#403 Medical Terminology

Vocabulary

Masters Esthetics

5-flourouracil (5-FU) A chemotherapy agent that is given as a treatment for some types of cancer. Used as a topical peeling agent. Also known as Efudex® when used on the skin.

5FU pulse peeling An alternative delivery to the daily fluorouracil cream. The treatment is done with weekly Jessner's peels and a fluorouracil solution.

Acetic Acid A mild organic acid derived from vinegar.

Acetylcholine An enzyme found in various tissues and organs, associated with muscle movement.

Acid Mantel A thin coating on the stratum corneum that is intended to protect the skin from infection. It has a pH of 4.0 to 6.5.

Acidic Any substance that has a pH less than 7.0.

Actinic Keratosis Precancerous lesions of the skin, generally from sunlight exposure.

Acute Having a rapid onset with a short but severe course.

Adipose cells Fat cells.

Aging The universal experience of change associated with the passage of time.

Aging Analysis An assessment that examines how aging physically presents itself in the skin, particularly, what sorts of damaging conditions to which the skin has been exposed in the past and what the results of that damage are. Aging analysis considers both intrinsic and extrinsic aging modalities.

Albinism Inherited skin dyschromia characterized by a lack of pigment.

Alkaline Any substance that has a pH greater than 7.0.

Alpha Hydroxy Acids Mild organic acids used in cosmeceutical products. AHAs "unglue" cells in the epidermis, allowing keratinocytes to be shed at the stratum granulosum, providing skin with a healthier texture.

Anagen The growth phase of the hair follicle.

Anatomy The study of the body and how its structures work in relation to one another.

Annual business plan A growth plan that outlines business objectives, marketing plans, and budgets for the period of 1 fiscal year.

Anthranilates Weak UVB filters. They absorb mainly in the near UV A portion of the spectrum.

Antimicrobials An agent that halts or prevents the development of microorganisms.

Apocrine sweat glands The larger of the two sweat glands that are in axillary (under the arm), pubic, and perianal areas.

Appendages Any anatomic structure that is associated with a larger structure. For the skin, its appendages include hair follicles, sweat glands, and nails.

Arbutin A glycoside found in the bearberry and related plants and a hydroquinone derivative.

Arrector pili muscle Located at the hair folliicle. The arrector pili muscle contracts when we are cold.

Ascorbyl palmitate A fat-soluble form of ascorbic acid.

Atopic dermatitis A skin irritation or rash.

Atrophic Deterioration.

Atrophic scars Flat, small, round, and generally inverted scars; usually seen in acne or chickenpox scaring.

Avascular Lacking in blood vessels and thus having a poor blood supply.

Ayurveda This is an Indian theory. It is known as the science of living. Ayurveda defines the essentials that were perceived as being necessary to health.

Azelaic acid An antibacterial that is usually used for acne treatment. **It** also has shown promise in minimizing discoloration

Baker-Gordon solution A deep-peel solution. Phenol

Basal cell carcinoma These are slow-growing tumors that generally do not metastasize. **It** is the most common form of skin cancer.

Basophils A type of white blood cell.

Bearberry An ingredient plant based used in skin-care products and peeling agents to treat hyperpigmentation.

Benzophenone A chemical absorber that responds to UV light by generating a free radical capable of rapid polymerization.

Beta Hydroxy Acid BHA's penetrate the pores on the skin. Should not use on clients allergic to aspirin.

Beta Peel A 20% or 30% salicylic acid peel solution.

Bicarbonate Solution Any salt containing bicarbonate. It has a pH above 7.

Blanch A rapid loss of coloration in the skin.

Blue Peel® TCA peel solution that is combined with blue color and acid penetration slowing or modifying agents.

Body dysmorphic disorder (BOD) It is a disease that causes individuals to be inappropriately concerned with their appearance. Persons =with BDD are contraindicated for most esthetics procedures.

Body surface area (BSA) Term used to represent an amount when calculating the percentage of the body burn.

Burns Thermal or electrical injuries that wound the skin.

