



PEMPHIGUS

ERYTHEMATOSUS

Also known as Senear-Usher syndrome, pemphigus erythematosus is simply the localized form of PF. Typical scaly and crusted lesions of PF occur across the malar area of the face and in other seborrheic areas. Pemphigus erythematosus may remain localized for years, or it may evolve into more generalized PF. If there is a unique aspect of pemphigus erythematosus, it is the immunofluorescence findings noted in Immunopathology. In addition, many patients with pemphigus erythematosus show serologic findings suggestive of systemic lupus erythematosus, especially the presence of anti-nuclear antibodies, although few patients have been reported to actually have the two diseases concurrently.

Histopathology .

The light microscopic features are identical to those of pemphigus foliaceus (Fig. 9-12). Interface dermatitis

IF Testing. DIF testing of perilesional skin reveals squamous intercellular substance deposits

Ultrastructural Study . Pemphigus erythematosus is identical to pemphigus foliaceus

Differential Diagnosis . The differential diagnosis is the same as in pemphigus foliaceus

