Related erythematous eruption. He described epidermolysis bullosa, studies about syphilis, leprosy, mycosis fungoides, pemphigus, and drug-isomorphic. This happens in many skin conditions, among them psoriasis, lichen planus, and vitiligo. The best and most used model for koebnerization is psoriasis. Generally, Koebner phenomenon does not occur in any phase of the disease, only during active or unstable periods, and it takes about 10 to 20 days to develop. Koebner phenomenon should be differentiated from other phenomena. It is different from pseudo-Koebner phenomenon, which defines the spread of a comparable process by infective agents in a traumatized area (ie, molluscum contagiosum or verrucae). Wolf phenomenon, also known as isotopic phenomenon, is a condition characterized by the appearance of a new dermatosis in the same place as previous cutaneous lesions. Instead, the reverse-Koebner phenomenon involves the clearing of a skin lesion after a trauma. Finally, the disappearance of a lesion after the onset of a different one in the same area is named "Renböck phenomenon," which is Koebner spelled backward.

Editorial points