Camphors Used topically as an anti itching agent. Derived from the gum of evergreens native to China and Japan.

Carbohydrates One of a group of chemical substances that have only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is common in fruits, grains, and nuts.

Carbon dioxide ($C0_2$) laser It is an aggressive type of laser used for skin resurfacing, which vaporizes skin and causes thermal injury, allowing for improved collagen production.

Career plan Action taken by an individual to set goals and actions taken to ensure that these goals are realized.

Catagen The transitional phase of the hair follicle.

Cautery It is usually done using electricity to get rid of tissues

Cellulitis This is a serious infection of the skin.

Ceramides These are lipids that do not contain glycerol cholesterol.

Chemical Peeling The use of chemical peeling ingredients to destroy layers of skin.

C**hemo exfoliates** These are chemicals to exfoliate the stratum corneum.

Chi (or OJ) According to Chi, nature has a specific balance or life source

Cholesterol We make cholesterol and it is also in our diet. A high level can cause health issues.

Chronic A disease showing little change over a long period.

Cinnamates A derivative of cinnaminic acid.
It is useful for protection against low levels of UVB rays. It also makes sunscreens waterproof.

Citric acid An AHA derived from citrus fruit oranges, grapefruit, and others.

Clinical Protocols Any set of rules or guidelines established by a clinic to ensure safe practice. These guidelines will vary by location yet are expected to be observed by clinicians working within the individual clinic.

Clostridium Botulinum The bacteria derived for Botox@

Cocamidopropyl betaine A foaming agent used in shampoos and cleansers.

Collagen An insoluble protein found in connective tissues. Particularly, type I collagen forms a network in the epidermis, and it is credited with providing skin with its tensile strength and firmness.

Collagen® A dermal filler and the trade name for injectable bovine collagen.

Competition Business A region that offer comparable services.

Consent form Required clinical documentation in which associated risks, complications, and presumable outcomes are outlined in association with a given procedure. This document gives permission by the patient to the clinician to provide the procedure.

Consultation The initial visit with a professional during which both the client and the professional investigate whether a specific treatment or service is warranted or achievable.

Continuing education units (CEUs) - Any certified training or event that is intended to build or add skills.

Cornified Hardening or thickening of the skin.

Cosmeceutical Products that do more than decorate or camouflage but less than prescription drugs would do. The term was originally coined by Dr. Albert Kligman.

Cost to acquire The average cost per new customer of anyone marketing strategy.

Cross selling The process of selling related, peripheral items to a customer.

Croton Oil A fixed oil extracted from the croton plant (castor oil).

Cutivate® A prescription steroidal cream.

D-alpha tocopherol *See* vitamin E.

Database An electronic compilation of extensive categorical information relevant to business processes, such as marketing, inventory, or customer names.

Deep epidermal wounding Injury that reaches deep into the epidermis, as with peeling solutions.

deep peels A peel depth extending into the papillary dermis or upper reticular dermis. Most notable of deep peels are phenol.

defatted The use of isopropyl alcohol or acetone to remove all oils from the skin, which will allow peel solutions to work evenly.

demographics General statistical data used to define consumer markets.

dermal-epidermal junction The superficial side of the dermis, connected to the epidermis.

dermaplaning The use of a sharp surgical blade to exfoliate the stratum corneum.

dermis The second layer of skin, which is responsible for attaching the skin to the body.

designer peel Custom-made combinations of herbal and prescription ingredients.

desmosomes Small hair like structures in the spiny layer of the epidermis.

Detergents A synthetic cleansing agent that acts as a wetting agent and emulsifier.

Diabetes Many different types; the most familiar is that which is associated the rise and fall of blood sugars and the associated complications therein.

dibenzoylmethanes A UV A ray absorber.

diethanolamine (DEA) An emulsifier or foaming agent.

discoid lupus Cyclic breakouts and remissions of a scaly red rash.

drug-induced lupus Growing old; aging eccrine glands.

dynamic rhytids Wrinkling that occurs as a result of facial movement.

dyschromias Discoloration of the skin.

eccrine sweat glands The smaller of the two sweat glands that reside all over the body.

