

## Editorial on Skin Disease

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Skin diseases are common in occupations that expose workers to skin dangers. As a result, a health education programme for apprentices in high-risk professions was implemented. The goal of this research was to learn more about the potential impacts of this intervention. The American Academy of Dermatology's Skin Disease Report was used to estimate the economic burden of skin disease. The risk adjustment method was based on modelling the average annual costs of individuals with or without specific diseases, and was specifically tailored for 24 skin disease categories. The results were compared to the claims tabulation approach utilised in the project's first two components. The direct health-care costs of skin diseases were projected to be \$46 billion in 2013, which was \$15 billion less than estimates based on claims tabulation. The risk adjustment cost estimates for the 10 most expensive skin disease categories ranged from 11 percent to 297 percent of those derived using claims tabulation. The link between the metabolic syndrome and skin problems is becoming increasingly relevant. Although the link between MetS and psoriasis or hidradenitis supportive is well-known, the link between MetS and autoimmune or inflammatory illnesses has only lately received attention. Lumpy skin disease is a viral illness that affects cattle and is seen in several African and Middle Eastern nations. In Ethiopia, Lumpy skin disease is one of the most common transboundary livestock illnesses. In the Eastern Cape, South Africa, skin diseases such as dermatitis, prurigo, and scabies are a major health concern due to a shortage of dermatologists, which is exacerbated by the fact that most dermatologists are concentrated in metropolitan

areas and are inaccessible to 70% of the rural population. As a reason, many people still depend on conventional plants like Citrus limon for the treatment of skin diseases. Atopic dermatitis is a common chronic pruritic inflammatory skin illness characterised by an abnormal skin barrier, immunological dysfunction, and a microbial imbalance in the skin. Due to the complicated aetiology of atopic dermatitis, which involves genetic and environmental variables linked to immune dysfunction, barrier abnormalities, and altered skin microbiomes, atopic dermatitis can coexist with a range of other skin conditions. One of the key goals in the galenic development of novel topical therapy options for inflammatory skin illnesses like psoriasis and atopic dermatitis is to deliver the medicine selectively to the inflammation site. Lumpy skin disease is a transboundary viral illness of cattle that has a significant economic impact. Immunization of cattle with homologous live attenuated vaccines has been linked to adverse reactions that resemble illness symptoms, posing a number of diagnostic challenges. Various forms of chemical and biological allergens can cause allergic skin disorders. Using exposure data from land use regression models and interpolated data, this study looked into the link between ambient bioaerosol exposure and allergic skin disorders. Pterostilbene is a naturally occurring resveratrol analogue that has numerous health benefits. The antioxidant activity, anti-inflammatory effects, and chemopreventive effects attributed to its unique structure are all linked to these health advantages. A variety of mechanistic investigations demonstrating the anti-inflammatory benefits in skin cancer models back up pterostilbene's chemopreventive potential.