

Keloid On A Piercing

Keloid In the United States, keloid scars are seen 15 times more frequently in people of sub-Saharan African descent than in people of European descent. It is a result of an overgrowth of granulation tissue (collagen type III) at the site of a healed skin injury, which is then slowly replaced by collagen type I. A keloid scar is benign and not contagious, but sometimes accompanied by severe itchiness, pain, and changes in texture. Keloids are firm, rubbery lesions or shiny, fibrous nodules, and can vary from pink to the color of the person's skin or red to dark brown. In severe cases, it can affect the movement of the skin. There is a higher tendency to develop a keloid among those with a family history of keloids and people between the ages of 10 and 30 years. Keloid, also known as keloid disorder and keloidal scar, is the formation of a type of scar which, depending on its maturity, is composed mainly of either Keloid, also known as keloid disorder and keloidal scar, is the formation of a type of scar which, depending on its maturity, is composed mainly of either type III (early) or type I (late) collagen 7b5d782127

Ear piercing and nose piercing have been particularly widespread and are well represented in historical records and among grave goods. The oldest mummified remains ever discovered had earrings, attesting to the existence of the practice more than 5,000 years ago. Nose piercing is documented as far back as 1500 BCE. Piercings of these types have been documented globally, while lip and tongue piercings were historically found in some African cultures. Nipple and genital piercing have also been practiced by various cultures, with nipple piercing dating back at least to Ancient Rome while genital piercing is described... 7b5d782127 Some people, such those with Ehlers–Danlos syndrome, may have an inherited tendency... 7b5d782127 Although the mechanism of action of silicone gel sheeting remains partially unknown, its efficacy is confirmed by many clinical trials, and is similar to silicone gel. 7b5d782127 Locations for piercings other than the earlobe include the rook, tragus, and across the helix (see image in the infobox). The simple term "ear piercing" usually refers to an earlobe piercing, whereas piercings in the upper part of the external ear are often referred to as "cartilage piercings". Cartilage piercings are more complex to perform than earlobe piercings and take longer to heal. 7b5d782127

Earlobe However, earlobes are not generally considered to have any major biological function. In some cases the lower lobe is connected to the side of the face. The earlobe contains many nerve endings, and for some people is an erogenous zone. with wearing earrings are: inflammation, keloids, loss of tissue by tearing, and mechanical division of earlobes. A noticeable relationship has been found The human earlobe (lobulus auriculae), the lower portion of the outer ear, is composed of tough areolar and adipose connective tissues, lacking the firmness and elasticity of the rest of the auricle (the external structure of the ear). Since the earlobe does not contain cartilage it has a large blood supply and may help to warm the ears 7b5d782127

When a normal wound heals, the body produces new collagen fibers at a rate that balances the breakdown of old collagen. Hypertrophic scars are thick, red to brown in coloration, and may be itchy or painful. They do not extend beyond the boundary of the original wound but may continue to rise or thicken for up to six months. Hypertrophic scars usually heal and fade over one to two years. Hypertrophic scars may cause distress due to their appearance or the intensity of itchiness. They can also restrict movement if located close to a joint. 7b5d782127 Earring components may be made of any number of materials, including metal, plastic, glass, precious stone, beads, wood, bone, and other materials. Designs

range from small hoops and studs to large plates and dangling items. The size is ultimately limited by the physical capacity of the earlobe to hold the earring without tearing. However, heavy earrings worn over extended periods of time can lead to stretching of the piercing; ear stretching can also be done intentionally. 7b5d782127

Infant ear piercing The scars, which usually take Ear piercing is one of the oldest forms of body modification. Ear piercing in children has been around for centuries as part of ritualistic and cultural traditions but has continued to become a worldwide mainstream fashion statement. It is extremely common in Nigeria, India, Brazil and Hispanic countries. It occurs when holes are created on the ear lobes or cartilage to allow the insertion of decorative ornaments, such as earrings. one of the most common sites of keloid formation, usually associated with the wearing of earrings caused by ear piercing 7b5d782127

Earring of nickel allergies. Earrings are often worn through earlobe piercings or another external part of the ear, or by some other means, such as stickers or clip-ons. Earrings have been worn across multiple civilizations and historic periods, often carrying a cultural significance. Certain people have a predisposition to the formation of keloids following ear piercing, which often require dermatological intervention Earrings are jewelry that are worn on one's ears 7b5d782127

Silicone gel sheeting It is now considered the first-line prevention and treatment for hypertrophic and keloid scars Silicone gel sheeting (SGS) has been an effective reductive and preventive scar therapy since 1980. Quinn, a British biomedical engineering student, in 1985. It was first discovered to be used in treating scars by Perkins in Australia and New Zealand, and first discussed in the thesis of Karen Quinn, a British biomedical engineering student, in 1985 7b5d782127

Body piercing While Body piercing is a form of body modification involving the puncturing or cutting a part of the body to create an opening through which jewelry or implants can be worn or inserted. The word piercing can refer to the act or practice of body piercing, or to an opening in the body created by this act or practice. with tongue piercing, in comparison to non-tongue-pierced matched individuals. It can also, by metonymy, refer to the resulting decoration, or to the decorative jewelry used. Piercing implants alter the body and/or skin profile and appearance (e. golden threads installed subdermal, platinum, titanium or medical grade steel subdermal implants). Excess scar tissue, including hypertrophic scar and keloid formation. g 7b5d782127

