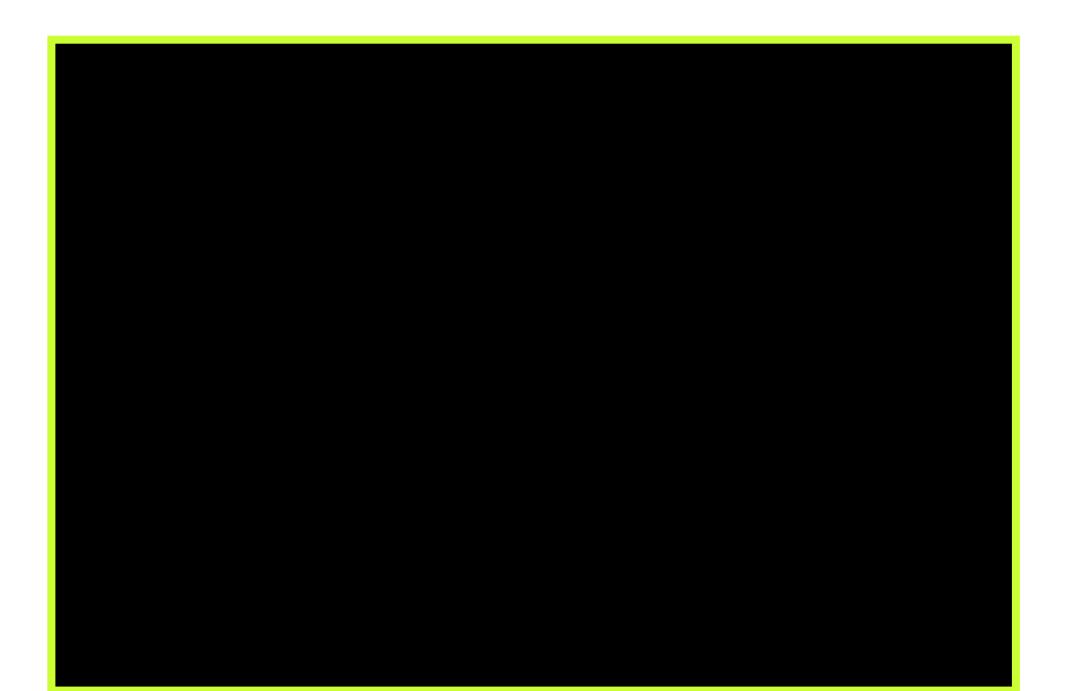


Koebners Phenomenon

(Linear LP)







A **20.37** *A*, *B*, Lichen planus.



Clinical Patterns of Lichen Planus

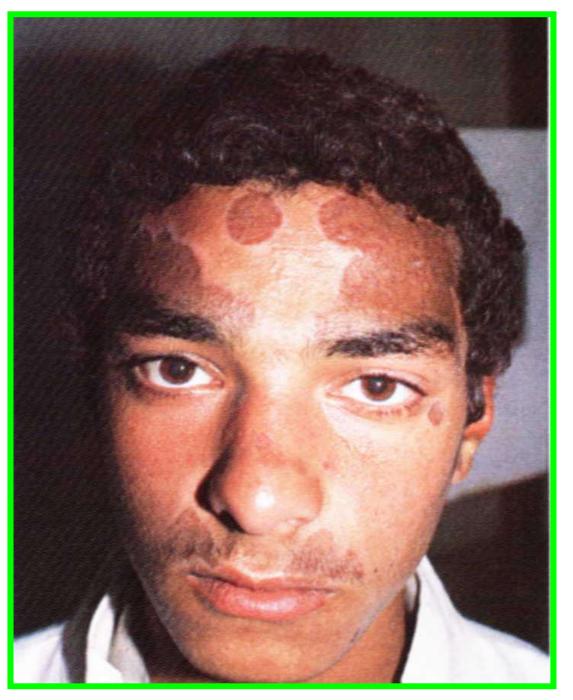
- Annular
- Actinic
- Follicular
- Lichen planus of mucous membranes



