

AEDV 2023 Highlights

Con el patrocinio de:



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BER LIN

11-14 OCTUBRE

Iniciativa científica de:



ACADEMIA ESPAÑOLA
DE DERMATOLOGÍA
Y VENEREOLOGÍA



AEDV2023
Highlights

AUTOINMUNES

DERMATOLOGÍA y

Enfermedades Autoinmunes y Medicina Interna

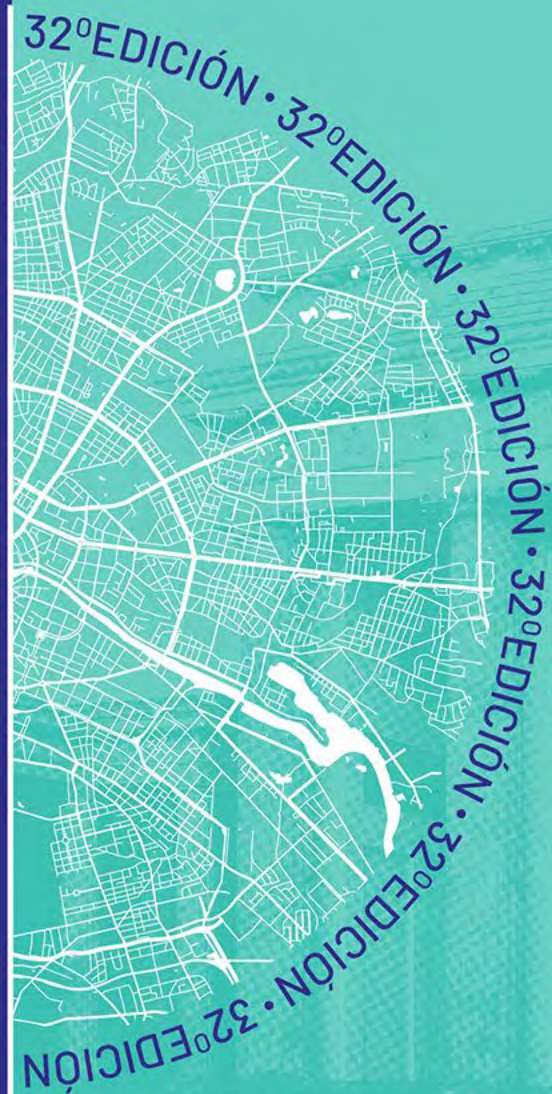
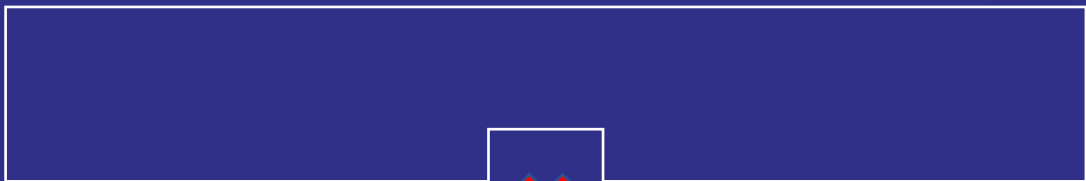
Carolina Vila Sava

Hospital Universitario Juan Ramón Jiménez

Hospital Quirónsalud Huelva

[@carolinavila.dermatologa](https://www.instagram.com/carolinavila.dermatologa)





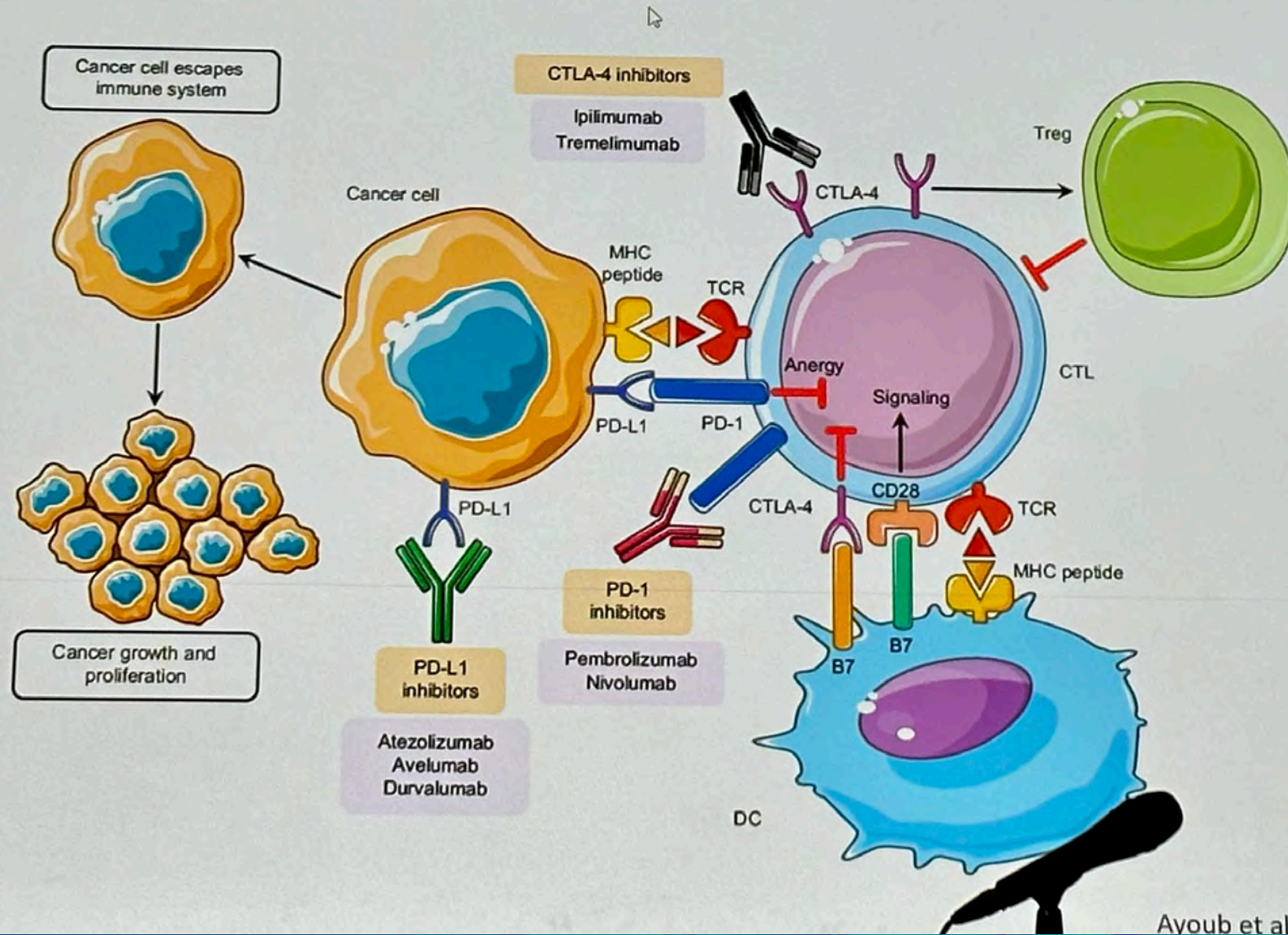
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Enfermedades autoinmunes y Medicina Interna

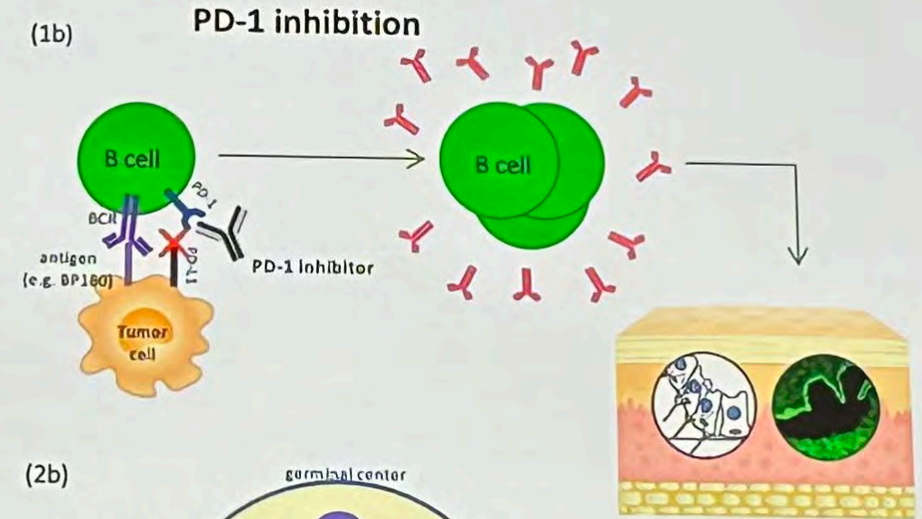
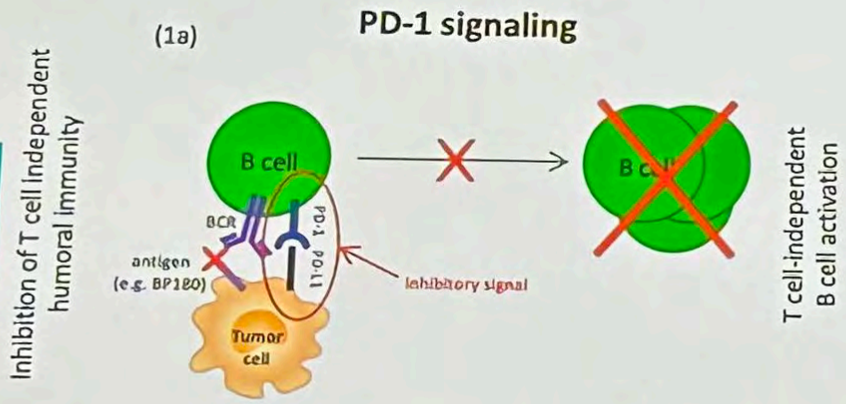
- **ENFERMEDADES AMPOLLOSAS**
 - PENFIGOIDE AMPOLLOSO
 - INDUCIDO POR INHIBIDORES DEL CHECKPOINT
 - PENFIGO VULGAR
 - PENFIGO PARANEOPLASICO
 - IgA
- **LUPUS ERITEMATOSO**
- **S. ANTIFOSFOLIPIDO** → Nuevos criterios
- **RAYNAUD**

Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI)

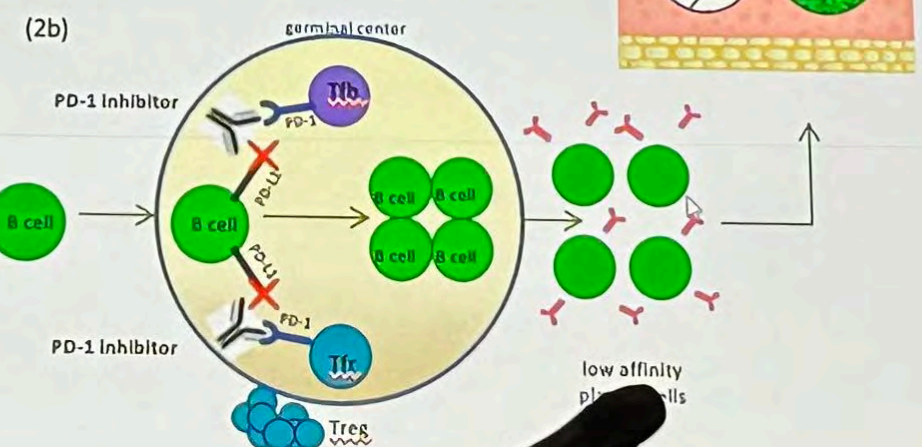
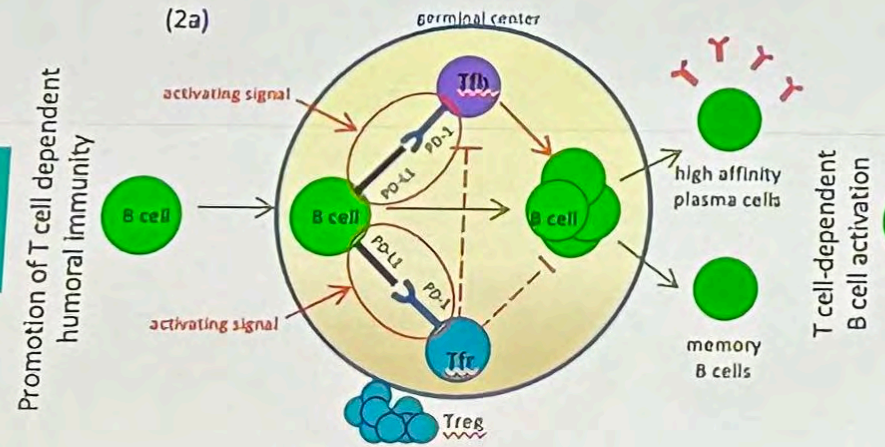


BP on ICI: pathogenesis

Tumor microenvironment



Germinal centers



PENFIGOIDE AMPOLLOSO INDUCIDO POR INHIBIDORES DEL CHECKPOINT

- EL PRURITO ES EL SÍNTOMA MÁS FRECUENTE: a veces puede aparecer mucho tiempo antes de otros signos / síntomas
- FORMAS CLÍNICAS DE PRESENTACIÓN:
 - AMPOLLAS
 - PLACAS URTICARIFORMES
 - LESIONES EN MUCOSA ORAL
- La IFD + es el factor más importante para el diagnóstico
 - NO siempre es positiva



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Diagnosis

- DIF: 6/12 pts (IgG/C3: 5; C3: 1)
- IIF: 11/12 pts (7 IgG; 3 negative; 1 IgA)
- ELISA: 9/12 pts
 - Anti-BP180: 4
 - Anti-BP230: 2
 - Anti-LAD-1: 1
 - Negative: 4

PENFIGOIDE AMPOLLOSO INDUCIDO POR INHIBIDORES DE CHECKPOINT

- Manejo terapéutico: **Discontinuar** NIVO / PEMBRO
 - Temporal vs Permanente
 - Cambiar a otro inhibidor de checkpoint (NIVO → PEMBRO)
- Manejo con **corticoides tópicos 2v/d**, corticoides orales ... el ponente y grupo Alemán son partidarios de DAPSONA pero no hay consenso
- En cuanto al pronóstico del cáncer de los pacientes que desarrollan PA inducido por inhibidores del PD1 – NO DATA, no hay suficiente evidencia científica como predictor de respuesta al tratamiento antitumoral (como pasa por ej con los antiEGFR) Depende más del estado basal del paciente que de la aparición del fenómeno
- Follow –up
 - Remisión completa
 - Remisión parcial
 - Persistencia

- **CONCLUSIONES**

- PA es una manifestación significativa de los inhibidores del checkpoint (5%)
- La gravedad en la forma de presentación clínica es variable, al igual que en el Penfigoide Ampolloso
- Existe una gran diversidad / heterogeneidad en la forma de presentación clínica
- La afectación de mucosas es similar a la que aparece en el Penfigoide Ampolloso
- PA inducido por inhibidores del checkpoint no está completamente caracterizado / definido en los estudios publicados en la literatura

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When to screen for malignancy?

Prof. Dr. Barbara Horváth
Expertise Center for Blistering Diseases
University Medical Center Groningen
The Netherlands



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OF DERMATOLOGY AND VENERELOGY

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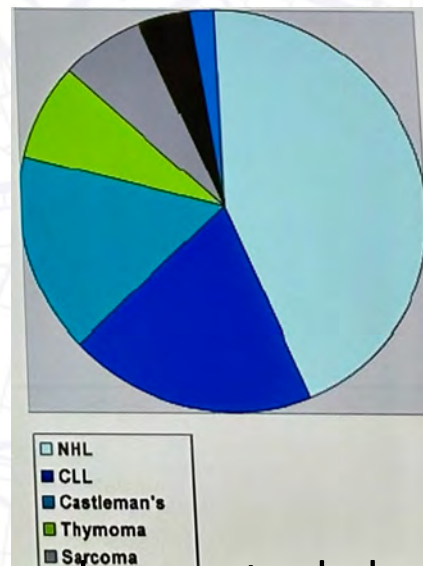
Agenda

- When to screen for malignancies?
 - In pemphigus
 - Paraneoplastic pemphigus
 - IgA pemphigus
 - In pemphigoids
 - Bullous pemphigoid
 - Mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP)
 - Linear IgA dermatosis (LAD)

DIAGNÓSTICO DE PENFIGO PARANEOPLASICO

- **CLÍNICA:** ESTOMATITIS PROGRESIVA DOLOROSA refractaria a tratamientos // QUEILITIS HEMORRÁGICA
- **AP:** ACANTOLISIS ó DERMATITIS LIQUENOIDE INTERFASE
- **SEROLOGÍA** → auto AC contra plaquinas
 - La inmunoprecipitación es el gold standard para el diagnóstico de los depósitos de plaquinas en IFD
- NEOPLASIA LINFOPROLIFERATIVA subyacente
 - LINFOMA NO HODGKIN
 - LLC
 - CASTELMAN'S
 - TIMOMA
 - SARCOMA

“SÍNTOMAS B / S. CONSTITUCIONAL”

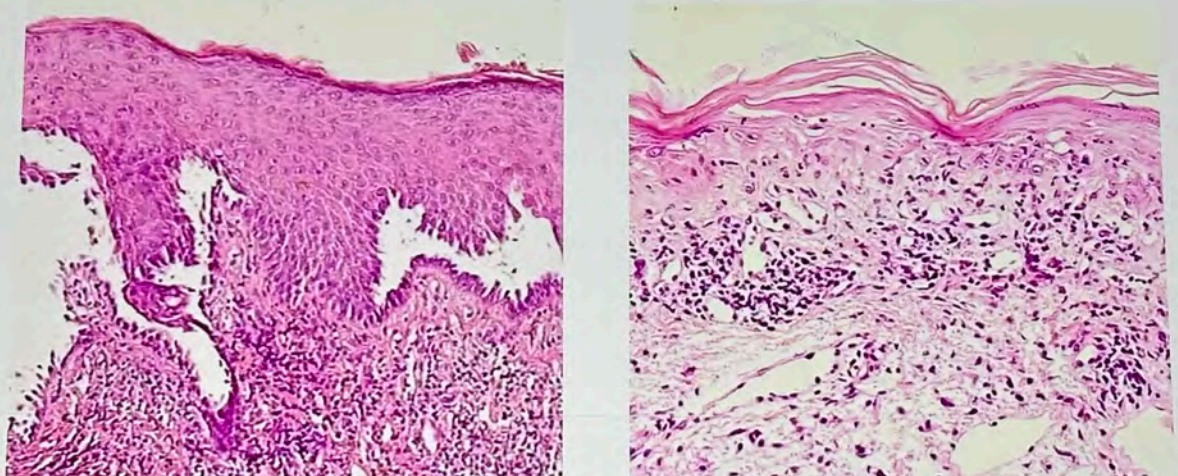


- -La **bronquiolitis obliterante** es la principal causa de muerte de los pacientes, dada la dificultad de su manejo terapéutico

Espectro células B // células T -- inmunología dual explica el amplio y variado espectro de manifestaciones clínicas

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Paraneoplastic pemphigus (PNP)



B-cell ← → T-cell

PV BP EM GvHD LP

Poot A. et

Detailed description: This slide illustrates the immunological spectrum of paraneoplastic pemphigus (PNP). It features two histological images of skin. The left image shows acantholysis and intraepithelial clefts, characteristic of pemphigus vulgaris (PV). The right image shows a dense infiltrate of inflammatory cells in the dermis, characteristic of graft-versus-host disease (GvHD). A horizontal arrow at the bottom indicates the spectrum from B-cell (left) to T-cell (right). The conditions are arranged along this spectrum: PV (B-cell), BP (B-cell), EM (B-cell), GvHD (T-cell), and LP (T-cell).

