## 1-General features of newborns containing skin lesions:

In this study 300 neonates were examined in the period from the beginning of December 2009 to the end of March 2010. 290 (96.7%) neonates had one or more cutaneous findings. Of these 300 neonates, 114 (38%) were female and 186 (62%) were male infants, 144 (48%) were born at term and 156 (52%) were premature neonates, 142 (47.3) % were born by normal vaginal delivery and 158 (52.6%) by caesarian sections. According to Consanguinity of parents, 40 (13.3%) neonates had positive consanguinity history and 260 (86.6%) had negative consanguinity history (table. 10).

		n	%
Gender	**Female**	114	38
	Male	186	62
Maturity	**Preterm**	156	52
	Full term	144	48
Route of delivery	**Vaginal**	142	47.3
	Ceserian	158	52.6
Consanguinity of parents	**Present**	40	13.3
	Not present	260	86.6

Table (10): General features of newborns containing skin lesions.
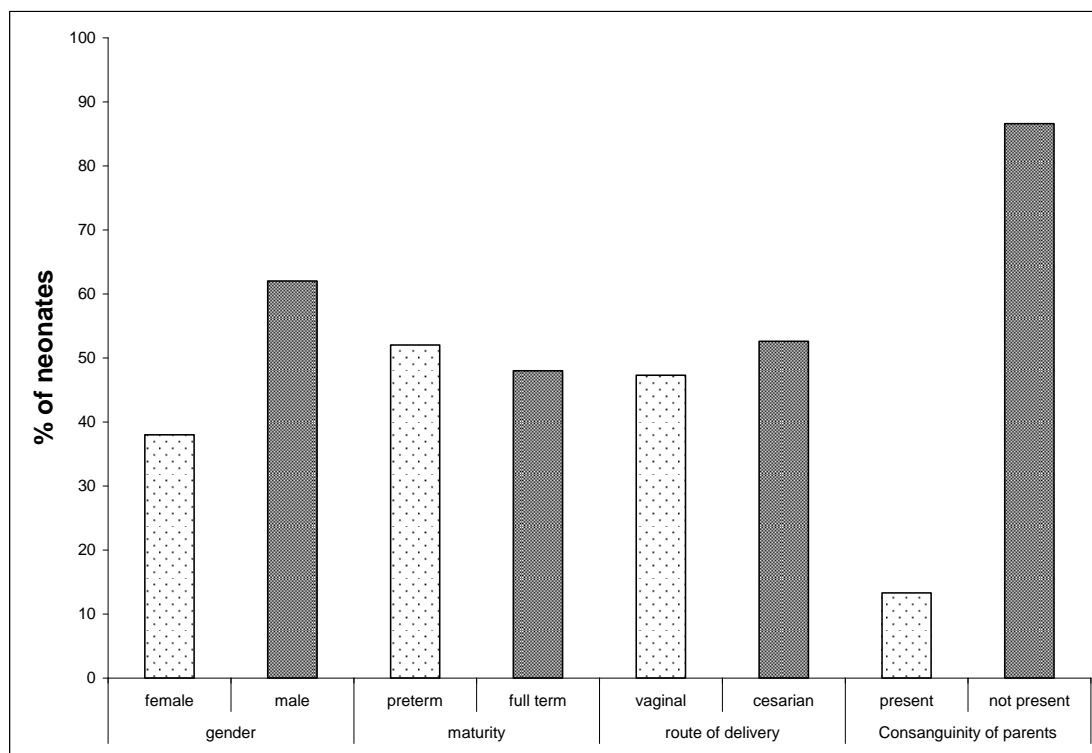
Fig (3): Percentage of newborns with skin lesions.

2-The most common 10 skin findings:

The 10 most common cutaneous findings in order of frequency were, lanugo hair 106 (35.3%) neonates, salmon patches 100 (33.3%) neonates, desquamation was seen in 83 (27.6%) neonates, followed by contact dermatitis in 80 (26.6%) neonates, erythema toxicum neonatorum was observed in 50 (16.6%) neonates, milia followed in frequency in 40 (13.3%) neonates. Cutis marmorata was seen in 39 (13%) neonates. Transient gynecomastia also was found in 17(5.6%) neonates. Mongolian spots were seen in only 15(5%) neonates. Hypertricosis was seen in 13(4.3%) neonates (Table 11).

