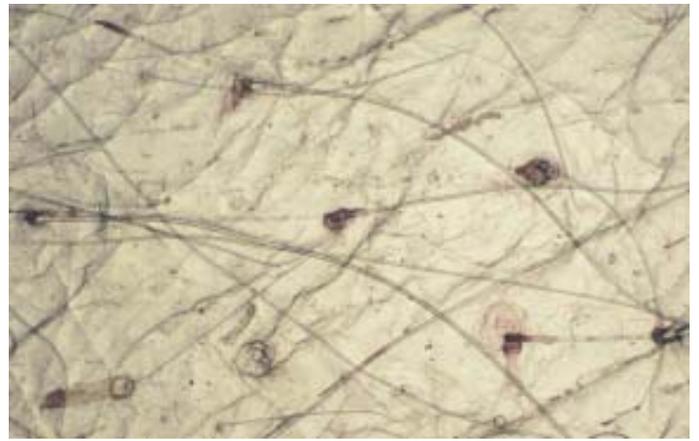
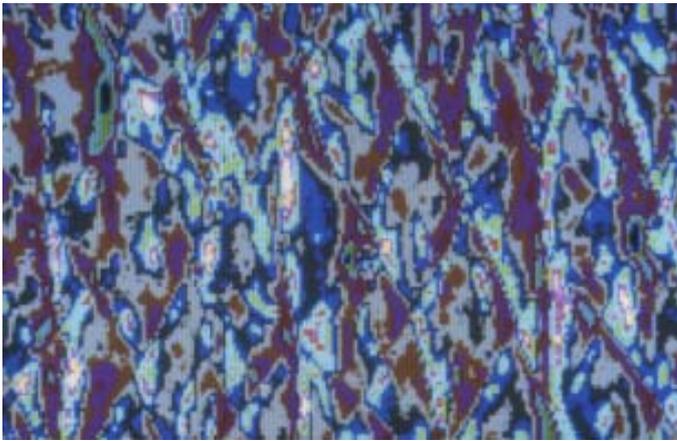


