KERATINIZATION DISORDERS

Disorder (Dys: bad, bad, bad, keratinization disorder)

It is called disorders such as increase or decrease in keratin.

Two forms were seen :

1. In the form of over-normalization of keratinization, hyperkeratosis

2. Decreased keratinization, keratin deficiency in the form of hypokeratosis.

Hyperkeratosis

Cornification (cornification, horn)
(Comua = horn)

THERE IS NO INTEREST WITH CARNIFICATION! (carni= meat)

If cells with hyperkeratosis (horns) do not lose their nuclei, that is, if there are nucleus breaks, this is called "hyperkeratotic hyperkeratosis" or "parakeratosis".

Hyperkeratosis is characterized by congenital (congenital, genetic impairment) or edinsel (acquis = acquired).

It may be generalize or localize. Localizers do not matter much because they are created with ordinary influences.

GENERALIZE HYPERKERATOZIS

Ichthyosis congenita (Ichthy = fish pulp: congenita = innate)

It is formed by the recessive inherited lethal factor in the calves. Hyperkeratosis is formed in skin, hair, hair follicles.

Due to the hyperkeratosis of the sweat and sebaceous glands, the skin is dry, usually without hair, thickened, cracks are formed on it, and it is almost like covered with fish pulp.
An animal can not live long.

Hyperkeratozis in adults

In adults, hyperkeratosis occurs when vitamin deficiency (A,E) or metabolism is impaired.

LOCAL HYPERKERATOSIS

The calluses to the character with the indefinite, hard and surface hairless skin is called **callus or tylom.**

Comu cutaneum (False skin horns)

True horns are made from keratin-like materials which protrude to the surface of the deep, attached to a bone with the stem and bone tissue below.

Parakeratozis

The term keratinization in the stratum corneum (hyperkeratozis) is the term used to preserve the presence of cell nuclei in keratinized regions.

In such cases, the skin tends to be crusted and secondary infections are formed, resulting in dermatitis (skin inflammation).

It occurs due to zinc deficiency in pigs or excessive intake of copper, which is a zinc antagonist.

In addition to parakeratozis, protein metabolism disorder, immunity deficiency, growth retardation, diarrhea, increased susceptibility to infections.