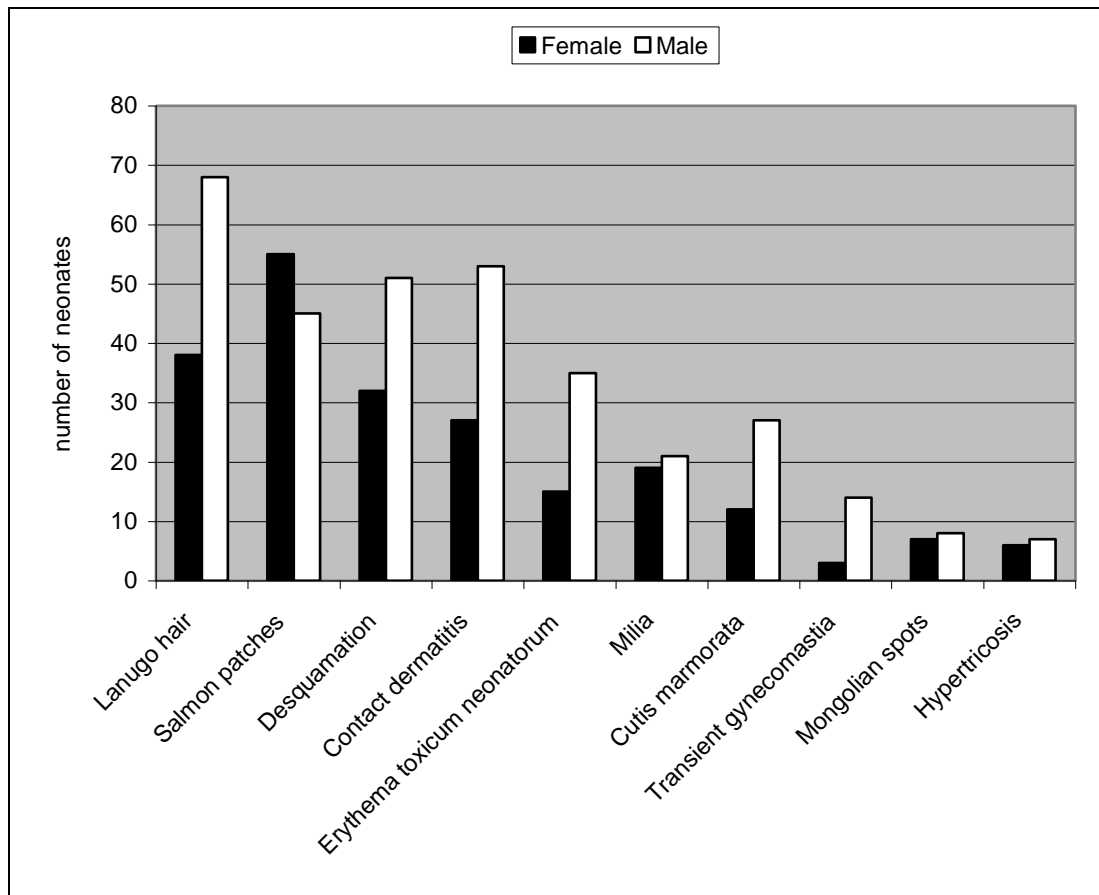| Skin lesions	n	%
Lanugo hair	106	35.3
Salmon patches	100	33.3
Desquamation	83	27.6
Contact dermatitis	80	26.6
Erythema toxicum neonatorum	50	16.6
Milia	40	13.3
Cutis marmorata	39	13
Transient gynecomastia	17	5.6
Mongolian spots	15	5
Hypertricosis	13	4.3

