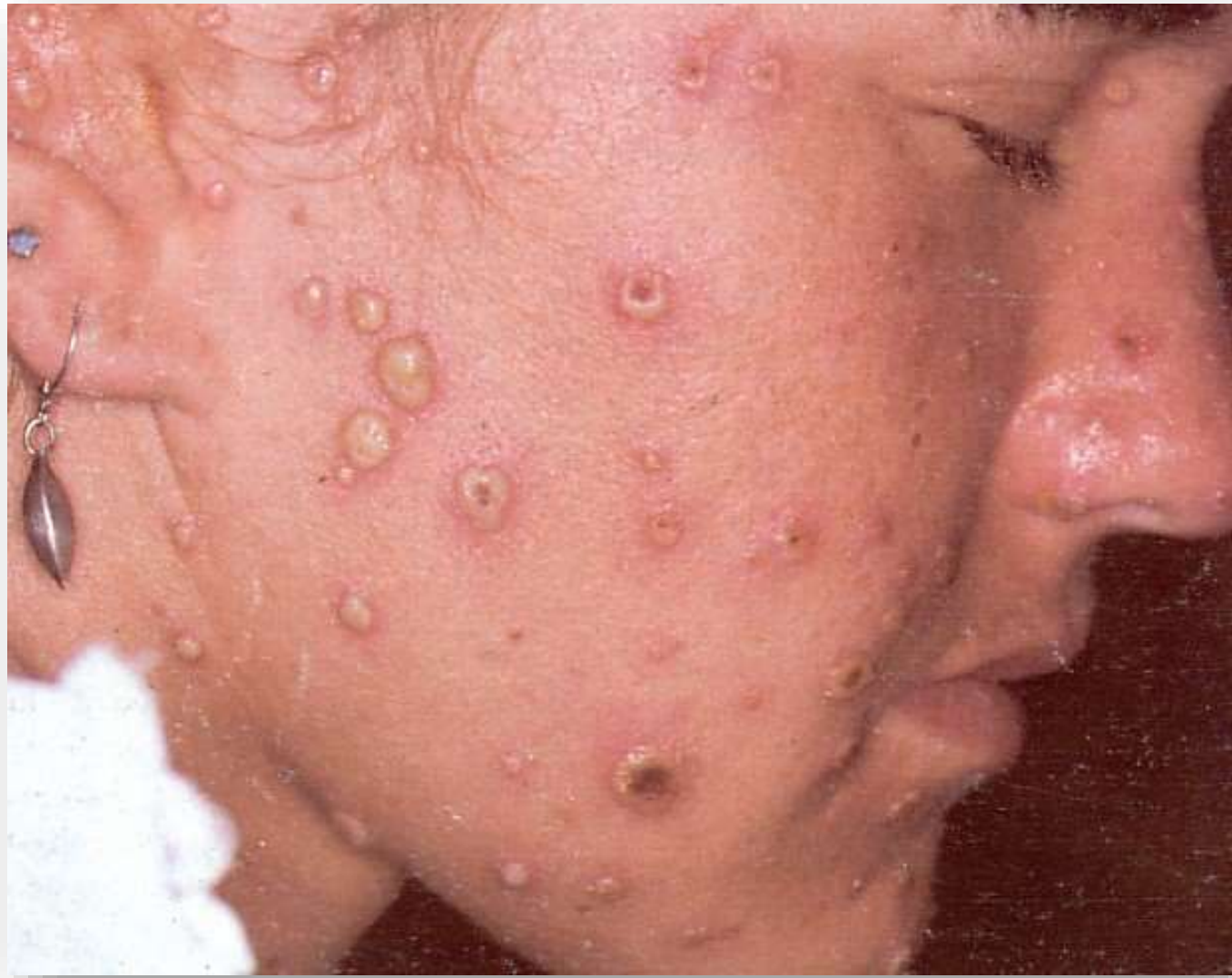


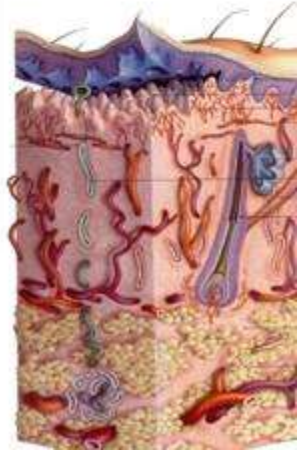
# PUSTULA

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- **Sama dengan vesikel**  
→ **isinya pus & berada diatas kulit yang beradang**







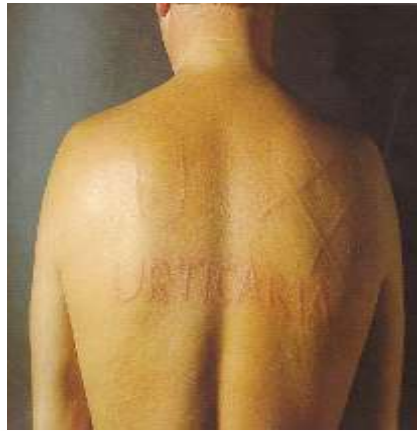
# URTIKA

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- **Peninggian kulit datar**
  - edema dermis bagian atas
- **Sifat :**
  - **Gatal**
  - **Cepat hilang, cepat timbul**
  - **Pori-pori melebar**
  - **Warna pucat**



