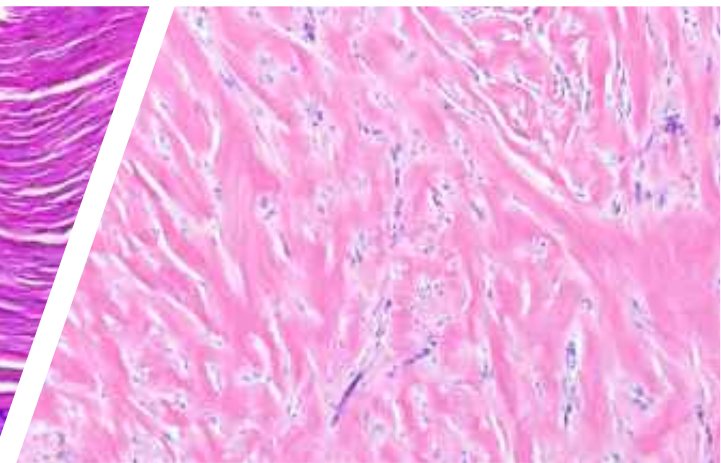
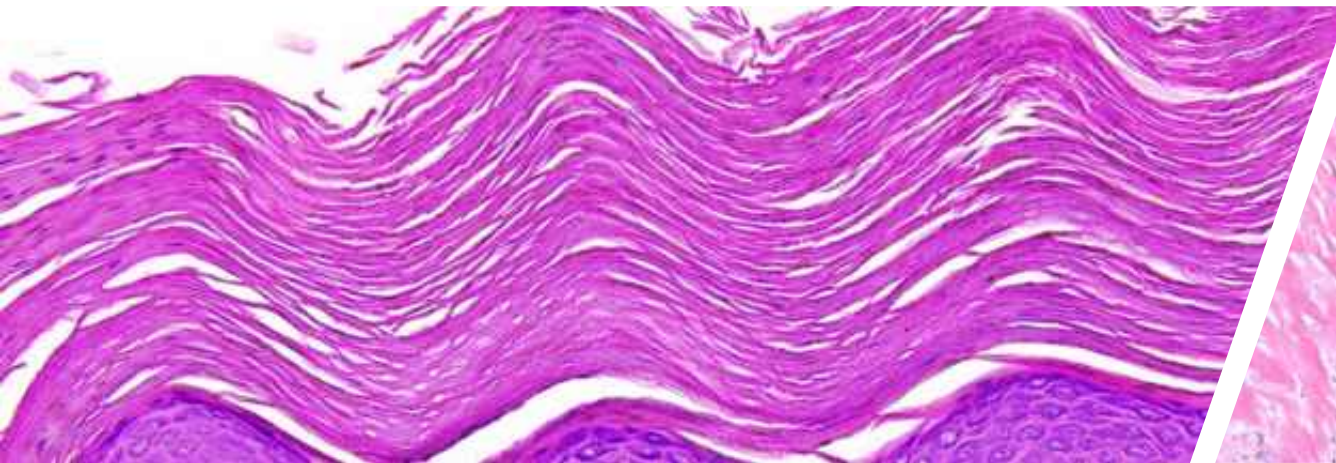


Skin I: Terminology & Structure

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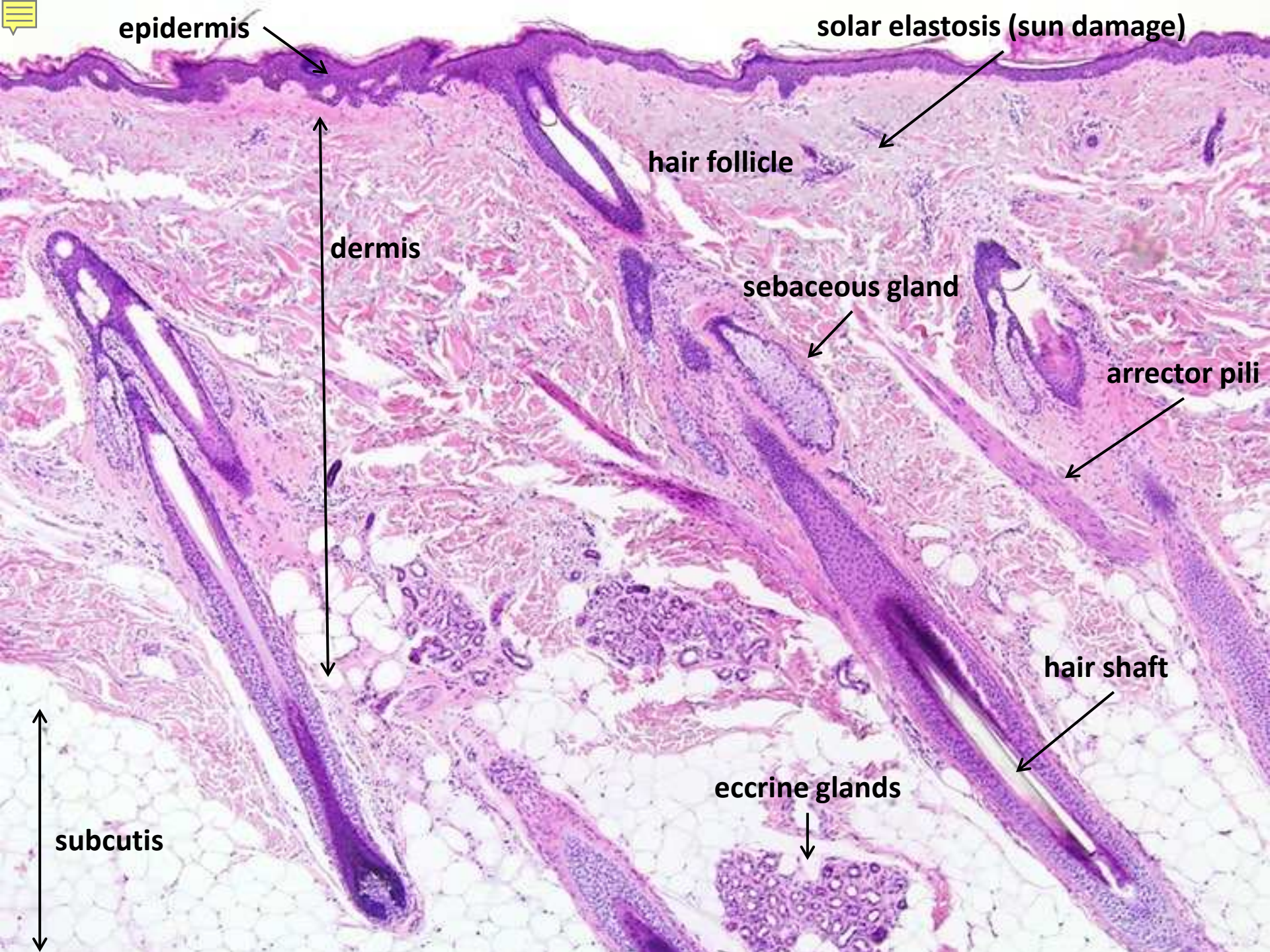
College of Medicine

