

- **Planes**
 - Macule(< 1-cm)
 - Patch (>1-cm)
- **Elevations**
 - Papule (< 1-cm)
 - Plaque (> 1-cm)
 - Pustule
 - Lichenification
 - Vesicle/Bulla
 - Wheal
 - Cyst/Nodule

- **Depressions**
 - Erosions and Ulcers
- **Tumor Openings**
 - Comedones/Fissures/
Sinus

Primary Skin Lesions

- Macule
- Patch
- Papule
- Plaque
- Pustule
- Wheal
- Nodule
- **Tumor**
- **Vesicle**
- Bulla

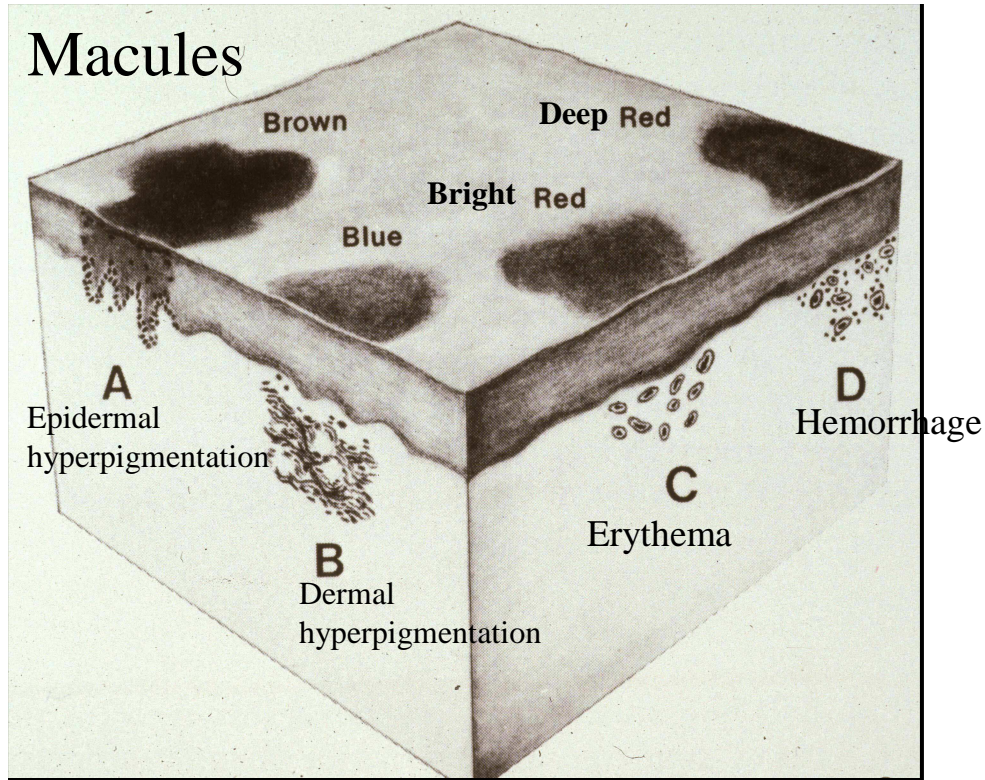
Secondary Skin Lesions

- Epidermal collarette
- Erosion
- Ulcer
- Lichenification
- Excoriation
- Hyperkeratosis (Scale)
- Fissure
- Scar
- Eschar
- Callus

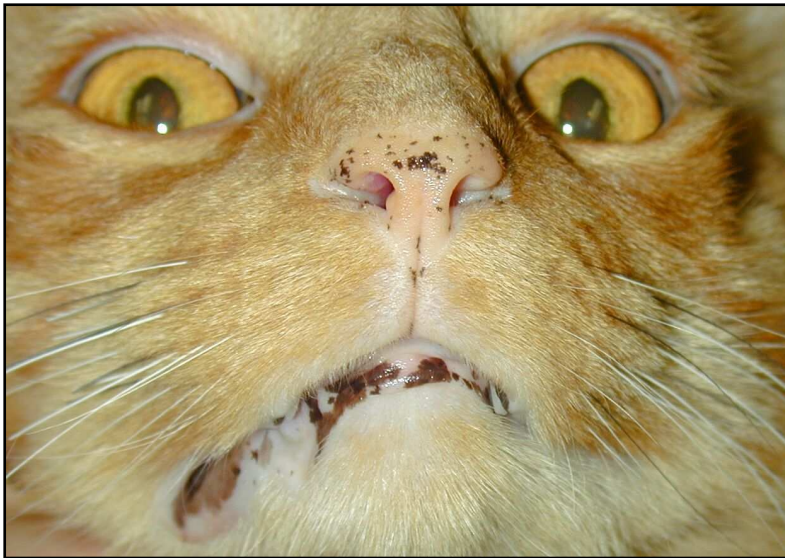
Lesions that may be either primary or secondary