Table (11): The most common 10 skin findings.
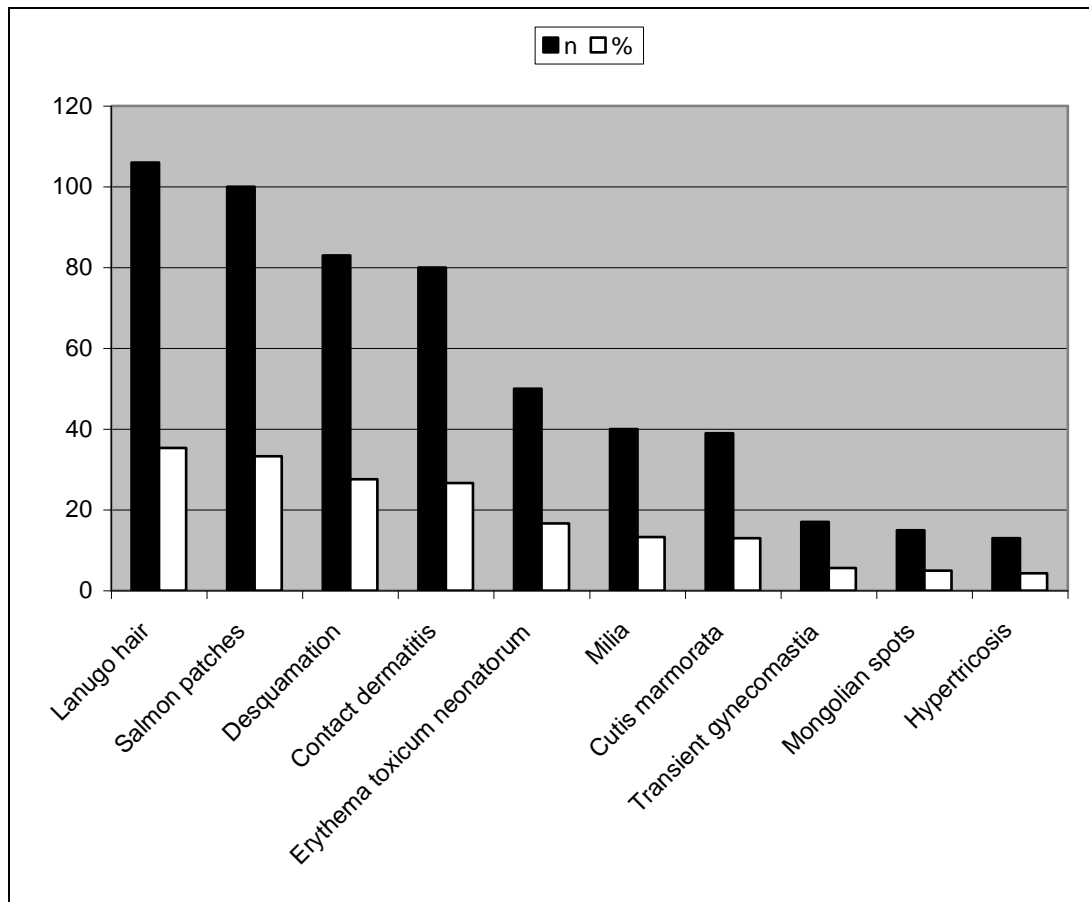
Fig (4): The most common 10 skin findings.

3- Correlation between skin lesions and gender:

Regarding the gender of the neonates, lanugo hair, desquamation, contact dermatitis, erythema toxicum neonatorum, cutis marmorata and Transient gynecomastia were more frequent in male neonates than in female ones. Salmon patches were found to be slightly frequent in female neonates. For other dermatoses as milia, mongolian spots and hypertricosis, there were no big difference between male and female neonates as shown in (Table: 12).

Skin lesions	Female	Male
Lanugo hair	38(12.6%)	68(22.6)
Salmon patches	55(18.3%)	45(15%)
Desquamation	32(10.6%)	51(17%)
Contact dermatitis	27(9%)	53(17.6%)
Erythema toxicum neonatorum	15(5%)	35(11.6%)
Milia	19(6.3%)	21(7%)
Cutis marmorata	12(4%)	27(9%)
Transient gynecomastia	3(1%)	14(4.6%)
Mongolian spots	7(2.5%)	8(2.6%)
Hypertricosis	6(2%)	7(2.5%)

