

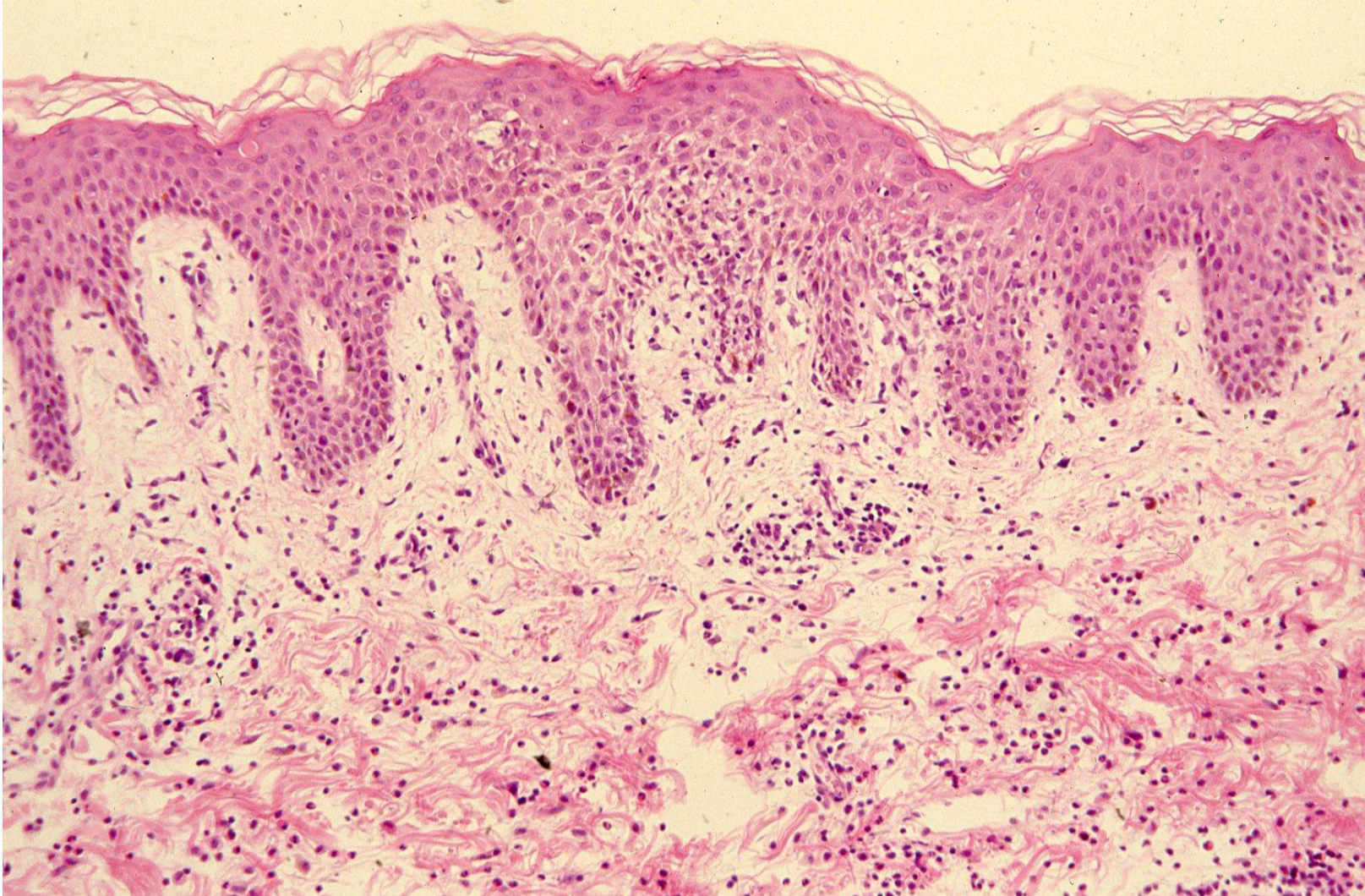
# Pityriasis rosea Gibert

Pityriasis rosea Gibert presents with a self-limiting rash resolving in 6–10 weeks. The disease typically occurs in adolescence, and is featured by a large circular or oval isolated "herald patch" measuring 2-5 cm, usually seen on the chest, abdomen or back. In around two weeks, the herald patch is followed by the development of smaller scaly oval red patches on both sides of the upper trunk, with a distribution resembling a Christmas tree. The disease may be caused by infection of human herpes virus 6 or 7, influenza virus type A or Covid-19, vaccination and a variety of drugs. Main microscopic findings are eczematoid. The granular layer is lost, and parakeratotic hyperkeratosis is associated. The papillary dermis reveals homogenization of the collagen.

