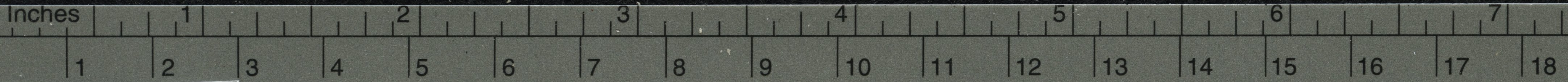




COPYRIGHT 1910 BY DR. S. I. RAINFORTH N.Y.

ACNE INDURATA



TIFFEN® Color Control Patches

© The Tiffen Company, 2007

ACNE INDURATA

Acne is a chronic inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands characterized by an eruption of papules, tubercles, and small and large pustules, intermingled usually with comedones. The lesions are about pea size but vary considerably. In acne indurata many of the lesions are considerably larger. Their color is usually a dusky or bluish red. Their favorite location is the face, though they are often seen on the neck, shoulders and back as low down as the costal margin. The individual lesions run their course in ten to fourteen days, but new lesions continue to appear from time to time, so that the course of the disease is chronic and may extend over months or years. The small papules either become absorbed or suppurate, rupture and discharge their contents, a mixture of pus and sebaceous material often tinged with blood. The large, hard nodules which preponderate in acne indurata, form nut sized, projecting, fluctuating dusky red tumors when they suppurate. Very often however the inflammatory focus is so deep in the corium that the color of the skin remains for a long time unaltered. Spontaneous rupture may not occur, the pus being absorbed, in which case there is some desquamation of the epidermis on the surface of the lesion. The discharge from those which do evacuate their contents often dries to form reddish brown crusts. The lesions are very prone to leave permanent cicatricial depressions which are at first violaceous in color or brownish from the deposition of pigment, though they later become pale. The nodes of acne indurata are usually tender and may be quite painful until the pus escapes. **DIAGNOSIS:** The distribution of acne,

the association of comedones and the presence of lesions in all stages of development, make the diagnosis easy. The *pustular syphilid* has a more general distribution, its individual lesions are of longer duration, often more coppery red and more uniformly developed, and there are generally other signs of syphilis. **TREATMENT:** General treatment alone rarely cures acne, but measures designed to correct existing disorders such as indigestion, constipation, anemia, etc., should not be omitted. The subjects of acne indurata are usually much in need of tonics. The essential part of the local treatment is the incision of all the pustules, deep or superficial, as fast as they form, and the daily expression of the comedones after the skin has been steamed or washed vigorously with soap and hot water. The most useful application is a lotion containing in four ounces of water a drachm each of zinc sulphate and potassium sulphid. In a few cases a stronger preparation may be required, such as liquor calcis sulphuratae, which is to be diluted with five or ten times its volume of water; or after the skin has been thoroughly scrubbed the lather of *sapo mollis* may be allowed to dry and remain on the skin over night. The object is to produce a mild dermatitis, upon the accomplishment of which the irritation is to be allowed to subside before the treatment is repeated. Exposures to the X-rays just sufficient to lessen the sebaceous secretion will produce excellent results, but the danger of causing dermatitis actinica should preclude the use of this remedy upon the face.

Inches

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18