

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

Nevus

A birthmark or mole; malformation of the skin from abnormal pigmentation or dilated capillaries

Nodules

Also referred to as tumors, but are smaller bumps caused by conditions such as scar tissue, fatty deposits, or infections

Papule

A pimple; small elevation on the skin that contains no fluid but may develop pus.

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.

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

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

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.

Retention Hyperkeratosis

- Hereditary factor in which dead skin cells do not shed from the follicles as they do on normal skin

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

Scale

Flaky skin cells, any thin plate of epidermal flakes, dry or oily. An example is abnormal or excessive dandruff

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

Sebaceous Filaments

Similar to open comedones, these are mainly solidified impactions of oil without the cell matter

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

Seborrhea

Severe oiliness of the skin; abnormal secretion from the sebaceous glands.