

Prurigo

Pruriga are strongly itchy diseases, mainly chronic, in which hard papules („seropapules“), are formed, caused by edema of the corium – so-called **pruriginous nodules**. With longer duration, lichenification of the skin occurs.

Prurigo simplex acute (Strophulus infantum)

Occasional sudden eruptions on the trunk and limbs, nodules the size of a pinhead to a lens, a blister forms in the top, excoriation → crust of dried blood. Sometimes they impetiginize. After healing, minor de- and hyperpigmentation occurs. Sometimes it appears as a food allergy other times after a flea bite varicella (doesn't itch) and scabies need to be differentiated in terms of *differential diagnosis*.



Prurigo nodularis

Prurigo simplex subacute (Prurigo temporanea, adultorum)

Similar, in adults, especially middle-aged women, predilection on extensor surfaces. For many months or years, small seropapules appear, persistently itch, soon scratch off and a (de)pigmented spot develops. The causes can be different, sometimes during pregnancy (*prurigo gestationis*), sometimes with GIT disorders, liver diseases, allergies.

Prurigo nodularis Hyde

Hard, warty-looking papules persisting for years on the limbs, persistently itchy, cause unknown.

🔍 For more information see *Lichen simplex chronicus*.

Links

Related articles

- Pruritus

Source

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. ©2007. [cit. 2010]. <<http://jirben2.chytrak.cz/materialy/dermatovenerologie.doc>>.