

Editorial Note on Dermatology

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Editorial

Dermatology is the branch of medicine that deals with skin issues. Both medically and surgically, it is a specialty. A dermatologist is a doctor who specialises in skin, hair, and nail disorders, as well as cosmetic issues. Dermatologists were early pioneers in the area of cosmetic surgery. Surgical Dermatology Fellowships are completed by certain dermatologists. During their internship, many are trained in the use of botulinum toxin, fillers, and laser surgery. Cosmetic treatments such as liposuction, blepharoplasty, and face lifts are performed by some dermatologists.

A dermatopathologist or dermatologist who specialises in skin disease is known as a dermatopathologist. This is a field where dermatologists and pathologists work. A dermatologist or pathologist must usually complete a year of dermatopathology fellowship. It usually lasts six months and includes six months of general pathology and six months of dermatopathology. The majority of dermatologists' cosmetic practises are limited to minimally invasive procedures. Despite the lack of formal guidance from the American Board of Dermatology, a variety of cosmetic fellowships in surgery and laser medicine are available.

A dermatologist or pathologist who specialises in skin pathology is known as a dermatopathologist. Dermatologists and pathologists also work in this area. A dermatologist or pathologist typically completes a one-year fellowship in dermatopathology. Six months of general pathology and six months of dermatopathology are normally included.

Dermatopathologists are dermatopathologists who have graduated from all specialties. Many dermatologists are also skilled in dermatopathology after

completing a typical dermatology residency. Some dermatopathologists will sit for their exams after completing a dermatology residency and a pathology residency. Trichology is a branch of medicine that focuses on diseases that cause hair loss, hair defects, hypertrichosis, and scalp changes. Dermatologists with a particular interest in trichology use trichoscopy as a medical diagnostic tool. Immune-mediated skin diseases such as lupus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, and other immune-mediated skin diseases are treated in this area.

Many diseases affecting epithelial organs, such as the skin, mucous membranes, gastrointestinal, and respiratory tracts, need immunodermatology testing for proper diagnosis and treatment. The clinical and histological presentations of the different diseases often overlap, and, although the diseases themselves are uncommon, they may present with symptoms similar to common skin disorders like urticaria eczema and chronic itch. As a result, diagnosing an immunodermatological disorder is often delayed. Blood and tissue samples are sent to different laboratories from medical facilities and referring doctors all over the country for testing. Physicians who complete both a paediatric residency and a dermatology residency are eligible for this specialty. They may also choose to do a post-residency fellowship.

This field includes neonatal disorders, inherited skin diseases (genodermatoses), and the many challenges that come with working with children. Dermatologists may treat minor conditions online, reducing wait times, whereas severe conditions requiring urgent attention are given priority for appointments. The study of skin disease at the population level is known as dermatoepidemiology. The determination of the global burden of skin diseases is one of its aspects. Skin disease accounted for around 2% of overall global disease impairment estimated in disability-adjusted life-years from 1990 to 2013.

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