# URTIKA



# PLAK

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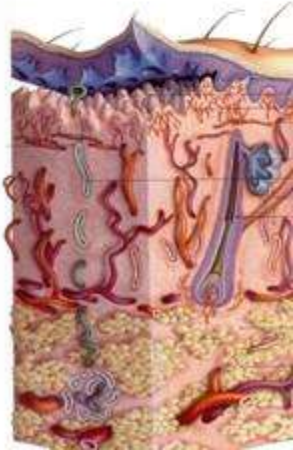
- ❑ Peninggian yang relatif terjadi pada daerah yang  $>$  luas dibanding dengan tingginya dengan permukaan kulit
- ❑ Contoh : psoriasis, MH





# PLAK





# SKUAMA

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- **Partikel epidermal kering/berminyak, tipis & dilapisi masa keratin.**
- **Perhatikan : warna, halus/kasar**



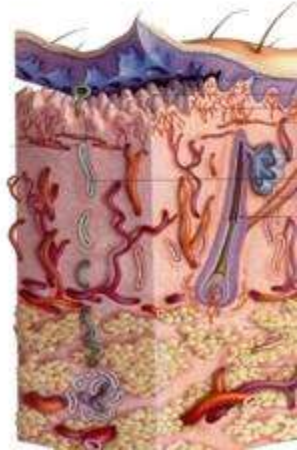
# SKUAMA



# SIKATRIKS ( SCAR )

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- Pembentukan jaringan baru → banyak jaringan ikat → mengganti jaringan yang rusak karena penyakit atau trauma pada dermis yang lebih dalam
- Bisa mengecil / hilang → *atrophic scar*
- Membesar → *hypertrophic scar / keloid scar*



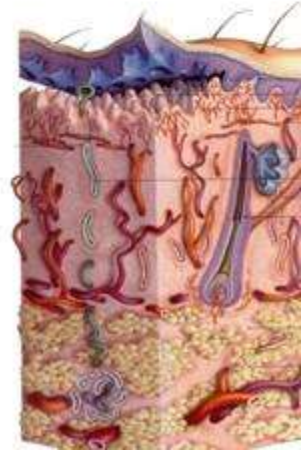
**Atrophic scar**



**Hipertrofik scar**



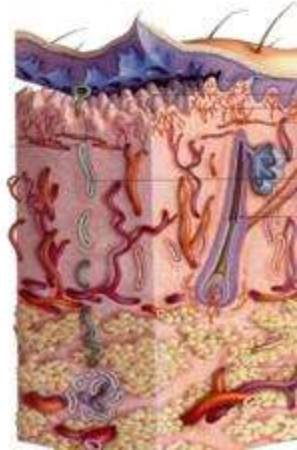
**Keloid scar**



# KRUSTA

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- **Pengeringan cairan tubuh bercampur epitel debris bakteri**
- **Warna, ketebalan, ukuran tergantung komposisi asal & jumlah cairan tubuh**
- **Warna :**
  - kuning → serum
  - Hijau → pus
  - Hitam → darah

