

Tishik International University
Faculty of Nursing
Nursing Department
(second grade)



Skin Infection, Skin cancer

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Outline:

1. Skin infection +2. Skin cancer
Definition
Types
Causes
Signs and symptoms
Medical diagnosis +Nursing diagnosis
Treatment
Risk factor
Prevention
Complication
Nursing care

1. skin infection

What is a skin infection?

Skin is the largest organ of body. Its function to protect body from infection. Sometimes the skin itself becomes infected. Skin infections are caused by a wide variety of germs, and symptoms can vary from mild to serious. Mild infections may be treatable with over-the-counter medications

Types and Causes of skin infection

Types	Causes
Bacterial skin infection	This occurs when bacteria enter the body through a break in the skin, such as a cut or a scratch. Getting a cut or scratch doesn't necessarily mean develop a skin infection, but it does increase risk if have a weakened immune system.
Viral skin infection	The most common viruses come from one of three groups of viruses: poxvirus, human papillomavirus, and herpes virus.
Fungal infection	lifestyle can increase the risk of a fungal infection. For example, may experience multiple bouts of athlete's foot if someone is runner or sweat a lot. Fungi often grow in warm, moist environments. Wearing sweaty or wet clothes is a risk factor for skin infections.
Parasitic skin infection	Tiny insects or organisms burrowing underneath skin and laying eggs can cause a parasitic skin infection.

What are the symptoms of a skin infection?

- Fever
- Pus or discharge
- Red/darkening skin changes
- Yellowish crust
- Sores or blisters
- Skin breakdown or ulcers
- Rash on mucosal surfaces
- Swelling, and pain

How are skin infections diagnosed? (medical diagnosis)

To diagnose a skin infection, health care providers will do a physical exam and ask about symptoms. They may have lab tests, such as a skin culture. This is a test to identify what type of infection you have, using a sample from skin. A provider may take the sample by swabbing or scraping of skin, or removing a small piece of skin ([biopsy](#)). Sometimes providers use other tests, such as blood tests.

Nursing Assessment (Nursing diagnosis)

- Assess for history of risk factors
- Assess and monitor nutritional status, history of weight loss, and serum albumin.
- Investigate the use of medications or treatment that may cause immunosuppression.
- Assess immunization status and history.

How is a skin infection treated?

Treatment depends on the cause of the infection and the severity. Some types of viral skin infections may improve on their own within days or weeks.

Bacterial infections are often treated with topical antibiotics applied directly to the skin or with oral antibiotics

can use over-the-counter antifungal sprays and creams to treat a fungal skin infection. In addition, can apply medicated creams to skin to treat parasitic skin infections. The doctor may also recommend medications to reduce discomfort like anti-inflammatory drugs.

Who is at risk for skin infections?

- poor circulation
- diabetes
- Older age
- an immune system disease, such as HIV/AIDS
- a weakened immune system
- stay in one position for a long time
- malnourished

Preventing skin infections

- Wash your hands
- Prevent insect bites
- Never share personal items such as razors and towels.
- Avoid tattooing

