

Editorial Note on Becker's Nevus

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Editorial

Becker's nevus is an epidermal cutaneous hamartoma that most often affects adolescents, with men being more affected than women. The nevus disorder of Becker is an extremely rare condition with characteristics that incorporate Becker nevus and ipsilateral bosom organ hypoplasia. Apart from skeletal, strong, or other diseases of the skin. The nevus condition of Becker is a part of the epidermal nevus disorder and has been represented with a phenotype that includes the nevus of Becker, hypoplasia of the ipsilateral bosom, and variable skeletal distortions. It is more consistent in males than females (5:1), but it is becoming more important in females. The decision is clinically based and the skin injury must be available and no other numerated criteria have been developed, but the likelihood of the finding is greater with more models available.

With regard to the treatment of bosom hypoplasia, the use of the antiandrogen medication in the 50 mg/day portion of spironolactone has shown adequate clinical reaction. Due to a variety of factors, including recent identification, low prevalence, and the more or less cosmetic essence of the skin disorder's symptoms, medical information and documentation of this disorder is lacking. As a result, the pathophysiology of Becker's nevus is uncertain. While it is usually considered an inherited rather than a congenital condition, there is at least one case report reporting what researchers say is a genetically related congenital Becker nevus: a 16-month-old boy with a hyperpigmented right shoulder lesion whose father has a similar right shoulder lesions. A 1981 survey of approximately 20,000 French males aged 17 to 26, the most comprehensive research to date, helped to disprove many widely held assumptions about the condition. Becker's nevi is present in 100 of the subjects in the French study, with a prevalence of 0.52 percent. Nevi appeared in half of the subjects before the age of ten, and in the other half between the ages of ten and twenty. Sun exposure seems to have played a role in one-quarter of the incidents, a figure that appears to be lower than what researchers predicted.

The low incidence (32 percent) of Becker's nevi above the nipples was also surprising to researchers, since it was commonly considered to be the predominant site of occurrence in the upper chest and shoulder region. In 75% of the cases, the pigmentation was light brown. Nine patients with Becker's nevus and malignant melanoma were reported in a 1991 study. The Five of the nine melanomas were located near the Becker's nevus, with only one occurring inside the nevus itself. As this was the first known co-occurrence of the two diseases, So far, there is no proof that Becker's nevi have a higher malignancy rate than normal skin.

However, as with any irregular skin development, the nevus should be examined on a regular basis and any sudden changes in appearance should be reported to a doctor. As Becker's nevus is considered a benign lesion, except for cosmetic purposes, treatment is usually not required. Shaving or trimming unwanted hair may be efficient, but electrolysis or laser hair removal can provide a more long-term solution. In removing or minimising hyperpigmentation, different types of laser treatments may also be efficient.

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