

# Professional Master's Degree

## Pediatric Dermatology





## Professional Master's Degree Pediatric Dermatology

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Accreditation: 60 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: [www.techtitute.com/us/medicine/professional-master-degree/master-pediatric-dermatology](http://www.techtitute.com/us/medicine/professional-master-degree/master-pediatric-dermatology)

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# 01

# Introduction

Pediatric dermatology constitutes an important part of any dermatologist's healthcare activity. In the case of specialized units, it may account for up to 100% of their healthcare workload.







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*Improve your knowledge in Pediatric Dermatology through this program, where you will find the best teaching material with real clinical cases. Learn here about the latest advances in the specialty to be able to provide quality medical care"*

At the diagnostic level, the advances that are being made in the knowledge of the etiology of each of the diseases, emerging pathologies, new imaging and laboratory techniques, and diagnostic algorithms that are in continuous renewal, requires us to keep our knowledge of Pediatric Dermatology and other related specialties (Pediatrics, Genetics, Radiology, etc.) continuously updated.

At the therapeutic level, the appearance of new drugs and techniques for already known pathologies and the need for new strategies for the integral approach of the patient, makes it more than necessary to know all this arsenal of resources that we can, if necessary, use to attend our patients with the maximum guarantee.

The program is designed to provide an online education equivalent to 1,500 hours of study and all the theoretical and practical knowledge is presented through high quality multimedia content, analysis of clinical cases prepared by experts, master classes and video techniques that allow the exchange of knowledge and experience, maintaining and updating the educational level of its members, creating protocols for action and disseminating the most important developments in the specialty. With online education, students can organize their time and pace of learning, adapting it to their schedules, in addition to being able to access the contents from any computer or mobile device.



*Up to date knowledge through the Professional Master's Degree program in Pediatric Dermatology"*

This **Professional Master's Degree in Pediatric Dermatology** contains the most complete and up to date scientific program on the market. The most important features include:

- More than 75 clinical cases presented by experts in pediatric dermatology
- The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- Diagnostic-therapeutic developments on assessment, diagnosis and treatment in pediatric dermatology
- It contains practical exercises where the self-evaluation process can be carried out to improve learning
- Iconography of clinical and diagnostic imaging tests
- An algorithm-based interactive learning system for decision-making in the clinical situations presented throughout the course
- With special emphasis on evidence-based medicine and research methodologies in pediatric dermatology
- All of this will be complemented by theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection

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*This Professional Master's Degree is the best investment you can make for two reasons: you will obtain a qualification accredited by TECH Global University, and you will acquire the best and most up-to-date education in Pediatric Dermatology"*

The teaching staff includes medical professionals who bring their experience to this training program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

Its multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will deliver an immersive learning experience, programmed to train in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the physician must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the program. To do so, the specialist will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts in Sleep Medicine.

*It includes clinical cases to bring the development of the Professional Master's Degree as close as possible to the reality of medical practice.*

*Take the opportunity to learn about the latest advances in this field and apply it to your daily practice.*





# 02 Objectives

The Pediatric Dermatology program is oriented to facilitate the performance of the physician dedicated to the treatment of pediatric dermatological pathology.







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*This program is designed to update your knowledge in Pediatric Dermatology, using the latest educational technology, to contribute with quality and safety to decision making, diagnosis, treatment and patient care"*



## General Objective

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- Update the pediatric dermatologist's knowledge of the latest advances in the field of Pediatric Dermatology in order to increase quality care, physician safety and, thus, achieve the best outcome for the patient



*Take the opportunity and take the step to get up-to-date on the latest developments in Pediatric Dermatology”*







## Specific Objectives

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### Module 1. Review of Congenital and Neonatal Skin Pathology

- ◆ Describe the physiological changes in a newborn skin in order to recognize and differentiate them from pathological situations
- ◆ Identify benign lesions and transient lesions that may appear in the neonatal period
- ◆ Explain the possible developmental alterations with cutaneous expression
- ◆ Analyze viral, bacterial, and fungal infections that can congenitally or postnatally affect neonates
- ◆ Approach erosive and blistering dermatoses of any origin in the neonatal stage

### Module 2. Eczematous and papular desquamative dermatoses

- ◆ Describe the pathophysiology, manifestations and treatment of atopic dermatitis
- ◆ Describe seborrheic dermatitis in infancy
- ◆ Explain the principles to identify irritant and allergic contact dermatitis
- ◆ Analyze the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations and treatment of infantile-juvenile psoriasis
- ◆ Discern between the papular desquamative entities Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris, lichen planus, nitidus and aureus, lichenoid pityriasis and lymphomatoid papulosis

### Module 3. Update on Vascular Pathology

- ◆ Identify the different benign vascular tumors that appear in the pediatric age, as well as the treatment used for their resolution
- ◆ Analyze intermediate malignant and malignant vascular tumors, updating their classification and management
- ◆ Approach the wide field of vascular malformations, reviewing the latest classifications and deepening in the diagnostic and therapeutic advances
- ◆ Delve into the knowledge of systemic and limited vasculitis with cutaneous involvement



#### **Module 4. Pathology of Skin Appendages**

- ♦ Describe the alterations of the hair, nails and eccrine, apocrine and sebaceous glands, and the pathology derived from them

