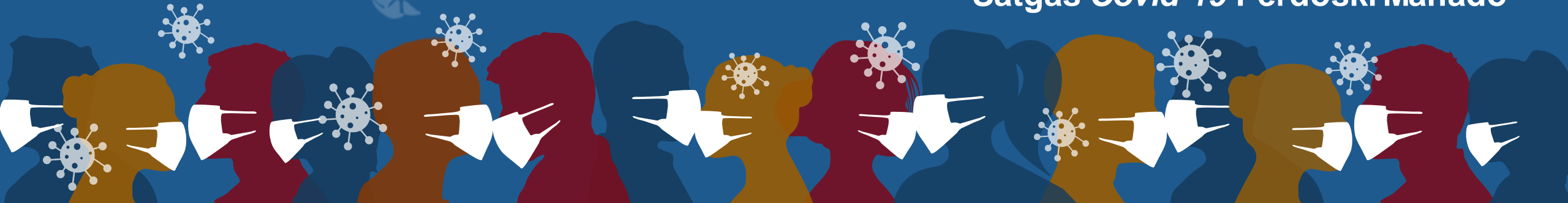




CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS *COVID-19*

dr. Reymond Sondakh, SpKK
Departemen Dermatologi dan Venereologi
Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sam Ratulangi/
Satgas *Covid-19* Perdoski Manado





