The chronic hyperproliferative diseases (CHD) include cancer, precancerous lesions and diseases of unknown etiology such as psoriasis. The causes of psoriasis are not fully understood. It is not purely a skin disorder and can have a negative impact on many organ systems. Psoriasis has been associated with an increased risk of certain cancers, cardiovascular disease, and other immune-mediated disorders such as Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. The effectiveness and safety of a new generation of targeted immune therapies is being established with randomized controlled trials, and several have been approved or rejected for safety concerns by regulatory authorities. No cure is available. Psoriasis was considered as one of the deadly disease of skin in ayurvedic granth. Psoriasis is a skin disease that usually contains raised, red patches covered with a build-up of dead skin cells. There are different forms of psoriasis include plaque, guttat, inverse pustular and erythrodermis. It is generally considered a genetic disease, thought to be triggered or influenced by environmental factors. Psoriasis develops when the immune system mistakes a normal skin cell for a pathogen, and sends out faulty signal that cause overproduction of new skin cells. It is not contagious. The recent announcement from the 2013 American association of pharmaceutical scientists conference entitled “Tropical treatment for psoriasis target deeper layer of the skin, improves healing”, fits this mold. Although psoriasis can happen at any age, it is more common in people between 15 and 30 years of age and then later in life between 50 and 60 years of age.