- Variante muy muy infrecuente de PÉNFIGO (100 casos descritos en la literatura)
- AC IgA exclusivamente --> tanto en piel como circulantes en sangre periférica
- AC contra proteínas desmosomales y no desmosomales de la epidermis
- 2 FENOTIPOS CLÍNICOS:
 - DERMATOSIS PUSTULOSA SUBCÓRNEA type
 - INTRA-EPIDERMAL NEUTROPHILIC type
- PÉNFIGO IgA PARANEOPLÁSICO:
 - CASOS AISLADOS
 - **7 CASOS PENFIGO IgA tipo DPS**
- + **GAMMAPATÍA MONOCLONAL**
 - DESPISTAJE:
 - MIELOMA
 - TIMOMA
 - LINFOMAS B / T

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IgA-pemphigus, intra-epidermal neutrophilic type (IEN)

- Sunflower-like plaques
- heterogeen autoantigen (DSG1, DSG3, desmocollin-1 en 3, onbekend)
- Behandeling met Dapson



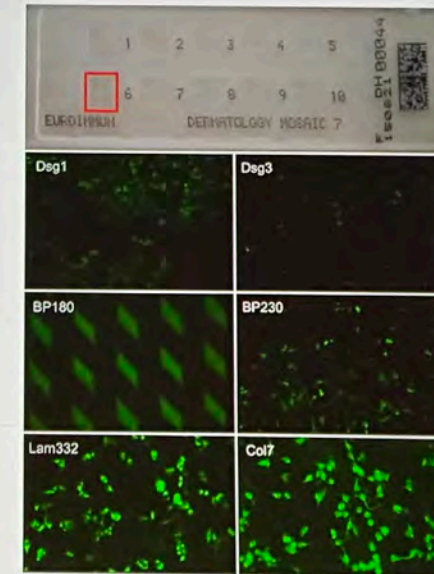
Pemphigoid diseases

Pemphigoid diseases	Autoantigen
Bullous pemphigoid	BP180, BP230
Mucous membrane pemphigoid	BP180, laminin-332, BP230, type VII collagen
Pemphigoid gestationis	BP180
Linear IgA disease	LAD-1, BP230
Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita	Type VII collagen
Anti-p200 pemphigoid	Laminin g1, p200
Lichen planus pemphigoides	BP180, BP230

POSITIVIDAD > 30%
PENFIGOIDE DE MUCOSAS

Confirmation of anti-laminin-322 antibodies

- Immunoprecipitation
- Immunoblotting
- ELISA
- Biochip assay
- Footprint assay¹



Linear IgA Disease = LAD / Enfermedad IgA Lineal

- Grupo heterogéneo
- AC IgA exclusivamente
- FORMA DE PRESENTACIÓN
 - JUVENIL
 - ADULTO
- ANTÍGENOS
 - Tipo LÁMINA LÚCIDA → LAD1 y LABD97
 - Tipo SUBLÁMINA DENSA → colágeno tipo 7 (similar a EA IgA)
- INDUCIDA POR FÁRMACOS – VANCOMICINA -- > NET like
- RIESGO AUMENTADO DESARROLLAR **ENFERMEDADES LINFOPROLIFERATIVAS**

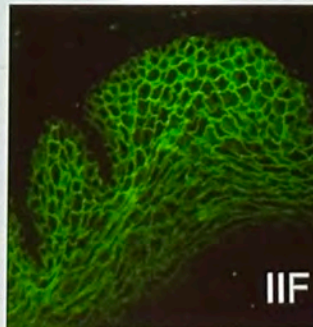
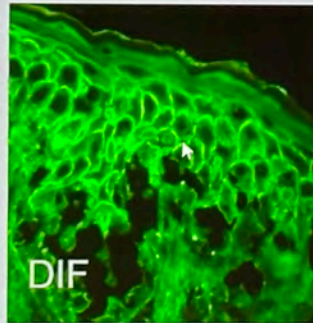
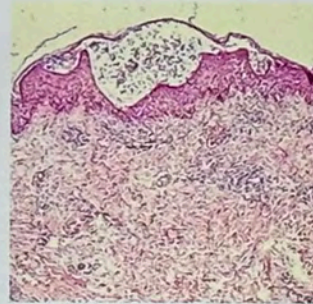


Pénfigo MUCOSAS / CUTÁNEO

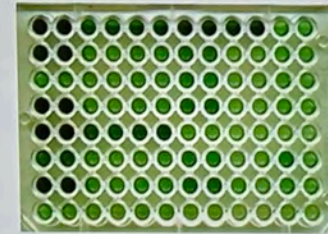
Pemphigus: (mucosa anti-desmoglein 3 IgG , skin: anti-desmoglein 1 IgG)



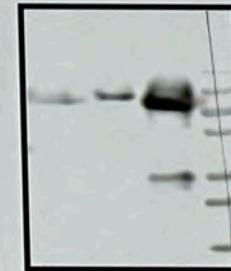
Pemphigus Diagnostics



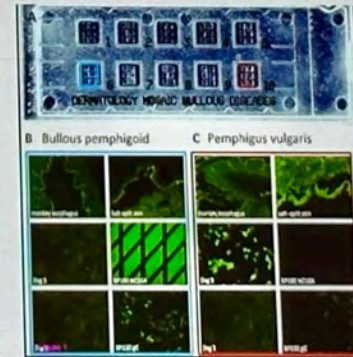
Dsg1/Dsg3 ELISA



Dsg1,3/Dsc1-3 Immunoblot



Dsg1/Dsg3 BIOCHIP



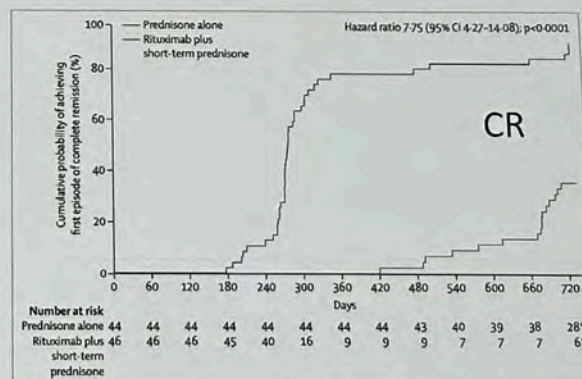
- 1º LÍNEA: glucocorticoides sistémicos (1 – 1,5mg/kg), **Rituximab** (2 x 1g)
- 2º LÍNEA: AZA,MMF, MTX, DAPSONA
- 3º LÍNEA: IGIV (2g/kg/mes), inmunoadsorción, pulsos de ciclofosfamida

First-line rituximab combined with short-term prednisone versus prednisone alone for the treatment of pemphigus (Ritux 3): a prospective, multicentre, parallel-group, open-label randomised trial

Pascal Joly, Maud Maho-Vaillant, Catherine Prost-Squarcioni, Vivien Hebert, Estelle Houivet, Sébastien Calbo, Frédérique Caillot, Marie Laure Golinski, Bruno Labelle, Catherine Picard-Dahan, Carle Paul, Marie-Aleth Richard, Jean David Bouaziz, Sophie Duvert-Lehembre, Philippe Bernard, Frederic Caux, Marina Alexandre, Saskia Ingen-Housz-Oro, Pierre Vabres, Emmanuel Delaporte, Gaëlle Quereux, Alain Dupuy, Sébastien Debarbieux, Martine Avenel-Audran, Michel D'Incan, Christophe Bedane, Nathalie Bénétou, Denis Jullier, Nicolas Dupin, Laurent Misery, Laurent Machet, Marie Beylot-Barry, Olivier Dereure, Bruno Sassolas, Thomas Vermeulin, Jacques Benichou, Philippe Musette, and the French study group on autoimmune bullous skin diseases

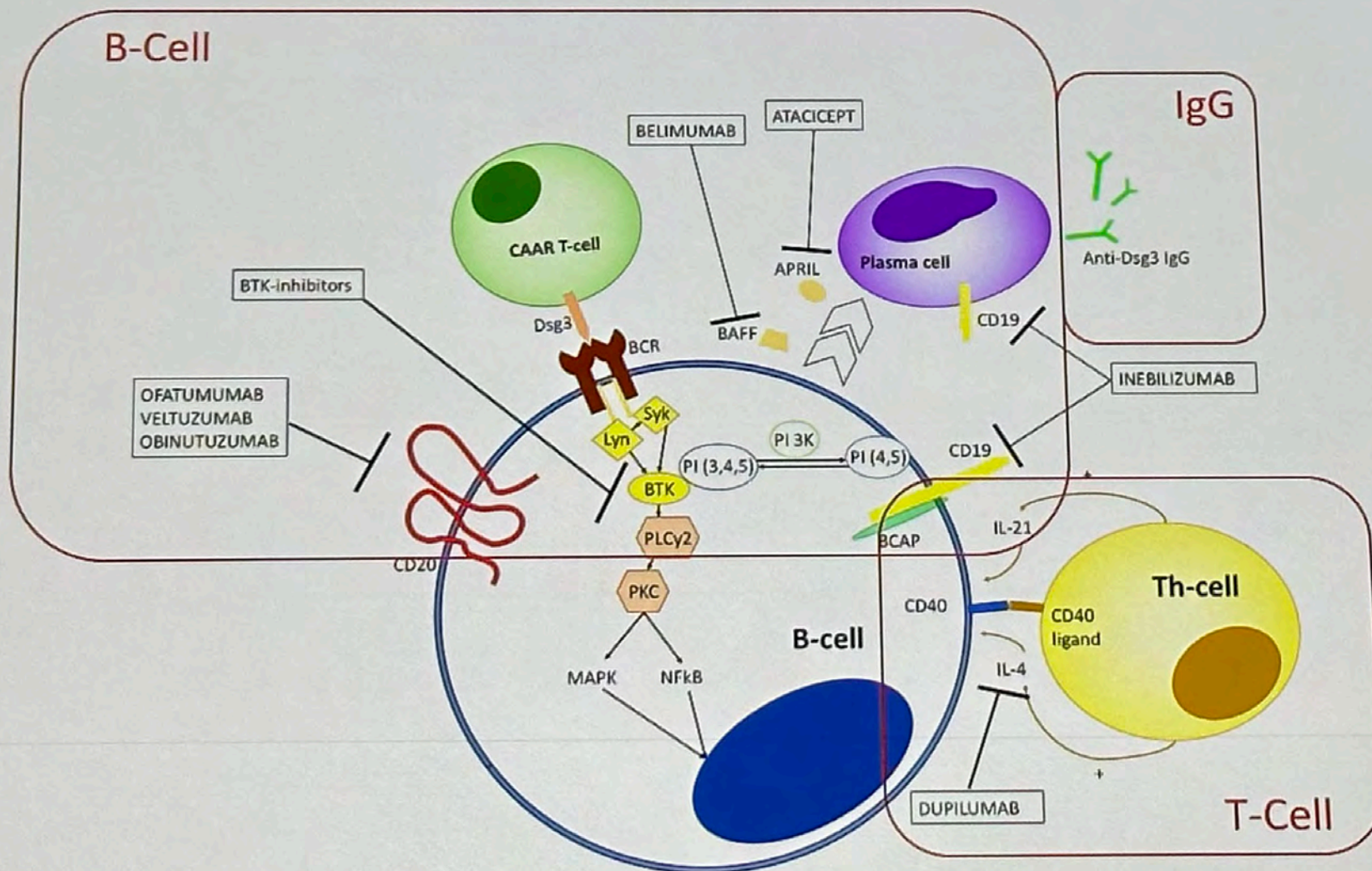
n-90	Prednisone alone (n=44)	Rituximab plus short-term prednisone (n=46)
Age (years)	53.1 (13.8)	53.5 (16.2)
Sex		
Female	19 (43%)	31 (67%)
Male	25 (57%)	15 (33%)
Pemphigus subtype		
Vulgaris	36 (82%)	38 (83%)
Follicular	8 (18%)	8 (17%)
Severity of pemphigus (by Harman's criteria)		
Moderate	5 (11%)	6 (13%)
Severe	39 (89%)	40 (87%)
ABSI score*	43.6 (24.1)	34.4 (20.6)
PDAI score (scale ranges from 0 to 250 points)†	46.0 (23.7)	33.5 (28.1)
PGA score‡	6.9 (1.4)	6.4 (1.6)
Quality of life		
Skindex score§	60.3 (23.7)	54.4 (24.3)
DLQI score¶	11.6 (7.0)	10.2 (6.4)
Duration of mucosal lesions (days)	83.0 (41.0-127.5)	112.5 (42.5-186.5)
Duration of cutaneous lesions (days)	83.5 (43.0-206.5)	105.0 (37.5-215.5)

