

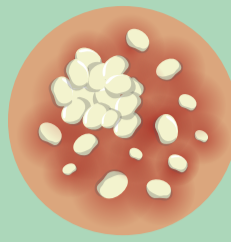
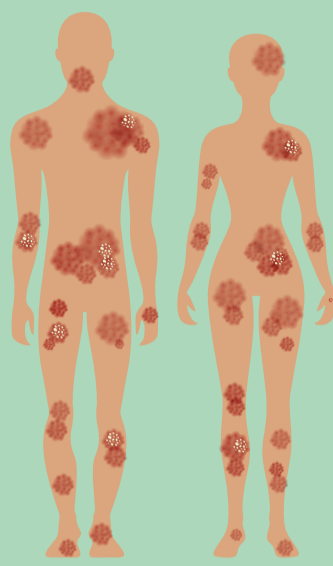
# Generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP): a rare autoinflammatory skin disease

## WHAT IS GPP?

GPP is a rare, lifelong systemic skin disease with episodes of exacerbations or flares. It can present both in a persistent or relapsing course<sup>1-3</sup>

It is characterized by the sudden and widespread formation of small, sterile pustules all over the body.<sup>2-4</sup>

GPP is not contagious and cannot be spread from person to person<sup>5</sup>



Pustules often expand and combine together,<sup>2,5</sup> and can last from days to weeks.<sup>4,6</sup>

GPP can lead to life-threatening complications (such as heart failure, renal failure and sepsis), often requiring emergency care<sup>6-8</sup>



## WHO HAS GPP?

GPP is a rare disease; estimated prevalence of GPP ranges from 0.18-12.4 per 100,000 people worldwide<sup>9</sup>



GPP can occur with or without concomitant psoriasis<sup>3</sup>



Studies have highlighted higher predominance in females<sup>4,10-12</sup>



GPP often first appears between

**40-50**  
yrs of age

and earlier in some patients, depending on their genetic make-up<sup>12</sup>

## WHAT CAUSES GPP?

The exact cause of GPP is unknown, but factors that can trigger GPP flares include:<sup>4,13-18</sup>



Overexposure to sunlight



Genetic mutations



Upper respiratory tract infections



Sudden withdrawal of steroids and exposure to certain medications



Hormonal changes & pregnancy



Periods of stress & anxiety

## NON-SKIN RELATED SYMPTOMS THAT CAN OCCUR DURING A GPP FLARE INCLUDE:<sup>14</sup>



Anorexia



Chills



Fever



Malaise



Nausea



Severe pain

## HOW GPP CAN IMPACT QUALITY OF LIFE<sup>18</sup>

GPP can affect all aspects of life:



Ability to perform daily activities



Mental health (anxiety and depression)



Social relationships

## SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES IN GPP



An expert Global Delphi Consensus panel has classified GPP as phenotypically, genetically and immunologically distinct from plaque psoriasis<sup>19</sup>



Until recently, the absence of randomized, placebo-controlled GPP trials has posed significant challenges in finding effective treatments<sup>20</sup>



Research into the IL-36 pathway as a therapeutic target has advanced scientific knowledge of GPP, and has led to the first approved treatment for the management of GPP flares across multiple countries and regions<sup>21-23</sup>

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