

Medical Academy named after S.I. Georgievsky

A Presentation on the topic : Phylogenetic disorders of skin

Submitted to: Anna Zhukova mam

Submitted by: Rana Padmini



Contents

01 Contents
What are phylogenetic disorder

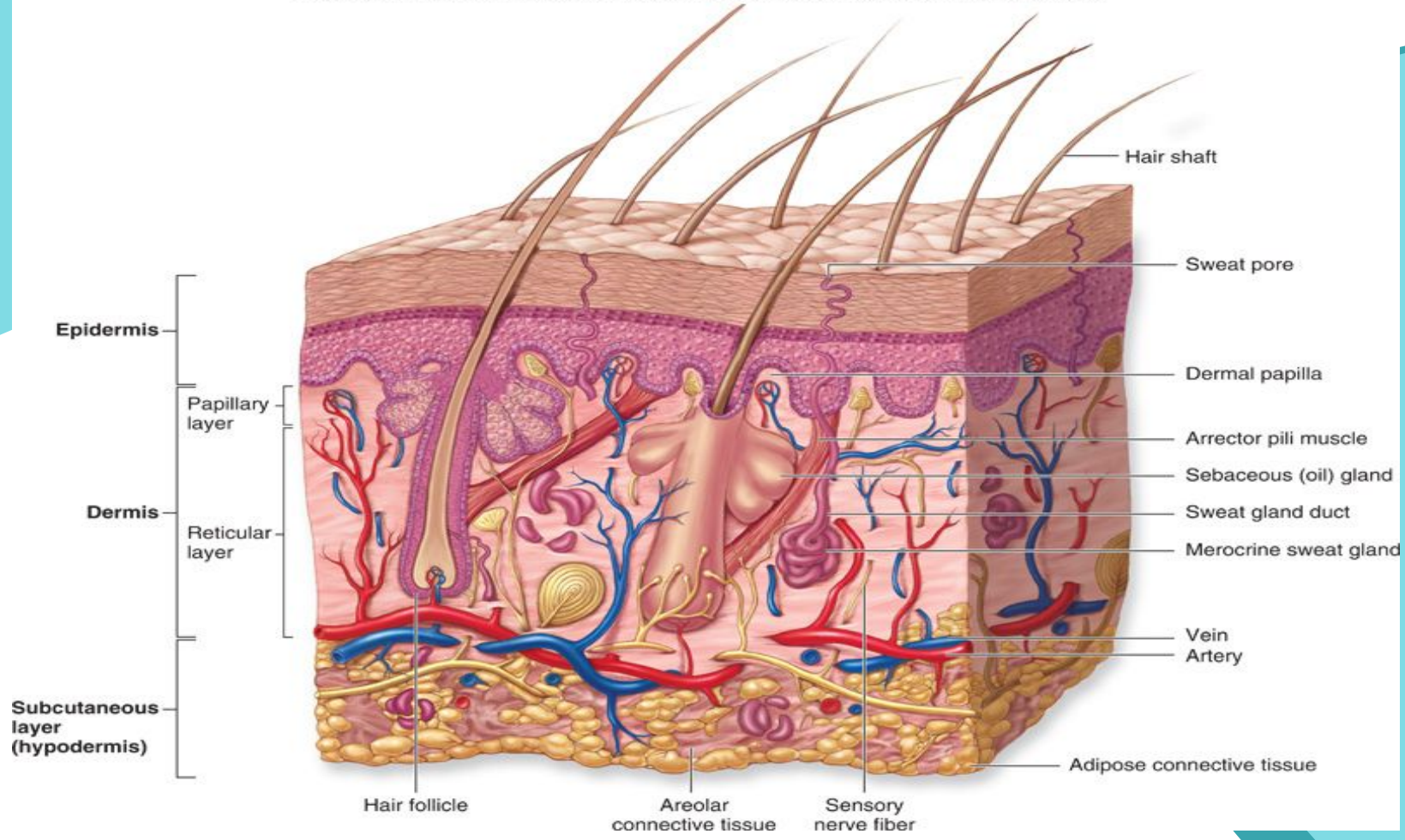
02 Contents
What disorder we can find in skin

03 Contents
Some examples of phylogenetic disorder of skin

04 Contents
conclusion

skin

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.