Data are mean (SD), n (%), or median (IQR). ABSIS=Autoimmune Bullous Skin Disorder Intensity Score. PDAI=Pemphigus Disease Area Index. PGA=Physician Global Assessment. DLQI=Dermatology Quality of Life Index. *40 in the prednisone alone group, 45 in the rituximab plus prednisone group. †42 in the prednisone alone group, 46 in the rituximab plus prednisone group. ‡42 in the prednisone alone group, 46 in the rituximab plus prednisone group. §32 in the prednisone alone group, 38 in the rituximab plus prednisone group. ¶38 in the prednisone alone group, 44 in the rituximab plus prednisone group. ||36 in the prednisone alone group, 36 in the rituximab plus prednisone group.

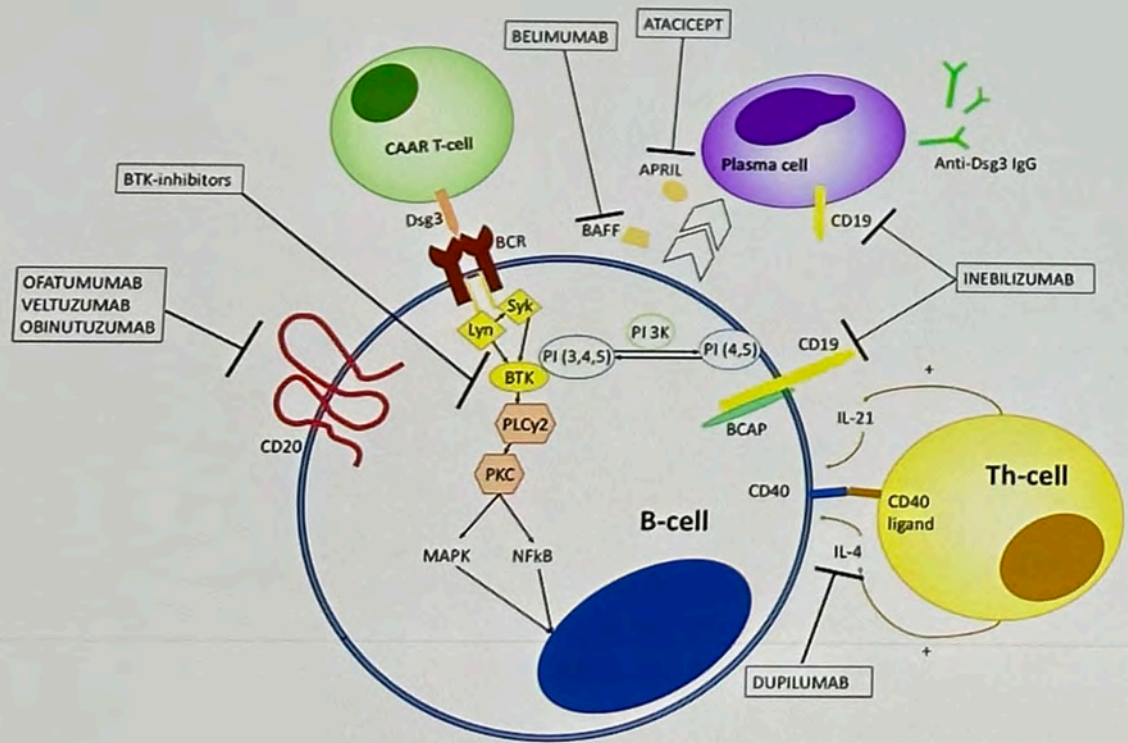


Estudio LANCET 2017:
Rituximab vs Cellcept – parece que **rituximab consigue mejores datos en REMISION CLINICA (CLINICAL REMISSION)** y para el **CONTROL DE BROTES – SOBRE TODO SI SE INSTAURA PRECOZMENTE EL TRATAMIENTO**

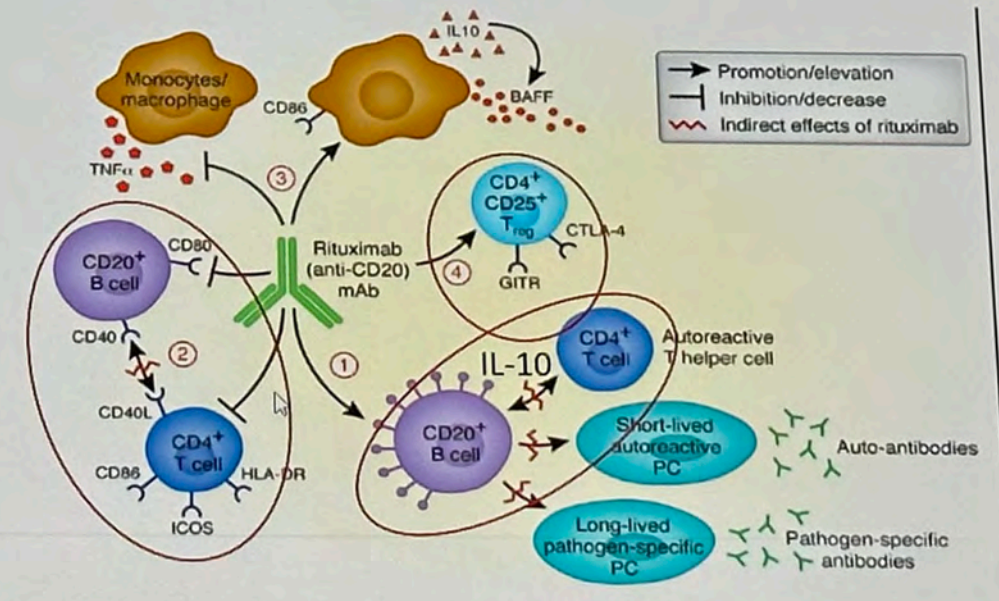
Targeted therapies in Pemphigus



B cells as therapeutic targets in pemphigus



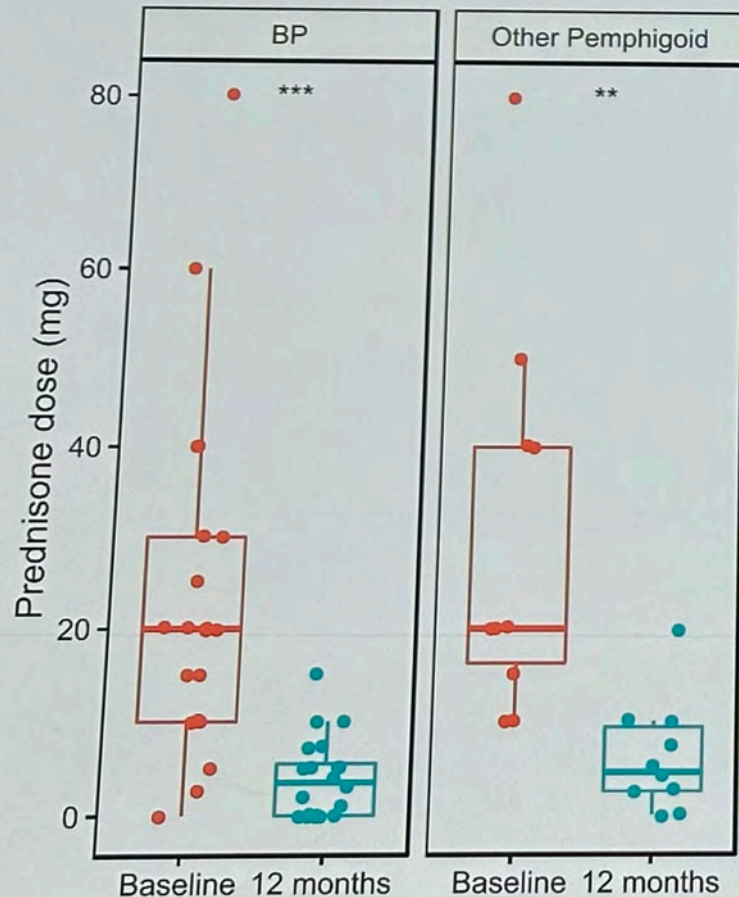
Rituximab – impact on T cells



Eming et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 2008; Nagel et al, J. Invest. Dermatol. 2009, Colliou et al, Sci Transl Med 2013

