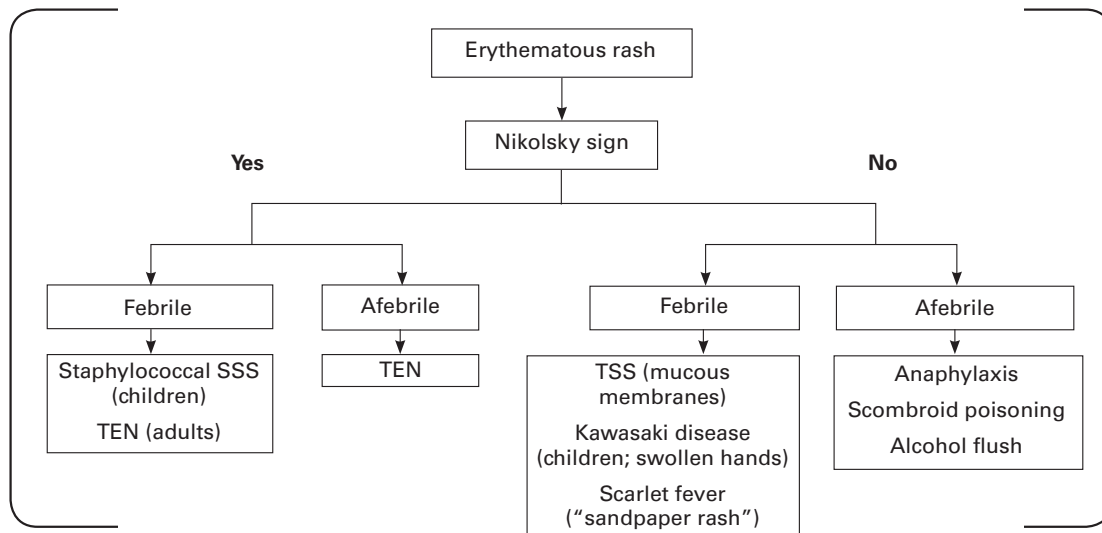


**TABLE 2. Clues Toward a Definitive Diagnosis**

Clues to Diagnosis	Rash
<b>Patient Age</b>	
0 to 5 years	Meningococemia, Kawasaki disease, viral exanthem
>65 years	Pemphigus vulgaris, sepsis, meningococemia, TEN, SJS, TSS
<b>Rash Characteristics</b>	
Diffuse erythema	Staphylococcal SSS, staphylococcal or streptococcal TSS, necrotizing fasciitis
Mucosal lesions	EM major, TEN, SJS, pemphigus vulgaris
Petechiae/purpura	Meningococemia, necrotizing fasciitis, vasculitis, DIC, RMSF
<b>Symptom</b>	
Hypotension	Meningococemia, TSS, RMSF, TEN, SJS

