



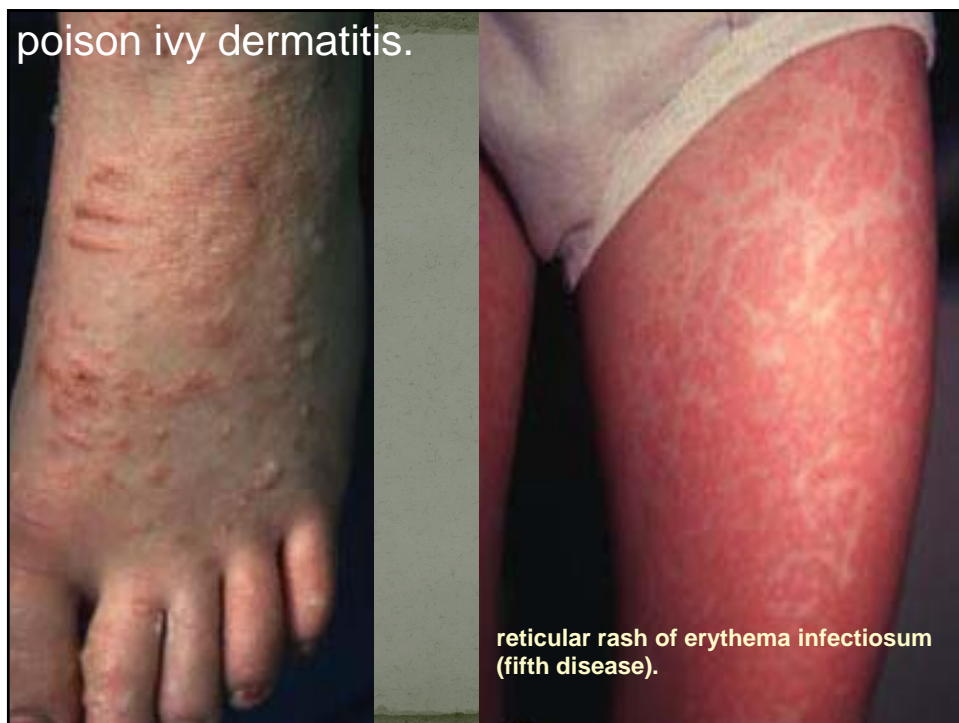
Skin diseases and condition

Danil Hammoudi.MD




Albinism

Most forms of albinism are the result of the biological inheritance of genetically recessive alleles (genes) passed from both parents of an individual, though some rare forms are inherited from only one parent.



reticular rash of erythema infectiosum
(fifth disease).




First-degree (superficial) burns
First-degree burns affect only the epidermis.
 The burn site is red, painful, dry, and with no blisters. Mild sunburn is an example. Long-term tissue damage is rare and usually consists of an increase or decrease in the skin color.

Second-degree (partial thickness) burns
Second-degree burns involve the epidermis and part of the dermis layer of skin.
 The burn site appears red, blistered, and may be swollen and painful.

Third-degree (full thickness) burns
Third-degree burns destroy the epidermis and dermis.
Third-degree burns may also damage the underlying bones, muscles, and tendons. The burn site appears white or charred. There is no sensation in the area since the nerve endings are destroyed.


Chemical burn to skin





Histological Assessment of the Burn Wound

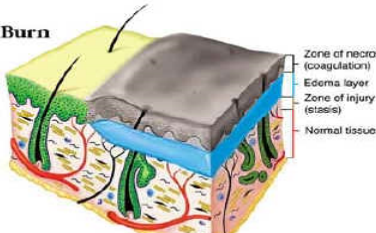
- zone of coagulation (necrosis)
- zone of stasis (injury)
- zone of hyperemia