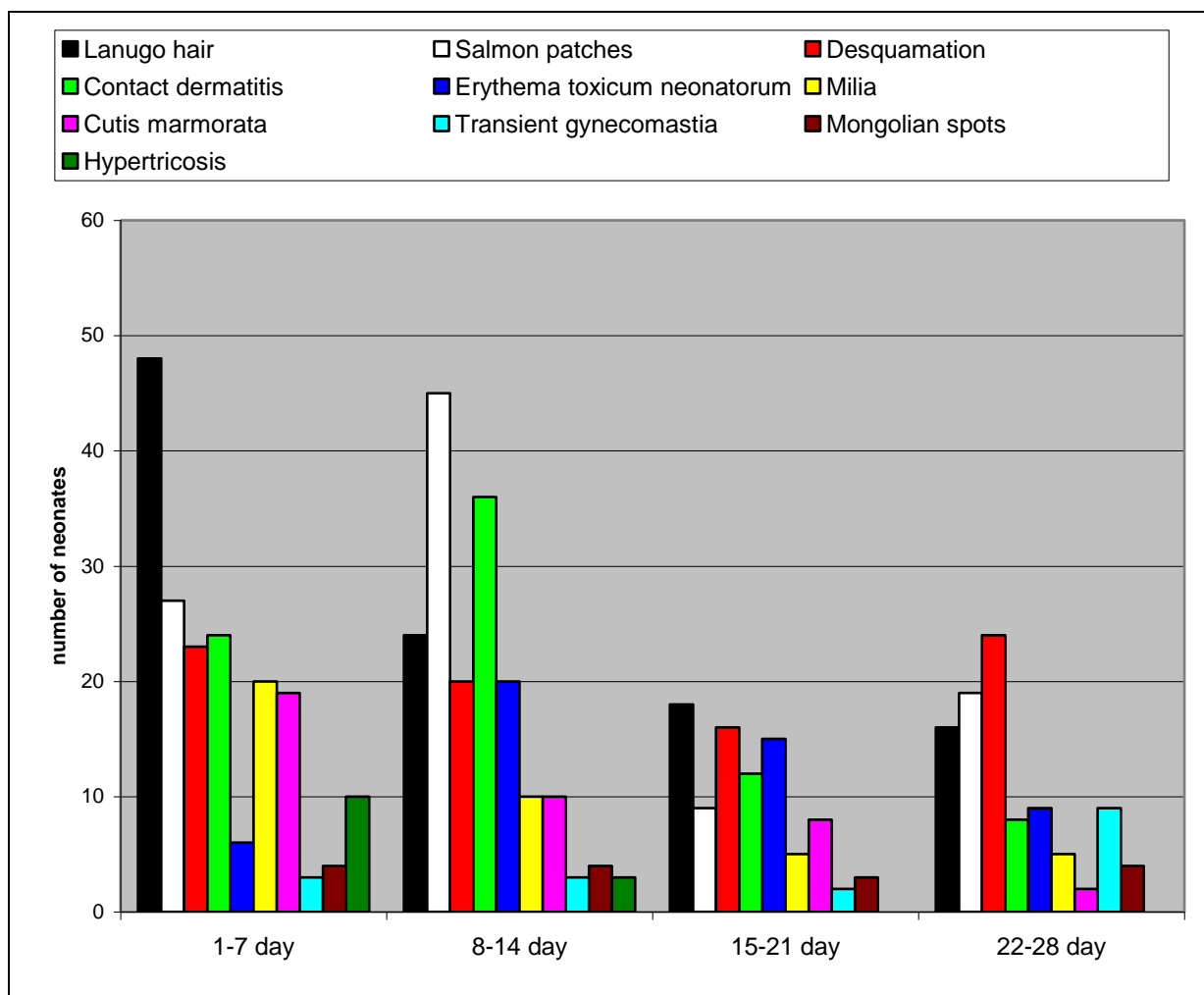**Table (12):** Correlation between skin lesions and gender.

Fig (5): Correlation between skin lesions and gender.

4-Correlation between skin lesions and age by days:

Regarding the age by days, our study show, lanugo hair was the commonest finding in the first and third weeks but salmon patches was the commonest in the second week and desquamation in the fourth week as shown in (table. 13).

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Skin lesions	1-7 day	8-14 day	15-21 day	22-28 day
Lanugo hair	48	24	18	16
Salmon patches	27	45	9	19
Desquamation	23	20	16	24
Contact dermatitis	24	36	12	8
Erythema toxicum neonatorum	6	20	15	9
Milia	20	10	5	5
Cutis marmorata	19	10	8	2
Transient gynecomastia	3	3	2	9
Mongolian spots	4	4	3	4
Hypertricosis	10	3	0	0

Table (13): Correlation between skin lesions and age by days.

