

Editorial

An overview human skin diseases

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Numerous conditions influence the human integumentary framework—the organ framework covering the whole surface of the body and made out of skin, hair, nails, and related muscle and organs. The significant capacity of this framework is as a boundary against the outer climate. The skin gauges a normal of four kilograms, covers a space of two square meters, and is made of three unmistakable layers: the epidermis, dermis, and subcutaneous tissue. The two principle sorts of human skin are: glabrous skin, the bald skin on the palms and soles (likewise alluded to as the “palmoplantar” surfaces), and hair-bearing skin. Inside the last kind, the hairs happen in structures called pilosebaceous units, each with hair follicle, sebaceous organ, and related arrector pili muscle. In the undeveloped organism, the epidermis, hair, and organs structure from the ectoderm, which is synthetically affected by the hidden mesoderm that structures the dermis and subcutaneous tissues.

The epidermis is the most shallow layer of skin, a squamous epithelium with a few layers: the layer corneum, layer lucidum, layer granulosum, layer spinosum, and layer basale. Sustenance is given to these layers by dispersion from the dermis since the epidermis is without direct blood supply. The epidermis contains four cell types: keratinocytes, melanocytes, Langerhans cells, and Merkel cells. Of these, keratinocytes are the significant part, establishing around 95% of the epidermis. This separated squamous epithelium is kept up by cell division inside the layer basale, in which separating cells gradually dislodge outwards through the layer spinosum to the layer corneum, where cells are consistently shed from the surface. In ordinary skin, the pace of creation rises to the pace of misfortune; around fourteen days are required for a cell to move from the basal cell layer to

the highest point of the granular cell layer, and an extra fourteen days to cross the layer corneum.

The dermis is the layer of skin between the epidermis and subcutaneous tissue, and contains two areas, the papillary dermis and the reticular dermis. The shallow papillary dermis interdigitates with the overlying rete edges of the epidermis, between which the two layers connect through the cellular film zone. Primary parts of the dermis are collagen, versatile filaments, and ground substance. Inside these parts are the pilosebaceous units, arrector pili muscles, and the eccrine and apocrine organs. The dermis contains two vascular organizations that run corresponding to the skin surface—one shallow and one profound plexus—which are associated by vertical imparting vessels. The capacity of veins inside the dermis is fourfold: to supply nourishment, to manage temperature, to adjust aggravation, and to partake in injury mending.

States of the human integumentary framework comprise a wide range of sicknesses, otherwise called dermatoses, just as numerous nonpathologic states (like, in specific conditions, melanonychia and racquet nails). While just few skin sicknesses represent most visits to the doctor, a large number of skin conditions have been portrayed. Order of these conditions frequently presents numerous nosological challenges, since basic etiologies and pathogenetics are regularly not known. Along these lines, most current course readings present a grouping dependent on the spot (for instance, states of the mucous film), morphology (ongoing rankling conditions), etiology (skin conditions coming about because of actual elements, etc. Clinically, the finding of a specific skin condition is made by get-together relevant data with respect to the introducing skin .

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