mucositis 3 months later, but this also resolved quickly with prednisone, 80 mg, for 6 days.

Discussion Formerly known as *Mycoplasma*-induced rash and mucositis, RIME has arisen as the preferred terminology to include mucocutaneous eruptions that are caused by other infectious agents.2 This case describes RIME secondary to SARS-CoV-2 infection, details its resolution with systemic steroids, and notes the potential for recurrence with subsequent milder symptoms, as has been previously reported.3 The combination of anosmia and ageusia, multiple positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests, and no other identified contemporaneous infections (the elevated *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* IgG titer with low IgM titer and negative nasopharyngeal PCR likely indicated prior exposure) suggests SARS-CoV-2 as the infectious trigger. The sparse cutaneous involvement and lack of dusky targetoid lesions also distinguish RIME from Stevens-Johnson syndrome and erythema multiforme (which has been described in association with SARS-CoV-2 infection).4,5 Furthermore, RIME can be distinguished from the newly described multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children, which is associated with Kawasaki disease–like features, including mucocutaneous involvement, systemic symptoms, and is associated with dramatically elevated systemic inflammatory markers.6 This case highlights what is to our knowledge the first report of SARS-CoV-2–induced RIME and distinguishes this entity from other mucocutaneous eruptions with substantially different prognoses and treatment algorithms.

Zachary E. Holcomb, MD
Sadaf Hussain, MD
Jennifer T. Huang, MD
Sophia Delano, MD

Author Affiliations: Harvard Combined Dermatology Residency Program, Department of Dermatology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts (Holcomb); Dermatology Program, Boston Children’s Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts (Hussain, Huang, Delano).

Corresponding Author: Zachary E. Holcomb, MD, Dermatology Program, Boston Children’s Hospital, 300 Longwood Ave, Boston, MA 02115 (zholcomb09@gmail.com).

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CORRECTION

Error in Author Byline: In the Original Investigation titled “Evaluation of the Effectiveness and Tolerability of Mycophenolate Mofetil and Mycophenolic Acid for the Treatment of Morphea,”1 published in the May 2020 issue of JAMA Dermatology, there was an error in the author byline. The seventh author’s degree should be BS, not MD (ie, Jacob Houser, BS). This article has been corrected online.


Error in Introduction Section: In the Special Communication titled “The Role of Dermatologists in the Early HIV/AIDS Epidemic: A Historical Review for the 40th Anniversary of HIV/AIDS,” published in the March 2021 issue of JAMA Dermatology, it is incorrectly stated in the introduction section that the Archives of Dermatology was renamed the Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases in 1882. Rather, the latter was a new publication edited by Harry G. Piffard and Prince A. Morrow,2 and after its introduction the editor of the original Archives of Dermatology, L. Duncan Bulkley, relinquished his editorial role and ceased publication. However, it is accurate that in 1882, the Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases became the leading dermatologic journal published in the United States. This article was corrected online.


Error in Figure: In the case report entitled “Case of Antiplakin Dermatosis,”1 the labels on the left side of the immunoblot in panel G were shifted incorrectly. This article was corrected online.