- **Scale**
- Crust
- Follicular cast
- Comedo
- Hyperpigmentation
- Hypopigmentation
- Alopecia

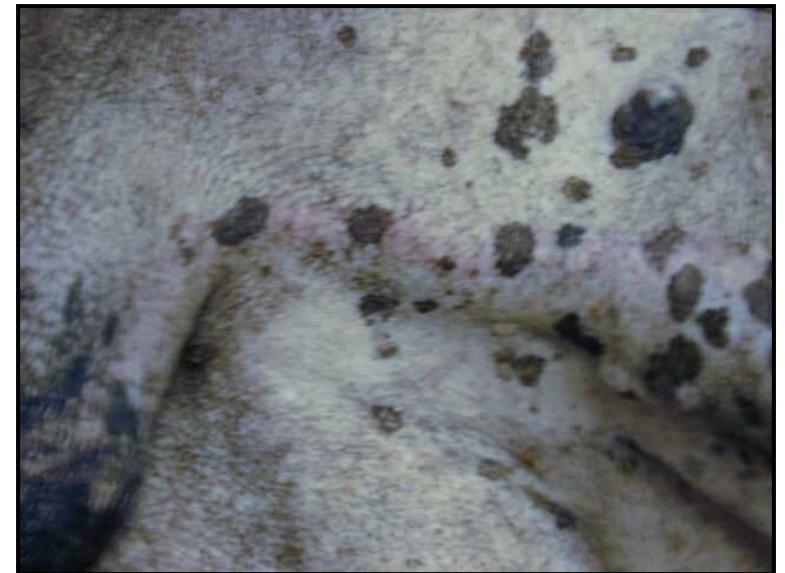
Macules



Erythemic macules and patches (coalescing) in a dog with eosinophilic dermatitis



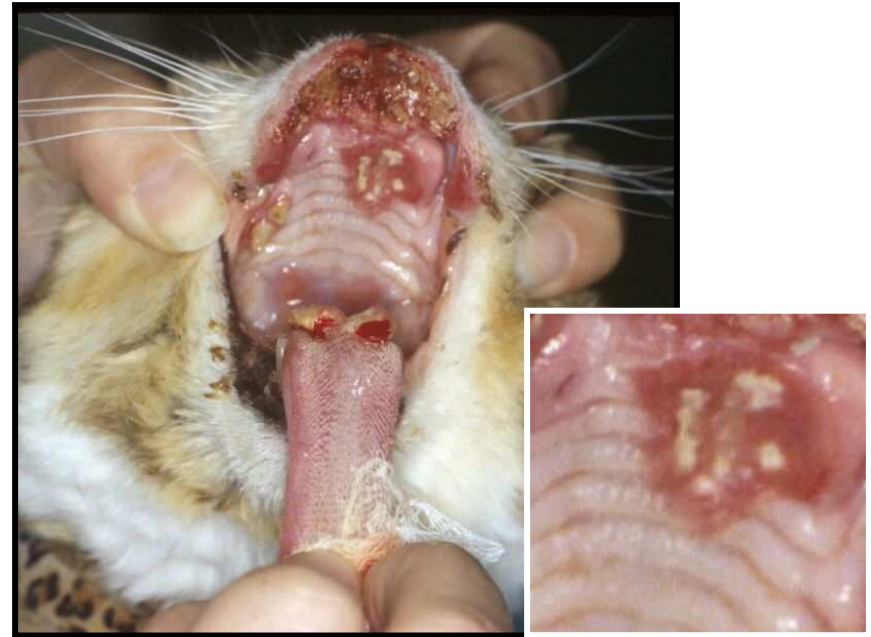
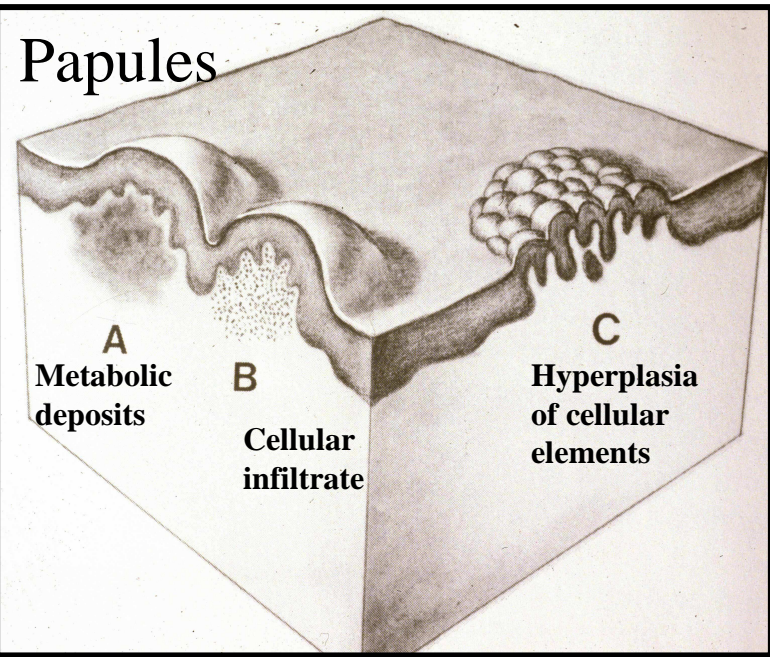
Macular melanosis in a cat with lentigo simplex



