Common skin diseases



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Objectives of talk

Review some common skin diseases and management

Disclosure

Relationships with commercial interests: none

 Research: clinical trials Pfizer, AbbVie, Novartis, Janssen, Galderma

Speaker disclosures

received speaker or consultant honoraria and/or research grants from the following companies:

Abbvie Actelion Amgen Aralez Bausch Galderma Glaxo Smith Kline Janssen Johnson & Johnson

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- La Roche Posay
- LEO Pharma
- Lilly
- Novartis
- Pediapharm
- Pfizer
- Sanofi
- UBC
 - Valeant

I had full editorial control over the content of this presentation and wish to advise that it may contain content that is not consistent with the approved Canadian Product Monographs.

Atopic Dermatitis



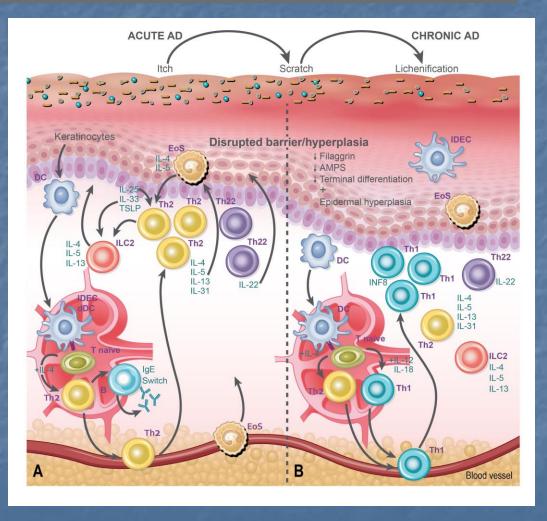




AD is Caused by a Dysfunctional Skin Barrier and Dysregulation of the Immune System¹⁻⁵

Barrier disruption

-filaggrin mutation -alteration in skin microbiome -irritants -low humidity



Jarnagin K *et al. J Drugs Dermatol.* 2016;15(4):390-396.
 Chan SC *et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 1993;91(6):1179-1188.
 Gooderham M et al. J *Am Acad Dermatol.* 2018;78(3S1):S28-36.
 Sawai T *et al. Br J Dermatol.* 1998;138(5):846-848.
 Hanifin JM *et al. J Invest Dermatol.* 1996;107(1):51-56.

Atopic Dermatitis Location by Age

Infantile type

Face, scalp, trunk, extensor surfaces of extremities

Childhood type

Flexural folds of extensor (antecubital and popliteal fossa, neck, ankles)



Adult type

Can be flexural nummular pattern Hands Consider drug induced



Diaper area usually spared



Acrodermatitis enteropathica zinc deficiency from genetic malabsorption







failure to thrive, diarrhea, irritability, alopecia, increased infections

-seen most often post weaning from breastfeeding

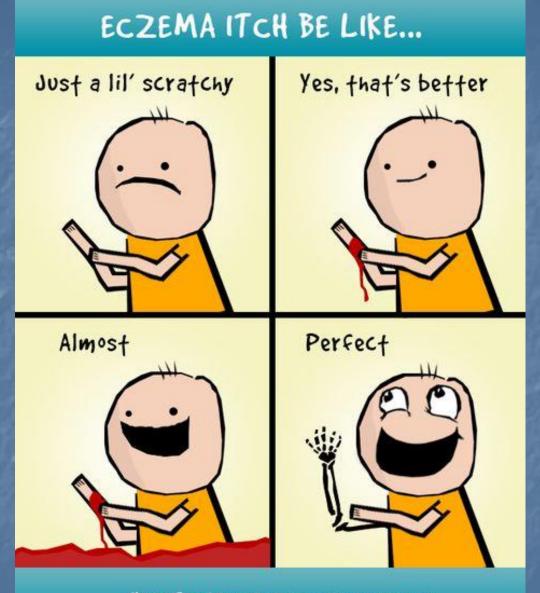
-zinc deficiency also seen in Crohn's, Cystic fibrosis, sickle cell, liver/renal disease, parenteral nutrition, athletes, poor nutrition

