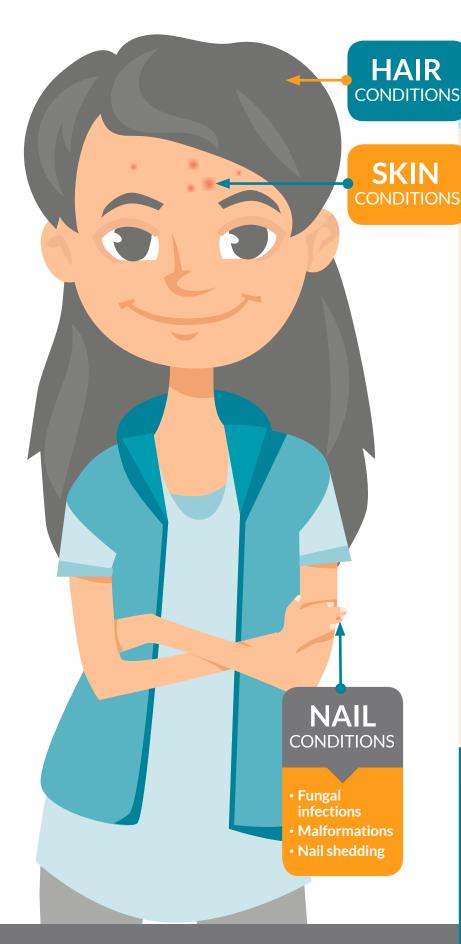


## HAIR, SKIN & NAIL CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT INFANTS, CHILDREN, TEENAGERS & YOUNG ADULTS

Infants, children, teenagers and young adults experience many of the same hair, skin and nail conditions as adults. If your child has any of these conditions, consider taking them to see a Pediatric Dermatologist.



Schedule an appointment with a pediatric dermatologist by visiting us at ForefrontDermatology.com

- Hair loss, including alopecia areata (an autoimmune condition), telogen effluvium, androgenic alopecia and trichotillomania
- Poor hair growth
- Acneiform eruptions, such as acne, folliculitis, perioral dermatitis and rosacea
- Allergic reactions
- Autoimmune conditions, including collagen vascular disorders, juvenile dermatomyositis, lupus, morphea and psoriasis
- **Birthmarks**, including café au lait spots, capillary malformations, hemangiomas, moles, nevus sebaceous and port wine stains
- Blistering disorders
- Cutaneous lymphoma
- Cysts
- Dermatitis, including atopic dermatitis (eczema) and contact dermatitis
- Diaper rash
- Drug eruptions
- Genodermatoses or inherited disorders, including congenital ichthyosis, incontinentia pigmenti, ectodermal dysplasia, basal cell nevus syndrome and pachyonychia congenita
- Hidradenitis suppurativa
- Hyperhidrosis
- Keloids
- Keratosis pilaris
- **Pigment abnormalities**, including albinism, hyperpigmentation and vitiligo
- Skin cancer, including melanoma
- **Skin infections**, such as herpes simplex, impetigo, molluscum, ringworm, scabies and warts
- Viral rashes
- Vascular malformations, including venous, lymphatic, arterial or a combination

## **SIGNS** it's time to see a pediatric dermatologist:

- Your child was born with a hair, skin or nail abnormality.
   A dermatologist can determine if the condition is harmful or requires further investigation and can monitor it for change.
- The symptoms seem serious. For example, there is a sudden change in color, texture, size or shape, or the area is very itchy or painful.
- The condition won't go away on its own or comes back after treatment from your pediatrician.

