

PYODERMA GANGRENOSUM

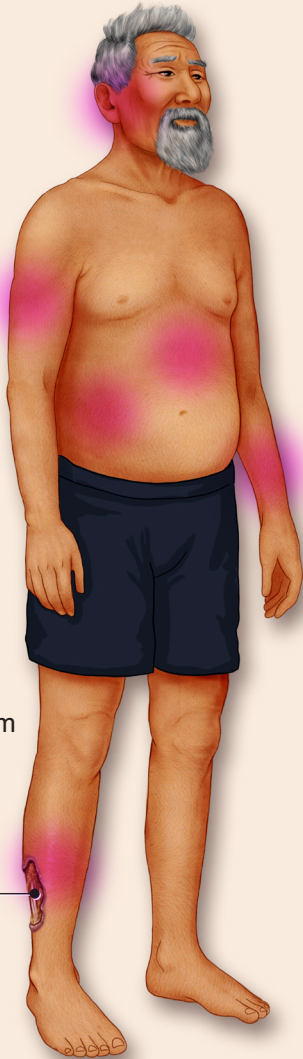
Pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) is a chronic, inflammatory skin condition characterized by painful, rapidly progressing ulcers. They can start as blisters (bullae), small inflamed

pus-filled sores (pustules), or large open sores (ulcers). These ulcers typically have undermined (overhanging) borders and a violaceous (purplish) hue. PG can

occur anywhere on the body but is often found on the legs. It is associated with various underlying systemic diseases, such as inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and

hematologic malignancies. Treatment typically involves immunosuppressive medications and wound care management.

Potential affected sites



Ulcerative pyoderma gangrenosum

Most common type

A Ulcerative

Site:
Lower extremities and trunk

Linked to:
IBD, arthritis

Appearance:
Painful necrotic ulcer with purple borders and erythema.



B Pustular

Site:
Lower extremities, trunk, oral mucosa

Linked to:
IBD

Appearance:
Pus-filled lesions with symmetric purple borders.



C Bullous

Site:
Arms, face

Linked to:
Myelogenous leukemia

Appearance:
Painful blisters leading to erosion and ulcers.



D Vegetative

Site:
Head, neck

Linked to:
IBD, arthritis

Appearance:
Slow growth with diminished pain.



E Peristomal

Site:
Around stoma

Linked to:
IBD

Appearance:
Clear, overhanging border and ulcerated bumps.



F Post-Op

Site:
Abdominal and breast surgery

Appearance:
Inflammation at surgical site with merging ulcers.

