

Vocabulary

Study Vocabulary

#319 Hair Removal

Institute of Epidermal Cell Therapy

Acne - A chronic inflammatory skin disorder of the sebaceous glands characterized by comedones and blemishes; also known as acne simplex or acne vulgaris. Acne vulgaris is a long term skin disease that occurs when hair follicles become clogged with dead skin cells
Acne Excoriee - A disorder where clients purposely scrape off acne lesions, causing scarring and discoloration. Is a disorder characterized by the repeated urge to pick at ones skin.
Actinic Keratosis - Pink or flesh-colored precancerous lesions that feel sharp or rough, usually as a result of sun damage. Is a rough scaly patch of skin that develops after years of sun exposure
Albinism - The absence of melanin pigment in the body, including skin, hair, and eyes; the albino person is at risk for cancer development, is sensitive to light and ages early without normal melanin protection (the technical term for albinism is (congenital leukoderma)A hereditary disorder characterized by deficiency of the pigment melanin in the eyes, skin and hair
Anhidrosis - A deficiency in perspiration, often a result of a fever or skin disease, which requires medical treatment. Abnormal deficiency or absence of sweating.
Asteatosis - Dry, scaly skin from sebum deficiency, which can be due to aging, body disorders, alkalis of harsh soaps or cold exposure. Dry, scaly integument with decrease in sebaceous secretion.
Atopic Dermatitis - Dermatitis is genetically related to over reactive immune systems and is prevalent in people with nasal allergies and asthma. Chronic itchy skin condition that is common in children but may occur at any age
Bacterial Conjunctivitis - Pink eye. Cause inflammation and redness of the membranes inside the eyes
Basal Cell Carcinoma - The most common and the least severe type of skin cancer, which often appears as light, pearly nodules. A cancer that grows on parts of your skin that gets a lot of sun.
Bromhidrosis - Foul-smelling perspiration, usually in the armpits or the feet. Body odor is strong or unusual odor related to the body
Bulla - A large blister containing watery fluid; similar to a vesicle but larger. A bubble like cavity filled with air or fluid
Chloasma - Increased pigmentation; liver spots. Large brown patches form on the skin, mainly on the face
Comedone - An open comedo or blackhead; a mass of hardened sebum and skin cells in a hair follicle. When the follicle is filled with the excess of oil, a blackhead forms. It is dark because it is exposed to oxygen and oxidizes. Closed comedones did not have a follicular opening and are called milia or whiteheads. They are the skin colored, small bumps (papules) frequently found on the forehead and chin of those with acne
Contact Dermatitis - An allergic reaction from contact with a substance or chemical. Poison ivy is a form of allergic contact dermatitis. Irritants cause irritants contact dermatitis. Occupational disorders from ingredients in cosmetics and chemical solutions can cause contact dermatitis, or dermatitis venenata. Contact with chemicals can cause skin sensitivity or disorders. Allergies and skin eruptions are common. Inflammation of the skin caused by direct contact with an irritant or allergen.
Crust - Dead cells form over a wound or blemish while it is healing, resulting in an accumulation of sebum and pus, sometimes mixed with epidermal material. An example is the scab on a sore. Forms into a hard outer layer.
Cyst - A closed, abnormally developed sac containing fluid, infection or other matter above or below the skin. A membranous sac or cavity of abnormal character containing fluid
Dermatitis - Any inflammatory condition of the skin. Various forms of lesions, such as eczema, vesicles or papules. A type of allergic dermatitis is caused by food, substances, objects or drugs. A condition of the skin in which it becomes red, swollen, and sore sometimes with small blisters