-responds dramatically and quickly to zinc supplementation

Nummular pattern



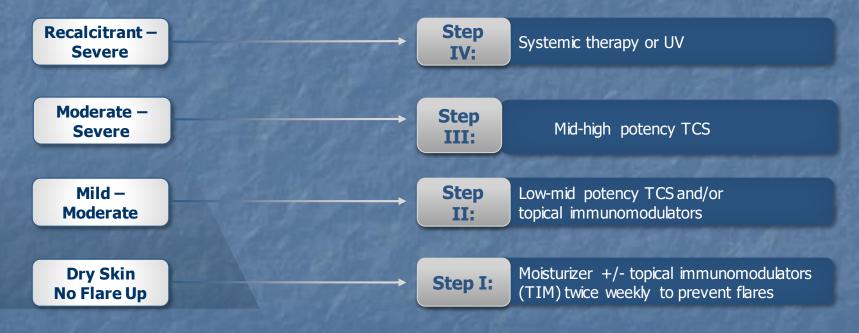




Happy Scratch by TopEczemaTreatments.com

Treatment Steps Adapted to Disease Severity in AD¹

European Academy of Allergology: Consensus Report



I. Akdis et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2006;118:152–69.

Basic skin care for AD

Keep baths/showers short lukewarm Use scent free synthetic detergents with no allergenic preservatives Avoid washing whole body with cleansers just use in folds/"smelly parts"/face Do not sit in bath with suds Moisturize while damp Use scent laundry detergent & static balls

Corticosteroid classification Ultra Potent: Class 1 Clobetasol Class 2 Fluocinonide (Lyderm)

Mid Potency Class 3 Mometasone, BMV 0.1% Class 4 BMV 0.05% Class 5 Hydrocortisone 17 valerate (Hydroval)

Low Potency

Class 6 Desonide Class 7 Hydrocortisone

Acute care of atopic dermatitis flare

Ointments or oil preferred when acute
 More effective and potent than cream
 Stings less on acutely flared skin
 Not tolerated as much in summer
 Fluocinonide oil (Derma-smooth) covered by private plans/NIHB only

-Consider using with wet wrap "2 PJ Rx"
+/- Prednisone or prednisolone
+/- antibiotic if secondarily infected

Treatment for atopic dermatitis Use mid potency CS to clear skin Betamethasone valerate 0.05-0.1%, mometasone, fluocinonde oil (Dermasmooth) (1-2 weeks body and 2-3 days face folds) Alternate with low potency CS or non cortisone alternatives Elidel (pimecrolimus) cream (3 months and up) Protopic 0.1%, 0,03% (tacrolimus) oint (2+) Eucrisa (crisaborole) oint (3 months and up)

CDA Position Statement (2018)

Elidel (pimecrolimus) Protopic 0.1%, 0,03% (tacrolimus

Background

As of 2018, 6.7 million patients have used tacrolimus/pimecrolimus since

marke

"CDA believes that the FDA and TPD recommendation for a warning of this nature remain unsupported by medical evidence and ever broadening clinical experience"

2015 Cochran

• 20 studies, 5885

 No evidence of tacrolimus association with risk of malignancies

CDA is in agreement with AAD, EADV Eczema Task Force, Asia-Pacific Consensus Group for AD, Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

CDA: Canadian Dermatology Association FDA: Food and Drug Administration TPD: Therapeutic Product Directorate

https://dermatology.ca/tci-position-statement

nts of

show

kemia,

Cls

black box warning removed in Canada Oct 2019

Nummular dermatitis

-coin shaped eczema -can occur any age -can be harder to treat often use 10% LCD (tar) with clobetasol -worse in winter and dry skin -can be seen as "Id" or autoeczematization reactions to venous stasis, tinea, medications (topical antibiotics, isotretinoin, INF)

Herpes and Staph aureus in a patient with AD



Atopic dermatitis –when to refer

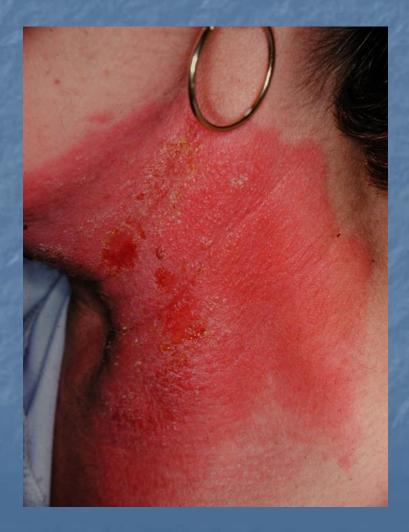
- frequent flares
- suspect allergic contact dermatitis for patch testing
- needs systemic steroid sparing agent (acitretin, methotrexate, cyclosporine, mycofenolate mofetil/myfortic, azathioprine)
 biologic dupilumab-Dupixent (anti-IL 4) >6
 Jak 1 inhibitor (upadacitinib- Rinvoq) >12

