



Blickdiagnose Haut

Worauf sollte bei IBD-Patienten geachtet werden?

Antonios Kolios

PD Dr. med., Senior Attending Physician
Dermatologist, Clinical Immunologist, Allergologist

Department of Dermatology
University of Zurich

Dermatologic manifestations in IBD

Specific manifestations	Disorders associated with inflammatory bowel disorders	Reactive manifestations	Muco-cutaneous conditions secondary to treatment of inflammatory bowel disorders	Cutaneous manifestations secondary to nutritional malabsorption
<p>Continuous/contiguous Crohn's disease</p> <p>Metastatic Crohn's disease</p>	<p>Aphthous stomatitis</p> <p>Erythema nodosum</p> <p>Psoriasis</p> <p>Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita</p>	<p>Pyoderma gangrenosum</p> <p>Sweet's syndrome</p> <p>Bowel-associated dermatosis-arthritis syndrome</p> <p>Aseptic abscess ulcers</p> <p>Pyodermatitis-pyostomatitis vegetans</p> <p>SAPHO syndrome</p> <p>PAPA syndrome</p>	<p>Adverse muco-cutaneous reactions (injection site reactions, infusion reactions, paradoxical reactions, eczematiform and psoriasiform reaction, life-threatening disorders)</p> <p>Cutaneous infections</p> <p>Cutaneous malignancies</p>	<p>Stomatitis</p> <p>Glossitis</p> <p>Angular cheilitis</p> <p>Pellagra</p> <p>Scurvy</p> <p>Purpura</p> <p>Acrodermatitis enteropathica</p> <p>Phrynoderma</p> <p>Seborrheic-type dermatitis</p> <p>Hair and nail abnormalities</p>
				

Aphthous stomatitis

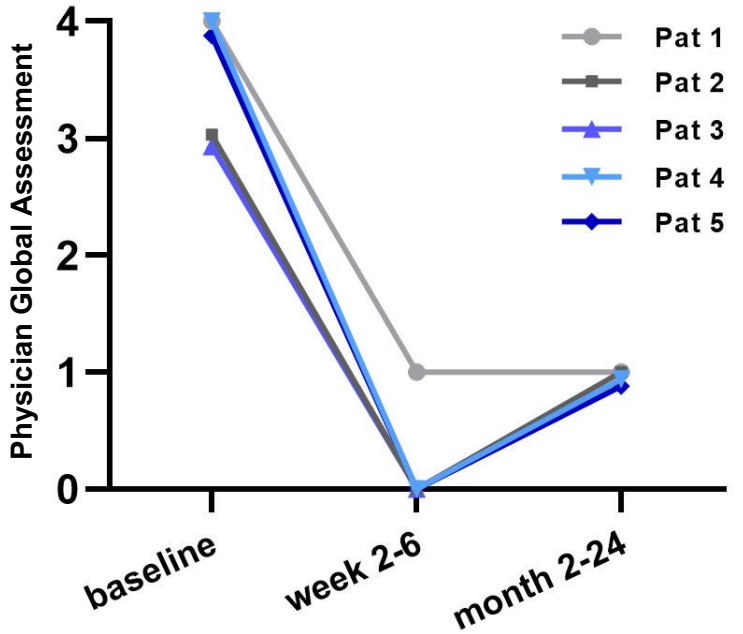
Small molecules in precision medicine – apremilast in aphthous stomatitis

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Prior treatment



During treatment



Erythema nodosum

Erythema nodosum

- Begleitet von mit Fieber, Unwohlsein, Arthralgien
- **Löfgren Syndrom:** E. nodosum, Fieber, hiläre Lymphadenopathie
 - Häufigste unspezifische Manifestation
 - 10-20% mit Sarkoidose assoziiert
- **Schmerzhafte**, hellrote, 0.5– mehrere Centimeter messende, **subkutane** Knoten, idR **symmetrisch** an Vorderkante der **Unterschenkel**, Abheilung unter Hyperpigmentierung
- Tage bis Wochen
- Gute Prognose auch für Systembefall



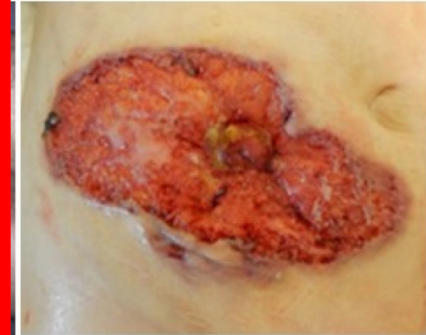




Erythema nodosum

- Begleitet von mit Fieber, Unwohlsein, Arthralgien
- **Löfgren Syndrom:** E. nodosum, Fieber, hiläre Lymphadenopathie
 - Häufigste unspezifische Manifestation
 - 10-20% mit Sarkoidose assoziiert
- **Schmerzhafte**, hellrote, 0.5– mehrere Centimeter messende, **subkutane** Knoten, idR **symmetrisch** an Vorderkante der **Unterschenkel**, Abheilung unter Hyperpigmentierung
- Tage bis Wochen
- Gute Prognose auch für Systembefall



Dermatologic manifestations in IBD

Specific manifestations	Disorders associated with inflammatory bowel disorders	Reactive manifestations	Muco-cutaneous conditions secondary to treatment of inflammatory bowel disorders	Cutaneous manifestations secondary to nutritional malabsorption
<p>Continuous/contiguous Crohn's disease</p> <p>Metastatic Crohn's disease</p>	<p>Aphthous stomatitis</p> <p>Erythema nodosum</p> <p>Psoriasis</p> <p>Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita</p>	<p>Pyoderma gangrenosum</p> <p>Sweet's syndrome</p> <p>Bowel-associated dermatosis-arthritis syndrome</p> <p>Aseptic abscess ulcers</p> <p>Pyodermatitis-pyostomatitis vegetans</p> <p>SAPHO syndrome</p> <p>PAPA syndrome</p>	<p>Adverse muco-cutaneous reactions (injection site reactions, infusion reactions, paradoxical reactions, eczematiform and psoriasiform reaction, life-threatening disorders)</p> <p>Cutaneous infections</p> <p>Cutaneous malignancies</p>	<p>Stomatitis</p> <p>Glossitis</p> <p>Angular cheilitis</p> <p>Pellagra</p> <p>Scurvy</p> <p>Purpura</p> <p>Acrodermatitis enteropathica</p> <p>Phrynoderma</p> <p>Seborrheic-type dermatitis</p> <p>Hair and nail abnormalities</p>
				

Pyoderma gangrenosum

Pyoderma gangraenosum (PG)