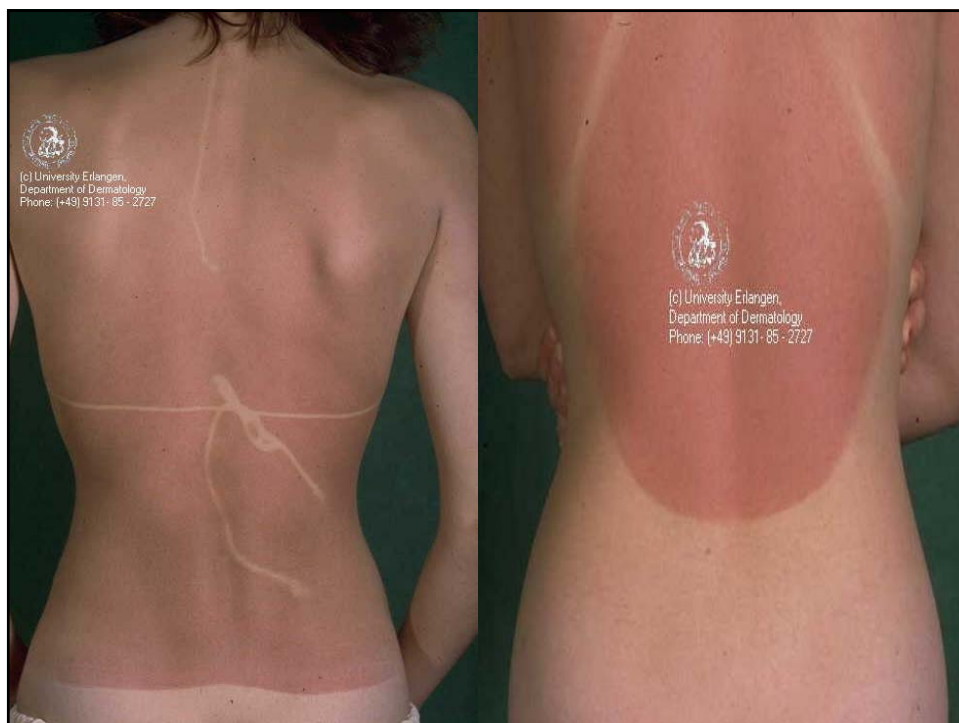
Superficial Dermal Burn

Characteristics

1. Necrosis confined to upper third of dermis
2. Zone of necrosis lifted off viable wound by edema
3. Small zone of injury



RISK FACTORS FOR WOUND CONVERSION	
LOCAL	SYSTEMATIC
Impaired Blood Flow	Septicemia
increased inflammation (infection, open wound, irritants)	hypovolemia
surface desiccation	excess catabolism
surface exudate buildup	chronic illness
mechanical trauma (dressing changes, shearing)	--
chemical trauma - topical agents	--