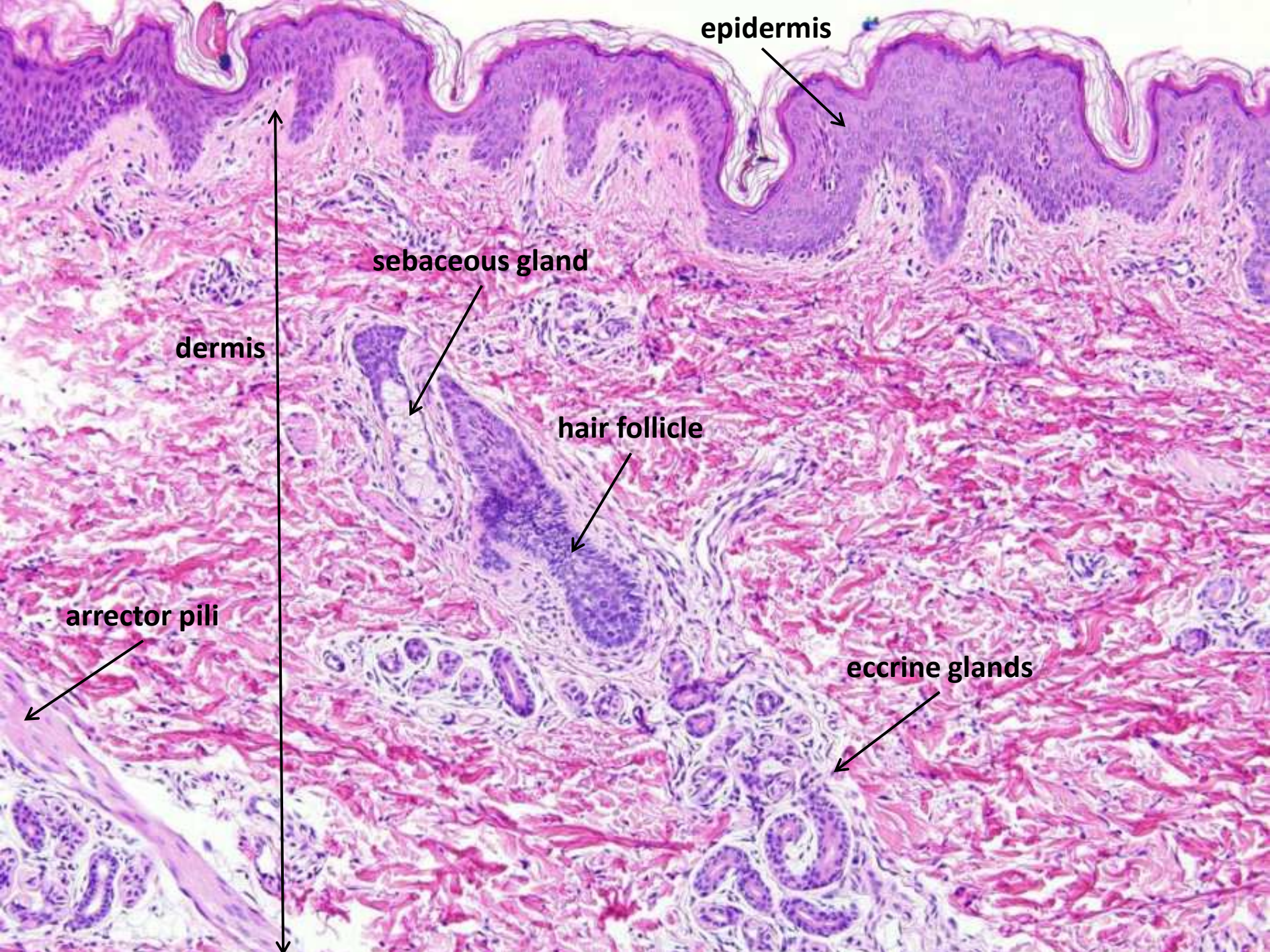




Objectives

- Identify normal anatomic skin structures microscopically
- Understand the meaning of common clinical and microscopic terms used to describe skin lesions