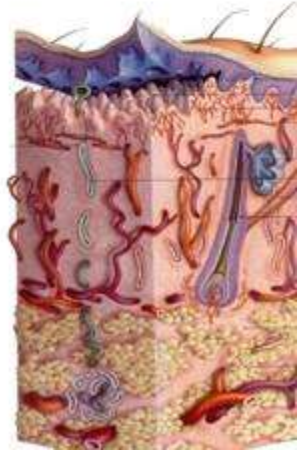
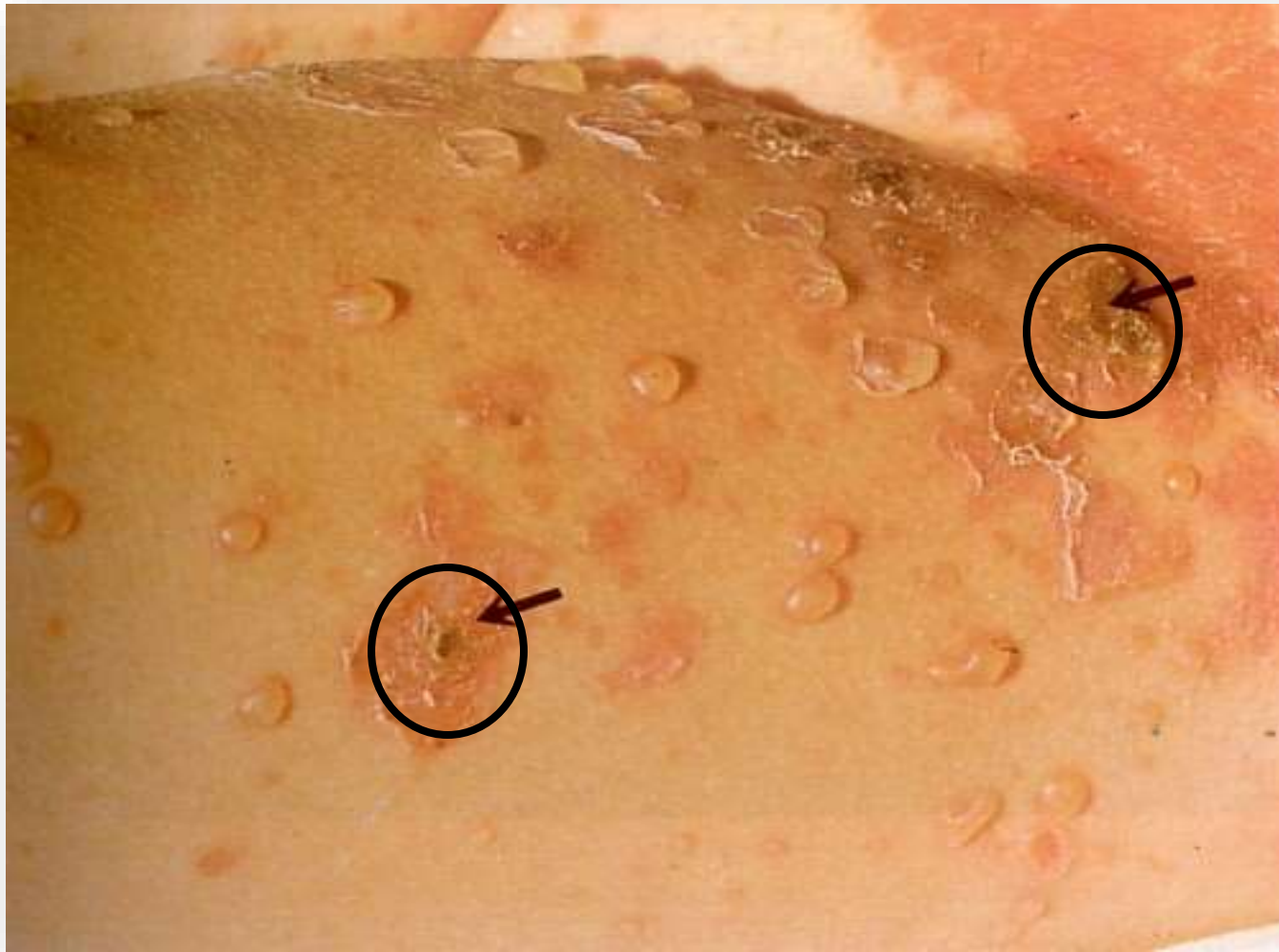


# KRUSTA





# KRUSTA



# KRUSTA



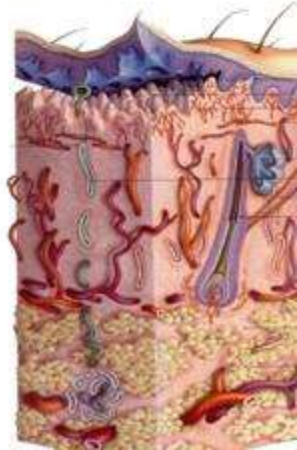
# EROSI

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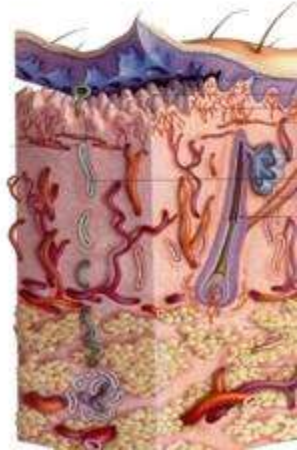
- **Hilangnya lapisan kulit sebatas epidermis & sembuh tanpa meninggalkan jaringan parut**



# EROSI



# EROSI

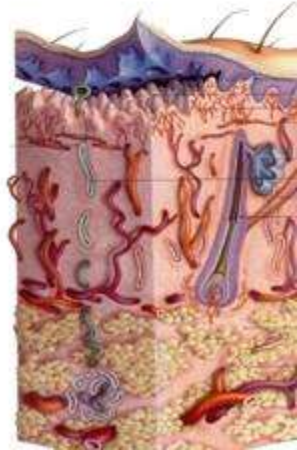


# EKSKORIASI

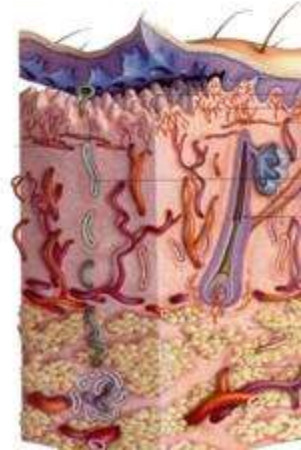
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- Hilangnya jaringan kulit sampai stratum papilare → bintik-bintik perdarahan
- Karena garukan atau trauma geseran



