Teleangiectasia Macularis Eruptiva Perstans

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This title was used for the first time by Parkes Weber and Hellen-schmied (1930) in a case – an obese woman of 60 years – with persisting red maculae, showing only a slight brownish pigmentation upon diascopic pressure. The title “teleangiectasia” was intended to designate a persisting dilatation of the terminal blood vessels, irrespective of the macroscopic visibility of these vessels. Parkes Weber considered this case, and another case in a woman of 26 years, as related to urticaria pigmentosa.

In 1935 Parkes Weber and Rast reviewed 11 cases in the literature. It is unlikely that the case of Brocq (1904) and other similar cases in the former literature were real cases of teleangiectasia perstans, as was suggested by Parkes Weber and Rast.

Reviewing the literature, it appears that in only 5 cases were mast cells observed; the other cases, and also the author's case, were entirely free of these cells.

The author's case histologically presented in the corium proliferating small blood vessels and teleangiectasies, and is a characteristic case of teleangiectasia macularis eruptiva perstans. This title, however, suggests macroscopic visibility of dilated blood vessels, whereas in most cases in the literature only red maculae were observed. It appears advisable therefore to abandon this title, and to call these cases “urticaria pigmentosa”.