

**Part
one**

1. (e) and (f) The rash is typical of dermatitis herpetiformis: by the time the rash has appeared the underlying cause, a gluten-sensitive enteropathy (adult coeliac disease) had started to cause digestive symptoms (bloating, pain, discomfort, wind, bulky stools), and made him feel generally less well than usual.

**Part
two**

2. (a), (b), and (c). Dapsone is the drug of choice for dermatitis herpetiformis. It is used for leprosy, too, and for AIDS-related pneumocystis pneumonia. It is not a treatment for tuberculosis, and Stevens–Johnson syndrome is in fact a serious adverse effect of the drug, which must be stopped immediately symptoms appear.

**Part
three**

3. (a) James MUST stay on a gluten-free diet, permanently, or his rash will return along with the extra health risks coeliac disease imposes. The rash is caused by deposits of IgA in the dermis, which trigger the rash and itch. It is identified on skin biopsy appearance, and from specific autoantibody tests.

**Part
four**

4. (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e). All are known side-effects of dapsone, so that it is not prescribed lightly, and patients must be kept in close follow-up while they are taking it. It should be stopped soon after the gluten free diet has been well established.

**Part
five**

5. (a), (b), (c), and (d). Gluten-sensitive enteropathy is linked to a higher risk of autoimmune diseases and gastroenterological lymphomas, including Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's. There does not appear to be a definite link with bowel or lung cancer.