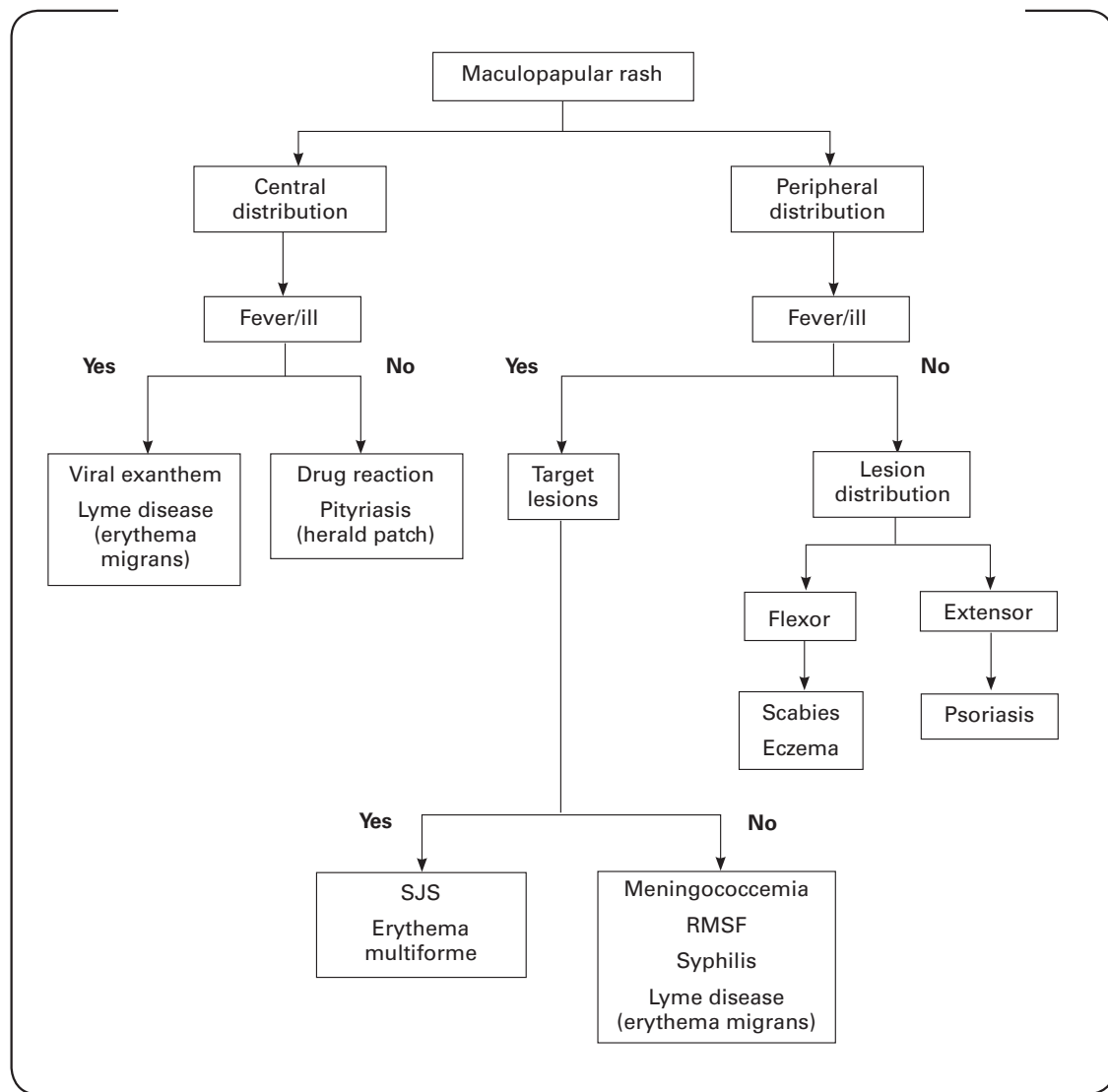
TEN = toxic epidermal necrolysis; SJS = Stevens-Johnson syndrome; TSS = toxic shock syndrome; SSS = scalded skin syndrome; EM = erythema multiforme; DIC = disseminated intravascular coagulopathy; RMSF = Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

**FIGURE 2. Diagnosis of the Erythematous Rash**



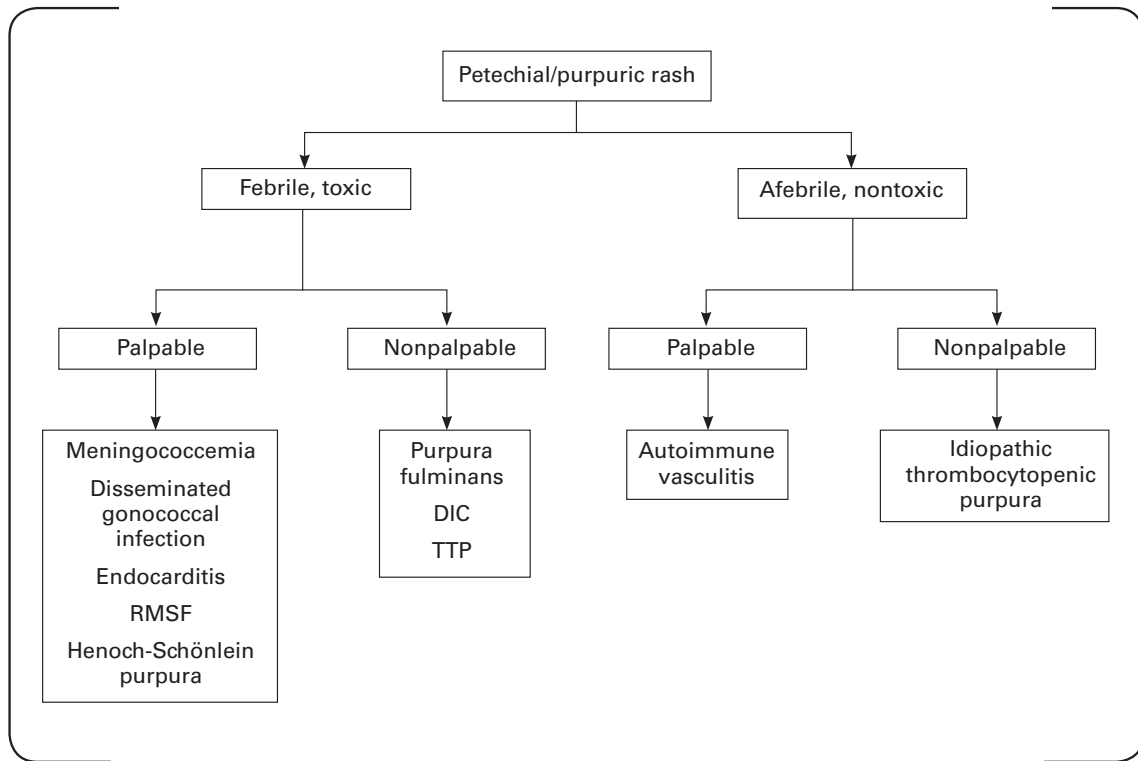
SSS = scalded skin syndrome; TEN = toxic epidermal necrolysis; TSS = toxic shock syndrome.

