



OSCE Checklist: Rash & Non-Pigmented Skin Lesion Examination

Introduction	
1	Wash your hands and don PPE if appropriate
2	Introduce yourself to the patient including your name and role
3	Confirm the patient's name and date of birth
4	Briefly explain what the examination will involve using patient-friendly language
5	Explain the need for a chaperone if the skin lesion is located in an intimate area
6	Gain consent to proceed with the examination
7	Adequately expose the skin lesion and position the patient so that you can clearly visualise it
8	Ask the patient if they have any pain before proceeding with the clinical examination
General inspection	
9	Perform general inspection noting number, location & distribution of the skin lesions
10	Look for objects or equipment on or around the patient that may provide useful insights into their medical history and current clinical status
Close inspection	
11	Assess the size of the lesion(s): measure their width and height (if raised)
12	Assess the configuration of the lesion(s)
13	Assess the colour of the lesion(s)
14	Assess the form and structure of the lesion(s): note if individual lesions appear flat, raised above the plane of the skin or depressed below it
Palpation	
15	Assess the surface characteristics of the lesion (texture, elevation, crust, temperature)
16	Assess the deeper characteristics of the lesion (consistency, fluctuance, mobility, tenderness)
Systemic examination	
17	Inspect the nails and hands for relevant clinical signs (e.g. nail pitting, onycholysis, koilonychia)
18	Inspect the elbows for evidence of psoriasis plaques, xanthomas (hyperlipidaemia) or rheumatoid nodules (rheumatoid arthritis)
19	Inspect the hair and scalp for relevant clinical signs (e.g. hair loss, excess hair growth, scalp)
20	Inspect the oral mucosa for relevant clinical signs (e.g. hyperpigmentation, bullae, Wickham's striae)
To complete the examination...	
21	Explain to the patient that the examination is now finished and provide them with privacy to get dressed if relevant
22	Thank the patient for their time

23	Dispose of PPE appropriately and wash your hands	
24	Summarise your findings	
25	Suggest further assessments and investigations to the examiner (e.g. swabs, scrapings, dermatoscopy, biopsy)	

Read the full guide at
[geekymedics.com](https://www.geekymedics.com)



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