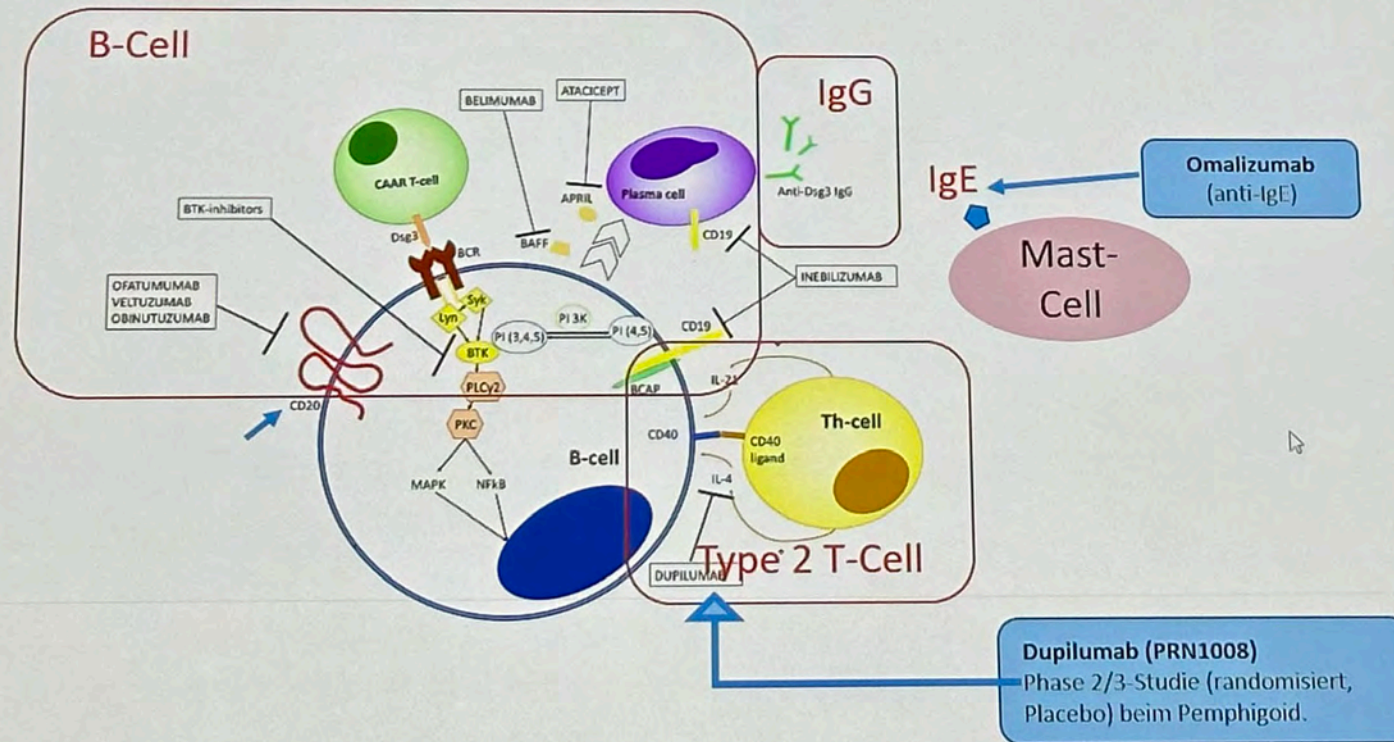
RITUXIMAB TRATAMIENTO PENFIGOIDE AMPOLLOSO

Rituximab in the pemphigoids (n-38; retrospective study)



- Autoantibody levels (anti-BP180 IgG) decreased (n-13 pts studied)
- Adverse events (severe infections, 5 pts on GC > 7.5 mg) in 7/38 pts
- RTX induced remissions in 82% of patients
- Primary effect: steroid-sparing
- Relapse after CR in 59% of patients
- Maintenance therapy with low dose prednisone/ dapsone?

Targeted therapies in the Pemphigoids



Blockade of type 2 in BP with dupilumab

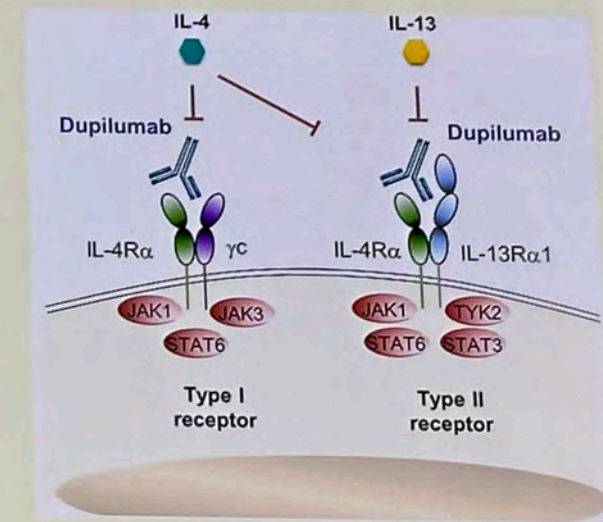
A multicente case series with 13 BP patients with dupilumab (Dupixent)

- 600 mg sc initially, followed by 300 mg SC every other week or weekly
- monotherapy or add-on therapy
 - 92.3% (12 of 13) of the patients with overall satisfactory response



Dupilumab in bullous pemphigoid

- **Dupilumab** (Dupixent®)
 - licenced for atopic dermatitis, allergic asthma, rhinoconjunctivits, and nasal polyps
 - anti-IL-4 α rector monoclonal antibody
- multicenter randomized placebo-controlled trial
- n=98
- moderate/ severe bullous pemphigoid (BPDAI \geq 24)
- **Primary endpoint:** proportion of patients achieving sustained remission (CR while off corticosteroids \geq 8 weeks & no relapse after corticosteroid tapering & no need for rescue therapy) at week 36



Cabanillas, Dermatitis 2023

Omalizumab (anti-IgE) in refractory BP



74-year-old patient with BP with no response to topical and oral CS

Targeted treatments in bullous pemphigoid

TABLE 2 | Summary of rituximab, omalizumab, and dupilumab treatment outcomes in patients with BP.

Treatment outcomes	Rituximab	Omalizumab	Dupilumab
Patients, n (%)	122 (100.0)	53 (100.0)	36 (100.0)
Resolution outcomes, n (%)			
Complete remission	86 (70.5)	36 (67.9)	24 (66.7)
Partial remission	29 (23.8)	11 (20.8)	7 (19.4)
No remission	6 (4.9)	6 (11.3)	5 (13.9)
Deterioration	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)
Time to remission, months			
Mean	5.7	6.6	4.5
Range	1.0-13.0	0.5-15.0	1.0-15.0
NR, n (%)	48 (39.3)	17 (32.1)	11 (30.6)
BP recurrence, n (%)			
Yes	25 (20.5)	3 (5.7)	2 (5.6)
No	86 (70.5)	42 (79.2)	26 (72.2)
NR	4 (3.3)	2 (3.8)	3 (8.3)
Adverse events, n (%)			
None	73 (59.8)	34 (64.2)	30 (83.3)
Death	11 (9.0)	1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)
Infection	8 (6.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Altered mental status	4 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Anemia	2 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Tachycardia	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Compression fracture	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Prostate cancer	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Metastatic breast cancer	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Dyspnea	1 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Thrombocytopenia	0 (0.0)	1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)
NR	19 (15.6)	17 (32.1)	6 (16.7)

BP, bullous pemphigoid; NR, not reported; N/A, not applicable.

TAKE HOME MESSAGE: RITUXIMAB – ENFERMEDADES AMPOLLOSAS

- RITUXIMAB tratamiento de elección en PÉNFIGO
 - ahorrador de corticoides /morbostatic
 - Actúa en células B vida corta – efecto celularidad T
 - Inducción señales tolerancia inmunológica (Treg ,Breg, células anergia)
- RITUXIMAB impacto terapéutico variable en PENFIGOIDE AMPOLLOSO
 - Heterogeneidad clínica
 - Varios ciclos para conseguir la remisión clínica

Clinical trials in pemphigus vulgaris/ foliaceus

Selected clinical studies

- CTLA4-based anti-CD80/86 antibody (*Abatacept*): Phase IV
- Bruton's tyrosin kinase (BTK) inhibitor (*Rilzabrutinib*): Phase III
- Neonatal Fc receptor inhibitor (*Efgartigimod*): Phase III
- Immunoabsorption: Phase II
- Desmoglein 3-specific nanoparticles: Phase Ib
- Desmoglein 3-specific CAAR T cell therapy: Phase Ib

Rilzabrutinib in pemphigus vulgaris

- Rilzabrutinib
 - oral Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor
 - orphan drug designation for autoimmune thrombocytopenia
 - inhibits B cell activation and inflammatory effects of macrophages, basophils, mast cells, and neutrophils
- multicenter randomized controlled phase 3 trial
- PI: Dedee Murrell, Sydney, Australia
- n=131
- moderate/ severe pemphigus vulgaris
- Primary endpoint: CR on minimal therapy (prednisolone <10 mg/d) at week 37



Dedee Murrell

Clinical trials in bullous pemphigoid

Selected clinical studies

- IL-5 α receptor inhibitor (*Benralizumab*): Phase III
- IL-4 α receptor inhibitor (*Dupilumab*): Phase III
- neonatal Fc receptor inhibitor (*Efgartigimod*): Phase III
- C5a/ LTB4 inhibitor (*Nomacopan*): Phase III (being prepared)
- C5aR1 inhibitor (*Avdoralimab*): Phase II
- Methotrexate: Phase II (Groupe Bulle, France)

Benralizumab in bullous pemphigoid

- **Benralizumab** (Fasenra®)
 - licenced for eosinophilic asthma
 - humanized afucosylated anti-IL-5 α receptor monoclonal antibody
 - depletes eosinophils
- multicenter randomized placebo-controlled trial
- initiated 03-2021
- n=120
- moderate/ severe bullous pemphigoid (BPDAI \geq 24)
- corticosteroid therapy required
- **Primary endpoint:** proportion of responders (in partial or CR while off corticosteroids \geq 2 months) at week 36

