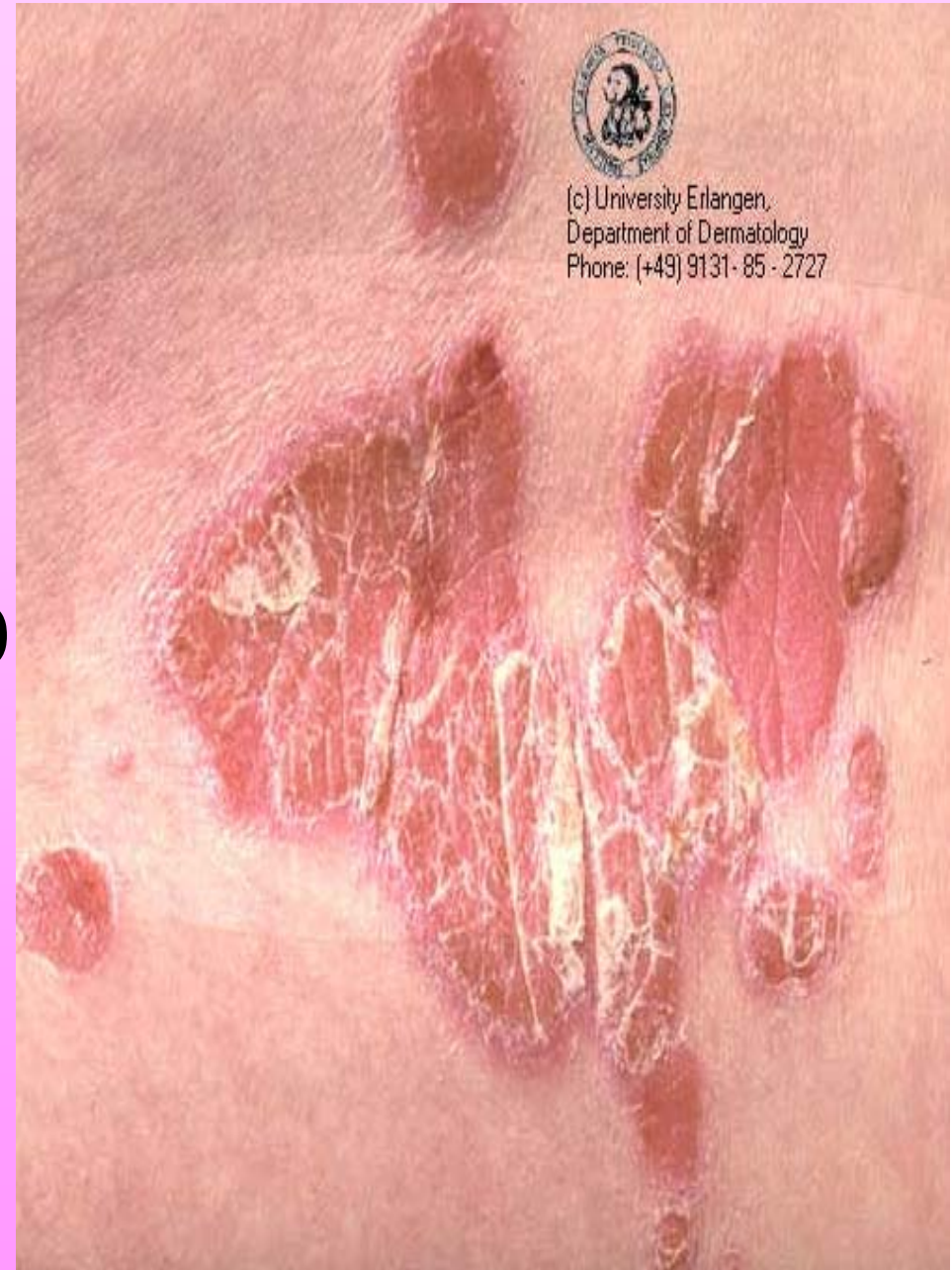


PSORIASIS

- Multi factorial
- Papulosquamous disorder
- Genetically determined (few)
- Chronic Scaly lesions
- Seasonal variations
- Recurrences & remissions