Outline

01 Latar belakang

02 Manifestasi kulit *Covid-19*

03 *Covid-19* dan infeksi menular seksual

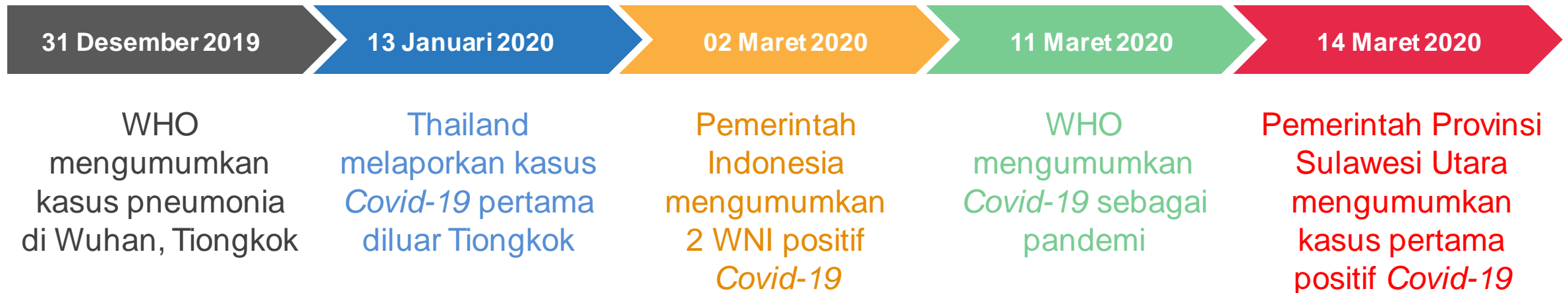
04 *Take home messages*





Latar Belakang

COVID-19 *Timeline*



Latar belakang

COVID-19

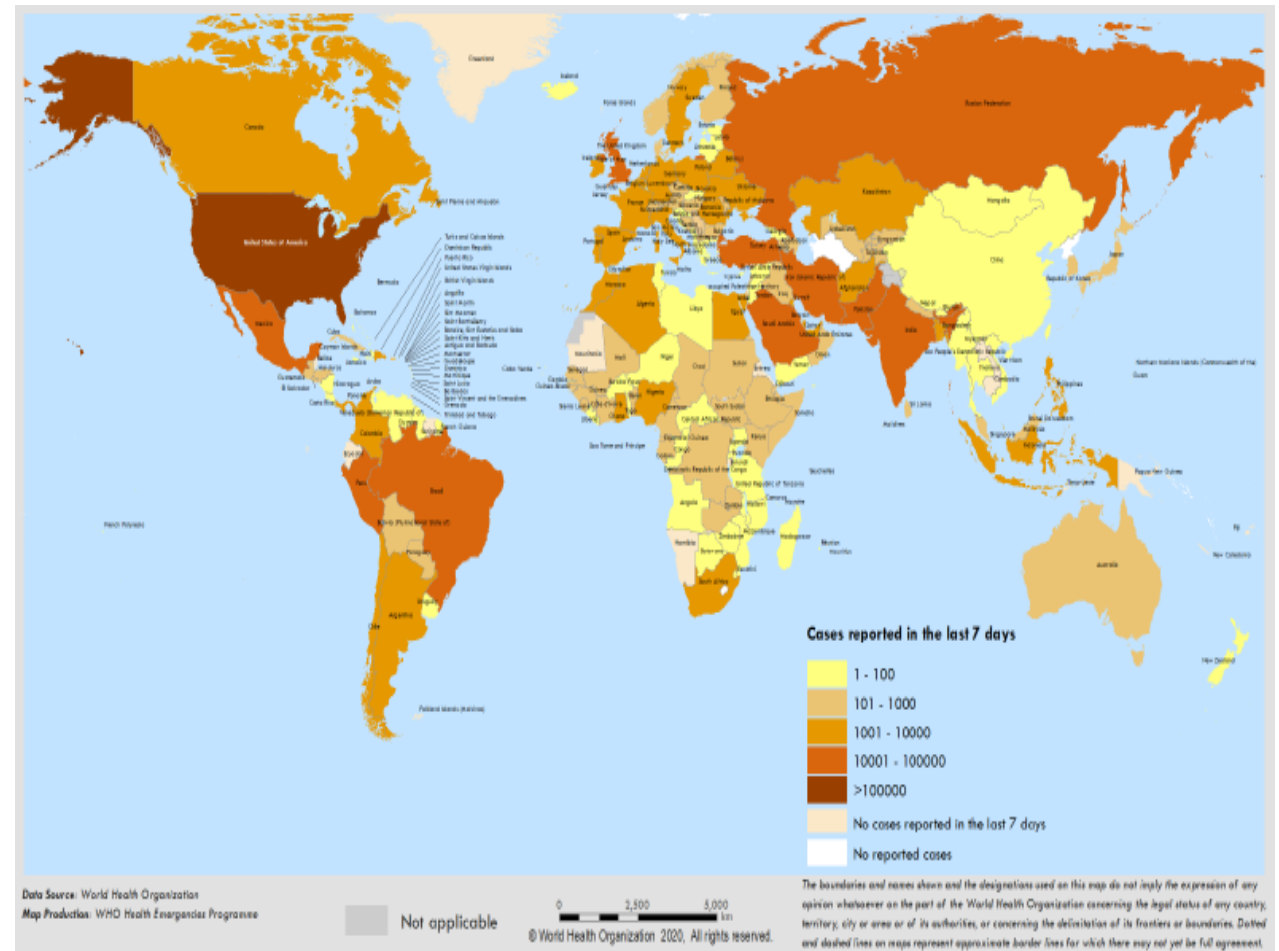
PANDEMI

Epidemiologi

- Sampai saat ini telah 212 negara dan teritorial yang telah terinfeksi *Covid-19*
- Indonesia: 34 provinsi dan 415 kabupaten/kota (13/5/2020)

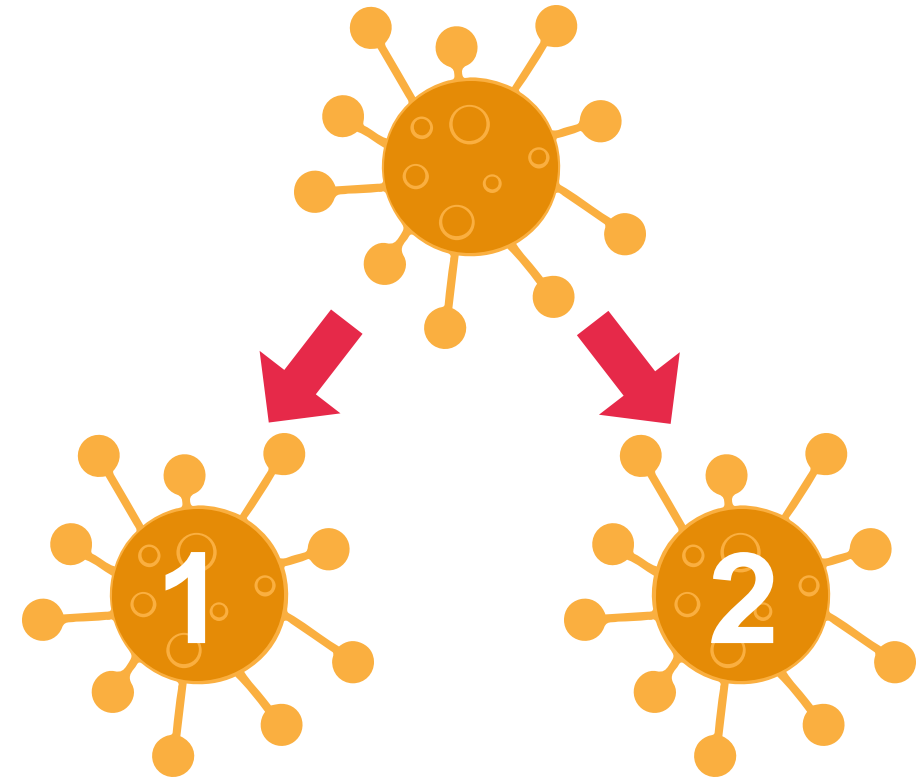
◆ Jumlah kasus seluruh dunia 4.088.848 (12/5/2020)

◆ Jumlah kasus Indonesia 15.438 (13/5/2020)



Penularan COVID-19

Droplet, Kontak erat,
Risiko airborne → tindakan memicu aerosol
seperti di bidang Dermatologi dan venereologi
(DV): bedah listrik dan laser





