

Lichen Simplex Chronicus Vulvar

Lichen planus It is characterized by polygonal, flat-topped, violaceous papules and plaques with overlying, reticulated, fine white scale (Wickham's striae), commonly affecting dorsal hands, flexural wrists and forearms, trunk, anterior lower legs, and oral mucosa. The Lichen planus (LP) is a chronic inflammatory and immune mediated disease that affects the skin, nails, hair, and mucous membranes. The cause is unknown, but it is thought to be the result of an autoimmune process with an unknown initial trigger. About 50% of females with oral lichen planus were reported to have undiagnosed vulvar lichen planus. It is not an actual lichen, but is named for its appearance. There is no cure, but many medications and procedures have been used in efforts to control the symptoms. Oral lichen planus in children is rare. The hue may be gray-brown in people with darker skin. 2:1. Although there is a broad clinical range of LP manifestations, the skin and oral cavity remain the major sites of involvement b20e69fc1f

The term lichenoid reaction (lichenoid eruption or lichenoid lesion) refers to a lesion of similar or identical histopathologic and clinical appearance to lichen planus (i.e., an area which resembles lichen planus, both to the naked eye and under a microscope). Sometimes dental materials or certain medications can cause lichenoid reactions. They can also... b20e69fc1f

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Factors that increase the risk include the use of public showers and pools, working with meat, eczema, and a weak immune system. The virus is believed to infect the host through the entrance of a skin wound. A number of types exist, including plantar warts, "filiform warts", and genital warts. Genital warts are often sexually transmitted. b20e69fc1f Without treatment, most types of warts resolve in months to years. Several treatments may speed resolution, including salicylic acid applied to the skin and cryotherapy. In those who are otherwise healthy, they do not typically result in significant problems. Treatment of genital warts differs from that of other types. Infection with a virus, such as HIV, can cause warts. This is prevented through careful handling of needles or sharp objects that could infect the individual through physical trauma of the skin, plus the practice of safe sex using barrier... b20e69fc1f == Cause == b20e69fc1f == Signs and symptoms == b20e69fc1f Prevention of atopic dermatitis is typically with essential fatty acids, and may be treated with moisturizers and steroid creams. The steroid creams should generally be of mid to high strength and used for less than two weeks at a time, as side effects can occur. Antibiotics may be required if there are signs of skin infection... b20e69fc1f Blood supply to the vulva comes from the three pudendal arteries. The internal pudendal veins give drainage. Afferent lymph vessels carry lymph away from the vulva to the inguinal lymph nodes. The nerves that supply the vulva are the pudendal nerve, perineal nerve, ilioinguinal nerve and their branches. Blood and nerve supply to the vulva contribute to the stages of sexual arousal that are helpful in the reproduction process. b20e69fc1f Following the development of the vulva, changes... b20e69fc1f

Seborrheic keratosis x. Reutter JC, Geisinger KR, Laudadio J (2014). PMID 16637805. 00242. Journal of Lower Genital Tract Disease. "Vulvar Seborrheic Keratosis". Like liver spots, seborrheic keratoses are seen more often as people age. 2006. 18 (2): 190–4 A seborrheic keratosis is a non-cancerous (benign) skin tumor that originates from cells, namely keratinocytes, in the outer layer of the skin called the epidermis b20e69fc1f

This page contains existing and missing articles on Wikipedia, relevant for women's health. This list has been collated by gathering keywords from the glossaries of various textbooks related to gynecology, obstetrics and women's rights using OpenRefine. Articles that do not yet exist on Wikipedia are seen as redlinks. Please note that not all redlinks are missing articles, some of them already have an article in a slightly different or another name. Please search for existing articles before attempting to create an article from one of the redlinks given below. b20e69fc1f == Common to women and men == b20e69fc1f

Merkel-cell carcinoma Factors involved in the development of MCC include the Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCPyV or MCV), a weakened immune system, or exposure to ultraviolet radiation. "Clinical features and treatment of vulvar Merkel cell carcinoma: a systematic review". Gynecologic Oncology Research Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is an aggressive skin cancer occurring in about three thousand persons per year in the United States. ’ MCC is less common in children. It ‘most often presents in an older white population with a male predominance'; 'median age of presentation falls within the late seventh decade, despite a broad age range (fourth to tenth decades). It is also known as cutaneous APUDoma, primary neuroendocrine carcinoma of the skin, primary small-cell carcinoma of the skin, and trabecular carcinoma of the skin. (25 January 2017). Christopher J. Merkel cell carcinoma usually arises on the head, neck, and extremities, as well as in the perianal region and on the eyelid b20e69fc1f

More than 20 types of Candida may cause infection with Candida albicans being the most common. Infections of the mouth are most common among children less than one month old, the elderly, and those with weak immune systems... b20e69fc1f The epidermis is the most superficial layer of skin, a squamous epithelium with several strata: the stratum corneum, stratum lucidum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, and stratum basale. Nourishment is provided to these layers by diffusion from the dermis... b20e69fc1f The exact cause of the condition is often unclear. Cases may involve a combination of allergy and poor venous return. The type of dermatitis is generally determined by the person's history and the location of the rash. For example, irritant dermatitis often occurs on the hands of those who frequently get them wet. Allergic contact

dermatitis occurs upon exposure to an allergen, causing a hypersensitivity reaction in the skin. Those with pain in the genital and pelvic regions can have dysfunctional voiding or defecation. Pain in this region of the body can be associated with anxiety, depression and other psycho-social factors. In addition, this pain can have effects on activities of daily living or quality of life. Treatment can be symptomatic if the pathology is unknown and managed by physical therapy, counseling and medication.