Etiology & Pathogenesis

T-cell mediated autoimmune disease

- Early onset – Hereditary
 - HLA C W6
- Late Onset – Non inheritable

Genetic Predisposition

- Multifactorial
- Familial aggregation
- HLA B13, HLA B17, HLACW6

PREDISPOSITION

- Familial
- Risk 3 times – one parent
- 60% children – both parent
- Genetic
- Autosomal dominant
- Twin heritability - 90%
- HLA B₁₃ B₁₇ B₂₇



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PROVOKING/PRECIPIATING FACTORS

-Predisposed individual

-TRAUMA

(Isomorphic/Koebner's phenomena)

-INFECTION

(Streptococcal – Guttate Psoriasis)

-PREGNANCY(Pustular Psoriasis)

-CLIMATE : Summer ↓ ,Winter ↑

-HYPOCALCEMIA



Drugs

- Anti malarial
- B-Blockers
- Lithium
- High dose steroid
(sudden withdrawal)

Psychogenic factors

Dialysis



Mechanism of Proliferation

↓ Cell cycle time

Basal epidermis – cycling & resting cells

↑ Recruitment of cycling cells

↑ Growth fraction

Accelerated epidermopoiesis

HISTOPATHOGENESIS

Accelerated epidermopoiesis- Main feature

Parakeratosis- Nucleated cells in s.corneum

Absence of granular layer

Presence of PMNL

Intradermal abscess of PMNL

- **Spongiform pustules of Kogoj**
- **Munro microabscesses**

Mechanism

Immunological disease

- Cyclic AMP ↓ , Cyclic GMP ↑
- Arachidonic acid & by products like PG (HETE), Leukotrienes
- Polyamines : Putrescine & spermidine
- Proteinase activity ↑
- Interleukins
- Activity of PMNL ↑ , Langerhans cells, monocytes



- **HPE : Variable**

- Acanthosis

- Parakeratosis, absence of granular layer

- Elongation of rete ridges

- PMNL infiltrate in dermis

- Munro's micro abscess (epidermis)

Clinical Features

Both sexes equally affected
Females earlier

Age of onset – 16-22 years
– 57-60 years



PSORIASIS VULGARIS

- Both sexes,
- All ages (20-40 years)

Clinically

- Extensors, palms, soles, scalp
- Well defined lesions
- Scaly plaques , papules