Echinacea A purple coneflower native to western United States and known to be an antiviral and inti inflammatory herb.

economy pricing The low pricing of a product or service as a means to entice customers to buy.

elastin Connective tissue proteins.

Eldopaque® A 4% concentration of hydroquinone.

emollients A product that has a softening or soothing effect on the skin.

eosinophils Granulocyte blood cell characterized by multiple-shaped nuclei, present in full thickness wounds.

epidermal cells Cells found in the outermost layer of skin.

epidermis Outermost, avascular, protective layer of skin.

epidermolysis Separating of the epidermal cells.

epithelialization The growth of new skin over a wound.

epithelium Membranous tissue covering internal organs and lining skin appendages.

erbium laser Less-aggressive type of laser that causes less thermal injury while still causing epidermal and papillary dermal injuries.

erythema A spot on the skin showing diffused redness caused by capillary congestion and dilation.

ester A fragrant water- and fat-soluble compound formed by the combination of an organic acid and alcohol, removing the water from the compound.

etiology The cause of a disease.

extrinsic aging Changes that are brought on by the effects of the environment and our choices relating to them, specifically sunlight exposure.

fatty acids One of many molecules that are long chains of lipid-carboxylic acid found in fats and oils.

filaggrin Synthesizes lipids (fats) that are thought to serve as "intercellular cement," an important component of NMF.

Fitzpatrick skin typing A method of skin typing that considers skin's complexion, hair color, eye color, ethnicity, and the individual's reaction to unprotected sunlight exposure.

flash injuries A tissue injury caused by a sudden and rapid exposure to electricity, heat, cold, or chemicals.

folliculitis An infection of the hair follicle, such as "in - grown hairs."

four humors Early medical concept originally documented by Hippocrates that states that the character of a man was determined by the specific balance of the four fluids (as he perceived as) running through the body: black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm.

free radicals Molecules lacking an even number of electrons. Free radicals play an important role in tissue ischemia, injury, and aging.

frost Coagulation of protein in the skin that turns the skin a white color.

full-thickness wounds Wounds that penetrate to a specific depth in the papillary dermis or upper reticular dermis. These wounds are associated with slower healing, and scarring will usually develop.

fungal infection Any infection caused by the kingdom of organisms, which includes yeasts and molds.

gel solution Semisolid material that is easily absorbed in the skin without the irritation associated with other cream-based solutions.

generalized posttraumatic dyschromias A hyperpigmentation caused by an insult.

glabella The area between the eyebrows.

Glogau classification of aging analysis A system: of aging analysis that calculates the degree of aging-related damage and assigning a numeric typing. The Glogau classification considers both intrinsic and extrinsic aging. ‘

glycolic acid Alpha hydroxy acid derived from sugar cane. It has a small molecular size that allows for easier penetration into the skin.

glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) Polysaccharide chains, most prominent in the dermis that bind with water, smoothing and softening the surface from below.

glycyrrhetic acid A bioactive natural glycoside known for its anti- inflammatory qualities.

goals General statements of anticipated business outcomes resulting from well-stated objectives.

gommage An exfoliant without grains.

granulocytes White blood cells involved in immune response; these include neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils.

ground substance Consists mainly of glycosaminoglycans (hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, and dermatan sulfate); involved in maintenance and repair of dermis.

health history sheet A document used by medical professionals to gather information on past and present health conditions, as well as likelihood for future conditions. This information includes allergies, medical conditions, and prescription information.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) A federal regulation that dictates procedural protocols to protect patient privacy.

Help Us Understand You sheet A document that should be used by skin-care professionals to gauge a client's knowledge, expectations, and concerns so that the treatment will be mutually advantageous. It is also used to differentiate the business and identify with the client.

hemochromatosis Dyschromia characterized by a buildup of pigments; known as hemosiderosis.

hepatitis A condition caused from multiple viruses defined as hepatitis A, B, or C; it is a contagious inflammation of the liver, with possible chronic consequences, particularly with hepatitis C.

herpes simplex An infectious disease caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV)-I, characterized by thin-walled vesicles that tend to occur repeatedly in the same place on the skin's surface.

