

In Pulmonology

EXTERNAL MARKERS OF TUBERCULOSIS

- Conjunctival phlycten - 1-2 mm yellowish, nodule with surrounding hyperemia seen near the inferior limbus
- Corneal phlycten - may extend into cornea as grey-white superficial ulcer
- Painless cervical tuberculous lymphadenopathy
- Erythema nodosum - Tender, smooth, shiny, red nodules of 1-10cm seen on shin of tibia and also occur under skin (thighs, arm, trunk, face and neck)
- Lupus vulgaris -Reddish apple-jelly nodules at the edge of a plaque seen typically over nose and also seen over head, neck, limbs, trunk and gluteal area.
- Scrofuloderma -Firm, painless, skin nodules that ulcerate, occurs as direct extension of TB infection of lymph nodes, bones and joints
- Miliary tuberculosis -macules, papules, pustules or purpuric spots mainly in infants, children and immunosuppressed adults, occurs due to hematogenous spread of bacilli.
- Tuberculosis verrucosa cutis- Warty, solitary plaque with central involution and atrophic scar seen on hands in adults and in lower extremities in children
- Lichen scrofulosorum -Grouped, perifollicular, lichenoid papules of 1-2 mm seen over trunk
- Papulonecrotic tuberculid -Necrotizing skin papules, occur in clusters, appear on exterior aspects of extremities (knee, elbow, buttock, lower trunk) in a symmetrical distribution
- Erythema induratum -Subcutaneous nodules and plaques gradually ulcerates leaving atrophic scars located on the calves in young females.

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