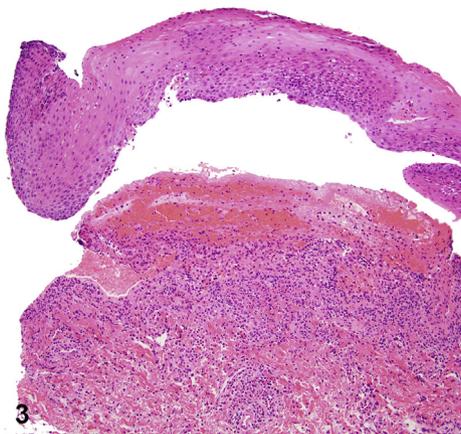
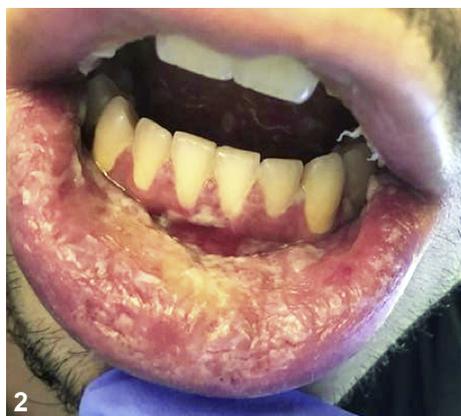


Recurrent orolabial ulceration in a 19-year-old man



Jennifer Shastry, MD,^a Shahzeb Hassan, BA,^a Sarah Uttal, MD,^b and Xiaolong A. Zhou, MD, MSc^a
Chicago, Illinois; and Ann Arbor, Michigan



From the Department of Dermatology, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois^a and Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan.^b

Funding sources: The authors have no funding sources to declare. Disclosures: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. IRB approval status: Not applicable.

Correspondence to: Xiaolong A. Zhou, MD, MSc, Department of Dermatology, Northwestern University Feinberg School of

Medicine, 676 N St Clair St, Arkes 1600, Chicago, IL 60611.

E-mail: alan.zhou@northwestern.edu.

JAAD Case Reports 2019;5:1013-4.

2352-5126

© 2019 by the American Academy of Dermatology, Inc. Published by Elsevier, Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdcr.2019.07.032>

A 19-year-old otherwise healthy man presented with a three-day history of painful progressive ulceration of the orolabial mucosa. These were preceded by one week of intermittent cough, malaise, cold sweats, diarrhea and nausea. He takes no medications. On examination, there were multiple erosions and tense 0.5-1.5 cm vesiculobullae along the labial, buccal and alveolar mucosae (Figs 1 and 2) and bilateral conjunctival injection, but no involvement of the anogenital mucosa or non-mucosal skin. Punch biopsies were performed (Fig 3). Direct and indirect immunofluorescence stains, tissue stains and cultures for bacterial organisms, and polymerase chain reaction testing for herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses were all negative.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*-induced rash and mucositis
- B. Pyostomatitis vegetans
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Mucous membrane pemphigoid
- E. Drug-induced Stevens-Johnson syndrome

Click [here](#) to view disclosures, take the quiz, and claim CME credit.