









Aphthosis

Behcet's

Disease

Behcet's disease is a symptom complex of oral and genital ulceration and iritis that has a worldwide distribution.

The cutaneous lesions include erythema nodosum-like nodules, vesicles, pustules, pyoderma gangrenosum

The extracutaneous manifestations are categorized as oral and/or genital aphthae; vasculo-, ocular-, en

Histopathology .

□ The cutaneous lesions can be categorized histopathologically into two main groups

The pathologic spectrum of the cutaneous vasculopathy encompasses a mononuclear cell vasculitis with

Extracutaneous lesions histologically mirror the skin changes. Oral aphthous ulcers demonstrate a centr

neutrophilic infiltrate with necrosis of the epithelium and connective tissue pathergy of the submucosa an

Differential Diagnosis. The lymphocytic vasculitis observed in Behcet's disease may mimic that seen in

Pathogenesis. An immunogenetic basis is likely to be the cause of the disease. It is a simple, self-limiting, recurrent, and painful condition. It is caused by a variety of factors, including stress, poor nutrition, and a weakened immune system. The disease is characterized by the presence of small, shallow ulcers on the oral mucosa. The ulcers are typically 2-4 mm in diameter and are surrounded by a red, inflamed border. The pain is usually mild to moderate and is relieved by the use of topical anesthetics. The disease is most common in the lips and inner cheeks, but it can also occur on the tongue and palate. The ulcers typically heal within 7-14 days, but they can recur. The disease is not contagious and does not have any long-term complications.

Tissue neutrophilia may relate to the presence of HLA-B51, which has been associated with neutrophil h

Vascular thrombosis has been attributed to antibody-mediated endothelial injury , protein Cor S deficiency

The role of nitric oxide (NO) is unclear. Some researchers have suggested that NO may play a role in the pathogenesis of aphthae.

