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Moulage: "Lupus erythematosus"

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Figure 1. Moulage. "Lupus erythematosus". Federal Pathologic-Anatomical Museum. Vienna, Austria, 1894.

The first description of lupus erythematosus was given by Pierre Louis Alphée Cazenave, who was a coworker of Laurent-Théodore Biett, in 1851. He used the French term "lupus erythemateux." In 1856 Ferdinand Hebra translated this work into German and coined the term lupus erythematosus, which is the Latin translation, and in 1863 Isidor Neumann propagated the Greek term "lupus erythematodes." In 1869 Moritz Kaposi published a comprehensive description of the cutaneous manifestations of lupus erythematosus. [1]

The Federal Pathologic-Anatomical Museum in Vienna houses 36 moulages with the diagnosis of lupus erythematosus, one of which is shown on the cover of the first issue of *Dermatology: Practical and Conceptual* (Figure 1). The oldest one dates back to 1894. Most moulages originate from patients of Moritz Kaposi and Gustav Riehl, who succeeded his teacher Kaposi as the professor of Dermatologie und Syphilis at the University of Vienna in 1902.

Moulages are wax preparations (molds from real patients) made for teaching purposes. All moulages at the Federal Pathologic-Anatomical Museum in Vienna were fabricated by the manufacturer Karl Henning and his son Theodor.

Reference

1. Scholz A, Holubar K, Burg G. Geschichte der deutschsprachigen Dermatologie. Dresden: Wiley-Blackwell, 2009.