Batuk,
bersin



Sesak,
napas pendek



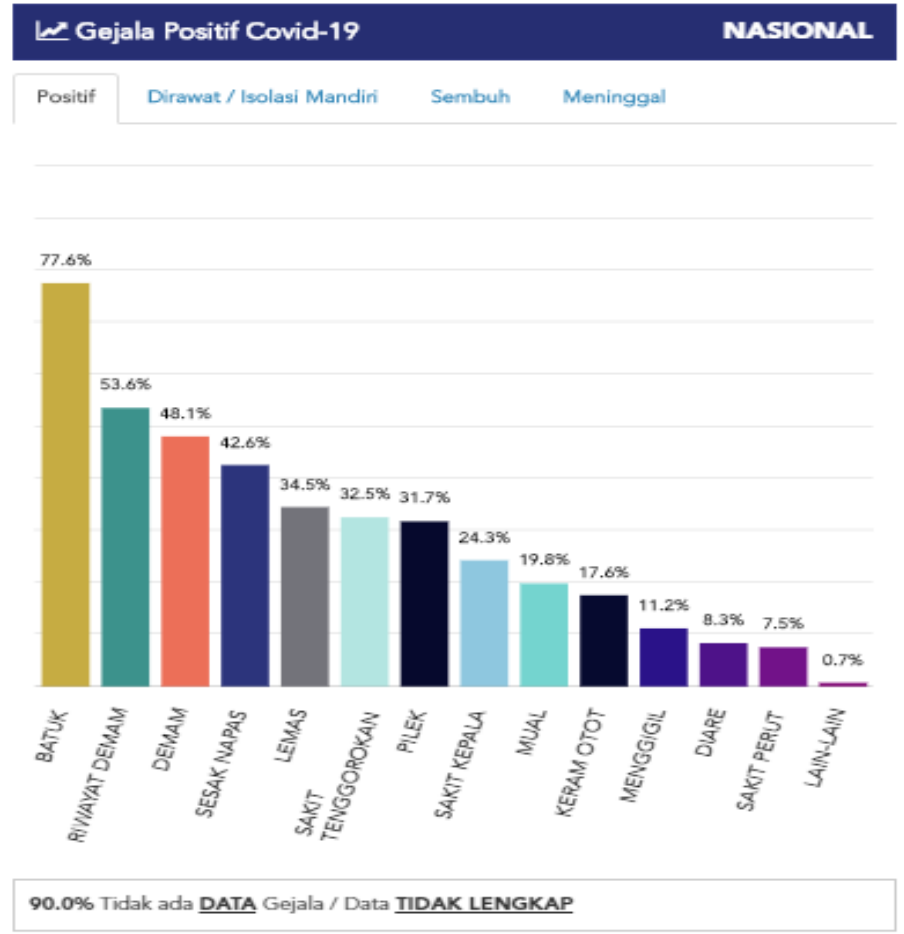
Demam



Nyeri tenggorokan

Gejala klinis lain

- ✓ Mual/muntah
- ✓ Diare
- ✓ Konjungtivitis
- ✓ Nyeri perut
- ✓ Ruam kulit
(Guan, dkk, di Tiongkok:
0,2%)



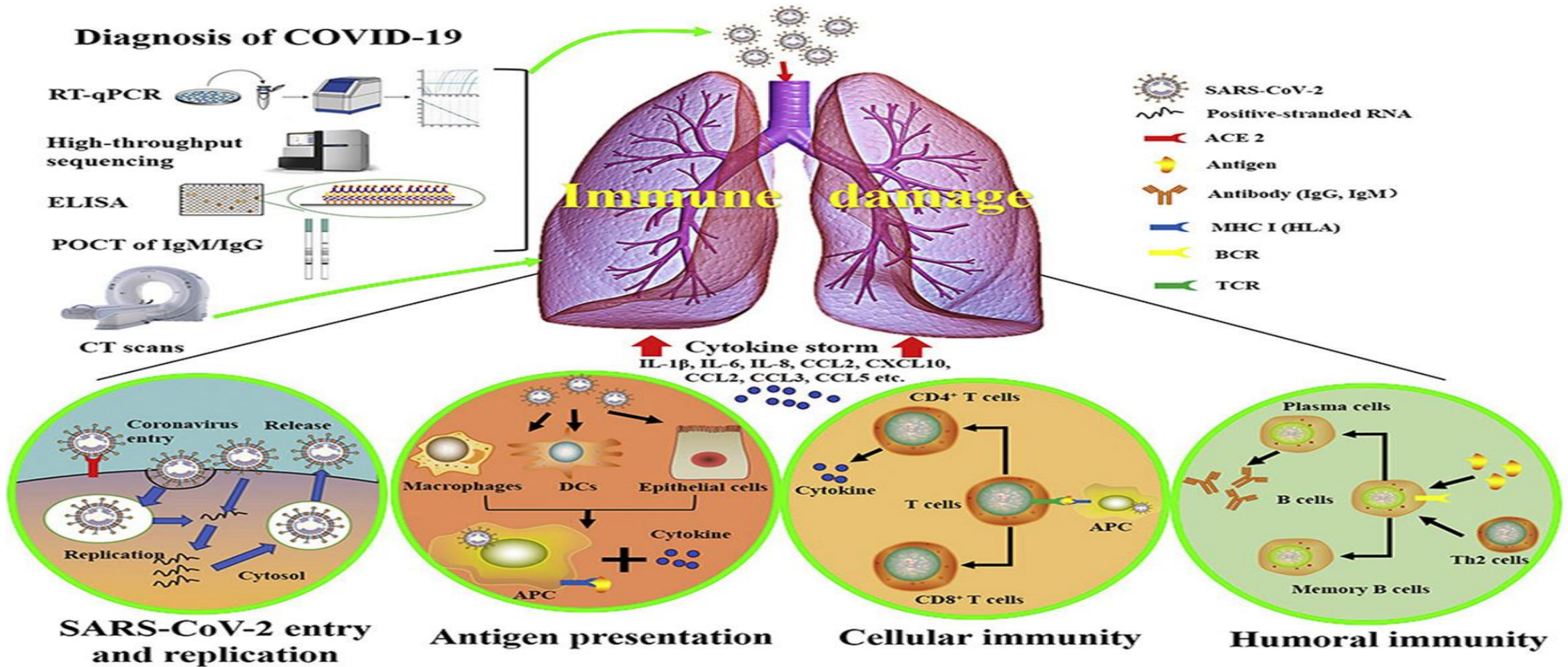
WHO. Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid -19).2020