Hippocrates Greek physician and "father of medicine" who theorized the Hippocratic oath and the four humors.

Hippocratic oath Oath taken by all physicians relative to the practice of medicine and created by Hippocrates.

hormone replacement therapy A therapeutic replacement of natural and synthetic hormones as a means to counter the side effects of their absence, usually given to postmenopausal patients.

human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV / AIDS) Opportunistic infections that are associated with a compromised immune system.

humectants Moisturizing agents.

hydroquinone A safe, topical bleaching agent that inhibits the production of tyrosine within melanocytes.

Hylaform® An injectable hyaluronic acid manufactured from rooster combs.

hyperpigmentation The overproduction of melanin.

hypertrophic scars Overly developed scar tissue that rises above the skin level, often over fed by an abundance of capillaries. These scars usually regress over time.

hypodermis A layer of subcutaneous fat and connective tissue lying beneath the epidermis. hypo pigmentation The lack of melanin production.

image business The type of business in which the way the public views the company is based largely on how things look-or how they are perceived-more than actual performance.

impetigo A skin infection from staphylococcal or streptococcal bacteria.

impression A lasting opinion or judgment of something.

in vitro Not on a living subject. **I**

n vivo On a living subject.

indicator hot sheet A daily or weekly progress report that measures and provides daily insight into a business or employees' performance.

indicators A key value used to measure performance over time as it relates to an organization's goal progress.

inflammatory phase The early wound healing phase during which blood and fluid collect and substances begin to fight infection and promote healing.

insult An injury or a trauma that causes an inconsistency in tissue.

integumentary system The skin and its appendages (nails, hair, sweat glands, and oil glands).

intrinsic aging Changes that would occur over time without the effects of any environmental factors.

inventory An itemized list of merchandise or supplies on hand.

ischemia A localized restriction of blood flow usually caused by an obstruction of normal circulation.

isohexadecane A highly emollient cleansing agent.

Jessner's solution Peel solution for the skin that is 14% resorcinol, 14% salicylic acid, and 14% lactic acid in ethanol.

keloid scars Scar formation in which tissue response is excessive in relation to normal tissue repalr.

keratinization The process keratin cells go through as they move up to the stratum corneum layer.

keratinocyte Any cell in the skin, hair, or nails that produces keratin.

keratolysis Separation of the skin cells in the epidermis.

keratoses Horny growths on the skin.

kojic acid A bleaching agent derived from bacteria on a Japanese mushroom, usually used in conjunction with hydroquinone.

kola nut An African nut tree commonly used for strong medicinal qualities. Kola nut also contains high levels of caffeine.

lactic acid An AHA derived from milk.

lamellar granules Control lipids that produce NMF.

lamellar ichthyosis An inherited skin disorder with scaly,dry patches of skin; also known as fish scale disease.

Langerhans cells Cells that are intimately involved in the immune response of skin.

l-ascorbic acid Topical vitamin C that is both water and fat soluble.

lavender A plant used primarily as a fragrance and thought to have antibacterial qualities.

lentigines Flat brown spots appearing on aged or sunlight-exposed skin. Commonly called liver spots, they are not related to any liver disease.

leukocytes White blood cells without granules involved **in** immune response; these include lymphocytes and monocytes.

lichen simplex chronicus Itching papules; also known as Vidal's disease.

licorice A dried root that contains glycyrrhetic acid, a known anti - inflammatory.

lipids Fat or fat like substances that are descriptive, not chemical.

lipodystrophy A disruption in fat metabolism.

lupus An autoimmune disease that is a chronic, progressive, ulcerating skin disease.

lymphatic drainage Drainage of lymphatic fluids.

lymphocytes White blood cells involved in the body's immune system; their numbers increase in the presence of infection.