Candidiasis When it affects the vagina, it may be referred to as a yeast infection or thrush. Signs and symptoms include white patches on the tongue or other areas of the mouth and throat. Yeast infections of the penis are less common and typically present with an itchy rash. This may result in fevers, among other symptoms. Signs and symptoms include genital itching, burning, and sometimes a white "cottage cheese-like" discharge from the vagina. Finally, candidiasis of the esophagus is an important risk factor for contracting esophageal cancer in individuals with achalasia. Very rarely, yeast infections may become invasive, spreading to other parts of the body. Other symptoms may include soreness and problems swallowing. dermatitis Stasis dermatitis Lichen simplex chronicus Darier's disease Glucagonoma syndrome Langerhans cell histiocytosis Lichen sclerosus Pemphigus foliaceus Candidiasis is a fungal infection due to any species of yeasts in the genus *Candida* or those that were formerly classified in genus *Candida* but are now classified in the genus *Candidozyma*. When it affects the mouth (oral candidiasis) it is commonly known as thrush

Vulva vulvas or vulvae) comprises mostly external, visible structures of the female genitalia leading into the interior of the female reproductive tract. prolonged sitting. Crohn's disease of the vulva is In mammals, the vulva (pl. The folds of the outer and inner labia provide a double layer of protection for the vagina (which leads to the uterus). Pelvic floor muscles support the structures of the vulva. Other muscles of the urogenital triangle also give support. For humans, it includes the mons pubis, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, vestibule, urinary meatus, vaginal introitus, hymen, and openings of the vestibular glands (Bartholin's and Skene's). While the vagina is a separate part of the anatomy, colloquially the term has often been used synonymously with vulva. A number of skin disorders such as lichen sclerosus, and lichen simplex chronicus can affect the vulva

The cause of seborrheic keratosis is not known. The only definitive association is that its prevalence...

Wart They are distinguished from cancerous tumors as they are caused by the human papillomavirus, rather than a cancer growth. One or many warts may appear. associated with cancers, notably cervical cancer, and can also cause some vulvar, vaginal, penile, anal and some oropharyngeal cancers. "Low-risk" types Warts are non-cancerous viral growths usually occurring on the hands and feet but which can also affect other locations, such as the genitals or face

List of causes of genital pain female genital prolapse follicular cyst of ovary labor Lichen simplex chronicus Lichen sclerosus Lichen planus miscarriage imperforate hymen intraepithelial Genital pain and pelvic pain can arise from a variety of conditions, crimes, trauma, medical treatments, physical diseases, mental illness and infections. In other instances the infliction of pain is consensual but caused by another person (such as in surgery or tattooing). Self-induced pain can be a cause for concern and may require a psychiatric evaluation. In some instances the pain is consensual and self-induced. Abdominal pain can be related to conditions related to reproductive and urinary tissues and organs. In other instances, the pain is vague and difficult to localize

The tumors (also called lesions) appear in various colors, from light tan to black. They are round or oval, feel flat or slightly elevated, like the scab from a healing wound, and range in size from very small to more than 2.5 centimetres (1 in) across. They are often associated with other skin conditions, including basal cell carcinoma. Sometimes, seborrheic keratosis and basal cell carcinoma occur at the same location. At clinical examination, a differential diagnosis considers warts and melanomas. Because only the top layers of the epidermis are involved, seborrheic keratoses are often described as having a "pasted-on" appearance. Some dermatologists refer to seborrheic keratoses as "seborrheic warts", because they resemble warts, but strictly speaking, the term "warts" refers to lesions that are caused by the human papillomavirus.

Dermatitis surfaces of the fingers may also be involved. Dermatitis is also called eczema, but "eczema" is often used for the most common type of skin inflammation, atopic dermatitis. In cases of short duration, there may be small blisters, while in long-term cases the skin may become thickened. Neurodermatitis (lichen simplex chronicus, localized scratch dermatitis) is an itchy area of thickened, pigmented Dermatitis is a term used for different types of skin inflammation, typically characterized by itchiness, redness and a rash. The area of skin involved can vary from small to covering the entire body

List of skin conditions The skin weighs an average of four kilograms, covers an area of two square metres, and is made of three distinct layers: the epidermis, dermis, and subcutaneous tissue. starch-induced pruritus Lichen simplex chronicus (neurodermatitis) Prion pruritus Prurigo nodularis Prurigo pigmentosa Prurigo simplex Pruritus ani Pruritus Many skin conditions affect the human integumentary system—the organ system covering the entire surface of the body and composed of skin, hair, nails, and related muscles and glands. In the embryo, the epidermis, hair, and glands form from the ectoderm, which is chemically influenced by the underlying mesoderm that forms the dermis and subcutaneous tissues. The major function of this system is as a barrier against the external environment. Within the latter type, the hairs occur in structures called pilosebaceous units, each with hair follicle, sebaceous gland, and associated arrector pili muscle. The two main types of human skin are: glabrous skin, the hairless skin on the palms and soles (also referred to as the "palmoplantar" surfaces), and hair-bearing skin

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