

**Acrokeratosis Paraneoplastica** - Paraneoplastic acrokeratosis, Bazex syndrome (also known as acrokeratosis paraneoplastica of Bazex and acrokeratosis neoplastica) is a cutaneous condition characterized by psoriasiform changes of hands, feet, ears, and nose, with involvement of the nails and periungual tissues being characteristic and indistinguishable.

**Alopecia** - The partial or complete absence of hair from areas of the body where it normally grows; baldness.

**Alopecia Areata**- Patchy baldness that typically begins with rapid hair loss on discrete areas of the scalp and sometimes progresses to complete baldness and even loss of body hair. The characteristic diagnostic finding is short, broken hairs called 'exclamation point' hairs.

**Biology Culture** - The cultivation of bacteria, tissue cells, etc., in an artificial medium containing nutrient. "the cells proliferate readily in culture" maintain (tissue cells, bacteria, etc.) in conditions suitable for growth.

**Bowen's Disease** - An early stage of skin cancer. Bowen's disease is medically the same as "squamous cell carcinoma in situ." Squamous cell carcinoma is a tumor that develops from the squamous cells which are flat, scale-like cells in the outer layer of the skin (the epithelium).

**Chronic Dermatitis** - Atopic dermatitis is a common, often persistent skin disease that affects a large percentage of the world's population. Atopy is a special type of allergic hypersensitivity that is associated with asthma, inhalant allergies (hay fever), and a chronic dermatitis.

**Clinical Trial (CT)** -Any research study that prospectively assigns human participants or groups of humans to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the effects on health outcomes.

**Complete Cure**- (medical Definition of cure) recovery from a disease.

his cure was complete; also: remission of signs or symptoms of a disease especially during a prolonged period of observation.

**Darier's Disease** - Also known as Darier disease, Darier–White disease, Dyskeratosis follicularis and Keratosis follicularis, is an autosomal dominant disorder discovered by French dermatologist Ferdinand-Jean Darier. Darier's is characterized by dark crusty patches on the skin, sometimes containing pus.

**Distal Onycholysis**- Medical condition characterized by the painless detachment of the nail from the nail bed, usually starting at the tip and/or sides. On the hands, it occurs particularly on the ring finger but can occur on any of the fingernails. It may also happen to toenails.

**Efficacy trials** - (explanatory trials) determine whether an intervention produces the expected result under ideal circumstances. Effectiveness trials (pragmatic trials) measure the degree of beneficial effect under “real world” clinical settings. Efficacy and effectiveness exist on a continuum.

**Endonyx Onychomycosis** - A fungal infection of the nail that tends to predominantly cause a white discoloration of the nail. There tends to be no damage to the nail apart from the discoloration and there is no damage to the nail bed. The pathology shows a contrast between the great number of fungal hyphae visible in the nail plate and the absence of fungal elements in the nail bed. Caused by *trichophyton soudanense*.

**Erythroderma** – A term used to describe intense and usually widespread reddening of the skin due to inflammatory skin disease. It often precedes or is associated with exfoliation (skin peeling off in scales or layers), when it may also be known as exfoliative dermatitis (ED).

**Exocytosis** – A process by which the contents of a cell vacuole are released to the exterior through fusion of the vacuole membrane with the cell membrane.

**Hepatotoxicity** - (from hepatic toxicity) implies chemical-driven liver damage. Drug-induced liver injury is a cause of acute and chronic liver disease. Chemicals that cause liver injury are called hepatotoxins.

**Histopathology** - The study of changes in tissues caused by disease.

**Hyphae** - Each of the branching filaments that make up the mycelium of a fungus.

**Lichen Planus** - An inflammatory condition that can affect the skin, hair, nails and mucous membranes. On the skin, lichen planus usually appears as purplish, often itchy, flat-topped bumps, developing over several weeks.

**Leukonychia (or leuconychia)** - Also known as white nails or milk spots, is a medical term for white discoloration appearing on nails. ... The most common cause is injury to the base of the nail (the matrix) where the nail is formed.

**Lipophilicity** (from Greek λίπος "fat" and φίλος "friendly"), refers to the ability of a chemical compound to dissolve in fats, oils, lipids, and non-polar solvents such as hexane or toluene.

