

# Epidermal immunology and clinical immunodermatology comprise the Skin Immune System (SIS).

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## Introduction

The area of medicine that deals with the skin is called dermatology. It is a specialty having elements of both medicine and surgery. A dermatologist is a type of medical professional who treats conditions of the skin, hair, nails, and some cosmetic issues [1]. The term "dermatology," first used in English in 1819, derives from the Greek word (dermatos), which is the genitive of the word (derma), which means "skin" and comes from the verb dero, which means to flay. Neo-Latin dermatologia, an anatomical term with numerous French and German applications recorded from the 1730s, was first used in a text in 1630.

A general dermatologist must complete four years of residency after receiving their medical degree in order to be eligible for board certification by the American Academy of Dermatology, American Board of Dermatology, or American Osteopathic Board of Dermatology. An initial year of medical, transitional, surgical, or paediatric internship is followed by a three-year dermatological residency as part of this training. There are one- or two-year post-residency fellowships in immunodermatology, phototherapy, laser medicine, Mohs micrographic surgery, cosmetic surgery, dermatopathology, or paediatric dermatology available after this training. While though these dermatology fellowships give additional speciality training, many dermatologists are competent enough to deliver these services without it. Dermatology residency openings in the US have been among the most competitive for a number of years [2].

Leaders in the field of cosmetic surgery include dermatologists. Some dermatologists complete surgical dermatology fellowships. Many residents receive training in the use of botulinum toxin, fillers, and laser surgery during their residency. Cosmetic operations carried out by some dermatologists include facelifts, blepharoplasty, and liposuction. The majority of dermatologists only perform minimally invasive cosmetic procedures. Despite the lack of official standards from the American Board of Dermatology, numerous fellowships in cosmetic surgery and laser treatment are available [3].

## Immunodermatology

Lupus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, and other immune-mediated skin illnesses are treated with particular expertise in this specialty. Many experts in this area own and operate their own immunopathology laboratories. The correct

diagnosis and treatment of numerous diseases affecting epithelial organs, such as the skin, mucous membranes, gastrointestinal tract, and respiratory tract, depend on immunodermatology testing. Despite the fact that the various diseases are uncommon in and of themselves, they frequently share characteristics with common skin disorders like urticaria, eczema, and chronic itch in terms of clinical and histological presentation. As a result, immunodermatological illness diagnosis is frequently delayed. Blood and tissues supplied to various laboratories from healthcare facilities and referring doctors around the United States are tested [4].

The objective of Mohs surgery, a specialisation of dermatology, is the excision of skin malignancies using a method that enables intraoperative evaluation of the majority of the peripheral and deep tumour margins. The technique, invented in the 1930s by Dr. Frederic E. Mohs, is known as a form of CCPDMA processing. Dermatologists receive in-depth training in both pathology and surgery throughout their residency, which is necessary for physicians trained in this technique. In addition to the formal preceptorships required to become a fellow of the American Society for Mohs Surgery or the one-year fellowship training programmes offered by the American College of Mohs Surgery, physicians who perform Mohs surgery can also receive training in this specialised technique during their dermatology residency [5].

By completing both a dermatological residency and a paediatric residency, doctors can become qualified for this specialty. They could also decide to finish a post-residency fellowship. The numerous challenges of working with the paediatric population, hereditary skin conditions known as genodermatoses, and complex neonatal disorders are all included in this discipline.

## References

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