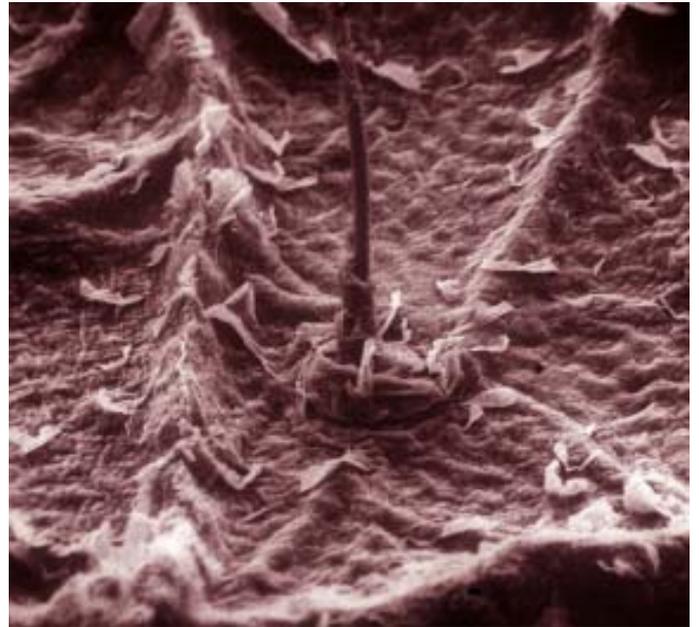
**1. Sampling procedure**



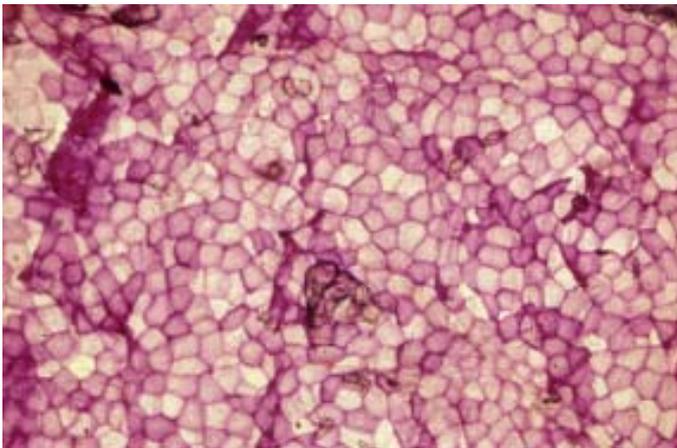
**2. Normal stratum corneum**



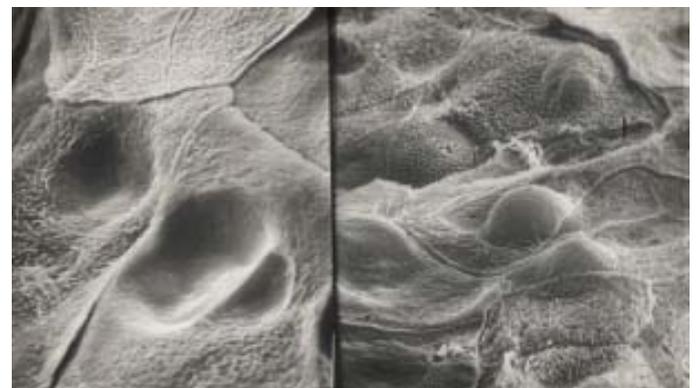
**3. Digital image analysis of the microrelief of normal stratum corneum**



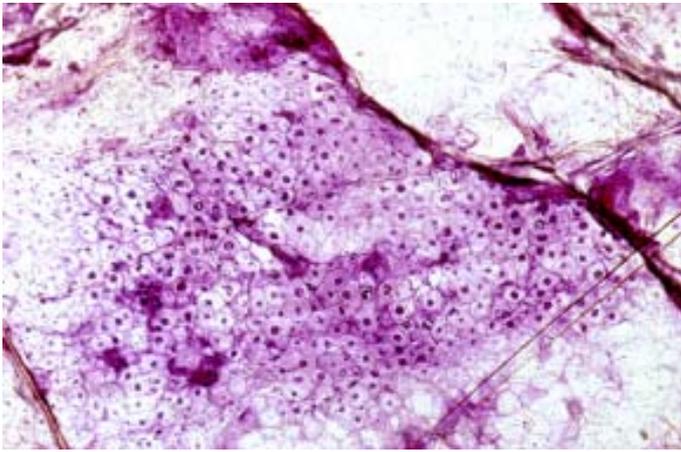
**4. Scanning electron microscopy of normal stratum corneum**



**5. Normal corneocytes**



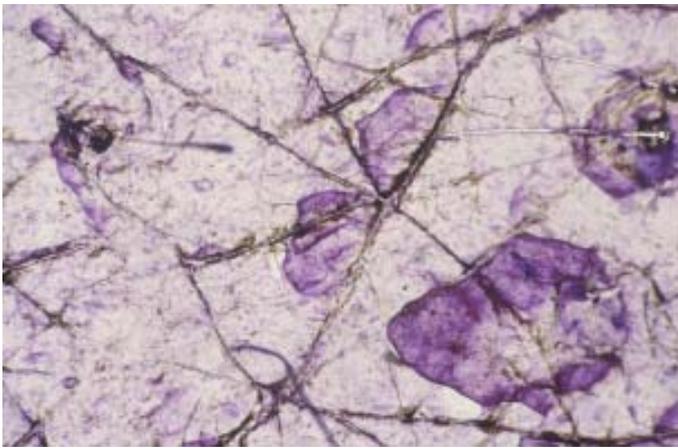
**6. Parakeratosis**



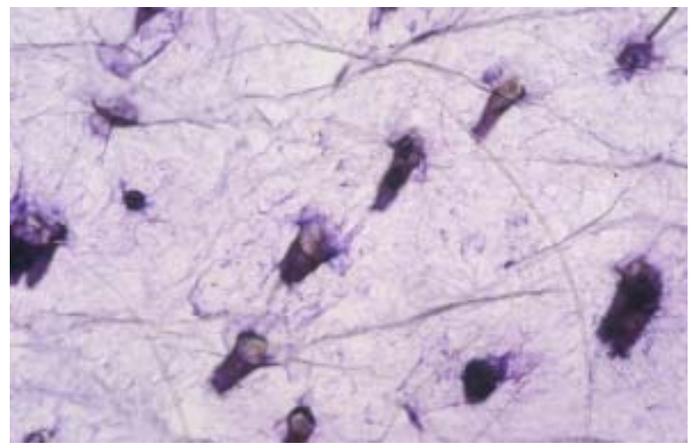
**7. Scanning electron microscopy of parakeratotic cells**



