Severe cutaneous adverse reactions to medications (SCARs) include drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis. They are all non–immunoglobulin E mediated hypersensitivity reaction patterns, distinguished from simple cutaneous drug eruptions by immunologic pathogenesis and internal organ involvement. Herein the clinical features, diagnostic workup, and management considerations are presented for each of these major SCARs.

Alopecia is a dermatologic condition in which sudden or gradual loss of hair occurs on 1 or more areas of the body, most commonly the scalp. Hair loss can be acute or chronic in nature as a result of underlying inflammation, autoimmune processes, stressors, chemotherapy, or hairstyling practices. Alopecia can have substantial psychological consequences, having a negative impact on the quality of life in affected patients. The ability to both recognize and distinguish these conditions holds great significance not only in providing adequate and timely treatment to improve outcomes but also in meeting patient needs.

This is a comprehensive and current guide for the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and management of eczematous dermatitis, with a focus on atopic dermatitis, irritant and allergic contact dermatitis, hand dermatitis including recurrent vesicular and hyperkeratotic types, asteatotic dermatitis, and nummular or discoid dermatitis. Diagnostic options highlighted are clinical history, physical examination, and patch testing. Therapeutic options highlighted are moisturizers, topical corticosteroids, topical calcineurin inhibitors, crisaborole, phototherapy, and systemic medications including biologics.
Newer Therapies in Psoriasis 627
Justin W. Marson, Margaret L. Snyder, and Mark G. Lebwohl

Psoriasis is a systemic inflammatory condition that negatively affects the quality of life and medical health of 125 million individuals globally. Although psoriasis has historically been viewed as a skin-limited disease and managed with topical agents (eg, coal tar, corticosteroids, and vitamin D analogues), the recontextualization of psoriasis as a systemic condition involving multiple organ systems has prompted the development of numerous immunomodulating, systemic agents with more targeted mechanisms of action. This article briefly discusses the indications and nuances of new and developing therapeutic agents for psoriasis management.

Recognition, Staging, and Management of Melanoma 643
Sarem Rashid and Hensin Tsao

Melanoma accounts for approximately 1% of all skin cancers but contributes to almost all skin cancer deaths. The developing picture suggests that melanoma phenotypes are driven by epigenetic mechanisms that reflect a complex interplay between genotype and environment. Furthermore, the growing consensus is that current classification standards, notwithstanding pertinent clinical history and appropriate biopsy, fall short of capturing the vast complexity of the disease. This article summarizes the current understanding of the clinical picture of melanoma, with a focus on the tremendous breakthroughs in molecular classification and therapeutics.

Lower Extremity Ulcers 663
Caralin Schneider, Scott Stratman, and Robert S. Kirsner

Lower extremity ulcerations contribute to significant morbidity and economic burden globally. Chronic wounds, or those that do not progress through healing in a timely manner, are estimated to affect 6.5 million people in the United States alone causing, significant morbidity and economic burden of at least an estimated $25 billion annually. Owing to the aging population and increasing rates of obesity and diabetes mellitus globally, chronic lower extremity ulcers are predicted to increase. Here, we explore the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management of the most (and least) commonly seen lower extremity ulcers.

Cutaneous Manifestations of Diabetes 681
Alex Hines, Afsaneh Alavi, and Mark D.P. Davis

Diabetes mellitus is a significant worldwide health concern and cutaneous manifestations are common. This review describes characteristic skin findings of diabetes, general skin findings related to diabetes, and findings related to diabetes treatment with a focus on clinical presentation, diagnosis, pathophysiology, epidemiology, and treatment. As the prevalence of diabetes continues to rise, cutaneous manifestations of diabetes mellitus likely will be encountered more frequently by physicians in all disciplines including dermatologists and primary care physicians. Accordingly, knowledge regarding the prevention, diagnosis, and

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management of cutaneous manifestations is an important aspect in the care of patients with diabetes.

Approach to the Patient with Chronic Pruritus

Zoe M. Lipman, Giuseppe Ingrasci, and Gil Yosipovitch

Chronic pruritus (itch lasting ≥6 weeks) is a bothersome chief complaint that may present in a broad variety of diseases. Most itch-causing diagnoses fit into 1 of 5 categories (inflammatory, secondary to systemic disease, neuropathic, chronic pruritus of undetermined origin, and psychogenic itch) and this broad differential can be narrowed using key findings in the history and physical. In this article, we discuss which key findings are most pertinent for narrowing this differential and guiding further workup and treatment, as well as how to treat many itchy conditions.

Cellulitis: A Review of Pathogenesis, Diagnosis, and Management

Renajd Rrapi, Sidharth Chand, and Daniela Kroshinsky

Cellulitis is a common skin infection resulting in increasing hospitalizations and health care costs. There is no gold standard diagnostic test, making cellulitis a potentially challenging condition to distinguish from other mimickers. Physical examination typically demonstrates poorly demarcated unilateral erythema with warmth and tenderness. Thorough history and clinical examination can narrow the differential diagnosis of cellulitis and minimize unnecessary hospitalization. Antibiotic selection is determined by patient history and risk factors, severity of clinical presentation, and the most likely microbial culprit.

Diagnosis and Management of Cutaneous Lymphomas Including Cutaneous T-cell Lymphoma

John A. Zic

The cutaneous lymphomas are malignancies of T-cell and B-cell lymphocytes in which the skin is the primary organ of involvement. The cutaneous T-cell lymphomas include variants that can mimic the presentation of common skin diseases or arthropod bites. Mycosis fungoides, the most common cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, usually presents as fixed asymptomatic patches or plaques in sun-protected areas. The cutaneous B-cell lymphomas have fewer variants that often present as papules or nodules that can mimic nonmelanoma skin cancers. Some therapies for cutaneous lymphoma have unique side effects such as central hypothyroidism, hyperlipidemia, and peripheral neuropathy.

Recognition and Management of Cutaneous Connective Tissue Diseases

Kylee J.B. Kus, Avery H. LaChance, and Ruth Ann Vleugels

Connective tissue diseases (CTDs) encompass a broad spectrum of clinical presentations that involve multidisciplinary management. Cutaneous findings are common in CTD and careful examination of these features aids in appropriate diagnosis and subsequent evaluation. Thorough work-up of CTD is crucial to properly identify disease subtypes and systemic involvement. Management plans can be developed based on
diagnosis and systemic manifestations of disease. Disease management often requires treatment with pharmacotherapies with potential for toxicities, further underscoring the importance of diagnostic accuracy in this patient population. Evolving research strives to better elucidate the pathogenic mechanisms of CTDs allowing for more targeted treatment modalities.

Common Cutaneous Infections: Patient Presentation, Clinical Course, and Treatment Options

Ana Preda-Naumescu, Boni Elewski, and Tiffany T. Mayo

This evidence-based review highlights cutaneous infections of bacterial, viral, and fungal origin that are frequently encountered by clinicians in all fields of practice. With a focus on treatment options and management, the scope of this article is to serve as a reference for physicians, regardless of field of specialty, as they encounter these pathogens in clinical practice.