#### **Module 5. Pigmentary Pathology, Benign and Malignant Tumor Pathology**

- ♦ Analyze dermatoses with increased or decreased hypopigmented pigmentation
- ♦ Discern between the different types of existing pigmented lesions present in childhood
- ♦ Identify melanomas during the pediatric age
- ♦ Explain the various benign tumors that can affect the epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous cellular tissue, have a muscular or bone component
- ♦ Define in which cases these benign tumors can be included in syndromes
- ♦ Develop the field of intermediate malignant and malignant tumors during the pediatric age, their identification and management

#### **Module 6. Infectious Pathology in Pediatric Dermatology**

- ♦ Approach the wide field of viral infections, with the different causal agents and the manifestations they produce
- ♦ Expose the epidemiology, clinical manifestations and treatment of bacterial infections with cutaneous involvement
- ♦ Gain knowledge of superficial and deep fungal infections, as well as infections produced by protozoa and helminths
- ♦ Define the infestations that are currently occurring, as well as the lesions from stings and bites

#### **Module 7. Genodermatosis**

- ♦ Analyze Neurofibromatosis (NF) and Tuberous Sclerosis (TS)
- ♦ Expose the management and new perspectives in the treatment of NF and TS
- ♦ Explain the group of Porphyrrias
- ♦ Discuss the genodermatoses with photosensitivity beyond Porphyrrias
- ♦ Describe the tumor syndromes included in genodermatosis
- ♦ Define the hereditary alterations of metabolism and genetic alterations of immunity with cutaneous repercussions in childhood
- ♦ Describe the approach and management of the group of non-syndromic ichthyosis
- ♦ Develop the range in which the different types of syndromic ichthyosis are framed
- ♦ Discern ichthyosis from other cornification disorders
- ♦ Explain medical genetics applied to dermatology
- ♦ Analyze the resources in medical genetics applied to the specialty
- ♦ Practice genetic counseling in Pediatric Dermatology

#### **Module 8. Systemic Pathology with Cutaneous Involvement**

- ♦ Explain the various collagenopathies and autoinflammatory diseases that may debut in childhood
- ♦ Identify the cutaneous manifestations of hematologic diseases
- ♦ Define the cutaneous involvement of endocrinological and metabolic diseases
- ♦ Discern the cutaneous processes secondary to digestive and nutritional pathology

#### **Module 9. Skin Pathology Due to External Agents and Physical Damage. Other Pathologies**

- ♦ Explain the cutaneous signs of abuse and maltreatment
- ♦ Identify factitious dermatitis
- ♦ Approach cutaneous pathology due to external agents, the agents cause it and its expressions
- ♦ Analyze the different types of cutaneous reactions to drugs



### Module 10. New Developments in Diagnostic Imaging Techniques, Laser Treatment and Pediatric Dermatologic Surgery

- ◆ Define the novel use of cutaneous ultrasound for pediatric pathology and its possible integration into routine clinical practice
- ◆ Discuss the medical use of lasers in pediatric patients
- ◆ Address the knowledge of the different anesthetic methods to perform procedures on childhood, including pros and cons
- ◆ Analyze the need to create multidisciplinary teams in the approach to pediatric patients

### Module 11. Advances in Childhood Blistering Diseases

- ◆ Identify the different hereditary blistering diseases
- ◆ Delve into the management and treatment of these pathologies
- ◆ Describe autoimmune blistering diseases in childhood
- ◆ Address the difficult management of immunosuppressive drugs in childhood



*A highly comprehensive program with a multitude of case studies that will make studying more understandable"*

# 03 Skills

After passing the assessments on the Professional Master's Degree in Pediatric Dermatology, the physician will have acquired the professional skills required for a quality and up-to-date practice based on the latest scientific evidence.





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*Take advantage of the opportunity and take the step to get up to date on the latest developments in the management of Pediatric Dermatology”*



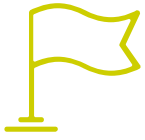
## General Skills

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- ♦ Possess and understand knowledge such that it serves as the basis for both generating research questions and developing ideas in a practical or research context
- ♦ Apply the acquired knowledge and develop problem-solving and case-solving skills in daily clinical practice
- ♦ Formulate and communicate knowledge, diagnostic and therapeutic conclusions to families in a clear, concise and unambiguous manner
- ♦ Communicate knowledge, reasoning, and conclusions in a clear and unambiguous manner in specialized forums such as clinical sessions, congresses, lectures
- ♦ Acquire learning skills that allow them to continue studying and updating their knowledge







