

Hailey-Hailey Disease (Benign Familial Pemphigus)

23

Hailey-Hailey Disease (Benign Familial Pemphigus)

- A. Autosomal dominant inheritance, usually develops in the second or third decade
- B. Flaccid blisters and vesicles that easily rupture producing painful erosions at sites of friction on intertriginous areas (lateral neck, axilla, groin, and inframammary areas)
- C. Moist, malodorous vegetative plaques and fissures may develop
- D. Pain, pruritus, odor are the usual symptoms, and secondary bacterial infection may occur
- E. Acantholysis occurs in the epidermis (“dilapidated brick wall” histologically)



Hailey-Hailey disease (Benign familial pemphigus)
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- A. Flaccid blisters and vesicles that easily rupture producing painful erosions in the groin



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