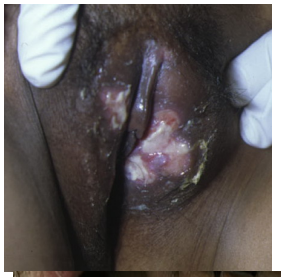

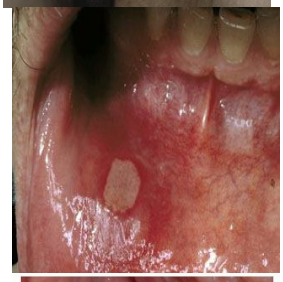

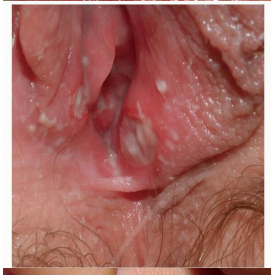

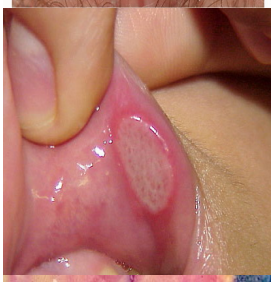

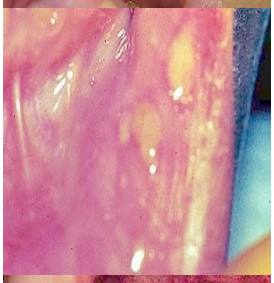

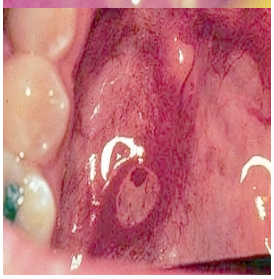

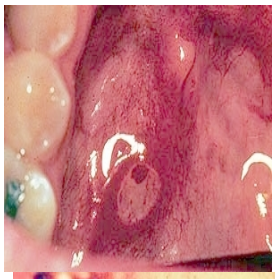

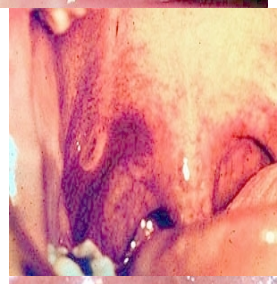

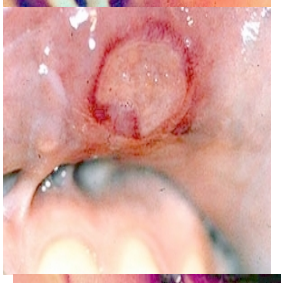

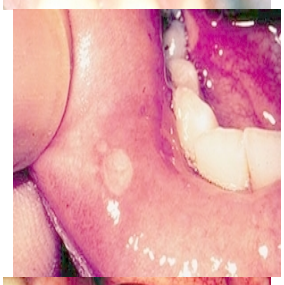

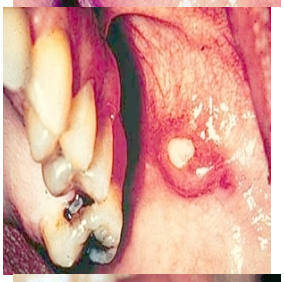

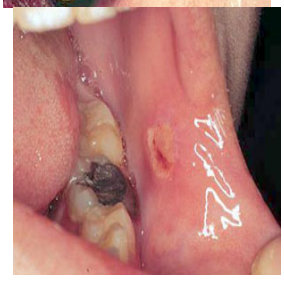

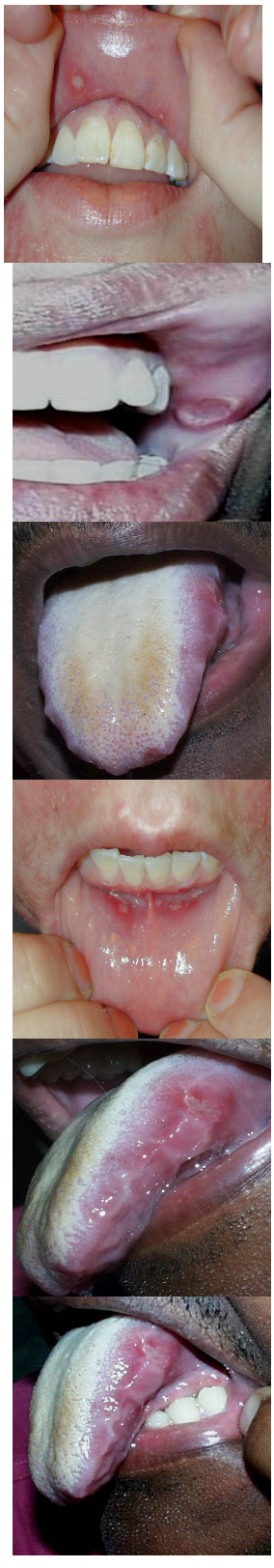

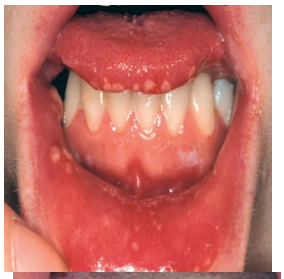

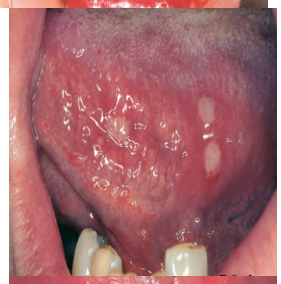

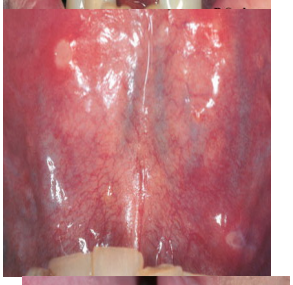

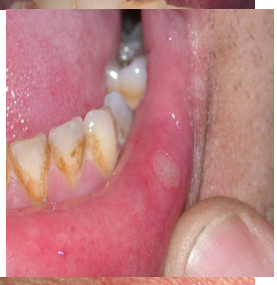

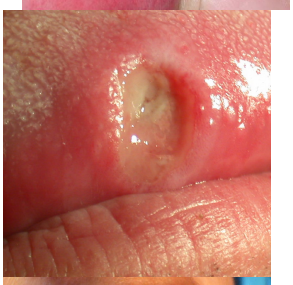

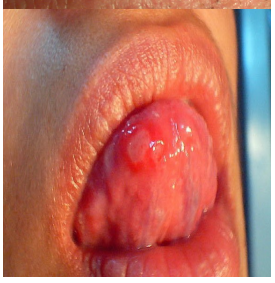

Aphthosis Behcet s ***Disease***

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