cheilitis. It tends to occur in the hands and feet, joints, intertrigo, and mucocutaneous junctions.

C. Enanthema

An enanthema is a lesion of the mucous membranes, such as the oral mucosa, conjunctiva and external genitalia. Specific types are listed below.

1. Aphtha

An aphtha is a painful, sharply circumscribed, round erosion with a diameter of 1 cm or less in the mucous membrane (Fig. 4.25). It is accompanied by peripheral inflammatory flush. Healing is without scarring. Deep ulcers are not included in aphtha. Major diseases that cause aphtha are viral infections (e.g., herpes simplex, varicella, hand-foot-and-mouth disease) and Behçet’s disease.

2. Leukoplakia

Leukoplakia is abnormal keratinization of the mucosal epithelium. It appears white (Fig. 4.26) and may be benign or precancerous (Chapter 22).

D. Lesions with elevation of skin

1. Lichen

Lichens are multiple aggregated papules of 5 mm or less in diameter that persist longer than one month without progressing to another type of lesion (Fig. 4.27). Lichens are classified into lichen planus, lichen nitidus, lichen pilaris, lichen spinulosus, lichen amyloidosus, lichen sclerosus et atrophicus, lichen myxedematosus, lichen scrofulosorum and lichen striatus. Atypical lichen-like skin lesions are called lichenoid eruptions.

2. Lichenification

Lichenification is the thickening and hardening of skin that results from chronic disease. The sulci cutis and cristae cutis are clearly observed (Fig. 4.28). Lichenification is found in chronic eczema, lichen simplex chronicus and atopic dermatitis.