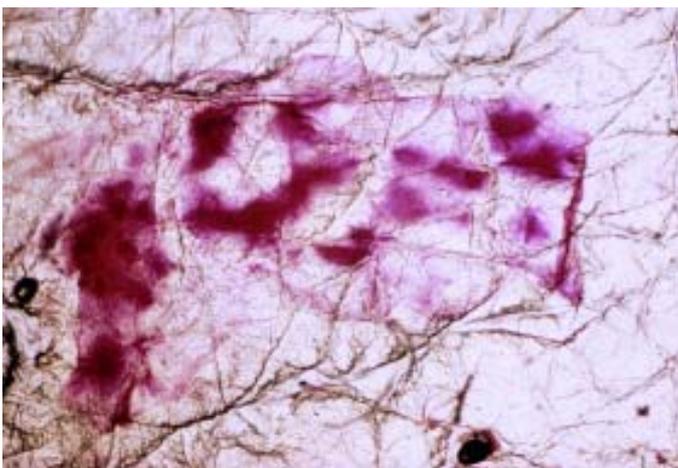
**8. Immunostaining of corneocytes**



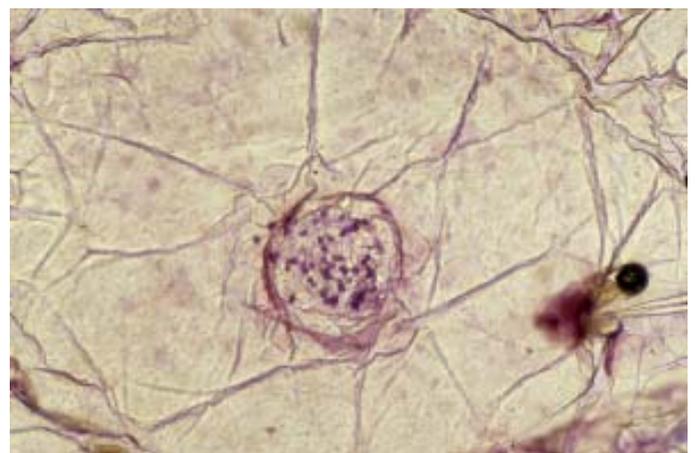
**9. Xerosis**



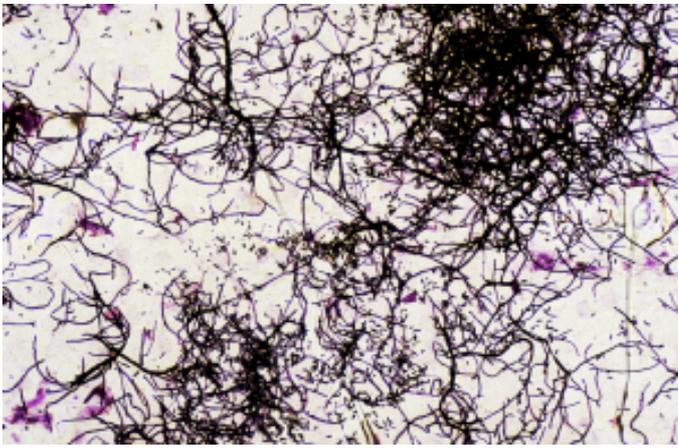
**10. Microcomedones**



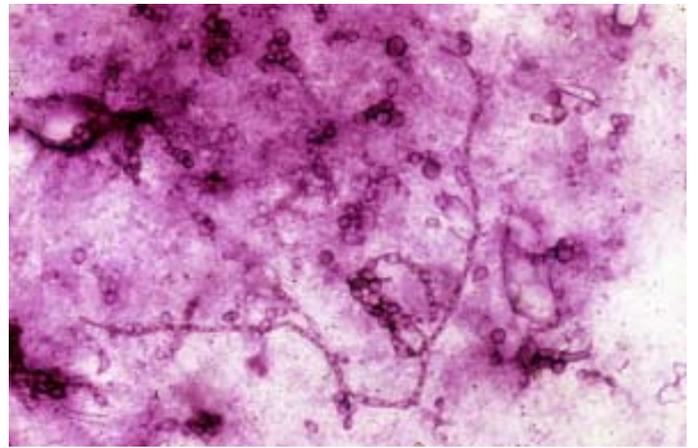
**11. Spongiotic dermatitis**



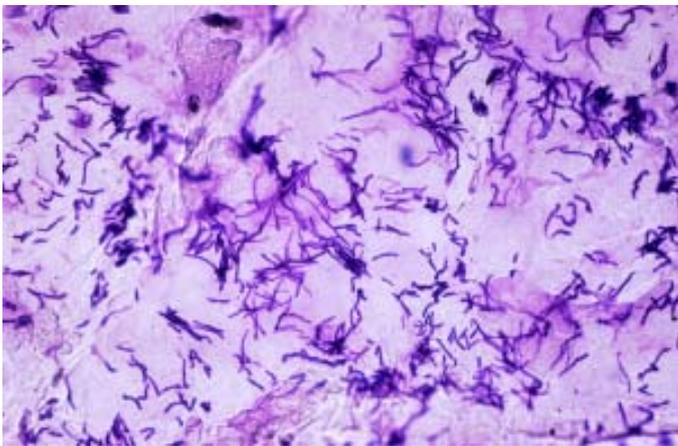
