



INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASES (OTHER THAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS)

COMPARISON BETWEEN TYPICAL PITYRIASIS ROSEA AND ATYPICAL PITYRIASIS ROSEA

Min-jeong Kang⁽¹⁾ - Joong-yoon Choi⁽¹⁾ - Ye-jin Lee⁽¹⁾ - Bark-lynn Lew⁽¹⁾ - Woo-young Sim⁽¹⁾

Department Of Dermatology, Kyung Hee University Hospital At Gang-dong, Kyung Hee University School Of Medicine, Seoul, Republic Of Korea⁽¹⁾

Background: Pityriasis rosea (PR) is a relatively common, self-limited papulo-squamous dermatosis of unknown origin. An atypical eruption may develop, concerning several aspects about the morphology or distribution of the lesions, their symptomatology and evolution.

Objective: This study was done to compare the clinical and the laboratory characteristics of patients diagnosed with atypical PR and patients diagnosed with typical PR.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively reviewed 162 patients (71 males, 91 females; mean age, 33.0 years) diagnosed with PR through clinical manifestations and skin biopsies from 2006 to 2018 in Kyung Hee University Hospital at Gang-dong. All patients underwent blood laboratory tests. We defined atypical PR as follows: 1. Lesions distributed atypically 2. Lesions that were morphologically distant from macules or papules.

Results: Among 35 atypical patients diagnosed atypical PR, there were 6 patients with inguinal areas, 9 patients with axillae, 2 patients with faces and 3 patients with palms or soles. Morphologically speaking, there were 8 patients with urticarial lesions, 8 patients with EM like lesions and 1 patient with purpuric lesions. There were no statistically significant differences in sex ratio and mean age. Among the laboratory values, serum IgE levels were found to be statistically significantly elevated in the atypical PR group. However, the positive rate of HHV 6 was found to be statistically significantly higher in the typical PR group.

Conclusions: There was no difference in severity or duration of disease between two groups, which was in contrast to some previous reports. On the other hand, there were differences in serum HHV6 positivity rate and serum IgE levels between the two groups. Based on our results, an etiology of atypical PR may be different from that of typical PR, and different pathogenesis may be involved between them.