- Seltene, solitäre oder multiple, **chronisch-wiederkehrende**, **schmerzhafte**, polyzyklische, ulzerierende, neutrophile Dermatitis
- Häufig assoziiert mit **Systemerkrankungen**
- Epidemiologie:
 - 0,3-1,0/100.000, Frauen gehäufter
 - 3.-6. Lebensjahrzehnt
- Pathogenese: **unklar**
 - Unzureichende **Deaktivierung** von Neutrophilen
 - **Überreagibilität** der Neutrophilen (myeloproliferative Erkrankungen)
 - Vermehrte Zytokinfreisetzung: TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8, ggf. IL-16, **IL-1 β** ?
 - **Autoinflammatorischen** Syndrome:
PAPA-Syndrom -> Mutationen im PSTPIP1 Gen





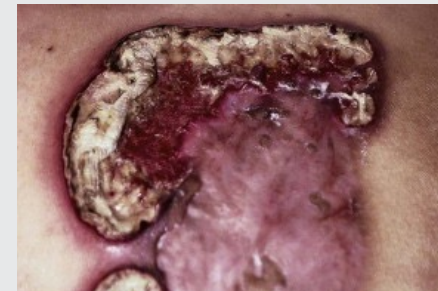
- Schmerzhaft, *nicht infektiöse* bedingte Ulzera mit blaulividem, ödematös aufgeworfenem, unterminiertem, druckdolentem Rand, serpiginöser Kontur und einem schmierig-nekrotischem Grund ohne viel Granulation
- Initial: schmerzhafte Pusteln nach Bagatelltraumen
- Pathergie-Phänomen: **20-50%** der Pat.
- Prädilektionsstellen: Beine, peristomal, seltener Stamm, Kopf, Nacken
 - **Kinder:** Gesäss, Perinealregion, Kopf und Hals
- Extrakutaner Befall:
 - Gelenke, Lunge, Herz, ZNS, GIT (Leber, Pancreas, Milz), Augen



Varianten



- **Chronisch ulzerierend:** *langsam* progredient
 - Vorwiegend schmerzhafte Pusteln ohne ausgeprägte Ulzeration
 - Häufig mit CED assoziiert (M. Crohn)
- **Vesikulobullös:** *rapid* progredient
 - Bevorzugt Gesicht und obere Extremität, bes. Handrücken
 - Assoziiert mit hämatologischen Erkrankungen (Leukämie) und HIV
- **Peristomal**
 - Post-OP progressive Gangrän
 - **CAVE:** schnelle Tiefenzunahme bis Faszie
- **Chronisch vegetierend**
 - Nicht assoziiert mit Systemerkrankung
 - › Ggf. Paraproteinämie
 - Oberflächlich granulomatös, meist ohne lividen und unterminierten Rand



Assoziierte Erkrankungen



- Häufig:
 - **Arthritiden** (bis 37%)
 - **CED**, M. Crohn (15-20%)
 - **Myeloproliferative** Erkrankungen
 - Paraproteinämien, meist **IgA** (ca. 15%)
- Seltener:
 - Solide maligne Tumore
 - Hepatopathien (Hepatitis C, PBC)
 - Sarkoidose
 - HIV, Hypocomplementämie
 - SLE
 - **Autoinflammatorische** Syndrome: PAPA, Hypercalprotectinämie



Therapy of mild disease



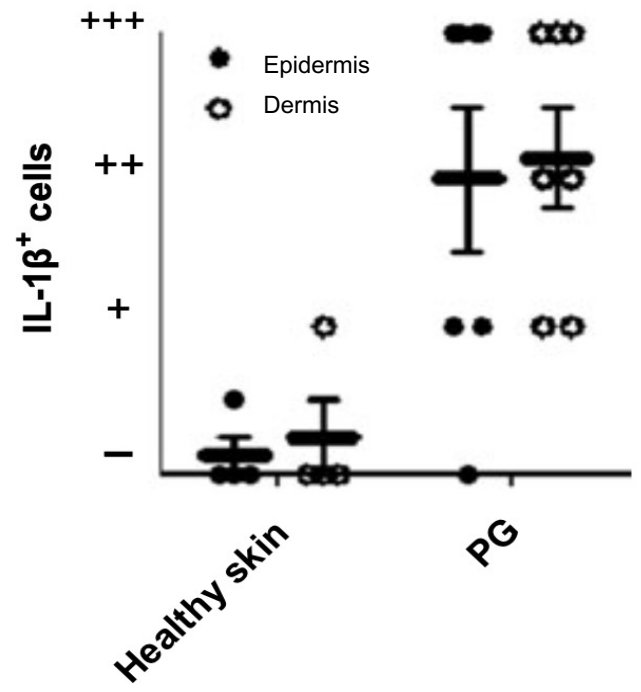
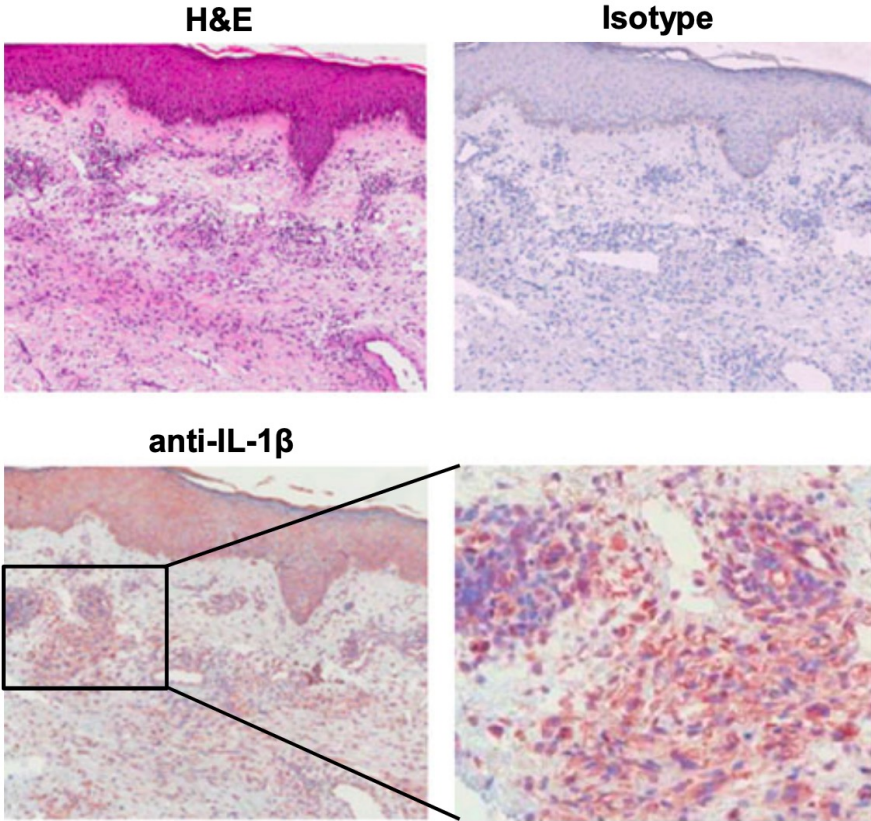
Superpotent topical corticosteroids	
Intralesional corticosteroids	
Topical tacrolimus	
Oral antibiotics (e.g. sulfonamides, minocycline)	
Colchicine	0.6 mg po thrice daily
Dapsone	50–150 mg po daily
Clofazimine	100–400 mg po daily
Other (e.g. oral potassium iodide, intralesional cyclosporine, topical cromolyn sodium, nicotine patch or cream)	

