

Vocabulary

Second Skin Analysis & Consultation- Inflammation of the Skin

Institute of Epidermal Cell Therapy

1. Atopic dermatitis —

Definition: Redness, itching, and dehydration. Children often get atopic dermatitis during their first year of life. It affects your skin's ability to hold moisture. It may be accompanied by asthma or hay fever.

Benefit: Treatment is done with trying to rehydrate areas.

Fact: The skin often appears to be red swollen and scaly.

2. Contact dermatitis —

Definition: allergic reaction from contact with a substance or chemical. It could be caused by an allergy or because the protective layer of your skin got damaged.

Benefit: Wearing gloves can help prevent this.

Fact: It can be caused by anything that the skin is allergic to.

3. Dermatitis —

Definition: It is a inflammatory condition of the skin. Examples are eczema, vesicles, and papules. In most people, the early stages of dermatitis look red, dry, and itchy. It may be followed by asthma or hay fever.

Benefit: Some forms of dermatitis can be healed.

Fact: Jobs can cause dermatitis.

4. Eczema —

Definition: It is a inflammatory itching disease of the skin, with dry or moist lesions. Almost always, your skin will itch before a rash appears in eczema. Patches of skin

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become rough and inflamed, with blisters that cause itching and bleeding

Benefit: Certain topical creams can help with irritation.

Fact: The exact cause of eczema is unknown.

5. Edema —

Definition: It is swelling caused by injuries or infections. Edema is swelling, usually of the legs, feet, and/or hands due to excessive fluid in the tissues. Commonly noticed in the hands, arms, feet, ankles and legs.

Benefit: To treat the edema you have to fix the underlying problems.

Fact: Pregnancy, kidney problems, and food allergies are a few causes of edema.

6. Erythema —

Definition: It is redness from inflammation. Erythema can occur with inflammation as in sunburn and allergic reactions to drugs.

Benefit: Antibiotics and antihistamines help heal this.

Fact: Erythema Multiform and Erythema Nodosum are two common kinds of Erythema.

7. Herpes Simplex —

Definition: recurring viral infection (fever blisters, cold sores. Oral herpes causes cold sores around the face and mouth. May produce cold sores, genital inflammation, or conjunctivitis..

Benefit: There are medications that help fight against the virus.

Fact: There are two types of herpes simplex

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8. Perioral dermatitis

Definition: This is a condition around the mouth that looks like acne. There are usually papules around the mouth.

Benefit: Topical treatments and antibiotics are available to help heal the pimples.

Fact: Using or heavy moisturizers too much can cause this.

9. Psoriasis —

Definition: There are red patches on skin covered with silver-white scales. A condition where skin cells build up and form scales and itchy dry patches. A skin disease with red, itchy, scaly patches.

Benefit: Mild diseases can have topical treatment to help, while more severe might have to use ultraviolet treatments. **Fact:** It is not curable, but is manageable.

10. Dermatologist –

Definition: Physician who specializes in diseases and disorders of the skin, hair, and nails. A doctor who has extensive training and knowledge of the skin, scalp, hair and nails and treats conditions that affect those areas.

Benefit: Seeing a dermatologist can help solve skin issues that are deep into the skin.

Fact: It takes 12 years in total to become a dermatologist.

11. Dermatology –

Definition: Medical branch of science that deals with the study of skin and its nature, structure, functions, diseases, and treatment. A branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders.

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Benefit: Studying dermatology will lead to the knowledge of how to handle skin conditions.

Fact: It is the branch of medicine with the ability to diagnosis and treats skin disorders.

12. Herpes Simplex Virus 1 –

Definition: Strain of the herpes virus that causes fever blisters or cold sores. It can reoccur. It is a contagious viral infection that produces vesicles or groups of vesicles.

Benefit: There are medicines that can help with the fever blisters.

Fact: It is usually transmitted by oral-to -oral contact to cause oral herpes. It is transmitted by oral secretions or sores on the skin and it can spread through kissing or sharing lipstick or drinking from the same glass.

13. Herpes Simplex Virus 2 –

Definition: Strain of the herpes virus that infects the genitals. The virus spreads through sexual contact.

