At age 12 years, the histologic diagnosis was parapsoriasis. Monoclonal antibody studies performed on biopsy specimens ... CD8, and an increase in CD1-staining cells in the papillary dermis, indicating a predominantly helper T-cell infiltrate.

Parapsoriasis: causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment ... Lichenic parapsoriasis (syn: lichen variegatus, parapsoriasis variegata) is an extremely rare form, the main element of which is the chronic form of the disease. It is composed of reddish-brown, sometimes covered with dense white flake.

Chapter 25. Parapsoriasis and Pityriasis Lichenoides ... Large-plaque parapsoriasis (LPP) and small-plaque parapsoriasis (SPP) are, in general, diseases of middle-aged and older ... childhood and may be associated with pityriasis lichenoides. SPP shows a definite male predominance of approximately 3:1.

What is parapsoriasis. Parapsoriasis refers to one of a group of skin disorders that are characterized primarily by their prolonged course and their histopathologic pattern. They are characterized by persistent, scaly, asymptomatic plaques that may persist for many years. The most common types of parapsoriasis are parapsoriasis en plaques and parapsoriasis lichenoides chronica. These two conditions share many similarities, but they differ in their clinical presentation, histologic features, and management.

Pityriasis lichenoides chronica (PLC) is the chronic form of the disease characterized by the gradual development of erythematous papules that usually have a smooth surface with discrete scaly edges. The lesions may persist for many years and can involve any part of the body. In the United States, PLC is more common in males and usually occurs in young adults, although it has been seen in every age group and every race.

Pityriasis lichenoides chronica (PLC) is a disease of the immune system. It is the more severe version of the condition known as pityriasis lichenoides. PLC is characterized by the sudden onset of multiple, red, scaly lesions that can develop on any part of the body. The lesions are often painful, and some patients may experience fever, lymphadenopathy, and other systemic symptoms. PLC is typically self-limiting, and most patients recover within a few months. In some cases, however, the lesions may persist for many years or recur after treatment.

Pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta (PLEVA) is a disease of the immune system. It is the more severe version of pityriasis lichenoides. PLEVA is characterized by the sudden onset of multiple, red, scaly lesions that can develop on any part of the body. The lesions are often painful, and some patients may experience fever, lymphadenopathy, and other systemic symptoms. PLEVA is typically self-limiting, and most patients recover within a few months. In some cases, however, the lesions may persist for many years or recur after treatment.

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