Credible patient educational resource sites

Eczema Society of Canada www.eczemahelp.ca

- Atopic Dermatitis Foundation <u>www.fondation-dermatite-atopique.org</u>
- National Eczema Association <u>www.nationaleczema.org</u>
- American Academy of Dermatology <u>www.aad.org/public/diseases/eczema/types/atopic-dermatitis</u>
- DermNet NZ <u>dermnetnz.org</u>

Neck allergic contact dermatitis



Fragrance or preservative in cr/washes/sprays Azo dye in scarf/clothing Metal jewelry Nail products Rubber gloves Aerosolized agents (Mi/Mci in paints, essential oils...)

Lip ACD



Lipsticks, lip balms Toothpastes Dental material Foods Nail products Gloves Medications Metals/wood reed musical instruments Aerosolized agents Fragrance or preservative in creams/washes

Eyelid ACD



Gold released in presence of Titanium dioxide in cosmetics

-fragrance preservatives in creams, spf, makeup, cleansers, sprays -essential oils (vapourizers) -nail products -gloves -eye drops -contact lens solutions (benzalkonium chloride) -spectacle frames -rubber goggles -mascara -fake eyelash (adhesive) -eyelash curlers (Ni) -hair dyes (PPD) -eyelash perms -airborn allergens

ACD whole body

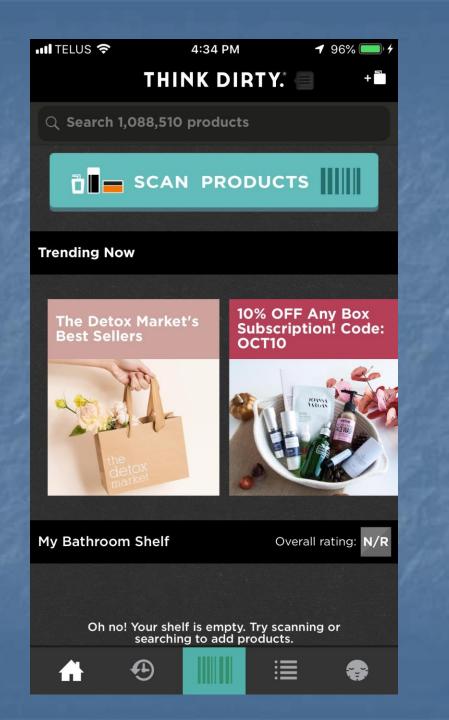
Dove Men shampoo formaldehyde releaser dmdm hydantoin MI/MCI and Fragrance

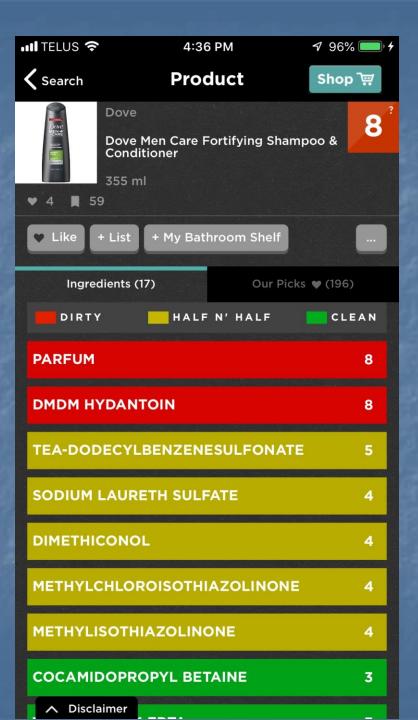












ACD- Nickel or cobalt in a belt



Reaction to foam on skate tongue P-tert-butylformaldehyde resin



Patch Testing for Allergic Contact Dermatitis



Apply Monday Outline and remove Wednesday Read Friday

www.product elimination diet.com



The Real Truth about What You Are Doing to Your Skin and How to Fix It for a Beautiful, Healthy Glow

OR. SANDY SKOTNICKI

Severe venous stasis dermatitis and ulcers

-consider referral early if not comfortable managing as more difficult to manage when become chronic







Treatment of venous ulcer order home care If diabetic, order arterial studies If not diabetic, ask home care to do ABI Treat any infections Clobetasol oint for dermatitis around ulcer Dressing on ulcer (ie. Aquacel Ag)

 If arterial circulation adequate ABI > 0.80 and below 1.31 can use 30-40 mmHg can use Coban 2 or Unna boot (Viscopaste)