# Ekskoriasi



# FISURA

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- **Pecahnya jaringan kulit yang menebal, bentuk linier, terbatas pada epidermis / dermis**
- **Pada :**
  - **ujung jari tangan, kaki**
  - **pergelangan tangan / kaki**
  - **sudut mulut**
  - **lipatan sekitar telinga, hidung**





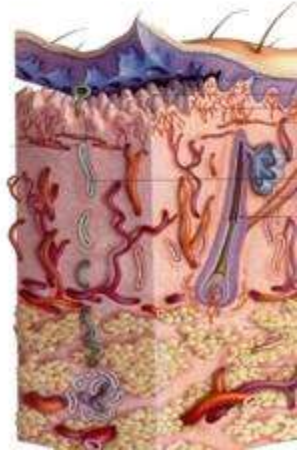
# FISURA



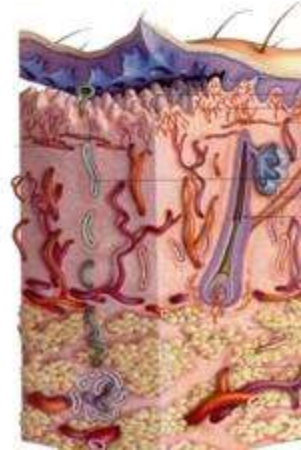
# LIKENIFIKASI

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- **Penebalan kulit, disertai relief kulit yang semakin jelas**