Macular and patchy melanosis in a dog with Sertoli-cell tumor

Papule and plaque

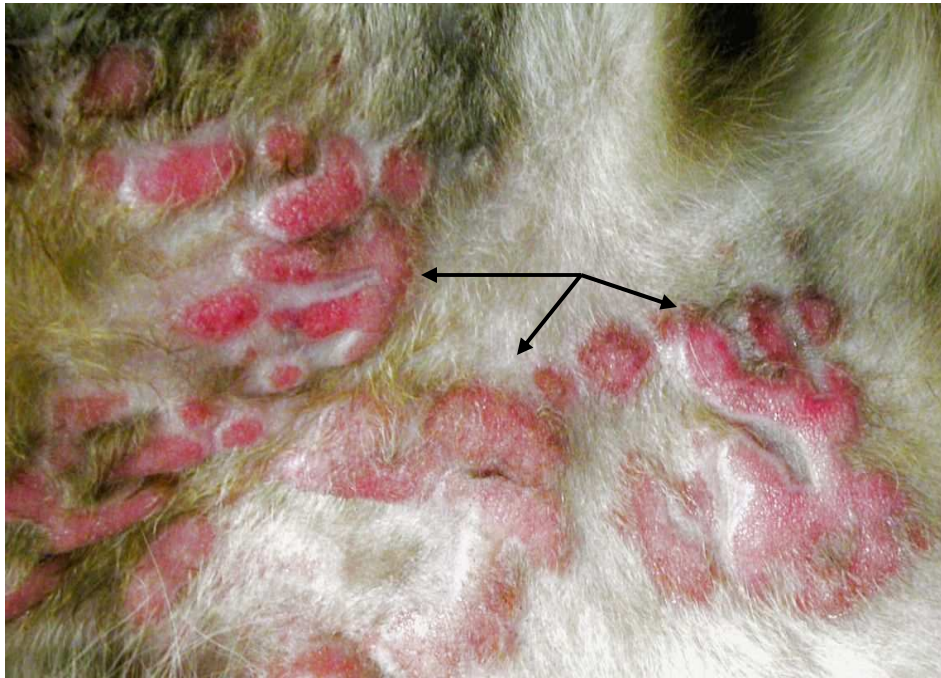
- A papule is a small, solid elevation of the skin up to 1cm in diameter
- A plaque is a larger, flat-topped elevation formed by extension of infiltrated tissue, or coalition of papules



Eosinophilic papules on the hard palate of a cat, due to allergic stomatitis



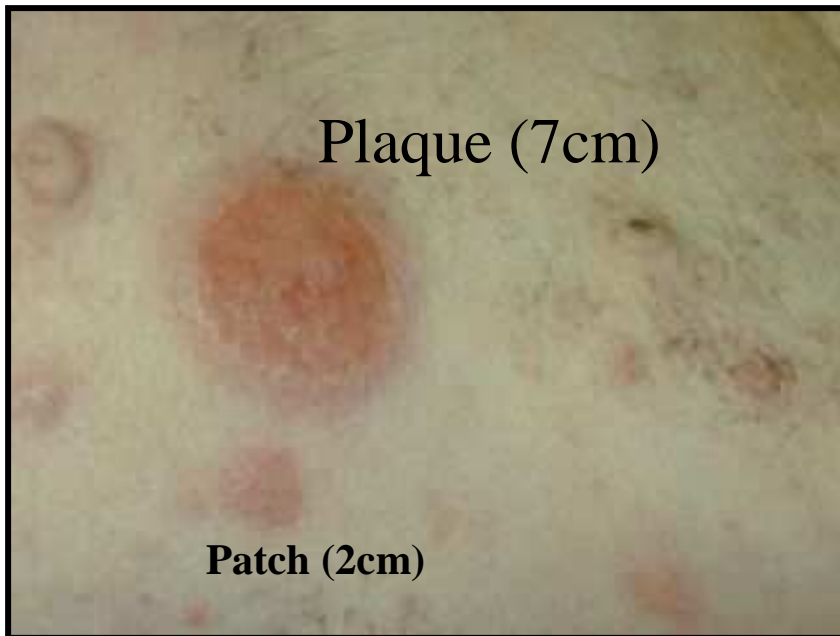
Papular eruption on abdomen of a cat with *Demodex gato*