## Specific Skills

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- Identify the main signs and symptoms of diseases affecting pediatric patients in the neonatal period and differentiate them from physiological cutaneous findings
- Evaluate the existing clinical guidelines and action protocols in neonatal inflammatory, infectious and developmental disorders pathology in order to implement them and adapt them to routine clinical practice
- Identify the current problems posed by pediatric eczematous diseases, including prevalence, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and new treatments
- Identify the various papular desquamative diseases in childhood to establish appropriate diagnoses and therapeutic schemes
- Develop the hereditary and autoimmune blistering diseases in childhood to delve into the new etiological classifications and focus on the therapeutic novelties that are to come in the next few years
- Scientifically establish evidence-based protocols to use immunosuppressants in childhood and manage patients who are immunosuppressed by drugs
- Confidently tackle the vast and difficult subject of vascular abnormalities in infancy
- Correctly identify vascular inflammatory pathology and easily ascertain whether there is a need for patient hospitalization
- Correctly apply the different techniques to establish the existing alterations in hair in order to make accurate syndromic diagnoses
- Manage the different treatments for prevalent pathologies such as acne and less prevalence ones such as hidradenitis and nail disorders
- Identify benign tumor and pigmentary pathology and know how to communicate its significance appropriately
- Define the management of complex pediatric patients affected by malignant tumor pathology
- Identify the main dysmorphological characteristics in order to diagnose the different genodermatoses
- Incorporate the new techniques offered by genetics to refine the diagnosis of the different pathologies that make up genodermatoses
- Identify the main infectious syndromes in dermatology with the correct explanations to family members of the different steps to follow and the evolution of the processes
- Cope with childhood infectious problems and handle antibiotics, antiviral and antifungal drugs safely
- Determine autoimmune diseases in childhood and know how to apply the most appropriate test and treatment at each moment
- Identify cutaneous manifestations that, although not very striking, may lead to the diagnosis of systemic pathologies with cutaneous involvement
- Confidently deal with the problems resulting from child abuse and maltreatment, and know and explain the different medical and legal action plans
- Establish the different pathologies caused by external agents, their course, prognosis and management
- Define the need to introduce new non-invasive imaging techniques in daily clinical practice and the diseases for which these techniques may be useful
- Apply laser and surgical techniques with an in-depth knowledge of their uses, pros and cons



04

# Course Management

The program's teaching staff includes leading specialists in Pediatric Dermatology and other related areas, who bring their years of work experience to this training program. Additionally, other recognized specialists participate in the design and preparation, which means the program is developed in an interdisciplinary manner.





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*Learn the latest advances in procedures  
in Pediatric Dermatology from leading  
professionals”*



## International Guest Director

Dr. Kalyani S. Marathe is a leading figure in the field of **Pediatric Dermatology**, especially in the diagnosis and management of vulvar pathologies. A brilliant career of more than two decades of clinical and care experience, which has led her to assume positions of high responsibility as director of the Division of Dermatology. Because of this, and given her commitment to the treatment of children, she is affiliated with relevant children's hospitals in Cincinnati, such as Children's National Hospital and Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center.

In this way, Marathe has become an internationally recognized specialist for her excellence in the care of skin conditions affecting children and adolescents, such as **Atopic Dermatitis, Birthmarks, Psoriasis or Epidermolysis Bullosa**. In this sense, this expert actively participates in every phase of the medical process, from the issuance of diagnoses in the clinical setting, through the performance of biopsies and the execution of laboratory analyses, to culminate with the implementation of appropriate treatments.

In addition to her outstanding career in healthcare, Marathe excels in the field of research, focusing her efforts on vulvar diseases in pediatric patients. A field that has led her to participate in clinical trials and to testify her advances through numerous scientific publications in high impact journals. In this way, her contribution to the knowledge of skin conditions developed in the intimate parts of children is remarkable.

An excellent communicator, her passion is reflected in her dedication to the training of future doctors. As an associate professor in the Department of Pediatrics and the Department of Dermatology at the University of Cincinnati, she has received teaching awards for training residents and medical students.





## Dr. Marathe, Kalyani S.

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- Affiliated with Children's National Hospital and Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
- Fellowship in Pediatric Dermatology from Columbia University
- Associate Professor in the Department of Pediatrics and the Department of Dermatology at the University of Cincinnati
- Medical Degree from the Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine

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*Thanks to TECH you will be able to learn with the best professionals in the world"*

## Management



### Dr. Esteve Martínez, Altea

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist
- ♦ Attending Physician of the Dermatology Service at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Head of the Dermatology Service at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Coordinator of the Vascular Anomalies Committee of the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Member of the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
- ♦ Vice-president of the Valencian Territorial Section of AEDV
- ♦ Member of the Spanish Group of Pediatric Dermatology

## Professors

### Dr. Concepción Miguez, María

- ♦ Emergency Pediatric Physician

### Dr. Ferrero García- Loygorri, Clara

- ♦ Degree in Medicine from the Complutense University of Madrid

### Dr. Lorente, Jorge

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Emergency Pediatric Physician

### Dr. Martínez Menchón, María Teresa

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist
- ♦ Attending Physician, Dermatology Department, Virgen de la Arrixaca University Hospital of Murcia
- ♦ Head of Pediatric Dermatology Section at the Virgen de la Arrixaca University Hospital

### Dr. Martín Hernández, José María

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist
- ♦ Attending Physician, Dermatology Department, Hospital Clínico de Valencia
- ♦ Head of the Pediatric Dermatology Section, Hospital Clínico de Valencia

### Dr. Ortega Monzón, Carmen

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist
- ♦ Head of the Dermatology Service at La Ribera Hospital
- ♦ Head of the Pediatric Dermatology Section, Hospital de la Ribera

### Dr. Rodríguez López, Raquel

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist
- ♦ Attending Physician in Clinical Analyses at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Head of the Section of Medical Genetics in Clinical Analysis of the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia

### Dr. Vilchez Marquez, Francisco

- ♦ Specialist in the area of Dermatology
- ♦ Dermatology Department, Hospital de Guadix (Granada, Spain)

### Dr. Zaragoza Ninet, Violeta

- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist
- ♦ Attending Physician of the Dermatology Service, General University, Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Head of Cutaneous Allergies and Collagenopathies Section at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia



05

# Structure and Content

The structure of the contents has been designed by a team of professionals from the best educational centers and universities, aware of the importance of innovative education, and committed to quality teaching through new educational technologies.