epidermis

sebaceous gland

dermis

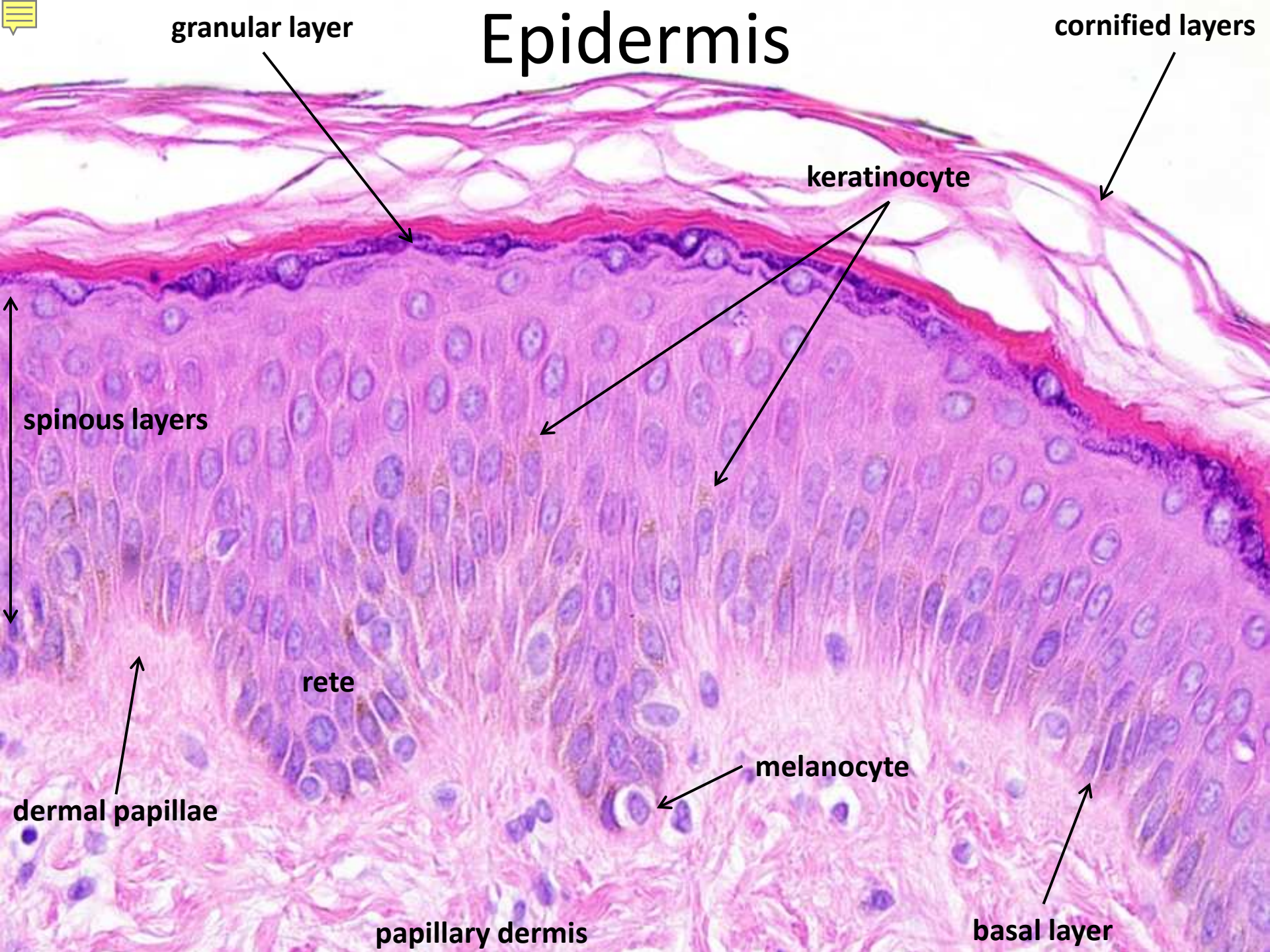
hair follicle

arrector pili

eccrine glands



Epidermis



granular layer

cornified layers

keratinocyte

spinous layers

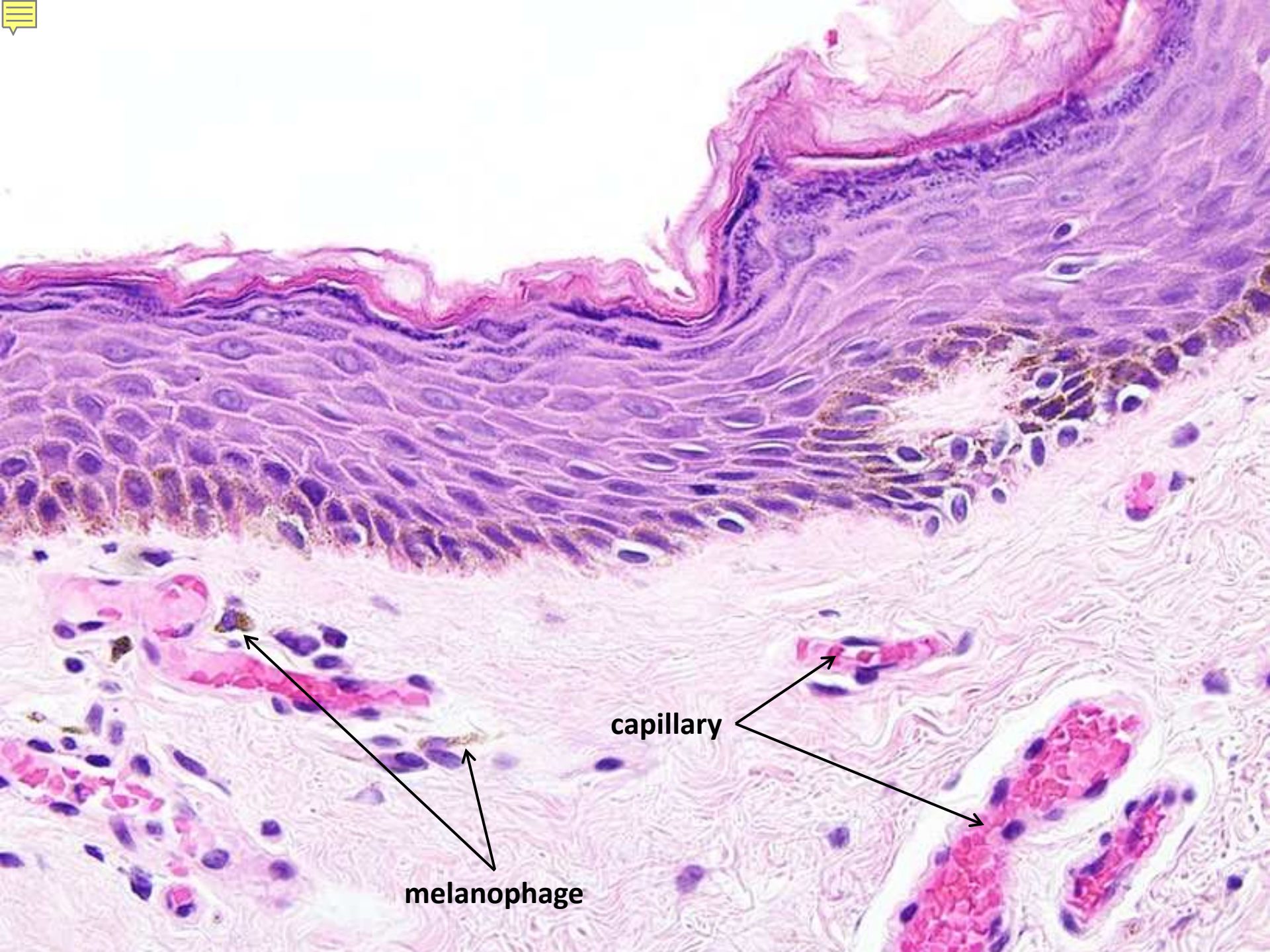
rete

melanocyte

basal layer

papillary dermis

dermal papillae



capillary

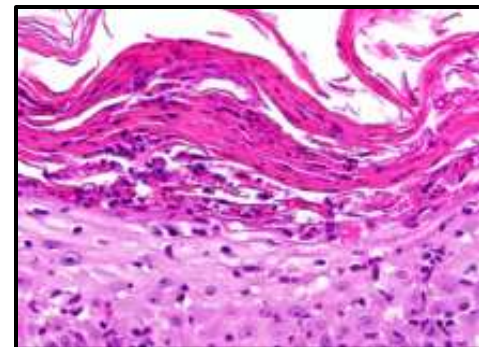
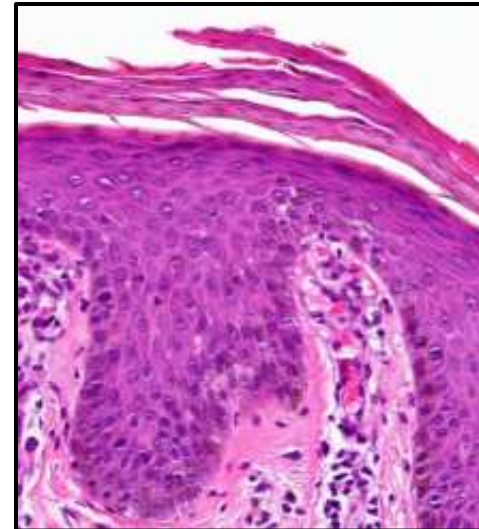
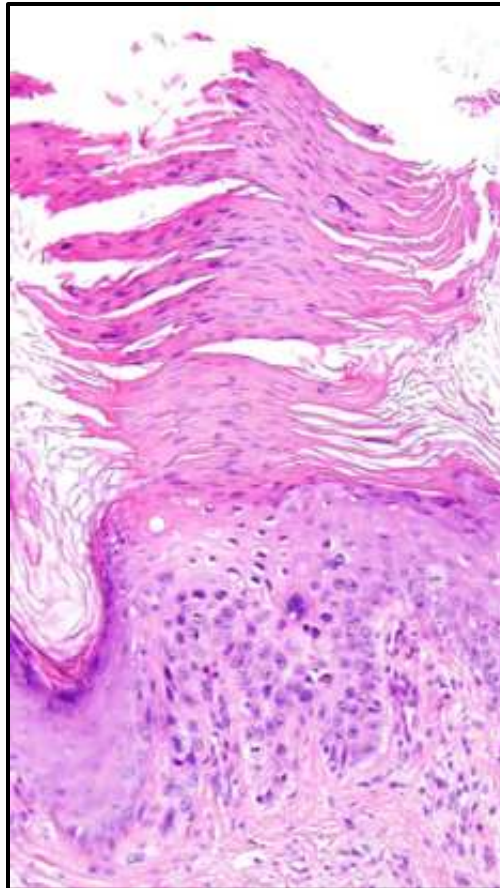
melanophage

Hyperkeratosis

Orthokeratosis: thickened cornified layer without retention of nuclei

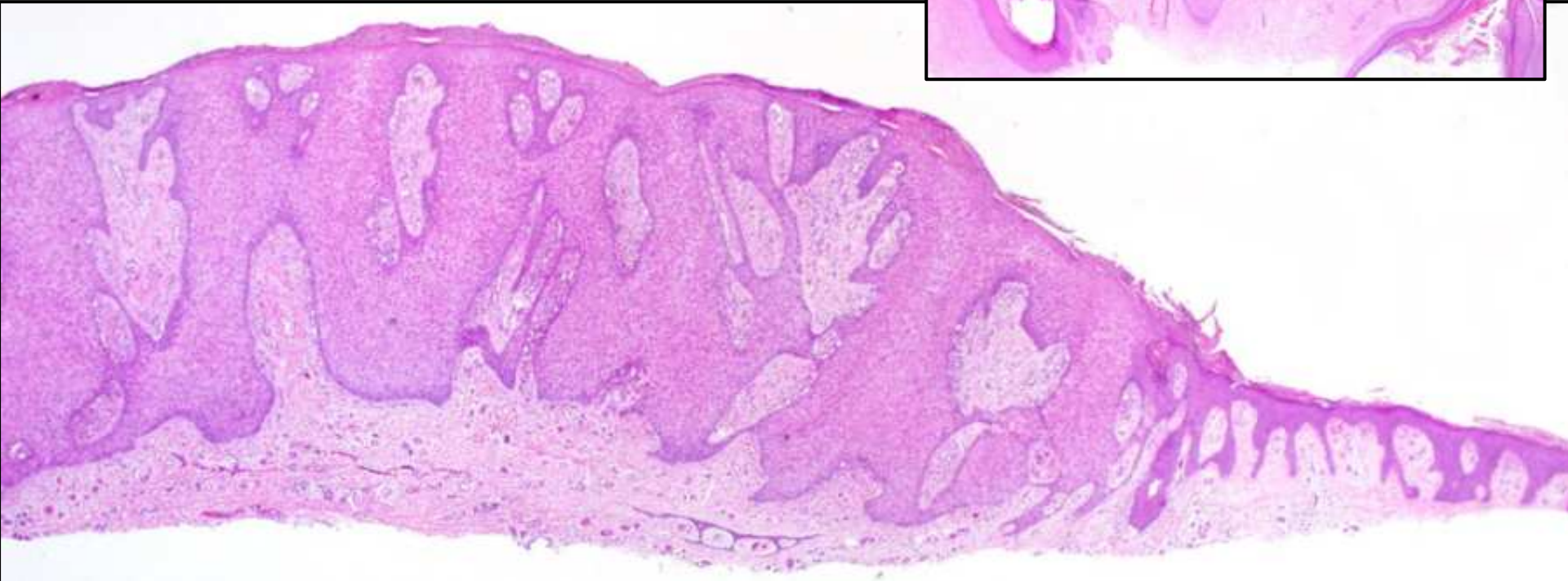
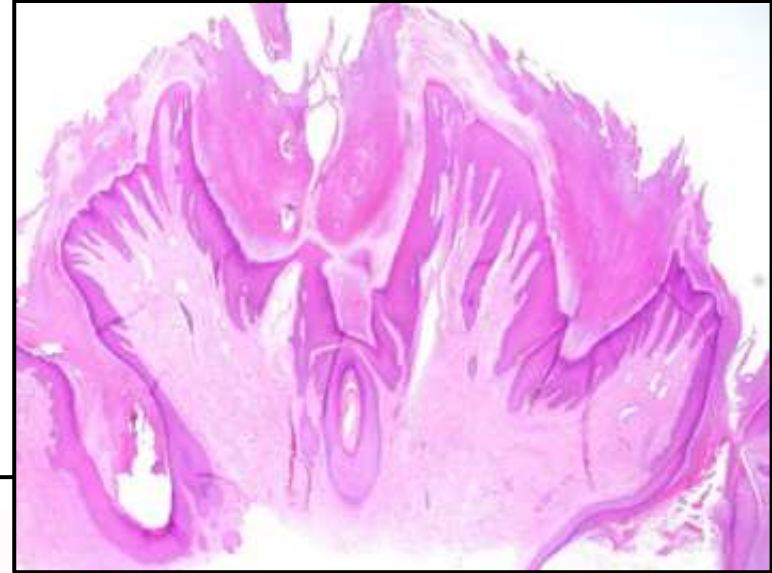


