



**NHS**  
Health Education England

**CC Academy**  
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Advanced Certification Course in

**Dermatology**

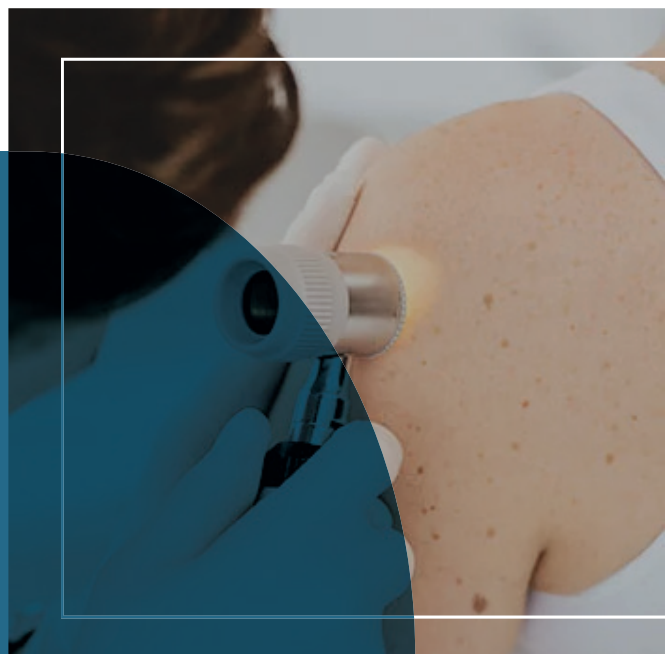




# ABOUT

## British Association of Dermatologists (BAD)

British Association of Dermatologists (BAD) is a London based Organisation, founded in the year 1920 and now have 2000 active members working with an objective of practice, teaching, training, and research in Dermatology, to improve skin health for all people by demonstrating the principles of equality, fairness, care, and collaboration. Working across all four nations of the United Kingdom, and supporting dermatology colleagues globally, the BAD is a multimillion-pound organisation that functions in increasingly complex and challenging environments. To help maximise their efficiency, relevance, and impact they have created a strategy that sets out their key aims and objectives for the next five years and sets ambitious targets for them to meet. The Vision of BAD is 'Healthy skin for all'. Their activities are all driven by a desire to improve skin, nail and hair health and ensure that people receive the best possible care. The BAD aims to be the “go to” body for everything related to skin health by collaborating with other professional organisations and stakeholder groups. From the NHS to Government, patient groups to researchers, the BAD wants to be seen as the acknowledged experts in dermatology, a valued partner and collaborator and the first port of call for all skin health related issues. Objectives of BAD have a number of measurable targets that can be reviewed to assess the success of their strategy by promoting the best possible standards of care for people with skin conditions, reducing regional variation and improving equality of access to quality care for all. Additionally this Organisation's key objective is to influence and foster collaborative skin specific research for the benefit of all.





# ABOUT

## Health Education England

Health Education England (HEE) is a part of the NHS constitution involved in supporting the delivery of excellent care in health care with incremental health improvement for patients and the public of England. With broad based topics for upskilling doctors, its elfh program, is the state of the art elearning for healthcare which has more than 100 programs where more than 160,000 students in real time access it, developing healthcare staff in a range of healthcare and community settings.





