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The Emerging Principles for Acne Biogenesis: A Dermatological Problem of Puberty

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Title**The Emerging Principles for Acne Biogenesis: A Dermatological Problem of Puberty**

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Abstract

Acne is the most common conditional skin infection in late adolescence. It has long played the part of 'Black Spot' against Natural Beauty, characterized by non-inflammatory pilosebaceous lesions of open or closed comedons, and inflammatory lesions of papules, pustules and nodules. It is typically affected the face, neck, and upper trunk area, where sebaceous follicles is densest in population, however prevalence is about 90% in teenagers. Recent advances have been made in this area with the discovery of *Propionibacterium acnes* interaction with Toll-Like Receptors (TLRs) and free fatty acid that initiates linoleic deficiency, also the role of linoleic acid and PPARs (peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors) in inflammation. However multi-drug resistant of bacteria by biofilm formation is also a matter of concern, that render the course of treatment ineffective. With all relevant literature database search upto recent this review focuses on pathogenesis of acne and mechanisms involved in the development of inflammation.

Keyword: Acne, Pathogenesis, Pilosebaceous Lesion, *Propionibacterium acnes*, Black Spot on Beauty

1. Introduction

The External Natural Beauty reducer and Black Spot enhancer disease is commonly known as Acne vulgaris. It is one of the most common chronic diseases of pilosebaceous unit characterized by non-inflammatory lesions of open/closed comedons, and inflammatory lesions of papules, pustules and nodules of human beings.¹ It affects upto 85% of adolescents, when they undergo maximum physical, psychological and social changes.² There are various studies which have been reported globally for clinical relevance of its pathogenesis such as in Turkey³, Taiwan⁴, Australia⁵, South India⁶ Saudi Arab⁷, Iran¹, Brazil⁸, Mexico⁹, France¹⁰ etc. . Merely 40% of acne patients had obtained general information about acne from doctors (39.5%), whereas a considerable number obtained information from the other source (35.9%). About 35% of adolescents patient use medication, without any prescriptions of a physician, remaining 40% of chronic sufferers have been seen in medical practice¹¹. Due to the uncertainty of medical seeking behaviour, the exact global prevalence is unknown. But it

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