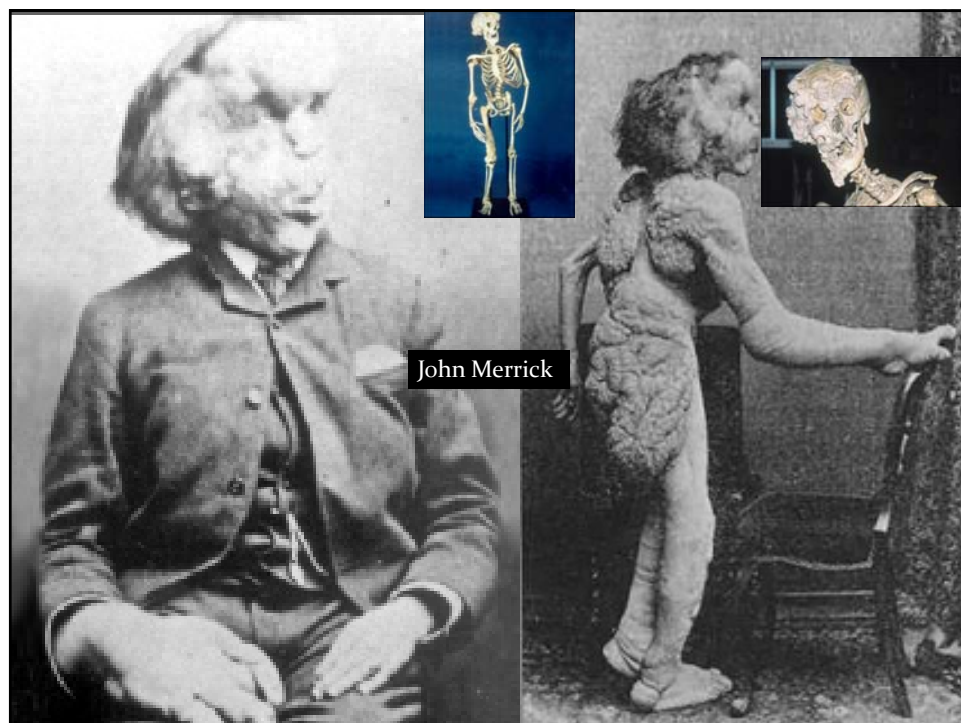
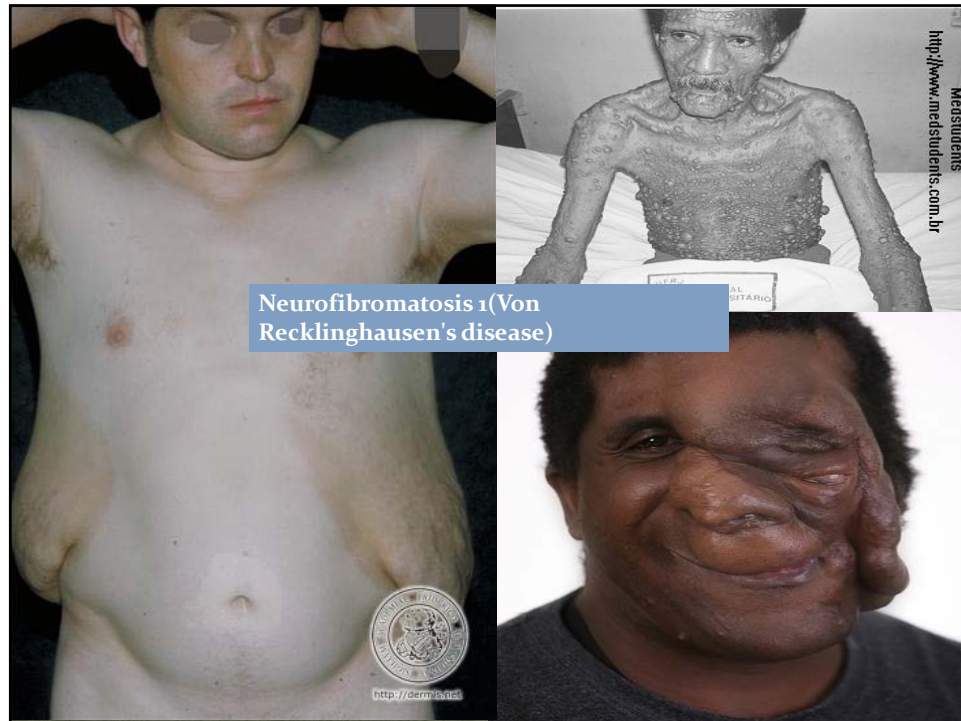