**12. Molluscum contagiosum**



**13. Dermatophytosis**



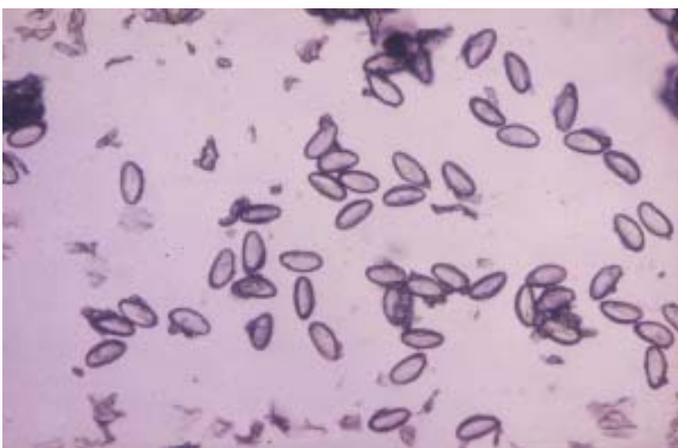
**14. Candidosis**



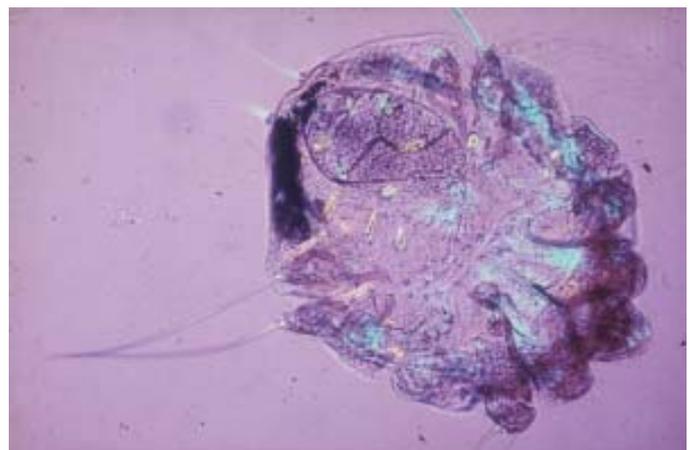
**15. Pityriasis versicolor**



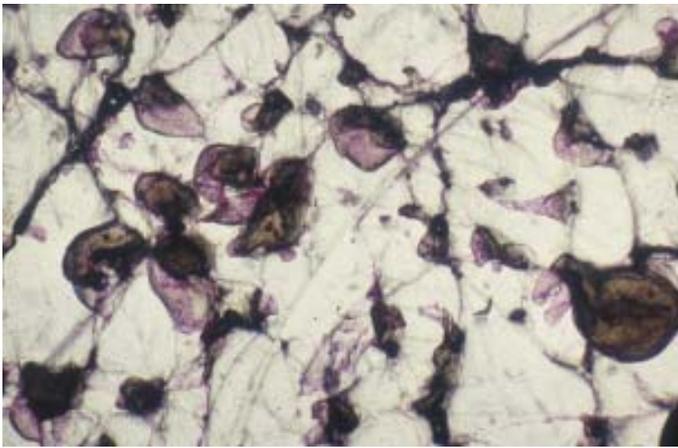