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*This Professional Master's Degree in Pediatric Dermatology contains the most complete and up to date scientific program on the market”*

## Module 1. Review of Congenital and Neonatal Skin Pathology

- 1.1. Physiological Skin Changes Neonates
  - 1.1.1. Neonatal Skin
  - 1.1.2. Physiological Vascular Changes
  - 1.1.3. Physiological Pigmentary Changes
  - 1.1.4. Lanugo and Physiological Changes of the Hair
- 1.2. Benign and Transient Skin and Mucous Membranes Lesions
  - 1.2.1. Milia
  - 1.2.2. Bohn's Nodules and Epstein's Pearls
  - 1.2.3. Congenital Epulis and Neonatal Teeth
  - 1.2.4. Suction Calluses
  - 1.2.5. Sebaceous Hyperplasia
  - 1.2.6. Neonatal Toxic Erythema
  - 1.2.7. Neonatal Acne
  - 1.2.8. Minipuberty of Infancy
  - 1.2.9. Eosinophilic Pustular Folliculitis
  - 1.2.10. Transient Neonatal Pustular Melanosis
  - 1.2.11. Suction Blisters
  - 1.2.12. Seborrheic Dermatitis
- 1.3. Developmental Disorders in Newborns
  - 1.3.1. Facial Abnormalities
  - 1.3.2. Cervical Abnormalities
  - 1.3.3. Alterations at the Thoracoabdominal Level
  - 1.3.4. Cutaneous Indicators of Dysraphism
  - 1.3.5. What to Do When a Newborn Has Developmental Disorders?
- 1.4. Congenital Neonatal Infections
  - 1.4.1. Bacterial Infections
  - 1.4.2. Viral Infections
  - 1.4.3. Fungal Infections
- 1.5. Erosive and Blistering Dermatitis
  - 1.5.1. Erosive Dermatoses and Differential Diagnosis
  - 1.5.2. Blistering Dermatoses and Differential Diagnosis

- 1.6. Neonatal Pathology Associated with Invasive Procedures during Gestation or Childbirth
  - 1.6.1. Cutaneous Manifestations of Invasive Processes during Pregnancy
  - 1.6.2. Cutaneous Manifestations due to Trauma during Childbirth
  - 1.6.3. Subcutaneous Fat Necrosis and Scleroderma of Newborns

## Module 2. Eczematous and Papular Desquamative Dermatoses

- 2.1. Pathophysiology and Clinical Manifestations of Atopic Dermatitis (AD)
  - 2.1.1. Epidemiology of AD
  - 2.1.2. Atopic Dermatitis
  - 2.1.3. AD Pathophysiology
  - 2.1.4. Clinical Manifestations of AD in Different Periods of Childhood and Adolescence
  - 2.1.5. Complications in the Progression of AD
- 2.2. Update on the Management and Treatment of Atopic Dermatitis
  - 2.2.1. Diagnostic Tests to be Ordered
  - 2.2.2. Indications for Systemic Allergy Studies
  - 2.2.3. AD Treatment
  - 2.2.4. Managing Patients with Moderate to Severe AD
- 2.3. Seborrheic Dermatitis
  - 2.3.1. Epidemiology
  - 2.3.2. Clinical Manifestations of Seborrheic Dermatitis in Childhood and Adolescence
  - 2.3.3. Managing Seborrheic Dermatitis
- 2.4. Irritant and Allergic Contact Dermatitis
  - 2.4.1. Irritant Contact Dermatitis in Infants
  - 2.4.2. Allergic Contact Dermatitis in Childhood
- 2.5. Pathophysiology and Clinical Manifestations of Psoriasis
  - 2.5.1. Epidemiology of Psoriasis
  - 2.5.2. Pathophysiology of Psoriasis
  - 2.5.3. Clinical Manifestations of Psoriasis in Different Periods of Childhood and Adolescence
  - 2.5.4. Psoriatic Arthropathy



- 2.6. Management and Treatment of Infantile-Juvenile Psoriasis
  - 2.6.1. Tests to Order
  - 2.6.2. Step Therapy for Psoriasis
  - 2.6.3. Managing Patients with Moderate to Severe Psoriasis
- 2.7. Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris and Lichen
  - 2.7.1. Pityriasis Rubra
  - 2.7.2. Lichen Planus
  - 2.7.3. Lichen Aureus
  - 2.7.4. Lichen Nitidus
- 2.8. Pityriasis Lichenoides and Lymphomatoid Papulosis
  - 2.8.1. Pityriasis Lichenoides
  - 2.8.2. Lymphomatoid Papulosis

