



PSORIASIS – AN OVERVIEW

What are the aims of this leaflet?

The British Association of Dermatologists offers three patient information leaflets on psoriasis. This one has been written to provide you with an overview of the subject. It tells you what psoriasis is, what causes it, what can be done about it, and where you can find out more about it. The two other leaflets ('Topical treatments for psoriasis' and 'The treatment of moderate and severe psoriasis') give more details about the different types of treatment.

What is psoriasis?

Psoriasis is a common skin disorder affecting about 2% of the population. It occurs equally in men and women, at any age, and tends to come and go unpredictably. It is not infectious, and does not scar the skin.

What causes psoriasis?

The skin is a complex organ made up of several layers of different types of cell. Those in the outer layer - the epidermis – skin cells change gradually as they move towards the surface where they are continually shed. This process normally takes between 3 and 4 weeks. In psoriasis, the rate of turnover is dramatically increased within the affected skin, so that the process takes as little as 3 or 4 days. The reasons for this are still not fully understood.

Some people are clearly more likely to develop psoriasis than others, particularly if there is someone else in their family who has psoriasis: in other words, for some individuals, it appears to be a genetic or hereditary disease (see below). However the trigger for psoriasis is often an outside event, such as a throat infection, stress or an injury to the skin.

Nevertheless, in most patients who develop psoriasis, or who have a recurrence, no obvious cause can be detected. Usually, sunlight improves psoriasis, though occasionally it makes it worse (especially if the skin gets burned). A high alcohol intake and smoking can worsen psoriasis too, as can medicines used for other conditions - such as lithium, some tablets used to treat malaria, and rarely other drugs. There is no apparent relationship between diet and psoriasis.

Is psoriasis hereditary?

Yes – but the way it is inherited is complex and not yet fully understood. Many genes are involved, and even if the right combination of genes has been inherited psoriasis may not appear. When psoriasis comes on later in life the genetic contribution is less important.

Other features of the inheritance of psoriasis are:

- There is more likely to be a family history of psoriasis in people who get it when they are young than in those who develop it when they are old.
- A child with one parent with psoriasis has roughly a 1 in 4 or chance of developing psoriasis too.
- If one of a pair of twins has psoriasis, the other twin has a 70% chance of having it too if the twins are identical, but only a 20% chance if the twins are not identical.

What are the symptoms of psoriasis?

- Psoriasis can itch, and painful splits may form within it.
- Some 5 to 10% of those who have psoriasis also have stiff painful joints, which can be due to an associated ‘psoriatic arthropathy’. The joints most commonly affected are those at the ends of the fingers and toes.
- The main problem with psoriasis for many people lies in the way it looks, and the way it attracts comments from others. This can affect their quality of life.

What does psoriasis look like?

Patches of psoriasis (often known as plaques) are red but covered with silvery white scales. They can take up a variety of shapes and sizes, and have well defined edges from the surrounding skin. Some come up where the skin has been damaged: this is known as the Köbner phenomenon. Patches triggered by a cut or a scratch in this way tend to be long and thin. In the scalp, the scales heap up so that the underlying redness is hard to see. In contrast, in body folds such as the armpits, the red well-defined areas are easy to see but are seldom scaly.

The severity of psoriasis varies from time to time, and from person to person. When it is mild, there may be only one or two plaques: when it is more severe there may be large numbers.

The plaques can take up a variety of patterns on the skin:

- The most common pattern is ‘*chronic stable plaque psoriasis*’. The persistent plaques tend to appear symmetrically, most often on the knees, elbows, trunk and scalp, though any area can be involved.
- ‘*Guttate psoriasis*’ is another variant. It is seen most often in children and is sometimes triggered by a sore throat. The patches of guttate psoriasis are usually small (often less than 1 cm across) but numerous.
- In ‘*unstable psoriasis*’, the plaques of psoriasis lose their clear-cut sharp edges, enlarge, and sometimes join up. New ones may appear too. Occasionally the skin becomes red all over – a condition known

as *erythrodermic psoriasis*. Unstable psoriasis must be treated with bland preparations as stronger ones can make it worse.

