Brief Report

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A Report on Parry-Romberg Syndrome

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Brief Report

Parry-Romberg syndrome, also known as progressive hemi facial atrophy, is a disorder that causes the skin and soft tissues of half of the face to break down. The severity of the symptoms varies from person to person. This illness usually starts in childhood, between the ages of 5 and 15, and worsens for 2 to 10 years before settling. The lips and tongue, facial bones, eye socket, and eye can all deteriorate in addition to the skin and soft tissues. Loss of facial hair, changes in skin colour in afflicted areas, seizures, and episodes of extreme face pain are all possible signs. Reconstructive or microvascular surgery may be used to treat the condition. The cause of the ailment is currently unknown.

Parry-Romberg syndrome, commonly known as Romberg syndrome or progressive facial hemiatrophy, is a disorder in which one side of the face's tissue gradually deteriorates. The soft tissue (muscle and fat) diminishes over time, the facial bones may shift, and the skin may thin. Parry-Romberg syndrome, commonly known as Romberg syndrome or progressive facial hemiatrophy, is a disorder in which one side of the face's tissue gradually deteriorates. The soft tissue (muscle and fat) diminishes over time, the facial bones may shift, and the skin may thin.

The severity of this atrophy varies greatly from patient to patient, and can range from minor to severe. Headaches can occur in some children and people with Parry-Romberg syndrome, and seizures can occur infrequently. The symptoms of Romberg syndrome are similar to those of linear scleroderma, and the distinction between the two is not always evident. Parry-Romberg syndrome has no recognised aetiology.

Parry-Romberg syndrome is considered to afflict about one in every 250,000 persons; however the real frequency is unknown due to misdiagnosis. Parry-Romberg syndrome is a paediatric illness that affects the lower part of the face. Both sides of the face can be impacted in rare circumstances. Thinning or shrinkage (atrophy) of the skin, soft tissues, and, in certain cases, muscle, cartilage, and bone is the most common sign. Because it is a progressive disease, the symptoms get worse over time before stabilising. Muscle and tissue degradation can be found in the areas surrounding the nose, mouth, tongue, eyes, brow, ears, and neck.

Parry-Romberg syndrome is an uncommon condition that causes the skin and soft tissues of half of the face (hemifacial atrophy), generally the left side, to slowly deteriorate (atrophy). Females are more likely to have it than males. The tissues above the top jaw (maxilla) or between the nose and the upper corner of the lip (nasolabial fold) are frequently the first to be affected, followed by the angle of the mouth, areas surrounding the eye, the brow, the ear, and the neck. The tongue, the soft and fleshy region of the roof of the mouth, and the gums may also be affected. The affected side's eye and cheek may sunken, and facial hair may become white and fall out (alopecia).