Gugus tugas percepatan penanganan covid-19. Covid19.go.id/peta-sebaran

Hunt M, Koziatek C, A Case of Covid-19 pneumonia in a young male with full bodu rash as a presenting symptom. Clin Pract Cases Emerg Med (March 28) 2020

Latar belakang

COVID-19





Manifestasi Kulit *Covid-19*

J Am Acad Dermatol. 2020 Mar 22. pii: S0190-9622(20)30454-0. doi: 10.1016/j.jaad.2020.03.036. [Epub ahead of print]

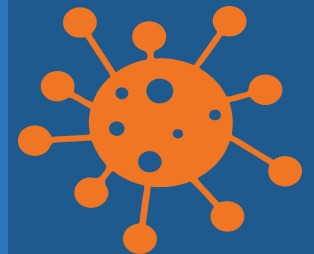
COVID-19 can present with a rash and be mistaken for Dengue.

Joob B¹, Wiwanitkit V².

Author information

- 1 Sanitation1 Medical Academic Center, Bangkok Thailand. Electronic address: beuyjoob@hotmail.com.
- 2 Honorary professor, dr DY Patil University, Pune, India; visiting professor, Hainan Medical University, Haikou, China.

Laporan dari Thailand (5/3/2020), dari 48 kasus infeksi *Covid-19*, terdapat 1 kasus dengan manifestasi kulit berupa **makula eritematosa dan petechiae**



J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2020 Mar 26. doi: 10.1111/jdv.16387. [Epub ahead of print]

Cutaneous manifestations in COVID-19: a first perspective.

Recalcati S¹.

