

LICHEN SCLEROSUS ET ATROPHICUS

Lichen sclerosis in men

CATEGORY:

**Autoimmune /
Autoinflammatory**

LOOKS LIKE:

White, shiny, wrinkled patches of skin

FEELS LIKE:

Thinned or thickened; can be intensely itchy and painful

OUTLOOK:

Long-term disease that can be managed with treatment; can lead to permanent scarring if untreated

LOCATION:

Most commonly affects skin around the genitals and anus



WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE —



White, wrinkly areas of lichen sclerosis on the trunk



Scaly white patches of lichen sclerosis on the trunk



Lichen sclerosis on the penile foreskin



Lichen sclerosis on the penis



Lichen sclerosis on the wrists – a common site



Lichen sclerosis causes white patches, more obvious in darker skin

What is it?

Lichen sclerosis is an uncommon, long-term (chronic) skin condition that causes white patches of skin which can be itchy and painful. It typically affects the genital area.

Anyone can get lichen sclerosis, but it largely affects post-menopausal women. When it occurs in men, it usually affects the genital skin.

Lichen sclerosis does not spread between people (ie, it is **non-contagious**) and is not cancerous.

Lichen sclerosis

CAUSES —

The exact cause of lichen sclerosis is unknown. Several factors are thought to contribute, including:

- **An overactive immune system** — it may be a type of autoimmune disease (the body's own immune cells attacking itself)
- **Genetics** — might run in families
- **Skin irritation or injury** eg, piercings, urinary incontinence.

It is more common in men who are not circumcised.

SYMPTOMS —

Lichen sclerosis looks like **white wrinkled patches of skin** that can appear thinned or thickened. It is often itchy and painful.

Lichen sclerosis mostly occurs on the **external genitals**, though it can appear on any skin surface. It is rare for it to occur elsewhere on the body without the genitals also being involved.

In men, it typically affects the tip of the **penis** and **foreskin**.

Symptoms can include:

- **Itch** — can be intense and disrupt sleep
- **Pain** — burning, stinging, or dull discomfort; especially during urination or sexual activity
- Bruises, blisters, cracks (fissures), or sores (ulcers) coming up easily in affected area/s

COMPLICATIONS —

- **Infections** — eg, fungal or bacterial infections can develop in irritated, cracked skin due to lichen sclerosis.
- **Permanent scarring** — particularly if untreated; in genital areas, can further interfere with urination and sexual activity.
- **Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)** — a type of skin cancer; although lichen sclerosis is not itself cancerous, people with genital lichen sclerosis have a higher risk of genital SCC.

DIAGNOSIS —

A healthcare professional can often diagnose lichen sclerosis by asking some questions and **examining your skin**, often with the help of a handheld magnifying tool (**dermatoscope**).

A **biopsy** may be done to confirm the diagnosis. This involves applying a numbing agent (local anaesthetic) then removing and sending a sample of the affected skin to the laboratory for testing.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION —

There is no cure for lichen sclerosis. However, **early treatment is essential** to manage symptoms and prevent complications such as scarring.

Strong ('potent' or 'ultrapotent') **steroid creams/ointments** are the main treatment. They are usually applied daily for 1–3 months, and less frequently once symptoms are controlled.

General **skincare measures** for affected areas include using a gentle/bland **moisturiser** and washing with plain water or a non-soap cleanser.

Surgery is sometimes needed to remove scarring, areas suspicious for cancer, or to relieve the tight opening of the urethra. Circumcision may be helpful if there is phimosis.

OUTCOME —

Lichen sclerosis is usually a long-term (chronic) condition that flares up and down over time. Regular, **long-term follow-up is recommended** to monitor the disease, adjust treatment as needed, and catch any genital skin cancers early.



<https://dermnetnz.org/topics/lichen-sclerosis-in-men>

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