Eosinophilic plaques on the abdomen of a cat with food allergy (ranging from 2cm to 6cm in diameter/length)



Annular (“doughnut shaped”) plaque due to cutaneous histiocytosis

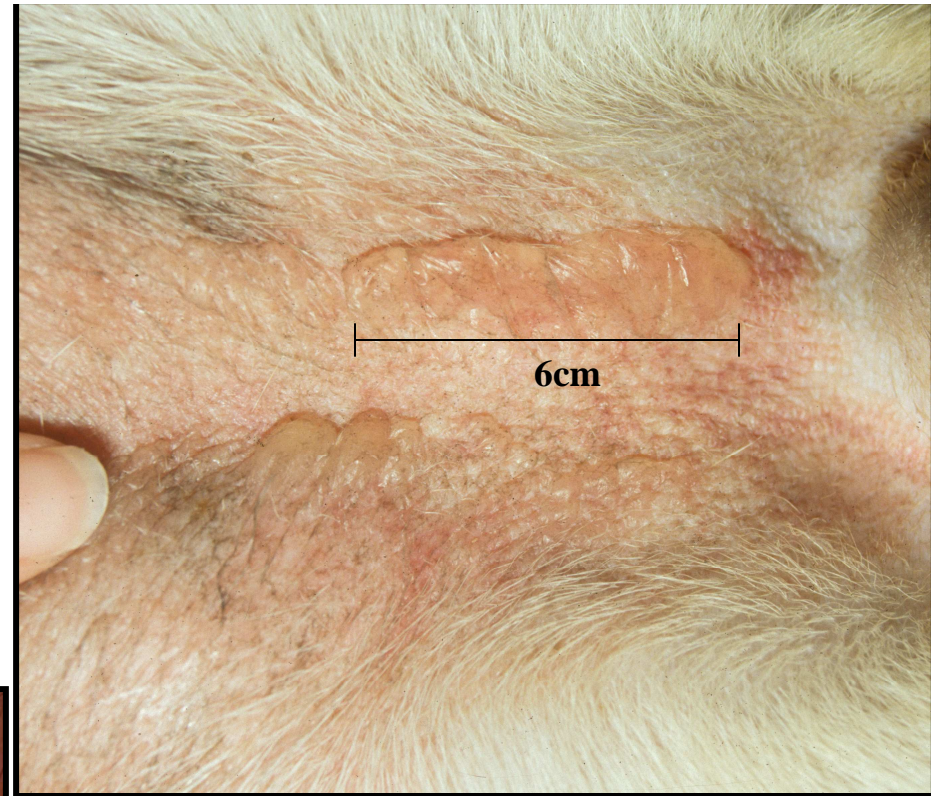
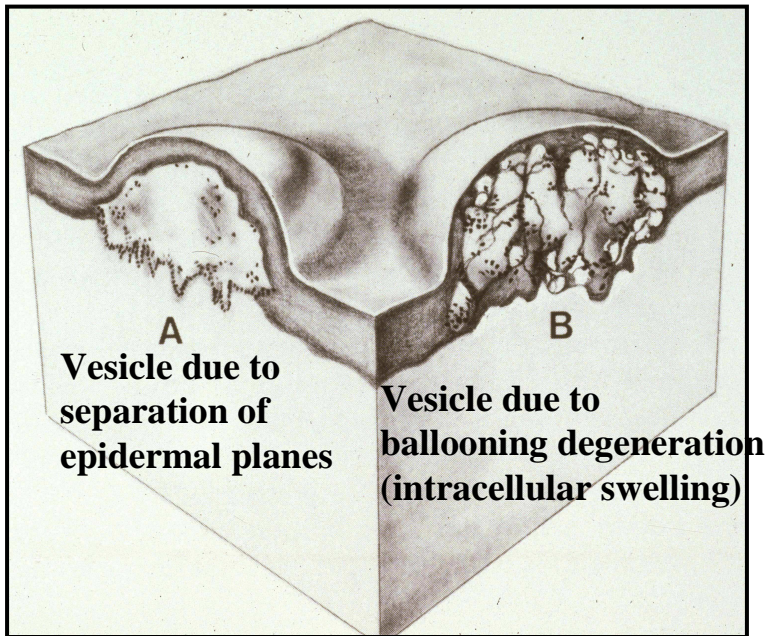