Author information

1 Department of Dermatology, ASTT Lecco, Alessandro Manzoni Hospital, Lecco, Italy.



Manifestasi kulit pada pasien yang terinfeksi Covid-19 di Italia

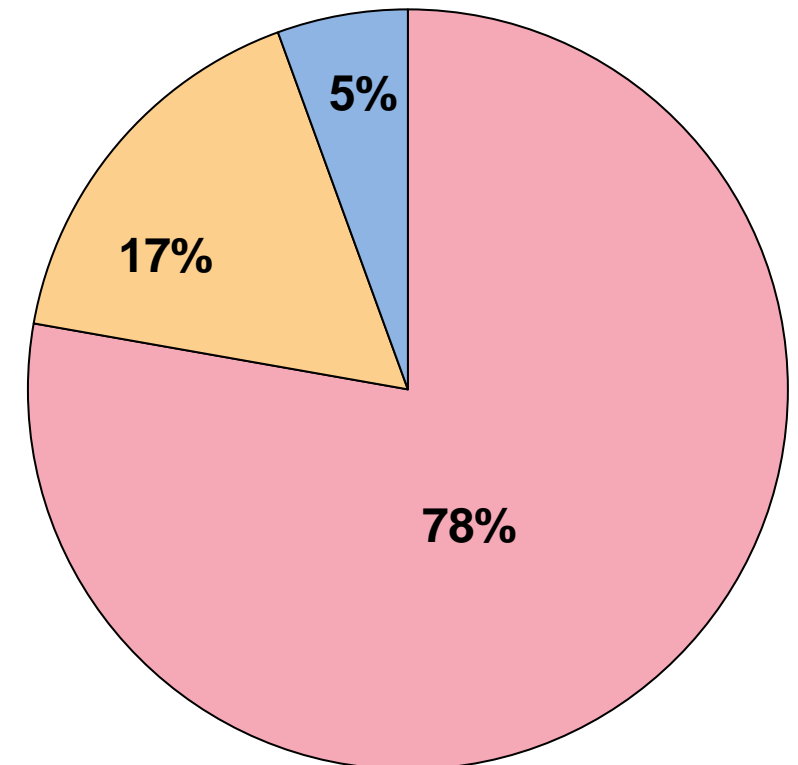


88 Pasien → 18 Pasien dengan manifestasi kulit:

- Saat awitan : 8 pasien
- Sesudah masuk RS : 10 pasien



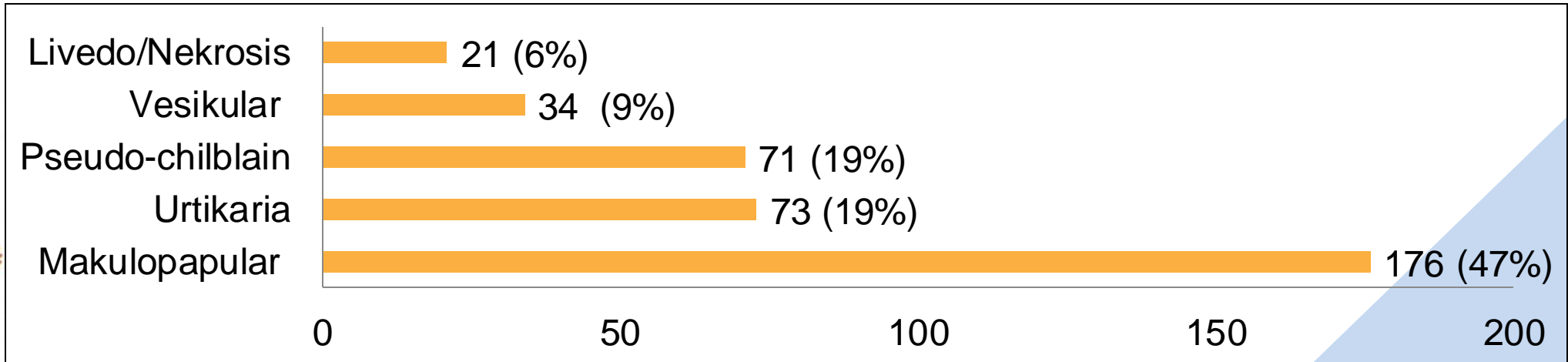
> Trunkal, pruritus - / ↓ , lesi biasanya sembuh dalam beberapa hari



- Makula eritematosa
- Urtikaria
- *Chicken-pox like vesicle*

Manifestasi kulit

COVID-19



karakteristik	Pseudo-chilblain	Vesikel	Urtikaria	Makulopapular	Livedo/nekrosis
N	71 (19)	34(9)	73 (19)	176 (47)	21 (6)
Usia rata-rata (sd)	32,5 (21,8)	45,6 (20)	48,7 (19,9)	55,3(20,2)	63,1 (17,3)
Durasi erupsi kutaneus (hari), mean (sd)	12,7 (8)	10,4 (9,3)	6,8 (7,8)	8,6 (6.8)	9,4 (5,4)
Gejala kutaneus					
• Nyeri n (%)	23 (44)	3 (11)	1(1)	4(4)	1(17)
• Rasa terbakar n(%)	8(15)	2 (7)	1(1)	9(8)	2(33)
• Gatal n (%)	21 (40)	28 (82)	67 (97)	99(88)	3(50)

A Case of COVID-19 Pneumonia in a Young Male with Full Body Rash as a Presenting Symptom

Madison Hunt, MD
Christian Koziatek, MD

New York University School of Medicine, Department of Emergency Medicine, New York, New York
Bellevue Hospital Center, Department of Emergency Medicine, New York, New York

Hunt dan Koziatek, melaporkan kasus dari New York, AS.
Laki-laki umur 20 tahun, keluhan: demam, dan bercak kemerahan seluruh tubuh

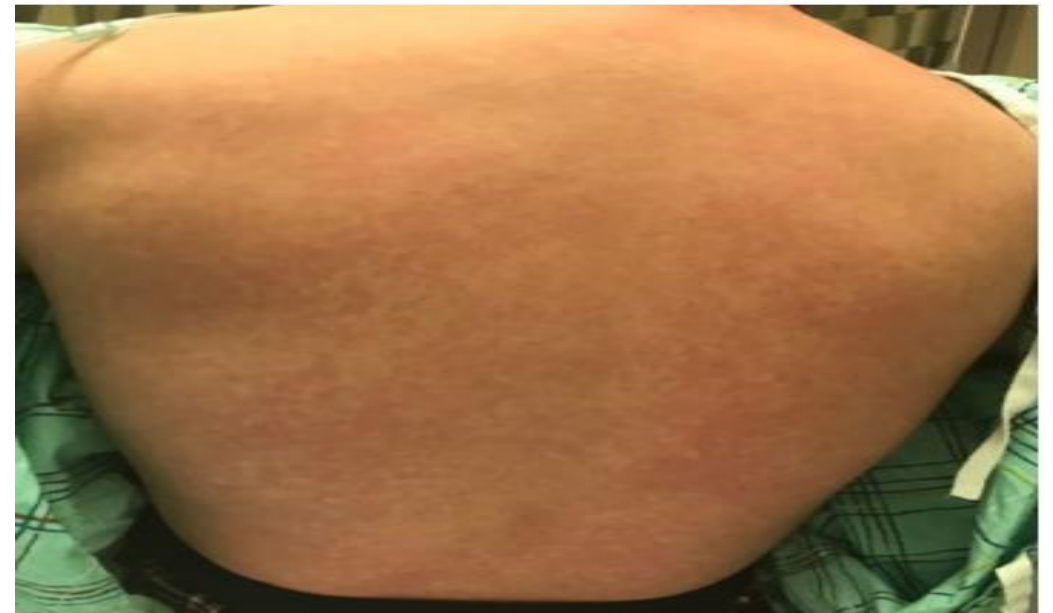


Gambar 1. Gambar regio trunkal anterior, ekstremitas atas (A) dan ekstremitas bawah (B)

