

Mobile Teledermatology Update 5 of Different Clinical Cases Presentation

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Abstract

Background: Teledermatology involves a qualified professional clinical photographer taking a series of digital photographs of a patient's skin lesion. The photographs are then sent to a dermatologist for remote assessment to see if the patient needs to come into hospital for further treatment.

Objective: To study the pattern of cutaneous clinical cases sent through social media
Patients and Methods males and female's infants and children's and adults patients presented and sent photos through WhatsApp with different clinical skin lesions

Results: The clinical data and the information about the patients showed they had different skin diseases.

Conclusion: Now a day's social media solved many things in internet and the far is near. All Those neam from ALLAH. Alhamdolellah Spotting diagnosis and the treatment and follow up performed free of charge.

Keywords: Mobile, Teledermatology, Yemen., Clinical Cases , Social Media



Case 1: Acne Vulgaris Treatment Topical and Oral Antibiotics. **Case 2:** Scarlet Fever Treatment Erythromycin 250 mg and Calamine Lotion



Case 3: Impetigo Contagiosum Treatment Topical and Oral Antibiotics

Case 4: Vitiligo Treatment Leukogo Cream



Case 5: Skin Fissure Treatment Betasalic Ointment and Bepanthen Ointment

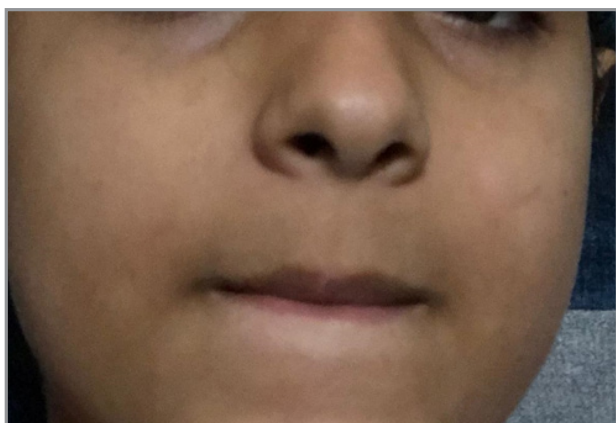
Case 6: Cutaneous Larva Migrans Topical Steroid And Oral Mebendazole

Case 7: Acne Vulgaris Treatment Topical and Oral Antibiotics



Case 8: Acropustulosis Treatment Topical Antibiotic and Steroids

Case 9: Atopic Dermatitis Treatment Topical Antibiotic and Steroids



Case 10: Vitiligo Treatment Leukogo Cream



Case 11: Vitiligo Due to Hashimotos Thyroid Disease Treatment Thyroxine Tablets 75 mg and Leukogo Cream.

Comment

Teledermatology is a subspecialty in the medical field of dermatology and probably one of the most common applications of telemedicine and e-health [1].

In teledermatology, telecommunication technologies are used to exchange medical information (concerning skin conditions and tumors of the skin) over a distance using audio, visual, and data communication [2-10].

Applications comprise health care management such as diagnoses, consultation, and treatment as well as (continuous) education. The dermatologists Perednia and Brown were the first to coin the term "teledermatology" in 1995. In a scientific publication, they described the value of a teledermatologic service in a rural area underserved by dermatologist's Mobile telemedicine is a system in which at least one participant (the person seeking advice or the doctor, for instance) uses wireless or mobile equipment i.e. mobile phones, handheld devices), in contrast to conventional stationary telemedicine platforms. Travelers who develop skin lesions as well as doctors who are on the move in hospital/non-hospital area can benefit from this new development in teledermatology [11-15].

To facilitate access to medical advice and enable individuals to play a more active role in managing their own health status, mobile teledermatology seems to be especially suited for patient filtering or triage. (i.e. referral based on the severity and character of their skin condition) [16-20].

Another possible practical application is for follow-up of individuals with chronic skin conditions. However, currently available studies show a high rate of missed skin cancers including melanoma, and there is not enough robust data to recommend this method of diagnosis and treatment. Suitability of cases Not all cases are suitable for teledermatology [21-24].

The type of cases. suited for teledermatology is a topic, which requires more studies. Some studies have observed that eczema

and follicular lesions were diagnosed with relatively more certainty, while in some other studies it was seen that diagnoses were made with more certainty in cases like viral warts, herpes zoster, acne vulgaris, irritant dermatitis, vitiligo, and superficial bacterial and fungal infections. Implemented projects by country of Yemen.

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