What are phylogenetic disorder

- ➔ Phylogenetic disorder are hereditary disorder which have presented themselves since a long time in a human population .
- ➔ They have been present in the gene pool for a long period of time they transferred from generations to generations .
- ➔ It have been found from the perspective of time they give us new ideas About their evolution and couse of evolution.
- ➔ They are inherited from our anscesters .





Why disease are inherited

>> Although genetic factors play a part in nearly all health conditions and characteristics, there are some conditions in which the genetic changes are almost exclusively responsible for causing the condition. These are called genetic disorders, or inherited diseases.

>> Since genes are passed from parent to child, any changes to the DNA within a gene are also passed. DNA changes may also happen spontaneously, showing up for the first time within the child of unaffected parents. This is referred to as a new mutation, where the word mutation means change.

Sometimes this change can cause mistakes in the protein instructions, leading to production of a protein that doesn't work properly or cannot be made at all. When one protein is missing or not working as it should, it can cause a genetic disorder.

Genetics of Skin Disorder

Genetic diseases are mainly affecting the skin and its appendages. These are caused by single-gene mutations. Genetic skin disorders are also called as genodermatoses. Nearly forty four skin diseases are there some of them are skin cancer, lupus, acne, psoriasis, hives, warts, carbuncle, and hyperhidrosis



ECZEMA

Eczema is sometimes called atopic dermatitis, which is the most common form. “Atopic” refers to an allergy. People with eczema often have allergies or asthma along with itchy, red skin. There are also some common symptoms for all types of eczema: dry, scaly skin, redness, itching, which may be intense.

**SKIN CONDITION : dry, scaly skin
redness ,itching, which may be intense**



TYPES OF ECZEMA

- Atopic dermatitis
- Contact dermatitis
- Dyshidrotic eczema
- Hand eczema
- Neurodermatitis
- Nummular eczema
- Stasis dermatitis



ATOPIIC DERMATITIS

Atopic dermatitis (eczema) is a condition that makes your skin red and itchy. It's common in children but can occur at any age. **Atopic dermatitis** is long lasting (chronic) and tends to flare periodically. It may be accompanied by asthma or hay fever. No cure has been found for **atopic dermatitis**.

Symptoms: Itch; Xeroderma; Inflammation

CONTACT DERMATITIS



Contact dermatitis is a red, itchy rash caused by direct contact with a substance or an allergic reaction to it. The rash isn't contagious or life-threatening, but it can be very uncomfortable.

Many substances can cause such reactions, including soaps, cosmetics, fragrances, jewelry and plants.

To treat contact dermatitis successfully, you need to identify and avoid the cause of your reaction. If you can avoid the offending substance, the rash usually clears up in two to four weeks. You can try soothing your skin with cool, wet compresses, anti-itch creams and other self-care steps.

DYSHIDROTIC ECZEMA



Dyshidrotic eczema, or **dyshidrosis**, is a skin condition in which blisters develop on the soles of your feet and/or the palms of your hands. The blisters are usually itchy and may be filled with fluid. Blisters normally last for about two to four weeks and may be related to seasonal allergies or stress.

Symptoms: Itch

It's still used today, but **dyshidrotic eczema** is the most common term for the small, itchy blisters that appear on the edges of the fingers as well as the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, often quite suddenly. At their most severe, the blisters can be painful and even crippling.

HAND ECZEMA

Hand eczema, also known as **hand dermatitis**, is a common condition that affects about 10% of the U.S. population. Both genetics and contact allergens and irritating substances play a role in “triggering” this form of **eczema**.

It can **cause** itchy blisters on the **hands, fingers**, feet, and toes. It's often triggered by stress, moisture, and contact with certain metals such as nickel or cobalt. The key to both preventing and treating **hand eczema** is to find out **what triggers** it and avoid those **triggers** whenever possible.