Characteristic sign

- Easily removable silvery scales

GRATTAGE SIGN

AUSPITZ SIGN

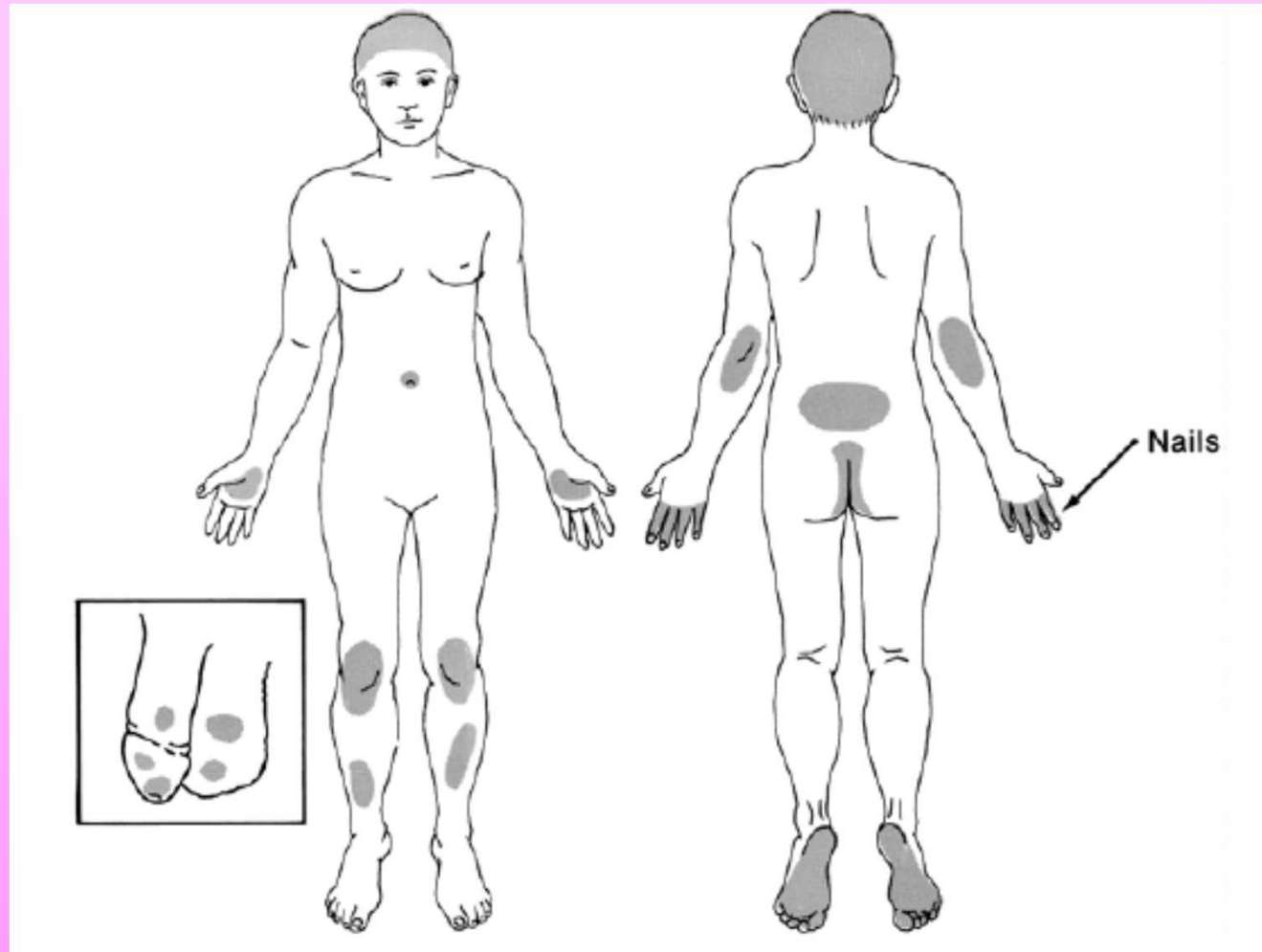
- Halo of Woronoff-clear peripheral zone



- Koebner phenomena present



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Modification by site

- **Scalp**

- Asbestos like scaling
- Pityriasis amiantacea



- **Flexural**
 - No scaling,
 - Glazed hue



Flexural Psoriasis



- **Napkin Psoriasis**
- **Penis – No scaling**
- **Linear/Zonal psoriasis**

- **Palmoplantar Psoriasis**

Palms/ soles







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NAIL CHANGES

(25-50%)

- Distal onycholysis
- Subungual hyperkeratosis
- Oil drop sign
- Pitting
- Destruction/Discoloration



NAIL CHANGES



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Nail Matrix - Pitting
- Ridges & grooves

Nail Bed - Subungual hyperkeratosis
- Onycholysis

Nail Changes



Clinical Variants

- Psoriasis vulgaris



- Elephantine Psoriasis



- Rupoid Psoriasis
- Ostraceous Psoriasis
- Atypical psoriasis
- Guttate Psoriasis

Guttate Psoriasis

Streptococcal throat infections

Child – Adolescent

Monomorphic

Respond to antibiotics

May lead to Psoriasis vulgaris
in predisposed



Guttate Psoriasis



Erythrodermic Psoriasis

- Some ppt. factor
- Disease characteristics may be lost
- Febrile
- Severe itching



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Metabolic complications

- Hypo/Hyperthermia
- High output cardiac failure
- Hypoalbuminaemia
- Malabsorption