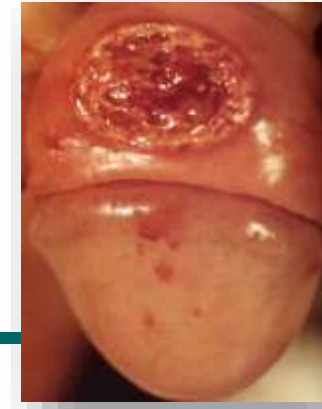


# LIKENIFIKASI

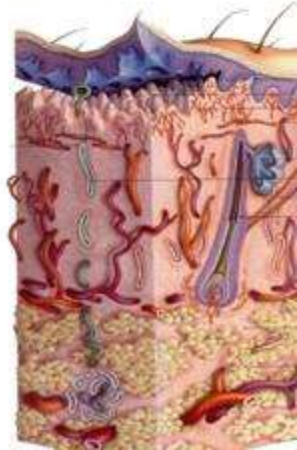


# ULKUS

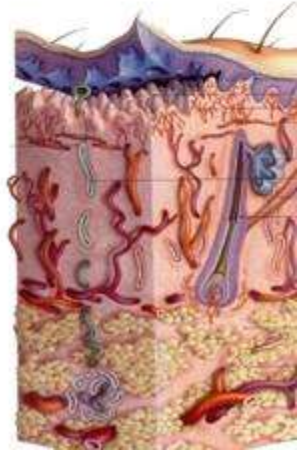
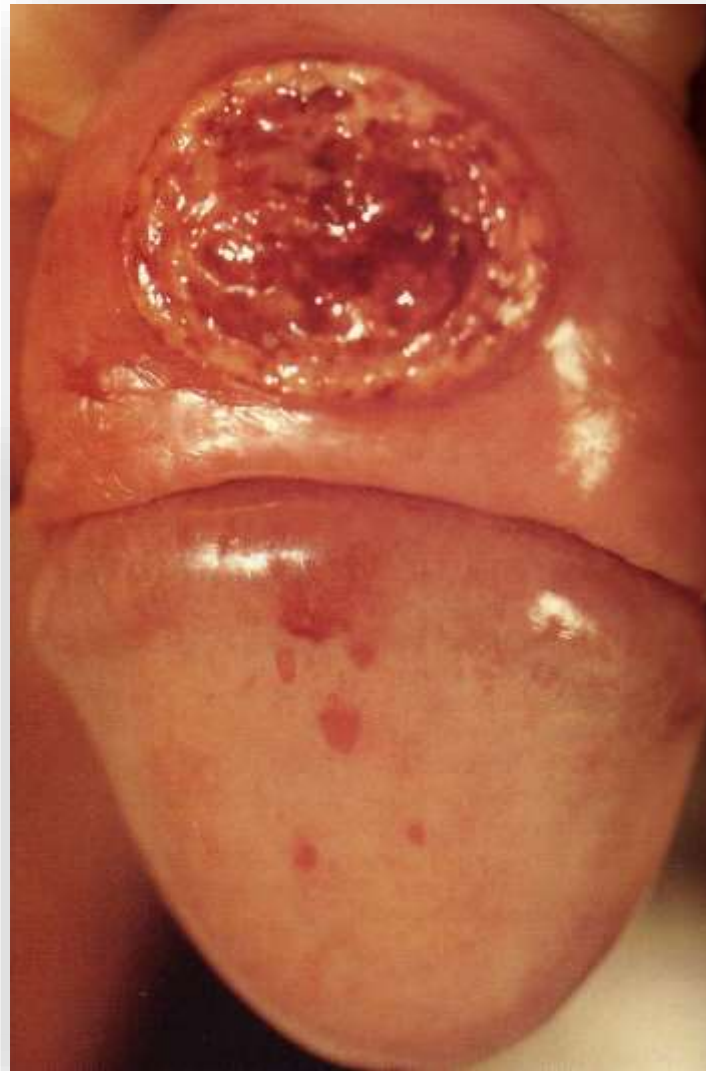
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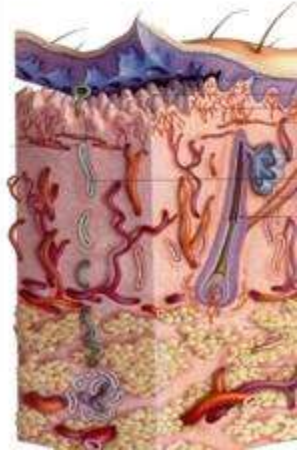
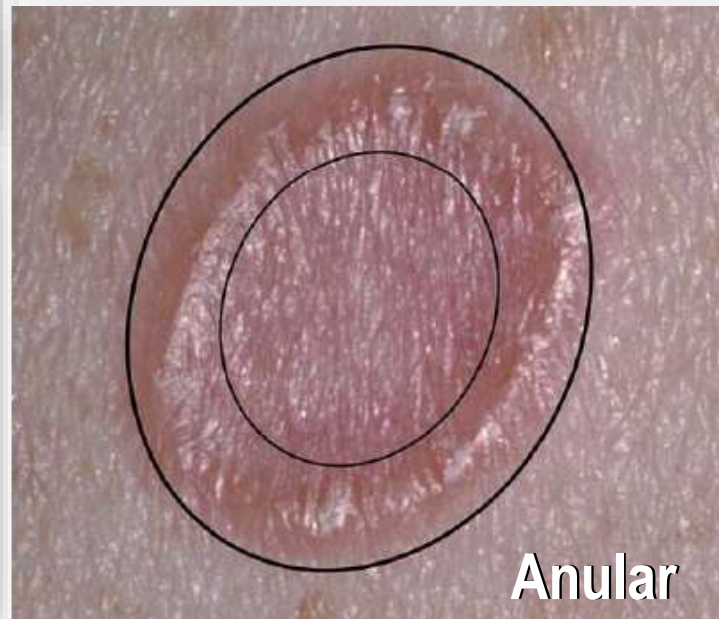
- **Hilangnya kontinuitas jaringan pada dermis atau lebih dalam**
- **Mempunyai tepi, dinding, dasar, isi**
- **Sembuh dengan meninggalkan jaringan parut**