Coban 2 compression





Allergic contact dermatitis also common in VSD



Psoriasis



Psoriasis





Psoriasis



Psoriasis topical treatment Body: Clobetasol +/- sal acid +/- tar betamethasone dipropionate and calcipotriol (Dovobet oint,gel Enstilar foam) Face/folds: low potency CS: hydrocortisone 1%, hydrocortisone valerate

non cortisone:

tacrolimus (Protopic), pimecrolimus (Elidel), crisaborole (Eucrisa)

Psoriasis Scalp Rx

Shampoos, liquids or gels prefered
 Rx Clobex shampoo, Stieprox
 Priv plan: Topisalic lotion

Dermasmooth oil treatments
 Intralesional triamcinolone 5 mg/cc

When to refer psoriasis? ->10% BSA -scalp, genitals, hands and feet -guttate psoriasis for phototherapy -suspect psoriatic arthritis -not responding to topical therapy -decreased quality of life -pustular psoriasis -consideration for clinical trial

Increased risk post prednisone to have an erythrodermic or pustular flare.



Pustular psoriasis

Options for psoriasis

Phototherapy Narrow band UVB/ PUVA Systemic treatments acitretin (Soriatane) not for women of childbearing potential methotrexate cyclosporin Biologics

Narrowband UVB and PUVA



Psoriasis Biologics
 Anti TNF:
 etanercept (Enbrel, Brenzys, Erelzi)
 adalimumab (Humira, 5 biosimilars)
 infliximab (Remicade, Inflectra, Renflexis)

Anti IL 12/23 ustekinumab (Stelara)

 Anti IL 23 guselkumab (Tremfya) rizankizumab (Skyrizi)

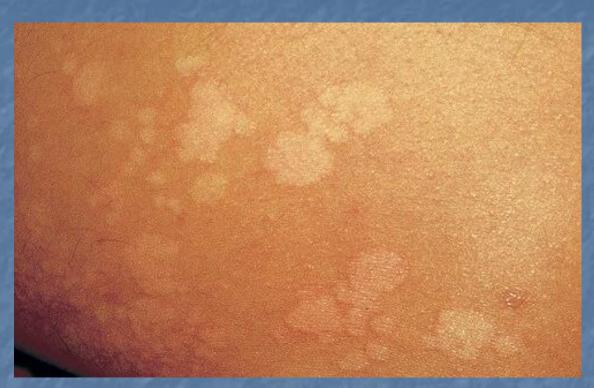
Psoriasis Biologics

Anti Il 17 antibodies: secukinumab (Cosentyx) ixekizumab (Taltz) Anti Il 17 receptor: brodalumab (Siliq) Anti Il 7 A and F antibodies: bimekizumab Oral:

Anti phosphodiesterase 4: apremilast (Otezla)



Tinea versicolor



-common and recurrent, not contagious

-caused by Malassezia which changes from yeast bud to hyphae -triggered by hot and humid conditions, hyperhidrosis, use of skin oils

Tinea-dermatophyte

Tinea Capitis



Tinea

Advancing border is scaly It is a hypersensitivity reaction to the dermatophyte Inflammation is in the epidermis, so there is scale Look for asymmetry (ie: one hand and both feet, or 1 foot only)

colorescier Tinea Incognito

Patient with tinea post treatment with prednisone

Tinea incognito

inflammation masked by steroid

Tinea Incognito

Tinea (dermatophyte) infection which has been treated with a topical or oral corticosteroid

 The corticosteroid masks the inflammation and can become widespread or less scaly and form "Majoochi" granuloma deep in follicle
 treat oral anti fungal agents

Urticaria





Urticaria







Urticaria

Individual wheals last < 24-48 hrs but can reappear in new locations

Blanch with pressure and no scale Angioedema can last 72 hrs

Distinguishing Acute vs. Chronic Urticaria

Acute (< 6 wks)

Common causes:

- Thought to be viral infections (> 80% of cases in children, 50% in adults)
- Drug reactions (allergic or nonspecific, e.g., NSAIDs
- Allergic reactions (food, insect stings, direct allergen contact)

Chronic (\geq 6 wks)

Common causes:

- NOT allergy!
- Idiopathic (> 95%)
- Inducible (physical triggers)
- Rare diagnoses (e.g., CAPS, urticarial vasculitis, autoimmune disorders, parasitic infections, mast cell disorders)

