International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)

ISSN: 2319-7064 SJIF (2022): 7.942

# A Review Paper on Acne Vulgaris

## Shahnaz Hafeez Kawoosa

Associate Professor, Kashmir Tibbia College Hospital and Research Center Shilvath Sumbal district, Bandipora, J & K, India

Abstract: Acne is a skin disease involving the oil glands at the base of hair follicles. It affects 3 in every 4 people aged 11 to 30 years. It is not dangerous but it can leave skin scar. Treatment depends upon how severe and persistent it is. Risk factors include genetics, the menstrual cycle, anxiety and stress, hot& humid climates, using oil-based makeup & squeezing pimples.

Keywords: Acne, Sebum, pores, Squeeze, sebaceous glands.

Acne / Acne vulgaris

#### 1. Introduction

Acne is chronic inflammatory skin condition that causes spots & pimples, especially on face, shoulders, back, neck, chest& upper arms. There are other types of it like black head's, pimples, cysts& nodules. It commonly occurs during puberty, When the sebaceous glands activate but it can occur at any age. Though not being dangerous it leaves scar on skin. The glands produce oil & are stimulated by male hormones produced by adrenal glands in both male & females

#### 2. Causes

Under the skin there are pores that connect to oil glands under the skin. Follicles connect the glands under the skin. Follicles are small sacs that produce & secrete liquid. The glands produce oily liquid called sebum. Sebum carries dead skin cells through the follicles to the surface of the skin. A small hair grows through the follicle out of the skin. Pimples /Acne grow when these follicles get blocked & oil Build up under the skin. Skincells, sebum& hair can clump together into plug. The pluge gets infected with bacteria and swelling results. A pimple starts to develop when the plug beings to breakdown. Propionibacterium acne's (P Acnes) is the name of bacteria that live on the skin & contribute to the infection of the pimples.

## 3. Hormonal Factors

A change of factors triggersacne, but the main cause is thought to be a rise in androgen level which causes oil glands to grow under the skin causing enlarged glands to produce more sebum. Excessive sebum can breakdown cellular walls in the pores causing bacteria to grow

## 4. Risk Factors

- Some Medications that contains androgen
- Greasy cosmetics
- Hormonal changes
- Emotional stress
- Menstruation

# 5. Treatment

Treatment depends upon the Severity of Acne.

Mild Acne can be treated with medicated gels, soaps, Pads, creams& Lotion available over the counter

OTC may contain:

- RESORCINOL helps in the breakdown of black head's & White heads.
- BENZOYL PEROXIDE kills bacteria.
- SALICYLIC ACID helps in reducing inflammation & Swelling.
- RETINOL helps in unblock the pores through cell turnover.
- TOPICAL OINTMENTS.

### References

- Kosmadaki M, Katsambas A. Topical treatments for acne. Clin Dermatol. 2017 Mar - Apr;35(2):173-178. [PubMed]
- [2] Isvy-Joubert A, Nguyen JM, Gaultier A, Saint-Jean M, Le Moigne M, Boisrobert E, Khammari A, Dreno B. Adult female acne treated with spironolactone: a retrospective data review of 70 cases. Eur J Dermatol. 2017 Aug 01;27(4):393-398. [PubMed]
- [3] Connolly D, Vu HL, Mariwalla K, Saedi N. Acne Scarring-Pathogenesis, Evaluation, and Treatment Options. J Clin Aesthet Dermatol. 2017 Sep;10(9):12-23. [PMC free article] [PubMed]
- [4] Yadav S, Gupta S. Radiofrequency-assisted subcision for postacne scars. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2018 Jan;78(1): e9-e10. [PubMed}
- [5] Zaenglein AL, Pathy AL, Schlosser BJ, Alikhan A, Baldwin HE, Berson DS, Bowe WP, Graber EM, Harper JC, Kang S, Keri JE, Leyden JJ, Reynolds RV, Silverberg NB, Stein Gold LF, Tollefson MM, Weiss JS, Dolan NC, Sagan AA, Stern M, Boyer KM, Bhushan R. Guidelines of care for the management of acne vulgaris. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2016 May; 74(5):945-73. e33. [PubMed]