## Session 01

## SCE Practice Session

1.1 | Session 1

1.2 | Session 2

## Session 02

## Psoriasis

2.1 | Regional Variations of Psoriasis

2.2 | Management of Widespread Psoriasis with Conventional Systemic Agents

2.3 | Biological Drugs in Psoriasis

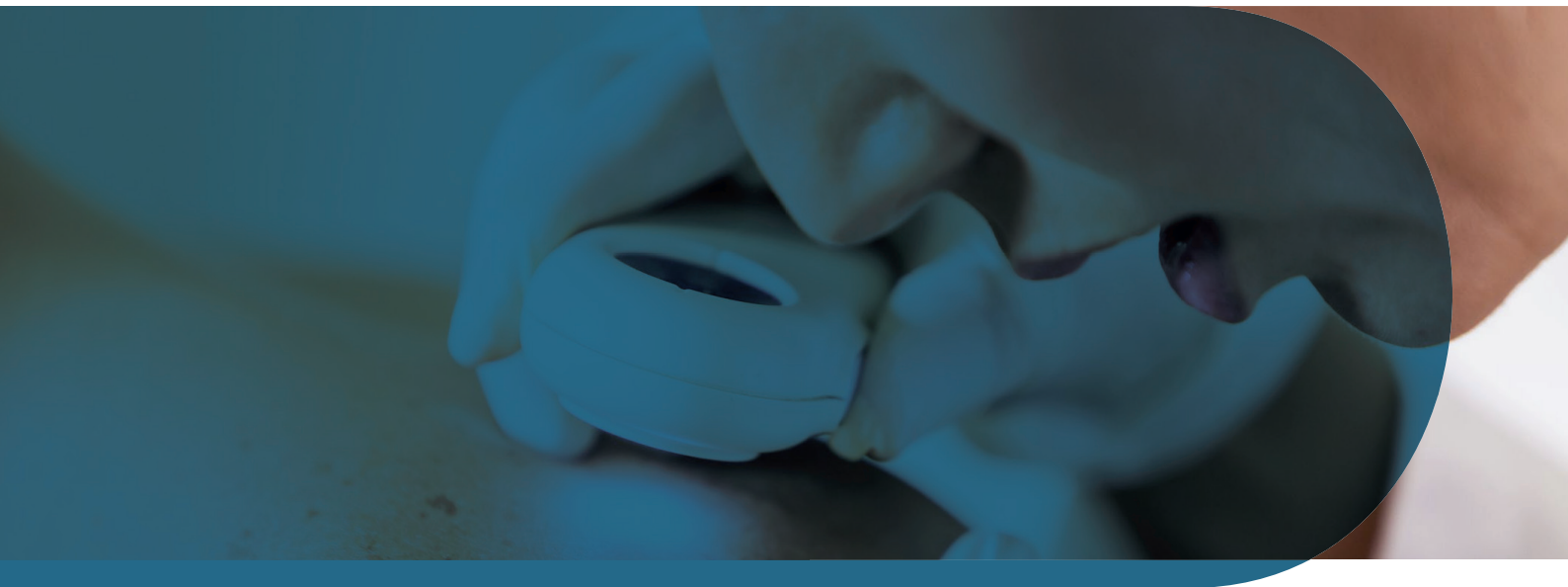
## Session 03

## Atopic Eczema

3.1 | Exacerbating Factors in Atopic Eczema

3.2 | Emollient Therapy in Atopic Dermatitis

3.3 | Topical Steroids and Calcineurin Inhibitors



## Session 04

## Inflammatory Dermatoses

- 4.1 | Seborrhoeic Dermatitis
- 4.2 | Venous Eczema
- 4.3 | Discoid Eczema
- 4.4 | Pompholyx
- 4.5 | Asteatotic Eczema
- 4.6 | Nodular Prurigo
- 4.7 | Lichen Simplex
- 4.8 | Lichen Planus
- 4.9 | Annular Erythemas
- 4.10 | Erythroderma
- 4.11 | Pregnancy Dermatoses

## Session 05

## Urticaria/ Mastocytosis/ Pruritus

- 5.1 | Mast Cell Dependent Urticaria
- 5.2 | History Taking and Quality of Life (QoL) in Chronic Urticaria
- 5.3 | Physical Examination as an Aid to Diagnosis
- 5.4 | Diagnostic Tests in Urticaria
- 5.5 | Pharmacological Treatment of Mast Cell-Dependent Urticaria
- 5.6 | Reactive Versus Clonal Mast Cell Disease
- 5.7 | Mediators and Mechanisms of Itch

## Session 06

## Systemic Diseases

- 6.1 | Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- 6.2 | Antiphospholipid Syndrome



- 6.3 | CREST
- 6.4 | Morphoea
- 6.5 | Skin Manifestations of Rheumatoid Disease and Sjögren's
- 6.6 | Perniosis
- 6.7 | Cutaneous Vasculitis I: Small Vessel Vasculitides
- 6.8 | Cutaneous Vasculitis II: Small and Medium Vessel Vasculitides and Obstructive Vasculopathy

## Session 07

## Pigmentary Disorders

- 7.1 | Treatment of Vitiligo

## Session 08

## Bullous Disorders

- 8.1 | Pemphigus
- 8.2 | Linear IgA Bullous Dermatitis
- 8.3 | Bullous Pemphigoid