macrophages Part of the immune system in the skin; these cells are scavengers that clear debris in tissue injury.

magnesium ascorbyl phosphate An ester that converts to vitamin C on the skin

malic acid An AHA derived from apples.

malignant Cancerous or harmful to one's health.

malnutrition The result of any condition that causes a lack of nutritional substances for the body to use and distribute.

marketing strategies The planned use of marketing elements and media pathways to create a strategy to introduce new clients or reactivate former clients.

marketplace Any environment in which two or more people buy or sell a product or service.

melanin The pigment cells produced that gives skin its color

melanocytes A group of cells (in the epidermis) that produces the pigment melanin.

melanoma The most serious form of skin cancer.

Melaquin® A 3% concentration of hydroquinone.

melasma An overproduction of melanin.

melasma gravidarum An increase in melanin production caused by pregnancy, also known as the mask of pregnancy.

milia A' small, white-headed cyst filled with keratin.

mission statement A written statement of a business's individual philosophy.

moderate peels A peel depth extending into the papillary dermis.

moisturizers An agent that replenishes moisture to the skin.

mulberry root The precursor to hydroquinone.

naso-labial folds The area of skin connected to the nose and lip.

natural moisturizing factor (NMF) A compound found only in the top layer of skin that gives cells their ability to bind with water.

necrosis Death of cells, when tissue is deprived of blood supply.

neutral A pH 7.0.

neutralization A process by which active agents lose their potency, either with the addition of another agent or the loss of time.

neutrophils The most common type of white blood cells that kill bacteria and discourage infection.

Nicotinamide A member of the vitamin B complex that has been shown to decrease TEWL.

nonsurgical aesthetic skin care Any noninvasive procedure that is intended to improve overall skin health and appearance.

normal aging Intrinsic aging.

O

Obagi Blue® peel A simplified, uniform, user friendly TCA peel solution indicated for all skin types, created by Dr. Zein Obagi.

occlusion The state of being closed.
organelles A specific location within the cell.

papillae Projections of any kind; in the skin, papillae hold the dermis and the epidermis together.

papillary dermal wounding Any injury to the skin that is sufficient to cause bleeding.

para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) A cousin of the vitamin B complex found in animals other than humans, the most common use of which is that of an effective sunscreen.

Parsol 1789® Preferred sunscreen ingredient that protects against photodamage and premature aging of the skin from exposure to UV A light.

partial-thickness injury A wound that penetrates only the epidermis or the upper layer of the papillary dermis. These wounds tend to heal more quickly and with less risk of scarring.

patient information sheet (PI) A document used by medical professionals to gather social, personal, and demographic information.

peel depth The depth of skin injury by chemical peeling agents.

peel percentage The amount of bioavailability of the active ingredient, not to be confused with pH.

penetration pricing A pricing strategy in which the price is set low to allow for introduction into an existing market.

perception A process by which individuals use their senses to make decisions or gather information.

pH (potential of hydrogen) The scale by which a material is characterized as being acidic (pH less than 7.0), alkaline (greater than 7.0), or neutral (7.0).

phenol (carbolic acid) Highly corrosive acid used in peel solutions that dissolves cells to make room for newer and healthier ones.

photodamage Damage caused by repeated and unprotected sunlight exposure over time, also called *solar damage.*

photographs The reproduction of an image on film. A necessary component of skin-care treatment program that accurately documents the original skin condition so as to prove or disclaim treatment results.

physiology The study of body functions.

pilosebaceous unit Hair follicle and accompanying sebaceous glands and arrector pili muscle.

postinflammatory hyperpigmentation Pigment that occurs in response to skin injury.

postmitotic cells Cells that have completed mitotic division.

Poultices An herb or other substance made into a paste, used to relieve congestion or pain on the skin.