Therapy of severe disease

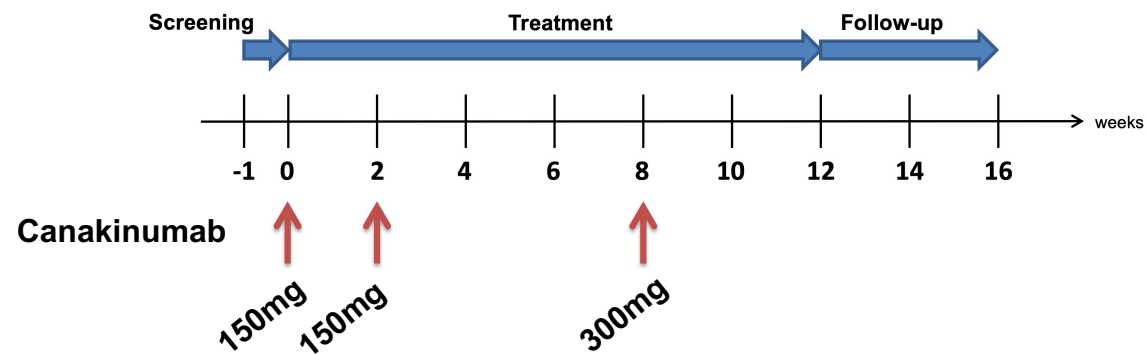
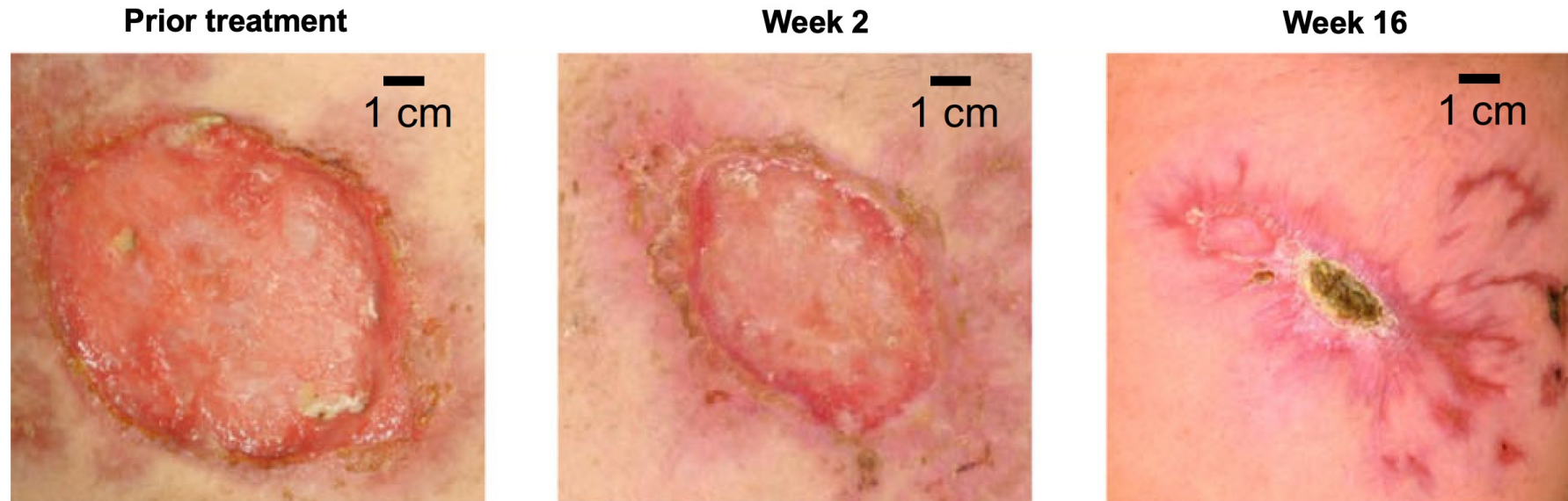


Prednisone	60–120 mg po daily usual starting dose (including split-dose), with taper to alternate days
Methylprednisolon i.v. Stosstherapie	1g/d für 3-5 Tage
Thalidomide	50–150 mg po nightly
Cyclosporine	2.5–5 mg/kg po daily
Tacrolimus	0.1–0.2 mg/kg po daily
Biologicals	IFX, ADA, ETA, UST, Canakinumab , Anakinra, Visilizumab
Methotrexat	2.5–25 mg po or IM weekly
Azathioprin	50–100 mg po twice daily
Mycophenolat mofetil	1–1.5 g po twice daily
Cyclophosphamid	Variable oral (50–200 g daily) or IV pulse (500–1000 mg monthly) dosing
Chlorambucil	4–6 mg po daily
IVIg	2–3 g/kg IV monthly (given over 2–5 consecutive days)
Granulocytenapherese, Plasmapherese	
Totale Colectomie	(schwere Fälle von C. ulcerosa)

Biologics in precision medicine – Canakinumab in Pyoderma Gangrenosum

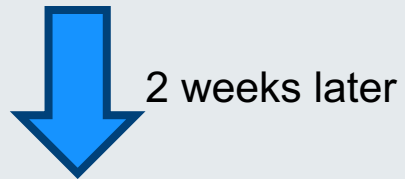


Biologics in precision medicine – Canakinumab in Pyoderma Gangrenosum



Case report

- 50y/o male
- Medical history: IBD (indeterminate colitis affecting the sigmoid colon) since 5 months
- Therapies:
 - oral sulfasalazine ineffective
 - flare of colitis: 50 mg prednisone daily
 - Azathioprine 50 mg once daily was started 3 weeks after flare of colitis

