



Fig. 7.2.1. The Clinical Appearance of Acneiform Eruptions in Yusho Patients



Fig. 7.2.2. The Clinical Appearance of Black Comedones on the Cheeks of a Child with Yusho

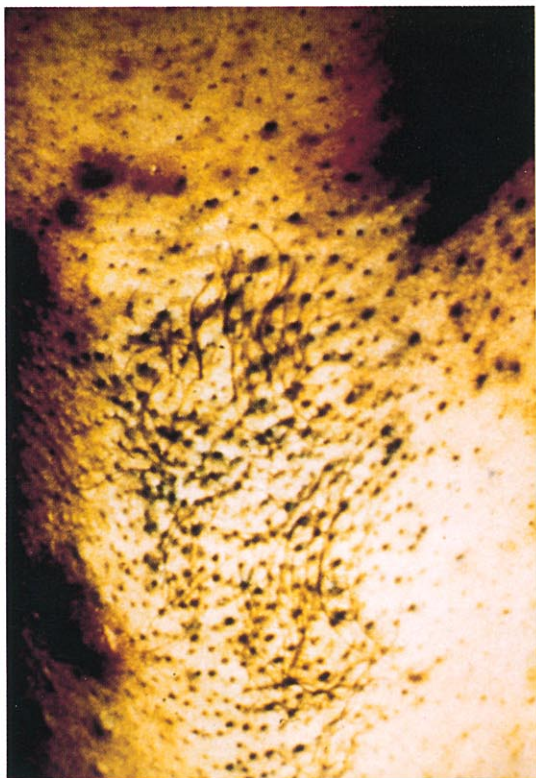


Fig. 7.2.5. The Clinical Appearance of an Enlargement of the Follicular Opening Showing Tiny Papules of Follicular Dots



Fig. 7.2.8. The Clinical Appearance of Nail Pigmentation in Yusho

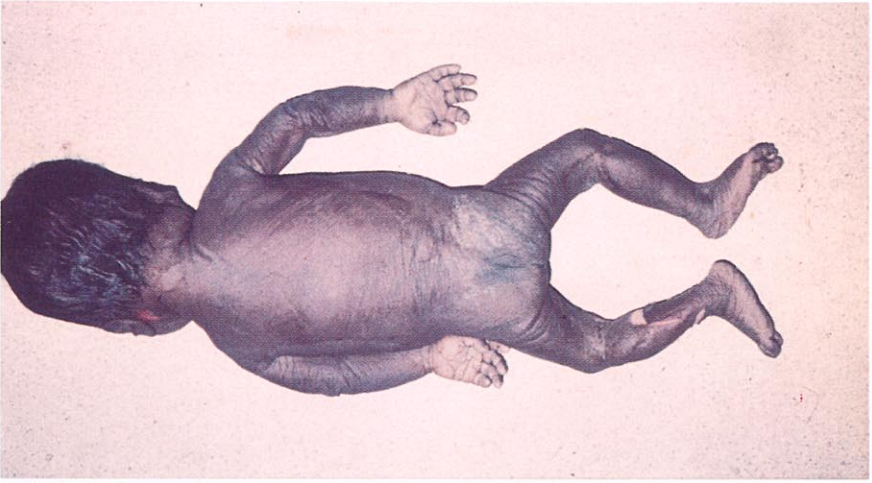
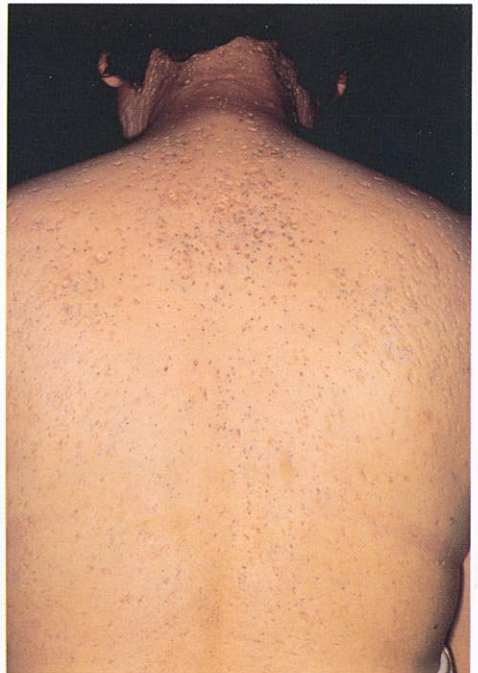


