

Psoriasis

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Is it Psoriasis

- Chronic Autoimmune disease
- Well demarcated plaques
- Silvery white scale
- Inflamed red skin often itchy









Fleural Psoriasis







Plaque Psoriasis

- May occur any site
- Often symmetrical
- Often extensor surfaces
- Bright red plaques
- Silvery scale



Guttate Psoriasis

- Develops over 1-7days
- Multiple small papules
- 'Teardrop' lesions
- Wide area of body
- DD- Pityriasis Rosea, drug eruptions , viral xantheams



Scalp Psoriasis

- A type of Chronic plaque psoriasis
- 5-% people with psoriasis affected
- May occur alone



Psoriasis- Emergencies

- Erythrodermic psoriasis
 - redness over the whole skin surface,
 - Sheets of skin loss
 - Admit as can have significant fluid and protein loss
- Generalised pustular psoriasis
 - Multiple sterile non follicular pustules within plaques of psoriasis
 - May occur with fever



Management of plaque Psoriasis

- Assess severity (Doctor and patient clear, nearly clear, mild-very severe)
- Assess impact on quality of life (Dermatology Life Quality index)
- Assess
- Amount of body surface area affected (10% is extensive)
- Review any nail or high impact area involvement –face, genital areas)

Management of plaque psoriasis

- Regular emollients reduce scale and itch
- Short term potent steroid or potent steroid plus calcipotrol 4w (NICE)
- For longer term treatment use itamine D analogue-calcipotrol
- If calcipotrol not tolerated or ineffective consider coal tar, taratozene or short contact dithranol(30mins for few large plaques)
- If not controlled consider referral

Management of plaque psoriasis

- If thick and scaling treat overnight with salicylic acid or emollient/oil preparations
- Short term control with betnovate 0.1% or betametasone plus calcipotrol (scalp application or gel)
- Longer term cocois can be used weekly for an hour before shampooing or capasal can be used daily as a shampoo

Management Flexural Psoriasis

- Use moderate Potency steroidseg. Betametasone 0.025%(betnovate RD)
- Avoid potent steroids due to risk steroid atrophy(NICE)
- If ineffective use vitamin D analogues or Tacrolimus

Management guttate psoriasis

- As for plaque psoriasis with topical treatment initially
- Consider early referral for phototherapy for those that fail to respond



Who to refer

- Generalised pustular psoriasis or erythrodermic psoriasis to a dermatologist as an emergency.
- Pts with psoriatic arthritis- Rheumatology
- Signs suggest referral if DLQI over 6/10, after initial treatment
- Pts for whom phototherapy may be helpful- usually extensive plaque or guttate psoriasis

Follow up for Psoriasis

- Initial review after 4-6 weeks and Annual Review
- Document severity
- Optimise topical therapy
- Screen for depression
- If severe disease assess vascular risks as increased risk of CVD and CKD
- Inform patient increased risk VTE (NICE)

Thankyou

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- www.psoriasis-assciation.org.uk
- Sign 2010 121
- NICE 2012 CG153