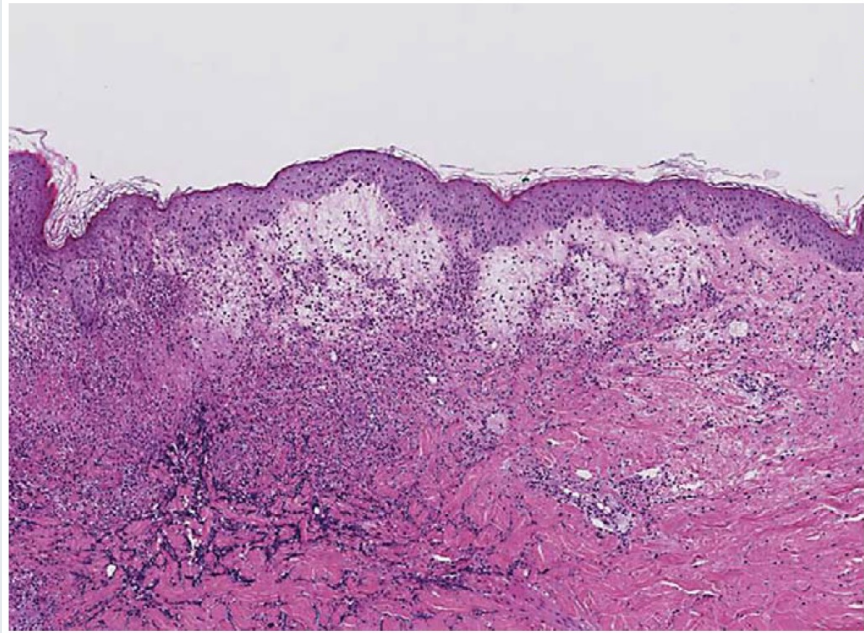


- Emergency Unit Department of Dermatology:
 - Diffuse pustular and necrotizing skin eruption
 - Large aphthous orally
 - Fever 39.6°C
 - Neutrophilia 20.000/ μ L, CRP 193mg/L

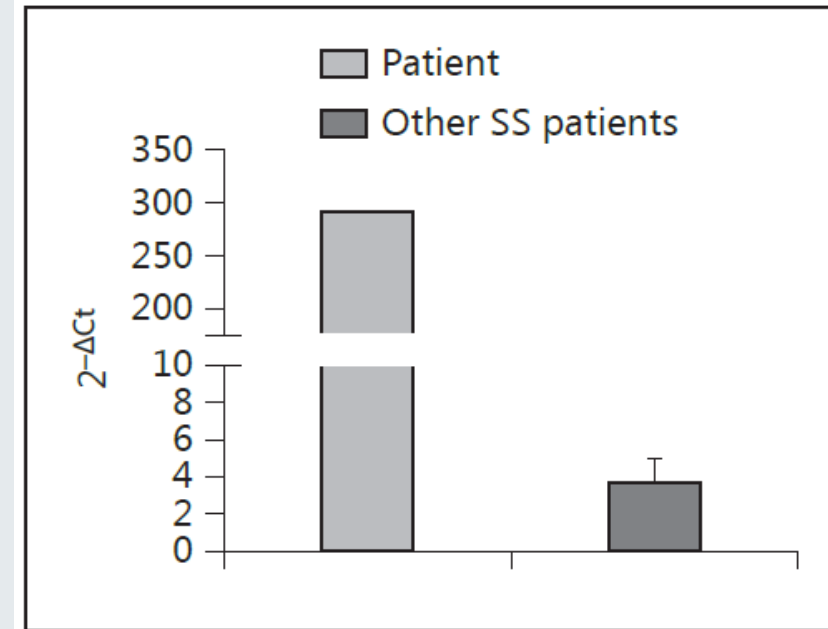
Case report – AzA-induced Sweet syndrome



Case report



Skin biopsy taken on the upper back showing marked superficial edema with **florid neutrophilic infiltration** of the whole dermal thickness. Hematoxylin and eosin, x100.



Analysis of **IL-1 β mRNA levels** by quantitative RT-PCR in the patient's skin biopsy and healthy control skin

Immune-mediated reactions: Azathioprine

Cutaneous findings	No. of patients	Reference Nos.	Time of onset after starting AZA (days)	Underlying disease	Recurrence of side effects with rechallenge	TPMT level	Concurrent use of steroids	Elevated WBC	Sex (# of patients) average age
Sweet's syndrome	12	1-8	5-28	Crohn's disease UC SLE Myasthenia gravis	7/12	5/12 – N 7/12 – NR	10/12	10/12	M(9)/F(3) 46
Erythema nodosum	3	9	8-14	Crohn's disease	2/3	3/3 – N	3/3	3/3	M(1)/F(2) 47
Small-vessel vasculitis	7	1-13	8-46	RA Crohn's disease Wegener's Renal transplant	4/7	1/7 – N 6/7 – NR	1/7	3/7	M(2)/F(5) 56
Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis	3	9, 14	16-18	Crohn's disease Urticaria	1/3	2/3 – N 1/3 – NR	3/3	3/3	M(2)/F(1) 37
Nonspecific	8	10, 15-21	5-20	Pemphigus foliaceus MCTD Demyelinating disease Psoriatic arthritis RA Vasculitis Wegener's MS	5/8	1/8 – N 7/8 – NR	4/8	3/8	M(4)/F(4) 47
None	34	21-36	3-25	MS Organ transplant Crohn's disease Vasculitis* Urticaria Other [†]	15/34	1/34 – N 33/34 – NR	5/34	7/34	M(16)/F(5) NR (18) 47
Total	67		3-46	IBD (18) Neurologic (15) Connective tissue (14) Transplant (6) Vasculitis (5) Other (9)	34/67	13/67 – N 54/67 – NR	26/67	29/67	M(34)/F(20) NR (13) 47

SAPHO

SAPHO Syndrom

Haut-Knochen-Gelenk Erkrankung



- Synovitis

- Akne

- Pustulose

- Hyperostose

- Osteitis



Sterile Knochenentzündung
+
Pustulöse Dermatose





Neutrophilen-medierte Autoimmun-Erkrankung durch Mikroorganismen getriggert und erhöhter Chemotaxis für Neutrophile

Osteoartikulär: Synovitis, arthroseitis (knöchernen Strukturen der Gelenke), aseptische Osteomyelitis

Prädilektion: Sternum, Claviculae, Rippen, Wirbelsäule, Becken

Gelenk-Knochen: periodisch undulierend, keine Korrelation mit dem Verlauf der Hautbeteiligung

CAVE: Kinder mit Majeed Syndrom oder DIRA können SAPHO entwickeln

Therapie



Variable Wirksamkeit

NSAIDs

Colchicin

Sulfasalazin

Orale Antibiotika (Doxycyclin,
Azithromycin, Clindamycin)

Stärkere Wirksamkeit

Methotrexat (20 mg p.o./ Woche)

Corticosteroide (intralesional/ p.o.)


