

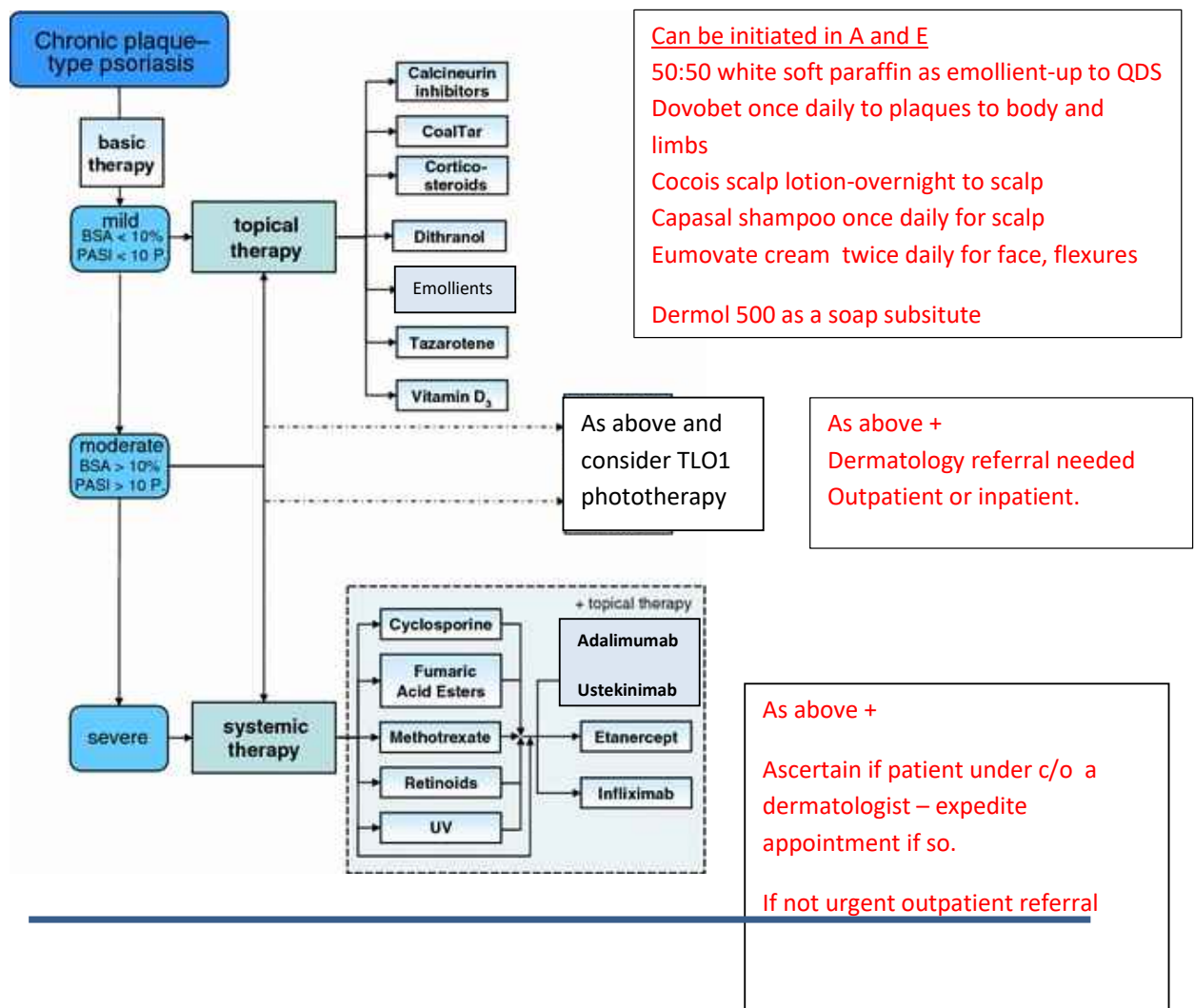
PSORIASIS

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Psoriasis is one of most common dermatological diseases, affecting 2% of the world's population. It is a chronic disorder resulting from polygenic predisposition combined with triggering factors (trauma, infections, medications, stress). Five clinical morphologies exist: Plaque, guttate, flexural, erythrodermic and pustular (palmoplantar pustular psoriasis) .

A PASI score is a tool used to measure the severity and extent of psoriasis (**P**сориаз **A**rea and **S**everity **I**ndex). The Dermatology Life Quality Index or DLQI measures quality of life with a 10 question questionnaire. The clinical spectrum ranges from mild (body surface area <10%) to severe (BSA >10%, PASI >10% and DLQI>10) and life-threatening (erythrodermic or widespread pustular forms).

1) Chronic plaque psoriasis



2) Erythrodermic Psoriasis

- 95% body affected erythema
- Gradual or acute onset



3) Generalised pustular psoriasis

- May be prompted by acute withdrawal of corticosteroids
- Erythematous oedematous plaques with sterile pustules



- Hospital admission
- Dermatology consultation
- Bed rest in a warm room (30-32°C).
- Emollients (50:50 white soft paraffin) at least 6 times/day.
- Treatment of complications e.g. fluid loss, infection
 - Nutritional support-IV fluids
 - Avoid oral corticosteroids