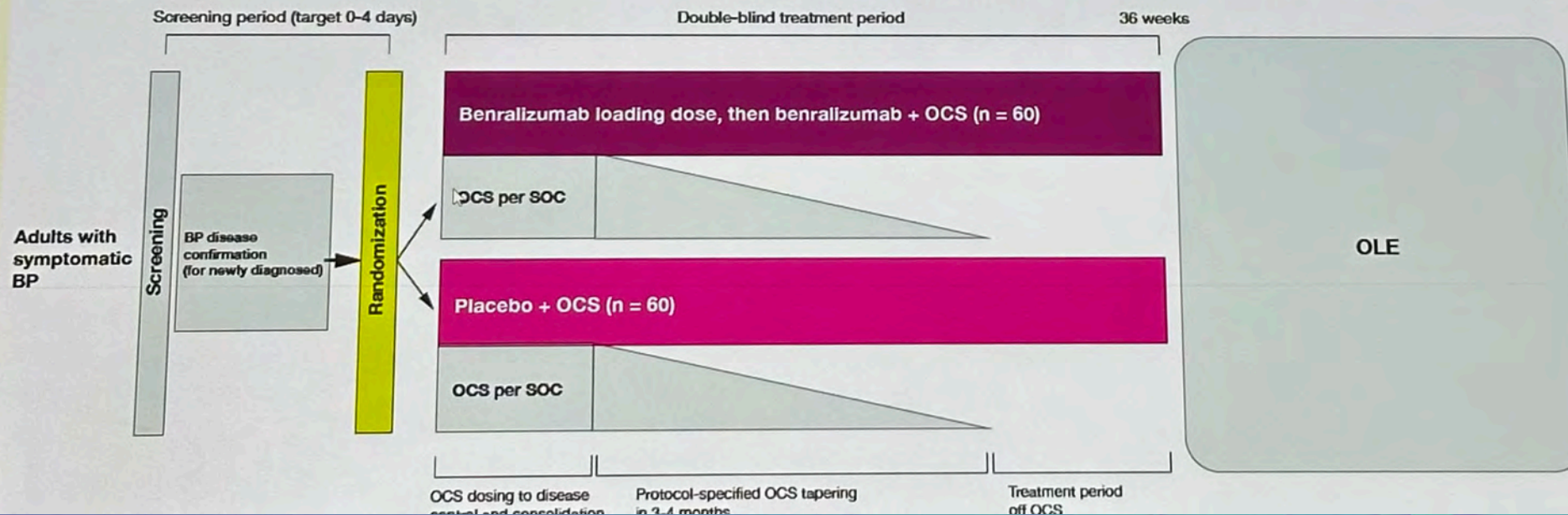
FJORD study (NCT04612790) in bullous pemphigoid

Design of a Phase 3 Study of Benralizumab in Bullous Pemphigoid (FJORD)

Janet A. Fairley¹, Pascal Joly², Erno Schmidt³, Sharon Baum⁴, Dagmar Simon⁵, Lila Bahadori⁶, Maria Bergquist⁶, Laura Brooks⁶, Calvin N. Ho⁶, Justin Kwiatek⁶, Catherine J. Datto⁶

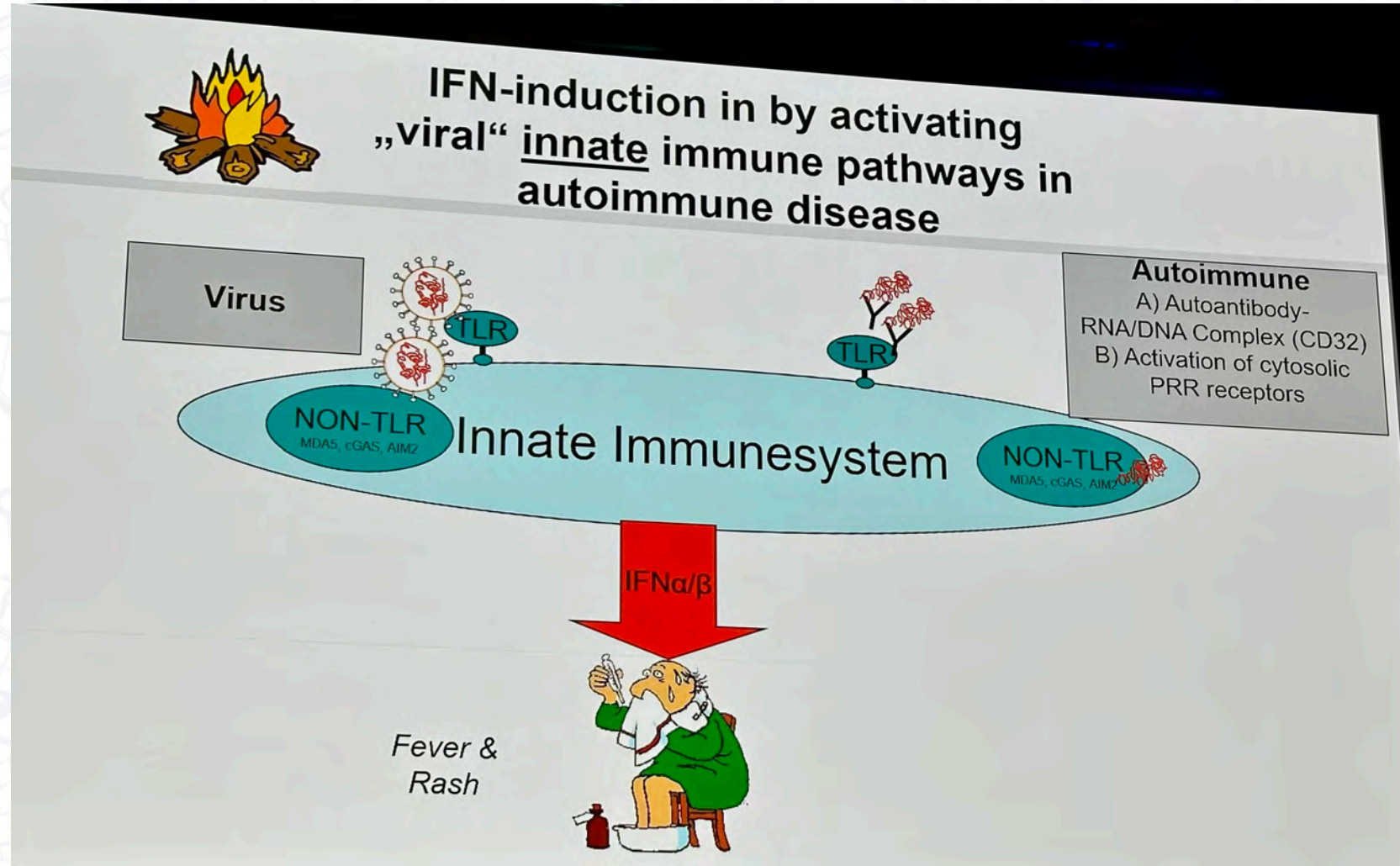
¹University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA; ²Rouen University Hospital, Rouen, France; ³University of Lübeck, Lübeck, Germany; ⁴Sheba Medical Center, Tel HaShomer, Israel; ⁵Bern University Hospital, Bern, Switzerland; ⁶AstraZeneca, Gaithersburg, MD, USA/Gothenburg, Sweden/Cambridge, UK

Poster
ISID, May 2023, Tokyo

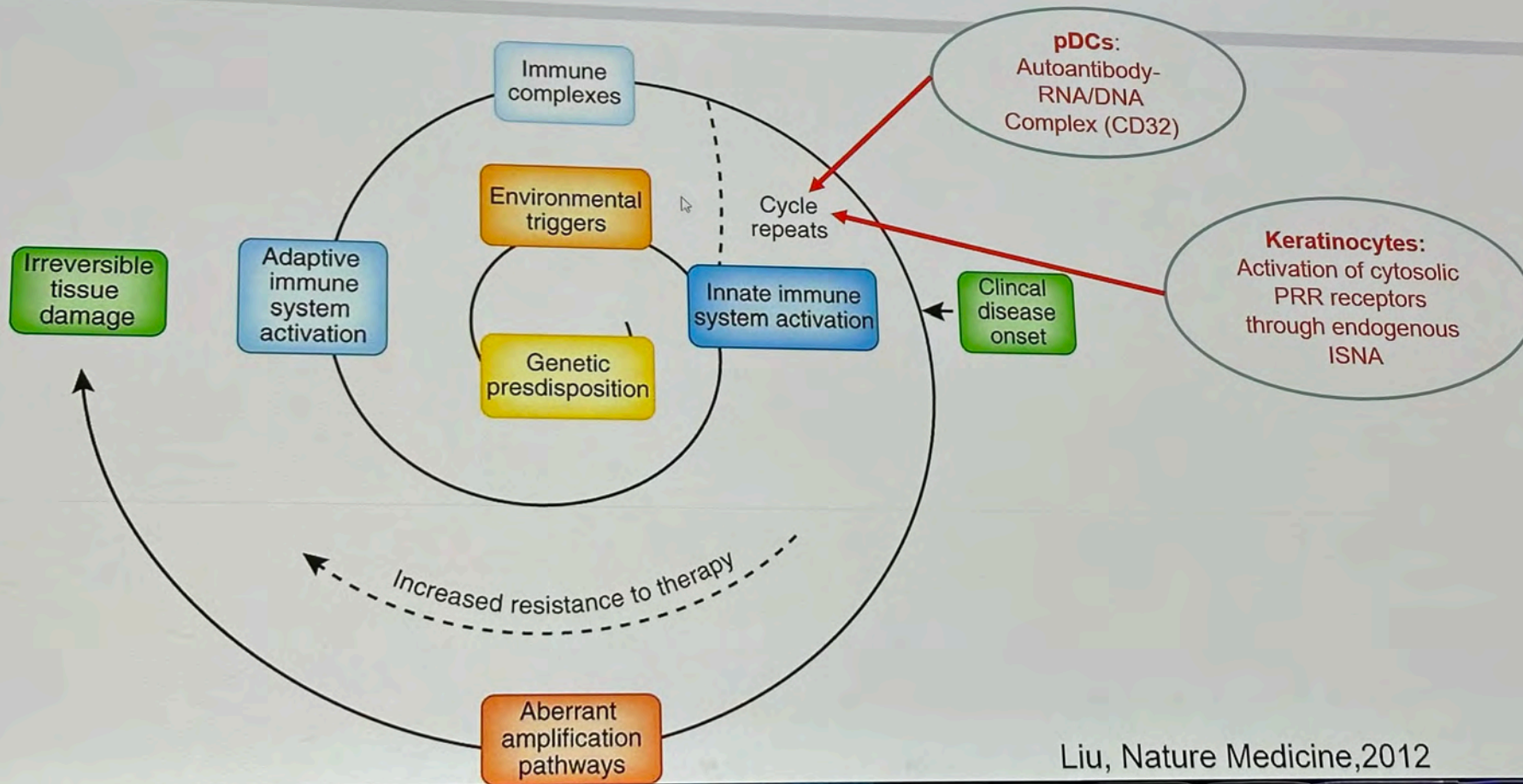


- Múltiples ensayos clínicos en desarrollo PENFIGO / PENFIGOIDE AMPOLLOSO
 - POCOS ENSAYOS CLINICOS RANDOMIZADOS
- ENSAYOS CLINICOS ALEATORIZADOS POSIBILIDAD APROBACIÓN USO EN LOS PROXIMOS 3 AÑOS
 - DUPILUMAB – PENFIGOIDE AMPOLLOSO
 - EFGARTIGIMOD – PENFIGO VULGAR y PENFIGOIDE AMPOLLOSO

