

原文題目(出處)：	Oral Lesions: The Clue to Diagnosis of Pemphigus Vulgaris(Hindawi Publishing Corporation Case Reports in Dentistry Volume 2015)
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內文：

Introduction

1. most common variant of Pemphigus group
2. autoimmune diseases characterized by cutaneous or mucosal blistering
3. 40-50 years old
4. blisters and painful erosion
5. buccal mucosa, lips, and soft palate
6. Diagnosis:clinical manifestations and biopsy.

Case Report of Pemphigus Vulgaris at Multiple Intraoral Sites, with No Involvement of Skin

Age: 55 years old

Gender: male

Chief complaint: Painful non-healing ulcers on the left buccal mucosa and left posterolateral border of tongue four months ago

Present Illness:

1. burning sensation at both sites for the past six months
2. blister which appeared and burst rapidly on the buccal mucosa, after which ulcerations appeared on both the sites

Oral Examination:

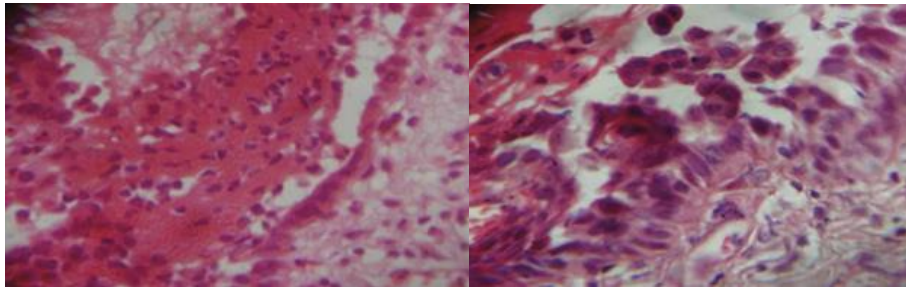


1. 2 cm × 2 cm ovoid shallow ulcer with sloping margins along the line of occlusion of 35 to 37 on the left buccal mucosa

2. 1 cm × 1 cm ovoid ulcer with yellow crusted surface on the left postero-lateral border of the tongue

→*Suspect: Pemphigus, Pemphigoid, Bullous Lichen Planus*

Histopathologic Report:



1. ulcerated stratified squamous epithelium exhibiting suprabasal split
2. round acantholytic (Tzanck) cells with hyperchromatic nuclei within the split
3. basal cells attached to the underlying connective tissue, below the split
4. dense inflammatory cell infiltrate consisting mainly of plasma cells in the connective tissue

Direct Immunofluorescence Study:

Deposits of IgG and C3 (complement) in a fish-net pattern along the spinous intercellular zone

→*Diagnosis confirmed: Pemphigus Vulgaris*

Discussion:

1. Intraepithelial blister formation
 - blisters in the epithelium where the patients IgG autoantibodies produced in response to triggering factors target two structured proteins of desmosomes : Desmogleins 1 and 3
 - new Pemphigus antigen Desmoglein 4 and other non-Desmoglein antigens like human α -9-acetylcholine receptor that regulates keratinocyte adhesion and keratinocyte annexin like molecules binding acetylcholine termed pemphaxin and catenin
 - thin separation at the desmosomal region triggers the acantholysis and suprabasal split

2. Epidemiology

- 40~50 years old
- Female
- Initial oral manifestation (more than 50%)
- Duration of oral lesion: 3 months~1 years

3. Treatment

- Oral, intralesional, topical corticosteroids
- Corticosteroids along with adjuvants (methotrexate, cyclophosphamide)
- Cholinergic agonists : reverse the acantholysis

4. Our Case

- Oral lesion (blister, and then ulceration) : thin roof of the blister ruptures easily and forms an erosion or ulcer in the area
- Pain and burning sensation : most common symptoms
- Multiple intraoral sites : as many reports showed
- Buccal mucosa and tongue : buccal mucosa more common
- Treatment :
 - (i) 100 mg dexamethasone for 3 days with 500 mg of cyclophosphamide, two more cycles of this regime at intervals of 4 weeks each
 - (ii) 30 mg Wysolone tablets during the interim 4-week period

題號	題目
1	下列有關天疱瘡 (pemphigus) 的敘述，何項錯誤？ (A)與 Nikolsky sign 無關 (B)和表皮細胞間的 desmosomes 有關 (C)和表皮基底層細胞間的 hemidesmosome 無關 (D)組織學變化常見表皮層呈現不同程度的水泡
答案(A)	出處：Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, third edition
題號	題目
2	下列有關尋常性天疱瘡 (pemphigus vulgaris) 的敘述，何項錯誤？ (A) 為自體免疫性疾病 (B) 不會藉由垂直感染給胎兒 (C) 使用類固醇治療時需量高時間短(high dose, short course) (D) 嘴唇上的潰瘍較容易結痂
答案(B)	出處：Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, third edition