Bisphosphonate

TNF- α Inhibitoren



CAVE: Isotretinoin als zur Behandlung der Akne
kann einen Schub auslösen

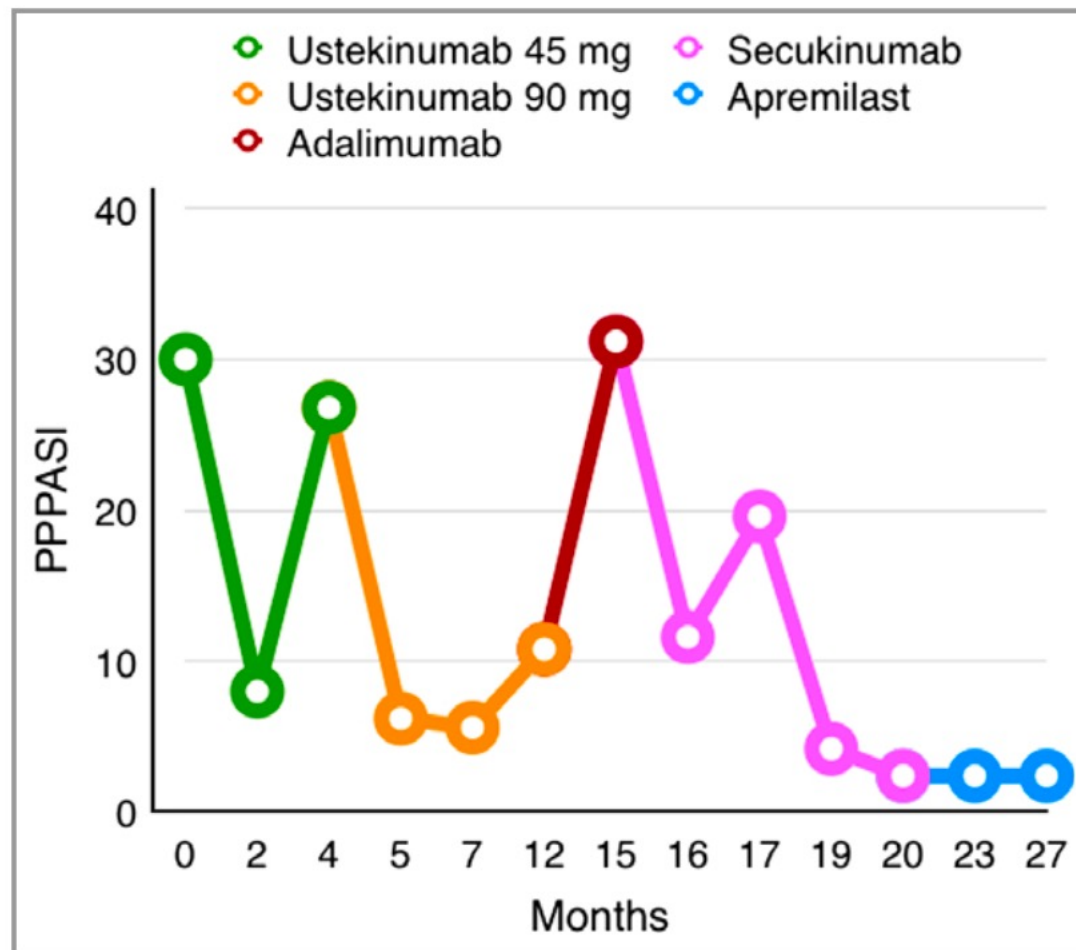
Successful treatment of SAPHO syndrome with apremilast

S. Adamo,¹ J. Nilsson,¹ A. Krebs,² U. Steiner,¹ A. Cozzio,³ L.E. French⁴ and A.G.A. Kolios ^{1,4}

Departments of ¹Immunology, ²Rheumatology and ⁴Dermatology, University Hospital Zurich, Switzerland

³Department of Dermatology, Venerology and Allergology, Kantonsspital St. Gallen, Switzerland







Psoriasis

Psoriasis vulgaris (Plaque-Psoriasis)



Psoriasis vulgaris (Plaque-Psoriasis)



Consensus Guidelines

Dermatology

Dermatology
DOI: 10.1159/000445681



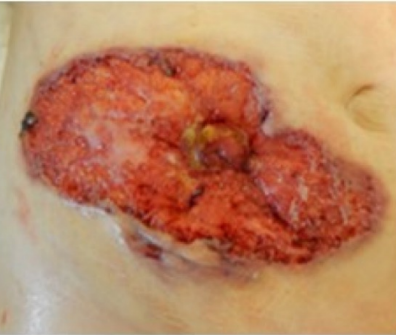


Received: March 20, 2016
Accepted: March 20, 2016
Published online: June 21, 2016

Swiss S1 Guidelines on the Systemic Treatment of Psoriasis Vulgaris

Antonios G.A. Kolios^{a, b} Nikhil Yawalkar^c Mark Anliker^d Wolf-Henning Boehncke^e
Luca Borradori^c Curdin Conrad^f Michel Gilliet^f Peter Häusermann^g Peter Itin^g
Emmanuel Laffitte^e Carlo Mainetti^h Lars E. French^a Alexander A. Navarini^a

Departments of ^aDermatology and ^bImmunology, Zurich University Hospital, Zurich, ^cDepartment of Dermatology, Bern University Hospital, Bern, ^dDepartment of Dermatology and Allergies, St. Gallen Cantonal Hospital, St. Gallen, ^eDivision of Dermatology and Venereology, Geneva University Hospital, Geneva, ^fDepartment of Dermatology and Venereology, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, ^gDepartment of Dermatology, Basel University Hospital, Basel, and ^hDepartment of Dermatology, Regional Hospital of Bellinzona, Bellinzona, Switzerland

