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Editorial

Beyond Gynecology and Obstetrics: A Sociological Appraisal of Dermatology - ∂

Mohammad Taghi Sheykhi*

Professor Emeritus, Department of Social Science, Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran

*Address for Correspondence: Mohammad Taghi Sheykhi, Professor Emeritus, Department of Social Science, Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran, Tel: +009-821-228-594-16; E-mail: mtshykhi@alzahra.ac.ir/ mtshykhi@yahoo.com

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Sociology as the main branch of social science studies the whole life aspects, patterns, and needs of the human beings including the women's health in different stages. When women finish up with gynecology up to the age of 40, they approach skin diseases and disorders which need treatment (Random House, 2001). Many women are involved with dermatological disorders at the age of 50 and over. Being women, they prefer to keep their natural beauty and shape in older ages. Though dermatology school was established in 1801 in Saint-Louis, Paris, it was first used in developed countries [1].

With the passage of time, rich developing countries have more or less followed and used skin therapy to rejuvenate the women applying for the treatment. Though beauty is an old value in human life, yet older women highly wish to preserve it as long as they can. Dermatology is even practiced by the young age groups. For example, in East Asian countries many young females operate their eyes to make them wider. In other countries such as Iran, many young females operate their noses to reshape them smaller and more attractive. Cosmetic dermatology is widely becoming popular within the women in modern times. Many try to evacuate fat in waist and stomach through dermatological surgery. Conditions of the human integumentary system is wide and constitute a broad spectrum of diseases [2].

Sociology studying societies in a broad perspective, indicates population not only in their size and age, but by their apparent skin quality as well. As longevity has raised the longest as compared with any time earlier, quality of skin is widely affected. Through the process of aging, many organs depreciate, yet skin is the most objective organ exposed to all. Today, the average life expectancy in developed countries is 79 years, it is 71 years in the less developed countries. Such an increase in life line contributes to bodily disorders including the skin. Increase in aging contributes to lots of social, economic, psychological and physical problems for all people regardless of their race, nationality, religion, gender and color. Dermatology is sociologically more used in richer countries, and by richer segments of people. In the developed world, there are more dermatologists to treat those in need. They manage diseases related to skin, hair, nails, and some cosmetic issues. From the viewpoint of demography, dermatology is used to rejuvenate those who apply for. Less developed countries have lately entered plastic surgery practice on demand for face or other parts therapies with special reference to females. Cosmetic filler injections, laser therapy for skin disorders, tattoo removal, rejuvenation and the like, all are some of the therapies applied in dermatology. Generally speaking, increase in birth rate, and decline in death rate, all have contributed to more practice of dermatology with special reference to richer people and richer countries.

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