**16. Demodex folliculorum**



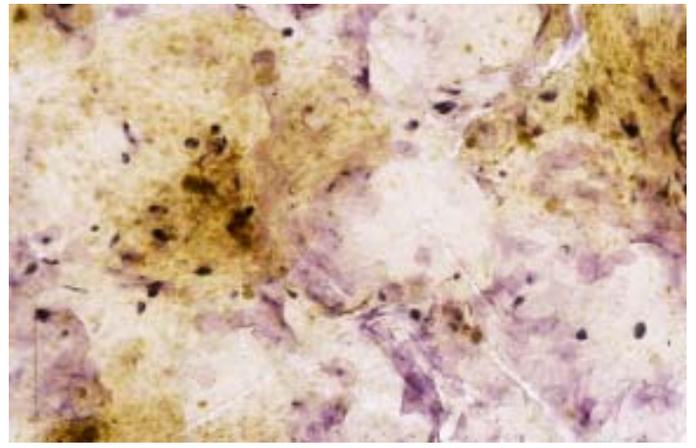
**17. Oxyurosis eggs**



**18. Scabies mite**



**19. Benign keratosis**



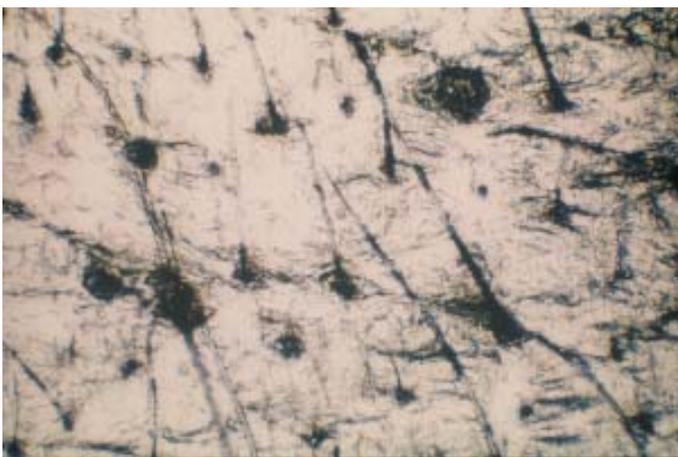
**20. Malignant melanoma**



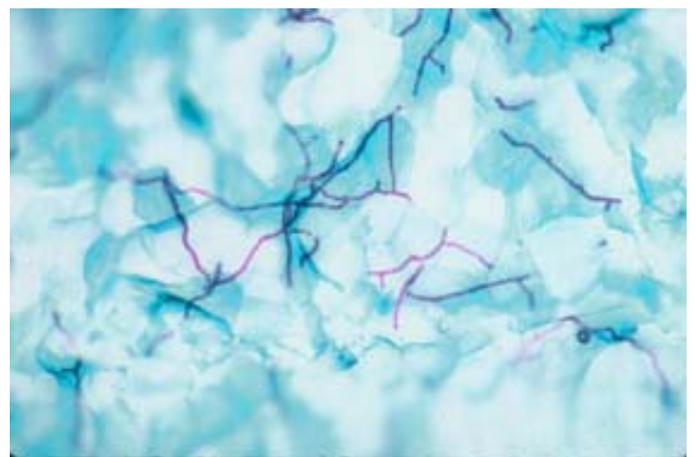
**21. Small seborrheic wart on the back of the hand**