## Session 09

## Hair and Nail Disorders

- 9.1 | Diffuse Hair Loss
- 9.2 | Localised Alopecia
- 9.3 | Nail Disorders
- 9.4 | Scarring Hair Loss



## Session 10

# Sebaceous and Sweat Gland Disorders

- 10.1 | Axillary Hyperhidrosis
- 10.2 | Acne
- 10.3 | Rosacea and Perioral Dermatitis

## Session 11

# Drug Eruptions

- 11.1 | Severe Drug Eruptions

## Session 12

# Oral Medicine

- 12.1 | Anatomy of the Mouth and Examination Technique
- 12.2 | Oral Immunobullous Diseases
- 12.3 | Benign and Malignant Pigmentation in the Mouth
- 12.4 | Burning Mouth Syndrome
- 12.5 | Recurrent Oral Ulceration
- 12.6 | Oral Lichen Planus
- 12.7 | Dry Mouth

## Session 13

# Dermatopathology

- 13.1 | Histopathology and Laboratory Processes
- 13.2 | Taking the Right Biopsy
- 13.3 | Histopathology Techniques

- 13.4 | Disorders of Collagen and Elastic Tissue
- 13.5 | Granulomatous Inflammation
- 13.6 | Lichenoid and Interface Dermatoses
- 13.7 | Cutaneous Deposits
- 13.8 | Adnexal Sebaceous Lesions
- 13.9 | Malignant Sweat Glands

## Session 14

## Contact Dermatitis

- 14.1 | Patch Testing Technique and Interpretation
- 14.2 | A Beautician with Facial Dermatitis
- 14.3 | Dermatitis in a Leg Ulcer Patient
- 14.4 | Occupational Dermatitis

## Session 15

## Paediatric Dermatology

- 15.1 | Neonatal Rashes
- 15.2 | Congenital Melanocytic Naevi
- 15.3 | Capillary Malformation
- 15.4 | Infantile Haemangioma (Strawberry Mark)
- 15.5 | Venous Malformations and Their Management in Children
- 15.6 | Childhood Lymphatic Disorders
- 15.7 | Infantile Seborrhoeic Dermatitis
- 15.8 | Eczema Herpeticum
- 15.9 | Phytodermatitis
- 15.10 | Viral Exanthemas
- 15.11 | Viral Exanthemas and Kawasaki Disease
- 15.12 | Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome (SSSS)
- 15.13 | Head Lice
- 15.14 | Infantile Psoriasis
- 15.15 | Facial Lumps and Bumps: Pilomatrixoma
- 15.16 | A Cutaneous Lump in a Child



## Session 16

## Genetics

- 16.1 | Glossary of Genetic Terms
- 16.2 | Relevant Epidermal Structures
- 16.3 | Using Genetic Family Histories in Dermatological Practice
- 16.4 | The Genetic Ichthyoses
- 16.5 | Diffuse Keratoderma I
- 16.6 | Keratoderma II
- 16.7 | The Moving Rash
- 16.8 | Scanty Hair
- 16.9 | Blistering on the Hands and Feet
- 16.10 | A Child with Photosensitivity and Blistering

## Session 17

## Dermatological Surgery

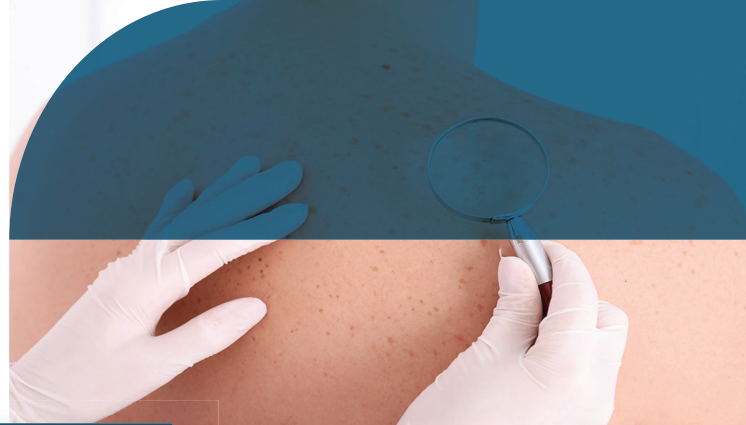
- 17.1 | Local Anaesthesia
- 17.2 | Suturing Skills I
- 17.3 | Suturing Skills II
- 17.4 | Cautery and Electrosurgery