Large plaque and small patch lesions due to cutaneous T-cell lymphoma in a dog

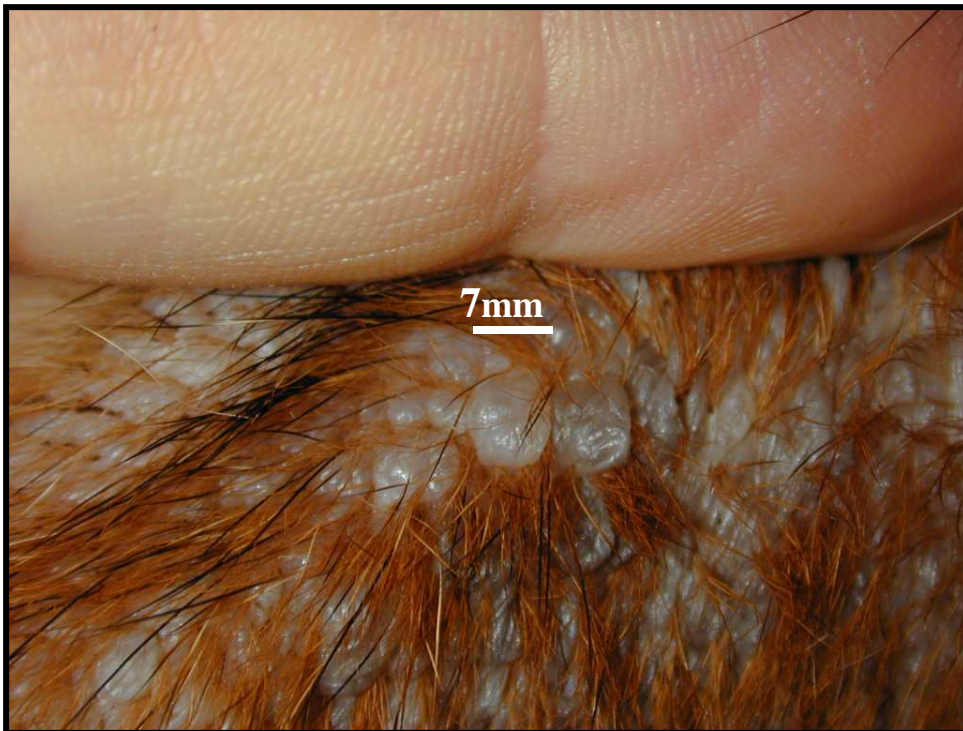


Vesicle and bulla (“blisters”)

- A vesicle is a sharply demarcated elevation of the epidermis, filled with clear fluid, up to 1cm in diameter. It may be intraepidermal or subepidermal
- A bulla is a vesicle greater than 1cm in diameter



Bullae in the groin of a Great Dane with Epidermolysis Bullosa



Vesicles on a Shar Pei with cutaneous mucinosis



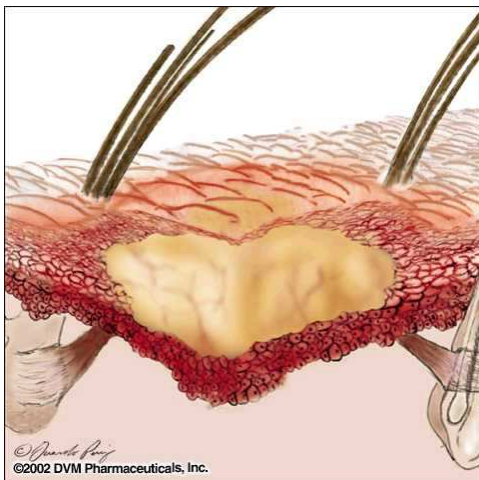


Pin-point sized pustules on groin of a dog with bacterial folliculitis

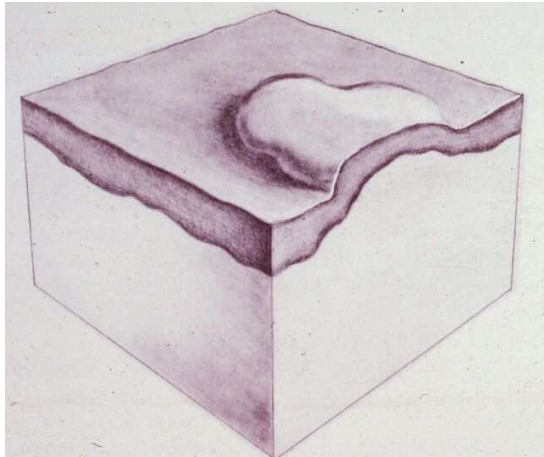
Scores of large (5mm) pustules erupting on the abdomen of a dog with pemphigus foliaceus (below)



Schematic drawing of an intraepidermal pustule



Wheal



Wheals (urticaria) are due either to plasma leakage, or to overt hemorrhage.