- FISIOPATOGENIA

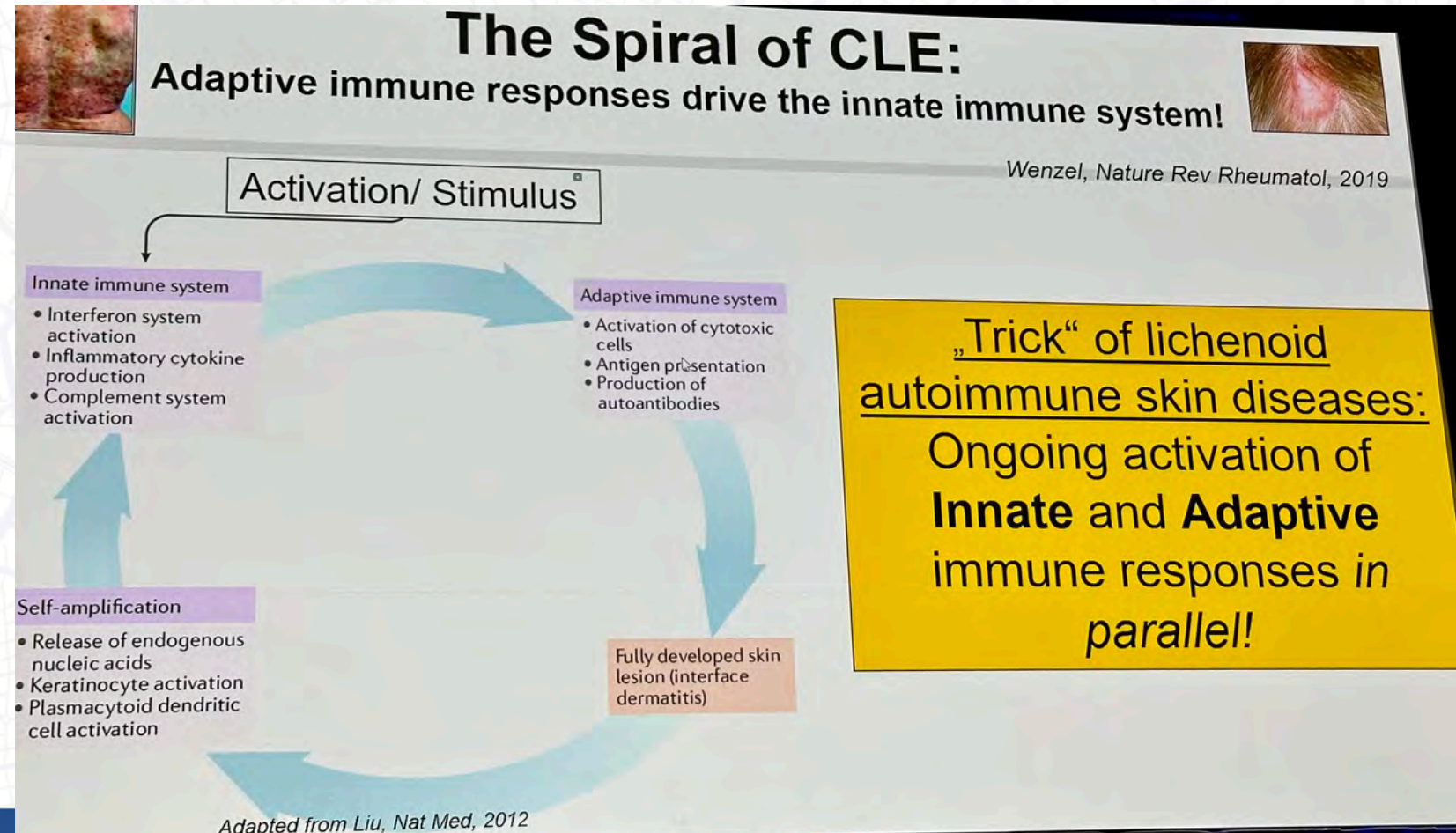


The Spiral of Autoimmune disease: Adaptive immune responses drive the innate immune system!



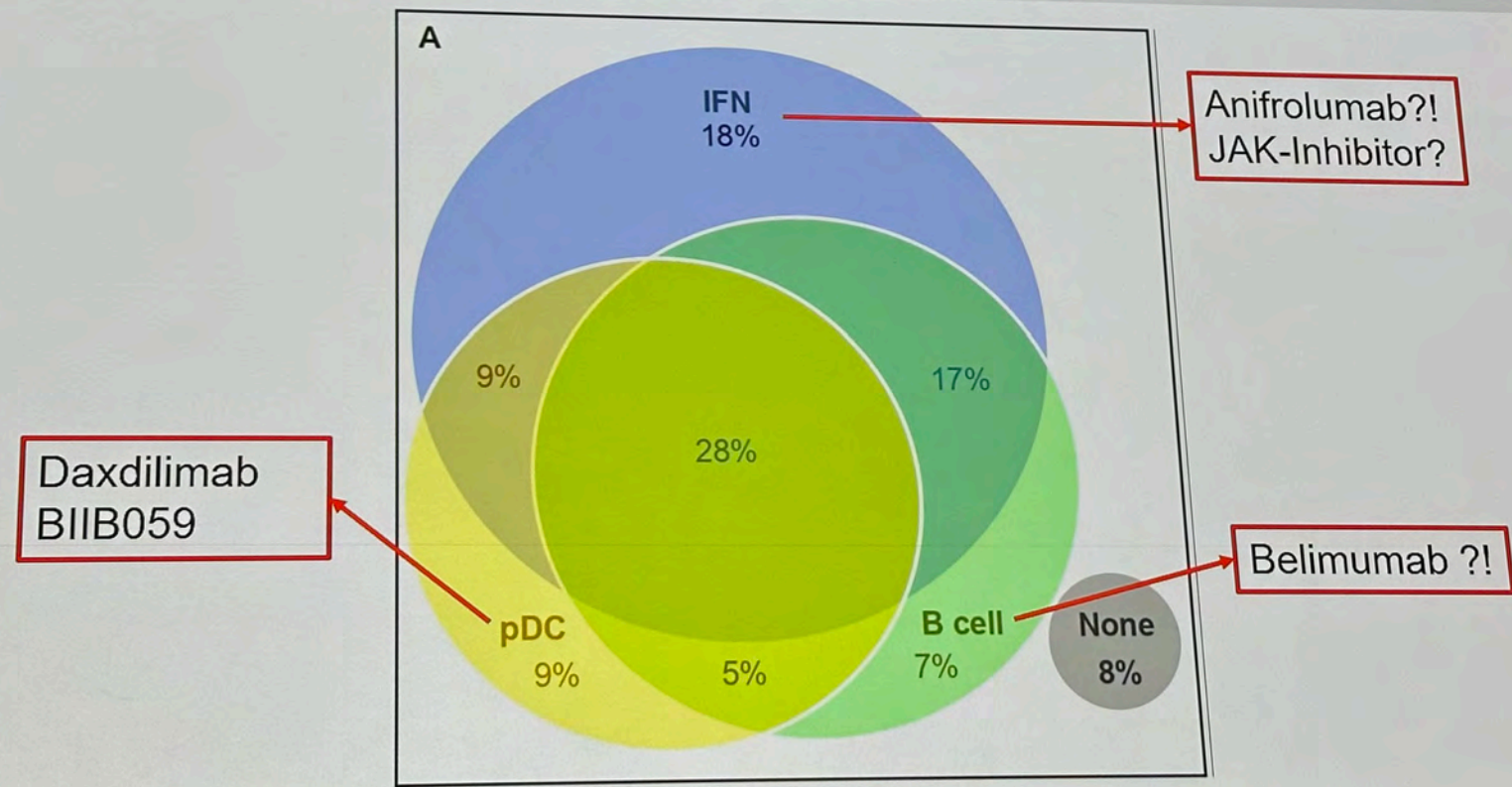
Liu, Nature Medicine, 2012

- Compleja interrelación de factores proinflamatorios asociados a INF y células de inmunidad adaptativa originan la inflamación – la aparición de autoanticuerpos parece ser secundaria a la liberación de antígenos en las lesiones
- DNA /RNA damage reponse patterns – several steps unclears



Outlook: Targeted Therapy following IHC-Stratification?

De Vos...Wenzel, *Front Immunol*, 2022



All drugs are examples only!

