

Review

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Epidermal compounds diagnosis

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Review

Epidermal Compounds Diagnosis

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Abstract: The aim of the study is to identify structural characteristics of melanocytic nevi. In this context using microscope, could be possible a good description related melanocytic nevi, referring to youth patients. Good to mention that in a human individual life, play a significant role, genetic, epigenetic, microbiomic, and proteomic factors together with others. Future directions refers to preventive and prophylactic methods.

Keywords: patients; epiderm; structure; analyse; melanocytic nevi

Introduction

In order to define a disease, must have in attention a lot of different factors such as historical points, or social and cultural, but not only. Results of research studies, show us that some connective cells such as fibroblasts, lose their identity, in pathological conditions. [1] Another specific cells, namely melanocytes are known that having a specific structural point that is consider important in structural pathological description. [2]

Referring to melanocytic nevi, in medical specific field, various pigmented lesions of the epiderm, known as nevi, could be observe in different part of the body, specific for pathology including solar lentigo. [3] In medical analyse, an atypical nevus, can be biopsied.[4]

Is important to practice a biopsy beside the extended clinical evaluation in melanocytic nevi. Specialists, are usually looking also for changes that surrounding nevi . A great point in this field of research, could be possible the genetic susceptibility. [5] A complete medical examination, play a great point for establishing the medical conduct, for healthy status improving.[6,7]

Structural analysis describe specific cells namely melanocytes as aggregated in 'nests', which conduct forming the nevus cells.[8] To the human persons with different age, this specific cells knowing as melanocytes could be found in various areas of the skin of the parts of the body. [9,10] Theoretical and practical studies, show that melanocytic nevi developing *in utero* present genetical differences from those that appear later.[11,12] From scientific literature, that are known informations, referring to specific nevi. [13] Also from literature and from practicum are known different informatiuons about extending melanocytic *nevi*, having specific scientific names.[14] We can mention that currently, because are many cases in all of the world, the proper treatment of epidermal nevi is challenging.[15–18] Congenital melanocytic nevi it is known as a study subject that offer controversy [19] Clinical monitoring in congenital melanocytic nevi is important for diagnosis and for possible medical treatment strategies applications.[20]

Material and methods

For the purpose of the study we can mention a little bit about laboratory technique used and about the materials needed. From the realization of permanent microscopic preparations was knowing the steps from the classic method, using a standard. Hematoxylin & Eosin staining technique. The samples were drawn from male and female gender patients, children before mature age, from urban and rural home environment. In order to assist medical staff in understanding the concerns outlined, a series of digital images have been prepared. The operative pieces are intended to bring in the pathological anatomy service for macroscopic examination for diagnostic purposes. This are examined by performing the microscopic analysis.

Results

Skin protect us during the life, from different factors. For epiderm analyse, structural and ultrastructural characteristics could be able to be describes, using optical and electron microscope. Structural analyse of the epiderm, using colour laboratory techniques, is able to describe the specific layers with their characteristics. Using electron microscope, filaggrin knowing as an important epidermal protein and tight junction located in the granular layer of the epiderm, could be observed. For this purpose, transmission electron microscope examination, is consider one proper method for analyse. Scanning electron microscopy is also a modern method for analyse, which offer results that demonstrate abnormalities in the epiderm ultrastructure. (Figure 1) The body is covers by skin and the epiderm contein differents types of glands, as sebaceous glands and sudoripar glands. It is known a specific physiopathologic mechanism in the functionality of the body and epidermal compounds and their body sorroundings.

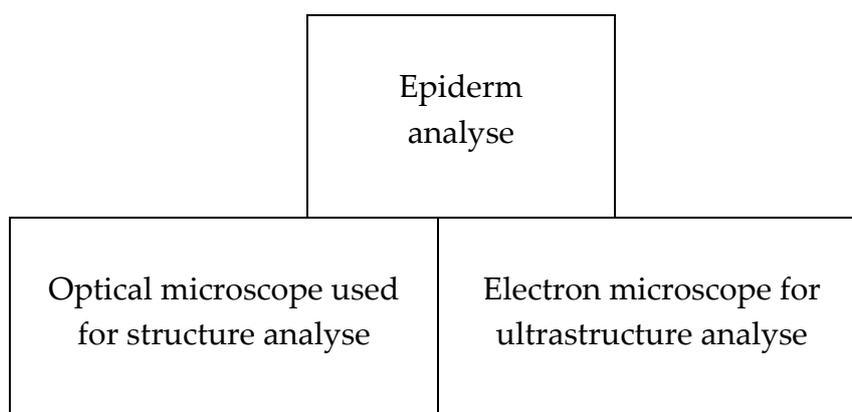


Figure 1. Methods for epiderm analyse.

Histopathological analyse describe to the melanocytic nevi located on various regions of the body, with asymmetry, irregular form, cytologic atypia, and mitotic activity. Medical specialists, describe and conclude that to benign melanocytic nevi, could be possible to describe atypical pathological characteristics and more important good to mention characteristics when benign nevi are traumatized. (Figure 2) Dermoscopy play a role for a proper diagnostic important in practice to all ages, including, youth age and children.