**FIGURE 3. Diagnosis of the Maculopapular Rash**



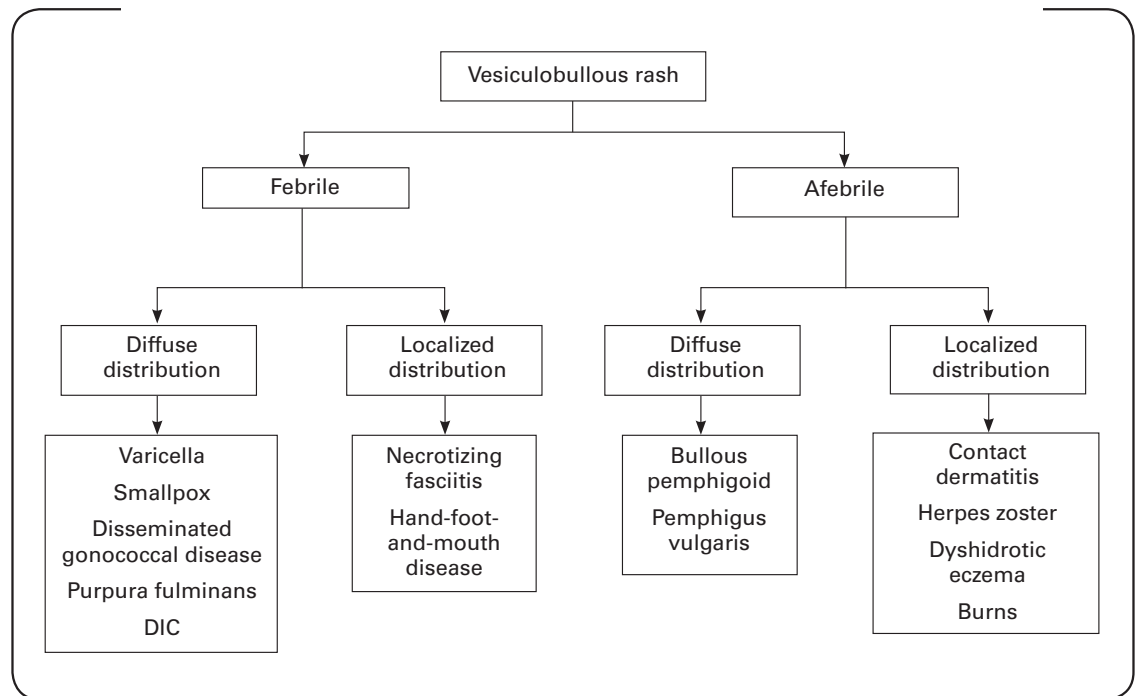
SJS = Stevens-Johnson syndrome; RMSF = Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

**FIGURE 4. Diagnosis of the Petechial/Purpuric Rash**



RMSF = Rocky Mountain spotted fever; DIC = disseminated intravascular coagulopathy; TTP = thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura.

**FIGURE 5. Diagnosis of the Vesiculobullous Rash**



DIC = disseminated intravascular coagulopathy.