# ULKUS



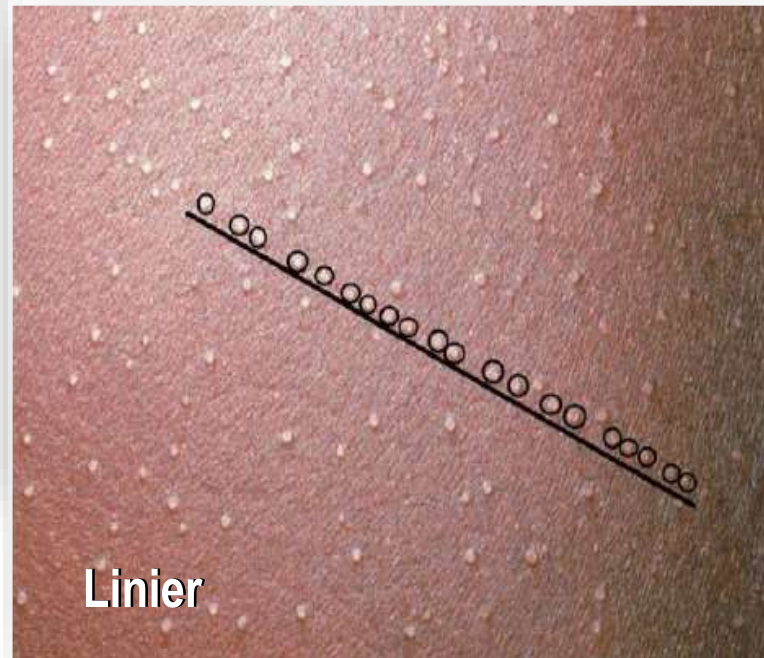
# BENTUK LESI KULIT



## BENTUK LESI KULIT

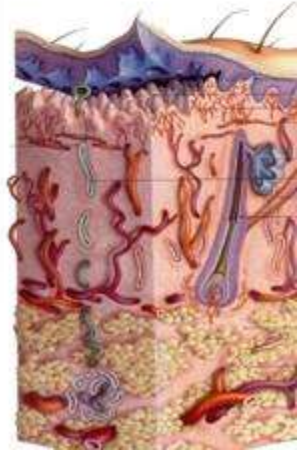


## BENTUK LESI KULIT

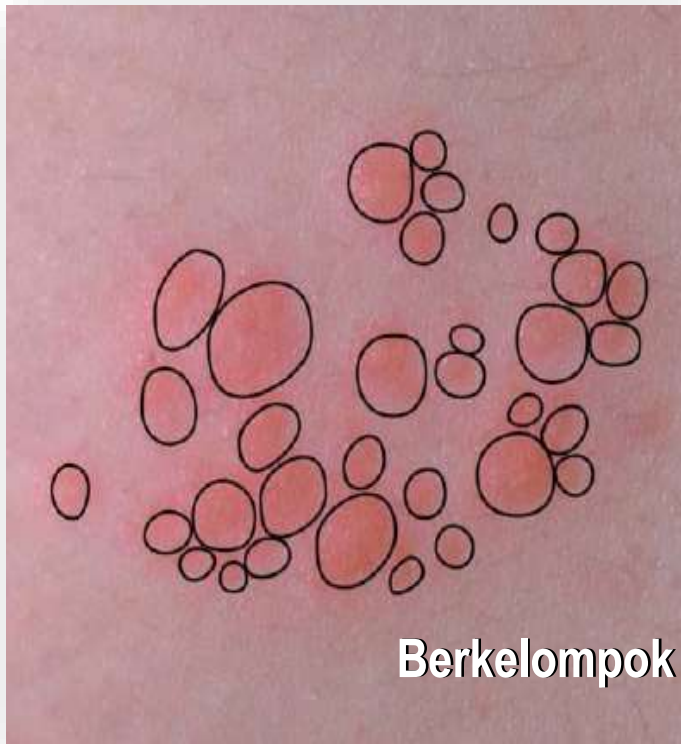




## BENTUK LESI KULIT



## BENTUK LESI KULIT



## BENTUK LESI KULIT

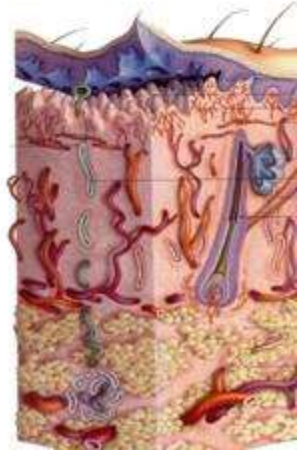
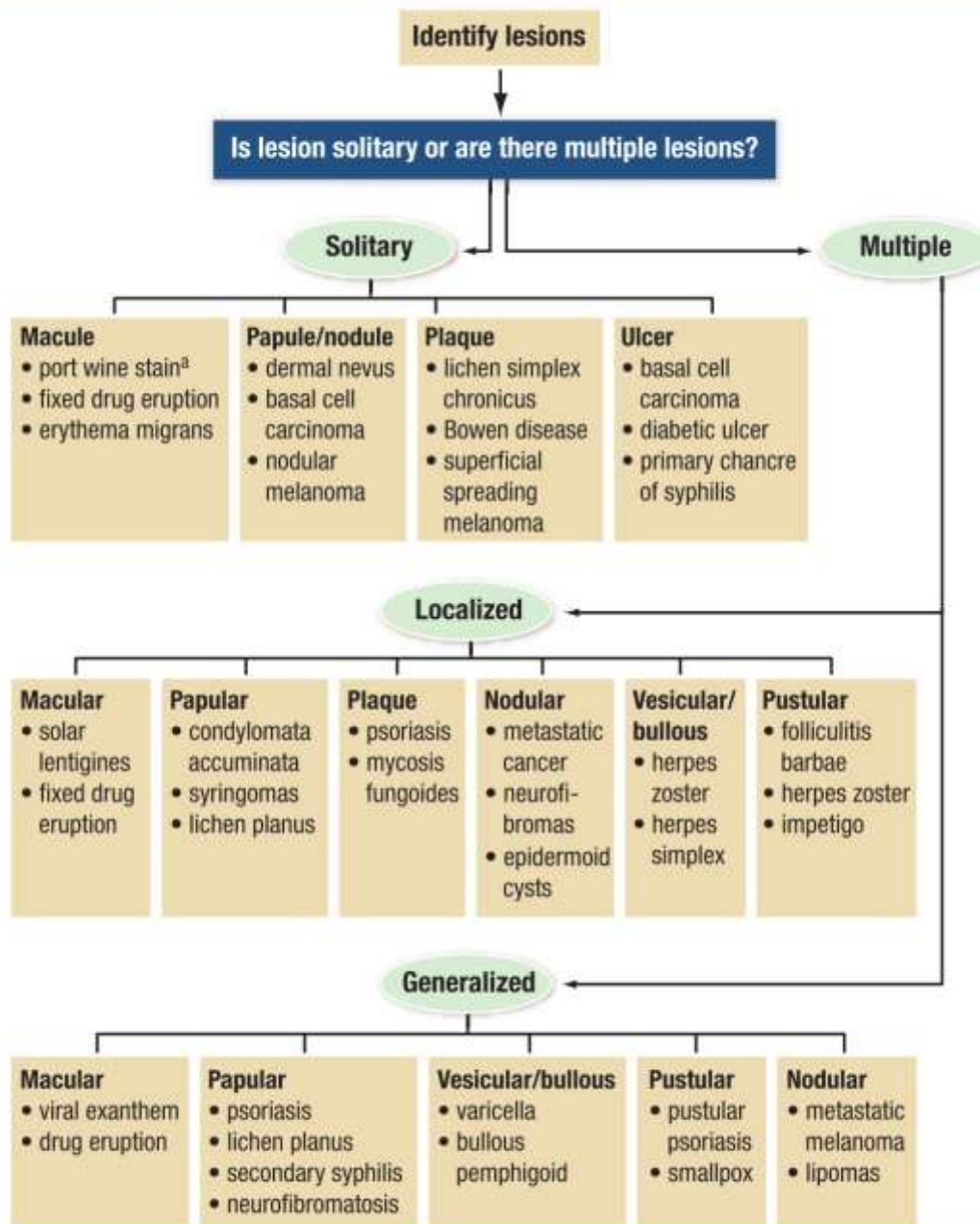