Ref.: Panizzon R, Bloch PH. Histopathology of pityriasis rosea Gibert. Qualitative and quantitative light-microscopic study of 62 biopsies of 40 patients.

Dermatologica 1982; 165(6): 551-558. PMID: 7169130

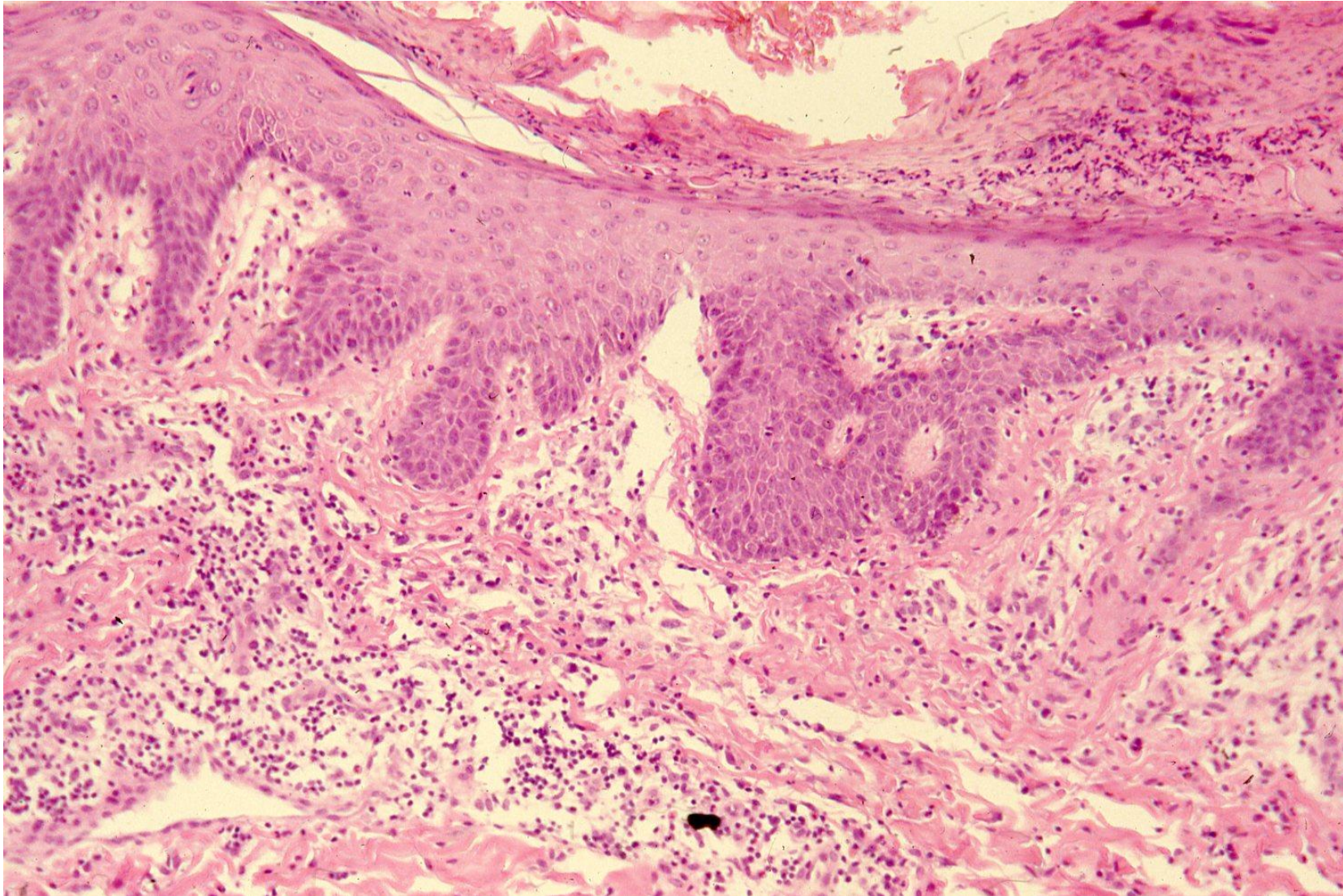
Case 1:  
24F  
groin



Pityriasis rosea Gilbert seen on the groin of a 24 y-o female patient. Eczema-like microscopic features with spongiosis are noted. The papillary dermis is hyalinized (H&E-1).