Pustular Psoriasis

- Localized
- Chronic
- Palmoplantar





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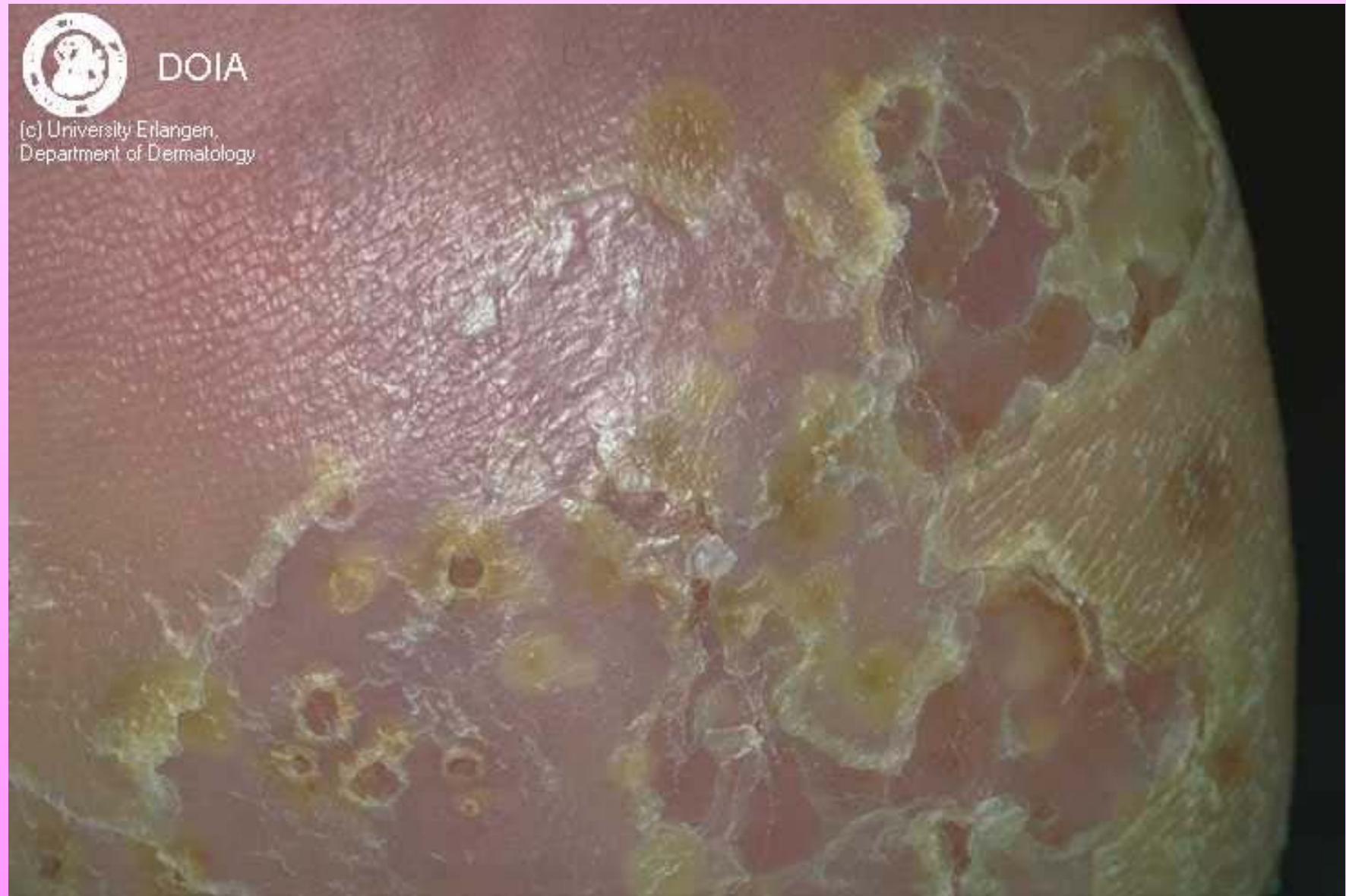