"powering" the patient database An in house marketing strategy that involves innovative and detailed use of information already contained in a business database to increase traffic.

predisposed Possessing attributes that increase the likelihood of an event taking place.

premium pricing A pricing strategy in which the price is set high to compensate for a highquality product, usually with a high production cost as well.

preservatives An agent used to prevent spoilage.

pricing strategies A process by which a business determines the best way to price its product or service to entice customers while allowing for profit.

product bundling pricing A pricing strategy in which one or more products or services are offered at a discount.

professional ethics A set of guidelines that should set a framework for professional behavior and responsibilities.

progressive improvement plan (PIP) Administrative document intended to record a problem and the actions taken to correct the problem and prevent its reocurrence.

proliferative phase The phase of wound healing during which replacement of protective epithelial tissue occurs over the old wound site.

protein A class of complex compounds that are synthesized by all living creatures. Proteins are broken down into amino acids for use, including the rebuilding of tissue.

protein coagulation The point at which the peel solution reaches the protein of the skin.

pseudofolliculitis barbae In-grown hairs.

pyruvic acid An alpha keto acid that has properties of acids and ketones. Pyruvic acid is a powerful peeling agent.

Radiesse® Calcium hydroxylapatite (a dermal filler).
radio frequency Frequency used with the newest technology for promoting collagen growth.

Raynaud's phenomenon A chronic peripheral vascular disease.

reepithelialization The replacement of protective epithelial tissue.

referral programs An in-house marketing strategy that rewards an existing client for refernng a new one.

reflexology A system of massage in which certain body parts are massaged in specific areas to influence other body functions favorably.

remodeling phase Phase of wound healing during which collagen is assembled to replace skin.

Renova® A tretinoin that is meant specifically for aging and is recommended for patients with drier than - normal skin.

resorcinol Equal parts of hydroquinone and catechol, a peeling agent with similarities to phenol.

Restylane® Trade name for the first FDA approved hyaluronic acid for dermal filling.

rete-pegs Anatomic features that hold the dermis and epidermis together.

reticula A netlike formation or structure; a network.

reticular dermis The sublayer of the dermis that connects the dermis to the epidermis and is home to the skin's appendages (nails, hair, and glands).

Retin A® Topical vitamin A, also known as tretinoin.

retinol A vitamin-A derivative that must first convert to retinoic acid before it can be useful to the skin.

retinyl palmitate A vitamin-A derivative that must first convert to retinoic acid before it can be useful to the skin. It is also thought to be useful for collagen synthesis.

revenue goals The process used to define the monetary objectives of a business.

revenue strategy A pricing plan to keep the business moving forward.

rhytids The clinical name for wrinkles.

ringworm A popular term for dermatomycosis caused by a species of fungi from the Microsporum family.

rolling acne scars Acne scars that appear in a wave pattern over the face.

Rubin classification of aging analysis A system of aging analysis that calculates the degree of photodamage and assigns a numerical level. The Rubin classification considers only extrinsic aging.

salicylate toxicity Absorption of too much salicylic acid, resulting in ear ringing, dehydration, and possible convulsions.

salicylates The salt of salicylic acid.

salicylic acid Beta-hydroxy acid, a peeling agent usually reserved for acne treatment.

scar A mark left in the skin or on an internal organ that is the result of deep tissue trauma. Scars are a result of injury, disease, or medical procedures.

sebaceous glands Small glands, usually located next to hair follicles in the dermis that release fatty liquids onto the hair follicle to soften hair and skin.

seborrheic keratoses A benign skin tumor common in older adults, thought to develop from prolific epidermal cells.

sebum The semifluid secretion of the sebaceous glands consisting chiefly of fat, keratin, and cellular material.

secondary intention The process of healing that includes coagulation and inflammation, re epithelialization, granulation tissue formation, angiogenesis, and collagen remodeling.

selenium A chemical agent resembling sulfur that helps protect the skin from solar-induced skin cancers.

senescence Growing old; aging.

