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Journal

Dermatology and Therapy, 8(4)

ISSN

2193-8210

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Publication Date

2018-12-01

DOI

10.1007/s13555-018-0257-y

Peer reviewed

REVIEW

Treatment of Genital Psoriasis: A Systematic Review

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Received: June 14, 2018 / Published online: August 25, 2018
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ABSTRACT

Genital psoriasis affects approximately 63% of psoriasis patients at least once in their lifetime. More than any other area on the body, genital lesions significantly impair patients' psychologic well-being and quality of life. We aimed to systematically review the published evidence on the safety, efficacy, and tolerability of treatments of genital psoriasis and synthesize the available clinical data. A total of 1 randomized controlled trial, 11 open-label studies, and 26 case reports were included in our analysis, representing a total of 458 patients, of which 332 were adults and 126 were children. Topical corticosteroids were commonly used first-line for genital psoriasis and were well tolerated. Nonsteroidal agents, such as topical calcineurin inhibitors or vitamin D analogs, were also efficacious, but were often irritating. One systemic agent, ixekizumab, demonstrated efficacy in

reducing genital psoriasis symptoms in a large, randomized, placebo-controlled trial. Various systemic and topical medications may improve genital psoriasis lesions, but there is a lack of high-quality evidence to guide clinical decision-making. Specific reporting of efficacy for genital psoriasis in larger controlled studies of psoriasis treatments are necessary to improve the available evidence regarding the optimal treatment regimen for genital psoriasis.

Keywords: Genital psoriasis; Psoriasis; Therapy; Treatment

INTRODUCTION

Sixty-three percent of adults with psoriasis develop psoriatic lesions in the genital area at least once during their lifetime [1]. In the presence of inverse psoriasis, the prevalence of genital psoriasis increases to approximately 79% [2, 3]. In 2–5% of psoriasis patients, lesions only occur in the genital region [3]. Genital psoriasis can occur in all age groups, from newborns to geriatric patients, with a slight predilection for younger male patients with relatively severe disease [4]. In children under 2 years of age, genital psoriasis typically presents as intense well-demarcated erythema in the diaper area, termed napkin psoriasis [5, 6].

Kristen M. Beck and Eric J. Yang contributed equally to the work.

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Patients with psoriasis lesions in their genital area experience significantly worse quality of life than patients with psoriasis on any other areas, particularly with respect to pruritus, sexual function, sexual health, sexual distress, avoidance of sexual relationships, embarrassment, shame, and psychological depression [4, 7–9].

Despite the high prevalence of genital psoriasis, almost half of patients with genital lesions do not discuss their symptoms with their physician [8, 10, 11]. Lack of communication and awareness about genital psoriasis in the healthcare environment may result in underdiagnosed and under-treated genital psoriasis, subsequently increasing the risk of inappropriate self-treatment [10].

Although there are many effective treatments in the therapeutic armamentarium for psoriasis, treatment of lesions on the genitalia and surrounding skin folds remains challenging. Topical treatments have increased penetration through the thin, sensitive, and often occluded genital skin, increasing the risk of side effects from common psoriasis medications [12]. A review of the literature in 2011 found a lack of evidence regarding the efficacy and safety of various treatments for genital psoriasis [3]. This review summarizes the most current literature regarding the efficacy and safety of available therapies for psoriasis affecting the genital skin.

METHODS

A literature search using the MEDLINE and Embase health literature databases was conducted using the terms (“psoriasis”) AND (“penile” OR “penis” OR “genital*” OR “glans” OR “scrotal” OR “scrotum” OR “anal” OR “diaper” OR “napkin” OR “shaft” OR “foreskin” OR “prepuce” OR “perianal” OR “vulva*” OR “labia” OR “labium” OR “groin” OR “preputial” OR “penoscrotal”). Two independent reviewers identified the included articles (EY, IS) and extracted information. The review methods were established prior to the conduct of the review and did not deviate during the course of the study. Articles were included if they

included patients with psoriasis or psoriasiform napkin dermatitis affecting the genital area, discussed the results of treatment with respect to the genital lesions, and were published prior to 31 July 2018. Studies were excluded if they did not study genital psoriasis, did not discuss the results of treatment in the genital region, were in a foreign language, were conference abstracts, or were a review or meta-analysis. Study results were extracted using a standardized data form recording information on the publication date, type of psoriasis, site, age and gender of patients, and reported efficacy and adverse events. In addition, the quality of all studies was rated based on the Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine Levels of Evidence rating scheme [13].