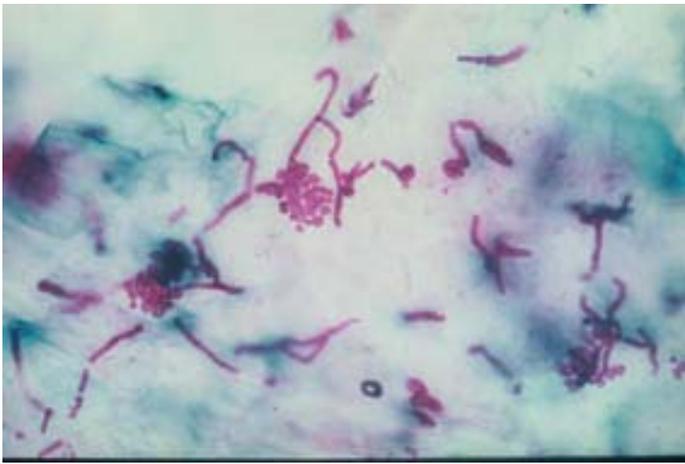
**22. Scabies burrow, showing scabies mite**



**23. Forehead with vellus hairs “pulled through” the follicular canals**



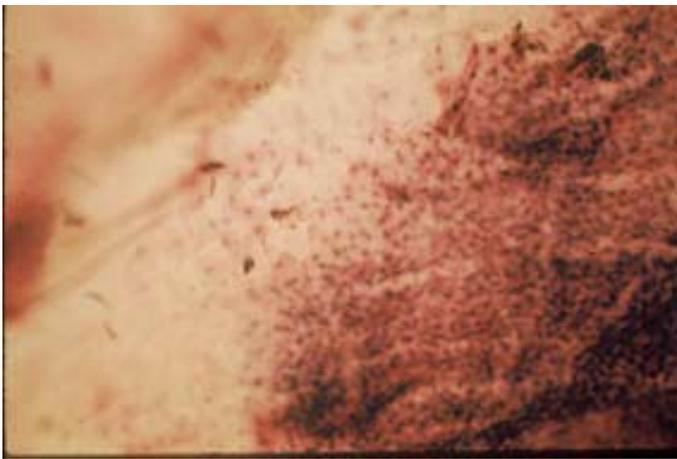
**24. Ringworm in the groin stained by periodic schiff reagent showing fungal hyphae**



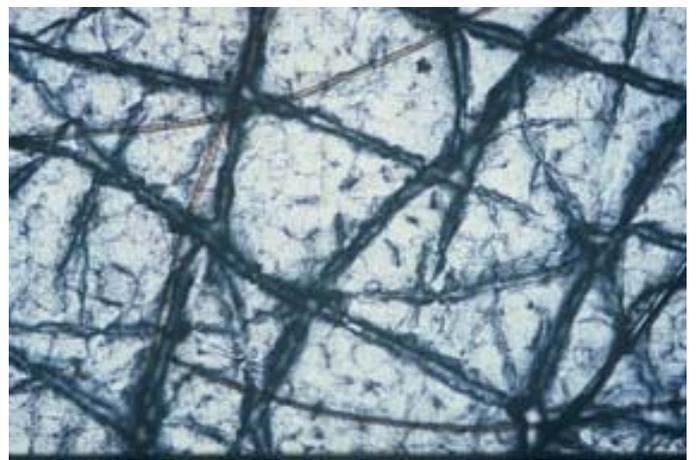
**25. Pityriasis versicolor stained by periodic schiff reagent showing pseudohyphae and spores**



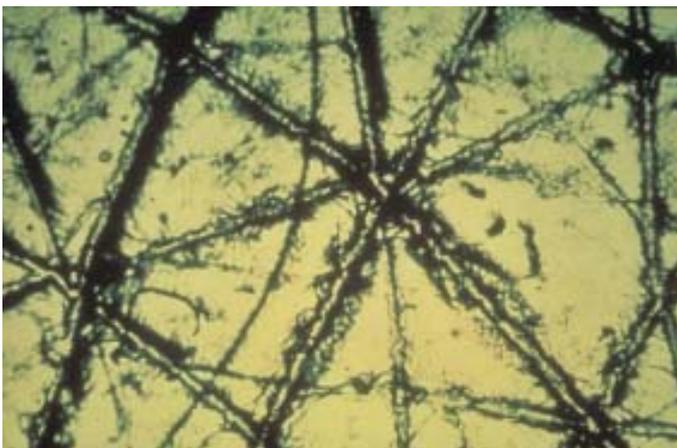
**26. Scanning electron micrograph from lesion of psoriasis showing corneocytes with pseudovillae**



