AUTOIMMUNE BULLOUS DISEASES

A CASE OF ADULT TYPE LINEAR IGA BULLOUS DERMATOSIS

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Background: Linear IgA bullous skin disease is a rare chronic autoimmune subepidermal bullous disease involving the skin and mucous membranes. Usually divided into two types of children and adults. Adult linear IgA bullous skin disease occurs in people over 60 years old. Skin lesions are similar to ring erythema, polymorphous erythema, bullous pemphigoid, and herpes-like dermatitis. It is easily misdiagnosed clinically.

Observation: This patient was an 82-year-old man who was admitted to the hospital with "full body erythema and itching for half a month" and was admitted to the hospital to diagnose "circular erythema". Pathological examinations were performed after admission, and the pathological tendency was "polymorphic erythema". After conventional treatment, the effect is not good, and the blister of mung bean to soybean is gradually appearing on the basis of erythema, which is arranged in a ring shape, the blister wall is tight, and the Nissl sign is negative. So the pathological examination was done once again, while improving serum-specific antibodies and immunofluorescence. Finally, it was diagnosed as adult linear IgA bullous skin disease, and the condition was effectively controlled after hormone therapy.

Key message: In clinical work, depending on the patient's condition, it may take several times to take a pathological examination. The results of pathological examination need to be combined with clinical manifestation. It is necessary to further improve serum-specific antibody detection and immunofluorescence for bullous skin disease.