The article is based on previously conducted studies and does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

RESULTS

A total of 1964 potentially relevant unique citations were identified from our literature search (Fig. 1). Of these, 128 articles were selected for further evaluation based on the relevance of their title and abstract. A total of 32 articles examining the treatment of genital psoriasis were ultimately included in this study. Table 1 summarizes the data for adults. Table 2 summarizes the findings for infants and children.

Treatments for Genital Psoriasis in Adults

A total of 21 articles examined treatment outcomes for adults with genital psoriasis (Table 1), including 1 randomized controlled trial (grade 1), 8 open-label studies (grade 4), and 16 case reports (grade 5), representing a total of 332 patients. Of these, topical corticosteroids were used in the regimen of 201 patients for successful treatment (Table 2). Low-potency topical steroids were used in 132 patients, moderate-potency steroids were used in 120 patients, and high-potency steroids were used in 15 patients. Antifungal medications were used as part of

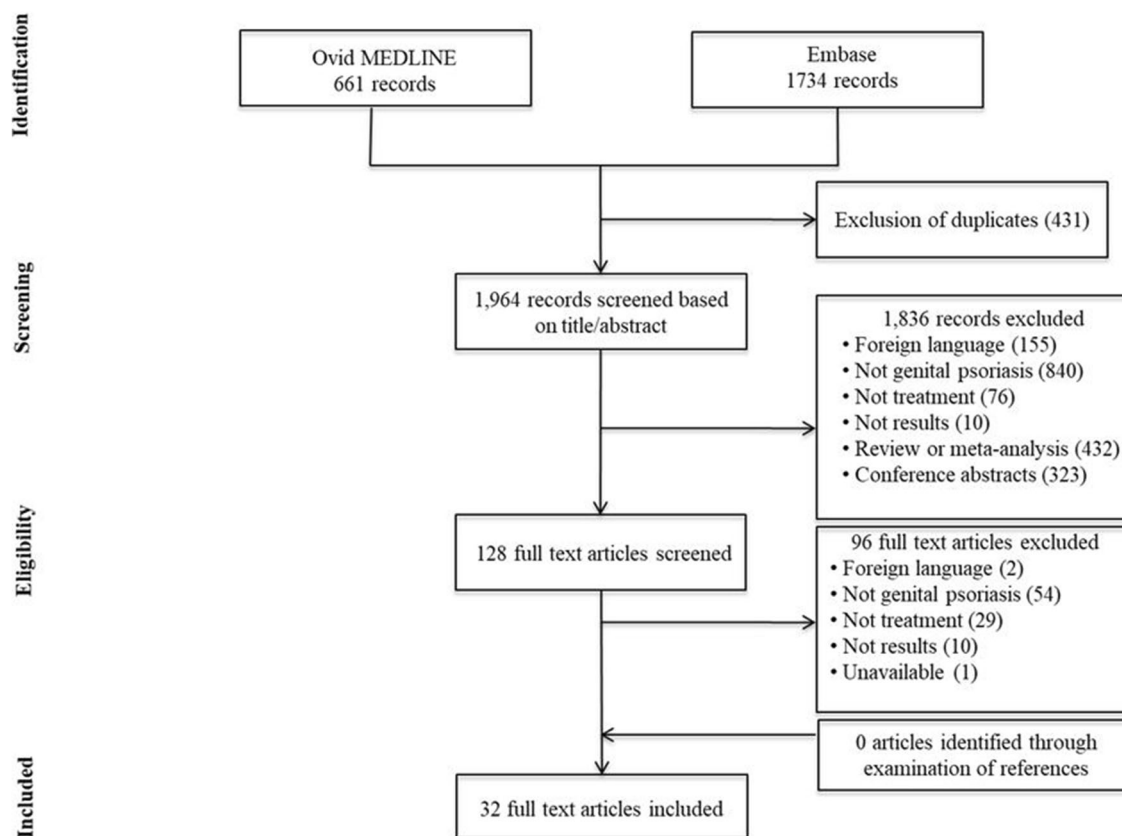


Fig. 1 Genital psoriasis: study selection for treatment

successful treatment in 3 patients, while coal tar preparations were effective in clearing genital lesions in 126 patients. Topical tacrolimus 0.1% ointment resulted in significant improvement in genital lesions in 38 patients across 4 open-label studies (grade 4) and 2 case reports (grade 5). Tacrolimus was fairly well tolerated by most patients, with side effects of mild pruritus and/or burning sensation of limited duration. However, use precipitated extreme irritation in one case report, requiring discontinuation of therapy [14]. Other agents used for successful treatment of genital psoriasis include topical cyclosporine, which was well tolerated in three patients [15].

