

*Lupus Vulgaris*.—The characteristic lesion of this type of cutaneous tuberculosis is a neoplastic nodule situated more or less deeply in the corium. The disease is, no doubt, due to infection of the skin by the tubercle bacillus, which, however, is always difficult to find in the lesions. The fact that the eruption is usually unsymmetrical, and, as a rule, situated on the exposed parts—face, ears, neck, and hands—would appear to indicate that the bacillus might gain access by means of herpes, slight injuries, such as insect-bites, etc. Indeed, cases of lupus have been recorded following tattooing, vaccination, cold sores, and piercing of the ears. The fact that lupus sometimes results from indirect infection of the skin from deeply-seated tuberculous lesions, such as tuberculous glands or bones, without affecting the intervening tissue, appears to me to be additional evidence that lupus is a result of inoculation of the skin by the tubercle bacillus.

The histological structure of lupus vulgaris is similar to that of tuberculous disease in other organs. The nodule forms in the corium, usually in the lower part, and extends by the formation of new nodules, or by an irregular cellular infiltration of the surrounding tissues. Giant cells are numerous, but epithelioid cells are few. The further course of the process undergoes considerable variation in different cases, or at various periods in the history of the same case. There is always more or less cheesy degeneration and connective tissue proliferation. The epithelium is always involved: over some lesions it is atrophied and desquamating; over others hypertrophied, while over many it is completely destroyed. These variations, no doubt, depend upon the susceptibility of the patient to the disease, as well as the locality of the lesions and the amount of external irritation.

According to the form and degree of pathological change in the lesions, it is customary to speak of several clinical types of lupus vulgaris. Some of the principal ones are as follows:

(a) *Lupus exedens*, *lupus exulcerans*, *lupus vorax*, *lupus rodens*, etc. In this form there is destruction of the epidermis along with necrosis of cells and intercellular substance of tuberculous tissue. (b) *Lupus non-exedens*. In this type of lupus vulgaris the epidermis is involved, becomes scaly, wrinkled, and depressed, but is not completely destroyed; the tuberculous nodule is sometimes absorbed, but as a rule this resorption is accompanied by more or less connective tissue proliferation. Marked hyperplasia of the connective tissue produces bluish-red or white keloid-like bands, in the midst of which can usually be seen some tuberculous nodules. This form of the disease is sometimes called *lupus scleroticus*, or *lupus fibrosis*. (c) *Lupus*