Parakeratosis: thickened cornified layer with retention of nuclei

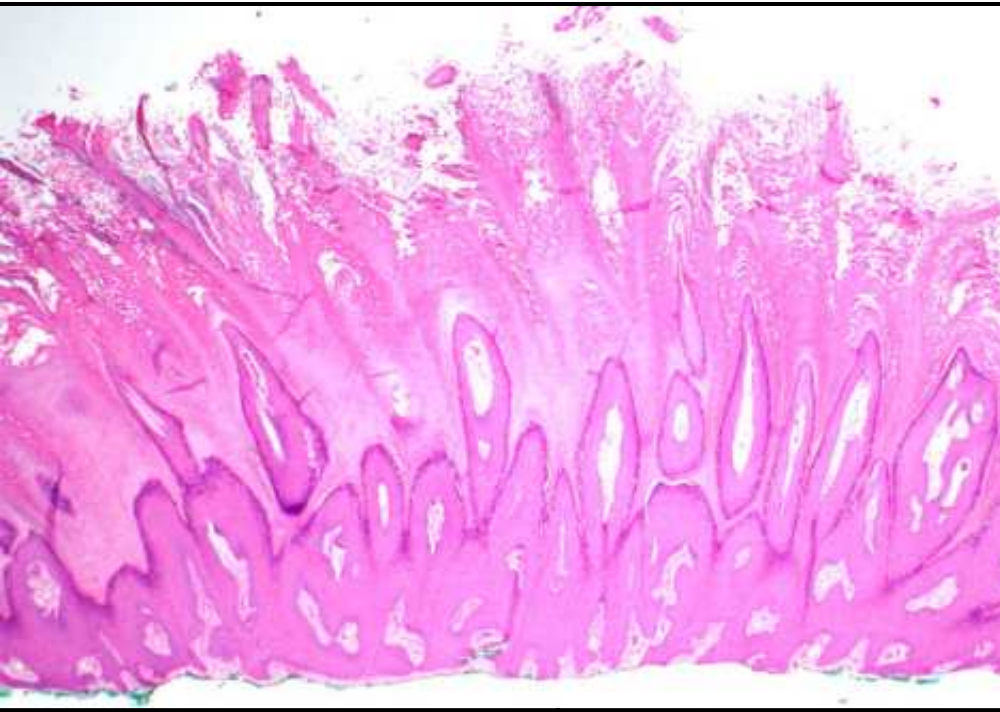


Acanthosis

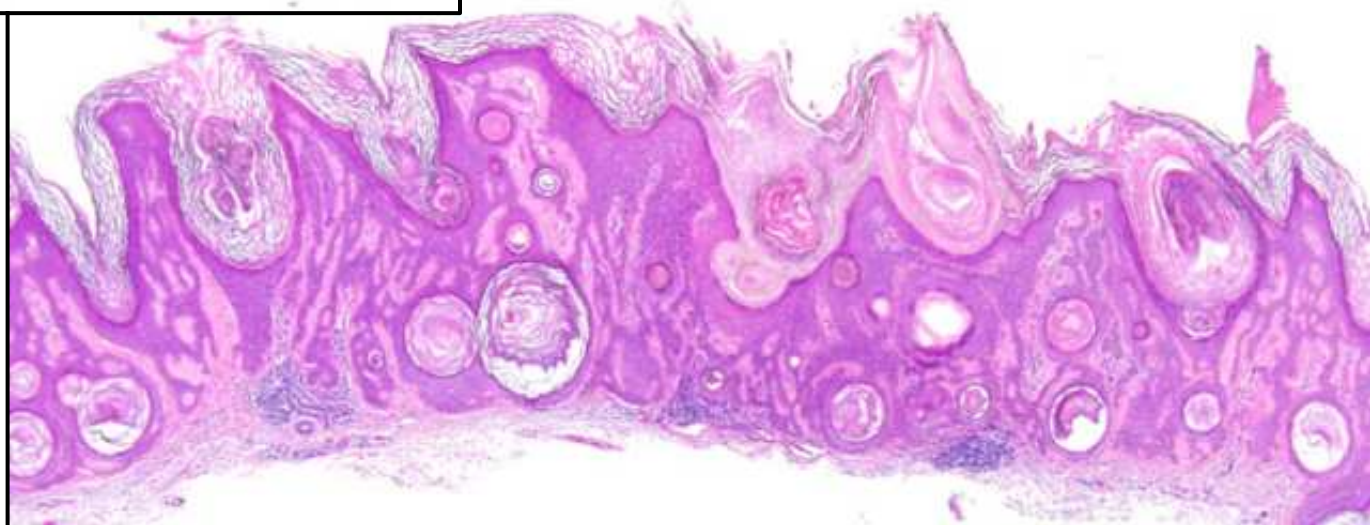
Epidermal hyperplasia
(thickening)



