Pityriasis rubra pilaris = اﻠﺠراﺒﻴﺔ اﻠﺤﻤراء اﻠﻨﺨاﻠﻴﺔ
**Pityriasis rubra pilaris**

- **ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS**
- **EPIDEMIOLOGY**
- **SYSTEMIC**
- **PHYSICAL**
- **LOCALIZED**
- **GENERALIZED**
- **DISTRIBUTION**
- **CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS**
- **DESCRIPTION**
  - Type I: Generalized, beginning on the head and neck, then spreading caudally.
  - Type II: Atypical adult variant.
  - Type III: Generalized, often resolves within 3 years.
  - Type IV: Long duration (> 20 years).
  - Type V: Nonbullous ichthyosiform erythroderma.
  - Type VI: Erythrokeratodermia variabilis.

**Consider**
- Lichen ruber acuminatus
- Nonbullous ichthyosiform erythroderma
- Follicular ichthyosis
- Psoriasis
- Human immunodeficiency virus infection

**TREATMENTS**
- Photochemotherapy (topical or systemic psoralen plus ultraviolet A)
- Ultraviolet B phototherapy
- Emollients (water in oil emulsion)
- Fumaric acid esters
- Tumor necrosis factor-α antagonists

**COMPLICATIONS**
- Suicide remains a risk in patients with generalized disease.

**Knowledge of the clinical pattern and cutaneous findings is crucial to permit early recognition and prompt treatment.**

**Patients with pityriasis rubra pilaris are often unresponsive to multiple therapies, both topical and systemic.**

**Recurrences are recognized in up to 20 percent of patients, however, sometimes after long periods of remission.**

**Mortality rates are low, but mortality remains a serious concern in patients with generalized disease.**

**Suicide remains a risk in patients with generalized disease.**

**Knowledge of the clinical pattern and cutaneous findings is crucial to permit early recognition and prompt treatment.**

**Cutaneous Lesions**

**CLINICAL FINDINGS**

**COMPLICATIONS**

**ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS**

**EPIDEMIOLOGY**

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