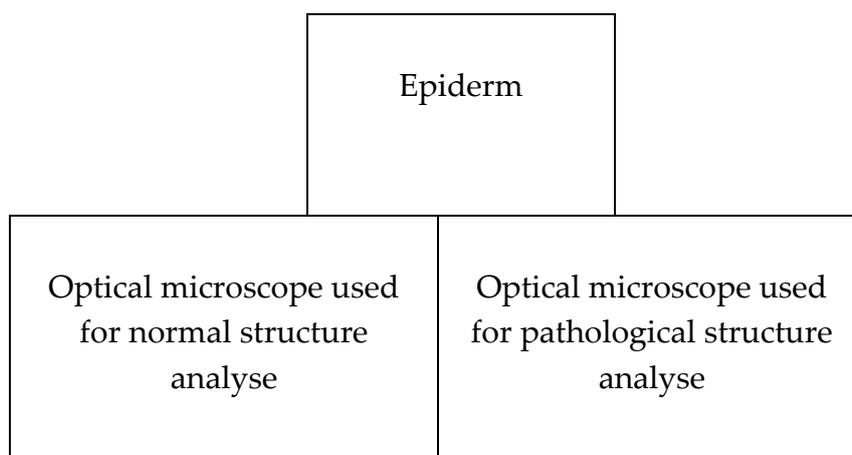


Figure 2. Changes in epiderm compounds- from normal to pathological.

Epiderm is a barrier, but is able for conducting to an illness status if include modifications in structural compounds. (Figure 3)

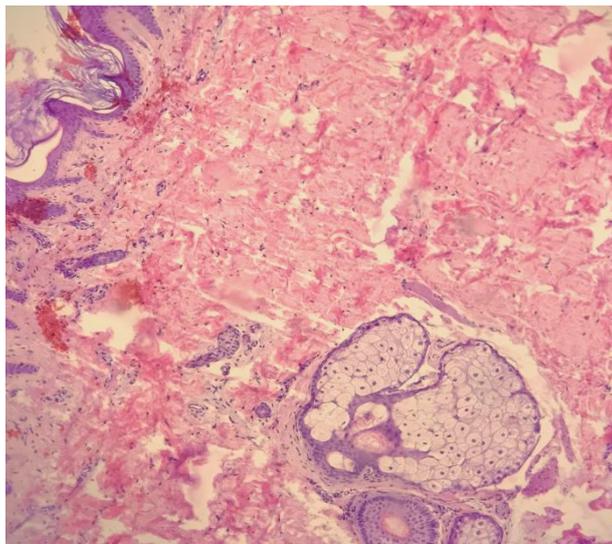


Figure 3. Epiderm and annex glandsx10 Hematoxylin-Eosin staining.

Histopathological analyse describe to the melanocytic nevi located on various regions of the body,with asymmetry, irregular form, cytologic atypia, and mitotic activity. More than, medical specialists, describe and conclude related to structural aspect in benign traumatized melanocytic nevi. (Figure 4) In this field, dermoscopy play a role for a proper diagnostic.

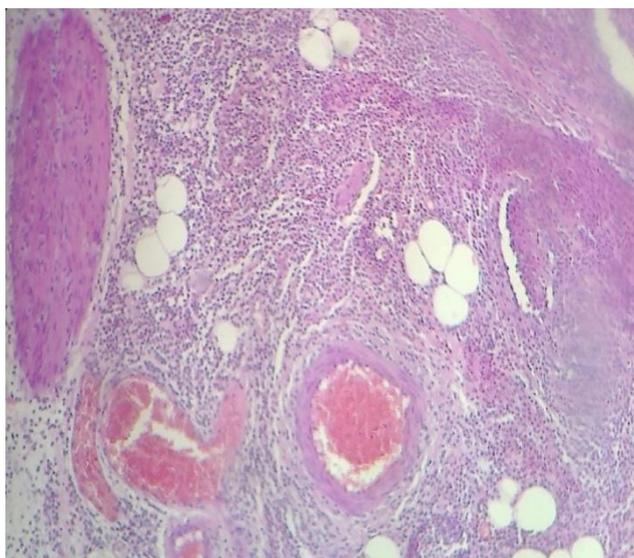


Figure 4. Traumatic pigmentar nevus and adjacent region H&E stain x10.

Discussions

Great interest in knowing epidermal compounds. So, the epiderm, is composed of a number of specific lyers. Specific cells are known. One of the role of the epiderm is implication in differents injuries. Alterations in the compunds of the epiderm layers, contribute to the visual signs of pathologic conditions. One research direction, refer to the role of benign melanocytic lesions with alterations, which conduct to malignan cutanat melanoma. Related to melanocytic nevi, in some circumstances, could be possible that the prognosis be poor having in attention the healthy of the patients having comorbidities.

Conclusions

Prevention and educational methods, are important. More than early detection in melanocytic nevi is a great point in order to try to treat and to avoid maybe possible malignancy degeneration. Techniques for the laboratory diagnosis that are implications in monitoring previously pathological status, are implied and conduct to a proper quality of life in patients diagnosed with melanocytic nevi. In this direction, implication of an interprofessional team strategies is one of the proper condition.

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