TABLE I-1 Algorithm for Evaluating Skin Lesions

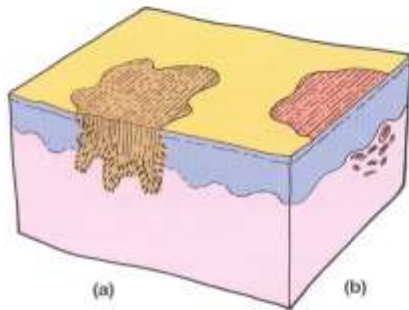


<sup>a</sup>Bulleted conditions are some examples.

# EFFLORESENSI

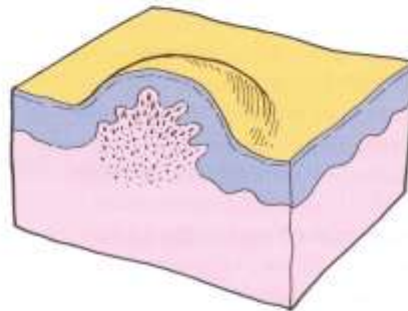
## Macule

A macule is a localized area of colour or textural change in the skin. Macules can be hypopigmented, as in vitiligo; pigmented, as in a freckle (a); or erythematous as in a capillary haemangioma (b).



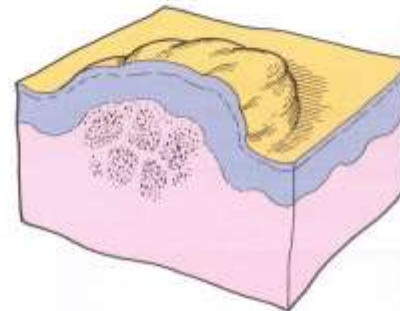
## Papule

A papule is a small solid elevation of the skin, generally defined as less than 5 mm in diameter. Papules may be flat-topped, as in lichen planus; domeshaped, as in xanthomas; or spicular if related to hair follicles.



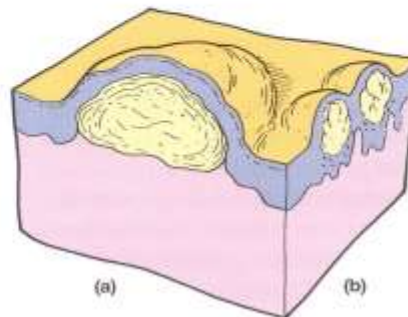
## Nodule

Similar to a papule but larger (i.e. greater than 5 mm in diameter), nodules can involve any layer of the skin and can be oedematous or solid. Examples include a dermatofibroma (below) and secondary deposits.



## Bulla

A bulla is similar to a vesicle but larger: greater than 5 mm in diameter. The blisters of bullous pemphigoid (a) and pemphigus vulgaris (p. 74) are examples.



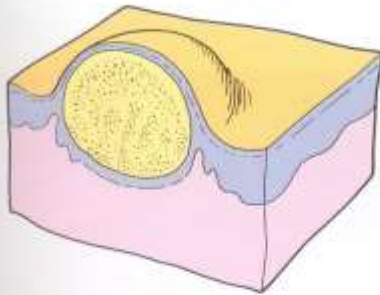
## Vesicle

A vesicle is a small blister (less than 5 mm in diameter) consisting of clear fluid accumulated within or below the epidermis. Vesicles may be grouped as in dermatitis herpetiformis (subepidermal). Intra-epidermal vesicles are shown in the Figure left (b).



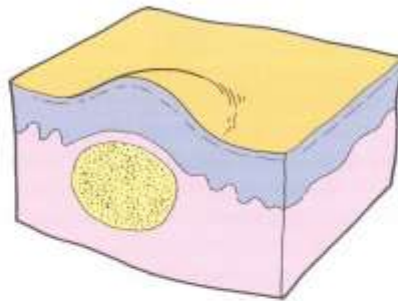
## Pustule

A pustule is a visible collection of free pus in a blister. Pustules may indicate infection (e.g. a furuncle), but not always, as pustules seen in psoriasis, for example, are not infected.