Urticaria due to insect hypersensitivity in a Weimeraner

← Urticaria due to *Culicoides* spp. hypersensitivity in a horse



Nodule 1.5 cm dia
(histiocytoma)



Tumor 4x4x6-cm
(lymphosarcoma)

Epidermal collarettes

- This is a special type of scale which is arranged in a circular rim of loose keratin flakes or peeling keratin (as with human sunburns)
- Epidermal collarettes usually represent the remnants of ruptured pustules, papules, or vesicles

Single (right) or multiple (below) epidermal collarettes due to bacterial pyoderma.

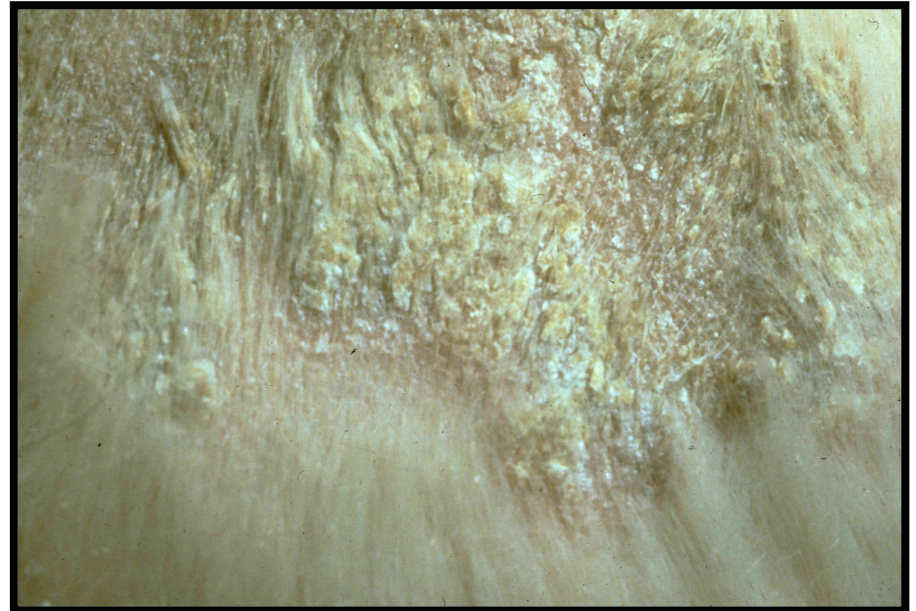


Note the rims of flaking scale, and the erosion of the centers. When chronic, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation occurs (left)



Scale (seborrhea sicca) due to *Cheyletiella* infestation in a dog

Heavy, adherent scale (known as a
“seborrheic plaque”) →





Hemorrhagic crusts in a Golden retriever with cutaneous vasculitis

Suppurative crusts on the muzzle and nasal planum of a chow with pemphigus foliaceus





A lichen from an Elm tree, from which the term “lichenification” is derived. Lichenification is a hyperplastic change resulting from chronic friction or inflammation

Lichenification of the perineal area
(due to chronic self-trauma)
secondary to flea bite allergy



Hyperkeratosis

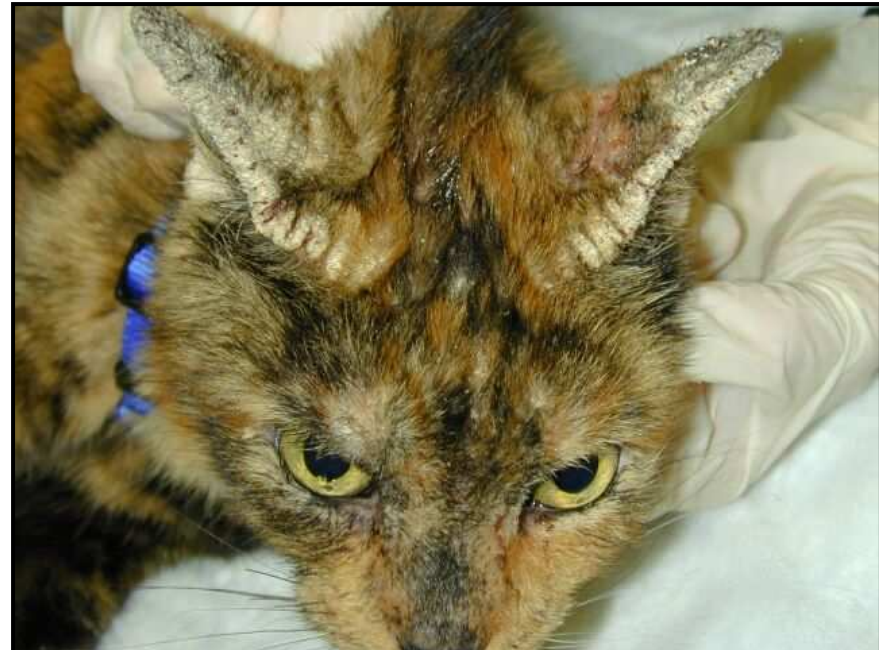
Footpad hyperkeratosis due
hepatocutaneous syndrome in a dog



