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DERMOCHROMES

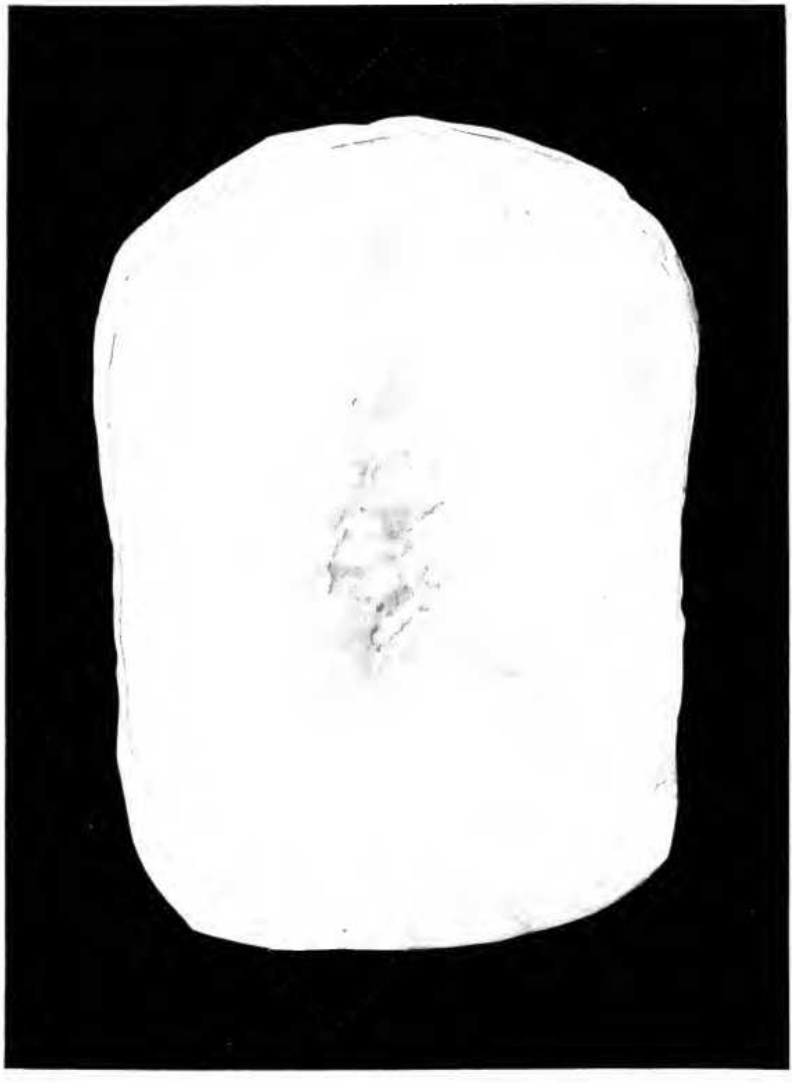

Fig. 178. Carcinoma cutis.

Carcinoma Cutis

Plate **110,** Fig. 178

Cancer of the skin may appear in several different forms. It is usually secondary to carcinoma of some other organ, often the breast. It may occur in the form of multiple shot-like (lenticular) masses, in which ulceration frequently develops or as a diffuse carcinomatosis (cancer en cuirasse), in which the skin is hard and immovable.

Another form of rare occurrence is when a carcinomatous change is dependent upon some precancerous state or when, as in Fig. 178, it develops in the apparently healed parts of one of those comparatively benign rodent ulcers which tend to cicatrize in the centre and spread at the periphery.

Fig. 178. Model in Neisser's Clinic in Breslau (*Kroener*).

