

Chapter Glossary

Beau's lines (BOWZ LYNZ)	p. 117	depressions running across the nail plate's width due to a slowing production of matrix cells
bruised nail bed (BROOZD NAYL BED)	p. 117	dark purplish spots, usually due to a small nail bed injury
discolored nail (dis-CULL-erd NAYL)	p. 118	nail that has turned a variety of colors; may indicate surface staining, a systemic disorder, or poor blood circulation
eggshell nail (EGG-shell NAYL)	p. 118	noticeably thin, white nail plate that is more flexible than usual; usually caused by diet, heredity, internal disease, medication, or overfiling with an abrasive
hangnail (HANG-nayl)	p. 118	damaged skin around the nail plate (often on the eponychium) becomes split or torn
infected finger (in-FEK-ted FIN-gur)	p. 120	finger with visible redness, pain, swelling, broken skin, or pus
leukonychia (loo-koh-NIK-ee-ah)	p. 118	whitish discoloration found inside the nail plate, usually caused by injury to the nail matrix
melanonychia (mel-uh-nuh-NIK-ee-uh)	p. 118	significant darkening of the fingernails or toenails caused by increased pigment cells (melanocytes); may be seen as a black band under or within the nail plate, extending from the base to the free edge
nail disorder (NAYL dis-ORR-dur)	p. 117	an unhealthy nail condition that is hereditary or caused by injury or disease of the nail unit
nail melanoma (NAYL mel-uh-NOH-mah)	p. 121	Also known as <i>subungual melanoma</i> ; a rare and serious type of skin cancer that begins in the nail matrix. It is more prevalent in the nails of your thumbs and big toes and usually affects one nail at a time. Sometimes it can look like other conditions that affect the nail bed, such as a bruise. If untreated it can metastasize or spread to other parts of your body.
nail psoriasis (NAYL suh-RYE-uh-sis)	p. 121	nail surface pitting, roughness, onycholysis, and bed discolorations randomly or evenly spaced; nail plate may appear as if it has been filed with a coarse abrasive, or the free edge may be ragged, or both