



INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISEASES (OTHER THAN ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS)

PITYRIASIS RUBRA PILARIS: ABOUT A SERIE OF 12 CASES

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Introduction: Pityriasis rubra pilaris (PRP) is a rare inflammatory dermatosis of unknown etiology.

Purpose: We proposed to recall the epidemiological, clinical and therapeutic characteristics of this rare clinical entity.

Materials and Methods: It was a retrospective study collecting all PRP cases diagnosed between 2004 and 2018. The clinical, histological and therapeutic features were identified.

Results: We identified 12 cases of PRP. Sex ratio was equal to 1. The average age was 31.45 years with 8 adults and 4 children. The lesions were spontaneous, except one case of PRP after vaccination of DTaP. According to Griffith's classification, type I was the only clinical form described in adult patients. For children, the type IV was noted in 3 cases and the type V in one case. All cases were treated with topical corticosteroid with partially favorable outcome. One patient had an associate hypothyroidism whose treatment led to clinical improvement of PRP lesions.

Conclusion: Features of patients with PRP in our study were generally comparable to those published in the literature, with minor differences. Therefore, through our serie, we highlight specific features: the frequency of type IV juvenile PRP in our country, the onset of PRP after vaccination and the association between PRP and hypothyroidism with the importance of opotherapy.