SPOROTRICHOSIS

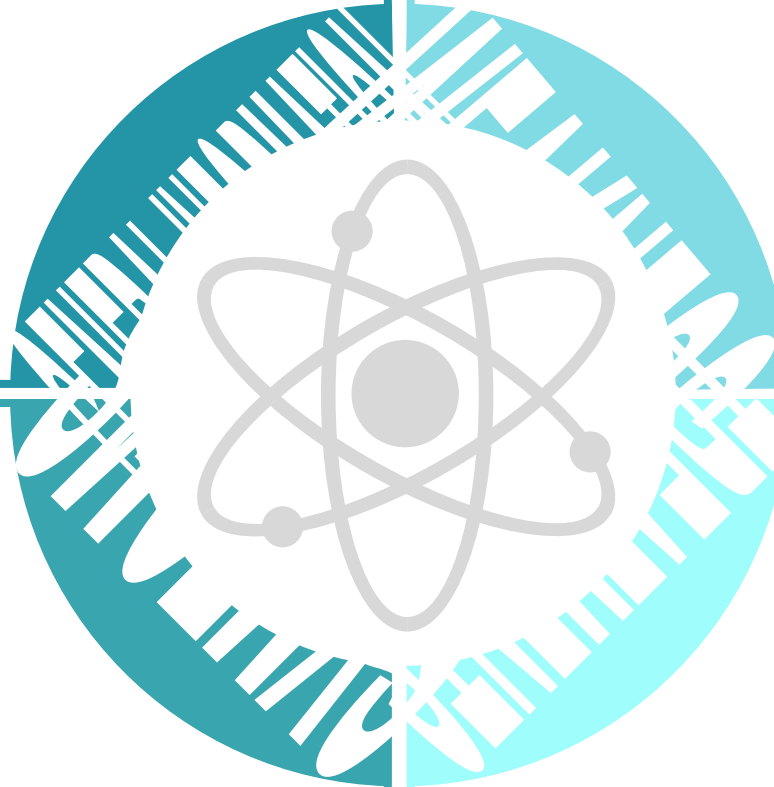
Sporotrichosis is a fungal infection of the skin caused by the fungus *Sporothrix schenckii*, which is found on decaying vegetation, rosebushes, twigs, hay, sphagnum moss and mulch-rich soil. Because of its tendency to present after a thorn injury, it is also called rose gardener disease

Symptoms of Sporotrichosis

The first symptom of sporotrichosis is a firm **bump** (nodule) on the skin that can range in color from pink to nearly purple. The nodule is usually painless or only mildly tender. Over time, the nodule may develop an open **sore (ulcer)** that may drain clear fluid.

Untreated, **the** nodule and **the** ulcer become chronic and may remain unchanged for years. In about 60% of cases, **the** mold spreads along **the** lymph nodes. Over time, new nodules and ulcers spread in **a** line up **the** infected arm or leg. These **can** also **last** for years

The usual treatment for sporotrichosis is oral **itraconazole** (Sporanox) for about three to six months; other treatments include supersaturated potassium iodide and amphotericin B in patients with more severe disease



PICTURES OF PATIENTS



CARBUNCLE

A **carbuncle** is a red, swollen, and painful cluster of boils that are connected to each other under the skin. A boil (or furuncle) is an infection of a hair follicle that has a small collection of pus (called an abscess) under the skin.

Symptoms: Fatigue; Boil; Fever

How do you get rid of carbuncles:-

You can generally treat small boils at home by applying warm compresses to relieve pain and promote natural drainage. For larger boils and **carbuncles**,