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Dermatologist - Physician who treats skin disorders and disease. A medical practitioner qualified to diagnose and treat skin disorders
Dermatology - Branch of science that studies and treats the skin and its disorders. The branch of medicine with the diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders
Eczema - An inflammatory, painful itching disease of the skin, acute or chronic in nature, with dry or moist lesions. This should be referred to a physician. Seborrheic dermatitis, mainly affecting oily areas, is a common form of eczema. A medical condition in which patches of skin become rough and inflamed
Edema - Swelling caused by a response to injury or infection. A condition characterized by an excess of watery fluid
Erythema - Redness caused by inflammation; a red lesion is erythemic. Superficial reddening of the skin, usually in patches
Excoriation - A skin sore or abrasion produced by scratching or scraping. Skin picking disorder
Fissure - a crack in the skin that penetrates the dermis. Chapped lips or hands are fissures. A split or crack in the skin
Furuncle - A subcutaneous abscess filled with pus; also called <i>boils</i> . Furuncles are caused by bacteria from the hair follicles. A boil, a bacterial or fungal infection of a hair follicle
Herpes Simplex Virus - Fever blisters or cold sores; a recurring viral infection consisting of a vesicle or group of vesicles on a red swollen base. The blisters usually appear on the lips or nostrils. It is a contagious disease. Also known as HSV, is an infection that causes herpes
Hyperhidrosis - Excessive perspiration caused by heat or body weakness. Medical treatment is required. Is a condition by abnormally increased sweating
Hyperkeratosis - A thickening of the skin caused by a mass of keratinized cells (keratinocytes). Abnormal thickening of the outer layer of skin
Hyperpigmentation - Overproduction of pigment. Is the darkening of an area of skin caused by increased melanin
Hypertrophy - An abnormal growth; many are benign or harmless. The enlargement of an organ or tissue from the increase in size of its cells
Hypopigmentation - Lack of pigment. An usually low concentration of pigment cells in the skin
Impetigo - A bacterial infection, often occurring in children, characterized by clusters of small blisters. A contagious bacterial skin infection forming pustules and yellow crusty sore
Keloid - A thick scar resulting from excessive growth of fibrous tissue; collagen. An area of irregular fibrous tissue formed at the site of a scar or injury
Keratinocytes - Keratinized cells. An epidermal cell that produces keratin
Keratoma - An acquired, thickened patch of epidermis. A callus caused by pressure or friction is a keratoma. A hard light colored patch of skin that develops as a result of friction or pressure
Keratosis - Abnormally thick buildup of cells. Is a growth of keratin on the skin or mucous membranes
Keratosis Pilaris - Redness and bumpiness in the cheeks or upper arms from blocked follicles. Exfoliation can help unblock follicles and alleviate the rough feeling. Is a condition in which the hair follicles become blocked with hair and dead cells from the outermost layer of the skin
Lentigenes - that result from sunlight exposure are actinic, or solar, lentigines. Patches are referred to as <i>large macules</i> . Brown spots or freckles on the face

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Lesions - Structural changes in tissues caused by damage or injury. A region in an organ or tissue that has suffered damage through injury or disease, such as a wound or ulcer
Leukoderma - Light abnormal patches caused by a burn or congenital disease that destroys the pigment-producing cells. Vitiligo and albinism are leukodermas. Is a cutaneous condition and acquired condition with loss of pigmentation
Macule - A flat spot or discoloration on the skin, such as a freckle. Macules are neither raised nor sunken. Flat distinct discolored area of the skin
Malignant Melanoma - The most serious form of skin cancer. Black or dark patches on the skin are usually uneven in texture, jagged, or raised. Is a common skin cancer that arises from the melanin cells within the upper layer of the skin
Melasma - Term for hyperpigmentation; pregnancy mask is often called melasma. This is triggered by hormonal changes and can fade with time. Patchy brown discoloration of the skin on the face
Miliaria Rubra - Prickly heat; acute inflammatory disorder of the sweat glands resulting in the eruption of red vesicles and burning, itching skin from excessive heat exposure. Heat rash or prickly rash
Milia - Also called whiteheads; milia are whitish, pearl-like masses of sebum and dead cells under the skin. Milia are more common in dry skin types and may form after skin trauma, such as a laser resurfacing. Small white bump that typically appears on the nose, cheeks or eye
Mole - A brownish spot ranging in color from tan to bluish black. Some are flat, resembling freckles; others are raised and darker. Hairs in moles are common and should not be removed. A skin lesion that are very common and benign
Nevus - A birthmark or mole; malformation of the skin from abnormal pigmentation or dilated capillaries. A birthmark or mole on the skin
Nodules - Also referred to as tumors, but are smaller bumps caused by conditions such as scar tissue, fatty deposits, or infections. A small swelling or aggregation of cells in the body, especially an abnormal one
Papule - A pimple; small elevation on the skin that contains no fluid but may develop pus. A small raised solid pimple or swelling
Perioral Dermatitis - An acne-like condition around the mouth. These are mainly small clusters of papules which could be caused by toothpaste or products used on the face. Is a skin disease characterized by multiple small papules, pustules and vesicles around the mouth area
Primary Lesion - Primary lesions are characterized by flat, nonpalpable changes in skin color such as macules or patches, or an elevation formed by fluid in a cavity such as vesicles, bullae, or pustules. Is a change in the skin that is caused by a certain disease or infection
Psoriasis - A skin disease characterized by red patches covered with white-silver scales. It is caused by an over-proliferation of skin cells that replicate too fast. Immune dysfunction could be the cause. Psoriasis is usually found in patches on the scalp, elbows, knees, chest and lower back. A skin disease marked by red itchy scaly patches
Pustule - An inflamed papule with a white or yellow center containing pus, a fluid consisting of white blood cells, bacteria, and other debris produced from an infection. A small blister or pimple on the skin containing pus
Retention Hyperkeratosis - Hereditary factor in which dead skin cells do not shed from the follicles as they do on normal skin. Is thickening of the stratum corneum
Rosacea - A chronic congestion primarily on the cheeks and nose. Characterized by redness, dilation of blood vessels and in severe cases, the formation of papules and pustules. The cause is unknown, but may be due to bacteria, mites, or fungus. Vascular dilation, vasodilation, of the blood vessels makes it worse. A condition in which certain facial blood vessels enlarge giving the cheeks and nose a flushed appearance.
Scale - Flaky skin cells, any thin plate of epidermal flakes, dry or oily. An example is abnormal or excessive dandruff. Scales are a sign of dry and skin conditions

