

Tinea Capitis Case Study

Sally is a 6-year-old girl who is being seen for her well-child examination. During the assessment, the nurse notices several round, scaly patches in her scalp. Her mother states they have gotten worse in the past month and that Sally seems to be losing her hair where the patches are located.

1. What is the most likely cause of Sally's scalp lesions?

- A. Fungal infection
- B. Bacterial infection
- C. Mosquito bite
- D. Viral infection

2. Match these terms with the area of the body affected by each fungal infection.

A. Tinea corporis	D Scalp
B. Tinea Cruris	C Foot
C. Tinea Pedis	B Thigh fold, groin
D. Tinea Capitis	A Skin or nails

3. Name at least two types of treatment prescribed for children that would be appropriate for Sally.

ANTIFUNGAL ORAL OR CREAM OR NYSTATIN

4. Sally's mother is worried about the other two children who are younger than Sally and hopes that they will not get the lesions. Name four things that would be important to convey to Sally's mother at this time.

- 1. DO NOT COME IN CONTACT WITH UNINFECTED
- 2. CLEAN SURFACES THAT HAVE COME INTO CONTACT WITH INFECTED INDIVIDUAL
- 3. HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS, DO NOT USE SAME OBJECTS SUCH AS HAIR BRUSHES
- 4. CAN BE TRANSMITTED TO ANIMALS AS WELL

5. Sally's pediatrician recommends that she be treated with a selenium sulfide shampoo. Which of the following should be included in the teaching?

- A. Apply to the scalp for 5 to 10 minutes at least three times per week.
 - B. The shampoo must be applied every day, preferably at bedtime.
 - C. The shampoo is used once and then repeated 1 week later.
 - D. The shampoo is applied at bedtime and left on overnight. The hair is then washed in the morning.
6. Sally's pediatrician decides to treat her with oral griseofulvin. Which of the following statements by her mother indicates understanding about administering the medication?
- A. "I will give her the medication before she eats."
 - B. "The medication will work best if she takes it with a full glass of water."
 - C. "I will give her the medication before bedtime."
 - D. The medication will work best if she takes it at lunch with her peanut butter sandwich."
7. What are other important considerations to teach Sally's mother about griseofulvin?

TO AVOID STOMACH UPSET, DO NOT TAKE MEDICATION ON EMPTY STOMACH.

CAN CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE IF USED FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME.

SIDE EFFECTS CAN BE: FEVER, CHILLS, FLU LIKE SYMPTOMS, LOSS OF APPETITE, ABDOMINAL PAIN