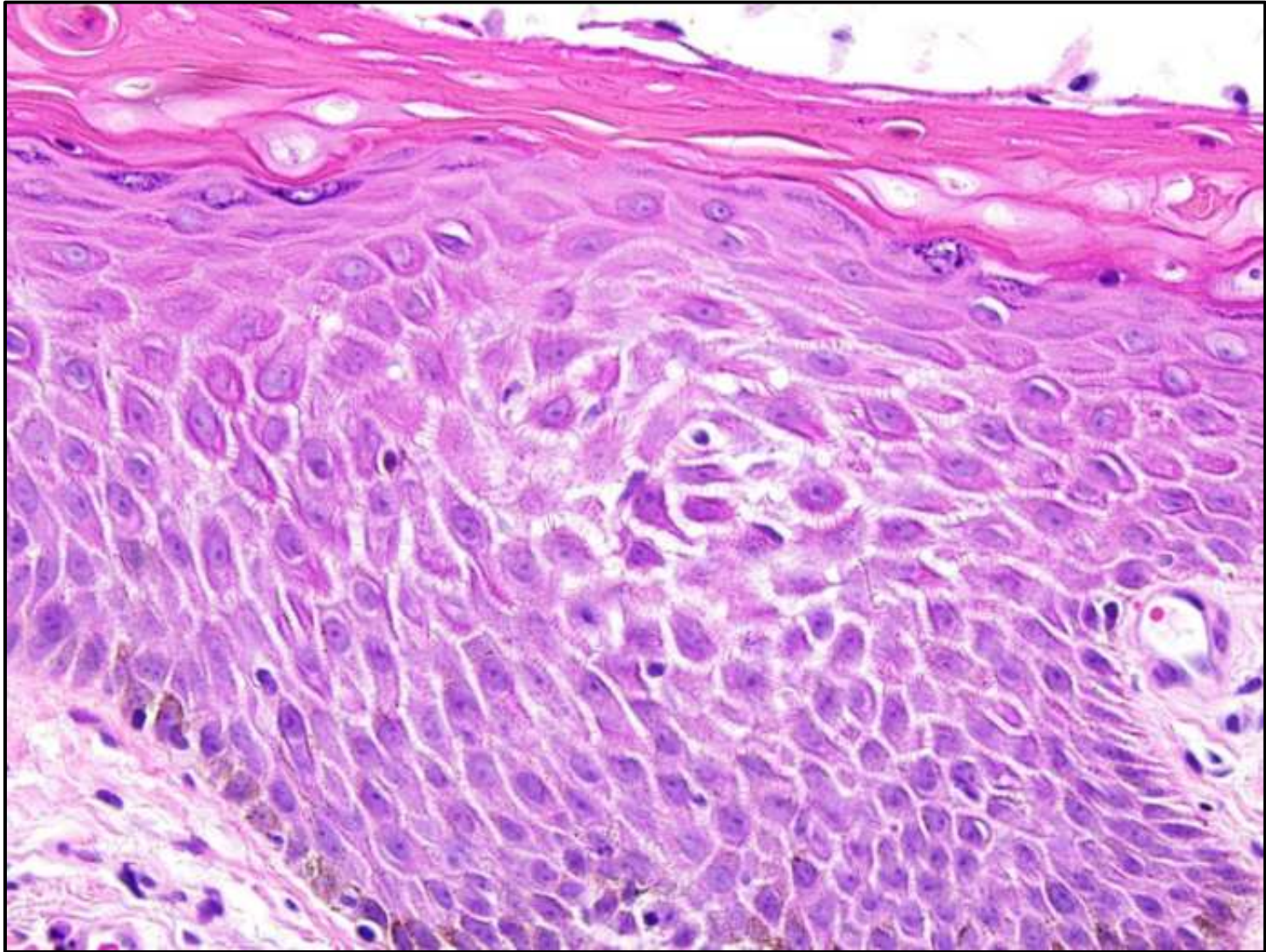
Papillomatosis



Surface elevation caused by hyperplasia and enlargement of dermal papillae

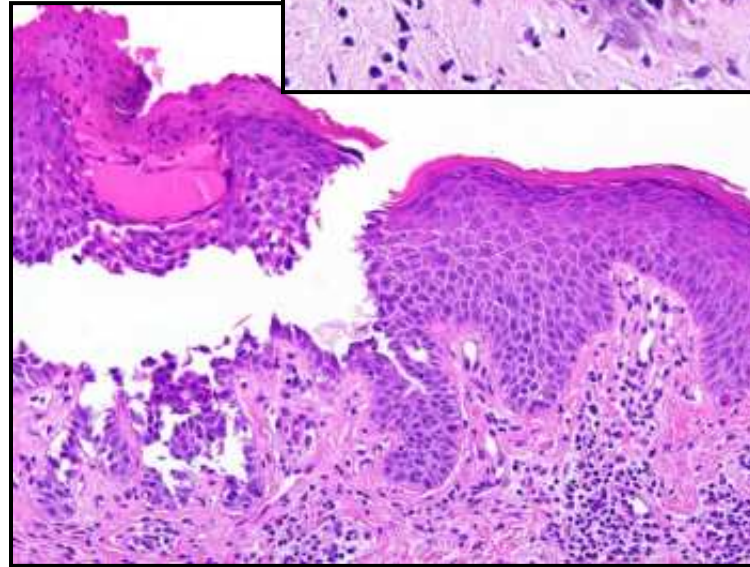
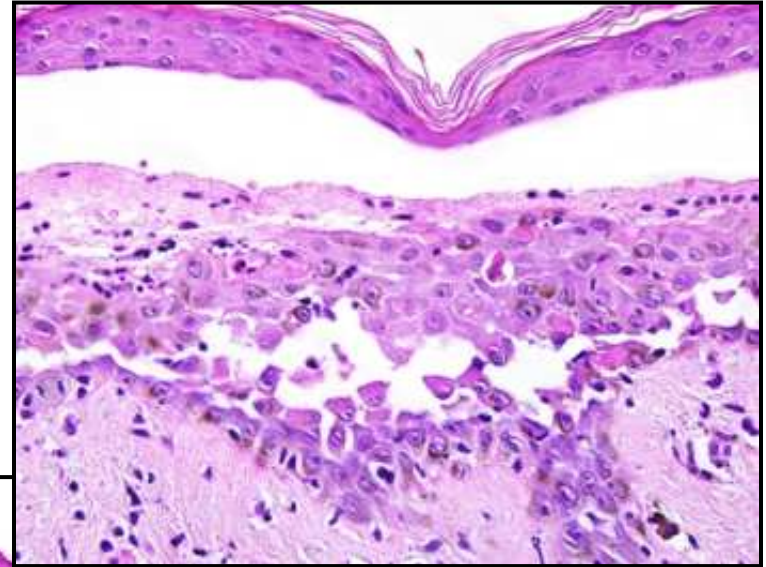
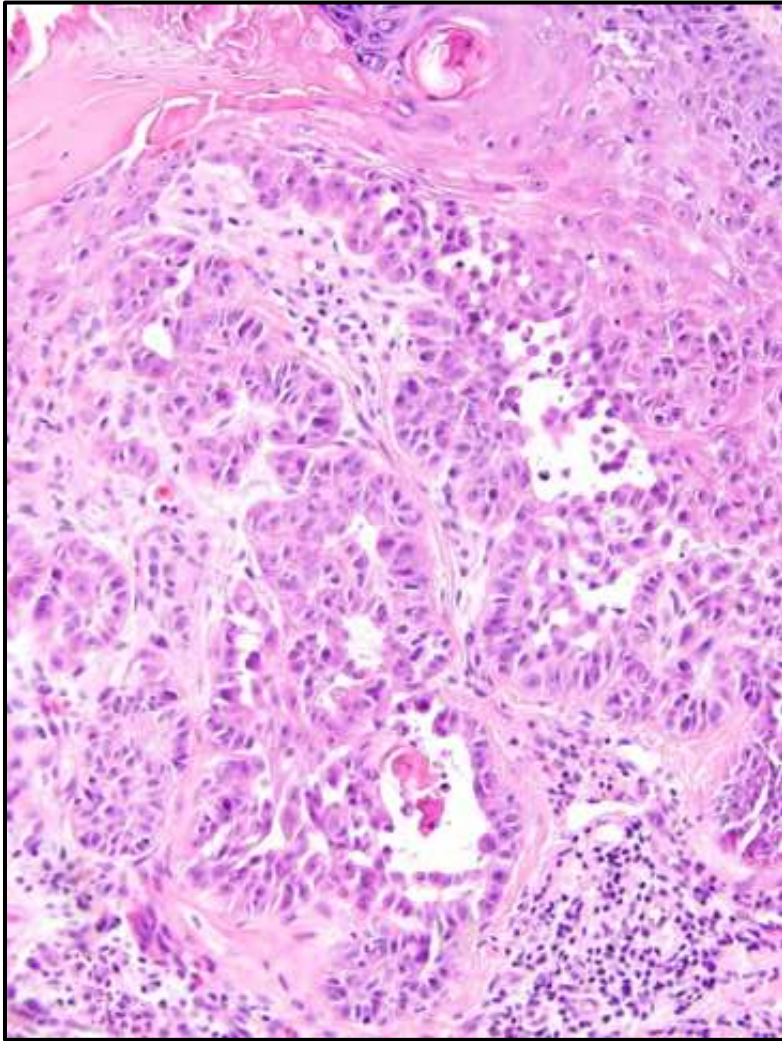