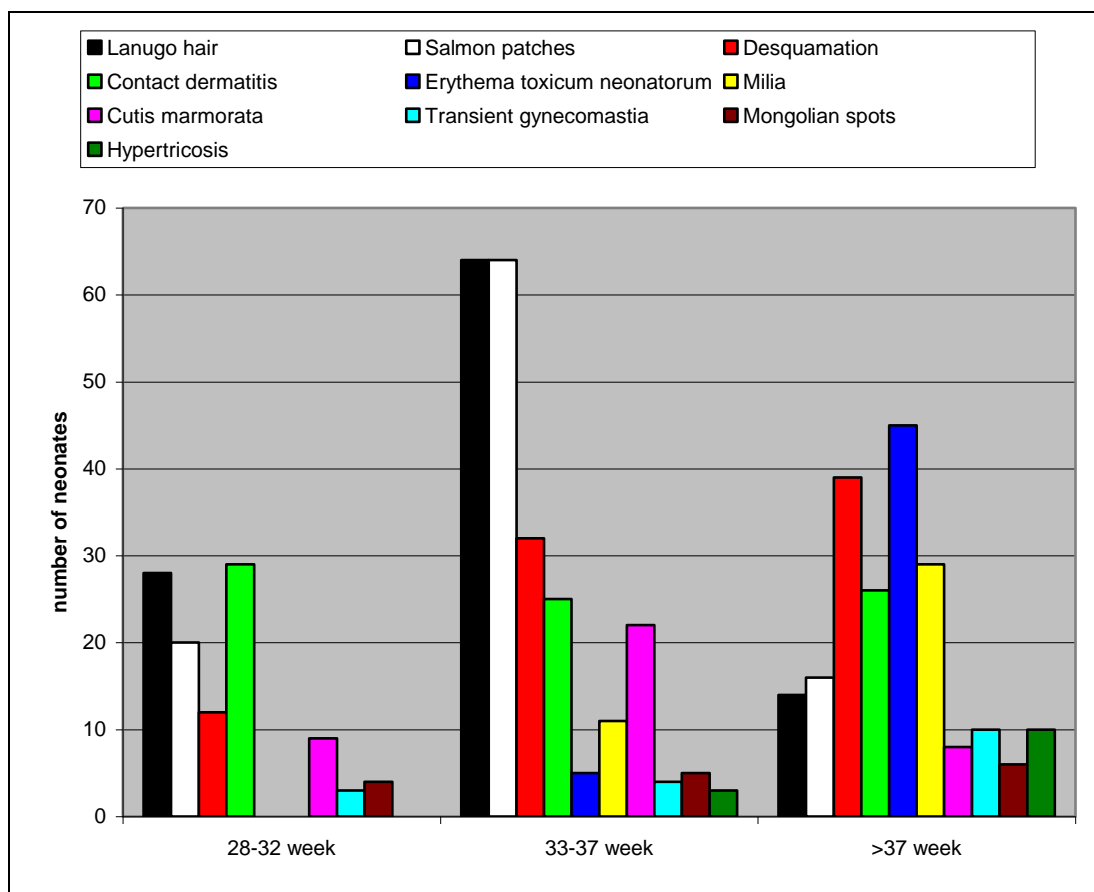**Fig (6):** Correlation between skin lesions and age by days

5- Correlations between skin lesions and gestational age:

Regarding the gestational age, erythema toxicum neonatorum and desquamation were more frequent in full term neonates whereas lanugo hair and salmon patches were more frequent in pre-term babies (table.14).

Skin lesions	28-32 week	33-37 week	>37 week
Lanugo hair	28	64	14
Salmon patches	20	64	16
Desquamation	12	32	39
Contact dermatitis	29	25	26
Erythema toxicum neonatorum	0	5	45
Milia	0	11	29
Cutis marmorata	9	22	8
Transient gynecomastia	3	4	10
Mongolian spots	4	5	6
Hypertricosis	0	3	10