Tampak gambaran makulopapular eritematosa morbiliformis difus

Gambar 2. Gambar regio trunkal posterior

Tampak gambaran makulopapular eritematosa morbiliformis difus



Microthrombotic Presentations

EARLY LESION



1A

WITH 7 DAY PROGRESSION



2A

A. Lesi *Pernio-like* atau *acro-ischemia* atau *acrosyndromes*



1B

2B

1B. *Livedoid patterns*, terbentuk setelah berjemur selama 20-30 menit, kemudian menghilang

2B. *Vaskulitis kutaneus*

Urtikaria/Vaskulitis



- Wanita 28 tahun
- Muncul lesi di tumit yang disertai gatal (13 hari setelah terdiagnosis, 10 hari setelah minum parasetamol)

- *Confluent erythematous-yellowish papules* di kedua tumit
- Riwayat oles bahan iritan, kaos kaki tebal dan sepatu sempit disangkal

- Diberikan KS topikal → 3 hari kemudian lesi tetap ada dan menjadi plak eritematosa yang mengeras dan gatal
- Diagnosis banding: urtikaria, *urticarial vasculitis*, idiopatik plantar hidradenitis dan dermatosis neutrofilik

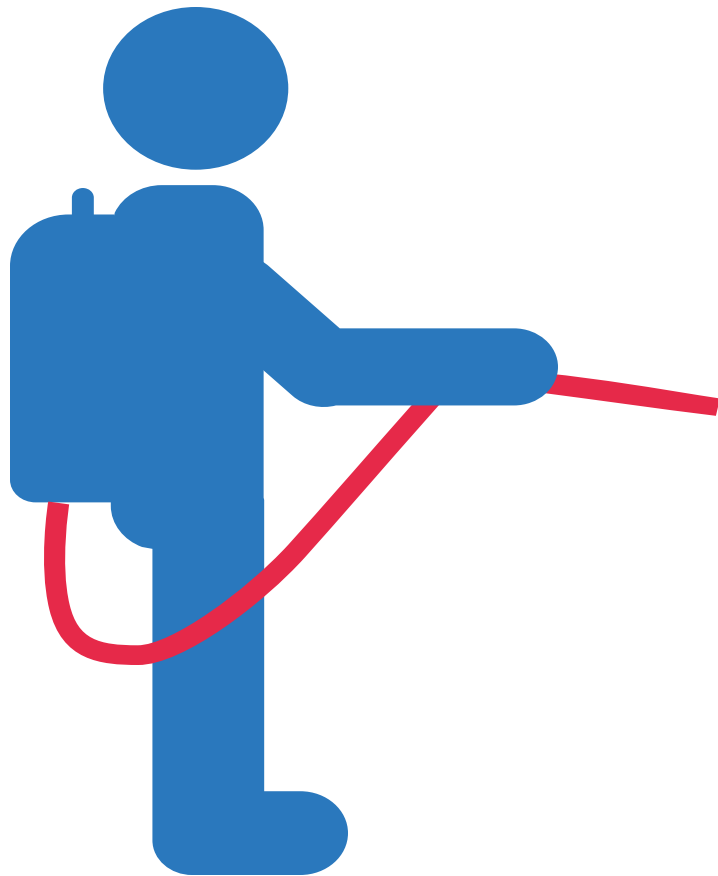
Vesikel

Fernando Nieto, dkk di Spanyol (1 Maret – 20 April 2020)

- Studi prospektif observasional pada pasien *Covid-19* dengan lesi vesikel
- 75% pola disseminata & 25% pola lokalisata
- Pola disseminata terdiri dari lesi polimorfik dan pola lokalisata lesi monomorfik
- Durasi rata-rata lesi 10 hari



Penatalaksanaan



Sampai saat ini belum ada panduan khusus penatalaksanaan lesi kulit pada pasien *Covid-19*