### Module 3. Update on Vascular Pathology

- 3.1. Child Hemangioma
  - 3.1.1. Epidemiology and Pathophysiology
  - 3.1.2. Course
  - 3.1.3. Clinical Presentation
  - 3.1.4. Complications
- 3.2. Syndromes Associated to Child Hemangioma
  - 3.2.1. PHACE
  - 3.2.2. SACRAL/PELVIS
- 3.3. Update on the Use of Beta-Blockers in the Treatment of Child Hemangioma
- 3.4. Congenital Hemangiomas
  - 3.4.1. RICH
  - 3.4.2. NICH
- 3.5. Other Benign Vascular Tumors
  - 3.5.1. Pyogenic Granuloma
  - 3.5.2. Glomangioma
  - 3.5.3. Verrucous Hemangioma
  - 3.5.4. Spindle Cell Hemangioma
  - 3.5.5. Eruptive Pseudoangiomatosis
- 3.6. Tumors of Intermediate Malignancy
  - 3.6.1. Tufted Hemangioma
  - 3.6.2. Kaposiform Hemangioendothelioma
  - 3.6.3. Dabska Tumor
  - 3.6.4. Multifocal Lymphangioendotheliomatosis with Thrombocytopenia
  - 3.6.5. Retiform Hemangioendothelioma
- 3.7. Arteriovenous Malformations
  - 3.7.1. Kaposi's Sarcoma
  - 3.7.2. Cutaneous Angiosarcoma
- 3.8. Vascular Malformations Associated with Syndromes I
- 3.9. Vascular Malformations Associated with Syndromes II
- 3.10. Polyarteritis Nodosa, Kawasaki Disease and Takayasu's Arteritis
- 3.11. Update on the Treatment and Multidisciplinary Management of Pediatric Patients with Vascular Disorders
  - 3.11.1. Imaging Tests
  - 3.11.2. Treatment of Vascular Anomalies Excluding Child Hemangioma
  - 3.11.3. Vascular Anomalies Committees
- 3.12. Cutaneous Leukocytoclastic Vasculitis, Schlein-Henoch Purpura and Acute Child Hemorrhagic Edema and Urticaria-Vasculitis
- 3.13. Approach to Pediatric Patients with Vasculitis
- 3.14. Malignant Tumors
- 3.15. Wegener's Granulomatosis, Churg-Strauss Syndrome, Microscopic Polyangiitis and Cryoglobulinemia
- 3.16. Capillary, Lymphatic and Simple Venous Malformations
- 3.17. Inflammatory and Non-Inflammatory Purpuras

#### Module 4. Pathology of Skin Appendages

- 4.1. Alopecia Areata
- 4.2. Hypertrichosis and Hirsutism
- 4.3. Non-Scarring Alopecia with Structural Alteration of the Hair
- 4.4. Nail Disorders
  - 4.4.1. Nail Plate Disorders
  - 4.4.2. Nail Bed Disorders
  - 4.4.3. Coloration Disorders
- 4.5. Acne
  - 4.5.1. Pathophysiology and Epidemiology
  - 4.5.2. Types of Acne
- 4.6. Update on the Management and Treatment of Acne
- 4.7. Eccrine Gland Disorders
- 4.8. Apocrine Gland Disorders
- 4.9. Scarring Alopecia
- 4.10. Hair Color Disorders
- 4.11. Ectodermal Dysplasias

#### Module 5. Pigmentary Pathology, Benign and Malignant Tumor Pathology

- 5.1. Nevi
  - 5.1.1. Melanocytic Nevi
  - 5.1.2. Congenital Melanocytic Nevi
  - 5.1.3. Becker's Nevus, Nevus Spilus, Halo Nevus
  - 5.1.4. Spitz Nevus
  - 5.1.5. Atypical Nevus and Familial Dysplastic Nevus-Melanoma Syndrome
- 5.2. Benign Tumors
  - 5.2.1. Epidermal, Sebaceous, Comedonal Nevi and Syndromes
  - 5.2.2. Benign Adnexal Tumors
  - 5.2.3. Dermal, Subcutaneous Cellular Tissue, Muscular and Benign Bone Tumors

- 5.3. Intermediate Malignant and Malignant Tumors
  - 5.3.1. Basal Cell Carcinoma and Squamous Cell Carcinoma
  - 5.3.2. Mastocytosis
  - 5.3.3. Cutaneous Lymphomas
  - 5.3.4. Infantile Fibromatosis
  - 5.3.5. Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans
- 5.4. Dermatoses Combining Hypo and Hyperpigmentation and Dermatoses with Hyperpigmentation
- 5.5. Hypopigmented Dermatoses
  - 5.5.1. Pathologies with Congenital Early Childhood Hypopigmentation
  - 5.5.2. Pathologies with Acquired Hypopigmentation
- 5.6. Melanoma

