EPIDEMIOLOGY

skin = kůže

- Occupational dermatoses have accounted for 20% of all the cases of occupational diseases in the Czech Republic.
 - irritant or allergic contact dermatitis = the most frequent occupation-related skin diseases,
 - <u>physical and biological agents</u> may occur, either as the final phase of a long-standing skin disorder or as the fast manifestation of prolonged occupational exposure,
 - cutaneous manifestations of <u>toxic substances</u> which produce their more serious dramatic effects on other organ systems.

The industries with greatest probability of causing occupation-related skin disease are

leather goods,



- adhesive and sealant,
- abrasive products,
- health professions.





- food processing and packing,
- boat building and repair,
- agriculture and horticulture,





physical appearance and patterns of clinical conform with agents history of exposure

should

relation between the suspected exposure and the onset

Removal from avoidance

results in regression

Historical and clinical evidence

diagnostic tests microbiologic examination

biopsy of active lesions



exposed areas of the skin initial erythema and vesiculation

chronic scaling, fissuring and lichenification





Strong bases acids

based on the areas of exposure penetrate deeper through the tissue planes causing more extensive destruction that continues for longer time Hydrofluoric acid rapid

and deep penetration and destruction

machinists using cutting fluids housewife who

wash dishes by hand



Strips of aluminium foil with lint attached

the patches are removed

causes

<u>resins</u>

agens

further reading at 96 hours



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN:	IRRITANT	ALLERGIC
People at risk	Everyone	Genetically predisposed
Mechanism of response	Nonimmunologic A physical and chemical alteration of epidermis	Delayed hypersensitivity reaction
Number of exposure required	Few to many depends on individual's ability to maintain an effective epidermal barrier	One or several to cause
Nature of substance	Organic solvent, soaps, acids	Senzitization
Evolution	Rapid (few hours after exposure)	No so rapid
Margination and site	Well-defined to site of exposure	Polymorphical poor-defined, spreading in the periphery, may become generalized
Investigative procedure	Trial of avoidance	Trial of avoidance, patch testing
Management	Protection and reduced incidence of exposure	Complete avoidance



Bacteria fishermen

Viruses

Fungi

professions

workers

Parasites

milker's nodules milkers farmers veterinarians

dermatophytoses animal handlers ranchers health candidiasis food workers health-care

agricultural workers

scabies health care workers teachers







dryhyperkeratoticskincomedonespapulespustules

hirsutism

Type of acne	Cause
Oleosa	Mineral oils
Picea	Tar
Chlorina	Chlorinated hydrocarbons (eg, dioxin, chlorinated naphthalenes, dibenzofurans, polychlorinated biphenyls-PCBs).





derivates in coal tar

ossil fuels and arsen _{flat}

lesions







radiodermatitis phototoxic reactions

contact urticaria vitiligo





ulcers





https://is.muni.cz/auth/el/1411/jaro2016/VLVL9X66c/um/58148858/occupational_disorders.pdf https://atlases.muni.cz/atlases/kuze/atl_cz/sect_main.html http://www.slideshare.net/daulatramdhaked/allergic-and-irritant-contact-dermatitis

http://www.dermnet.com/ http://www.dermnetnz.org/

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