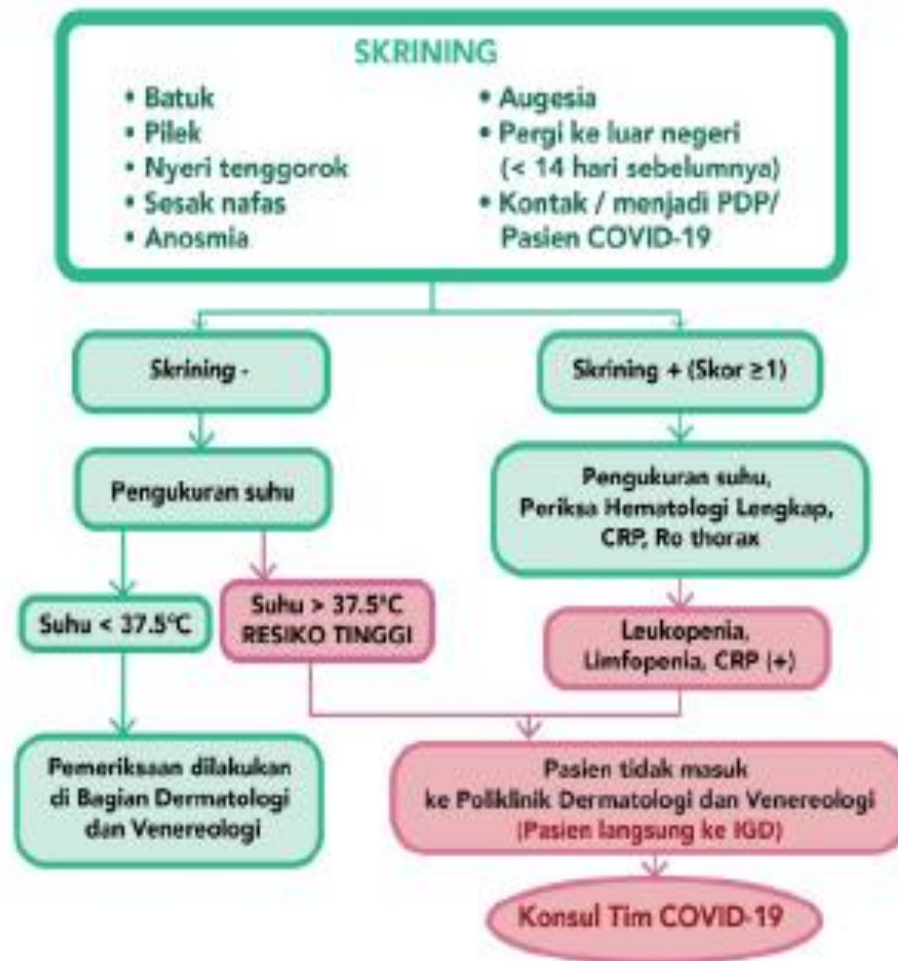
Pengobatan disesuaikan dengan temuan pemeriksaan fisik maupun pemeriksaan penunjang (bila diperlukan)

Sebagian besar kasus bisa sembuh sendiri



ALUR PASIEN DENGAN ERITEM / URTIKARIA / VESIKEL / PETECHIE

(Di Poliklinik / IGD / Rawat Inap bukan Pasien Covid 19)





Covid-19 dan Infeksi Menular Seksual

Covid-19 dan Infeksi Menular Seksual

Clinical features and sexual transmission potential of SARS-CoV-2 infected female patients: a descriptive study in Wuhan, China

Pengfei Cui, Zhe Chen, Tian Wang, Jun Dai, Jinjin Zhang, Ting Ding, Jingjing Jiang, Jia Liu, Cong Zhang, Wanying Shan, Sheng Wang, Yueguang Rong, Jiang Chang, Xiaoping Miao, Xiangyi Ma, Shixuan Wang

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.26.20028225>

- 28 Januari- 18 Februari 2020
- Pemeriksaan RT-PCR: cairan vagina, serviks dan sel epitel vagina
- Anal Swab

- 35 pasien, usia rerata 61,5 tahun
- Semua sampel dari cairan dan sel epitel vagina: SARS-CoV-2 negatif
- Anal Swab: 1 pasien positif SARS-CoV-2

Covid-19 dan Infeksi Menular Seksual



SARS-CoV-2 Is Not Detectable in the Vaginal Fluid of Women With Severe COVID-19 Infection

Lin Qiu,^{1,a} Xia Liu,^{1,a} Meng Xiao,² Jing Xie,³ Wei Cao,³ Zhengyin Liu,³ Abraham Morse,⁴ Yuhua Xie,⁵ Taisheng Li,^{3,b} and Lan Zhu^{1,b}

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking Union Medical College, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China, ²Department of Clinical Laboratory, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking Union Medical College, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China, ³Department of Infectious Diseases, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking Union Medical College, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China, ⁴Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tufts University Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, and ⁵Peking Union Medical College, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Background. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is spread mainly through respiratory droplets or direct contact. However, the infection condition of the genital system is unknown. Our aim in this study was to determine if SARS-CoV-2 is present in the vaginal fluid of women with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).


Methods. Ten women with confirmed severe COVID-19 pneumonia admitted to the Tongji Zhongfa Hospital intensive care unit from 4 February 2020 through 24 February 2020 were included. Clinical records, laboratory results, and computed tomography examinations were retrospectively reviewed. The potential for genital infection was accessed by testing for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 in vaginal fluids obtained from vaginal swab samples. Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction was used to confirm the SARS-CoV-2 infection in vaginal fluids.

Results. The clinical characteristics of the 10 women were similar to those reported in other severe COVID-19 patients. All 10 patients were tested for SARS-CoV-2 in vaginal fluid, and all samples tested negative for the virus.

Conclusions. Findings from this small group of cases suggest that SARS-CoV-2 virus does not exist in the vaginal fluids of severe COVID-19 patients.