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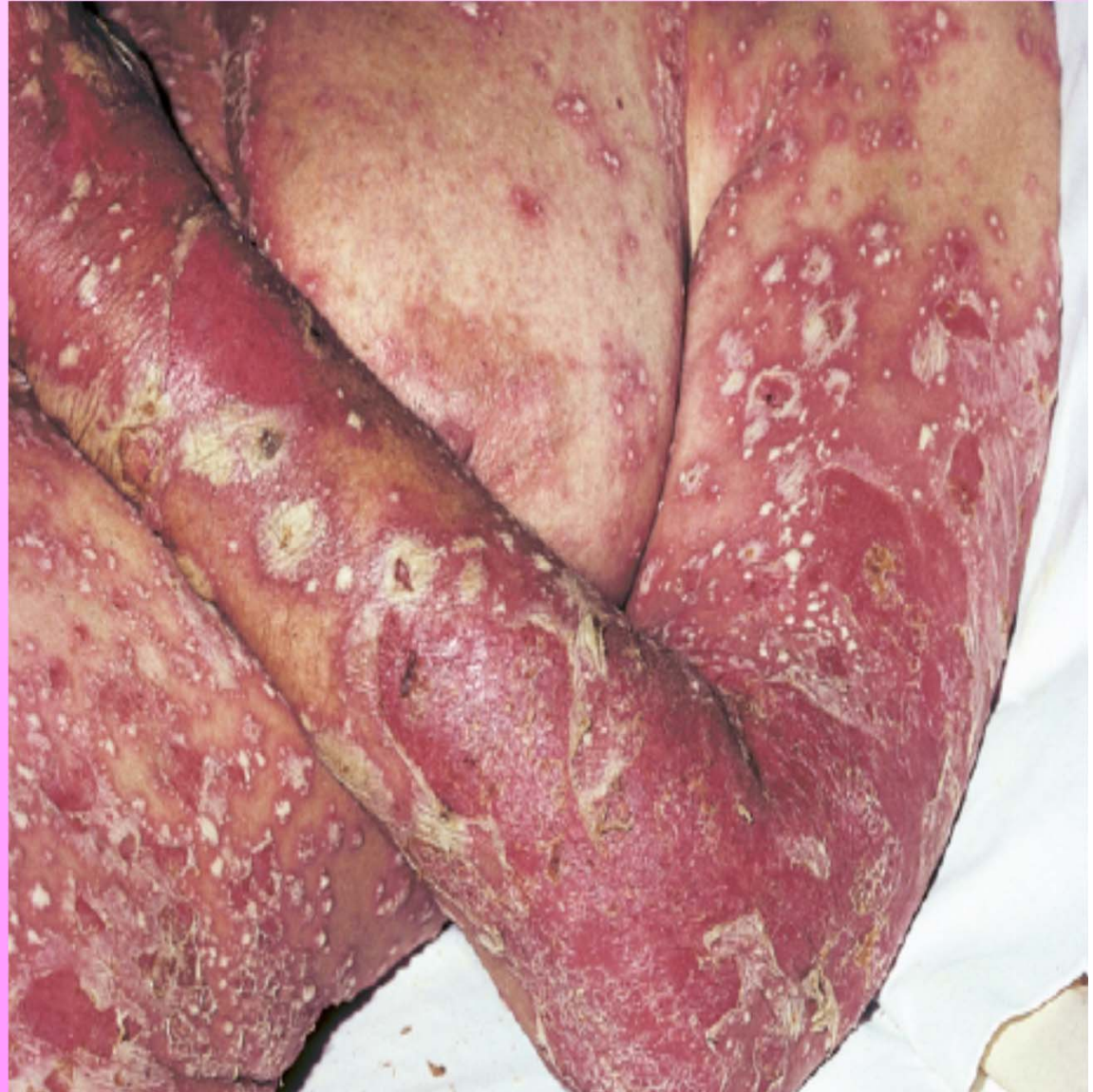
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Pustular Psoriasis