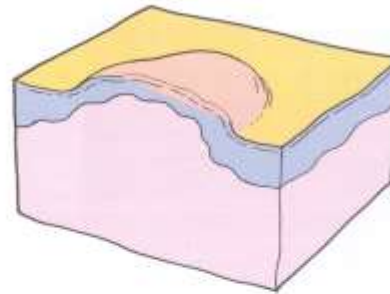
## Cyst

A cyst is a nodule consisting of an epithelial-lined cavity filled with fluid or semi-solid material. An epidermal ('sebaceous') cyst is shown below.



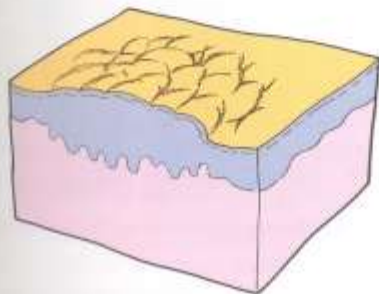
## Wheal

A wheal is a transitory, compressible papule or plaque of dermal oedema, red or white in colour and usually signifying urticaria.



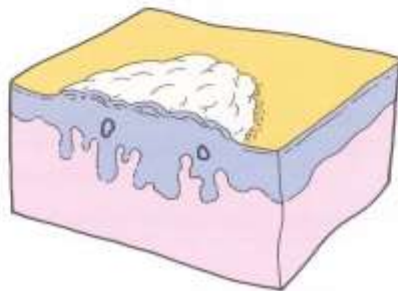
## Plaque

A plaque is a palpable, plateau-like elevation of skin, usually more than 2 cm in diameter. Plaques are rarely more than 5 mm in height and can be considered as extended papules. Certain lesions of psoriasis (below) and mycosis fungoides are good examples.



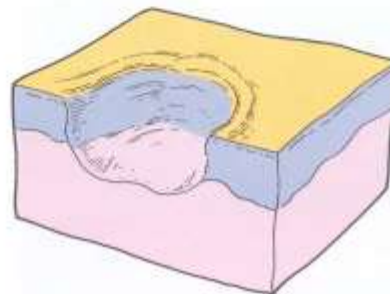
## Scale

A scale is an accumulation of thickened, horny layer keratin in the form of readily detached fragments. Scales usually indicate inflammatory change and thickening of the epidermis. They may be fine, as in 'pityriasis'; white and silvery, as in psoriasis (below); or large and fish-like, as seen in ichthyosis.



## Ulcer

An ulcer is a circumscribed area of skin loss extending through the epidermis into the dermis. Ulcers are usually the result of impairment of the vascular or nutrient supply to the skin, e.g. due to peripheral arterial disease.

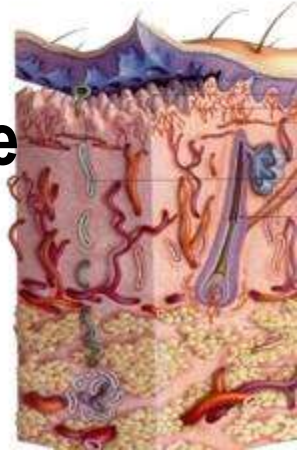


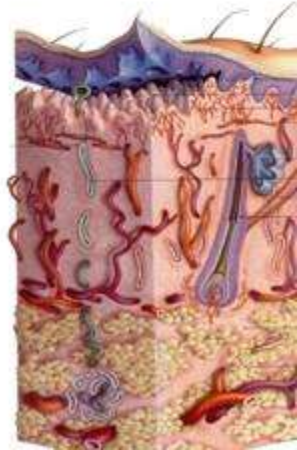
**Seorang anak laki laki 12 tahun diantar ibunya dengan keluhan kulit mengelupas dan melepuh sejak 5 hari yang lalu. Pada pemeriksaan didapatkan regio inguinal dextra terdapat bula, vesikel, erosi dan krusta.**

**SOAL :**

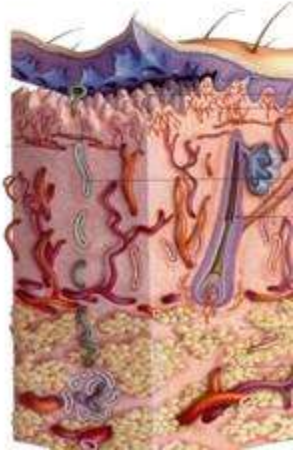
**Yang dimaksud erosi pada kasus tersebut adalah :**

- A. Edema pada dermis bagian atas**
- B. Celah yang terjadi pada kulit yang menebal**
- C. Peninggian kulit yang padat**
- D. Hilangnya lapisan kulit sebatas epidermis**
- E. Hilangnya lapisan kulit sampai stratum papillare**









**Terima kasih**

06 November 2024

