

A Review on Articles in the Current Issue

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In this coming issue, we have exciting articles from various fields of dermatology, including sweat gland function, melanoma detection education, oncogene protein expression, and skin infection.

Transepidermal Water Loss (TEWL) has always been used as a model to represent the skin barrier function and hydration status. Over the past decade, the Skin Capacitance Mapping (SCM) method has been used as a real-time noninvasive method in the assessment of sweat production. Piérard et al. [1] reviewed the various pattern of SCM and the correlation among skin temperature, TEWL, and SCM before and after exercise.

Early melanoma detection has been a very important issue in the western world. An ethnic disparity in melanoma stage at time of diagnosis has been attributed in part to different ethnic groups. Wang et al. [2] assessed 357 fourth medical students the melanoma detection rate by using moulage and standard patient in the 12-station Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE). Surprisingly, their study revealed that medical student detection rates were low in both whites (19.5%) and African Americans (15.9 %) ethnic groups without statistic significance. Their study showed the fact that much work remains to be done in regards to melanoma education in medical school.

Early detection of cutaneous malignancy by immunohistochemistry is more and more important in modern medicine. Jia et al. [3] explored the expression of Yes-Associated Protein (YAP), a key component of the Hippo signaling pathway, in 30 Lichen Planus (LP) patients. Their results showed the increased expression rate (56.67 %) and over-expressions in the

stratum spinosum and some of the infiltrating lymphocytes. The evidences suggest that the pathogenesis of LP is closely related to YAP, which may play a role in the neoplastic transformation from LP to squamous cell carcinoma.

Finally, we have a rare case report of atrophic hypo pigmented pityriasis versicolor from Konda et al [4]. The kojic acid used in their patient may enhance tyrosinase inhibition on melanogenesis. The mechanism of skin atrophy with elastolysis is still unknown, and possibly related to the direct effect of specific *Malassezia* spp., delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions, or increased synthesis of pro-inflammatory cytokines.

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