Vitamin D preparations were used successfully in 40 patients, often in combination with topical corticosteroids for genital psoriasis [16–18]. Additional reports of vitamin D preparation use in genital psoriasis patients exist in the literature; these studies often do not report

outcomes specifically for the genital area. A randomized, double-blind, head-to-head comparison (grade 1) of calcitriol ointment 3 μ g/g taken twice daily was compared with tacrolimus ointment 0.3 mg/g taken twice daily for 6 weeks in 49 patients with either facial or genitofemoral psoriasis [19]. Of these patients, five had genital psoriasis; two were treated with calcitriol, and three were treated with tacrolimus. Both treatments were well tolerated in the study, and tacrolimus treatment resulted in a more significant reduction of target lesion size, but results were not stratified for lesions on the face and genitalia.

In addition to topical treatments, several injectable and oral medications have been reported to successfully clear genital lesions of psoriasis (Table 3). Ixekizumab, an IL-17A inhibitor approved for the treatment of moderate-to-severe psoriasis and active psoriatic arthritis [20], is the first biologic to report formal clinical

Table 1 Studies on treatments for genital psoriasis in adults

Sources	Study characteristics			Treatments and outcomes				
	Study design, level of evidence	Type of psoriasis	Site	Age (years)	Cohort (M/F)	Successful (side effects)	Unsuccessful (side effects)	Notes
J Fam Pract 2016 [41]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Groin	45	1 M	Triamcinolone cream, clobetasol ointment	1% hydrocortisone cream, topical antifungals, oral antifungals	90% improvement after 1 month, 95% improvement after 2 months
Albert et al. [14]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Anogenital area, genitocrural folds	71	1 F	Oral doxepin, methotrexate 7.5–10 mg/week (GI disturbance)	Mild to ultra-potent topical corticosteroids, topical tacalcitol, topical doxepin, twice weekly PUVA for 2 months, topical 0.1% tacrolimus (extreme irritation, worsening of pruritus)	Oral doxepin partially helpful in alleviating itching, methotrexate improved genitocrural folds but abandoned because of GI disturbance
Albert et al. [14]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Groin, genitalia extending to perianal and natal cleft	77	1 F	–	Clomitrazole 1%, hydrocortisone 1%	Minimal improvement
Bissonnette et al. [33]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Penis, scrotum	42 (29–70)	12 M	Topical 0.1% tacrolimus twice daily (mild pruritus or burning sensation of limited duration)	–	Mean genital PASI decreased from 15.8 to 1.2 after 8 weeks
Cassano et al. [26]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Genitalia	18+	9 ^c	Efalizumab 1 mg/kg weekly	–	Considerable improvement in genital lesions after 12 weeks
Fischer et al. [16]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Vulva	33 (15–56)	8 F	TCS, 2% LPC, topical calcipotriol	–	Resolution of vulvitis
Fourreur et al. [39]	Case report, 5	Napkin psoriasis	Diaper area	77	1 F	Betamethasone 0.05% cream	Bifonazole cream daily	Cured in 1 month
Fourreur et al. [39]	Case report, 5	Napkin psoriasis	Diaper area	87	1 M	Bifonazole cream daily	–	Improved in 1 month
Fourreur et al. [39]	Case report, 5	Napkin psoriasis	Diaper area	100	1 F	Betamethasone 0.05% cream	–	Cured in 1 month
Fourreur et al. [39]	Case report, 5	Napkin psoriasis	Diaper area	87	1 F	Bifonazole cream daily, oral fluconazole 100 mg daily	–	Improved with fluconazole after 1 month
Guglielmetti et al. [23]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Vulva, groin, perianal region	42	1 F	Dapsone 100 g daily, mycophenolate mofetil 500 mg twice daily	20 mg methotrexate weekly (UTI)	Complete clearance after 4 weeks of dapsone, remission for 2 years using topical tacrolimus 0.1% and calcipotriol. Slow improvement with mycophenolate mofetil after 2 months, partial therapeutic response with methotrexate, stopped at 4 months