Fig. 7.2.9. The Clinical Appearance of a Stillborn Fetus Delivered by a Mother with Yusho Showing Diffuse and Systemic Pigmentation (a so-called “black baby”)



a



b

Fig. 7.2.10. The Clinical Improvement of an Acneiform Eruption 25 Years after the Outbreak of Yusho. a: the initial severe acneiform eruption; b: the natural clinical improvement of an acneiform eruption 25 years after the outbreak in the same patient.



Fig. 7.4.1. The Lower Eyelid of a 64-year-old Yusho Patient

Thirteen years after the onset of Yusho, white, cheesy secretions were noted from the ducts of the meibomian glands, when the eyelid was manually squeezed.



Fig. 7.4.3. The Upper Eyelid of a PCB Intoxicated Monkey

Meibomian glands are dilated and yellowish materials are present.

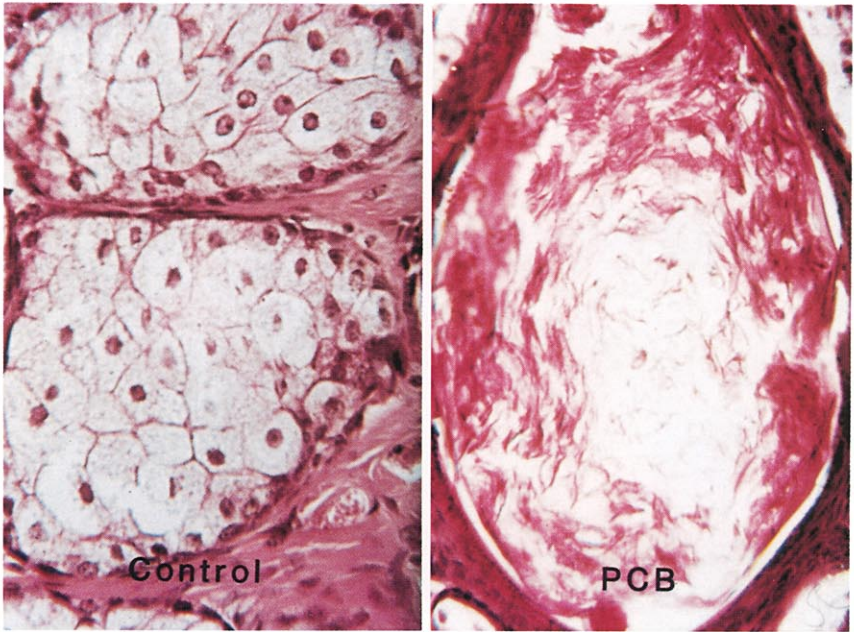


Fig. 7.4.4. A Light Micrograph of the Meibomian Gland in a Monkey
The photograph on the left shows normal glands while the photograph on the right shows PCB-intoxicated glands.



Fig. 7.4.6. A Dissecting Micrograph of the Eyelid
Normal meibomian glands in the upper and lower eyelids are visualized following Sudan III staining.

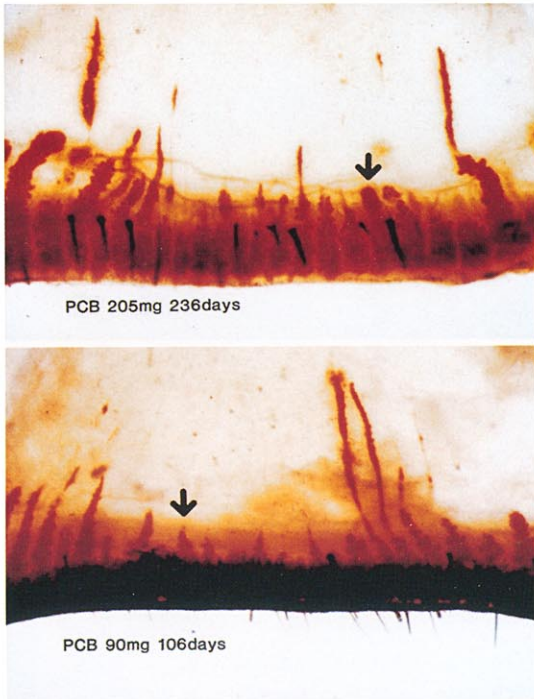


Fig. 7.4.7. A Dissection Micrograph of the Meibomian Glands from a PCB-intoxicated Monkey
The arrows indicate atrophic glands. Sudan III staining.



