Harlequin Ichthyosis

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Opinion

A new treatment regimen is said to have significant benefits in treating eczema, a bothersome and unpleasant skin condition. Additionally, this could lead to the development of medicines to treat other atopic illnesses that are associated to eczema, such as asthma, which is strongly linked to eczema. Harlequin ichthyosis (HI) is a hereditary skin disorder that affects just a few people. The skin of an infant is affected by HI, which poses a high risk of neonatal death due to a severe and life-threatening infection. A mutation in the ABCA12 gene causes HI. This gene controls the creation of the ABCA12 protein, which transports lipids through the epidermis and is required for normal skin formation. Various mutations in ABCA12 can occur, some of which can prevent the protein from being manufactured, while others can cause the protein to be produced in an aberrant form. HI is an autosomal recessive disorder, which means that people who have it have two copies of the faulty genes, one from each parent. If two persons with the mutation conceive a child, the child has a 25% chance of inheriting the mutation.Parents of HI children are carriers of the mutant gene but do not show symptoms of the condition because they have one normal copy to compensate for the defective one. The skin is the body's biggest organ. Normal skin works as a waterproof and protective barrier between the body and the environment, but it is also incredibly flexible. The skin is responsible for the sense of touch and helps to control many of the body's activities. The natural characteristics of the skin are challenged in HI when taken

combined. Premature birth is prevalent in Hawaii. Instead of a continuous sheet of thin and elastic skin, the infant is born covered in extraordinarily thick skin that hardens into enormous plates, somewhat like armour. The presence of an excessively thicker integument that is badly broken or fissured gives this appearance. The fissures are so deep that subcutaneous

tissues can be exposed. Preterm birth, as well as the development of numerous and deep skin fissures that result in the loss of the skin's regulatory and protective activities, provide life-threatening threats to a newborn with HI. Because of these factors, the newborn is frequently admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) shortly after birth. A youngster with HI usually has a deformed appearance due to the hard skin. Because the defective skin pulls the ears tightly inwards, some infants may have no visible external ears or malformed ears. The eyes and eyelids are frequently impacted in a variety of ways. The eyelids of some people are unable to close correctly. Others have bulging eyelids that cover their eyes. Alopecia is usually only temporary, and hair grows back approximately six months after therapy ends.