#### Module 6. Infectious Pathology in Pediatric Dermatology

- 6.1. Viral Infections I
  - 6.1.1. Herpes Simplex Virus Infection I and II
  - 6.1.2. Varicella Zoster Virus Infection
  - 6.1.3. Non HSV and VZV Herpesvirus Infection
- 6.2. Viral Infections II
  - 6.2.1. Parvovirus B19 and Enterovirus Infection
  - 6.2.2. Cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr Virus infection
  - 6.2.3. Human Papillomavirus Infection
  - 6.2.4. Poxvirus, Parapoxvirus and Orthopoxvirus Infection
  - 6.2.5. Viral Exanthem
- 6.3. Bacterial Infections I
  - 6.3.1. S. Aureus Infections
  - 6.3.2. Streptococcal Infections
- 6.4. Bacterial Infections II
  - 6.4.1. Infections by Other Gram-Positive Bacteria
  - 6.4.2. Infections by Gram-Negative Bacilli and Cocci
  - 6.4.3. Mycobacterial Infections

- 6.5. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
  - 6.5.1. Syphilis
  - 6.5.2. Neisseria Gonorrhoeae Infection
  - 6.5.3. Chlamydia Trachomatis Infection
  - 6.5.4. VIH infection
  - 6.5.5. Notifiable Diseases What They Are and How to Declare Them
- 6.6. Fungal Infections
  - 6.6.1. Superficial Mycoses
  - 6.6.2. Deep Mycoses
- 6.7. Protozoal and Helminth Infections
  - 6.7.1. Leishmaniasis
  - 6.7.2. Helminth Infections
- 6.8. Infestations and Stings
  - 6.8.1. Arthropod and Insect Bites
  - 6.8.2. Pediculosis and Scabies

## Module 7. Genodermatosis

- 7.1. Neurofibromatosis (NF) and Tuberous Sclerosis (TS)
  - 7.1.1. Neurofibromatosis
  - 7.1.2. Tuberous Sclerosis
- 7.2. Update on the Management and New Perspectives in the Treatment of NF and TS
- 7.3. Other Rasopathies
- 7.4. Porphyrias
- 7.5. Photosensitive Genodermatosis
- 7.6. Tumor Syndromes
- 7.7. Other Genodermatoses
- 7.8. Non-Syndromic Ichthyosis
  - 7.8.1. Ichthyosis Vulgaris
  - 7.8.2. X-Linked Recessive Ichthyosis
  - 7.8.3. Keratinopathic Ichthyoses
  - 7.8.4. Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis (ARCI)

- 7.9. Syndromic Ichthyosis
  - 7.9.1. Sjögren-Larsson Syndrome
  - 7.9.2. Conradi-Hünemann-Happle Disease
  - 7.9.3. Multiple Sulfatase Deficiency
  - 7.9.4. Refsum Disease
  - 7.9.5. Neutral Lipid Deposition with Ichthyosis Disease
  - 7.9.6. CHILD Syndrome
  - 7.9.7. KID Syndrome
  - 7.9.8. Other Syndromes
- 7.10. Other Cornification Alterations
  - 7.10.1. Erythrokeratoderma
  - 7.10.2. Porokeratosis
  - 7.10.3. Darier and Haley-Haley Disease
  - 7.10.4. Palmoplantar Keratoderma I
  - 7.10.5. Palmoplantar Queartodermias II
- 7.11. Main Hereditary Diseases; Diagnostic Process and Genetic Counseling
- 7.12. Principles of Medical Genetics
- 7.13. Application of the Whole Genome Array Technique in Pediatric Dermatology
- 7.14. Optimization of Medical Genetics Resources Applied to Pediatric Dermatology

## Module 8. Systemic Pathology with Cutaneous Involvement

- 8.1. Dermatomyositis
  - 8.1.1. Diagnosis
  - 8.1.2. Treatment
  - 8.1.3. Advances
- 8.2. Scleroderma
  - 8.2.1. Diagnosis
  - 8.2.2. Treatment
  - 8.2.3. Advances
- 8.3. Other Collagenopathies
  - 8.3.1. Anetoderma
  - 8.3.2. Mixed Connective Tissue Disease
  - 8.3.3. Sjögren's Syndrome
  - 8.3.4. Relapsing Polychondritis



- 8.4. Autoinflammatory Diseases
  - 8.4.1. Classification
  - 8.4.2. Diagnosis
  - 8.4.3. Treatment
  - 8.4.4. Advances
- 8.5. Lupus Erythematosus and Antiphospholipid Syndrome
  - 8.5.1. Diagnosis
  - 8.5.2. Treatment
  - 8.5.3. Advances

### Module 9. Skin Pathology Due to External Agents and Physical Damage Other Pathologies

- 9.1. Cutaneous Signs of Abuse and Mistreatment
  - 9.1.1. Abuse
  - 9.1.2. Mistreatment
- 9.2. Cutaneous Pathology due to External Agents I
  - 9.2.1. Cold
  - 9.2.2. Heat and Pressure
  - 9.2.3. Solar Radiation
  - 9.2.4. Sunburns
- 9.3. Cutaneous Pathology due to External Agents II
  - 9.3.1. Photodermatoses: Solar Urticaria, Actinic Prurigo, Polymorphous Light Eruption, Juvenile Spring Eruption, Hydroa Vacciniforme
  - 9.3.2. Toxins, Poisons
  - 9.3.3. Self-Induced Dermatoses: Factitious Dermatitis
- 9.4. Cutaneous Reactions to Drugs
  - 9.4.1. Toxicodermia
  - 9.4.2. DRESS
  - 9.4.3. NET/SSJ
  - 9.4.4. Fixed Drug Erythema
  - 9.4.5. Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis
  - 9.4.6. Other Cutaneous Reactions to Drugs