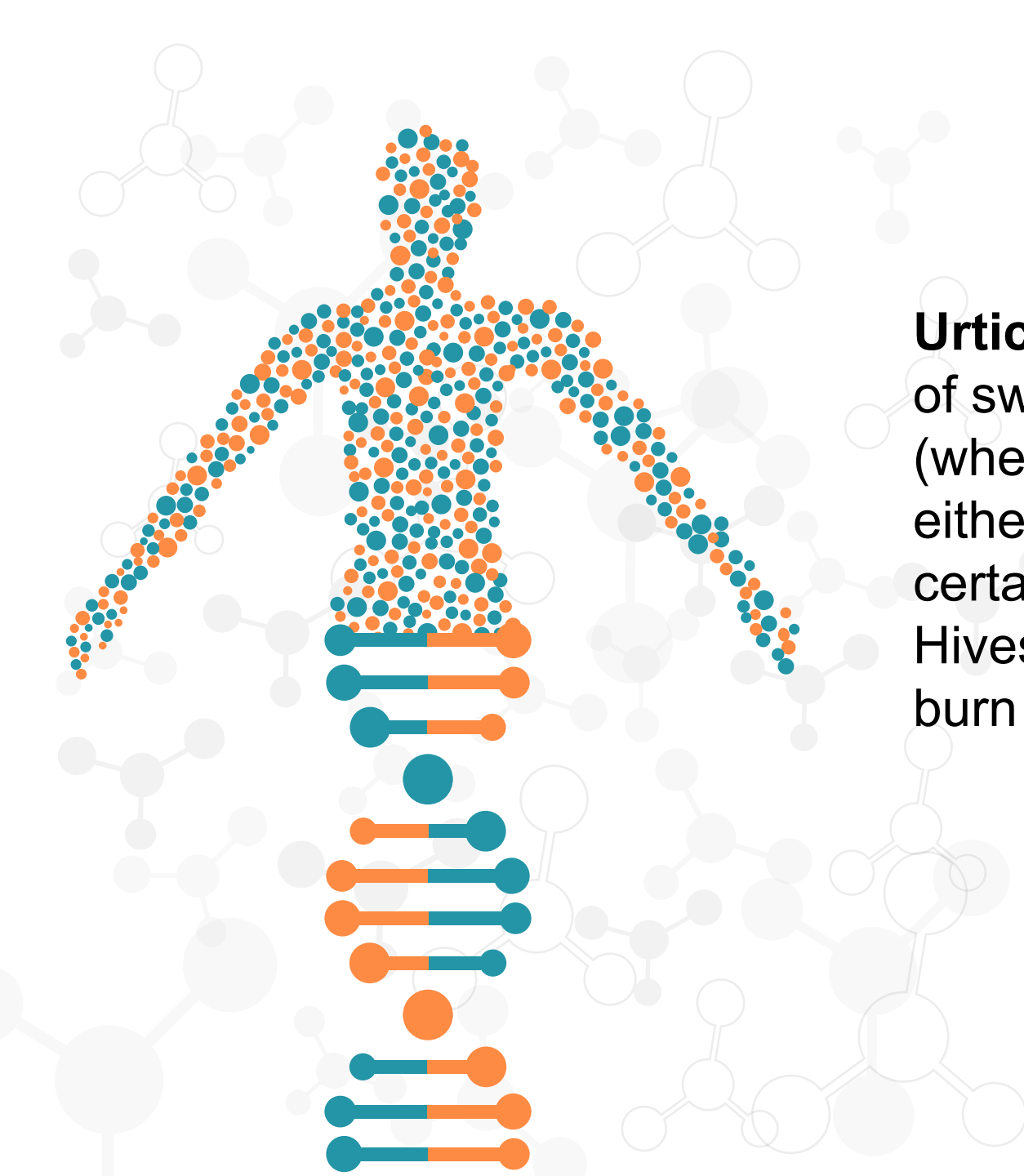
treatment may include:

Incision and drainage. Your doctor may drain a large boil or **carbuncle** by making an incision in it.



URTICARIA

Urticaria, also known as hives, is an outbreak of swollen, pale red bumps or plaques (wheals) on the skin that appear suddenly -- either as a result of the body's reaction to certain allergens, or for unknown reasons. Hives usually cause itching, but may also burn or sting.



PSORIASIS



Psoriasis is a skin disorder that causes skin cells to multiply up to 10 times faster than normal. This makes the skin build up into bumpy red patches covered with white scales. They can grow anywhere, but most appear on the scalp, elbows, knees, and lower back

What is the main cause of psoriasis?

Psoriasis is caused, at least in part, by the immune system mistakenly attacking healthy **skin** cells. If you're sick or battling an infection, your immune system will go into overdrive to fight the infection. This might start another psoriasis flare-up. Strep throat is a common trigger.

