

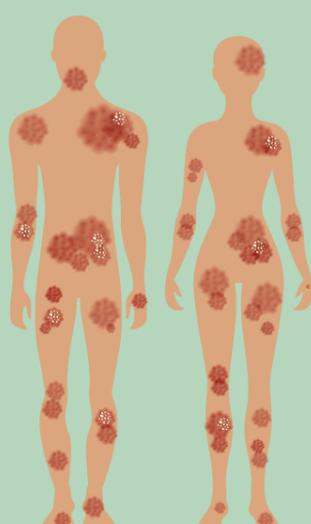
Generalized Pustular Psoriasis (GPP): a rare autoinflammatory skin disease

WHAT IS GPP?

GPP is a rare autoinflammatory skin disease with episodes of exacerbations or flares. It can present both in a persistent or relapsing course¹⁻²

It is characterized by the sudden and widespread formation of small, sterile pustules on the arms, legs and trunk^{1,3}

GPP is not contagious and cannot be spread from person to person



GPP can lead to life-threatening complications (such as heart failure, renal failure and sepsis), often requiring emergency care^{5,6,7}

Pustules often expand and combine together, lasting from days to weeks⁴



WHO HAS GPP?

GPP is a rare and persistent autoinflammatory skin disease. Estimated prevalence of GPP ranges from 0.27-4.6 per 10,000 people worldwide⁸



GPP can occur with or without concomitant psoriasis¹



Studies have highlighted higher predominance in females^{3,9,10}



GPP often first appears between

40-50
yrs of age

earlier in some patients, depending on their genetic make-up^{3,10,12}

WHAT CAUSES GPP?

The exact cause of GPP is unknown, but factors that can trigger GPP flares include:^{3,13-17}



Overexposure to sunlight



Genetic mutations



Dental or upper-respiratory-tract infections



Sudden withdrawal of steroids and exposure to certain medications



Hormonal changes & pregnancy



Periods of stress & anxiety

COMMON SYMPTOMS DURING GPP FLARES INCLUDE:¹⁴



Anorexia



Chills



Fever



Malaise



Nausea



Severe pain

HOW GPP CAN IMPACT QUALITY OF LIFE¹⁸⁻²²

GPP can affect all aspects of life



Ability to perform daily activities



Mental health (anxiety and depression)



Social relationships

MORE HELP NEEDED TO TREAT GPP²³⁻²⁵



Current medical treatment of GPP is based on limited evidence



No therapeutic agents have been specifically approved for GPP treatment in Europe or the US to date



Therapies currently used for GPP are limited and lack profound and persistent efficacy

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