

A scenic view of a waterfall cascading down a rocky cliff into a pool of water, surrounded by lush greenery. The waterfall is the central focus, with water falling from a high point on the left and cascading down a series of rock formations. The surrounding area is filled with dense green trees and bushes, creating a vibrant, natural setting. The sky is a clear, bright blue, suggesting a sunny day. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and serene.

Lichen planus
Prof.Dr.khalil Al hamdi

Lichen planus :

what is it ?

incidence 1.2%

Etiology : unknown

Immunologically mediated dis. to wared un recognized Ag

located at the basal cell layer.

association with Hcv. inf. Suggest a possible role for Hcv.

in its pathogenesis .



Main histopathological features are :

- 1- Liquefaction degeneration of the basal cell layer.
- 2- Band like lymphocytic infiltrate at DE junction .

Clinical features :

age : Any age

mostly 30-60years .

M= F

5 Ps criteriae

- purple
- plane
- polygonal
- pruritic
- papule

onset is usually gradual

Size is variable from pinpoint to a cm or more .

Shape : Is also variable may arrange in groups , lines ,annular .

They may be closely aggregated or widely dispersed . May develop along line of trauma  koebner phenomenon .

may be crossed by whitish striae alternating with violeous ones

 **wickham's striae** . 

Itching is a constant feature vary in severity from mild to so severe interfering with sleep and normal activities .

Lesion usually heal with hyper pigmented areas .

Common sites :

volar aspect of the wrist, lumber region , around the ankles
shin , gentilia .

M . Membrane of oral cavity is involved in 30-70% :

→ Net work of whitish lines .

→ Leucoplaqia like .

→ Discrete papule .



→ Vesicles .

→ Ulcer .

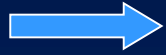
→ Cheilitis

Rarely



Nails

10% :



→ Finger nails > toe nails :

→ Thinning of nail plate

→ Exaggeration of the longitudinal lines .

→ Fusion of the proximal nail fold with nail bed



ptergium ungium .



Complete destruction and nail loss .

Hair : Scarring Alopecia .

Clinical variants :

1- Classical type .

2- L.P. of m. membrane .

3- Hyper atrophic L.P.

4- Atrophic L.P.

5- Follicular L.P. 

6- Linear L.P. 

7- Actinic L.P. 

8- Annular L.P. 

9- L.P. pigmentoses .

10- Acute and subacute L.P. 

11- L.P. of palms and soles . 

12- Gutate L.P.

Complications :

1- Scarring Alopeciae .

2- Nail distraction .

3- Malignant changes in ulcerative .



Diagnosis:

Clinical features

Skin biopsy

IMF testing

Global deposit of IgM, IgG at DE

Treatment

Topical : Potent steroid

Fluocinolone

Clobetasol

Intra lesional inj. of steroid and treatment under occlusion for H.P.L.P.

Systemic : Anti histamine to relive itching .

systemic steroid indications .

Prednisolone 15-20 mg/ a day for 6/ wks .



Prognosis : Acute type

few weeks-few months.

Classical type :

with in 9 months.

Hyper atrophic type :

18 months up to 20yrs.

m. m.l.p. :

usually heal very slowly persist



Pityriasis rosacea :

what is it ?

cause

Clinical features :

Herald patch  criteria collariate scale

7-10 days

Daughter patches of same criteria but smaller size

Christmas tree distribution

Resolve within few/ wks

2nd attack is exceptional

Treatment





Thank you