- 9.5. Urticaria
  - 9.5.1. On Contact
  - 9.5.2. Physical
  - 9.5.3. Anaphylaxis
  - 9.5.4. Angioedema
  - 9.5.5. Chronic Urticaria

### Module 10. New Developments in Diagnostic Imaging Techniques, Laser Treatment and Pediatric Dermatologic Surgery

- 10.1. Use of Ultrasound in Pediatric Dermatology
  - 10.1.1. Use of Ultrasound in Inflammatory Pathology
  - 10.1.2. Basic Principles
  - 10.1.3. Clinical Cases
  - 10.1.4. Role of Ultrasound in Pediatric Dermatology Consultation
  - 10.1.5. Use of Ultrasound in Tumor Pathology
  - 10.1.6. Clinical Cases
- 10.2. Laser in the Treatment of Pediatric Dermatological Pathology
  - 10.2.1. Types of Lasers Available and Cost-Effectiveness in Pediatric Dermatology Consultation
  - 10.2.2. How to Use Lasers on Pediatric Patients
  - 10.2.3. Indications in Pediatric Dermatology
- 10.3. Surgical Techniques in Pediatric Dermatology
- 10.4. Types of Sedation and Anesthesia in Pediatric Surgery
  - 10.4.1. Local Anesthesia
  - 10.4.2. Sedation
  - 10.4.3. General Anesthesia
  - 10.4.4. Controversies in Pediatric Anesthesia

### Module 11. Advances in Childhood Blistering Diseases

- 11.1. Hereditary Blistering Diseases
  - 11.1.1. Epidermolysis Bullosa Simplex
  - 11.1.2. Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa
  - 11.1.3. Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa
- 11.2. Advances in the Management and Treatment of Hereditary AD
- 11.3. Blistering Autoimmune Diseases I
  - 11.3.1. Bullous Pemphigoid
  - 11.3.2. Bullous Pemphigoid
  - 11.3.3. Chronic Childhood Blistering Disease
- 11.4. Blistering Autoimmune Diseases II
  - 11.4.1. Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita
  - 11.4.2. Dermatitis Herpetiformis
  - 11.4.3. Bullous Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- 11.5. Management of Immunosuppressant Drugs in Childhood I
  - 11.5.1. Immunosuppressive Drugs
  - 11.5.2. Indications
  - 11.5.3. Management
- 11.6. Management of Immunosuppressant Drugs in Childhood II
  - 11.6.1. Candidate Study for the Use of Immunosuppressants
  - 11.6.2. Vaccination and Subsequent Management of Candidates for Immunosuppressants



*A unique, key, and decisive educational experience to boost your professional development”*

06

# Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





“

*Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"*

## At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program, students will face multiple simulated clinical cases, based on real patients, in which they will have to do research, establish hypotheses, and ultimately resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

*With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.*



According to Dr. Gervas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in the physician's professional practice.

“

*Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”*

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Students who follow this method not only achieve the assimilation of concepts, but also a development of their mental capacity, through exercises that evaluate real situations and the application of knowledge.
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.





## Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.