## Session 18

## Photodermatology

- 18.1 | Sunlight and Human Exposure
- 18.2 | Vitamin D in Health and Disease
- 18.3 | The Minimal Erythema Dose and its Uses
- 18.4 | Phototesting Using the Irradiation Monochromator
- 18.5 | A Florid Rash During Phototherapy
- 18.6 | Not All that Itches is Eczema

- 18.7 | Scarring Eruption I
- 18.8 | Scarring Eruption II
- 18.9 | Sunburn - Or Is It?
- 18.10 | Porphyria
- 18.11 | Photosensitivity in Childhood



## Session 19

## Genito-urinary Medicine

- 19.1 | Sexual History
- 19.2 | Chlamydia Trachomatis: Natural History and Management
- 19.3 | Diagnosing Gonorrhoea
- 19.4 | Gonorrhoea: Natural History and Management
- 19.5 | Disseminated Gonorrhoea
- 19.6 | Early Infectious Syphilis
- 19.7 | Diagnosis and Management of Late Syphilis

## Session 20

## Genital Disorders

- 20.1 | Male Genital Examination
- 20.2 | History and Examination - Female
- 20.3 | Lichen Planus - Female
- 20.4 | Lichen Sclerosus - Female
- 20.5 | Genital Lumps
- 20.6 | Cervical Intra-epithelial Neoplasia (CIN)
- 20.7 | VIN, PIN and VAIN
- 20.8 | HIV Related Malignancy
- 20.9 | Other Infectious Conditions Affecting The Male Genitalia
- 20.10 | Other Infectious Conditions Affecting The Female Genitalia
- 20.11 | Candida and Yeast Infections
- 20.12 | Vaginal Discharge
- 20.13 | Trichomonas Vaginalis

- 20.14 | Bacterial Vaginosis
- 20.15 | Recurrent Bacterial Vaginosis
- 20.16 | Infective Causes of Balanitis
- 20.17 | Infective Causes of Vulvitis
- 20.18 | Genital Herpes
- 20.19 | Initial and Recurrent HSV
- 20.20 | Herpes Infections in HIV
- 20.21 | Anogenital Warts
- 20.22 | LGV, Chancroid and Donovanosis
- 20.23 | Scabies and Pediculosis Pubis
- 20.24 | Bullous Disorders of the Genitalia
- 20.25 | Non-infective Genital Ulceration
- 20.26 | Genital Oedema
- 20.27 | Localised Vulval Pain

## Session 21

## Skin Infections

- 21.1 | Staphylococcal Related Skin Disorders
- 21.2 | Leprosy
- 21.3 | Lyme Disease
- 21.4 | Subcutaneous Mycoses and Other Mycoses
- 21.5 | Infectious Blisters
- 21.6 | Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
- 21.7 | Dermatological Presentations of COVID-19

## Session 22

## Benign Skin Tumours

- 22.1 | Diffuse Pigmented Naevi
- 22.2 | Actinic Keratosis and Bowen's Disease
- 22.3 | Cysts

## Session 23

# Melanoma

23.1 | Clinical Variants of Melanoma

23.2 | Management of Melanoma

## Session 24

# Non-melanoma Skin Cancer

24.1 | Basal Cell Carcinoma

24.2 | Squamous Cell Carcinoma

24.3 | Paget's Disease of the Nipple and Extra-mammary Paget's Disease

24.4 | Angiosarcoma

## Session 25

# Skin Lymphoma

25.1 | Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma and B cell lymphoma

## Session 26

# Psychodermatology

26.1 | Dermatitis Artefacta

26.2 | Delusions of Parasitosis

26.3 | Introduction to Psychosocial Management in Dermatology

26.4 | Psychosocial Assessment in Dermatology Practice

26.5 | Psychological Interventions for Dermatology Patients

## Session 27

## Wound Care

27.1 | Adult lymphoedema

27.2 | Leg Ulcers

## Session 28

## Topical Therapy

26.1 | Topical Corticosteroids and Appropriate Use in Dermatology I

26.2 | Topical Corticosteroids and Appropriate Use in Dermatology II

26.3 | Vitamin D Analogues

26.4 | Topical Antifungal Agents

26.5 | Cytotoxics and Imiquimod

## Session 29

## Miscellaneous

29.1 | Encryption