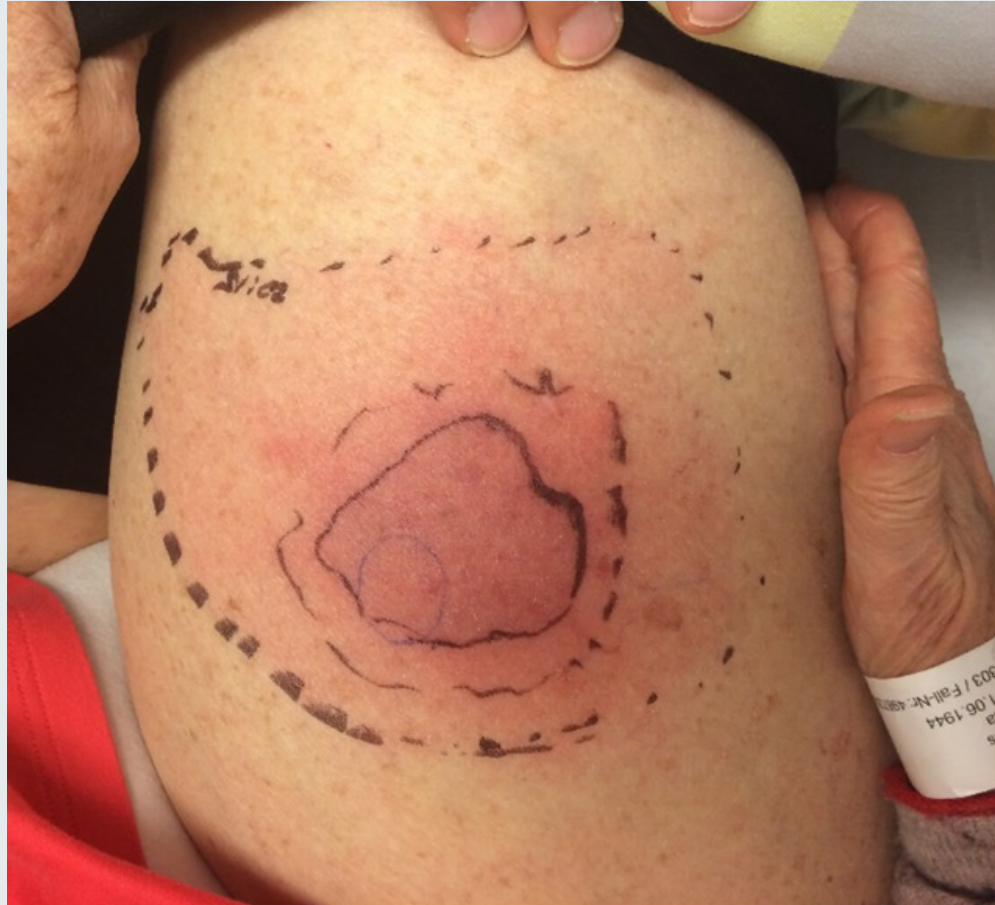
Dermatologic manifestations in IBD

Specific manifestations	Disorders associated with inflammatory bowel disorders	Reactive manifestations	Muco-cutaneous conditions secondary to treatment of inflammatory bowel disorders	Cutaneous manifestations secondary to nutritional malabsorption
<p>Continuous/contiguous Crohn's disease</p> <p>Metastatic Crohn's disease</p>	<p>Aphthous stomatitis</p> <p>Erythema nodosum</p> <p>Psoriasis</p> <p>Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita</p>	<p>Pyoderma gangrenosum</p> <p>Sweet's syndrome</p> <p>Bowel-associated dermatosis-arthritis syndrome</p> <p>Aseptic abscess ulcers</p> <p>Pyodermatitis-pyostomatitis vegetans</p> <p>SAPHO syndrome</p> <p>PAPA syndrome</p>	<p>Adverse muco-cutaneous reactions (injection site reactions, infusion reactions, paradoxical reactions, eczematiform and psoriasiform reaction, life-threatening disorders)</p> <p>Cutaneous infections</p> <p>Cutaneous malignancies</p>	<p>Stomatitis</p> <p>Glossitis</p> <p>Angular cheilitis</p> <p>Pellagra</p> <p>Scurvy</p> <p>Purpura</p> <p>Acrodermatitis enteropathica</p> <p>Phrynoderma</p> <p>Seborrheic-type dermatitis</p> <p>Hair and nail abnormalities</p>
				

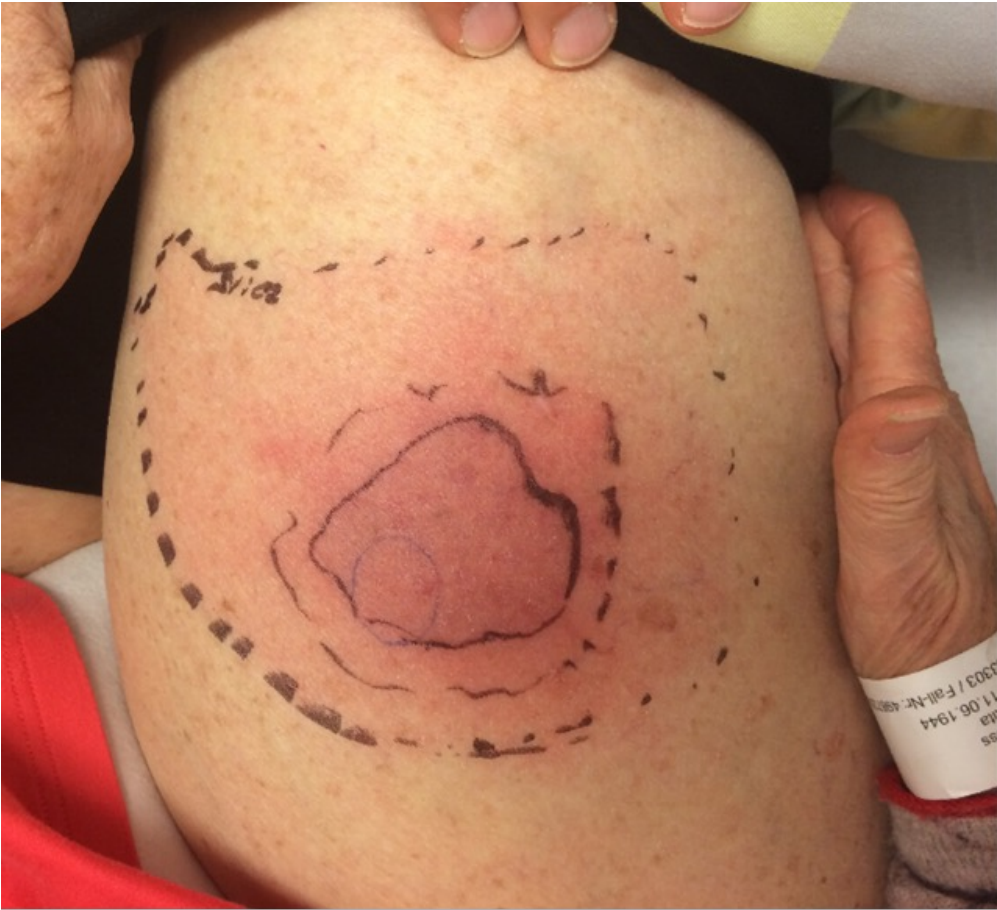
Case report: RH

- 82 y/o patient with suspicious **autoinflammatory polyserositis**
- **Colchicine** 1mg/d and **prednisone** 15mg not satisfactory
- Attempt: **anakinra** 100mg s.c.
 - 1st day: ok, **improvement** of symptoms and decrease of CRP / IL-6
 - 2nd day: ok, **improvement** of symptoms and decrease of CRP / IL-6
 - 3rd day: **erythema** at injection site
 - 4th day: **growing erythema, heat, swelling** at injection site accompanied by **fever and flu like symptoms**