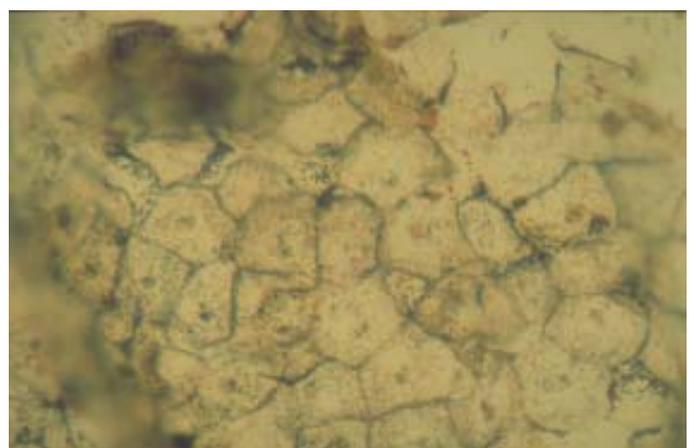
**27. Edge of lesion of psoriasis stained by haematoxylin and eosin showing nuclei in parakeratotic scales**



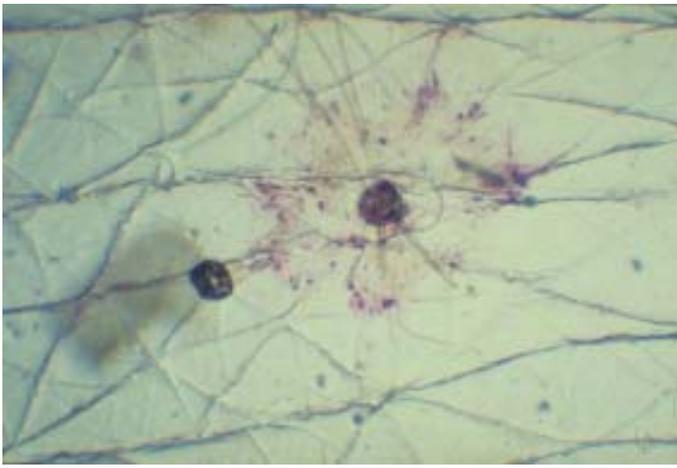
**28. Normal forearm skin with normal surface markings**



**29. Normal forearm showing the typical rhomboidal pattern of skin surface markings**



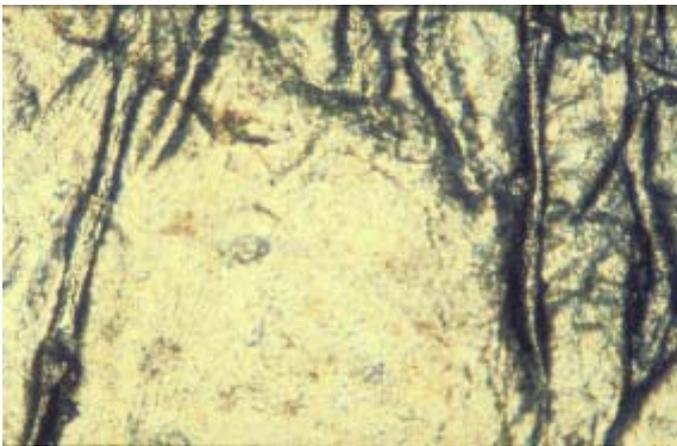
**30. Particles of melanin in corneocytes stained with silver nitrate**



**31. Pityriasis versicolor on chest stained with periodic schiff reagent showing PAS positive material composed of pseudohyphae and spores around a hair follicle**