Keywords. COVID-19 pneumonia; SARS-CoV-2; vaginal fluid; clinical features.

Covid-19 dan Infeksi Menular Seksual



Detection of 2019 novel coronavirus in semen and testicular biopsy specimen of COVID-19 patients

Ci Song, Yan Wang, Weiqin Li, Bicheng Hu, Guohua Chen, Ping Xia, Wei Wang, Chaojun Li, zhibin hu, Xiaoyu Yang, Bing Yao, Yun Liu

- 31 Januari-14 Maret 2020, di Wuhan, Tiongkok
- 13 laki-laki yang terdiagnosis *Covid-19*
- Pemeriksaan RT-PCR: spesimen semen dan testis

Hasil pemeriksaan: SARS-CoV-2 negatif

Clinical Characteristics and Results of Semen Tests Among Men With Coronavirus Disease 2019

Diangeng Li, PhD; Meiling Jin, MD; Pengtao Bao, PhD; Weiguo Zhao, MD; Shixi Zhang, MD

Table. Clinical Characteristics of Patients With Positive Test Results for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 in Semen

Patient ^a	Approximate age, y ^a	Time since onset of symptoms, d	Time since hospitalization, d	Time since clinical recovery, d	Presence of urogenital disease	Other comorbidity
1	20s	6	2	NA ^b	No	Coronary heart disease, hypertension
2	20s	10	6	NA ^b	No	Coronary heart disease
3	30s	11	5	NA ^b	No	No
4	40s	9	8	NA ^b	No	No
5	50s	12	10	2	Yes	No
6	30s	16	13	3	No	Chronic bronchitis

Abbreviation: NA, not applicable.

^b Patient was still in the acute stage of infection.

- Penelitian dilakukan di Shangqiu hospital, Tiongkok (26 Januari -16 Februari 2020)
- Dari 38 pasien yang diperiksa, terdapat 6 pasien (15,8%) positif SARS-CoV-2

Covid-19 dan Infeksi Menular Seksual

Covid-19 dan Infeksi Menular Seksual

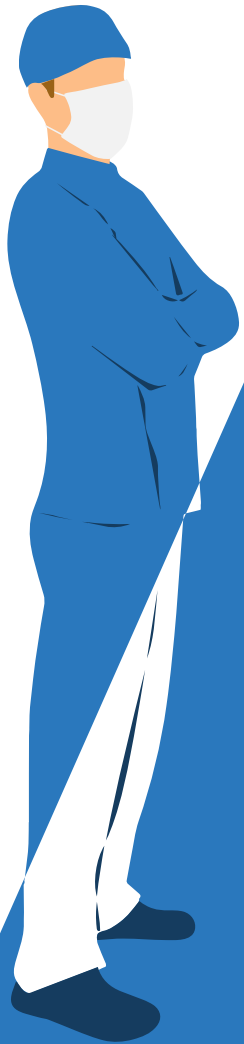


SARS-CoV-2 tidak terdapat di cairan dan sel epitel vagina, namun bisa terdapat di semen dan testis

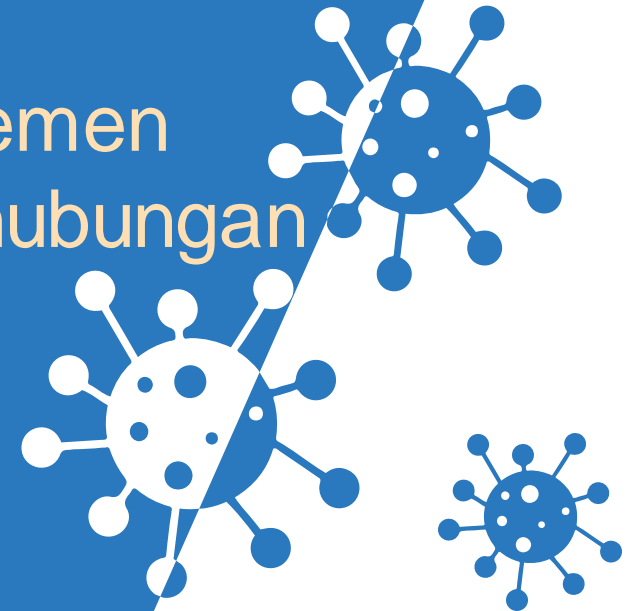
Kemungkinan penularan bisa terjadi melalui kontak orogenital atau anogenital

Penularan SARS-CoV-2 melalui hubungan seksual perlu diteliti lebih lanjut

Take home messages



- Manifestasi kulit *Covid-19* : makula eritematosa morbiliformis, urtikaria, vesikel, vaskulitis/*livedoid*, *pseudo-chilblain*
- Lesi kulit *Covid-19* bisa sembuh sendiri
- SARS-CoV-2 tidak ditemukan di cairan vagina, namun bisa didapatkan di anus
- SARS-CoV-2 bisa ditemukan di semen
- Kemungkinan penularan melalui hubungan seksual masih perlu diteliti lebih lanjut.



**Ubi
concordia,
ibi victoria**

**Where there
is unity,
there is
victory**

terima kasih