Hypertrophic LP







Actinic LP



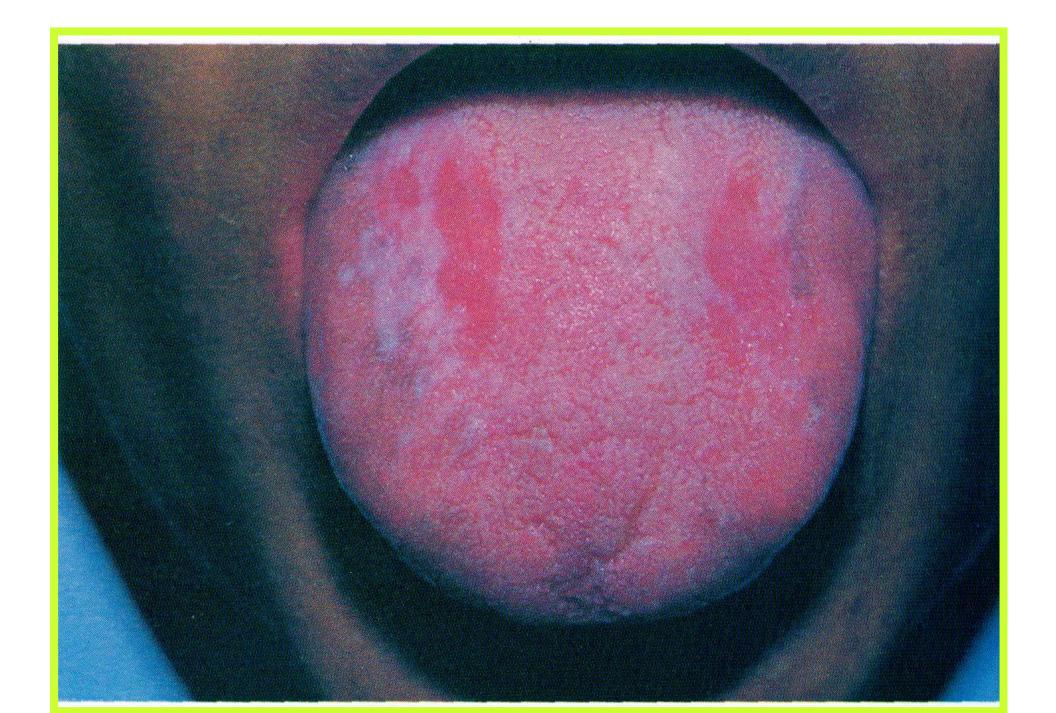


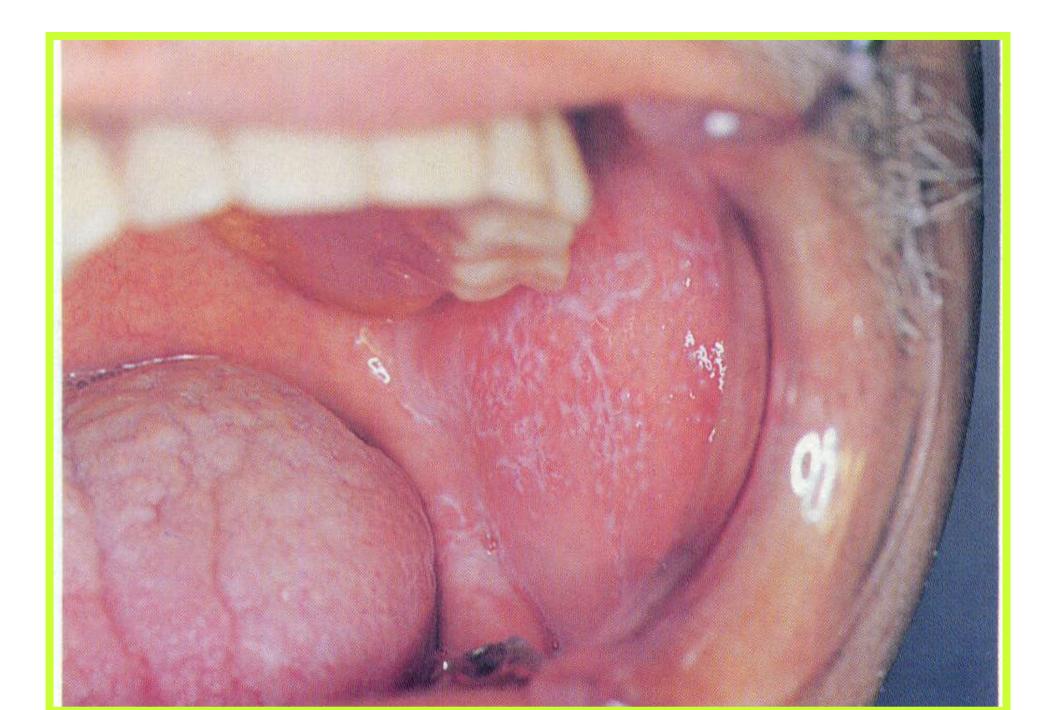


LP of nails



of ucous embrane







Follicular LP



Annular LP



Treatment of Lichen Planus

- Topical corticosteroids
- Oral antihistamines