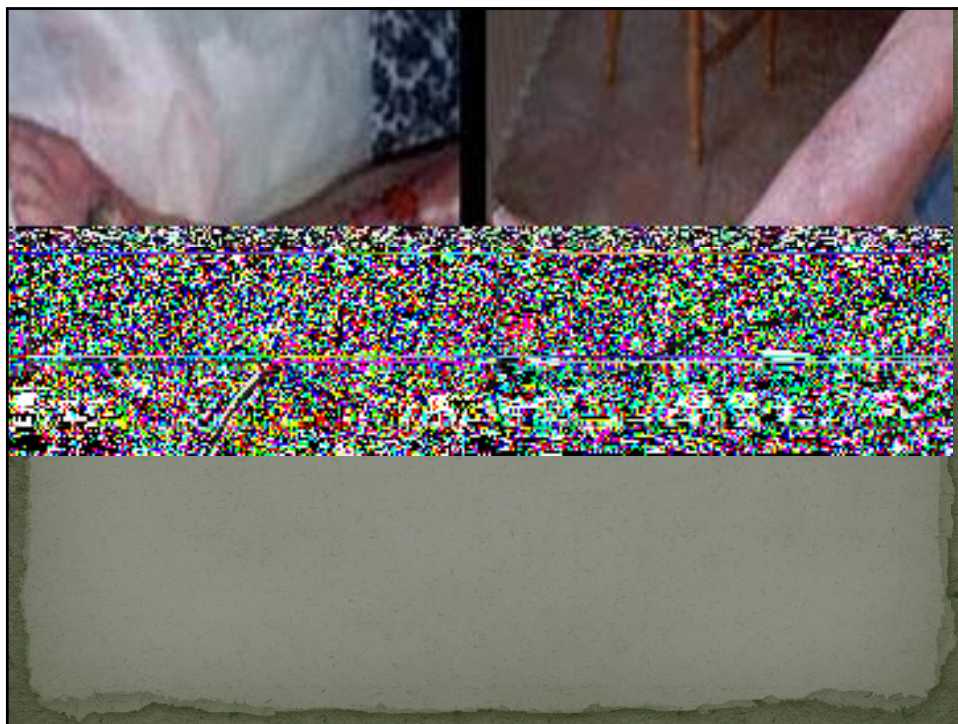












Hypersensitivity reactions and the Skin

Inappropriate or exaggerated response where tissue damage results 4 types

Type I (immediate)

Type II (antibody-dependent cytotoxicity)

Type III (immune complex disease)

Type IV (cell mediated or delayed)

Skin diseases



Psoriasis

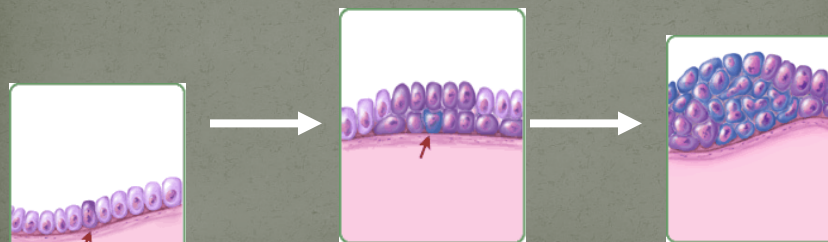


A solar or actinic keratosis is a precancerous skin growth caused by sun damage.



Skin Cancer

- Because of its role as our external covering, the skin takes a tremendous amount of abuse.
- One serious disorder that can result is skin cancer.
- Cancer can be thought of as uncontrolled cell division and growth.
- There are 3 types of skin cancers we will discuss:
 - Basal cell carcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Malignant melanoma



An abnormal cell develops

From abnormal cells, a cancerous cell develops

Cancerous cells spread, forming a tumor

Skin Cancer

- Basal cell carcinoma
 - Most common (70% of skin cancers)
 - Least vicious
 - Usually cured via surgical removal
 - Consists of uncontrolled growth of cells of the stratum basale. They'll proliferate and invade the dermis and hypodermis.
 - Often occurs on sun-exposed areas of face and neck



Skin Cancer

- Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Arises from keratinocytes of stratum spinosum.
 - 25% of cases.
 - Good prognosis if caught and treated early (surgical excision or radiation).
 - Can be fatal if it metastasizes to the lymph nodes.



Skin Cancer

- Malignant melanoma
 - Least common and most dangerous.
 - Cancer of melanocytes.
 - Often arises from a pre-existing mole.
 - Follow the ABCD rule for early detection:
 - Asymmetry (2 sides do not match)
 - Border irregularity
 - Color (multiple)
 - Diameter (>6mm is bad!)

