









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

An immunogenetic basis for the difference between the two species is proposed by Fastella & Besser

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 is involved in the pathogenesis of aphthae. In a study by Glaser et al (1998), patients with active Behçet's disease were treated with the GABA antagonist flumazenil, which resulted in a reduction in the number and severity of aphthae. This suggests that NO may play a role in the pathogenesis of aphthae, and that flumazenil may be a potential treatment option.