- Systemic steroids for extensive cases



Pityriasis Rosea

* Definition:

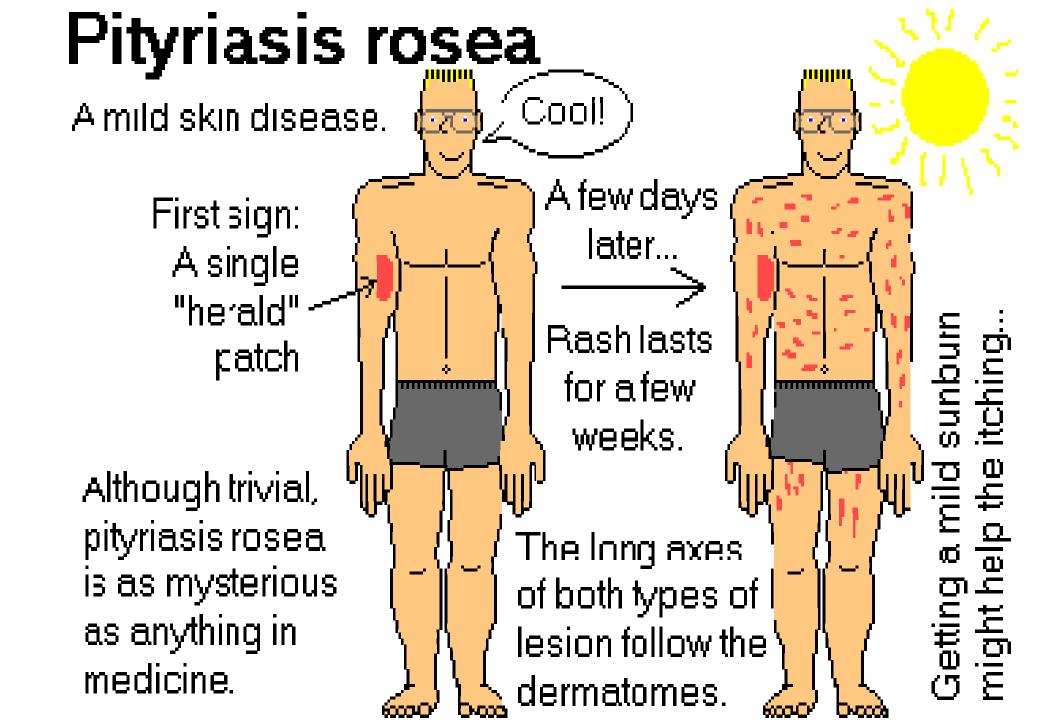
Acute self-limiting disease affecting children and young adults and characterized by distinctive skin eruption; Common in spring and autumn

