Epidermolysis bullosa simplex

Epidermolysis bullosa simplex is one of a group of genetic conditions called epidermolysis bullosa that cause the skin to be very fragile and to blister easily. Blisters and areas of skin loss (erosions) occur in response to minor injury or friction, such as rubbing or scratching. Epidermolysis bullosa simplex is one of the major forms of epidermolysis bullosa. The signs and symptoms of this condition vary widely among affected individuals. Blistering primarily affects the hands and feet in mild cases, and the blisters usually heal without leaving scars. Severe cases of this condition involve widespread blistering that can lead to infections, dehydration, and other medical problems. Severe cases may be life-threatening in infancy.

Researchers have identified four major types of epidermolysis bullosa simplex. Although the types differ in severity, their features overlap significantly, and they are caused by mutations in the same genes. Most researchers now consider the major forms of this condition to be part of a single disorder with a range of signs and symptoms.

The mildest form of epidermolysis bullosa simplex, known as the localized type (formerly called the Weber-Cockayne type), is characterized by skin blistering that begins anytime between childhood and adulthood and is usually limited to the hands and feet. Later in life, skin on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet may thicken and harden (hyperkeratosis).

The Dowling-Meara type is the most severe form of epidermolysis bullosa simplex. Extensive, severe blistering can occur anywhere on the body, including the inside of the mouth, and blisters may appear in clusters. Blistering is present from birth and tends to improve with age. Affected individuals also experience abnormal nail growth and hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles.

Another form of epidermolysis bullosa simplex, known as the other generalized type (formerly called the Koebner type), is associated with widespread blisters that appear at birth or in early infancy. The blistering tends to be less severe than in the Dowling-Meara type.

Epidermolysis bullosa simplex with mottled pigmentation is characterized by patches of darker skin on the trunk, arms, and legs that fade in adulthood. This form of the disorder also involves skin blistering from early infancy, hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles, and abnormal nail growth.

In addition to the four major types described above, researchers have identified another skin condition related to epidermolysis bullosa simplex, which they call the Ogna type. It is caused by mutations in a gene that is not associated with the other types.
of epidermolysis bullosa simplex. It is unclear whether the Ogna type is a subtype of epidermolysis bullosa simplex or represents a separate form of epidermolysis bullosa. Several other variants of epidermolysis bullosa simplex have been proposed, but they appear to be very rare.

**Frequency**

The exact prevalence of epidermolysis bullosa simplex is unknown, but this condition is estimated to affect 1 in 30,000 to 50,000 people. The localized type is the most common form of the condition.

**Causes**

The four major types of epidermolysis bullosa simplex can result from mutations in either the *KRT5* or *KRT14* gene. These genes provide instructions for making proteins called keratin 5 and keratin 14. These tough, fibrous proteins work together to provide strength and resiliency to the outer layer of the skin (the epidermis). Mutations in either the *KRT5* or *KRT14* gene prevent the keratin proteins from assembling into strong networks, causing cells in the epidermis to become fragile and easily damaged. As a result, the skin is less resistant to friction and minor trauma and blisters easily. In rare cases, no *KRT5* or *KRT14* gene mutations are identified in people with one of the four major types of epidermolysis bullosa simplex.

Mutations in another gene, *PLEC*, have been associated with the rare Ogna type of epidermolysis bullosa simplex. The *PLEC* gene provides instructions for making a protein called plectin, which helps attach the epidermis to underlying layers of skin. Researchers are working to determine how *PLEC* gene mutations lead to the major features of the condition.

**Inheritance Pattern**

Epidermolysis bullosa simplex is usually inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. Some affected people inherit the mutation from one affected parent. Other cases result from new mutations in the gene and occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family.

In rare cases, epidermolysis bullosa simplex is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern. Autosomal recessive inheritance means the condition results when two copies of the gene in each cell are altered. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive disorder typically each carry one copy of the altered gene, but do not show signs and symptoms of the disorder.

**Other Names for This Condition**

- EBS
Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing? https://primer/testing/genetictesting

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22epidermolysis+bullosa+simplex%22+OR+%22Epidermolysis+Bullosa%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association (DebRA) of America: Wound Care http://www.debra.org/supportivecare
- Epidermolysis Bullosa Center, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center https://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/service/e/epidermolysis-bullosa
Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus
- Encyclopedia: Epidermolysis Bullosa
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001457.htm
- Health Topic: Skin Conditions
  https://medlineplus.gov/skinconditions.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
- Epidermolysis bullosa simplex
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10752/epidermolysis-bullosa-simplex
- Epidermolysis bullosa simplex, generalized

Additional NIH Resources
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases
  https://www.niams.nih.gov/health-topics/epidermolysis-bullosa

Educational Resources
- MalaCards: epidermolysis bullosa simplex
  https://www.malacards.org/card/epidermolysis_bullosa_simplex
- Orphanet: Epidermolysis bullosa simplex
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=304

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources
- Contact a Family
  https://contact.org.uk/medical-information/conditions/e/epidermolysis-bullosa/
- DEBRA (UK)
  https://www.debra.org.uk/
- Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association (DebRA) of America
  http://www.debra.org/
- Epidermolysis Bullosa Medical Research Foundation
  https://ebmrf.org/
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/epidermolysis-bullosa/
- RareConnect
  https://www.rareconnect.org/en/community/epidermolysis-bullosa
- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/epidermo.html
Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• Epidermolysis Bullosa Simplex
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1369

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Epidermolysis+Bullosa+Simplex%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28epidermolysis+bullosa+simplex%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bl%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1080+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

• EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX WITH MIGRATORY CIRCINATE ERYTHEMA
  http://omim.org/entry/609352

• EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX WITH MOTTLED PIGMENTATION
  http://omim.org/entry/131960

• EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX, AUTOSOMATIC RECESSIVE 1
  http://omim.org/entry/601001

• EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX, DOWLING-MEARA TYPE
  http://omim.org/entry/131760

• EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX, GENERALIZED
  http://omim.org/entry/131900

• EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX, LOCALIZED
  http://omim.org/entry/131800

• EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX, OGNA TYPE
  http://omim.org/entry/131950

Sources for This Summary

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  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19587453
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2701872/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22137229
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15708284

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15810881

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  j.det.2009.10.003. Review. 
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