Septisol An antibacterial cleansing agent.

skin condition A fundamental skin classification in which an individual's skin is grouped according to the degree of moisture retention or its reaction to products and environment, or both.

skin history sheet A document used by skincare professionals to provide information on a client's past and present skin health, including past treatment, sunburns, and conditions that are necessary for treatment.

skin turgor The flexibility of the skin.

skin typing A more detailed skin classification that gives indications as to how a certain skin type will react to various treatment conditions.
sodium lauryl isethionate Similar to sodium lauryl sulfate but not as irritating. Additionally, it is less effective as an emulsifier.

sodium lauryl sulfate A common ingredient in household detergents and soaps most commonly used as an emulsifier.

solid carbon dioxide The clinical name for dry ice.

squamous cell carcinoma (See) A malignant cancer of the epithelial cells.

standard pricing policy A business document that outlines the specific price range of a given product or service, preferred pricing strategy, and circumstances during which each might change.

static rhytids Wrinkles that show without reference to movement.

stem cells Unspecialized cells that give rise to specific specialized cells.

stratum basale The lowest layer of the epidermis. The stratum basale (basal layer) houses germinal cells and regenerating cells for all layers of the epidermis.

stratum corneum The superficial sublayer the epidermis; this layer varies in thickness over the body.

subcutaneous Beneath the skin.

sun protection factor (SPF) The amount of time you can be exposed to sunlight before you burn.

sunscreens Any agent that protects the skin from harmful ultraviolet A and B (UVA, UVB) light. **In** turn, sunscreen helps protect skin from photodamage, including skin cancers, dyschromias, and so forth. Sunscreens block rays by either physical or chemical means.

superficial peels A peel depth that extends into the stratum granulosum.

surfactants A surface-active agent that lowers surface tension.

systemic lupus Chronic disease of connective tissue, which results in injury to various affected tissue, identified by butterfly mask over the nose.

tartaric acid An AHA derived from grapes.

technique sensitive Results of a treatment that depend on the clinician's ability to administer consistent results.

telangiectasia Dilation of a group of small blood vessels.

telogen The resting phase of the hair follicle. **tinea corporis** Body ringworm.

tinnitus Ringing in the ears.

titanium dioxide Physical sunscreen that scatters light rather than absorbing or filtering it.

transepidermal water loss (TEWL) The process by which our bodies constantly lose water via evaporation.

trichloroacetic acid Chemical used in peel solutions that dissolve aging and abnormal cells to make room for newer and healthier ones.

tyrosine An enzyme that produces melanin in melanocytes. Overproduction of melanin is associated with hyperpigmentation.

ubiquinone Lipid soluble cellular antioxidant present in virtually all cells.

understanding your client A component of the business landscape during which a business evaluates and acquaints itself with its target demographics.

understanding your competition A component of the business landscape during which a business evaluates its competition in terms of pricing, procedures, demographics, and advertising promotions.

universal precautions Preventative actions taken to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases; it involves the use of protective procedures and equipment, such as gloves and masks.

Valtrex® An antiviral treatment for herpes simplex.

vasoconstriction Narrowing of the blood vessels.

very superficial peels A peel depth that does not achieve erythema or flaking and thus is ineffective.

vesiculation The process of forming blisters.

vitamin B *See* nicotinamide.

vitamin C An antioxidant that is a necessary factor for the formation of collagen in connective tissue and maintenance of integrity of intercellular cement.

vitamin E An antioxidant that has been shown to inactivate free radicals. However, the exact mechanism of function is unknown.

vitiligo Smooth depigmented white spots on the skin.

Wood's lamp A device that uses UV rays to detect fluorescent material in the skin, which are indicative of certain diseases or conditions.

wound A disruption of normal tissue that results from pathologic processes, beginning internally or externally to the involved organ.

wound healing The restoration of tissue continuity following injury or trauma.

yearly business objectives A part of the annual business plan that identifies the goals a business would like to attain during a given fiscal year.

yeast infections A viral infection caused by several unicellular organisms that reproduce by budding. Oral yeast infections are common in persons with compromised immune systems.

yin and yang Concept, originally devised by Fu Xi, that describes the harmony between nature and its daily phenomenon.

zinc oxide Physical sunscreen that scatters light rather than absorbing or filtering it.

THE INSTITUTE OF EPIDERMAL CELL THERAPY