Parapsoriasis
There are three entities described as parapsoriasis: small-plaque parapsoriasis, large-plaque parapsoriasis, and parapsoriasis variegata.

*Large-plaque parapsoriasis* and *parapsoriasis variegata* are best considered as early stages of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma/mycosis fungoides.
The small-plaque parapsoriasis, also known as xanthoerythrodermia perennialis of Crocker...
The small-plaque parapsoriasis shows focal epidermal involvement consisting of slight spongiosis, exocytosis of...
Pathogenesis. The inflammatory infiltrate in small-plaque parapsoriasis is dominated by CD4+ (helper-inducer) T lymphocytes with a small proportion of the CD8+ (cytotoxic-suppressor) T lymphocytes subset. Langerhans cells are increased in the epidermis and dermis.
Relationship to Lymphoma

Although it is generally accepted that small-plaque parapsoriasis, or digitate dermatosis, is a benign disorder without a significant probability of developing into lymphoma, some cases may present features that raise concerns about its potential malignant transformation. These cases have been categorized under the umbrella term of abortive lymphomas, which signify conditions where evidence of clonality can be demonstrated but the disease progression is not fully representative of classical lymphoma.
but conversion into a systemic lymphoma does not occur. However, some believe that small-plaque parapsoriasis has a higher risk of progression than large-plaque parapsoriasis.