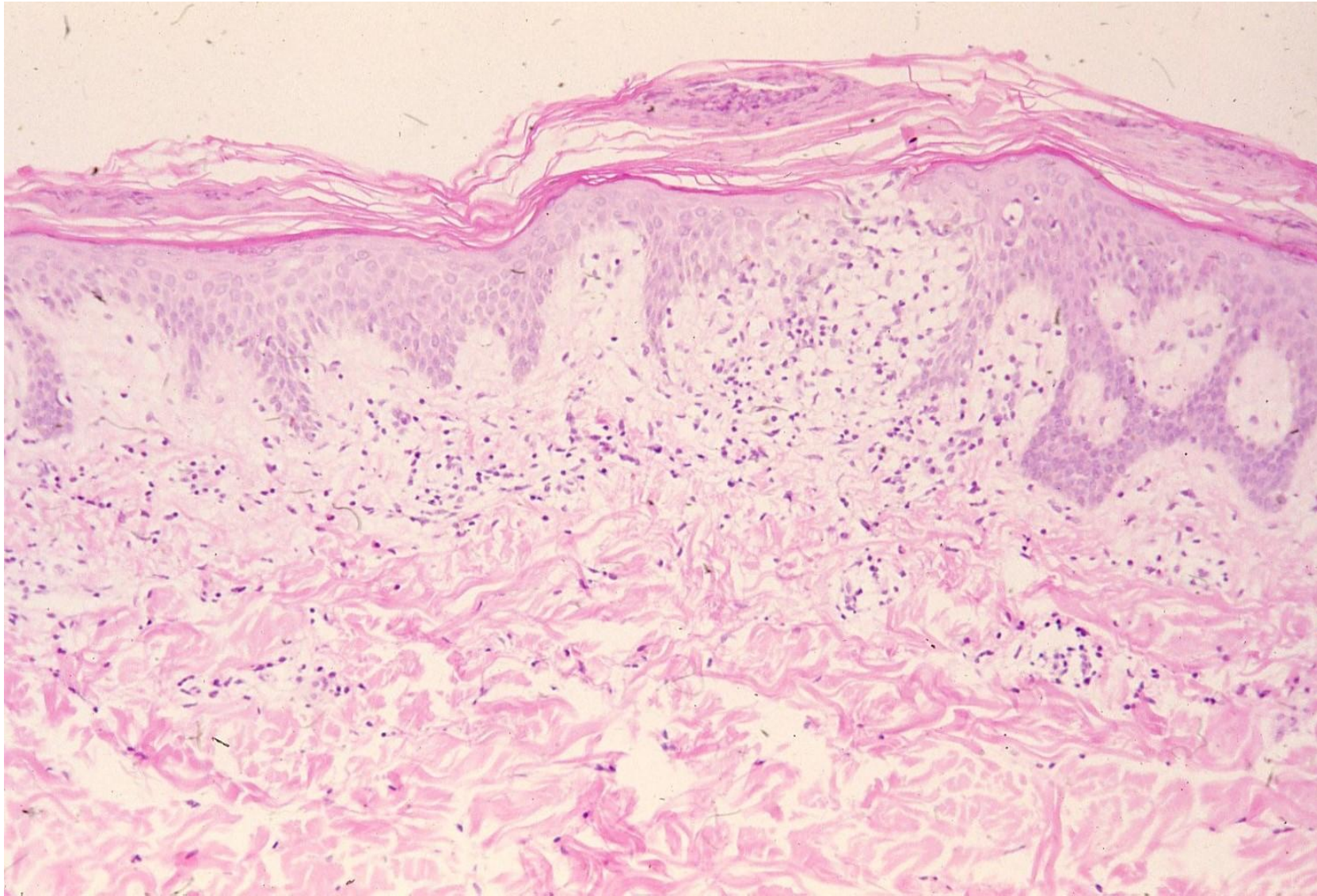
**Case 1:  
24F  
groin**



Pityriasis rosea Gilbert seen on the groin of a 24 y-o female patient. Eczema-like microscopic features with spongiosis are noted. Elongation of the rete ridges and parakeratotic hyperkeratosis is associated. The dermis is mildly infiltrated by lymphocytes (H&E-2).



