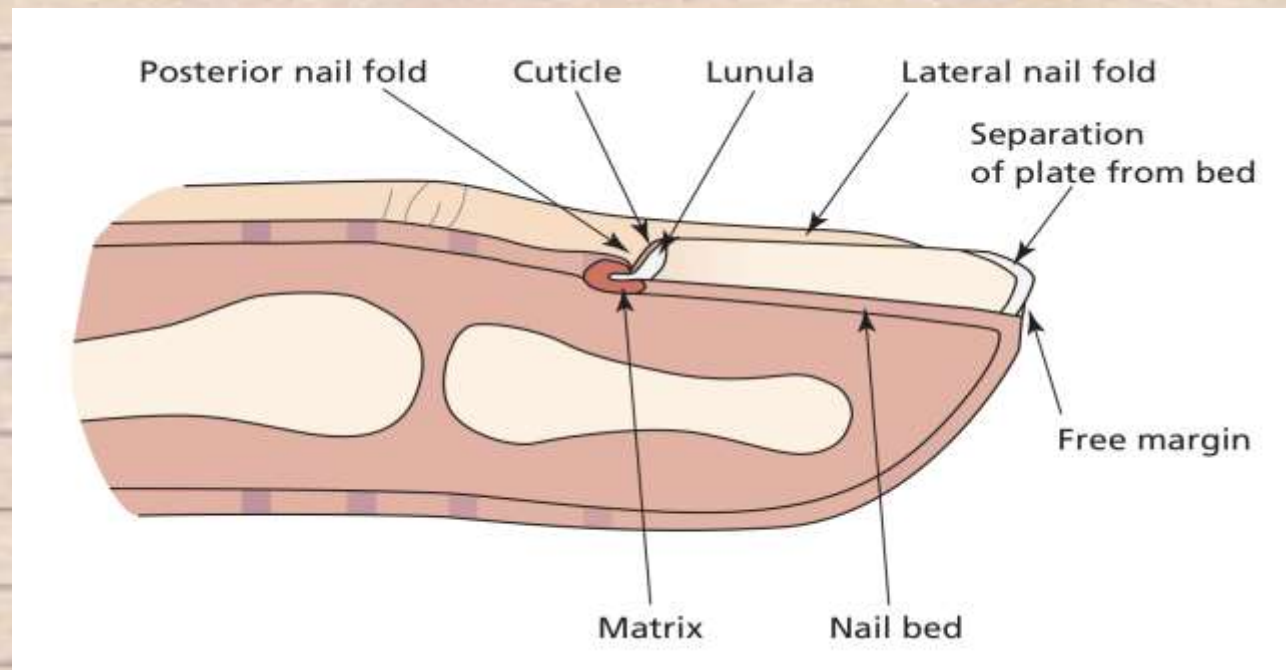


NAIL DISEASES & DISORDERS

Ban Yasin

Saja Mahmoud alqouder

Nails



- Nails are ectodermal derivatives composed of keratin which grow forward from a fold of epidermis over the nail bed. Finger nails grow at approximately 1 mm per week and toe nails 1 mm per month.
- In humans, the main function of the nails is to protect the distal soft tissues of the fingers and toes from the physical trauma of everyday life.

ONYCHOLYSIS



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Most commonly associated with external trauma to the nail. Nail plate separates from the nail bed. Can also be associated with an internal disorder.

Nail pitting



small surface depressions of the
nail plate

BEAUS LINES



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Single horizontal ridge caused by a severe, short term illness, such as a heart attack, measles, etc.

BRUISED NAIL



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Dark, congealed spots of blood between nail plate and bed

CHILBLAINS



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: An itchy, sore, tingly, red area resulting in broken skin caused by prolonged exposure to cold and poor circulation.



VERRUCA VULGARIS (COMMON WARTS)



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: A viral infection which causes raised lumps of horny tissue in areas of pressure, the warts are caused by the human papilloma virus.

ECZEMA OF THE NAIL



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Can affect the eponychium, nail plate and bed, causing pitting and onycholysis.

KOILONYCHIA (SPOON NAIL)



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Flat or spoon shaped nail often thin and soft and is caused by iron deficiency (anaemia), excessive exposure to harsh chemicals etc, or is a congenital condition.