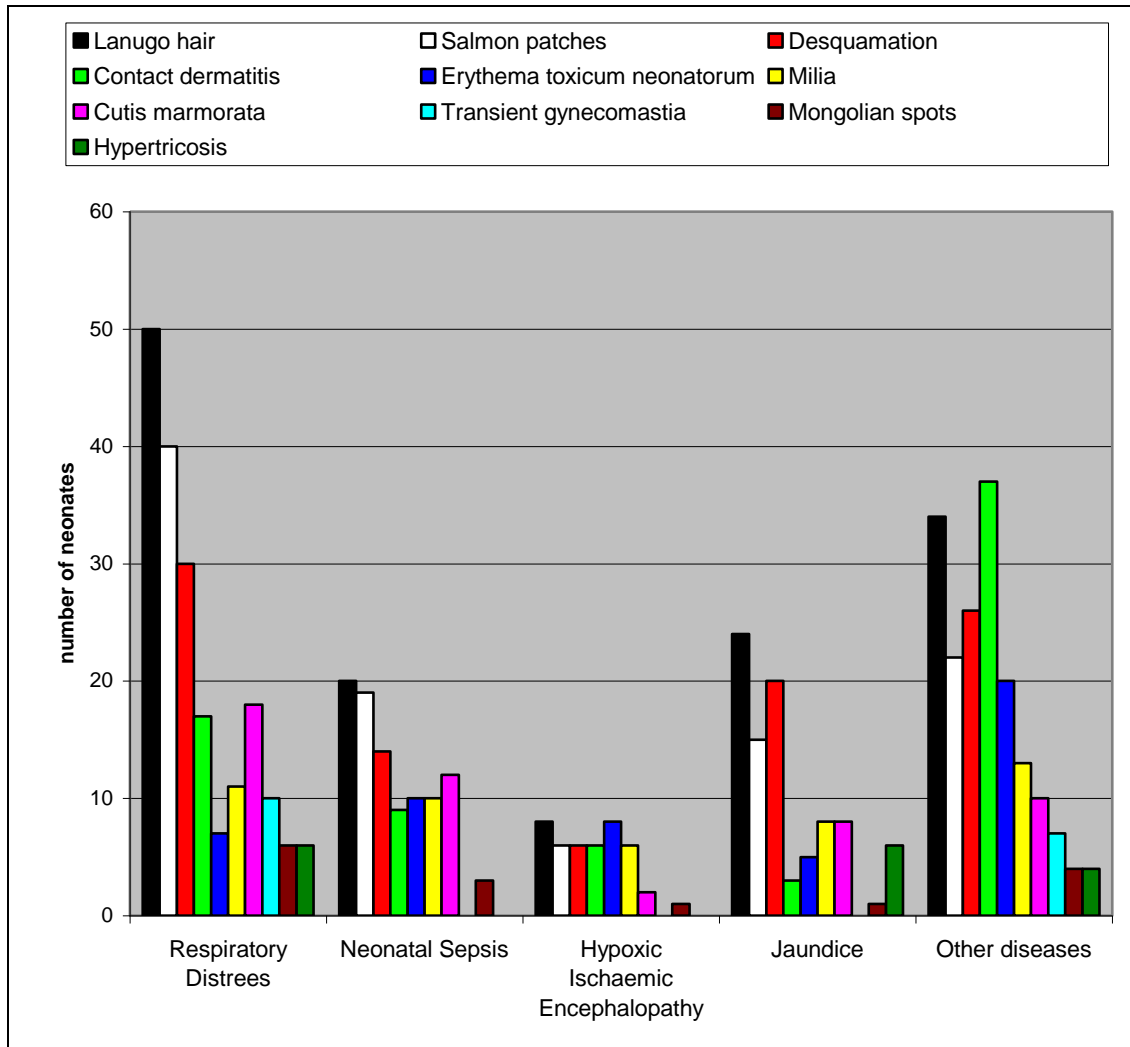**Table (14):** Correlations between skin lesions and gestational age.

Fig (7): Correlations between skin lesions and gestational age.

6-Correlation between skin lesions and other pediatric problems:

Regarding the pediatric problems, lanugo hair and salmon patches were found to be the most common skin findings in respiratory distress and neonatal sepsis. While in hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy, lanugo hair and erythema toxicum neonatorum were the most common skin findings. In jaundice, lanugo hair and desquamation were the most common skin findings. Contact dermatitis and lanugo hair were the most common findings in other pediatric problems such as bleeding, convulsion, hip dislocation, imperforate anus, jejunal atresia and meningitis (Table. 15)

Skin lesions	Respiratory Distrees	Neonatal Sepsis	Hypoxic Ischaemic Encephalopathy	Jaundice	Other diseases
Lanugo hair	50	20	8	24	34
Salmon patches	40	19	6	15	22
Desquamation	30	14	6	20	26
Contact dermatitis	17	9	6	3	37
Erythema toxicum neonatorum	7	10	8	5	20
Milia	11	10	6	8	13
Cutis marmorata	18	12	2	8	10
Transient gynecomastia	10	0	0	0	7
Mongolian spots	6	3	1	1	4
Hypertricosis	6	0	0	6	4

Table (15): Correlation between skin lesions and other pediatric problems

Fig (8): Correlation between skin lesions and other pediatric problems.