Table 1 continued

Sources	Study characteristics				Treatments and outcomes		Notes	
	Study design, level of evidence	Type of psoriasis	Site	Age (years)	Cohort (M/F)	Successful (side effects)		Unsuccessful (side effects)
Jemec et al. [15]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Glans penis, inner fold of prepuce	43	3 M	Topical cyclosporine solution 100 mg/ml three times daily	-	Mean baseline score ^a decreased from 4.8 to 0.8 after 8 weeks, cyclosporine well tolerated
Jěse et al. [24]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Glans, foreskin, gluteal fold	37	1 M	Adalimumab 40 mg every 2 weeks	Topical pimecrolimus, topical corticosteroids, methotrexate 15 mg weekly (nausea, vomiting, headache, insomnia)	Near complete regression at 90 days, complete clearance at 6 months
Kapila et al. [18]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Vulva	30 (2–84)	145 F	Methylprednisolone aceponate 0.1% (110), 2% LPC (118), hydrocortisone 1% (94), calcipotriol 0.05% (10), betamethasone dipropionate 0.05% (7), betamethasone dipropionate 0.05% + calcipotriol 0.05% (4), UVB phototherapy (3), cloquinoil 1% (1), clobetasol propionate 0.05% (1), methotrexate (1)	Methylprednisolone aceponate 0.1% (7), 2% LPC (5), hydrocortisone 1% (6)	93.8%responded to topical treatment
Martín-Ezquerro et al. [46]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Intertriginous folds	18+	8 M/7 F	0.1% tacrolimus ointment twice daily	-	Improvement as early as day 15, mean total score ^b from 6.88 to 0.37 after 60 days
Meeuwis et al. [17]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Genitalia	50 (20–80)	25 M/17 F	Low-potency corticosteroid cream with (18) and without (16) vitamin D analog ointment, moderate-potency corticosteroid cream (5), daily tacrolimus with low-potency corticosteroid cream (2), alternating mild and higher potency corticosteroid cream (1)	-	Significant improvement in PASI, IA, SUM, DLQI, FSDS, sQoL-M
Quan et al. [43]	Case report, 5	Pustular psoriasis	Glans penis, penile shaft	23	1 M	Oral itraconazole 200 mg bid, triamcinolone, desonide, mometasone furoate, baking soda preparation	Hydrocortisone 1%, coal tar 2%, naftifine hydrochloride	Some improvement with itraconazole, minimal improvement with hydrocortisone and coal tar
Rallis et al. [47]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Glans penis, scrotum	37 (22–72)	7 M	0.1% tacrolimus ointment twice daily for 10 days, then every 7 days thereafter	-	Complete clearance after 3 weeks, 43% still clear at 12 weeks

Table 1 continued

Sources	Study characteristics				Treatments and outcomes		Notes	
	Study design, level of evidence	Type of psoriasis	Site	Age (years)	Cohort (M/F)	Successful (side effects)		Unsuccessful (side effects)
Ryan et al. [50]	Randomized, placebo-controlled phase III clinical trial, 1	Plaque psoriasis	Genitalia	43 (19–77)	56 M/19 F	Ixekizumab 160 mg at week 0, then 80 mg every 2 weeks thereafter	–	Significant improvement in genital psoriasis symptoms compared with placebo as measured by sPGA-G 0/1 (74% vs. 8%), GenPS-SFQ item 2 score 0/1 (78% vs. 21%), and ≥ 3 point reduction in genital itch NRS (60% vs. 8%)
Sezer et al. [51]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Glans penis, penile shaft	26	1 M	Betamethasone valerate, topical 5% salicylic acid	–	Marked regression of the lesions
Shimamoto et al. [25]	Case report, 5	Pustular psoriasis	Groin	80	1 M	Oral chlorpromazine 125 mg/day	Corticosteroids, antibiotics, griseofulvin	Resolution of skin symptoms several weeks after initiation of treatment, associated with reduction in manic symptoms
Singh et al. [22]	Case report, 5	Pustular psoriasis	Glans penis	37	1 M	Dapsone 100 mg daily, doxycycline, metronidazole, penicillin, topical steroid ointments	–	Complete clearance in 4 weeks with dapsone, maintenance with dapsone 50 mg daily
Winrauch et al.	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Labium majus	22	1 F	Betamethasone 17-valerate three times daily	–	Clearance of lesions
Yao et al. [40]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Glans penis	37	1 M	Tacrolimus 0.1% ointment twice daily	Topical ketoconazole cream for 2 weeks	Resolution of lesions after 3 weeks
Zampetti et al. [48]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Glans penis	45	1 M	Topical tacrolimus 0.1% ointment daily	–	Complete resolution after 3 weeks

PSA/PSoriasis Area and Severity Index, IA investigator's assessment of affected genital skin, SUM sum of severity score for erythema, desquamation, and induration, DLQI Dermatological Life Quality Index, FSDS Female Sexual Distress Scale, SQoL-M Sexual Quality of Life questionnaire for use in men, sPGA-G static Physician's Global Assessment of Genitalia, GenPS-SFQ Genital Psoriasis Sexual Frequency Questionnaire, NRS numeric rating scale

