Supplementary table 2: Comparison of features between OPAID, Behcet's disease, and inflammatory bowel disease

Features	Behcet's disease	Inflammatory bowel disease	OPAID
Pathogenesis	Complex and polygenic	Complex and polygenic	Monogenic
Cutaneous manifestations	• Oral aphthous ulcers (recurrent, painful, usually heal without scarring) • Genital ulcers (predominantly over scrotum, heals with scarring) • Papulopustular lesions (usually over lower extremities) • Erythema nodosum-like lesions (usually over lower extremities) • Skin pathergy • Superficial thrombophlebitis • Sweet syndrome-like lesions (over face, neck, and hands) • Extragenital ulceration • Pyoderma gangrenosum-like lesions • Erythema multiforme-like lesions • Palpable purpura, necrotizing vasculitis	• Specific manifestations (Cutaneous Crohn's disease, metastatic Crohn's disease) • Associated cutaneous disorders (Erythema nodosum, aphthous stomatitis, psoriasis, epidermolysis bullosa acquisita) • Reactive changes (Sweet syndrome, pyoderma gangrenosum, bowel associated dermatitis arthritis syndrome, pyostomatitis vegetans, aseptic abscess syndrome) • Secondary to treatment (infusion reactions) • Secondary to nutritional deficiency (glossitis, stomatitis, acrodermatitis enteropathica, phrynoderma)	• Ulcerative skin lesions • (face, periorificial) • Recurrent oral and genital ulcers • Chronic granulomatous paronychia • Violaceous ulcerated plaques resembling superficial pyoderma gangrenosum
Histopathology	Neutrophilic dermal infiltrate, small vessel leukocytoclastic vasculitis	Granulomatous inflammation in dermis (in biopsies of specific skin manifestations)	Dermal chronic lymphomononuclear infiltrate Spongiosis Small vessel leukocytoclastic vasculitis
Systemic manifestations	• Ocular involvement (conjunctivitis, posterior uveitis, iridocyclitis, retinal vasculitis) • Joint involvement (non-erosive, asymmetrical, seronegative, oligo arthritis) • Systemic vasculitis (central nervous system, gastrointestinal, pulmonary, cardiac)	• Bowel involvement • Ocular involvement (episcleritis, uveitis, conjunctivitis) • Joint involvement (seronegative arthritis) • Systemic involvement (autoimmune hepatitis primary sclerosing cholangitis, altered pancreatic function)	• Recurrent fevers • Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis • Inflammatory bowel disease • Hypogammaglobulinemia • Episcleritis • Hepatitis