

Chronic Inflammatory Dermatoses:

- Autoimmune disease
- skin surface in chronic inflammatory dermatoses is roughened as a result of **excessive or abnormal scale formation and Shedding**

Psoriasis:

- psoriasis increase risk for **Heart attack** and **Stroke** and 10% of patients have **arthritis**.
- T cells **home to the Dermis** and accumulate in the Epidermis
- T cells secrete cytokines and growth factors that **induce keratinocyte hyperproliferation**
- **well-demarcated, pink to salmon-colored plaque** covered by loosely adherent **silver-white scale**
- epidermal thickening (**acanthosis**)
- regular **downward elongation of the rete ridges**
- Increased epidermal cell **turnover** and **lack of maturation**
- results in **loss of the stratum granulosum**
- **extensive parakeratotic scale: RULE OUT INFECTION**
- **Nail changes**

Lichen Planus:

- Pruritic, purple, polygonal, papules, and plaques **5P**
- Violaceous and flat-topped papules highlighted by white dots or lines termed **Wickham striae**.
- **Civatte bodies**
- **Hyperpigmentation** may result from melanin loss into the dermis from damaged keratinocyte
- **CD8+ T cell-mediated cytotoxic**
- Immune cells attack **basal cell layer** and the **dermo epidermal junction**

Lichen Simplex Chronicus:

- manifests as **roughening of the skin**
- **Acanthosis, hyperkeratosis, and hypergranulosis** eventual **dermal scarring**
- response to **local repetitive trauma**, usually from rubbing or scratching

Pemphigus

- Autoimmune blistering disorder resulting from **loss of normal intercellular attachments**
- Antibody mediated hypersensitivity reactions. (**Type II**)
- **IgG autoantibodies** bind to intercellular desmosomal proteins of skin & mucous membranes.
- **Disrupt** intercellular adhesive function **of desmosomes**
- Activate **intercellular proteases**
- Diagnosis by direct **immunofluorescence** study

Pemphigus foliaceus:

- Most **common** and **danger** type
- Superficial vesicles & bullae, **rupture easily**
- **Suprabasal** acantholysis
- **frequent** involvement of mucous membranes
- in immunofluorescence **uniform** deposition of IgG (**fishnet pattern**).

Pemphigus vulgaris:

- **benign** form of pemphigus.
- **Infrequent** involvement of mucous membranes
- **less severely eroded, subcorneal** blister
- in immunofluorescence of IgG deposits confined to **superficial layers of epidermis**.

Bullous pemphigoid:

- **Tense bullae**
- In immunofluorescence linear band of IgG deposit in **epidermal basement membrane**
- **Nonacantholytic** because the blister under the epidermis layer
- **Superficial dermal edema** and **basal cell vacuolization**