- There are two main types of '*pustular psoriasis*'. The first and most common involves only the palms and soles, where the red areas are studded with a mixture of new yellow pus spots and older brown dried up pus spots. This type is slow to clear and often responds poorly to treatment. A different, unrelated, and more widespread (generalised) type of pustular psoriasis can affect any part of the skin and is more severe.

Changes in the nails can often be seen too, if looked for carefully. They appear in up to a half of people with psoriasis. The most striking ones are:

- Irregular pitting (a pin prick effect) of the surface of the nail.
- Circular areas of discolouration under the nail.
- The nail may separate away from the underlying nail bed, and sometimes becomes too thick.

How will psoriasis be diagnosed?

- Psoriasis is usually easy to recognise and a biopsy is seldom needed.
- If a sore throat has triggered an attack of psoriasis, your doctor may take a swab from your throat to see if bacteria known as beta-haemolytic streptococci are present. If they are, a course of an antibiotic may help.
- If you are suffering from painful joints, your doctor may want to take a blood test to rule out rheumatoid arthritis. If you have several red or tender joints you may need to be assessed by a rheumatologist.

Can psoriasis be cured?

No. However, treatment to control the signs and symptoms is usually effective. The skin becomes less scaly and may then look completely normal. However, even if your psoriasis disappears after treatment, there is a tendency for it to return. This may not happen for many years, but can do so within a few weeks.

How can psoriasis be treated?

This will depend on the type of psoriasis that you have, and on its severity.

1. *Topical therapies.*

Treatments that are applied directly to the skin are known as topical therapies. They include creams, ointments and lotions. If your psoriasis is mild, they will be the mainstay of your treatment. Topical treatments are dealt with in more detail in another of our leaflets ('Topical therapies for psoriasis'), and include the following: Emollients and salicylic acid. *Emollients reduce scaling and can be used as often as needed. Preparations containing salicylic acid can help heavily scaled plaques.*

- *Topical steroids.* Weaker steroids often do not work very well on thick patches of psoriasis, but may do better on the face or in the skin folds. The stronger ones have side effects, one of which is to make your skin thinner. Your doctor will monitor their use closely. Psoriasis sometimes comes back quickly when topical steroid treatment stops.
- *Tar preparations.* Taking a medicated tar bath may help to remove loose scales. Tar creams or ointments help most patients but may be messy and can stain clothing.
- *Dithranol.* This can be used at home for minor or moderate psoriasis, particularly if water-washable creams are prescribed. Dithranol is often used as short contact therapy - being applied only to areas of psoriasis and not to the normal skin between them, and washed off after 30 to 60 minutes. The strength of the dithranol is gradually increased every 3-5 days. If the areas being treated become inflamed, treatment should stop until this settles, but may then be resumed at a lower concentration. As your psoriasis clears, the treated areas will gradually stain brown. The staining goes away over the next couple of weeks. Many patients can clear their psoriasis in 6 weeks.

Some patients do not respond to short contact therapy or their psoriasis may be too extensive to treat at home. They may then be treated in a dermatology outpatient unit or admitted to a dermatology ward for 3-4 weeks. An outpatient would need to come to the clinic for 1 to 2 hours each day, and would be given a tar bath, ultraviolet light, and applications of dithranol in a paste stiffer than that used for short contact treatment.

Occasionally dithranol irritates the skin, making it inflamed and sore in and around the treated areas. The face should not be treated with it without a doctor's advice, as contact with the eyes must be avoided and staining may be unsightly. Dithranol stains not only the skin and clothing, but baths and showers as well. The latter should be cleaned immediately with a proprietary cleanser to avoid permanent staining.

