

The effects of Photodermatoses by Photodermatology.

Passeron Dreno*

Department of Dermato-Oncology, Nantes University Hospital Center, Nantes, France

Abstract

Photodermatology is the study of the effects of light, specifically ultraviolet (UV) radiation, on the skin. It encompasses the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of skin conditions related to exposure to UV radiation, which is present in sunlight and artificial sources such as tanning beds. Photodermatology is an important field because it helps to protect individuals from the harmful effects of UV radiation and provides effective treatment options for those who have experienced skin damage. The skin is the largest organ in the human body and is responsible for protecting the body from external factors, including UV radiation. However, prolonged exposure to UV radiation can cause damage to the skin, leading to a variety of skin conditions.

Keywords: Photodermatology, Skin cancer, Radiation, Photodermatoses.

Introduction

Some of the most common conditions associated with exposure to UV radiation include sunburn, photoaging, and skin cancer. Sunburn is a common skin condition caused by exposure to UV radiation. It occurs when the skin becomes red, swollen, and painful due to the body's immune response to UV radiation. Sunburn can be prevented by wearing protective clothing, using sunscreen with a high sun protection factor (SPF), and avoiding exposure to UV radiation during peak hours. Photoaging is another skin condition that is caused by exposure to UV radiation. It is characterized by the premature aging of the skin, including wrinkles, fine lines, and age spots. Photoaging is preventable by using protective clothing, sunscreen, and avoiding exposure to UV radiation. Skin cancer is the most serious skin condition associated with exposure to UV radiation. It occurs when UV radiation damages the DNA in skin cells, leading to the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells [1,2].

Skin cancer can be prevented by wearing protective clothing, using sunscreen, and avoiding exposure to UV radiation during peak hours. Photodermatology is essential in the prevention and treatment of these skin conditions. It helps to raise awareness about the dangers of UV radiation and promotes the use of protective measures such as sunscreen. Photodermatoses are a group of skin conditions that are triggered or aggravated by exposure to sunlight or other forms of UV radiation. These conditions can be either acute or chronic and can range from mild to severe. Photodermatoses can affect people of all ages and skin types, but individuals with fair skin and those who have a family history of photodermatoses are at higher risk. Acute photodermatoses include conditions such as sunburn, polymorphic light eruption (PMLE), and solar urticaria. Sunburn is a common skin condition caused by overexposure

to UV radiation. It is characterized by red, swollen, and painful skin, and can be prevented by wearing protective clothing and using sunscreen with a high sun protection factor (SPF). PMLE is a skin condition that affects people who are sensitive to sunlight [3,4].

It is characterized by the appearance of small, red, itchy bumps on the skin, and can be triggered by exposure to UV radiation. PMLE can be prevented by avoiding exposure to sunlight during peak hours and using protective clothing and sunscreen. Solar urticaria is a rare condition characterized by the appearance of hives or welts on the skin after exposure to sunlight. It can be a chronic or acute condition and is triggered by the release of histamine in response to UV radiation. Solar urticaria can be prevented by avoiding exposure to sunlight and using protective clothing and sunscreen. Chronic photodermatoses include conditions such as actinic keratosis, photoaging, and cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL). Actinic keratosis is a pre-cancerous condition that is caused by prolonged exposure to UV radiation. It is characterized by the appearance of scaly, rough patches on the skin and can progress to squamous cell carcinoma if left untreated [5].

Conclusion

Actinic keratosis can be prevented by avoiding exposure to UV radiation and using protective clothing and sunscreen. Photoaging is a condition that is caused by prolonged exposure to UV radiation. It is characterized by the premature aging of the skin, including wrinkles, fine lines, and age spots. Photoaging can be prevented by using protective clothing and sunscreen, and avoiding exposure to UV radiation. CTCL is a rare type of cancer that affects the T-cells in the skin. It is caused by prolonged exposure to UV radiation and is characterized

*Correspondence to: Passeron Dreno, Department of Dermato-Oncology, Nantes University Hospital Center, Nantes, France, E-mail: Passeron.dreno@gmail.com

Received: 02-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. AARCD-23-91833; Editor assigned: 06-Mar-2023, PreQC No. AARCD-23-91833 (PQ); Reviewed: 20-Mar-2023, QC No. AARCD-23-91833; Revised: 23-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. AARCD-23-91833 (R); Published: 30-Mar-2023, DOI: 10.35841/aared-6.2.140

by the appearance of patches or plaques on the skin. CTCL can be prevented by avoiding exposure to UV radiation and using protective clothing and sunscreen. Photodermatoses can be diagnosed through a physical examination of the skin and a medical history review. A skin biopsy may be necessary to confirm a diagnosis. Treatment options for photodermatoses depend on the severity of the condition and can range from topical creams and ointments to oral medications and light therapy.

References

1. Jiang AJ, Lim HW. Phototherapy in the evaluation and management of photodermatoses. *Dermatol Clin.* 2020;38(1):71-7.
2. Sharma VK, Sahni K. Photodermatoses in the pigmented skin. *Ultraviolet Light Human Health, Dis Environ.* 2017:111-22.
3. Guan LL, Lim HW, Mohammad TF. Recognizing photoallergy, phototoxicity, and immune-mediated photodermatoses. *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2022;149(4):1206-9.
4. Rutter KJ, Ashraf I, Cordingley L, et al. Quality of life and psychological impact in the photodermatoses: A systematic review. *Br J Dermatol.* 2020;182(5):1092-102.
5. Passeron T, Lim HW, Goh CL, et al. Photoprotection according to skin phototype and dermatoses: Practical recommendations from an expert panel. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol.* 2021;35(7):1460-9.