^a Measured on a 6-point scale grading redness, scaling, and maceration

^b Measured on a 9-point scale grading erythema, infiltration, and desquamation of face, genitalia, and intertriginous areas

^c Unspecified sex

Table 2 Evidence on topical treatments for genital psoriasis by medication

Medication	Successful	Unsuccessful
Zinc paste	Fergusson et al. [35]	Andersen et al. [28], Baggio et al. [36], Greco et al. [37]
Salicylic acid		Andersen et al. [28]
Aniline dye		Andersen et al. [28]
Topical antibiotics		Cretu et al. [37]
Topical antifungals	Watanabe et al. [38], Foureur et al. [39]	Baggio et al. [36], Greco et al. [37], Foureur et al. [39], Yao et al. [40], J Fam Pract 2016 [41]
Topical corticosteroids		
Low potency	Cretu et al. [37], Kapila et al. [18], Meeuwis et al. [17], Kamer et al. [42]	Andersen et al. [28], Baggio et al. [36], Cretu et al. [37], Fergusson et al. [35], Greco et al. [37], Albert et al. [14], Meeuwis et al. [17], Quan et al. [43], Singh et al. [22], J Fam Pract 2016 [41]
Mid potency	Afsar et al. [6], Baggio et al. [36], Kapila et al. [18], Meeuwis et al. [17], Weinrauch et al. [44], J Fam Pract 2016 [41]	Amichai et al. [29], Hernandez et al. [45], Albert et al. [14], Meeuwis et al. [17], Ješ et al. [24]
High potency	Hernandez et al. [45], Foureur et al. [39], J Fam Pract 2016 [41]	Albert et al. [14], Meeuwis et al. [17]
Topical calcineurin inhibitors	Amichai et al. [29], Bissonnette et al. [33], Martin-Ezquerria et al. [46], Rallis et al. [47], Zampetti et al. [48], Jemec et al. [15], Yao et al. [40]	Albert et al. [14], Ješ et al. [24]
Vitamin D analogs		Amichai et al. [29], Albert et al. [14]
Coal tar	Andersen et al. [28]	Quan et al. [43]
Topical doxepin		Albert et al. [14]
Combination therapies		
Topical antifungal and tar	Kapila et al. [18]	
Low-potency TCS + topical antifungals	Andersen et al. [28], Rattet et al. [49], Kapila et al. [18]	Albert et al. [14]
Low-potency TCS + TCIs	Kapila et al. [18]	
Low-potency TCS + tar	Kapila et al. [18]	Kapila et al. [18]

Table 2 continued

Medication	Successful	Unsuccessful
Low-potency TCS + topical vitamin D analog	Meeuwis et al. [17]	
Low-potency TCS + tar + vitamin D analog	Fischer et al. [16]	
Low-potency TCS + mid-potency TCS + tar	Kapila et al. [18]	Kapila et al. [18]
Low-potency TCS + mid-potency TCS + tar + vitamin D analog	Kapila et al. [18]	
Mid-potency TCS + tar	Kapila et al. [18]	Kapila et al. [18]
Mid-potency TCS + tar + vitamin D analog	Kapila et al. [18]	
High-potency TCS + tar	Kapila et al. [18]	

Table 3 Evidence on systemic treatments for genital psoriasis by medication

Medication	Successful	Unsuccessful
Phototherapy		
UVB phototherapy	Kapila et al. [18]	
PUVA		Albert et al. [14]
Immunosuppressants		
Mycophenolate mofetil	Guglielmetti et al. [23]	
Methotrexate	Albert et al. [14], Kapila et al. [18]	Guglielmetti et al. [23], Ješe et al. [24]
Biologics		
Adalimumab	Ješe et al. [24]	
Ixekizumab	Ryan et al. [50]	
<i>Efalizumab</i> ^a	Cassano et al. [26]	
Oral antifungals	Foureur et al. [39], Meeuwis et al. [17]	J Fam Pract 2016 [41]
Oral antibiotics	Quan et al. [43]	Singh et al. [22]
Dapsone	Guglielmetti et al. [23], Singh et al. [22]	
Doxepin	Albert et al. [14]	
Antihistamines	Cretu et al. [37]	
Antipsychotics	Shimamoto et al. [25]	
Calcium gluconate		Cretu et al. [37]