Cutaneous horn on the footpad of a cat with
FIV infection



Pinnal margin hyperkeratosis due to feline scabies



Eschar resulting from a thermal burn

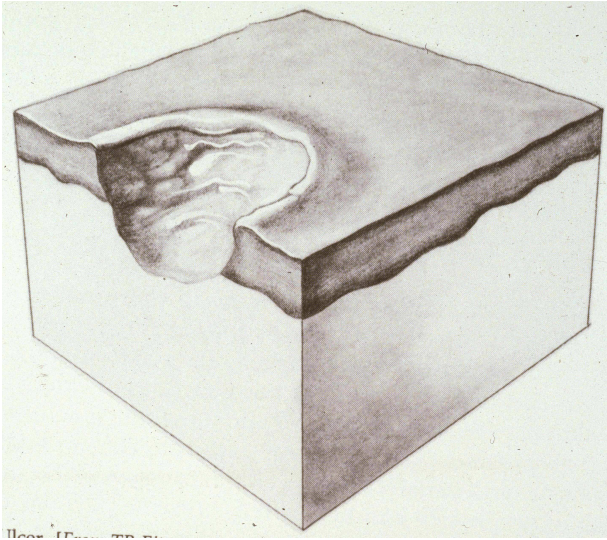


Erosions and ulcers

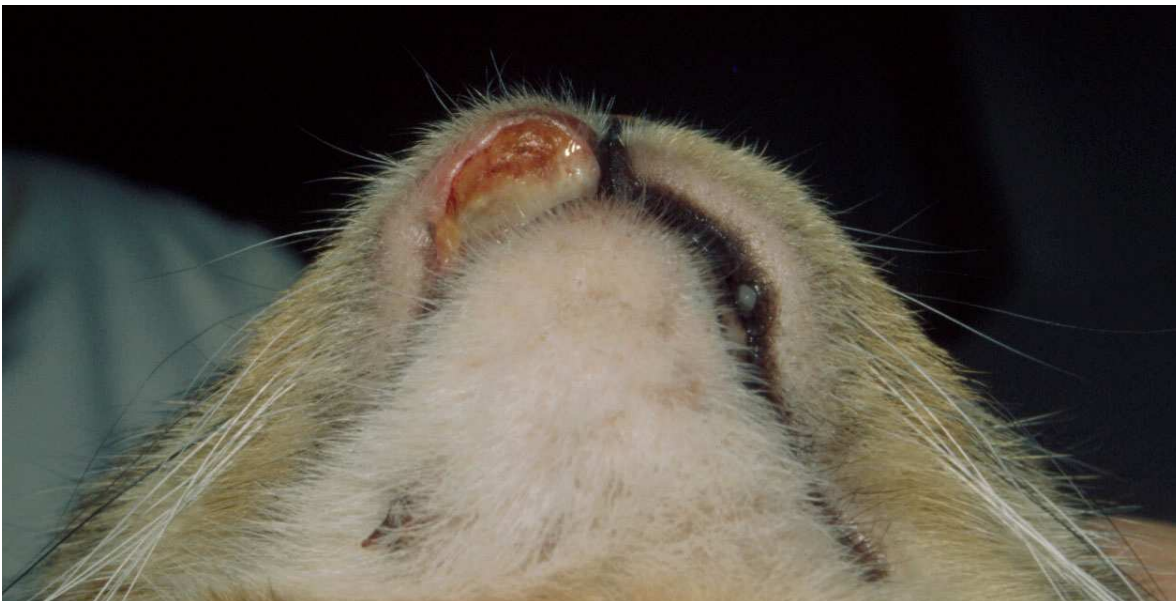
- An erosion is a shallow epidermal defect that does not disrupt the basement membrane (the zone which separates the epidermis from the dermis)
- An ulcer is a deeper defect that penetrates beyond the basement membrane (into the dermis).
- The term “full thickness” ulcer usually refers to one that extends into the subcutaneous fat.

Erosions due to Stevens-Johnson syndrome (cutaneous drug eruption) secondary to a trimethoprim-sulfa drug





Full thickness feline cutaneous ulcers
due to *Nocardia spp.* infection



Feline indolent lip ulcer
(aka “rodent” ulcer) due
to flea bite allergy

Head and neck excoriation from self-trauma, due to severe pruritus associated with food allergy.