LEUCONYCHIA SPOTS



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Small white spots are groups of whitish nail cells trapped inside the nail plate. These spots are caused by minor trauma to the Matrix. Pseudoleukonychia/False Leukonychia surface layers develop a whitish flaky appearance due to a lack of moisture in the nail plate, sometimes caused by picking off or removal of nail polish.

ONYCHATROPHIA



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: The wasting away of the nail, causing it to lose its lustre and become smaller. The nail can also shed completely. This condition is mainly caused by injury or disease.

ONYCHAUXIS

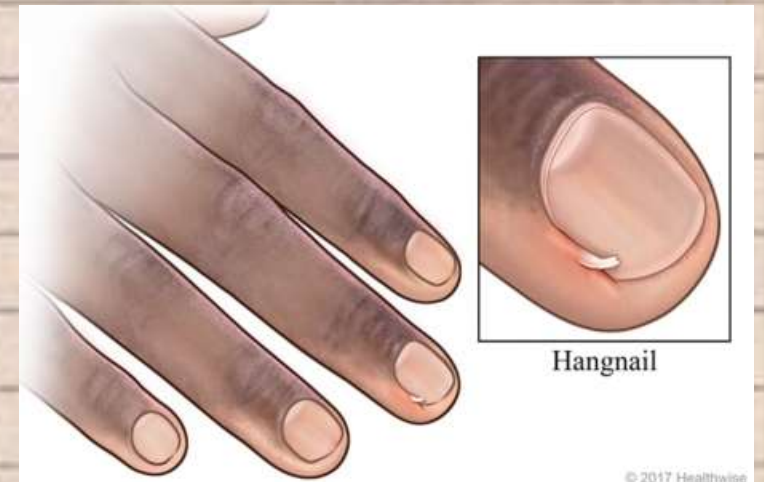


DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: An overgrowth of the nail, in thickness rather than in length. Usually caused by an internal disturbance, such as a local infection.

(INGROWN NAILS)



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Also known as ingrown nails. May affect either the fingers or toes. The nail grows into the sides of the flesh and may cause infection. Filing the nails too much in the corners and failing to correct hang nails can cause the condition as well.



ONYCHOMYCOSIS (TINEA UNGUIUM)



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: An infectious fungal disease mainly seen as white spots that can be scraped off the surface, or long yellowish streaks within the nail substance. The disease attacks the free edge and moves its way to the matrix. The infected portion is thick and discoloured.

ONYCHOPHAGY



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Bitten nails, often no free edge is visible. Nails look ragged and distorted, skin and nail bed can be exposed and raw.

ACTION: Regular manicure or apply nail enhancements to discourage the client from biting their nails.

ONYCHORRHEXIS



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Split or brittle nails. Caused by injury to the finger or exposure to harsh chemicals

PARONYCHIA



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: An infectious and inflammatory condition of nail folds. Infection is bacterial. Chronic paronychia may weaken defences and increase the risk of developing a fungal infection of the nail or may permanently deform the nail plate.

Psoriatic onychodystrophy



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: A skin disease which can affect the nail. It appears as silvery scales that build up to form a plaque which, when removed, leave a raw, red patch of skin. Plaques which form around the nail plate can cause pitting. Those which form beneath the nail plate can cause onycholysis.

Clinical Presentation of Moderate to Severe Fingernail Psoriasis

Nail Matrix Features



Pitting



Leukonychia



Crumbling

Nail Bed Features



Subungual hyperkeratosis



Onycholysis



Splinter hemorrhages

PTERIGIUM



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: An abnormal winged like growth of skin (living tissue) on the nail plate. The skin is slowly stretched and dragged along the bed. Most commonly caused by severe trauma such as warts, burns & blood circulation disorders.

RIDGES, FURROWS, CORREGATIONS



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Multiple shallow/ deep ridges due to illness or injury, excessive dieting, incorrect removal of nail enhancements, pregnancy, etc.

DISCOLOURED NAILS



DESCRIPTION/ CAUSE: Exposure to chemicals including dyes & nicotine. Some medications, bacterial infections and systemic disorders may also cause nail discolouration .

Thank you