Case report – Injection site reaction to anakinra



Case report – Omalizumab-assisted desensitization to Anakinra



kutanen Nebenwirkungen Biologika

Side effects during biologicals, e.g. TNFi treatment

- **Injection site reactions**
- **Infusion reactions**
- **Infectious complications**
 - Bacterial: cellulitis, erysipelas, abscess
 - Viral: HSV, VZV, CMV, HPV, MC
 - Fungal: Candida species
- **Immune-mediated and toxic complications**
 - Psoriasiform eruptions
 - Lupus like-syndrome
 - Cutaneous vasculitis
 - Erythema multiforme
 - Stevens Johnson syndrome
 - Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- **Skin cancers**
 - Non-melanoma skin cancer
 - Basal cell carcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Melanoma

Side effects during biologicals, e.g. TNFi treatment

- **Injection site reactions**
- **Infusion reactions**
- **Infectious complications**
 - Bacterial: cellulitis, erysipelas, abscess
 - Viral: HSV, VZV, CMV, HPV, MC
 - Fungal: Candida species
- **Immune-mediated and toxic complications**
 - Psoriasiform eruptions
 - Lupus like-syndrome
 - Cutaneous vasculitis
 - Erythema multiforme
 - Stevens Johnson syndrome
 - Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- **Skin cancers**
 - Non-melanoma skin cancer
 - Basal cell carcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Melanoma

Psoriasiform eruptions – clinical manifestations

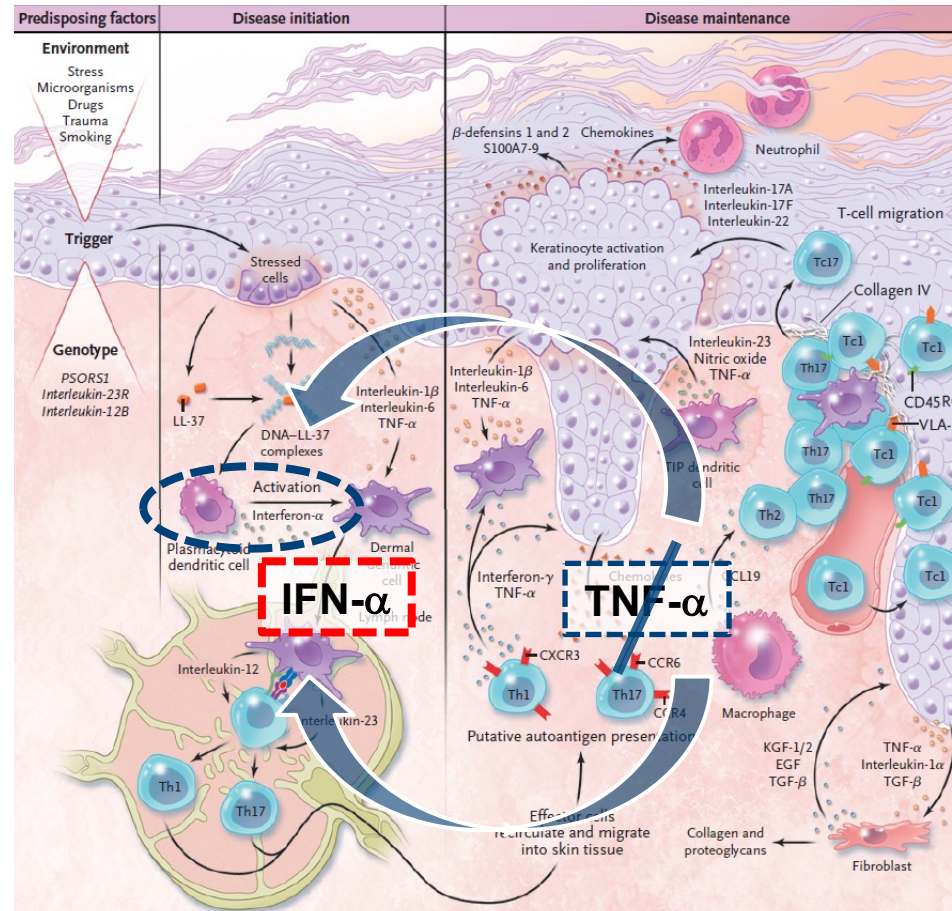
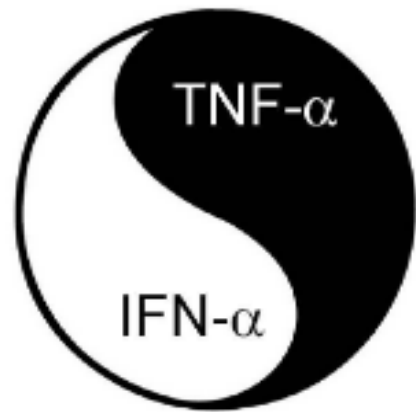


TNFi-associated psoriasiform eruptions in about **3%**

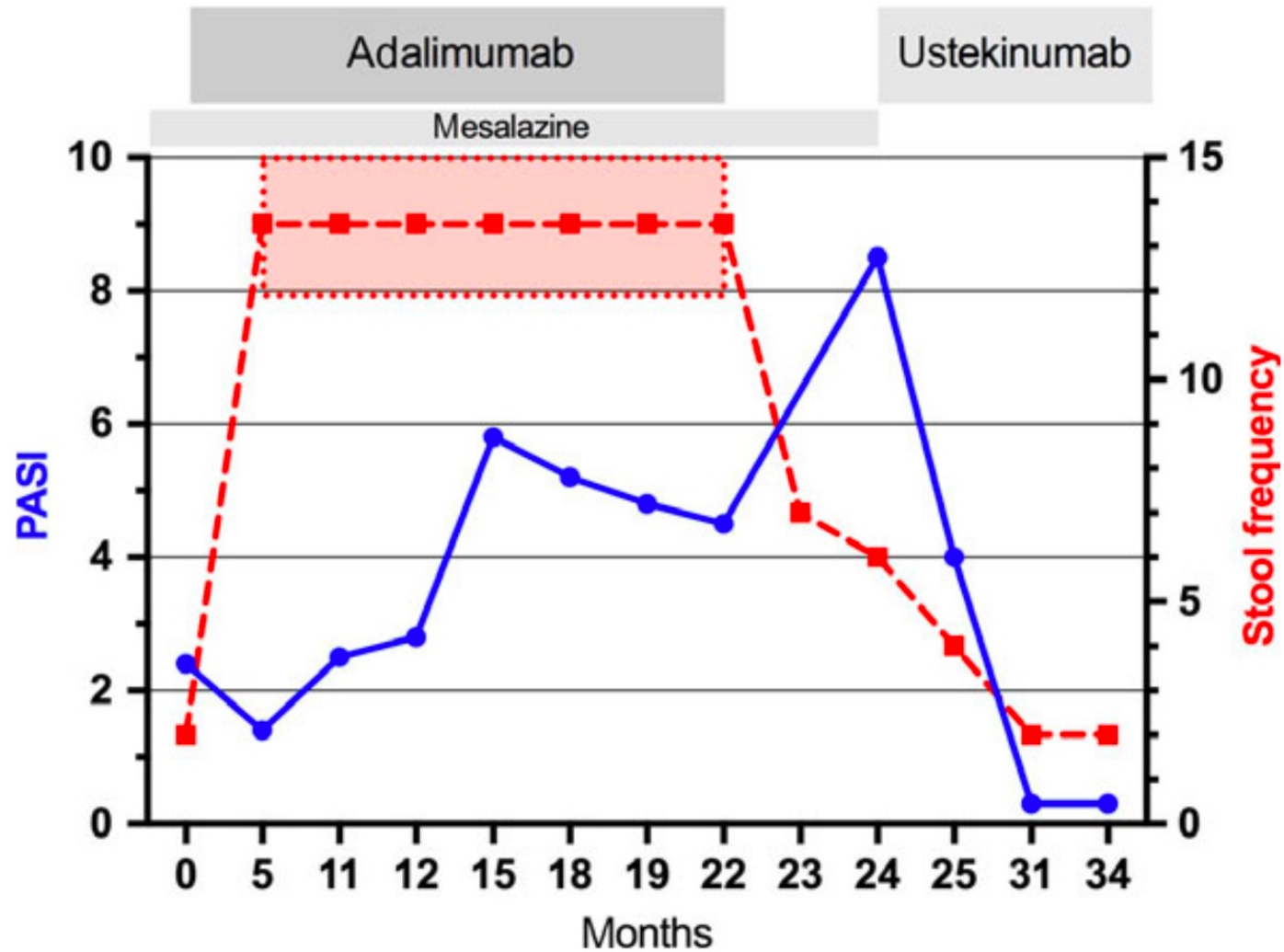
Clinical manifestations:

- plaque-type psoriasis (21-61%)¹⁻⁴
- palmoplantar pustular psoriasis (29-56%)¹⁻⁴
- scalp psoriasis (21%)³
- generalized pustular psoriasis (12%)³
- erythrodermic psoriasis (4%)³
- inverse psoriasis (4%)³

Psoriasiform eruptions – INF- α imbalance



Case II – ??



Paradoxical ulcerative colitis during adalimumab treatment of psoriasis resolved by switch to ustekinumab

A.G.A. Kolios ^{1,2}, L. Biedermann,³ A. Weber,⁴ A.A. Navarini,² J. Meier,⁵ A. Cozzio⁶ and L.E. French²

Departments of ¹Immunology, ²Dermatology, ³Gastroenterology and Hepatology and ⁴Pathology and Molecular Pathology; Zurich University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland

⁵Ambulante Gastroenterologie Baden AG, Baden, Switzerland

⁶Department of Dermatology and Allergology, Kantonsspital St Gallen, St Gallen, Switzerland

Case II – paradoxical ulcerative colitis (PUC)



Case II – paradoxical ulcerative colitis (PUC)



Case report

- 83y/o female with plaque type psoriasis
- Since 10 years under MTX, now 25mg weekly
 - folic acid 5mg once weekly, cumulative dose >7g
- Oral ulceration since 3 weeks followed by painful worsening of psoriasis since 2 weeks
- Comorbidities: aHT, congestive cardiac failure, no new medication
- Blood:
 - MTX not detectable
 - kidney function normal
 - leucocytes/erythrocytes normal, low platelet 109 (normal 150-400x10⁹/L)

Case report



MTX-induced skin ulceration



MTX-induced skin ulceration

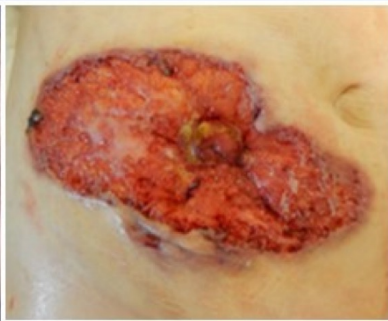


Immunosuppressive drugs in Dermatology

Cutaneous side effects	Infections	Immune-mediated reactions
Azathioprine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viral, fungal and bacterial very often in transplanted (62,3%) and • occasional patients without immunosuppression • atypical infections, reactivation VZV, hepatitis B and others 	Sweet syndrome, Erythema nodosum, Small-vessel vasculitis, AGEP / SJS / TEN
Ciclosporin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial, fungal, viral, parasites, opportunistic infections • Activation of polyoma virus (BK- and JC) 	Hypertrichosis, gingival hyperplasia, sebaceous hyperplasia
Cyclophosphamide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viral, bacterial, fungal, protozoa, reactivation of latente infections (TBC, JCV, PcP), Strongyloides 	Dermatitis, SJS / TEN, hyper-/hypopigmentation esp. palmar and nails, urticaria, hyperhidrosis, stomatitis, alopecia
Methotrexate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58% infections incl. opportunistic infections (PcP, Listeria meningitis, disseminated herpes zoster, M. avium, systemic fungal infections) 	Photosensitivity, alopecia, oral ulcers, necrosis of psoriatic plaques, accelerated rheumatoid nodulosis
Mycophenolate mofetil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial, fungal, viral, opportunistic infections • Incl. CMV-Sepsis (20%) influenza, meningitis, endocarditis, tuberculosis, atypical mycobacterial infection 	

Take home message

Specific manifestations	Disorders associated with inflammatory bowel disorders	Reactive manifestations	Muco-cutaneous conditions secondary to treatment of inflammatory bowel disorders	Cutaneous manifestations secondary to nutritional malabsorption
<p>Continuous/contiguous Crohn's disease</p> <p>Metastatic Crohn's disease</p>	<p>Aphthous stomatitis</p> <p>Erythema nodosum</p> <p>Psoriasis</p> <p>Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita</p>	<p>Pyoderma gangrenosum</p> <p>Sweet's syndrome</p> <p>Bowel-associated dermatosis-arthritis syndrome</p> <p>Aseptic abscess ulcers</p> <p>Pyodermatitis-pyostomatitis vegetans</p> <p>SAPHO syndrome</p> <p>PAPA syndrome</p>	<p>Adverse muco-cutaneous reactions (injection site reactions, infusion reactions, paradoxical reactions, eczematiform and psoriasiform reaction, life-threatening disorders)</p> <p>Cutaneous infections</p> <p>Cutaneous malignancies</p>	<p>Stomatitis</p> <p>Glossitis</p> <p>Angular cheilitis</p> <p>Pellagra</p> <p>Scurvy</p> <p>Purpura</p> <p>Acrodermatitis enteropathica</p> <p>Phrynoderma</p> <p>Seborrheic-type dermatitis</p> <p>Hair and nail abnormalities</p>



Antonelli E et al., *J Clin Med*, 2021