Spongiosis



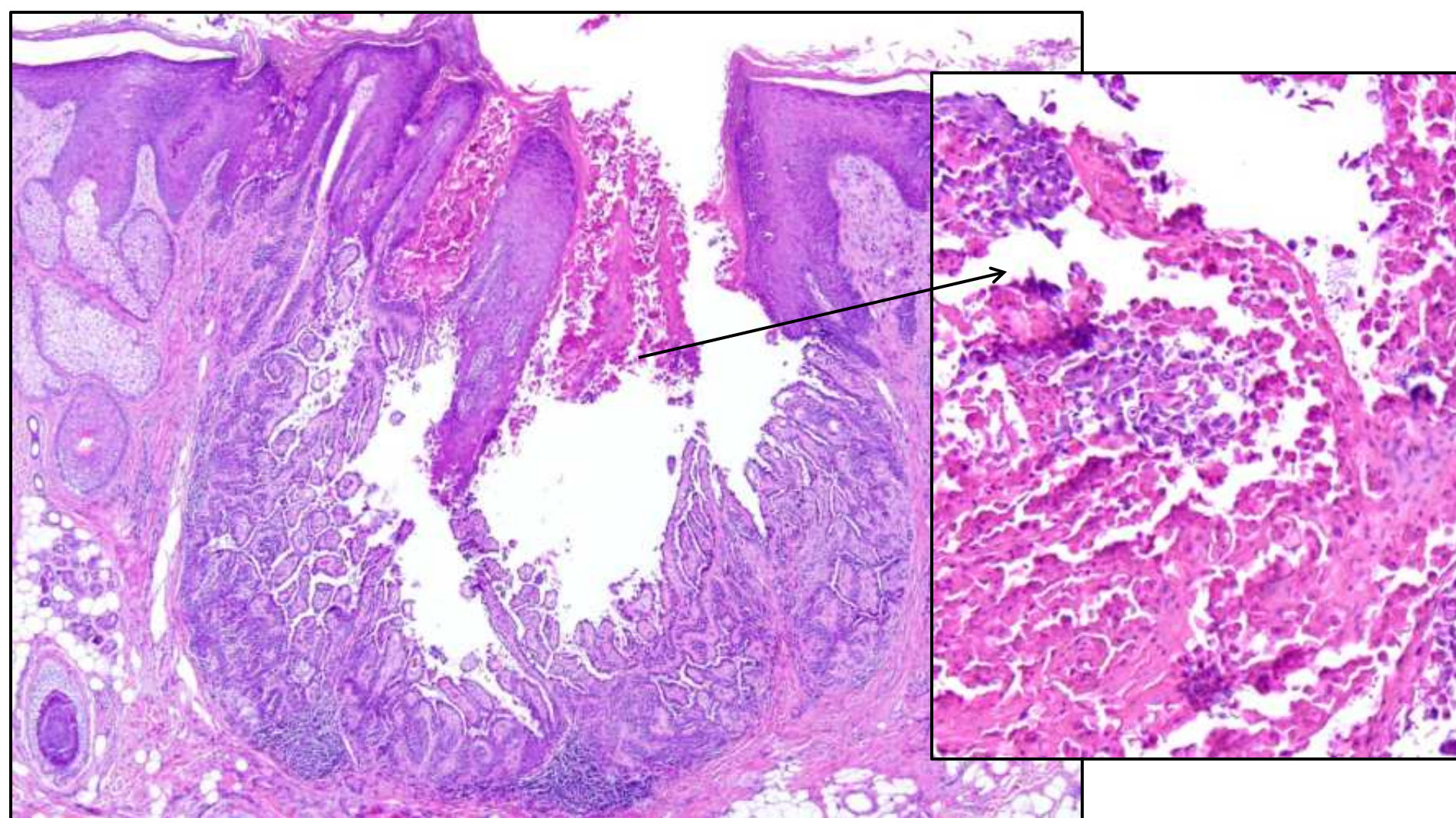
Intercellular edema within epidermis

Acantholysis



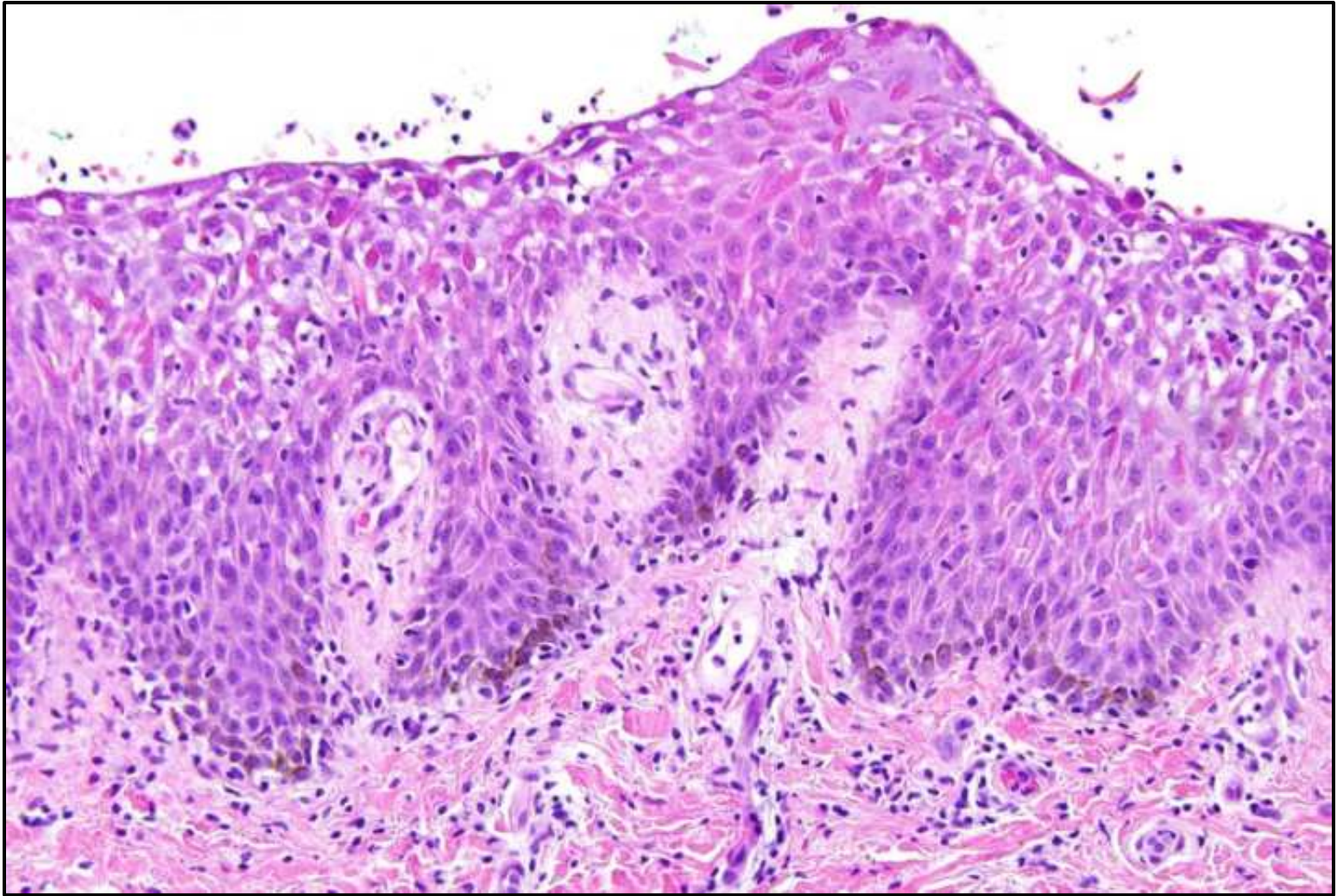
Lysis or disruption of intercellular keratinocyte adhesive junctions

