

# **HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SCALY SKIN LESIONS OF NON-INFECTIOUS ETIOLOGY**

## **ABSTRACT**

Papulosquamous diseases form the largest conglomerate group of skin disease and are characterized by scaling papules or plaques. The papulosquamous group of diseases include psoriasis, parapsoriasis, lichen planus, lichen nitidus, prurigo simplex, prurigo nodularis, pityriasis rosea, pityriasis rubra pilaris and many more.

Most of the papulosquamous diseases are characterized by scaling papules, clinical confusion may result in their diagnosis. Hence, histopathology is considered as the gold standard in dermatological diagnosis. Histopathological diagnosis will help the dermatologist in instituting proper therapy and can vary the prognosis significantly.

## **AIM**

To study the age and sex distribution and histopathological spectrum of non-infectious scaly skin lesions

## **METHODS**

The skin biopsy of patients presenting with scaly and non-infectious lesions received in the department of pathology will be microscopically analysed and evaluated.

## **RESULTS**

Analysis of the skin biopsies from the study population (51 cases) show a wide histopathological spectrum with Psoriasis being the most common lesion accounting for about 27.9% followed by Lichen planus. Maximum number of patients were in the second decade with male preponderance. 70.60% of the cases show clinicopathological correlation. The dermal vascular changes which is expressed by CD34 is strong and moderate in psoriasis and weak in psoriasiform dermatitis.

## **CONCLUSION**

Papulosquamous lesions are the most common disease encountered. Clinically these lesions present as scaly plaques, histopathological confirmation is necessary for treatment protocol.

## **KEY WORDS**

**Scaly lesion, Histopathology**