

《皮肤性病学》

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《医学教育改革系列教材:皮肤性病学》内容简介 : This book is composed of 27 chapters, which cover kinds of diseases and typical clinical pictures. The general introduction summarizes the achievements in dermatology in recent years and current situations in our country. The following chapters introduce etiology, pathogenesis, differential diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. The brief summary and questions in each chapter can help students grasp the gist of the respective chapters.

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版权页：插图：3.1 Skin Barrier Function Skin likes a tough impermeable membrane, with elasticity and tension, covering the surface of the body completely. On the one hand, skin can prevent the loss of moisture, electrolytes and other material inside the body; on the other hand, it can prevent the body from being invaded by the outside harmful and unwanted materials. So the skin plays an important role in maintaining a stable environment within the body.

3. 1.1 Protection of Physical Injury The epidermis, the outermost layer of the skin, is directly contiguous with the environment. It is composed of four basic cell types, keratinocytes, melanocytes, Langerhans cells, and the Merkel cells. The basic function of keratinocyte is to synthesize keratin, a filamentous protein that serves a protection function. Skin having characteristics of tenacity and elastic, has the role to protect and buffer against the external mechanical extrusion, friction, force and collision. The stratum corneum can reflect sunlight, and epidermal cells can absorb most of ultraviolet. Chronic sun exposure can stimulate the melanocyte to produce larger melanosomes, thereby making the distribution of melanosomes within keratinocytes resemble the pattern seen in dark-skinned individuals. The skin, as a poor conductor of electricity, has certain impedance ability of low current.

3. 1.2 Protection of Chemical Irritation Stratum corneum cell possesses lipid membrane with full, rich keratin in the cytoplasm, and abundant acid glycosamine glycan resistant to weak acid and alkali between cells. Normal skin pH is 5.5-7.0, but in different parts of the skin pH since 4.0 to 9.6. Skin has buffer ability against acid and alkali, which can protect body from the material damage of weak acids and weak bases.

3. 1.3 Defense Mechanism of Microorganism Stratum corneum is a good barrier to defense microorganism. Normally bacteria and virus cannot enter the body through skin. Because some free fatty acid of the skin surface can inhibit the growth of microorganism. When the defense function is destroyed, skin is vulnerable to pathogenic microorganism.

3. 1.4 Preventing Nutrient Loss The unique structure of stratum corneum can prevent dehydration. Generally stratum corneum of water conservation in 10%- 20%, when below 10%, skin could be dry, coarse, or even chapped.

3.2 Skin Absorptive Function The skin has the ability to absorb different materials. The main way is penetrating the stratum corneum, and then being absorbed by dermis through epidermis layers, the second way is penetrating through the hair follicle, the sebaceous gland and sweat gland conduit. The efficiency of the barrier differs between body sites. The scrotum, face, forehead and dorsa of the hands may be more permeable to water than the trunk, arms and legs. Healthy human skin with complete dense stratum corneum and sebum membrane can absorb the substance with chemical property similar to sebum membrane more easily. The material of both hydrosoluble and liposoluble could be absorbed more easily than it of only hydrosoluble or liposoluble. Secondly, skin has a very high permeability to the fat-soluble matter, such as vitamins A, E, D, and has a very low permeability of water-soluble vitamin B and vitamin C.

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编辑推荐

《医学教育改革系列教材:皮肤性病学》编辑推荐 : The objective of this book is to meet the requirements of clinical teaching in Capital Medical University (CMU),and better present the achievements CMU has made in clinical teaching mode,teaching contents and other related disciplines.

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