Dyskeratosis



Abnormal, premature keratinization

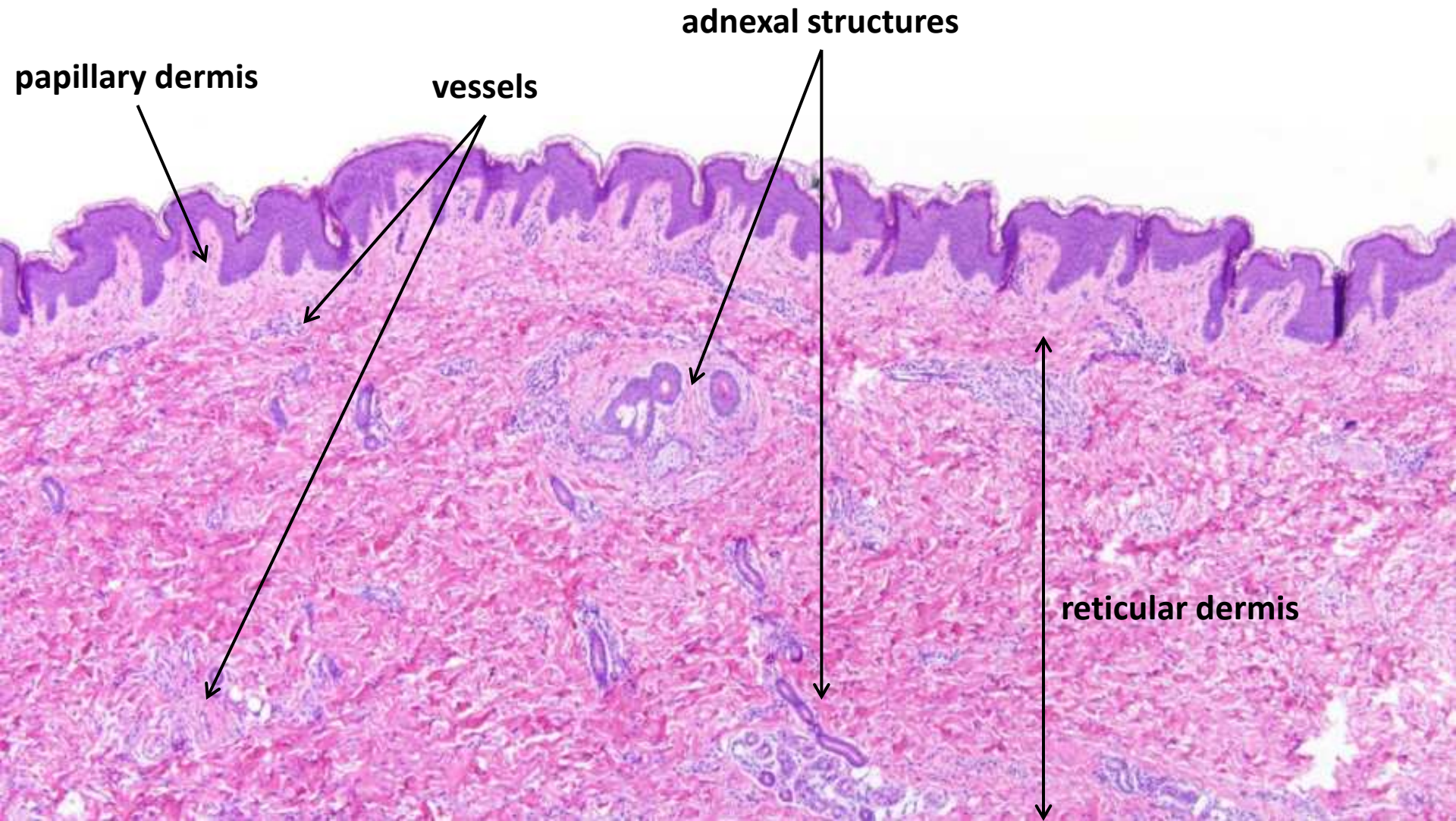
Exocytosis



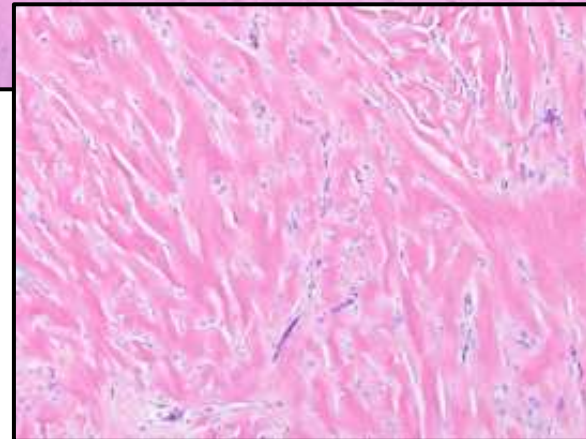
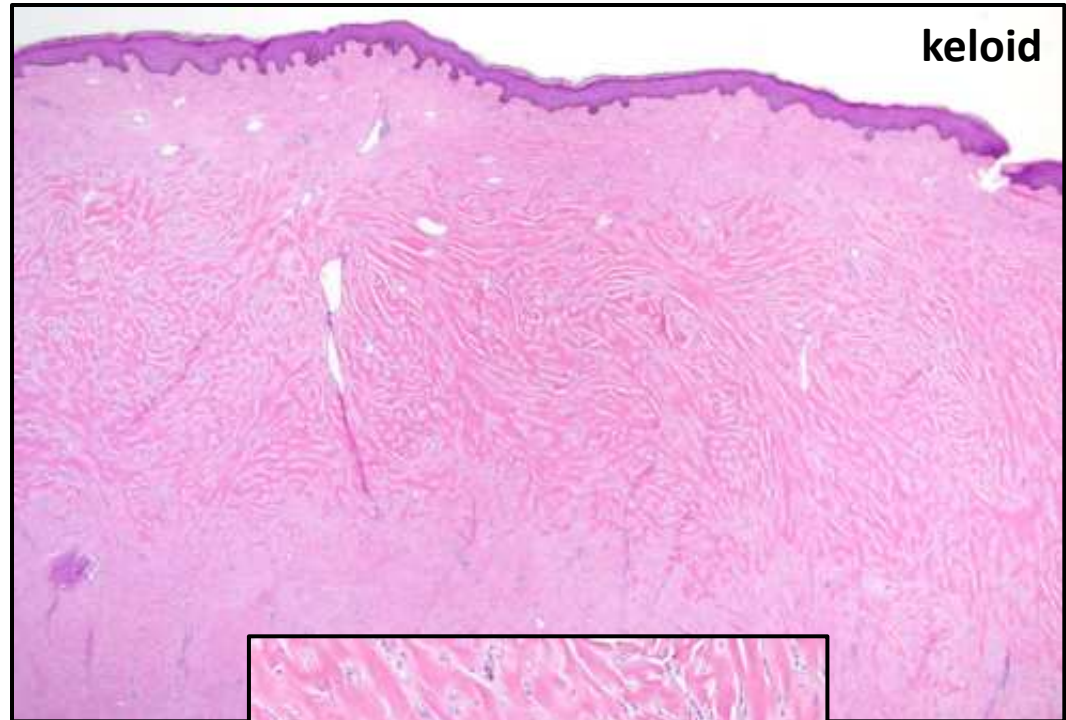
Lymphocytes migrating into the epidermis



Dermis

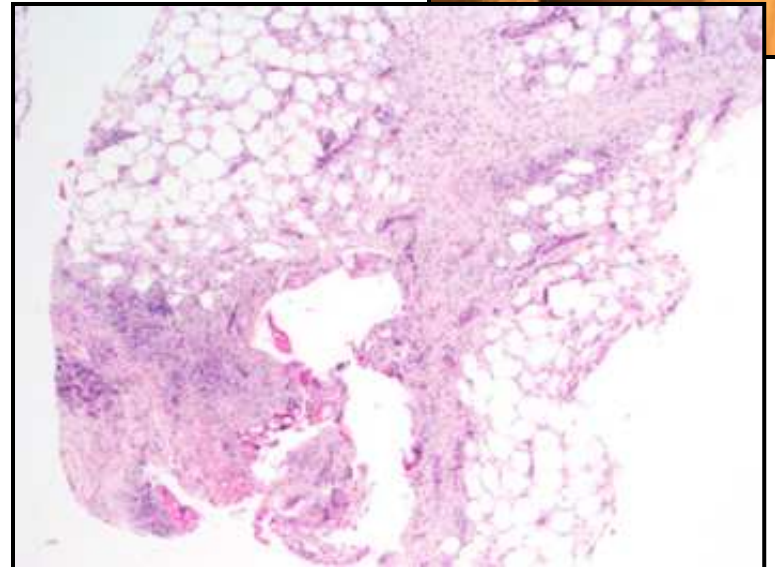
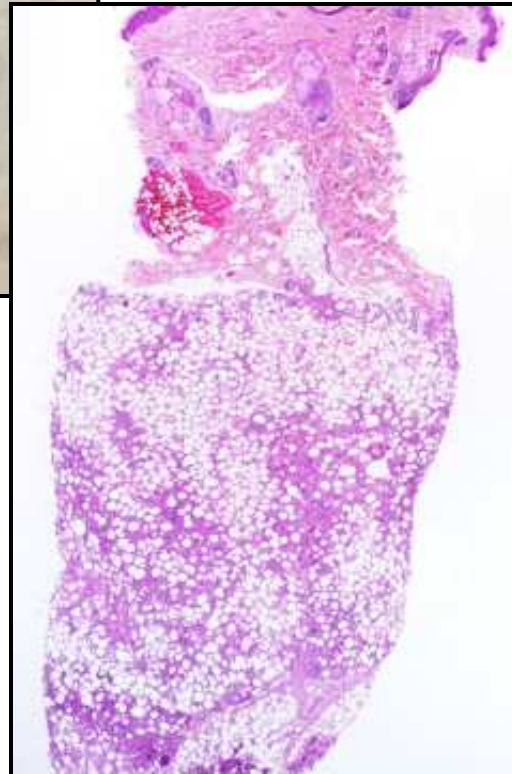


