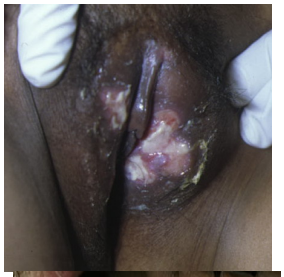

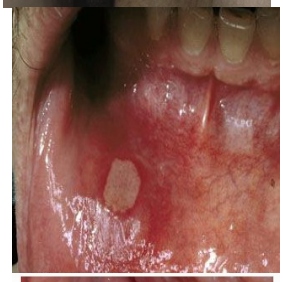

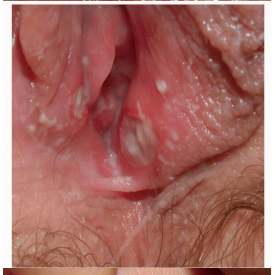

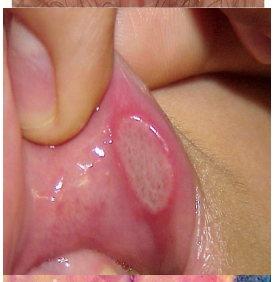

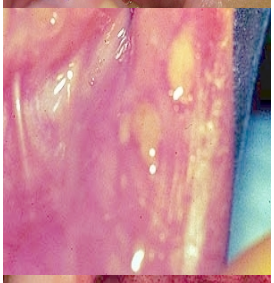

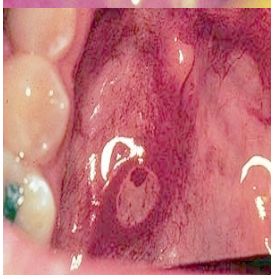

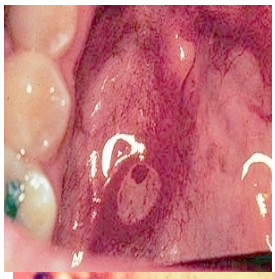

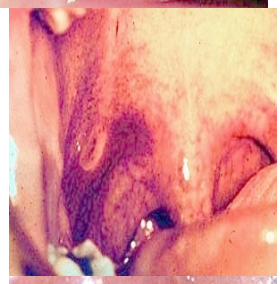

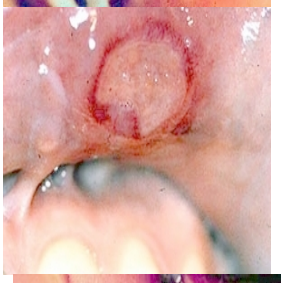

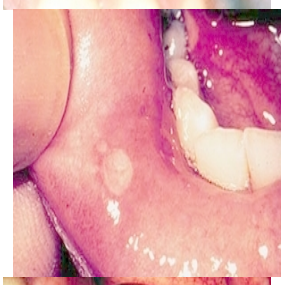

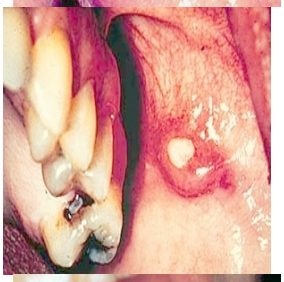

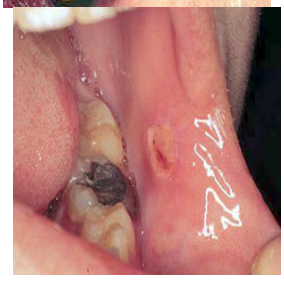

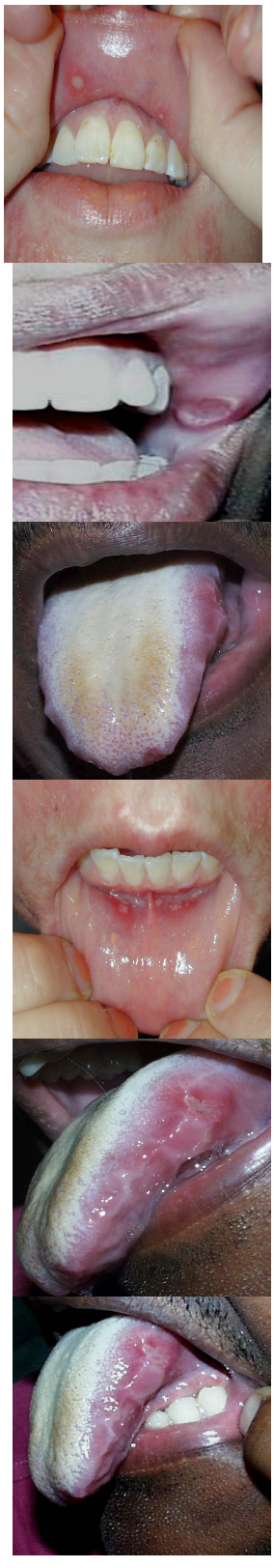

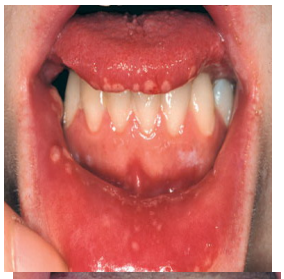

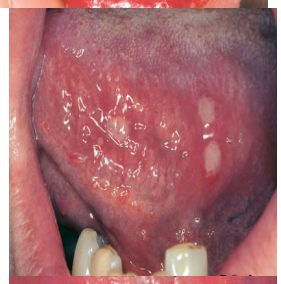

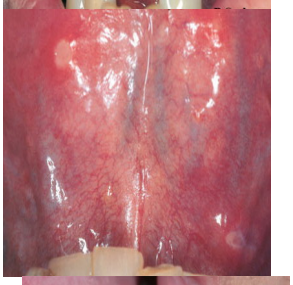

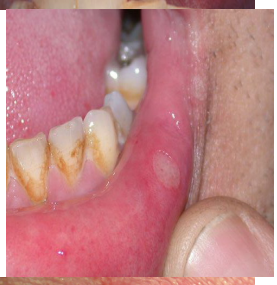

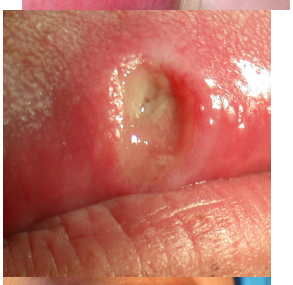

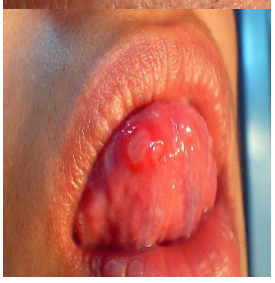

***Aphthosis*** Behcet s ***Disease***

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

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

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 grou

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

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 ar

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

*Pathogenesis.* An immunogenetic basis *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex, Epstein-

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 deficien

The role of nitric oxide (NO) is unclear. Some research