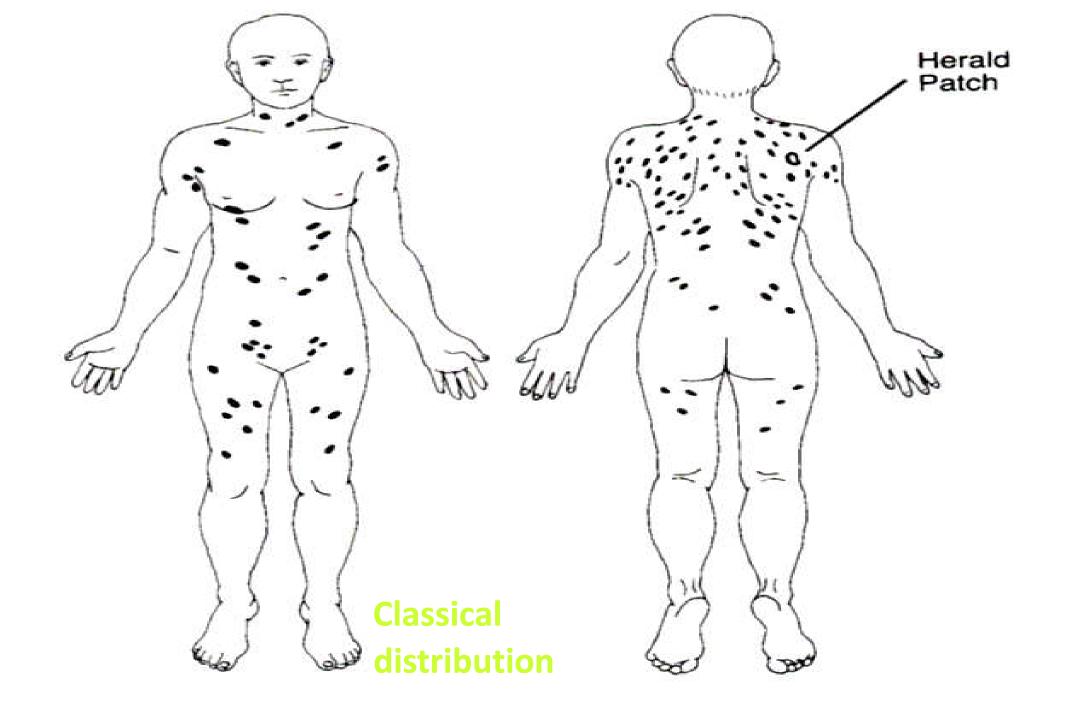
* Etiology:

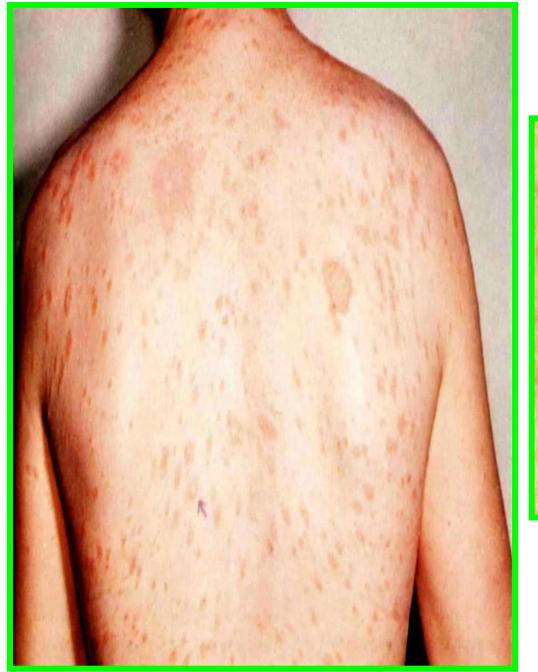
- Infective theory: viral infection
- Drugs

* Clinical features of ordinary PR:

- Appearance of *herald patch*
- Generalized eruption appears in 5 15 days as pink
 macules covered with fine marginal scales
- Long axes of the lesions are parallel to the ribs
- Bilateral and symmetrical
- Itching is usually mild
- Spontaneous recovery in 3 6 weeks

























* Atypical varieties of pityriasis rosea:

- Inverted type
- Abortive type
- Localized type

* Treatment of pityriasis rosea:

- Reassurance
- Topical corticosteroids
- Oral antihistamines
- UV



Inverted PR



Localized PR



Pityriasis rubra pilaris

Pityriasis rubra pilaris is a chronic disease of unkown

* Clinical picture:

- 1) Circumscribed follicular keratoses
- 2) Erythema and scaling of the face
- 3) Diffuse scaling of the scalp

- 4) Palmoplanter keratoderma
- 5) Psoriasifrom patches
- 6) Erythroderma
- 7) The nail are thickened, discolored and brittle













* Treatment of PRP:

- 1) Salicylic acid 3-5%
- 2) Systemic retinoids in severe cases
- 3) Methotrexate in severe cases