**Medical photo Planimetry** - The wound outline was defined from the photographic image using a digital pad, ... Digital planimetry involves the same process of wound tracing.

**Meta-analysis (MA)** -A subset of systematic reviews; a method for systematically combining pertinent qualitative and quantitative study data from several selected studies to develop a single conclusion that has greater statistical power.

**Monotherapy** - The treatment of a disease with a single drug.

Transungual drug delivery is defined as system which is related to drug transport across the nail to gain targeted drug delivery in order to treat nail diseases.

**Munro's microabscess** - An abscess (collection of neutrophils) in the stratum corneum of the epidermis due to the infiltration of neutrophils from papillary dermis into the epidermal stratum corneum.

**Mycological cure**- Comprises a completely normal-appearing nail plate, and negative nail culture and microscopy results, as the end point for defining success of therapeutic intervention.

**Mycological Cure Rate**- clinical and mycological cure, which comprises a completely normal-appearing nail plate, and negative nail culture and microscopy results, as the end point for defining success of therapeutic intervention.

**Microscopy** - The use of the microscope.

**Norwegian Scabies**- A severe infestation of human skin by an itch mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The condition is associated with intense itching, crusting and scaling of the skin, and insect egg burrows that appear as discolored lines in the affected skin areas.

**Onychomycosis**-also known as tinea unguium, is a fungal infection of the nail. This condition may affect toenails or fingernails, but toenail infections are particularly common. It is the most common disease of the nails and constitutes about half of all nail abnormalities.

**Paronychia Congenita** - An ultra-rare genetic autosomal dominant skin disorder. PC is caused by a mutation in one of five keratin genes KRT6A, KRT6B, KRT6C, KRT16 or KRT17.

**Parakeratosis** - A mode of keratinization characterized by the retention of nuclei in the stratum corneum. In mucous membranes, parakeratosis is normal. In the skin, this process leads to the abnormal replacement of annular squames with nucleated cells.

**Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris** - Pityriasis rubra pilaris (PRP) is the name given to a group of rare skin disorders that present with reddish-orange coloured scaling patches with well defined borders. They may cover the entire body or just parts of the body such as the elbows and knees, palms and soles.

**Polypharmacy** -The simultaneous use of multiple drugs to treat a single ailment or condition.

**Potassium Hydroxide KOH** – A strongly alkaline white deliquescent solid **KOH** that dissolves in water with much heat to form a strongly alkaline and caustic liquid and is used chiefly in making soap and as a reagent. First Known Use: 1866.

**Pustular Psoriasis** - An uncommon form of psoriasis. Pustular psoriasis appears as clearly defined, raised bumps that are filled with a white, thick fluid composed of white blood cells. This purulent exudate is commonly called pus. The skin under and around these bumps is red.

**Randomized Control Trial (RCTs)** -A study in which people are allocated at random (by chance alone) to receive one of several clinical interventions. One of these interventions is the standard of comparison or control. The control may be a standard practice, a placebo ("sugar pill"), or no intervention at all.

**Reiter's syndrome**- A medical condition typically affecting young men, characterized by arthritis, conjunctivitis, and urethritis, and caused by an unknown pathogen, possibly a chlamydia.

**Spongiosis** - Mainly intercellular edema (abnormal accumulation of fluid) in the epidermis, and is characteristic of eczematous dermatitis, manifested clinically by intraepidermal vesicles (fluid-containing spaces), "juicy" papules, and/or lichenification.

**Subungual**-occurring under a fingernail or toenail.

**Subungual hyperkeratosis** - Buildup of soft yellow keratin in the space created by the Onycholysis, usually asymptomatic.

**Squamous cell carcinoma** - A type of skin cancer that begins in the squamous cells. Squamous cells are the thin, flat cells that make up the epidermis, or the outermost layer of the skin.

**Transungual drug delivery**- Defined as system which is related to drug transport across the nail to gain targeted drug delivery to treat nail diseases.

**Ungual therapy** - Provides improved adherence and is suitable for those who are unable to take systemic medication

