# Article information:

角化过度的手部湿疹：湿疹与否？- PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7496397/>

# Article summary:

1. Hyperkeratotic hand eczema (HHE) is a typical clinical hand eczema subtype with an unknown pathophysiology.

2. This study investigated histopathology, expression of keratins, epidermal barrier proteins, and adhesion molecules in HHE.

3. Results showed a significant reduction of K9 and K14 in lesional skin, upregulation of K5, K6, K16, and K17 in lesional skin compared to perilesional and healthy palmar skin, upregulation of involucrin and alternating loricrin staining in an extracellular staining pattern, and similar filaggrin expression in lesional, perilesional, and control skin.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Hyperkeratotic Hand Eczema: Eczema or Not?” provides an overview of the current understanding of hyperkeratotic hand eczema (HHE). The authors present their findings from a pilot study that investigated histopathology, expression of keratins (K), epidermal barrier proteins, and adhesion molecules in HHE patients. The results showed a significant reduction of K9 and K14 in lesional skin as well as upregulation of other keratin proteins such as K5, K6, K16, and K17. Additionally, there was an upregulation of involucrin and alternating loricrin staining in an extracellular staining pattern as well as similar filaggrin expression in lesional, perilesional, and control skin.

The article is generally reliable; however there are some potential biases that should be noted. First off the sample size for this study was quite small with only seven HHE patients included which could lead to skewed results due to lack of statistical power. Additionally the authors did not provide any information on the demographic characteristics or medical history of the participants which could have had an effect on the results. Furthermore it would have been beneficial if the authors had provided more information on how they selected their participants since this could have introduced selection bias into their results. Finally it would have been helpful if the authors had provided more information on how they chose which genes to screen for mutations since this could also introduce bias into their results.

In conclusion this article provides useful insights into hyperkeratotic hand eczema but there are some potential biases that should be taken into consideration when interpreting its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Hyperkeratotic hand eczema diagnosis
* Hyperkeratotic hand eczema treatment
* Keratin expression in hyperkeratotic hand eczema
* Epidermal barrier proteins in hyperkeratotic hand eczema
* Adhesion molecules in hyperkeratotic hand eczema
* Filaggrin expression in hyperkeratotic hand eczema

# Report location:

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