^a Formerly available treatment

trial data for the treatment of genital psoriasis [21]. In this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III trial (grade 1), adult subjects with moderate-to-severe genital psoriasis were randomized to receive either placebo ($n = 74$) or ixekizumab 160 mg subcutaneously at week 0 followed by 80 mg every 2 weeks thereafter ($n = 75$). The primary outcome of patients achieving static Physician's Global Assessment of Genitalia score of "clear" or "minimal" (sPGA-G 0/1) by week 12 was met by significantly more subjects on ixekizumab treatment than placebo (74% vs. 8%). Additionally, significantly more patients treated with ixekizumab reported improved sexual activity as measured by Genital Psoriasis Sexual Frequency Questionnaire (GenPS-SFQ) item 2 score 0/1 (78% vs. 21%) and clinically meaningful reduction in genital itch as measured by the genital itch numeric rating scale (NRS) (60%

vs. 8%) compared with placebo. Safety outcomes were similar to the overall safety profile of ixekizumab, with the most common adverse events including diarrhea, injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infections, and headaches.

Two cases (grade 5) reported that oral dapsone given 100 mg daily was found to be successful in clearing psoriasis lesions within 4 weeks, without any reported adverse events [22, 23]. Mycophenolate mofetil and oral doxepin have both been reported as successful treatments for genital psoriasis in one case each as well [14, 23]. Methotrexate 7.5–20 mg weekly improved genital symptoms in two of four genital psoriasis patients [14, 18, 23, 24]. However, methotrexate use was associated with gastrointestinal disturbance, headache, insomnia, and urinary tract infections. There is one report of genital pustular psoriasis clearance

after initiation of chlorpromazine for treatment of a concurrent manic episode [25]. Adalimumab has also been shown in one case report to result in clearance of genital psoriasis by 6 months without adverse effects [24]. Efalizumab considerably improved genital pruritus in 9 patients (grade 4) given at a dose of 1 mg/kg weekly for 12 weeks [26]. However, 2 of 55 patients in this study experienced adverse events requiring treatment discontinuation within 12 weeks (psoriasis flare and neurologic symptoms), and 7 patients described self-limited treatment-associated papular psoriasis. Efalizumab has since been removed from the market because of safety concerns [27].

Treatment of Genital Psoriasis in the Pediatric Population

A total of 12 articles examined treatments for genital psoriasis in infants and children (Table 4). Three of these articles were open-label studies (grade 4), while the remaining ten were case reports (grade 5) describing the effects of treatment on pediatric patients. Treatment outcomes were described for a total of 126 patients. Mild, topical coal tar preparations were effective in clearing genital lesions among 91 pediatric patients from two case series [16, 28].

Topical corticosteroid-based regimens led to successful treatment outcomes in 37 cases. Low-potency topical steroids were used in 26 patients; moderate- and high-potency steroids were used in 6 patients and 1 patient, respectively. Successful treatment in six patients also included topical antifungal medications, primarily ketoconazole cream and clotrimazole cream. There was one case report (grade 5) of complete resolution of psoriatic lesions with topical pimecrolimus 1% ointment treatment [29]. All of the therapies used in children were well tolerated, without any significant adverse events reported.

DISCUSSION

In the past several years, there has been a moderate increase in studies assessing

treatments for genital psoriasis. At the time of the last published review on this topic in 2011, only 6 case reports and 1 open-label study described the effects of therapies for genital psoriasis, while 24 articles reflected expert opinion on treatment for this disease [3]. In our analysis, we found 1 randomized controlled trial (grade 1), 11 open-label studies (grade 4), and 26 case reports (grade 5) describing the efficacy and safety of topical and systemic treatments for genital psoriasis. Various therapies have been shown to be effective for genital psoriasis in case reports and case series, but high-quality evidence in the form of randomized controlled trials remains inadequate for genital psoriasis treatments.

Low-to-mid-potency topical corticosteroids are recommended as the first-line treatment for genital psoriasis [30] (grade of recommendation: D) and are commonly reported in the literature to be a critical component of treatment for these lesions. However, topical corticosteroids are generally approached with great caution for genital psoriasis patients because of the unique environment of the genitalia [31]. The thin skin and constant occlusion of this environment cause topical medications to have increased penetration in the groin area, which is a particular problem for infants, who have a high surface area-to-body mass ratio, predisposing them to systemic side effects. Mild topical corticosteroids may not be potent enough to induce a clinically significant response in some patients [11, 32] and are often used in combination with second-line topical therapies to yield clinical benefit (Table 2). Moderate-to-high-potency corticosteroids have been used effectively in adults and children with genital psoriasis, both as monotherapy and in combination with other topical agents, without reports of significant adverse effects (Table 2). There was a lack of reporting on adverse effects from topical corticosteroids in studies included our analysis; therefore, there is not enough evidence to determine whether there were no side effects with these therapies or if they simply were not mentioned. From the existing evidence, topical corticosteroids continue to be recommended as first-line treatment