**32. Scanning electron micrograph showing detached corneocytes**



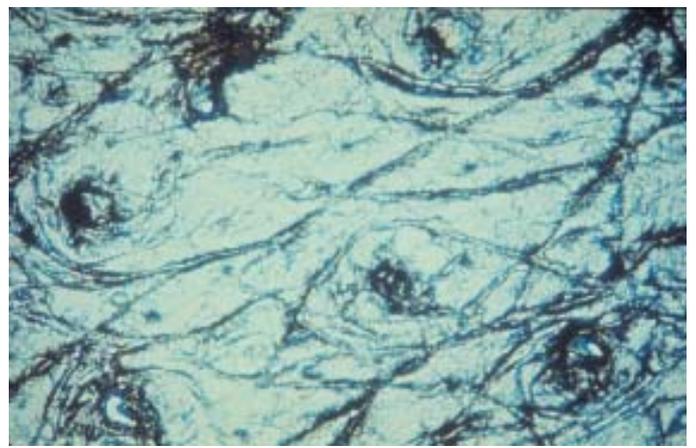
**33. Plane wart with loss of skin markings over the lesion**



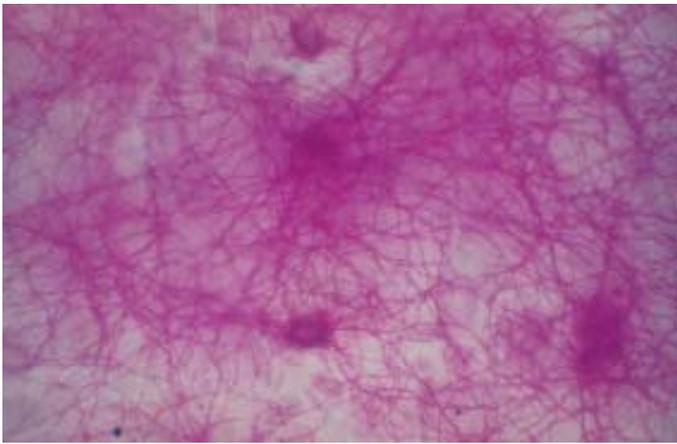
**34. Palm with distinctive skin surface markings of parallel furrows**



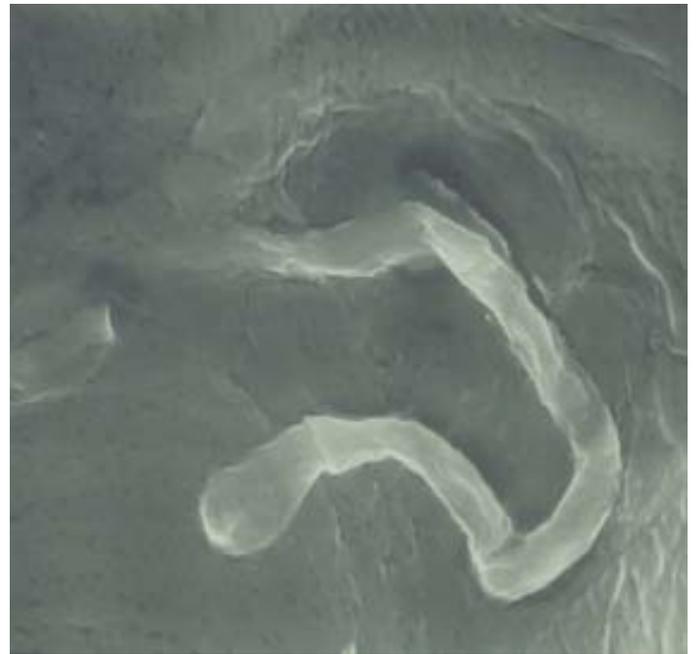
**35. Axilla infected by erythrasma stained with periodic acid schiff reagent showing several "micocolonies" of PAS positive material composed of erythrasma micro-organisms**



**36. Chin of man with large follicular orifices typical of male beard follicles**



- 37. Tinea incognito in groin area in someone treated mistakenly with topical corticosteroids. the sample has been stained with periodic acid schiff agent and shows a mass of PAS positive fungal hyphae**



- 38. Scanning electron micrograph taken from a lesion of ringworm showing a portion of ringworm hyphae**

*We thank Prof. Pierard, University of Liège, Dermatological Department for the images 1-20 and Prof Marks, Cutest Cardiff for the images 21-38.*