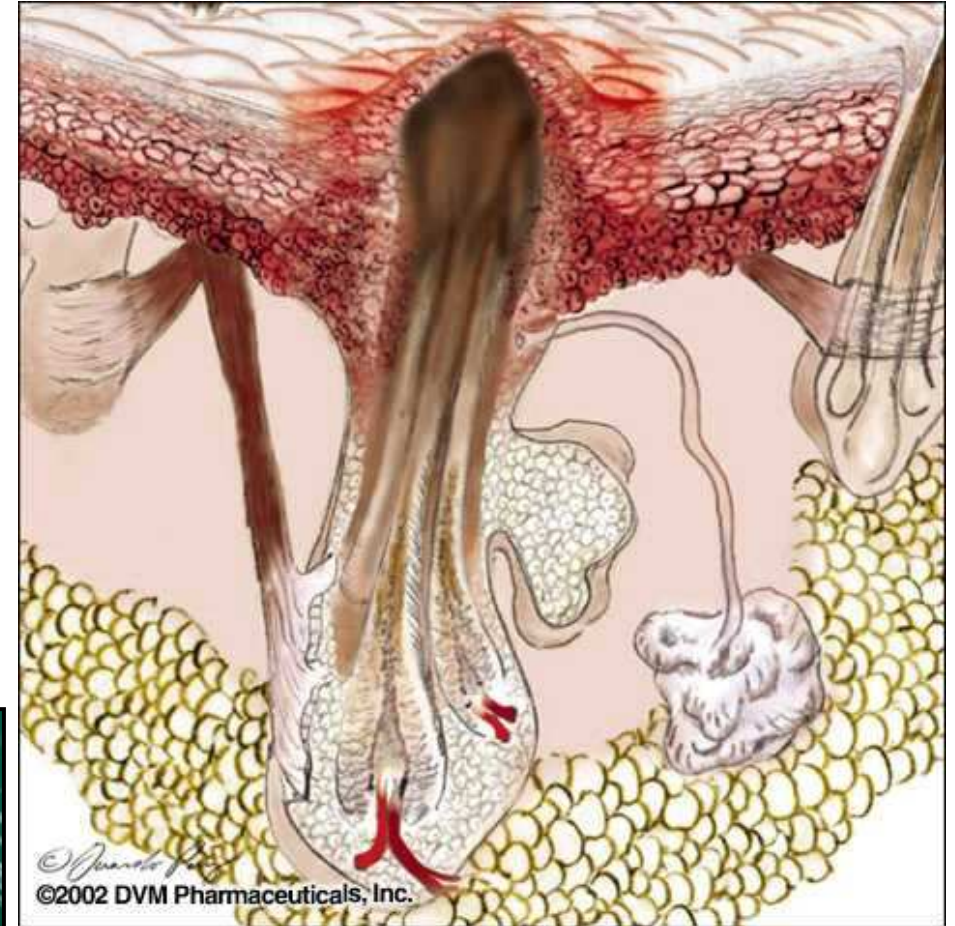


Pinnal fissures in a dog with ischemic dermatopathy (due to rabies vaccine reaction)

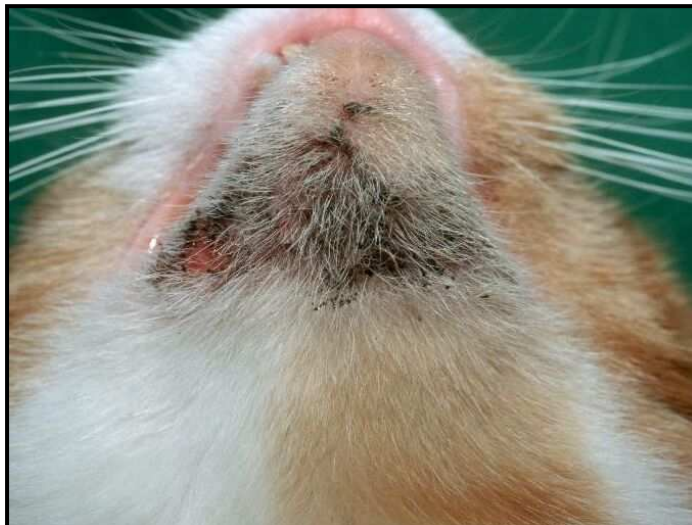




Follicular plugging
(comedo or “blackhead”)



Comedones due to demodicosis



Feline acne



Deep thermal burns heal with scarring alopecia and either hyperpigmentation or leukoderma, depending upon damage to melanocytes

Periocular leukotrichia, and leukoderma of the lips & nasal planum,
due to vitiligo





Localized/focal alopecia on top of the head, due to chronic traction from wearing hair barrettes (Tibetan terrier)

Multifocal alopecia due to black hair follicular dysplasia in a Dalmation (note all spots are hairless!)



Regional alopecia and hyperpigmentation due to canine recurrent flank alopecia (CRFA) in a Bulldog



Diffuse thinning alopecia of the trunk in a Pomeranian with Cushing's disease

Generalized (complete) alopecia due to congenital Alopecia Universalis in a Beagle/Labrador cross



“Patchy” or “moth eaten” alopecia due to folliculitis in a Dalmation.....this is typical of bacterial folliculitis in short-coated breeds of dogs.