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Scar - Light-colored, slightly raised mark on the skin formed after an injury or lesion of the skin has healed up. The tissue hardens to heal the injury. Elevated scars are hypertrophic, such as a keloid. Are areas of fibrous tissue that replace normal skin after injury
Sebaceous Filaments - Similar to open comedones, these are mainly solidified impactions of oil without the cell matter. A tiny collection of sebum and dead skin cells around a hair follicle
Sebaceous Hyperplasias - Benign lesions frequently seen in oilier areas on the face. An overgrowth of the sebaceous gland, they appear similar to open comedones; often donut-shaped, with sebaceous material in the center. Is a disorder of the sebaceous glands in which they become enlarged, producing yellow shiny bumps on the face
Seborrhea - Severe oiliness of the skin; abnormal secretion from the sebaceous glands. Excessive discharge of sebum from the sebaceous glands
Seborrheic Dermatitis - A common form of eczema. Inflammatory skin condition that causes flaky, white to yellowish scales to form on oily areas
Skin Tags - Small outgrowths or extensions of the skin that look like flaps. They are benign and are common under the arms or on the neck. Tiny benign flaps that is connected to the underlying skin by a thin stalk
Squamous Cell Carcinoma - More serious than basal cell carcinoma, it is characterized by scaly red papules or nodules. Is a cancer that usually develops in the epithelial layer of the skin but sometimes in various mucous membranes of the body
Stain - Brown or wine-colored discoloration. Stains occur after certain diseases or after moles, freckles or liver spots disappear. A port stain is a birthmark, which is a vascular type of nevus. An area of discolored skin
Steatoma - A sebaceous cyst or subcutaneous tumor. It is filled with sebum and ranges in size from a pea to an orange. It usually appears on the scalp, neck and back; also called a <i>wen</i> . A harmless sebaceous cyst filled with sebum which is considered a tumor of the sebaceous gland
Tan - A change in pigmentation due to melanin production as a defense against UV rays. Become brown or browner after exposure to the sun
Tinea - Fungal infection. Fungal infection of the skin
Tinea Corporis - Ringworm. Is a skin infection commonly known as ringworm
Tinea Versicolor - Yeast infection inhibiting melanin production. Lighter or darker patches on the skin
Tubercle - An abnormal rounded, solid lump; larger than a papule. A small rounded nodule lesion
Tumor - Swelling; an abnormal cell mass resulting from excessive cell multiplication, varying in size, shape and color. A swelling of a part of the body generally without inflammation
Ulcer - An open lesion on the skin or mucous membrane of the body, accompanied by pus and loss of skin depth. A deep erosion; a depression in the skin normally from infection or cancer. An open sore on an external or internal surface of the body
Urticaria - Hives. A rash of round red welts on the skin that itch
Vasodilation - Vascular dilation of blood vessels. The dilation of blood vessels which decreases blood pressure
Verruca - A wart; hypertrophy of the papillae and epidermis caused by a virus. It is infectious and contagious. Verruca's can spread. A contagious and usually painful wart
Vesicles - A small blister or sac containing clear fluid. Poison ivy and poison oak produce vesicles. A small sac that contains fluid

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Vitiligo - White spots or areas on the skin from lack of pigment cells; sunlight makes it worse. A condition in which the pigment is lost from areas of the skin

Wheal - An itchy, swollen lesion caused by a blow, insect bite, skin allergy reaction, or stings. Hives and mosquito bites are wheals. Hives (urticaria) can be caused by exposure to allergens used in products. A red swollen mark left on flesh by a blow or pressure