Complication for skin infection

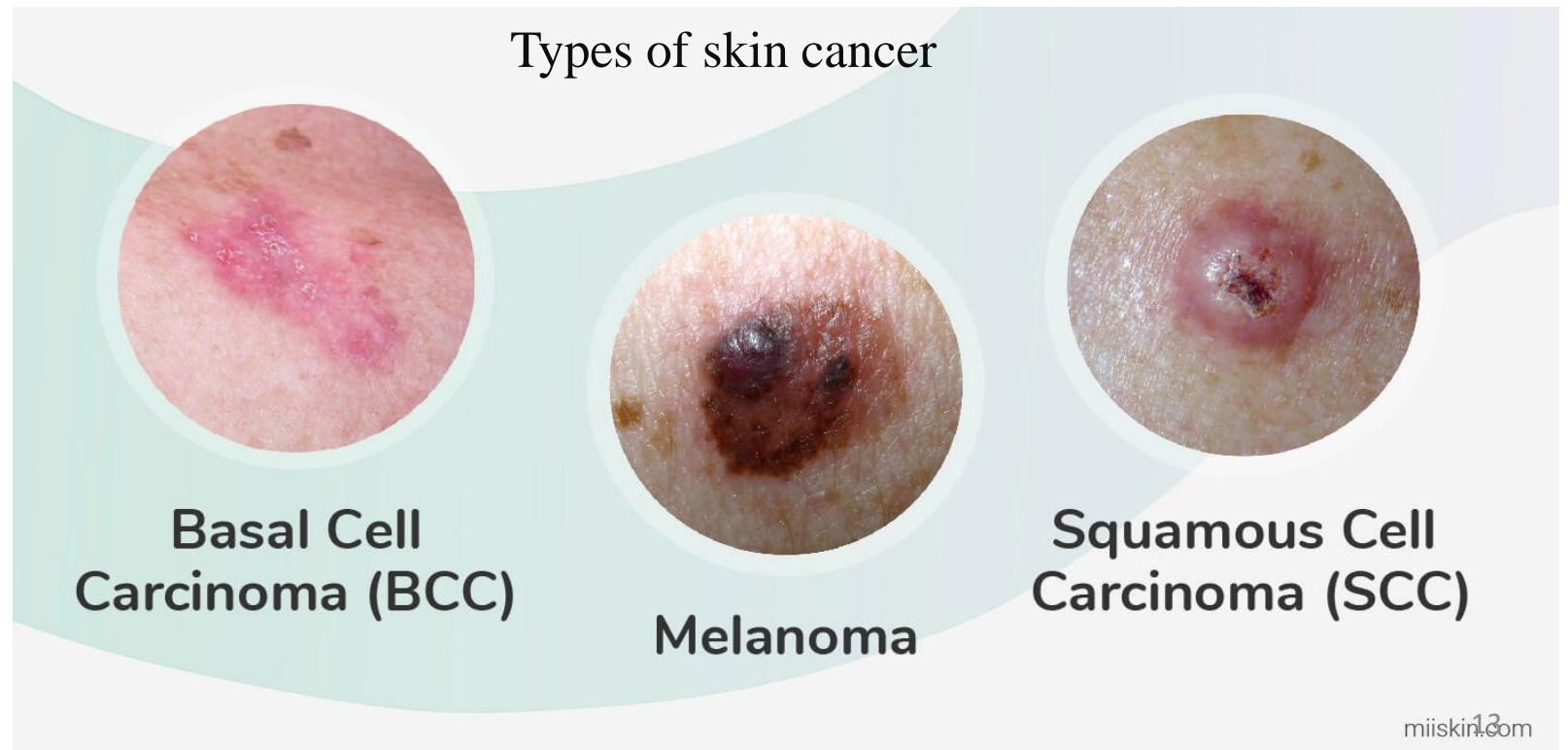
- Dehydration
- Hypothermia
- Protein loss and malnutrition
- Oedema (swelling)

Nursing Interventions (nursing care)

- Assess skin, noting color, moisture, texture, temperature; note erythema, edema, tenderness.
- Assess the skin systematically. Look for areas of irritant and allergic contact.
- Assess skin for lesions. Note presence of excoriations, erosions, fissures
- Encourage the patient to skin care routines.
- Bathe or shower using lukewarm water and mild soap or nonsoap cleansers.
- After bathing, allow the skin to air dry.

2. Skin cancer

Skin cancer is an abnormal growth of skin cells. It generally develops in areas that are exposed to the sun, but it can also form in places that don't normally get sun exposure.



Types	Basal-cell skin cancer (BCC) , squamous-cell skin cancer(SCC) , melanoma
Symptoms	Basal-cell: painless raised area of skin that may be shiny with small blood vessel running over it or ulceration Squamous-cell: hard lump with a scaly Melanoma: mole that has changed in size, shape, color, or has irregular edges
Causes	Ultraviolet radiation from the Sun
Diagnostic method	Tissue biopsy
Treatment	Surgery, Radiation therapy , Fluorouracil, Topical medications
Risk factors	Light skin, poor immune function, excessive sun exposure
Prevention	Decreasing exposure to ultraviolet radiation, sunscreen, wear protective clothing
Complications	Secondary Infection, Scarring and/or Disfigurement, Lymphedema ,Metastases

Nursing Interventions

- Assess skin from head to toe; note areas of suspected skin cancers and their size and characteristics
- Prepare patient and assist with biopsies of skin lesions
- Assess and manage pain as necessary
- Monitor for signs of infection following biopsy or excision
- Apply or administer medications as appropriate
- Monitor vital signs

References

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*Thank
you!*

Any questions?