Table 4 Studies on treatments for genital psoriasis in children and infants

Sources	Study characteristics				Treatments and outcomes			
	Study design, level of evidence	Type of psoriasis	Site	Age	Cohort (M/F)	Successful	Unsuccessful	Result
Afsar et al. [6]	Case report, 5	Napkin psoriasis	Diaper area	5.5 months	1 M	0.05% clobetasone 17-butyrate cream daily, emollient cream	–	Overall regression with intermittent mild flares
Amichai et al. [29]	Case report, 5	Plaque psoriasis	Glans penis, distal parts of shaft	10 years	1 M	1% pimecrolimus cream	Betamethasone 1% cream, calcipotriol ointment	Resolution of psoriatic lesions after 3 weeks of topical pimecrolimus, recurrence treated successfully
Andersen et al. [28]	Open-label case series, 4	Psoriasisiform napkin dermatitis	Diaper area	2.1 months (0–21)	35 M/ 32 F	Tar (64), corticosteroid-vioform ointment (3)	Zinc paste, salicylic ointment, steroid ointment, or aniline dye solutions	Tar effective in 64 patients, corticosteroid-vioform ointment effective in 3 patients
Baggio et al. [36]	Case report, 5	Psoriasisiform napkin dermatitis	Diaper area	18 months	1 F	Fluticasone propionate cream	Zinc oxide-based ointments, antifungal creams, desonide cream	Complete resolution at 1 week
Crețu et al. [37]	Case report, 5	Napkin psoriasis	Anogenital area, buttocks, upper 1/3 thighs	4 months	1 M	Systemic antihistamines, nonspecific desensitization treatment, rigorous hygiene, non-fluorinated topical corticosteroids	Antibiotic ointment for 5 days, calcium gluconate, topical corticosteroids	Significant improvement by day 2 of treatment

Table 4 continued

Sources	Study characteristics				Treatments and outcomes			
	Study design, level of evidence	Type of psoriasis	Site	Age	Cohort (M/F)	Successful	Unsuccessful	Result
Fergusson et al. [35]	Open-label case series, 4	Psoriasisform napkin dermatitis	Diaper area	Infants	22 ^a	Zinc-oxide paste	Topical steroids	Complete clearance
Fischer et al. [16]	Open-label case series, 4	Plaque psoriasis	Vulva	6 years (2–12)	27 F	LPC and topical calcipotriol with 1% hydrocortisone (23) or methyprednisolone aceponate 0.1% ointment (4)	–	Symptom remission, LPC well tolerated
Greco et al. [37]	Case report, 5	Napkin psoriasis	Diaper area	18 months	1 F	–	Zinc oxide paste, nystatin, hydrocortisone acetate 2.5% ointment	Minimal improvement
Hernandez et al. [45]	Case report, 5	Vulvar psoriasis	Vulva, perianal area	5 years	1 F	Clobetasol 0.05% ointment twice daily	Triamcinolone 0.1% ointment twice daily	Significantly improved erythema on inner labial and perianal areas at 2 weeks, complete resolution at 4 weeks
Kamer et al. [42]	Case report, 5	Napkin psoriasis	Diaper area	10 weeks	1 F	Low-potency topical corticosteroids	–	Clearance of lesions at 2 weeks

Table 4 continued

Sources	Study characteristics			Treatments and outcomes				
	Study design, level of evidence	Type of psoriasis	Site	Age	Cohort (M/F)	Successful	Unsuccessful	Result
Rattet et al. [49]	Case report, 5	Psoriasisiform napkin dermatitis	Diaper area	12 months	1 F	Clomitrazole 1% cream, hydrocortisone 1% cream three times daily	–	Clearance of lesions at 2 weeks with mild erythema
Rattet et al. [49]	Case report, 5	Psoriasisiform napkin dermatitis	Diaper area	5 weeks	1 M	Clomitrazole 1% cream, hydrocortisone 1% cream three times daily	–	Clearance of lesions at 4 weeks
Watanabe et al. [38]	Case report, 5	Pustular psoriasis	Diaper area	4 months	1 M	0.2% ketoconazole cream daily	–	Complete clearance at 1 month

LPC liquor picis carbonis

^a Unspecified sex

for genital psoriasis (grade of recommendation: C).