Fig. 7.5.2. A Growth Retarded Baby with Yusho Fetopathy
The male infant was born at 36 weeks of gestation, weighing 1,800 grams. Pigmentation on the skin, and edema of the scrota and eyelids were noted.

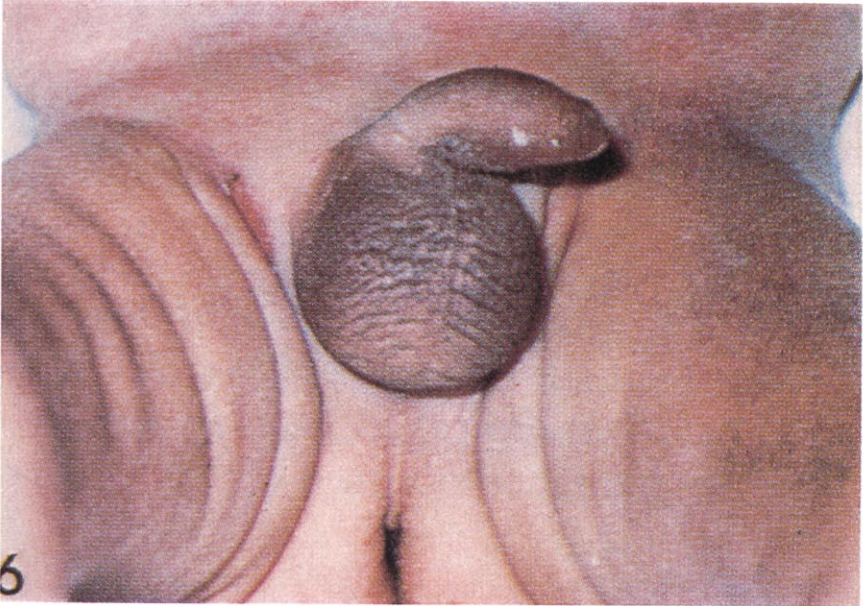


Fig. 7.5.3. Pigmentation of the Skin in a Baby with Yusho Fetopathy
Dark brown pigmentation was distributed over the skin covering the scrota, the penis and the femoral region.



Fig. 7.7.1. A Lateral View of Lower Right Second Molar Extracted from a Female Yusho Patient Because of Pulp Necrosis and the Loss of Supporting Bone
Note the marked dilaceration and hypoplasia.

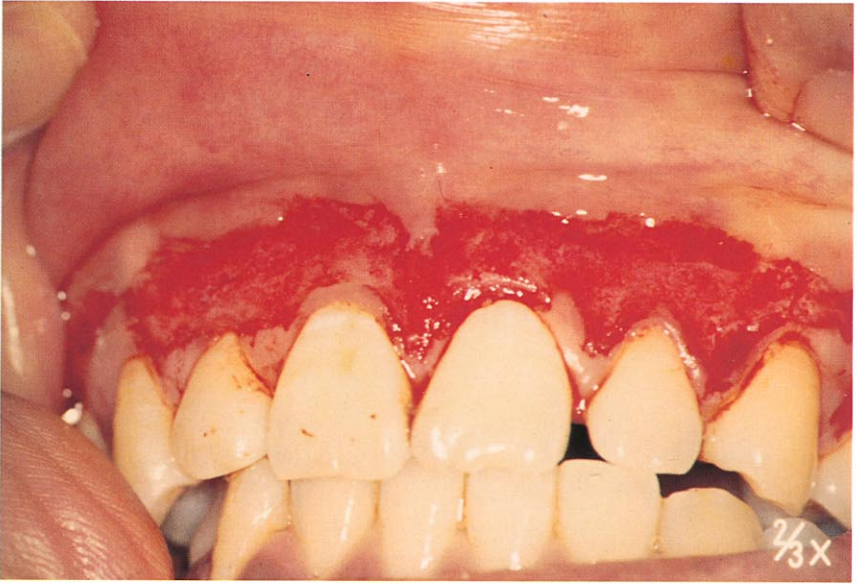


Fig. 7.7.5. View of the Operated Area Immediately after Surgery



Fig. 7.7.6. View Approximately 1 Year after Surgery
Note the reappearance of oral pigmentation on the upper gingiva.



