

#AAD2019



IN 77[™] AAD CONGRESS

1-5 MARCH 2019

* WASHINGTON *

Cutaneous manifestations in systemic disease
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Sponsored by:



U031 – SKIN & GUTS: INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE'S CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATIONS AND ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS 7:30 – 8:30 AM; ROOM 146B



- Cutaneous manifestations of IBD (Thrash et al, 2013).
 - Perianal fissure/fistulae (36% Crohn disease, none in UC)
 - Swelling of oral cavity/labia (8,9% CD, none in UC)
 - Metastasic disease (rarely CD, none in UC)
 - Erythema nodosum (4-6% CD, 3% in UC)
 - Pyoderma gangrenosum (0,7% CD, 2% UC)
 - Oral aphtous ulcers (commonly in both)
 - Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa (rarely in both)
 - Epidermolisis bullosa acquisita (commonly in CD, rarely in UC)
- 4 types:
 - Contiguous –oral/perianal
 - Specific/metastatic (Crohn only) same pathology as GI lesions
 - Reactive often tracts with disease activity
 - Associated –chronic inflammatory state versus HLA effects
 - Treatment related TNF inhibition



- Treatment of metastatic Crohn disease (Kurtzman, JAAD 2014 review)
 - Topical corticosteroids/top calcineurin inhibitors
 - PO metronidazol for months
 - PO steroids
 - TNF inhibitors/thiopurine
 - Surgery/thalidomide/hyperbaric O2
- Reactive lesions:
 - Erythema nodosum (concomittant ocurrence with pyoderma gangrenosum)
 - Pyoderma gangrenosum: UC > CD (peristomal)
 - Aphthous ulcers (1/3 of pts with IBD)
 - Epidermolysis bullous acquisita
 - Sweet syndrome (CD > UC)
- Additional reactive lesions:
 - Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa
 - Vasculitis (granulomatous/leukocytoclastic)

ASSOCIATED LESIONS: VITILIGO, ECZEMA, ZINC DEFICIENCY, ALOPECIA AREATA, NAIL CLUBBING

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- Treatment related TNF inhibition:
- Psoriasis induced by TNF-α inhibitors: Class effect (Brown et al. J Am Acad Dermatol 2017; 76
 (2): 334-341): Variable onset, Infliximab > adalimumab, etanercept
 - Doesn't track with GI activity (40% Crohn patients)
- TAILS: TNF antagonist induced lupus-like syndrome with positive autoantibodies (ANA can be positive in IBD patients on TNF- α inhibitors without TAILS). Rare reports (UC). W>M
- Anti-TNF/thiopurines cancer risk:
- Melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer in inflammatory bowel disease patients following tumor necrosis factor-α inhibitor monotherapy and in combination with thiopurines: analysis of the Food and Drug Administration Adverse Event Reporting System. *J Gastrointestin Liver Dis* 2014; 23 (3): 267-71.
- Risk of melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer in ulcerative colitis patients treated with thiopurines: a nationwide retrospective cohort. *Am J Gastroenterol 2014; 119 (11): 1781-93. Two-fold increase in risk of NMSC. No increased risk of melanoma.*

NEED FOR SKIN SURVEILLANCE FOR IBD PATIENTS ON TNF INHIBITORS AND THIOPURINES!!

S018 – CONSULTATIVE DERMATOLOGY FOR THE HOSPITALIZED PATIENT

9:00 - 12:00 AM; ROOM 146B



- Predictive model for cellulitis:
- 259 pts diagnosed with cellulitis by the ED:
 - 79 (30,5%) diagnosed with pseudocellulitis after a dermatology review.
- ALT-70 (JAAD 2017)

- SCORING
- Asymmetry (3 points)
- Leukocytosis (1 point)
- Tachycardia (1 point)
- Age > 70 (2 points)

- 0-2 cellulitis unlikely
- 5-7 cellulitis likely

- Mimickers: stasis dermatoses, deep vein thrombosis, contact dermatitis and gout.
- Infectious ddx in the immunocompetent/immunosuppressed (*Cryptococcus neoformans* can also present with cellulitic plaques, often BILATERAL).

S018 – CONSULTATIVE DERMATOLOGY FOR THE HOSPITALIZED PATIENT

9:00 - 12:00 AM; ROOM 146B



- Non infectious ddx of cellulitis
 - Neutrophilic disease
 - Sweet syndrome
 - Giant cellulitis-like Sweet syndrome
 - Necrotizing neutrophilic diseases treated for necrotizing fascitis
 - Metastatic (carcinoma erysipeloides)
 - Radiation recall
 - Gemcitabine (induces pseudocellulitis)
 - Mystery diagnoses: ?
 - Cellulitic plaques on the thighs in overweight or anasarca patients:
 - **ACUTE INFLAMMATORY EDEMA** due to fluid overload, poor lymphatic return and inflammation. Biopsy not necessary! (sent for publication).