**OBJECTIVE**

Psoriasis is a noncommunicable disease that manifests as a chronic inflammatory skin disease. About 10% of individuals with psoriasis develop arthritis, which may affect the hands, feet, wrists, ankles, neck and lower back. The impact of psoriasis may change the behavior of affected individuals, resulting in obesity, increased alcohol consumption and an increased incidence of smoking. The worldwide prevalence of psoriasis is around 2%, but studies in developed countries have reported higher prevalence rates of on average about 4.6%. Nearly two thirds of people with psoriasis have a mild form of the disease, with less than 3% of the skin surface of the body affected, but others have more extensive involvement of the skin.

The treatment of Psoriasis included corticosteroids and Topical preparation as cream lassar’s paste of dithranol. Most of corticosteroids produce side effects such as skin atrophy, telangiectasias, and systemic absorption cause (HPA) hypothalamic-pituitary -adrenal axis suppression on prolong use while cream causes irritation on lesional and perilesional, staining of skin and clothes.

Dithranol has auto-oxidized and oxidized by different agents such as UV/visible light, temperature increase, pH increase, presence of metals traces (as Zn) and O₂ gas.

So in the present study we are developing an alternative dosage form transdermal proniosomal gel of Dithranol which would be overcome the above mentioned Problems.