Fig. 7.7.3. Dark Brown Pigmentation with Band-like Profiles in the Yusho Patient

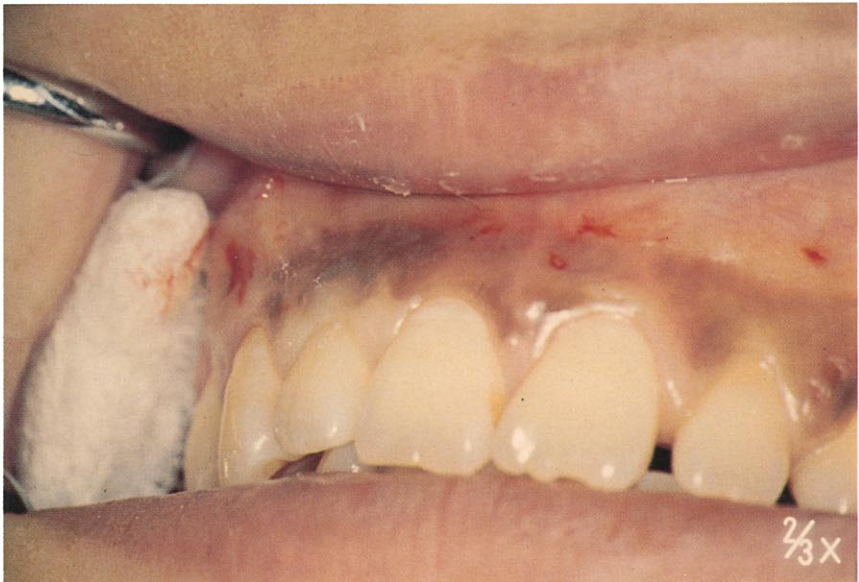


Fig. 7.7.4. View after Local Anesthesia for the Surgical Elimination in a 43-Year-Old Female Yusho Patient

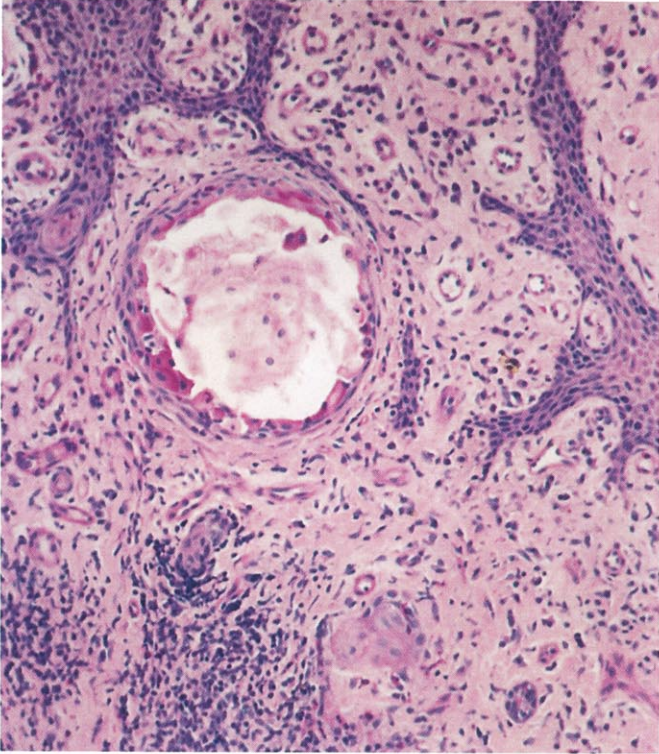


Fig. 7.7.12. The degerated spinous cells in the keratocyst are positive for PAS staining ($\times 100$).