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## CME examination

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Montagnon CM, Tolkachjov SN, Murrell DF, Camilleri MJ, Lehman JS. J Am Acad Dermatol 2021;84:1507-19.

*Directions for questions 1-4: Choose the single best response.*

A 56-year-old man presents to your clinic with crusted lesions of 6 years' duration on the face, as shown in Fig 1.



1. In the laboratory workup of the patient, which of the following tests is most likely to be positive?
  - a. Serum BP230 antibody testing by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
  - b. Serum desmoglein 1 antibody testing by ELISA
  - c. Serum desmoglein 3 antibody testing by ELISA
  - d. Serum envoplakin antibodies by ELISA
  - e. NC16A-BP180 antibodies by ELISA

2. Which test is more likely to offer the greatest diagnostic sensitivity in this patient?
  - a. Direct immunofluorescence of perilesional skin
  - b. ELISA for DSG1 antibodies
  - c. Indirect immunofluorescence with human salt-split skin substrate
  - d. Indirect immunofluorescence with monkey esophagus substrate
  - e. Indirect immunofluorescence with rat bladder epithelium substrate

A patient presents to your clinic with a 1-month history of painful oral erosions as shown in Fig 2. You suspect that the patient has pemphigus vulgaris.



3. Where is the optimal anatomic biopsy site for direct immunofluorescence?
  - a. A fresh ulceration
  - b. A healing ulceration
  - c. Biopsy is not indicated, as pemphigus is a clinical diagnosis
  - d. Unaffected buccal mucosa
  - e. Unaffected skin

4. Which circulating autoantibody is most likely to be present in this patient?
- a. Anti-BP230 antibody
  - b. Anti-desmoglein 1 antibody
  - c. Anti-desmoglein 3 antibody
  - d. Anti-NC16A-BP180 antibody
  - e. Antinuclear antibody