

Verruosa (Warts)

- Benign epithelial hyperplasia and very common.
Cause $\rightarrow$ Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) which
is a double stranded DNA.

Predisposing $\rightarrow$ Immunocompromised.

Transmission $\rightarrow$ Direct inoculation. Sexual (Genital)
HPV 16 & 18 causes cervical and intra-
epithelial cancer.

Pathophysiology

Virus infects the basal layer of epithelium.

↓
Viral replication in the stratum
granulosum and spinosum.

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After initial infection persists in
dormant form causing recurrences.

Clinical Features

1) Common Warts

L $\rightarrow$ Hand & Feet but anywhere.

S $\rightarrow$ Starts as smooth skin coloured papules,
which become hyperkeratotic and warty.

- Multiple in number.

Some are Filiform with finger like projects.
in Face

2) Verruosa planae

L $\rightarrow$ Face and dorsum of hand

S $\rightarrow$ Smooth and flat topped papules, that
resolve spontaneously.

Koebner phenomenon is seen frequently
ie new warts family like of trauma.

3) Plantar Warts

L $\rightarrow$ On the pressure point of the foot.

g → Very painful, when pared they reveal the capillaries that differentiated from plantar ~~was~~ corns.

- Multiple warts can combine to form Mosaic warts.

Genital warts

- They are sexually transmitted.

↳ Perin in males.

Vulva, vagina, perineum in females.

g → They are papillomatous, large-exuberant cauliflower like

Condylomata acuminata.

Molluscum Contagiosum

- Caused by DNA poxvirus Molluscum Contagiosum

- Infection of the Epidermis.

Predisposing → Immunosuppressed people with HIV.

- Atopic dermatitis.

Location → Sides of apposition (sides of chest, inner arm, chest)

Benign → Dome shaped, umbilicated, skin coloured papules with central punctum.

- They leave with scarring.