



ZOON'S BALANITIS

What are the aims of this leaflet?

This leaflet has been written to help you understand more about Zoon's balanitis. It tells you what this condition is, what causes it, what can be done about it, and where you can find out more about it.

What is Zoon's Balanitis?

Zoon's balanitis describes inflammation of the head of the penis (glans penis) and foreskin. It usually affects middle-aged to elderly men who have not been circumcised.

The word Balanitis is derived from the Greek word *Balanos*, which means 'acorn'. The ending '-itis' stands for inflammation. Balanitis means inflammation of the glans penis. Zoon's balanitis is named after Professor Zoon, a Dutch dermatologist, who described the condition in 1952. In addition to the glans penis, the foreskin is often involved.

It has also been called 'balanitis circumscripta plasmacellularis' because the patches are well defined, and 'plasma cell balanitis' because many plasma cells (a type of white blood cell) may be seen when the affected skin is examined under the microscope.

What causes Zoon's Balanitis?

It is thought that Zoon's balanitis is a reaction to another underlying condition. Dead skin cells, droplets of urine, soap particles and skin flora that are normally present on the skin are trapped by the foreskin that is not functioning normally. This leads to irritation and inflammation of the foreskin and the glans penis underneath it. Zoon's balanitis is not caused by an infection, and cannot be passed on to the sexual partner.

A similar condition has also been described in women affecting the vulva (Zoon's vulvitis).

Zoon's balanitis may be present on its own, or more often is a sign of an underlying skin condition such as [lichen sclerosus](#). Lichen sclerosus can make the foreskin tight and more difficult to retract.

Is Zoon's Balanitis hereditary?

No, Zoon's balanitis is not hereditary.

What are the symptoms of Zoon's balanitis?

Zoon's balanitis usually causes no symptoms and looks worse than it feels. It may cause itching and discomfort.

What does Zoon's balanitis look like?

Glistening, moist, bright red or autumn brown patches are sharply demarcated (defined) from the surrounding normal-looking skin. Some dark red or brownish stippling (numerous small dots or specks) may be seen. The distribution is often symmetrical affecting the glans penis and adjacent foreskin.

How is Zoon's balanitis diagnosed?

The diagnosis can be made by a doctor after carefully examining your skin.

Sometimes a small skin sample may be taken from the skin of the penis and checked under the microscope to confirm the diagnosis and check for possible underlying conditions, as mentioned above. This is called a skin biopsy and requires a local anaesthetic injection and possibly stitches to close the wound. A small scar may result.

Can Zoon's balanitis be cured?

Zoon's balanitis may last for several years, and flares intermittently. Sometimes it can be improved with altered washing habits and the use of treatments below.

Zoon's balanitis can be cured by circumcision, a surgical procedure to remove the foreskin.

How can Zoon's balanitis be treated?

Steroid creams or ointments of mild to potent strength, with or without the addition of anti-bacterial or anti-yeast agents may be prescribed by your doctor and can be used for short periods intermittently. Your doctor will discuss with you how to use these treatments.

Surgical lasers such as the Erbium:YAG or carbon dioxide lasers have been reported to be helpful in some cases. The affected skin will require local anaesthetic injections or creams. Layer by layer of skin is lasered away until all the affected skin has gone. The area is then left to heal which may take several weeks. Treatment availability in the NHS varies, depending on whether there is expertise in this area.

Self care (What can I do?)

The skin of the glans penis needs to be washed once or twice a day, after fully retracting the foreskin. Instead of using soap, washing with a soap substitute such as a moisturising cream, sometimes with the addition of an antiseptic ingredient, can be helpful.

It is good practice to keep an eye on your skin. Anything unusual, for example deeper sores which do not heal or areas of lumpiness should be reported to your doctor.

Where can I get more information about Zoon's balanitis?

Web links to detailed leaflets:

<http://www.dermnetnz.org/site-age-specific/plasma-cell.html>

For details of source materials use please contact the Clinical Standards Unit (clinicalstandards@bad.org.uk).

This leaflet aims to provide accurate information about the subject and is a consensus of the views held by representatives of the British Association of Dermatologists; individual patient circumstances may differ, which might alter both the advice and course of therapy given to you by your doctor.

This leaflet has been assessed for readability by the British Association of Dermatologists' Patient Information Lay Review Panel

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