CIU Can be Long-lasting

50% of all CIU cases resolve within six months of onset^{1,2}

Another 20% within three years Another 20% within 5-10 years

< 2% within 25 years

Risk factors for longer duration:^{1,3,4}

- More severe symptoms
- Angioedema
- Inducible urticaria

50%+ experience at least one recurrence of CIU after spontaneous resolution

Review 29 studies = 6462 pts, 1.6 % had internal diseases

80-90% have no underlying cause

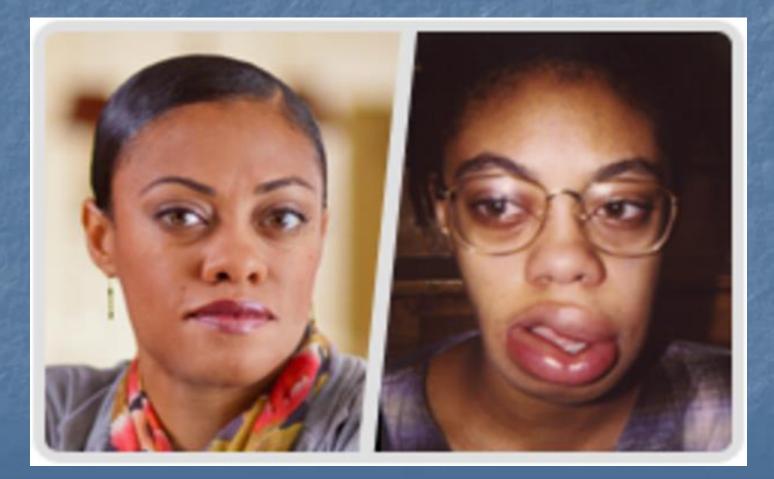
¹Maurer M *et al. Allergy* 2011;66:317-30. ²Adapted from: Beltrani VS. *Clin Rev Allergy Immunol.* 2002;23:147-69. ³Toubi E *et al. Allergy* 2004;59:869-73. ⁴Kozel M *et al. J Am Acad Dermatol* 2001;45:387-91.

Dermatographism





Angioedema -40% in CIU



Chronic urticaria investigations
 CBC, ESR/CRP, TSH (+/- thyroid ab)

CBC looking for eosinophilia

If elevated ESR/CRP
 ANA, SPEP, cryoglobulins, hepatitis b/c, CH50
 Gi symptoms- h. pylori, celiac

Chronic urticarial treatment

- Avoid NSAIDs, ace inhibitors, narcotics, ETOH
- Pseudo allergen (high histamine release) free diet
- Avoid known physical triggers

EMJ.2020;5[1]:29-39.DOI/10.33590/emj/19-00162

Chronic urticaria treatment Start with non sedating h1 antihistamine

Cetirizine (Reactine)10 mg (20 mg cetirizine covered by priv plans, NIHB) Fexofenadine (Allegra) 180 mg Loratadine (Claritin)10 mg Desloratadine (Aerius) 5 mg Prescription only private plans: Rupatidine (Rupall) 10 mg (pediatric dosing) Bilastine (Blexten) 20 mg

Chronic urticaria treatment

If non sedating anti-histamine fails

increase to 4 x recommended dose

Chronic urticaria treatment Add H2 antihistamine (ranitidine) Add leukotriene inhibitor (montelukast) Add sedating anti histamine pm Hydroxyzine Doxepin Diphenhydramine Omalizumab anti IgE (Xolair) monthly inj Rarely use prednisone

Granuloma Annulare



Clobetasol or intralesional triamcinolone

40 yo woman gets pruritic rash on sun exposed skin

Sub acute cutaneous lupus



Subacute cutaneous lupus 15% of patients with cutaneous LE 70% have anti Ro/La SSa/SSb (ENA) No scarring after resolution Rare to have severe SLE, up to 50% may have arthralgia, arthritis, low WBC increased risk of neonatal lupus Presentation: Psoriasiform (not itchy) Annular

Drug induced subacute LE 1/3 cases are due to drug- esp older or male More than 100 drugs CCB, ACEI, terbinafine, TNF inh, HCZ anticonvulsants, PPI, thrombocyte inh, nsaids No significant clinical, histo or lab features Suspect in new onset older person, widespread involvement of skin Months to yrs after continued exposure

Chronic cutaneous lupus



Management

Screen for systemic lupus, drug induced Sun protection Clobetasol cr, intralesional triamcinolone Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil) Methotrexate, mycophenolate Anti B lymphocyte stimulator (Benlysta), rituximab (anti cd20)

QUESTIONS?