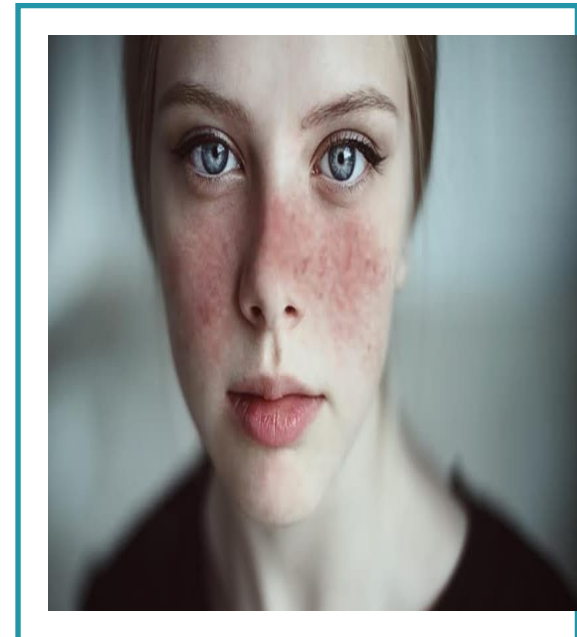
Which is the best treatment for psoriasis?

Topical corticosteroids (steroids, such as hydrocortisone) are very useful and often the first-line **treatment** for limited or small areas of **psoriasis**. These come in many preparations, including sprays, liquid, creams, gels, ointments, and foams.

LUPUS



Lupus is a long-term autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system becomes hyperactive and attacks normal, healthy tissue. Symptoms include inflammation, swelling, and damage to the joints, skin, kidneys, blood, heart, and lungs. The **first symptoms of lupus usually** occur somewhere between the teen years and the 30s and may be mild, severe, sporadic, or continual. Common general **symptoms** include fatigue, fever, and hair loss. **Lupus** can also affect individual organs and body parts, such as the skin, kidneys, and joints



CONCLUSION

WE SHOULD GET RID OF THIS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AS IT SHOULD TAKEN MORE SERIOUSLY

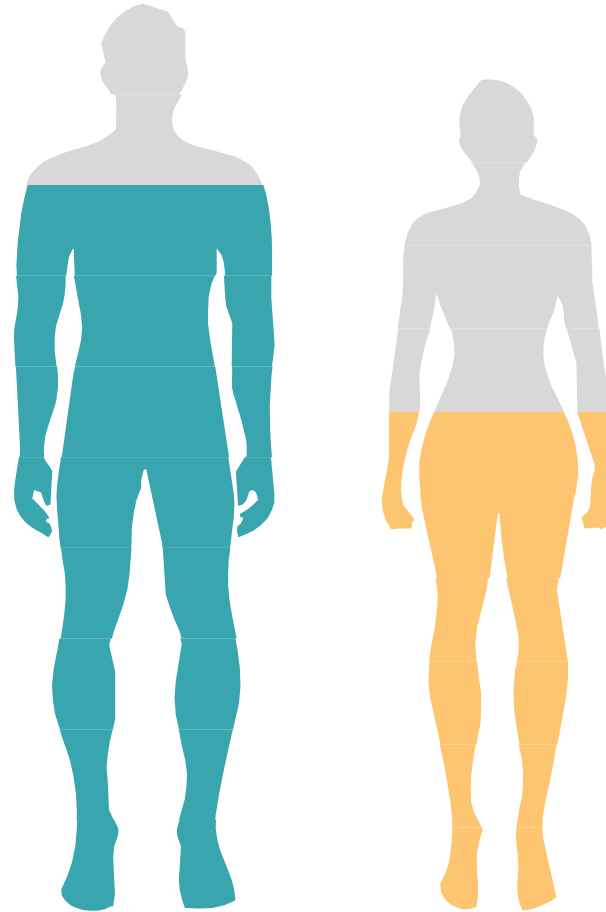
WE SHOULD TAKE CARE OF OUR PERSONAL HYGIENE



PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

WE SHOULD LOOK AT THE PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THE FAMILY THAT HAVE DISEASE RUNNIG IN FAMILY

BE SAFE BE HEALTHY



Thank
you!

