Lupus Erythematosus. Acute Afebrile Diffuse Outbreak

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Figure 412 from the Olavide Museum
The visceral disease began to be suspected, hence the clarification by Azúa on the plaque of the figure, "Afebrile outbreak.

In 1828, Biett described lupus erythematosus, calling it "erythema centrifugum"; Cazenave, his foremost disciple, who helped to advance our understanding of this disease, has given us a beautiful description of the illness:

"In some circumstances, it presents initially with a violaceous ruddiness on one area of the face or another, particularly over the nose, which is also somewhat swollen. Over the space of a few months, the color gradually increases; the surface becomes inflamed, with the formation of a small ulcer covered by a crust that subsequently thickens and covers the ulcer, which becomes ever deeper. Finally, the skin may become thinner, so slowly as not to be noticed, and acquire the appearance of a scar, without there having been tubercles or ulcers and without having presented more lesions of a livid color. On occasions, there is a mild and hardly visible desquamation."

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