- Generalized
- Von Zumbusch
- Acute



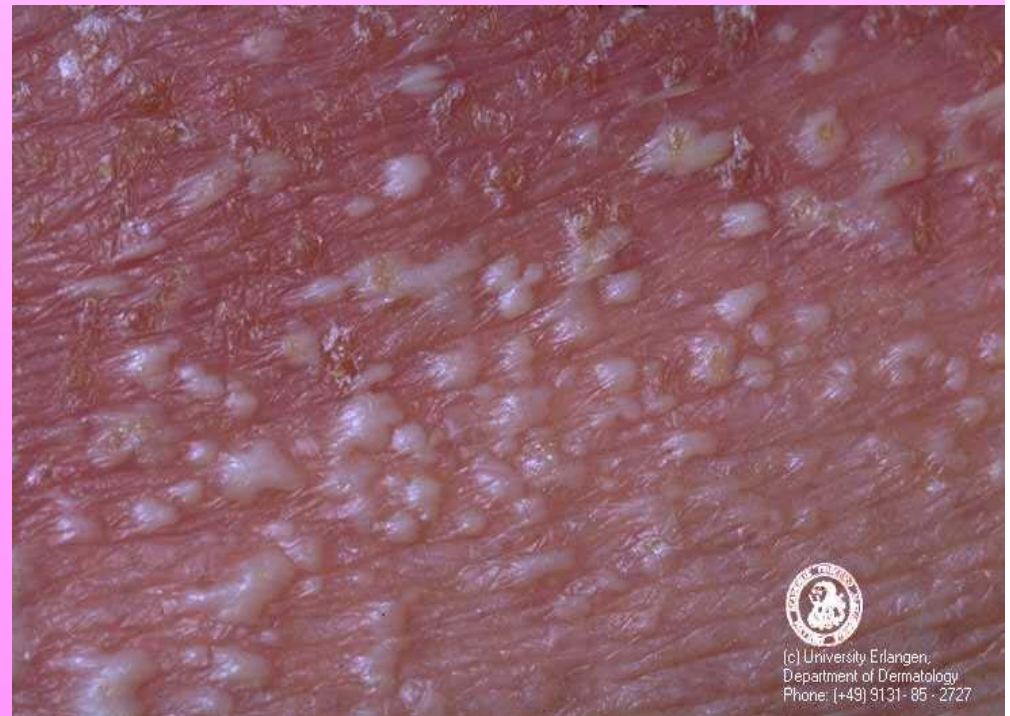


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Pustular psoriasis

Withdrawal of steroid

Erythrodermic psoriasis



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Impetigo Herpetiformis

- Pregnancy
- Onset in last trimester
- Starts in flexures
- Severe constitutional disturbance
- Risk of placental insufficiency
- Rekurs



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Psoriatic arthritis

-Seronegative

-HLA B27



Psoriatic arthropathy

- Distal symmetrical I.P.
- Oligo- mono arthritis
- Seronegative Rh. Arthritis like arthritis
- Psoriatic arthritis multilans
- Ankylosing spondylitis like





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X-ray Findings

- Local demineralization
- Pencil in cup deformity

Course & Prognosis

- Chronic
- Intractable
- Relapse is the rule

TREATMENT

a)Topical -5% Crude coal tar(Goekerman's regimen)

- Dithranol (anthranilin) 1-2%

(short contact therapy)

- Combined coal tar + Dithranol (Ingram regimen)

- Topical steroids (mild)

- UV-B Therapy

Topical treatment Contd.

- Liquor Picis carbonis

- Keratolytics

Emollients

- Topical PUVA

- Topical Methotrexate

- Calcipotriol – Vit. D analogue

b) Systemic Therapy

- Methotrexate (0.3-0.5mg/kg/week)

- PUVA – Psoralens + UVA

- Retinoids – etretinate/ acitretin

0.5mg/kg/day

- Cyclosporine

- Corticosteroids

Thank You