Scars



dermal reparative reaction

Subcutis (Subcutaneous Tissue)



fibroadipose tissue deep to dermis

Macule



Circumscribed, flat lesion <5 mm

Patch



Circumscribed, flat lesion >5 mm

Papule



Elevated / dome shaped lesion <5 mm

Nodule



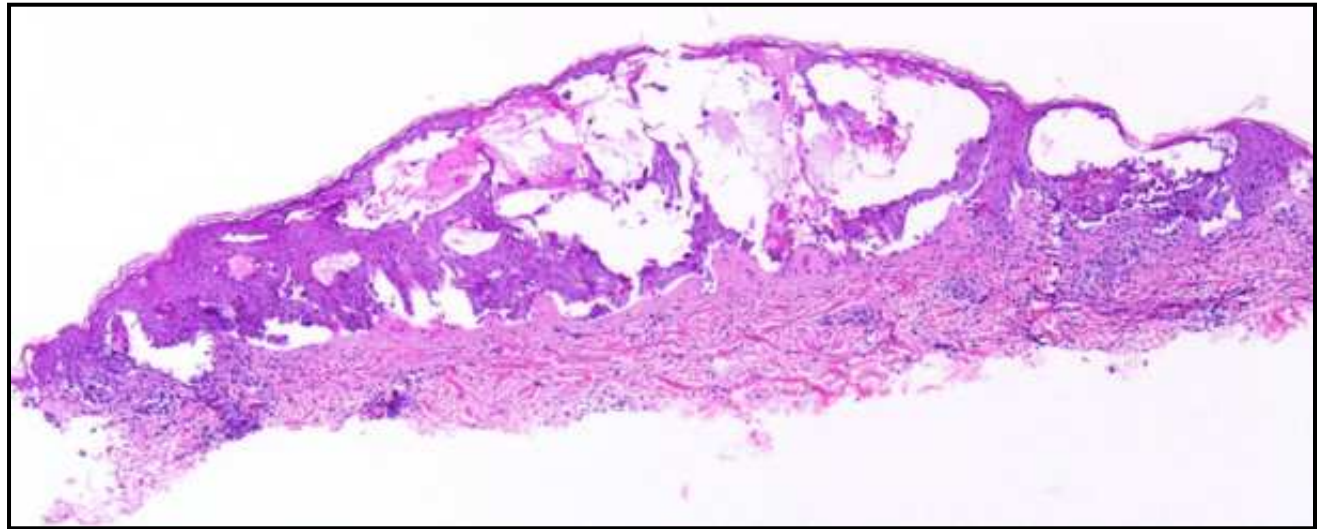
Elevated / dome shaped lesion >5 mm

Plaque



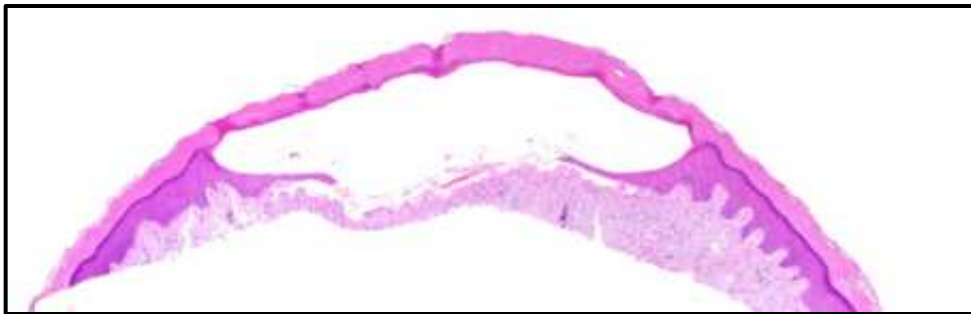
Elevated, flat-topped lesion >5 mm

Vesicle



Fluid-filled blister <5 mm in diameter

Bulla



Fluid filled blister >5 mm in diameter

Pustule



Raised, discrete, pus-filled lesion

Wheal



Pruritic, elevated lesion with variable blanching and erythema

Erosion



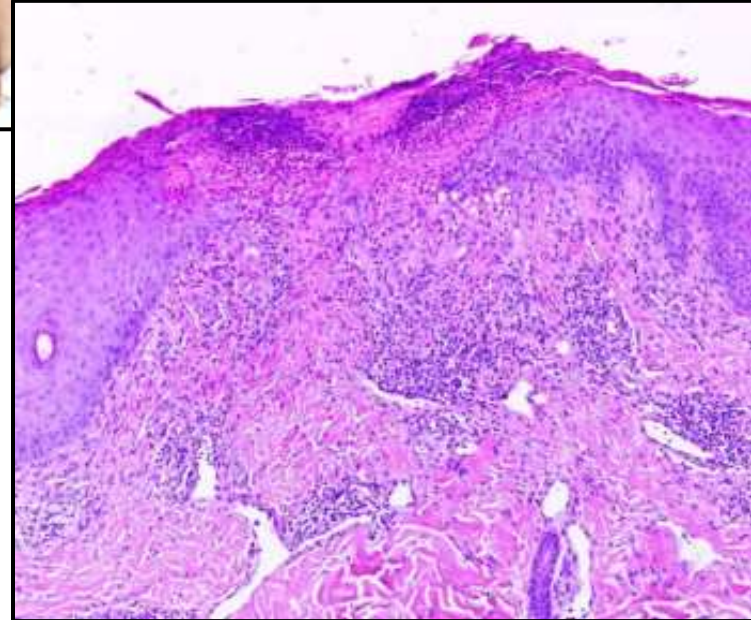
Loss of a portion or the entire epidermis (heals without a scar)

Ulcer



Loss of the epidermis and portion of dermis (heals with a scar)

Excoriation



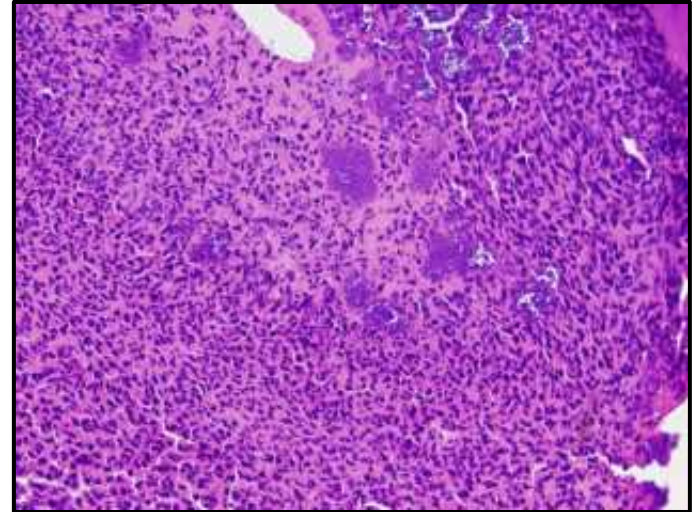
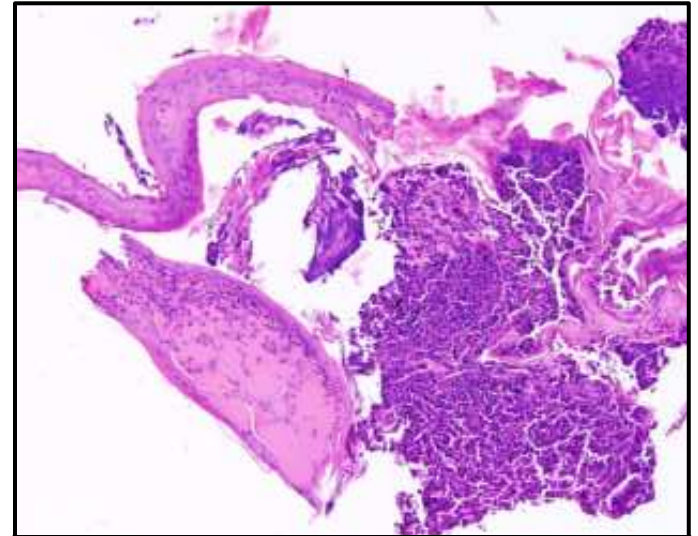
Traumatic, self-inflicted break in skin due to scratching

Lichenification



Thickened, rough skin due to repeated rubbing or scratching

Crust / Scab



Dried serum, pus, blood, and epithelial debris

Scale



Laminated or plate-like mass of keratin due to abnormal keratinization (dry, greasy, delicate, coarse, micaceous, white, yellow, brown)

References

- Robbins Basic Pathology, 10th Edition
[<https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/browse/book/3-s2.0-C20140017194>]
– Chapter 24, Skin (pg. 889-908)