*Professionals will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.*



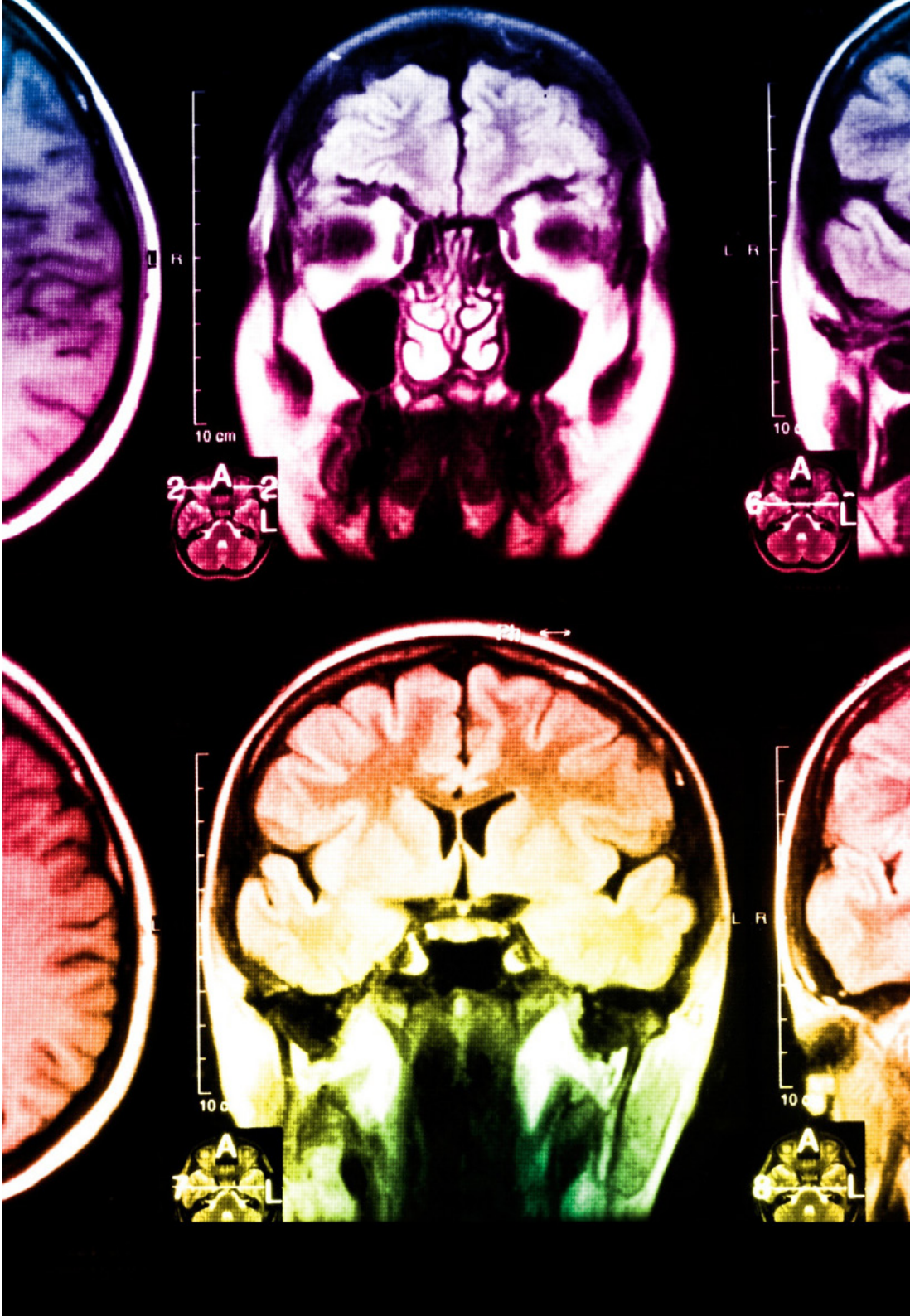
At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology, more than 250,000 physicians have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties regardless of surgical load. Our pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly competitive environment, with a university student body with a strong socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years old.

*Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.*

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and relearn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



#### Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



#### Surgical Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances and to the forefront of current medical techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.



#### Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



#### Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.







#### Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



#### Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



#### Classes

There is scientific evidence on the usefulness of learning by observing experts. The system known as Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



#### Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.



# 07 Certificate

The Professional Master's Degree in Paediatric Dermatology guarantees you, in addition to the most rigorous and updated training, access to a Professional Master's Degree issued by TECH Global University.



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*Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”*



This private qualification will allow you to obtain a **Professional Master's Degree diploma in Pediatric Dermatology** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

**TECH Global University** is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra (*official bulletin*). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

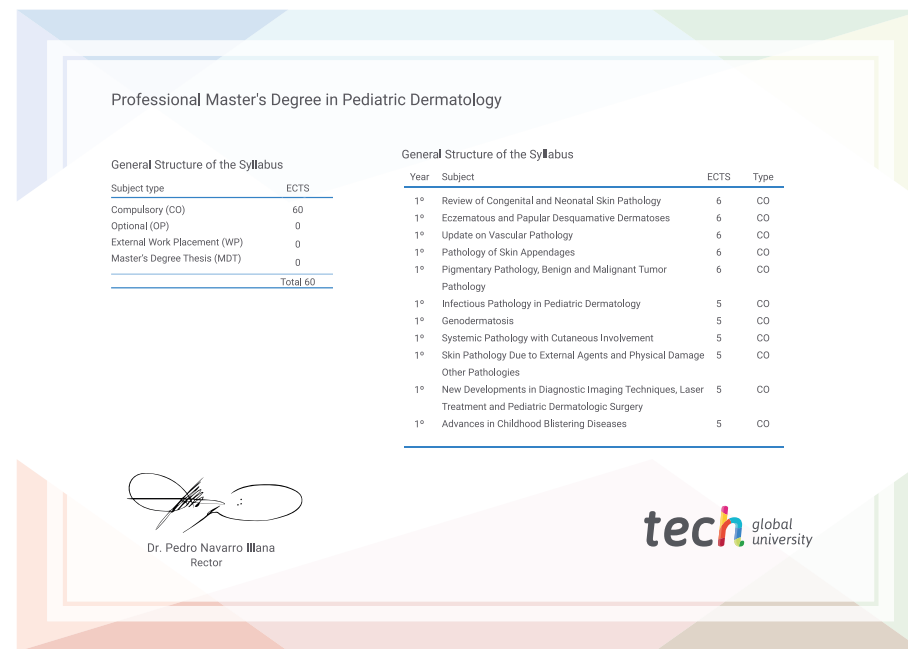
This **TECH Global University** private qualification is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Professional Master's Degree in Pediatric Dermatology**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **12 months**

Accreditation: **60 ECTS**



\*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.



## Professional Master's Degree Pediatric Dermatology

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Accreditation: 60 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

# Professional Master's Degree

## Pediatric Dermatology