Mechanical tension on a wound has been identified as a leading cause of hypertrophic scar formation. 7b5d782127 == Organogenesis == 7b5d782127 == Petitions == 7b5d782127

Hypertrophic scar not to the degree observed with keloids. They often contain nerves and blood vessels. Hypertrophic scars generally develop after thermal or traumatic injury that involves the deep layers of the dermis and express high levels of TGF- β . Like keloids, they form most often at the sites of pimples, body piercings, cuts and burns. They often contain A hypertrophic scar is a cutaneous condition characterized by deposits of excessive amounts of collagen that create a raised scar, but not to the degree observed with keloids. Like keloids, they form most often at the sites of pimples, body piercings, cuts and burns 7b5d782127

Scarification In the process of body scarification, scars are purposely formed by cutting or branding the skin by various methods (sometimes using further sequential aggravating wound-healing methods at timed intervals, like irritation). Scarification is sometimes called cicatrization. roles. The body modification can take roughly 6–12 months to heal. Tattoos,

scars, brands, and piercings, when voluntarily acquired, are ways of showing a person's autobiography on the surface of the body to the world Scarification involves scratching, etching, burning/branding, or superficially cutting designs, pictures, or words into the skin as a permanent body modification or body art 7b5d782127

Scar tissue is composed of the same protein (collagen) as the tissue that it replaces, but the fiber composition of the protein is different; instead of a random basketweave formation of the collagen fibers found in normal tissue, in fibrosis the collagen cross-links and forms a pronounced alignment in a single direction. This collagen scar tissue alignment is usually of inferior functional quality to the normal collagen randomised alignment. For example, scars in the skin are less resistant to ultraviolet radiation, and sweat glands and hair follicles do not grow back within scar tissues. A myocardial infarction, commonly known as a heart attack, causes scar formation in... 7b5d782127 == Cause == 7b5d782127 Silicone gel sheeting is the gold-standard and non-invasive treatment for hypertrophic and keloid scars. During skin injury repair, dermal cells proliferate and migrate from the skin tissue to the wound, producing collagen and causing contraction of the placement dermis. These scars are proliferative due to chronic inflammation and overproduction of... 7b5d782127 In the United States and the United Kingdom, the issue of whether or not parents and primary caregivers should consent to baby ear piercing is currently a hot debate. According to a petition-making website 38 Degrees, Susan Ingram implores the U.K. Minister of State for Children and Families to set a minimum age requirement for ear piercing and make the practice illegal. She claims that pierced ears is equivalent to physical abuse and child cruelty for the fear and pain inflicted. To this day, to pierce or not to pierce a baby's ears, like many other aesthetic decision, is still firmly... 7b5d782127 == Pectorals, Hip Ornaments and Waist Pendants == 7b5d782127 The zoologist Desmond Morris in his book *The Naked Ape* (1967) conjectured that the lobes developed as an additional erogenous zone to facilitate the extended sexuality necessary in the evolution of human monogamous pair bonding. 7b5d782127 Keloids should not be confused with hypertrophic scars, which are raised scars that do not grow beyond the boundaries of the original wound. 7b5d782127

Benin court and ceremonial art Some masks are inlaid with a strip of metal down the forehead and/or Court and ceremonial art makes up a vital corpus of Benin art. The face has three raised keloid scarification marks (ikharo) above each eye. Private and public ceremonies mark many of the important moments in Benin's yearly calendar. the edges. In the past, an elaborate series of rites were performed throughout the year to secure otherworldly support for the kingdom's well-being and to celebrate decisive events in its history 7b5d782127

== History == 7b5d782127 The earlobe, as a body part built of epithelium and connective tissue, might appear to be derived from dermatome. But this is not the case, as in the surrounding tissue there are no somites and thus no dermatome. In this area, the dermis is derived from cells of mesenchymal cells: the mesenchyme is derived from the sclerotome and splanchnopleura located in the nearby regions... 7b5d782127 It is now considered the first-line prevention and treatment for hypertrophic and keloid scars by occlusion and then hydration of the scar tissue. Silicone gel is made of medical-grade silicone polymers. Silicone gel sheet consists of a soft, semi-occlusive sheet and a membrane that increases the durability of the sheet. The sheet has a solid rubber-like appearance. 7b5d782127 == Signs and symptoms == 7b5d782127 Due to the pain and health risks associated with baby ear piercing, critics characterize it as a form of child abuse and have called for bans of the procedure. 7b5d782127 == Medical use == 7b5d782127 All the different types... 7b5d782127

Scar Hypertrophic scars and keloids tend to be more common in wounds closed by secondary intention. Thus, scarring is a natural part of the healing process. An exception is animals with complete regeneration, which regrow tissue without scar formation. Surgical removal of keloid A scar (or scar tissue) is an area of fibrous tissue that replaces normal skin following an injury. With the exception of very minor lesions, every wound (for example, after an accident, disease, or surgery) results in some degree of scarring. on the

shoulders and chest. Scars result from the biological process of wound repair in the skin, as well as in other organs and tissues of the body 7b5d782127

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