Skin diseases and condition

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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.
Tinea cruris

poison ivy dermatitis.

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.
Histological Assessment of the Burn Wound

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

RISK FACTORS FOR WOUND CONVERSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL</th>
<th>SYSTEMATIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>impaired Blood Flow</td>
<td>Septicemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increased inflammation</td>
<td>hypovolemia</td>
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<tr>
<td>infection, open wound,</td>
<td>excess catabolism</td>
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<tr>
<td>irritants</td>
<td>chronic illness</td>
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<tr>
<td>surface desiccation</td>
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<tr>
<td>surface exudate buildup</td>
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<tr>
<td>mechanical trauma</td>
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<tr>
<td>dressing changes, shearing</td>
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<td>chemical trauma - topical agents</td>
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Chemical Burn by using NAIR Hair Remover

• Entrance Wound: High resistance of skin transforms electrical energy into heat, which produces burns around the entrance point (dark spot in center of wound). This man was lucky, the current narrowly missed his spinal cord.

• Exit Wound: Current flows through the body from the entrance point, until finally exiting where the body is closest to the ground. This foot suffered massive internal injuries, which weren't readily visible, and had to be amputated a few days later.
This is what we believe to be the result of the Buruli virus which causes necrosis (tissue death) wherever there is infection.

Psoriasis
A topic dermatitis (eczema) typically evolves to become lichenified (diffuse thickening of epidermis).

"Lewandowsky-Lutz syndrome"
Tinea Versicolor, a skin condition caused by the *Malassezia furfur* Fungus.

Abscess
Neurofibromatosis 1 (Von Recklinghausen's disease)
Basal cell carcinoma

Squamous cell carcinoma

Skin cancer

Lentigo maligna and lentigo maligna melanoma

Nodular melanoma
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

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