SkinDisease with Erythema

Skin erythema, or flare, is the reddening reaction of the skin as a result of an external stimulus , immunological reaction with/out hypersensitivity to an allergen or viral infection

- The flare size depends on multiple parameters, for instance,

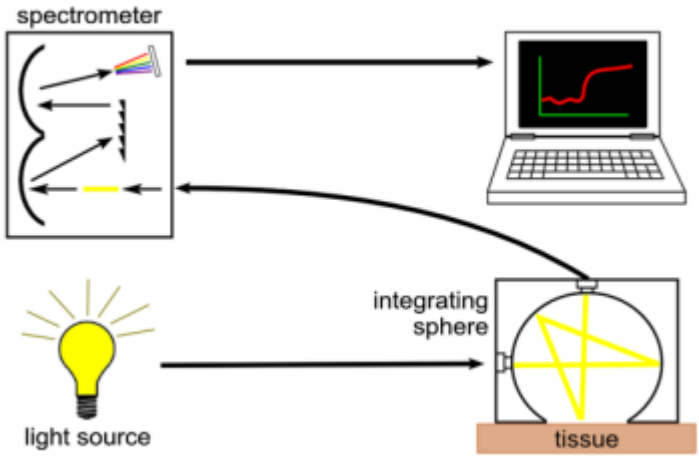
distribution of the neural fibers and vascularization of the stimulated region.

- Likewise, the strength and the

nature of the stimulus are factors that influence the intensity is reached shortly after the stimulus onset. In some cases, the flare is a result of an accumulative process, such as radiotherapy treatment for cancer.

- Radiation dermatitis is an

equivalent term to radiotherapy-induced erythema. In this case, erythema is a cancer radiotherapy treatment linked side effect.



- The dermatitis reaction is

interpreted as a skin response to damage to basal cells present in the epidermal layer. To ameliorate the damaged region, deeper skin layers proliferate to

replace the impaired, superficial . The radiation dermatitis MED trigger is inconstant

Techniques :

A major goal for any skin erythema assessment technique is to objectively quantify the redness without the need for a skin biopsy or direct contact.

A potential approach is a contacless technique that generates a real time graded redness intensity map. Moreover, it is anticipated that the erythema assessment standard device is miniaturized, easy to operate, and costeffective.

Grade	Reaction
1	Marginal reaction
2	Slight perceptible erythema
3	A greater than slight reaction which is not sufficient to be classed as distinct
4	Erythema
5	A greater than distinct reaction which is insufficient to be classed as well developed

This section reviews the techniques that were employed within the last three decades , to evaluate, grade or detect skin erythema.