The data in this analysis do not show superior efficacy for nonsteroidal topical treatments compared with topical corticosteroids for the treatment of genital psoriasis (Table 2). Topical calcineurin inhibitors did improve genital psoriasis in several patients and were fairly well tolerated. Mild burning or pruritus can be associated with using these treatments in the sensitive groin region, but these symptoms are often manageable and limited in duration [33]. Topical coal tar preparations demonstrate efficacy in both adults and children with genital lesions and are not associated with significant adverse effects. Vitamin D analogs are sometimes recommended for patients with general psoriasis (grade of recommendation: D), but this is less reported in the literature [11, 30]. However, these nonsteroidal topical therapies may increase the risk for lymphoma, be more irritating, and be more costly than topical corticosteroids [34]. Topical calcineurin inhibitors, coal tar preparations, and vitamin D analogs may thus be used as second-line therapies for psoriasis lesions in the genital area (grade of recommendation: C).

Systemic therapies such as dapsone and methotrexate can work well for patients with genital lesions and should be considered for patients with debilitating quality of life impairment (grade of recommendation: C) [30]. Our analysis did not find any evidence on the use of other traditional systemic agents, such as oral cyclosporine, acitretin, or apremilast, specifically for genital psoriasis. Although numerous effective biologics are available for the treatment of psoriasis, there is only one published clinical trial result on the efficacy of currently approved biologics specifically for genital psoriasis.

A recent study has shown ixekizumab to have high efficacy specifically for genital psoriasis, with rapid improvement seen as early as 1 week into treatment [21]. This medication significantly improves genital lesion appearance, genital itch, sexual health, and quality of life and may be a promising solution for patients suffering from recalcitrant genital psoriasis. Ixekizumab is currently the only

medication with FDA labeling specifically mentioning genital psoriasis (grade of recommendation: B).

Although not specifically addressed in the majority of articles in our analysis, good hygiene and reduction of friction are essential first-line measures for the treatment of genital psoriasis patients (grade of recommendation: D) [11]. Gentle, non-soap cleansers are recommended to keep the genitals clean without irritating the area, and patients should be advised to wear loose-fitting, unrestrictive clothing to avoid koebnerization and further irritation [30]. Patients with genital psoriasis should always use lubricant or lubricated condoms with any sexual activity to avoid exacerbation of genital symptoms. In combination with proper pharmacologic therapy, these supportive measures are necessary for minimizing the impact of genital psoriasis.

Despite increased research into genital psoriasis in recent years, the optimal treatment approach for affected patients remains unclear. Overall, available evidence is limited, especially regarding the efficacy of systemic agents for genital psoriasis. This is most likely because systemic treatments are indicated for moderate-to-severe psoriasis, and efficacy evaluations typically do not specifically assess genital symptoms. Genital psoriasis is ill defined, varies in characterization throughout the literature, and is not distinguished from inverse psoriasis in several studies. The existing literature thus uses various different measures to evaluate treatment efficacy or assess symptom improvement qualitatively so studies can be difficult to compare. The introduction of novel assessment tools for genital psoriasis will facilitate a greater understanding of how various treatments compare.

Additionally, most studies included in our analysis did not assess or report safety data or side effects with treatment, which is especially important for the sensitive genital area. Most recommendations for treating genital psoriasis are based on case reports or expert opinion only, and randomized controlled trials for this disease are lacking [3, 11]. Larger sample sizes and controlled studies are needed to properly assess the safety and efficacy of treatments for

genital psoriasis to better understand the optimal management approach for these patients.

CONCLUSIONS

Recently, a growing number of studies have evaluated the efficacy of various treatments specifically for genital psoriasis, including one randomized clinical trial for a biologic agent [3]. A variety of topical therapies have shown varying success for treatment of genital psoriasis, while far fewer systemic and biologic therapies have been evaluated for genital psoriasis. Further inquiry into the optimal treatment regimen for genital psoriasis is necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding. No funding or sponsorship was received for this study or publication of this article. Wilson Liao is funded in part by grants from the National Institutes of Health (R01AR065174, U01AI119125).

Authorship. All named authors meet the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) criteria for authorship for this article, take responsibility for the integrity of the work as a whole, and have given their approval for this version to be published.

Disclosures. Kristen M Beck, Eric J Yang, Isabelle M Sanchez, and Wilson Liao have nothing to disclose.

Compliance with Ethics Guidelines. The article is based on previously conducted studies and does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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