**Lichen Sclerosus et Atrophicus**

**Epidemiology:** Women are more commonly affected, ages 40-60. Male to female ratio 1:6

**Etiology:** Unknown

**Pathogenesis:** Altered fibroblast function, microvascular changes, and hyaluronic acid accumulation in the upper dermis

**Clinical:** Pale white elevations that may be flat and glistening

**Histology:** Lichenoid infiltrate in the dermal-epidermal junction, compact hyperkeratosis with stratum corneum

**Lichen Sclerosus et Atrophicus** is a chronic skin disease that causes pale to white plaques with epidermal atrophy. LSA may appear on areas such as the neck, under the breast, in folds of the body, and in the perianal and vulva. Itching may occur in some patients, but it is not common. If located in the genital areas thinning and shrinking may occur which may produce some pain. The cause is unknown but has been linked with an autoimmune process or an injury. Treatments consist of topical ointments, antipruritics, corticosteroids and testosterone to the affected area.

**Bibliography**