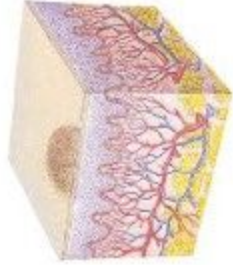
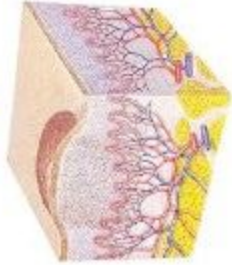


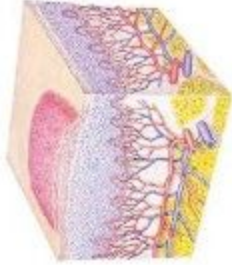
**MACULE:** Skin color change without elevation, i.e., flat (freckles or petechia). Described as a "patch" if greater than 1 cm (vitiligo).



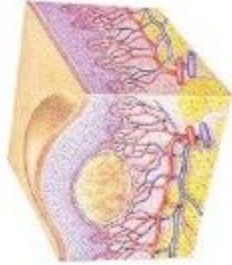
**PAPULE:** Elevated, solid lesion of less than 1 cm, varying in color (warts or elevated nevus).



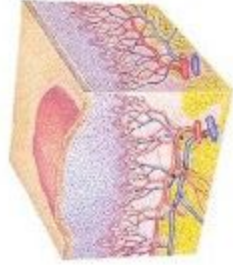
**PLAQUE:** Raised, flat lesion formed from merging papules or nodules.



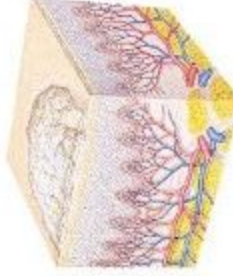
**NODULE:** Larger than a papule. Raised solid lesion extending deeper into the dermis. A large nodule is referred to as a tumor.



**WHEEL (hive):** Fleeting skin elevation that is irregularly shaped because of edema (mosquito bite or urticaria).



**SCALE:** Dried fragments of sloughed epidermal cells, irregular in shape and size and white, tan, yellow, or silver in color (dandruff, dry skin, or psoriasis).



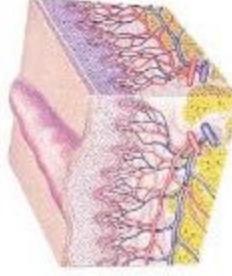
**EROSION:** A moist, demarcated, depressed area due to loss of partial- or full-thickness epidermis. Basal layer of epidermis remains intact (ruptured chickenpox vesicle).



**DEEP ULCER:** Irregularly shaped, exudative, depressed lesion in which entire epidermis and all or part of dermis are lost. Results from trauma and tissue destruction (pressure ulcer).



**SCAR:** Mark left on skin after healing. Replacement of destroyed tissue by scar tissue.



**LICHENIFICATION:** Epidermal thickening resulting in elevated plaque with accentuated skin markings. Usually results from repeated injury through rubbing or scratching (chronic atopic dermatitis).

