



Analysis of Skin Lesions and Disease Types in Everyday Infections

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DESCRIPTION

A skin lesion is an area of skin that is different from the surrounding skin. Skin lesions are common and are often the result of injury or damage to the skin, although some may be cancerous. There are two categories of skin lesions: The primary and secondary. Primary skin lesions are abnormal skin conditions that are present at birth or acquired throughout a person's life. Secondary skin lesions are the result of inflamed or manipulated primary skin lesions. For example, if someone scratches a mole until it bleeds, the resulting lesion, a crust, becomes a secondary skin lesion. When there is no classification or nomenclature for lesions. Lesions can occur anywhere on the body and the definition of lesion is so broad that the types of lesions are virtually endless. In general, lesions can be classified according to their pattern, size, location, or cause. You can also name the discoverer. For example, the Gon lesions found in the lungs of tuberculosis patients are named after the lesion's discoverer, Anton Gong. The characteristic skin lesions of varicella-zoster virus infection are called chickenpox. Tooth lesions are usually called caries. Skin lesions affect everyone. Some lesions appear at birth (congenital) and do not pose a threat to health (freckles, many types of birthmarks). People with allergies may develop skin lesions upon contact with sensitive allergens. If you suffer from a chronic condition like psoriasis, you may experience repeated skin lesions throughout your life. If the lesion is caused by a tumor, it can be classified as malignant or benign after analyzing the biopsy. A benign lesion that develops into a malignant lesion is called 'pre-malignant.' Cancerous lesions are sometimes classified according to their rate of growth, such as B. Lodwick classification

characterizing classes of bone lesions. Another type of excitotoxic lesions can be caused by excitatory amino acids such as kainate, which kill neurons upon overstimulation. Sunburn is skin damage caused by excessive exposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays. UV rays from artificial sources such as tanning beds can also burn your skin. Repeated sun exposure can lead to premature skin aging and skin cancer. You can minimize the risk of sunburn by taking steps to protect your skin. When you're outdoors, it's important to be mindful of your sun exposure. A healthcare practitioner diagnoses the skin lesions by physically examining the skin. They look at your skin through your eyes, but they can use the magnifying glasses and other tools to get a better look at your skin increase. Other lesions, such as demyelination and chronic inflammation, are treated and controlled with the medication but are usually not cured. Also, lesions that cause permanent damage, such as brain contusions, heart attacks, and hemorrhages, cannot be cured, but their effects must be addressed through rehabilitation. Factors that can slow the wound healing process include: The dead Skin (Necrosis), dead skin or foreign bodies impede the healing process. Infections-Open wounds can develop bacterial infections. The body fights infection instead of healing wounds.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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