

Pityriasis rosea

Template:Infobox - disease **Pityriasis rosea Gibert** is an exanthematous disease typical for adolescence.

Epidemiology and etiology

It probably occurs in response to some viral infections (most likely *HHV-7*).^[1] The disease is transient, maximum incidence is observed in spring and autumn. It most often occurs in people between 10 and 35 years of age.

Clinical symptoms

The disease is preceded by a **prodromal stage**, characterized by fatigue, subfebrile state, headaches and muscle aches, nasopharyngitis.

Then a so-called **primary plaque** (also called **maternal deposit** or **plaque primitive**) is formed – an oval erythematous lesion of a 2-5 cm diameter, most often on the torso, shoulders or neck.

Within 1-2 weeks, similar but smaller foci typically form in the cleavage lines of the skin, especially on the trunk and proximally on the limbs (in the embolization location). Coleryette pityriaziform peeling of deposits is also typical. The rash can itch and is prone to irritation with frequent washing. Skin manifestations resolve spontaneously within a few weeks to months without sequelae.^[1]

Differential diagnosis

Includes secondary stage syphilis, drug rashes, tinea, seborrheic dermatitis.

Therapy

It is not necessary, symptomatic therapy will suffice. Limitation of irritating effects, sometimes liquid powder is administered.

Links

- Herpesviridae

Used literature

- ŠTORK, Jiří, et al. *Dermatovenerologie*. 1. edition. Praha : Galén, Karolinum, 2008. ISBN 978-80-7262-371-6.
- JIRÁSKOVÁ, Milena. *Dermatovenerologie pro stomatology*. 1. edition. Praha : Professional Publishing, 2001. ISBN 80-86419-07-X.

References

1. KELBLEROVÁ, Aneta. Infekční exantémová onemocnění v dětském věku. *Pediatric pro praxi* [online]. 2009, y. 10, p. 176-179, Available from <<https://www.pediatricpropraxi.cz/>>. ISSN 1803-5264.