Benefit: There are medicines to help fight the virus.

Fact: The infected person may have sores around the genitals.

14. Herpes Zoster –

Definition: This virus is known as shingles. It is a painful viral infection condition from the chickenpox virus. It is characterized by groups of blisters that form a rash. A reactivation of the chickenpox virus in the body causes a rash. **Benefit:** Symptoms usually are over in 10 to 15 days for most people. Medicine can be used also.

Fact: It usually causes nerve damage.

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Second Skin Analysis & Consultation- Pigmentation of the Skin

Pigmentation Disorders- Hyperpigmentation

Vocabulary List

1. Chloasma—

Definition: This is known as increased pigmentation. It is a condition where brown patches appear on the face. Large brown patches form on the skin, mainly on the face.

Benefit: Topical therapy is used to help.

Fact: Pregnancy can cause it.

2. Lentigines —

Definition: These are freckles or small yellow-brown spots on the skin. It is small brown patches on the skin.

Benefit: Lentigines can be covered with makeup or removed by bleaching ingredients.

Fact: Older people can have this condition.

3. Melasma —

Definition: This is a term for hyper-pigmentation; pregnancy mask. Most people get in on their cheeks, bridge of their nose, forehead and chin and upper lip. It causes brown patches usually on the face.

Benefit: Topical therapy is used to help.

Fact: There are many things that cause it.

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4. Nevus —

Definition: This is a birthmark or mole. They appear on the skin from abnormal pigmentation. A pigmented skin lesion especially a birthmark in the form of a raised red patch.

Benefit: Most of them are smaller. They can be removed or some can be covered with camouflage makeup.

Fact: Some get so big that they are surgically removed.

5. Stain —

Definition: Stains are brown or wine-colored discoloration often occurring after certain diseases disappears. **Benefit:** Lasers can remove them.

Fact: Stains occur when an area of skin doesn't get any or a good supply of nerve fibers.

6. Tan —

Definition: Change in pigmentation due to melanin production. It is a defense against UV rays.

Benefit: There are options for becoming tanner that do not include UV rays.

Fact: A pale skinned person may become brown or browner after exposure to the sun or tanning bed.

7. Solar Comedones –

Definition: Large blackheads from to sun exposure. They usually appear around the eyes.

Benefit: The comedones can be extracted.

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Fact: Usually occur on the middle-aged and elderly people.

8. Sun Damage –

Definition: UV damage to the epidermis and dermis. There are wrinkles, collagen and elastin breakdown and dark pigmentation. It can cause cancer.

Benefit: SPF 30 and higher is a good sunscreen to use to be sure not to have damage.

Fact: Sun exposure causes most of the skin changes that are from the UV light.

Hyperpigmentation –

Definition: This as a term for an overproduction of the pigment melanin.

Benefit: If pigment is on the stratum corneum it is easier to remove.

Fact: Lasers can also be used to remove it.

Second Skin Analysis & Consultation- Pigmentation of the Skin

Pigmentation Disorders- Hypopigmentation

Vocabulary List

1. Albinism —

Definition: This is the absence of melanin in body. Albinism is an inherited condition that reduces the amount of melanin formed in the skin, hair and eyes.

Benefit: There are different kinds of albinism that affect the pigment differently. Topical products can be used to protect the skin.

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Fact: Dark glasses should be worn along with protective clothing.

2. Hypopigmentation —

Definition: It is caused by lack of pigment. There are different causes of hypopigmentation. It is caused by the lack of melanin.

Benefit: There are ways to camouflage the discoloration.

Fact: There are different causes of hypopigmentation.

3. Leukoderma —

Definition: These are abnormal patches on the skin caused by congenital disease that destroys pigment- producing cells. They are light in color.

Benefit: There are different kinds of treatments

Fact: people can use makeup to camouflage the spots

4. Vitiligo —

Definition: This is where there are areas on skin from lack of pigment cells. A disease that causes the loss of skin color.

Benefit: There are some treatments to help with color and makeup can be used.

Fact: Sunburn and immune system attacks are a few things that can cause vitiligo.