Parapsoriasis
There are three entities described as parapsoriasis: small-plaque parapsoriasis, large-plaque parapsoriasis, and parapsoriasis variegata. Large-plaque parapsoriasis and parapsoriasis variegata are best considered as early stages of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma/mycosis fungoides.
The small-plaque parapsoriasis, also known as xanthoerythrodermia perstans of Crocker,
The small-plaque parapsoriasis shows focal epidermal involvement consisting of slight spongiosis, exocytosis of inflammatory cells, and parakeratosis. Histopathology.
Pathogenesis

The inflammatory infiltrate in small-plaque parapsoriasis is dominated by CD4+ (helper-inducer) T lymphocytes with a small proportion of the CD8+ (cytotoxic-suppressor) T lymphocytes subset. Langerhans cells are increased in the epidermis and dermis.
Relationship to Lymphoma

Although it is generally accepted that small-plaque parapsoriasis, or digitate der
but conversion into a systemic lymphoma does not occur. However, some believe that small-plaque parapsoriasis is a form...
Guttate dermatosis parapsoriasis