

Hypopigmentation

Lack of pigment.

Impetigo

- A bacterial infection, often occurring in children, characterized by clusters of small blisters.

Keloid

A thick scar resulting from excessive growth of fibrous tissue; collagen.

Keratinocytes

Keratinized cells

Keratoma

An acquired, thickened patch of epidermis. A callus caused by pressure or friction is a keratoma

Keratoses

Abnormally thick build up of cells.

Keratosis Pillaris

Redness and bumpiness in the cheeks or upper arms from blocked follicles. Exfoliation can help unblock follicles and alleviate the rough feeling.

Lentigenes

that result from sunlight exposure are actinic, or solar, lentigines. Patches are referred to as large macules.

Lesions

Structural changes in tissues caused by damage or injury.

Leukoderma

Light abnormal patches caused by a burn or congenital disease that destroys the pigment-producing cells. Vitiligo and albinism are leukodermas

Macule

A flat spot or discoloration on the skin, such as a freckle. Macules are neither raised nor sunken

Malignant Melanoma

The most serious form of skin cancer. Black or dark patches on the skin are usually uneven in texture, jagged, or raised.

Melasma

Term for hyperpigmentation; pregnancy mask is often called melasma. This is triggered by hormonal changes and can fade with time.

Miliaria Rubia

Prickly heat; acute inflammatory disorder of the sweat glands resulting in the eruption of red vesicles and burning, itching skin from excessive heat exposure.

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.