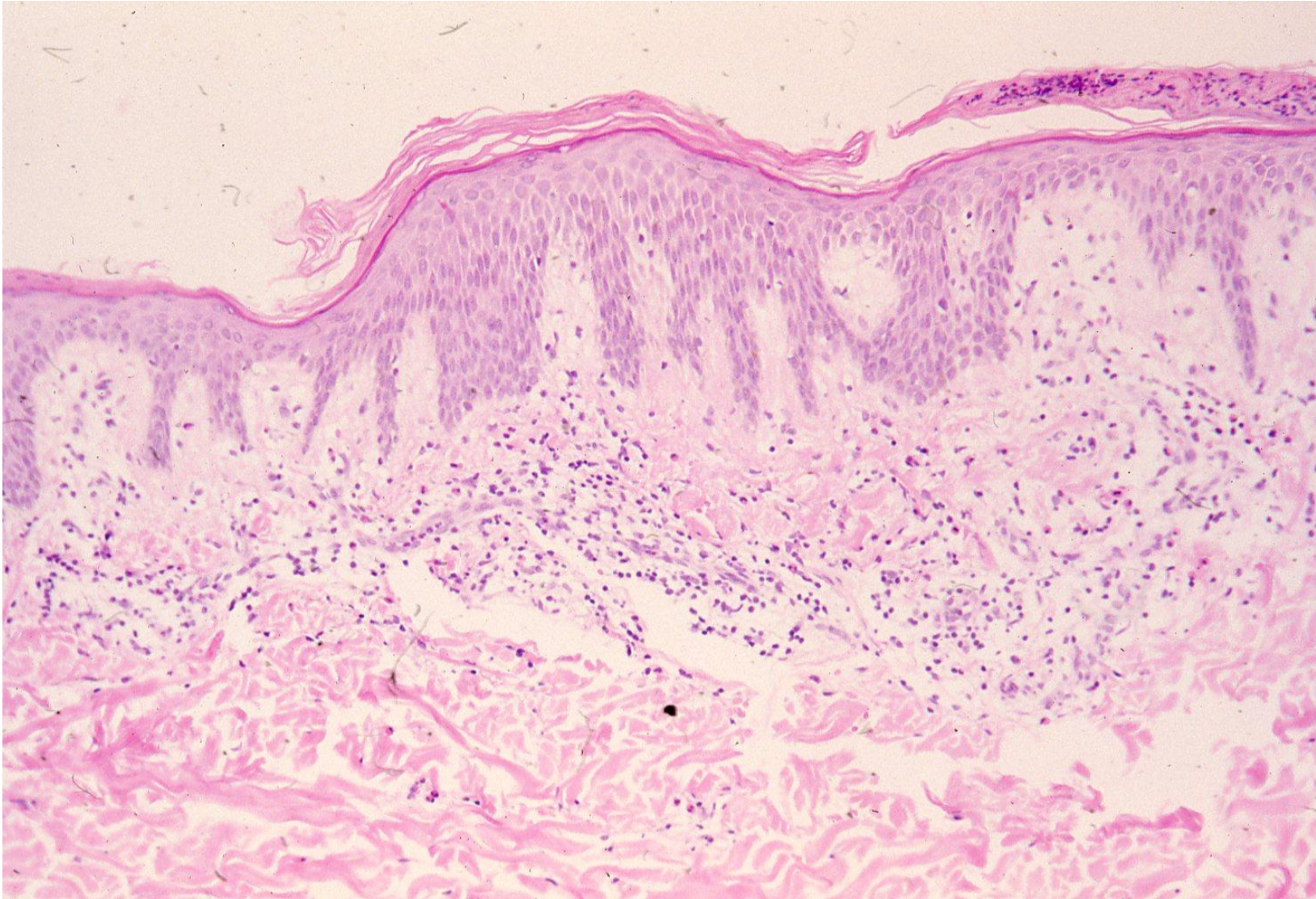
**Case 2:**  
**15F**  
**back**



Pityriasis rosea Gilbert seen on the back of a 15 y-o female patient. Eczema-like microscopic features with hyperkeratosis are noted. The papillary dermis is hyalinized (H&E-3).



**Case 2:**  
**15F**  
**back**



Pityriasis rosea Gilbert seen on the back of a 15 y-o female patient. Eczema-like microscopic features with elongation of the rete ridge and hyperkeratosis are noted. The papillary dermis is hyalinized, and mild lymphocytic infiltration is seen in the reticular dermis (H&E-4).