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# Epidermodysplasia verruciformis: A case report

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Epidermodysplasia verruciformis (EV) is a rare, inherited disorder in which there is widespread and persistent infection by multiple subtypes of human papilloma virus, clinically characterized by persistent tinea versicolor-like lesions, warty papules and plaque. A defect in cell-mediated immunity is the suggested causative factor for the persistence of HPV. Multiple nonmelanoma skin cancers are commonly seen in such patients, thus early diagnosis is beneficial. EV is a rare cutaneous entity characterized by persistent human papilloma virus infection, which results from a genetically determined defect in cutaneous immunity that leaves afflicted individuals susceptible to persistent HPV infection. It is associated with disease-specific EV-HPVs that are harmless for the general population due to host restriction of EV-HPVs. The cutaneous lesions start to appear in early childhood and are highly polymorphic. The clinical diagnostic features are wide spread, long lasting pityriasis versicolor-like macules and flat, warty papules. In addition, there is high risk of development of skin cancer in about one third of patients. Thus, early diagnosis and routine monitoring is essential for these patients. We present a 46-year-old, Nepalis male with epidermodysplasia verruciformis.

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