Tinea Favosa

Synonym: Favus

Plate **111,** Figs. 179, 180 and 181; and *Plate* **112,** Fig. 181

This parasitic affection is most frequently seen in the scalps of children who are immigrants from certain European countries. It is eminently chronic and is one of the causes of early permanent baldness, the hair-follicles being destroyed outright. Favus, however, also attacks the smooth skin; and while the children mentioned seldom show more than a few cutaneous lesions from autoinoculation from the scalp, the disease may be generalized over a large portion of the integument. The parasitic cause of favus is a fungus having mycelium and spores, and its parasitism and pathology resemble those of the parasitic cause of ringworm. When studied on the smooth skin the fungus is seen to form peculiar sulphur-yellow crusts from pinhead to pea size, which show a cuplike form and tend to coalesce in patches. On the integument the fungus causes superficial lesions, easily remedied; but on the hairy scalp the conditions are reversed. The same yellow caps are formed, encircling the hairs, and eventually patches are formed an inch and upward in breadth, which may involve the entire scalp. This process of crusting may be complicated by suppuration. The favus fungus, although it does not penetrate into the follicles like the tricophyton tonsurans, nevertheless does far more damage to the hairs. This appears due to the fact that the cuplike disks formed by the fungus cause in time dystrophic pressure effects on the hair papilla. The nutrition of the hairs is interfered with at an early period. They become lustreless and brittle, and are shed or break off. The growth of the favus crusts exerts pressure on the scalp and also favors pus formation, which in turn aids in detaching the crusts. In the patches of favus the slow destruction of the scalp begins in the centre, while at the periphery the disease is in its earlier stages, thus constituting a circinate process as seen in ordinary ringworm. In favus of the smooth skin a circinate lesion

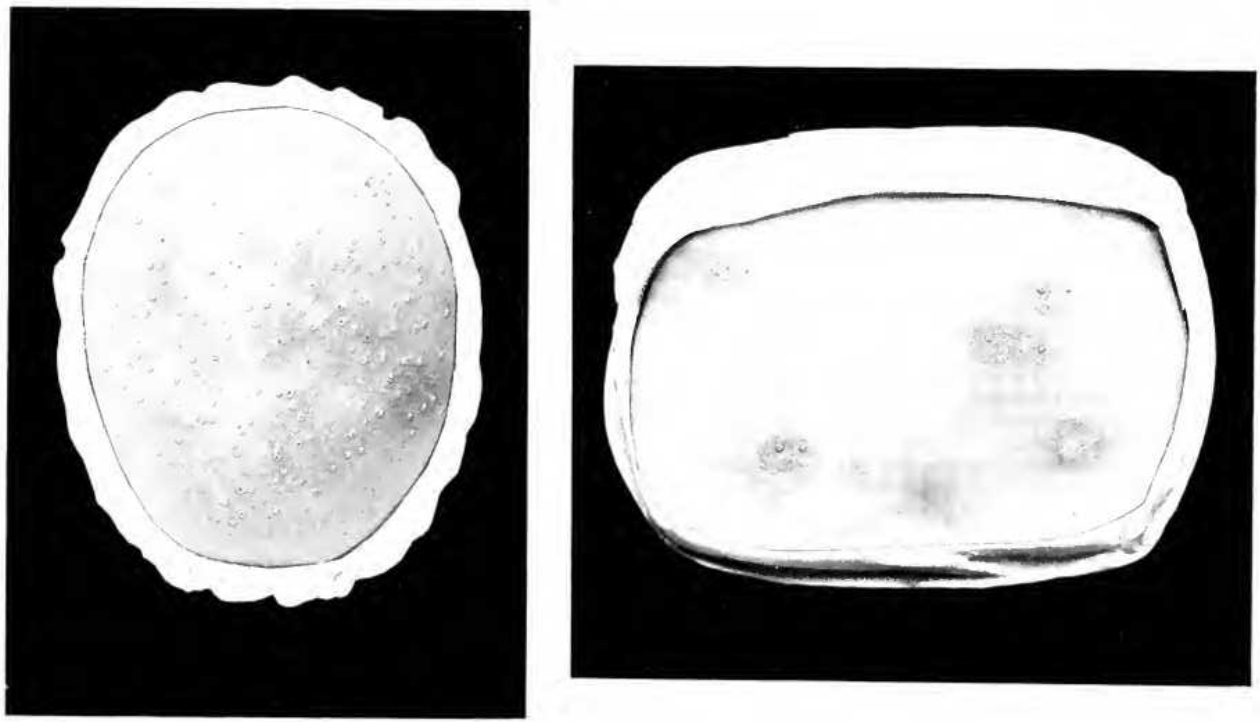

Fig. 179. 180. Favus.