- *Vitamin D analogues.* Recently, two new vitamin D3 preparations, calcipotriol and tacalcitol, have been introduced. They are safe and cosmetically acceptable. Treatment is applied either once (tacalcitol) or twice a day (calcipotriol) and can go on for as long as required. Irritation may occur, especially on the face, bottom and genitals. Treatment should be applied to those areas only on the specific instructions of the doctor.
- *Vitamin A analogues.* Tazarotene is a vitamin A gel that is applied once daily to patches of psoriasis. Irritation may occur if it is applied to the face or skin folds. ***It is important to tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, or if you become pregnant during your treatment***

Topical treatments for special sites

- *Skin folds and the face.* A weak steroid cream or ointment, or a tar preparation, may be prescribed for use once or twice a day. Regular review by your doctor will ensure that the quantities used stay within safe limits.
- *The scalp.* A medicated tar or coconut oil shampoo may be used in addition to a steroid or calcipotriol scalp lotion, or a tar or coconut oil preparation. Tar or coconut oil preparations should be rubbed thoroughly into the scalp at night and washed out next morning with a tar shampoo. Wearing a shower cap overnight helps the treatment to penetrate and protects your pillowcase from stains.
- *The nails.* There is no effective treatment. Nails should be trimmed to prevent them catching.

2. Phototherapy

This term refers to treatment with various forms of ultraviolet light, sometimes assisted by taking particular tablets. It is helpful if the psoriasis is extensive, or fails to clear with topical treatment or comes back quickly after seeming to clear. Topical therapy will usually continue during the phototherapy.

Two types of ultraviolet (UV) light may be given, using special machines: UVA and UVB. These are different parts of normal sunlight. Treatment with UVA is helped by taking tablets known as **P**сорален – a combination known as PUVA therapy. Treatment with UVB does not need tablets.

Both UVB treatment and PUVA have to be given with great care, and you will have to come up to the skin department 2 or 3 times a week for several weeks. Full details are given in another leaflet issued by the British Association of Dermatologists ('The treatment of moderate and severe psoriasis').

3. Internal treatments

The idea of using a tablet to treat psoriasis is attractive, but the effective ones all have potential risks, so they are not used for psoriasis if it can be kept under control in simpler ways. In addition, you will usually have to continue with some topical therapy even though you are taking the tablets.

Your dermatologist will discuss the risks with you if you start on this kind of treatment. All of the tablets will require clinical and blood tests; and many interfere with other medicines. Female patients should not become pregnant whilst on any tablets for psoriasis, and with some of them it is important that male patients should not father a child.

The tablets in question include acitretin (related to vitamin A), ciclosporin (suppresses the immune system), methotrexate (slows down the rate at which the skin cells are dividing in psoriasis), and hydroxycarbamide (formerly known as hydroxyurea - also slows down the rate at which the skin cells are dividing). There are also two new injectable forms of treatment available for extremely severe forms of psoriasis (efalizumab and etanercept). Full details of these treatments can be found in another leaflet issued by the British

Association of Dermatologists - "The treatment of moderate and severe psoriasis". Specific leaflets on these new treatments will soon be posted on the site.

What can I do?

- It helps to educate those around you about psoriasis. A simple explanation will often turn their misconceptions into support. Make sure they know that it is not catching.
- If possible, cut down your smoking and consumption of alcohol.
- Consider contacting others who have psoriasis through a support group.
- Stress management may be helpful.
- Always use the treatments prescribed for you.

Where can I get more information about psoriasis?

Links to patient support groups:

The Psoriasis Association, 7 Milton Street, Northampton, NN2 7JG

Tel: 0845 676 0076 Web: www.psoriasis-association.org.uk

Psoriatic Arthropathy Alliance, PO Box 111, St Albans, Herts, AL2 3JQ

Tel: 0870 70 32 12 Web: www.paalliance.org

(Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that the information given in this leaflet is accurate, not every treatment will be suitable or effective for every person. Your own doctor will be able to advise in greater detail.)

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