Linear IGA Dermatosis = اﻠﺨﻄﻲ اﻠﺠﻠاﺪ IGA
Linear IgA Dermatosis
A group of bullous disorders mediated by IgA antibodies with differing specificities for epidermal basement...
Adult Type
Vesicles and bullae usually develop in patients >40 years of age, with a slight female predilection. The lesions are less severe.
Histopathology
The features are similar, if not identical, to dermatitis herpetiformis. According to some, there is less tendency for proinflammatory cytokines to be elevated in inflamed skin. Rarely, a principally lymphocytic infiltrate may be observed, sometimes with numerous neutrophils.
IF Testing. As this test defines the disease, DIF reveals linear IgA along the basement membrane.
In the vast majority of cases, IgA1 is present, but rarely IgA2. When IgG and IgA are present, some detailed studies suggest that the linear deposition of IgG with C3 deposition is strong, then LAD is the best diagnosis. However, it is best considered a distinct disorder labeled as linear IgA1gG dermatosis until more data are available. One patient presented with linearly deposited IgG initially and only subsequently developed IgA. It has been identified in only 20% to 30% of cases. Another study, however, has noted such antibodies in up to 75% of patients.
Pathogenesis. In the lamina lucida type of LAD, the antigens against w
type VII collagen, specifically the NC-1 domain, which is the immunodominant epitope for EBA. The events of the inflammatory cascade in IgA-mediated diseases are not well understood.

**Ultrastructural Study**

The antibodies are deposited principally within the lamina lucida.
Drug-associated Linear IgA Dermatosis

It is important to note that it is not infrequent for adult-type LAD to be associated with drug therapy. Vancomycin...
Childhood Type
Originally known as chronic bullous dermatosis of childhood, this disorder presents in prepubertal, often preschool, children and rarely in infancy. Vesicles or bullae develop on an erythematous base. Pruritus may be a prominent feature. Systemic manifestations may occur. The disorder usually remits by 6 to 8 years of age, but 12% in one series experienced persistent disease.

**Histopathology.** The features are similar to those of the adult-type disease. Some cases, however,
**IF Testing.**

DIF testing reveals linearly deposited IgA in virtually 100% of cases. At this time...
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