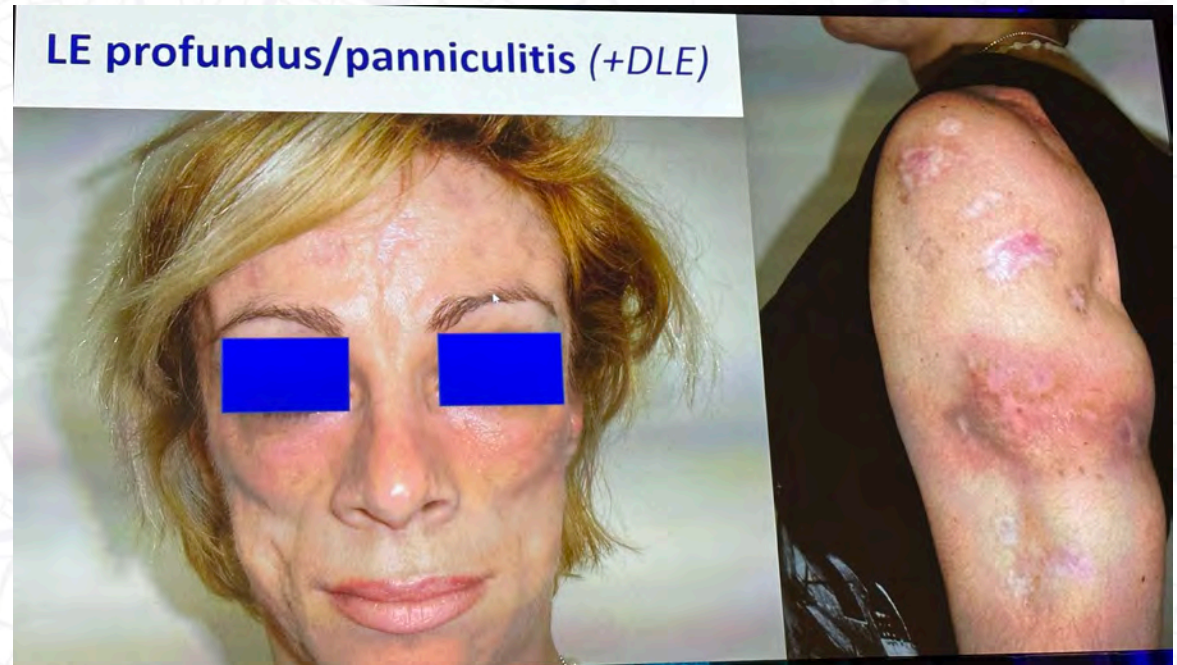
LUPUS ERITEMATOSO CUTÁNEO – PRESENTACIONES CLÍNICAS ATÍPICAS

- **LESIONES ESPECÍFICAS**

- LUPUS AMPOLLOSO – NET like
- PANICULITIS LÚPICA
- PATRONES LINEALES -- > lupus cutáneo lineal
- ALOPECIA LÚPICA
- LUPUS TUMIDUS
- LUPUS MEDICAMENTOSO
- LUPUS NEONATAL

- **LESIONES INESPECÍFICAS**

- Lupus eritematoso exantematoso
- Livedo reticularis
- VASCULITIS URTICARIAL HIPOCOMPLEMENTEMICA
- Angioedema adquirido – anti C1INH

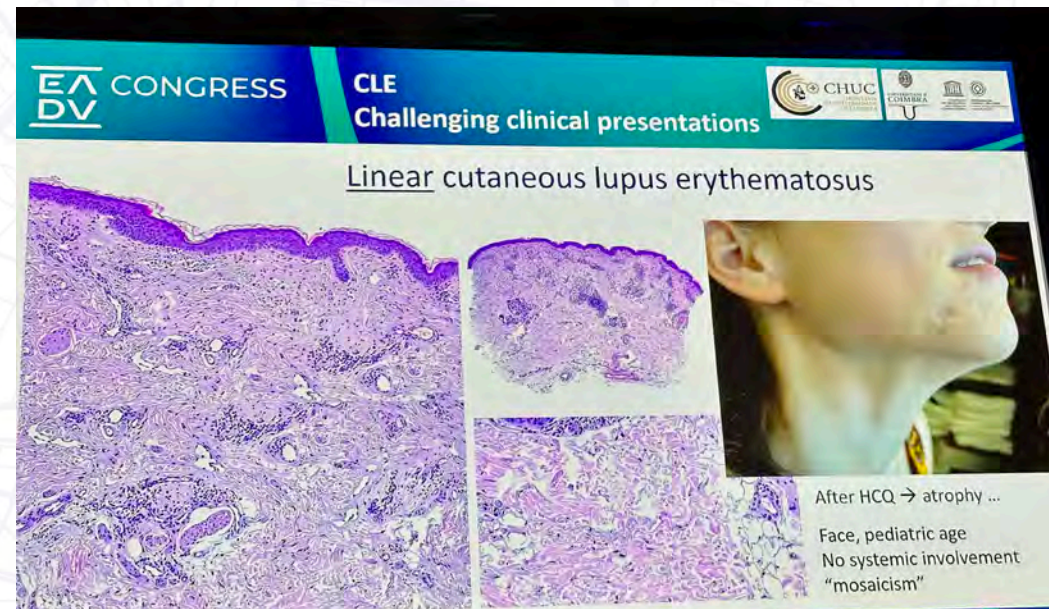


LUPUS ERITEMATOSO CUTÁNEO – PRESENTACIONES CLÍNICAS ATÍPICAS

- **NET lupus like** : la diferenciación de NET clásica puede ser un reto
 - Incidencia < 0,1%
 - Síndrome PAN-EPIDERMOLISIS AGUDA
 - CONSIDERAR EN PACIENTES QUE NO HAYAN ESTADO EXPUESTOS PREVIAMENTE A FÁRMACOS
- Paniculitis lúpica : no olvidar que puede afectar la zona facial, aunque es infrecuente y deja cicatriz grave



- Lupus eritematoso cutáneo lineal
 - Afectación FACIAL // EDAD PEDIÁTRICA



LUPUS ERITEMATOSO CUTÁNEO – PRESENTACIONES CLÍNICAS ATÍPICAS

AEDV2023
Highlights BERLIM

EA
DV CONGRESS

CLE
Challenging clinical presentations



Drug induced LE (Acute – Subacute – Chronic)



Female
Anti-Ro ++
After terbinafine



TERBINAFINE

Hydrochlorothiazide

Diltiazem, amlodipine, ACE inhibitors, beta blockers

Lansoprazole, omeprazole, esomeprazole

Phenytoin, carbamazepine

Anti-TNF α , anti-IL17, anti-IL12/23

Anti-PD1 (nivolumab, pembrolizumab)
/anti-PDL1 (atezolizumab), anti-CTLA4 (ipilimumab)

Paclitaxel, tamoxifen, docetaxel, gemcitabine

hydroxyurea, 5-FU compounds,

pazopanib, bevacizumab

IVIg, leflunomide

Mast cell inhibitors (mastinib), anti-CDK (palbociclib)

Allopurinol, mitotane, pirfenidone

Bupropion, ticlopidine, rosuvastatin

....

LUPUS ERITEMATOSO CUTÁNEO – PRESENTACIONES CLÍNICAS ATÍPICAS

Los pacientes con lupus son más propensos a reacciones 2º a fármacos – importante diagnóstico diferencial, sobre todo las reacciones cutáneas fotoinducidas / fototoxicidad por fármacos

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CLE
Challenging clinical presentations

CHUC HOSPITALS DE LA UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA



T-cell mediated Exanthema
Confirmed by Patch tests



10/10/08 23

Amoxicilina 10%v

Amoxicilina 10%v

Exanthematous LE in SLE vs Exanthematous drug eruptions

LUPUS ERITEMATOSO CUTÁNEO – PRESENTACIONES CLÍNICAS ATÍPICAS



LUPUS ERITEMATOSO CUTÁNEO – PRESENTACIONES CLÍNICAS ATÍPICAS

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VASCULITIS HIPOCOMPLEMENTEMICA – Lesiones vasculares purpúricas concéntricas, de predominio en piernas

EA DV CONGRESS

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Challenging clinical presentations

CHUC
HOSPITAL
DA UNIVERSIDADE
DE COIMBRA

UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

Hypocomplementemic
Urticarial Vasculitis

Low C3/C4/C1q

LUPUS ERITEMATOSO CUTÁNEO – PRESENTACIONES CLÍNICAS ATÍPICAS

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CLE
Challenging clinical presentations



Hypocomplementemic Urticarial Vasculitis

RETINOIDES tópicos +
HIDROXICLOROQUINA
buena opción de
tratamiento

- Tazaroteno 0,05% gel
- Tretinoína 0,025% gel
ó 0,05% crema



MEDIDAS PREVENTIVAS:

- FOTOPROTECCIÓN UVA y UVB
- DEJAR DE FUMAR
- Suplementos de Vit D3
- Evitar desencadenantes

CORTICOIDES TÓPICOS – TRATAMIENTO ELECCIÓN FORMAS LOCALIZADAS

CORTICOIDES TÓPICOS + ANTIPALÚDICOS – TRATAMIENTO ELECCIÓN FORMAS GENERALIZADAS

Inhibidores tópicos de la calcineurina – recientemente aprobados FDA

Evitan producción de atrofia, púrpura, telangiectasia – corticoides

TACROLIMUS 0,3% + PROPIONATO DE CLOBETASOL 0,05% formulación magistral superior a monoterapia

R- SALBUTAMOL 0,5% CREMA 2º línea

Imiquimod – controversias

Crioterapia

LÁSER /IPL - Telangiectasias

ANTIPALÚDICOS

HDCQ más seguro que CQ

DOSIS PESO REAL:

HDQC máx 5mg/Kg/d

CQ máx 2,4 mg/kg/d

DOSIS PESO IDEAL

HDQC máx 6.5mg/kg/d

CQ máx 4mg/kg/d

Si HDQC ó CQ en monoterapia son insuficientes añadir QUINACRINA -- NO riesgo adicional de retinopatía

Valoración OFTALMOLOGICA previa / anual durante tratamiento

Baja adherencia a tratamiento con antipalúdicos especialmente en población joven

CORTICOIDES SISTÉMICOS: solo formas severas y extensas

predniso(lo)na 0,5mg/kg durante 2-4 semanas y descenso 2-4 semanas

metilprednisolona pulos IV 0,5 – 1g /d 3-4 días

PANICULITIS LÚPICA – DOSIS MÁS ALTAS Y TIEMPO MÁS PROLONGADO

METOTREXATO: 2º LÍNEA

- 15-25mg preferiblemente s.c
- Ac. fólico 5mg a las 24h
- Preferiblemente asociado a antipalúdicos

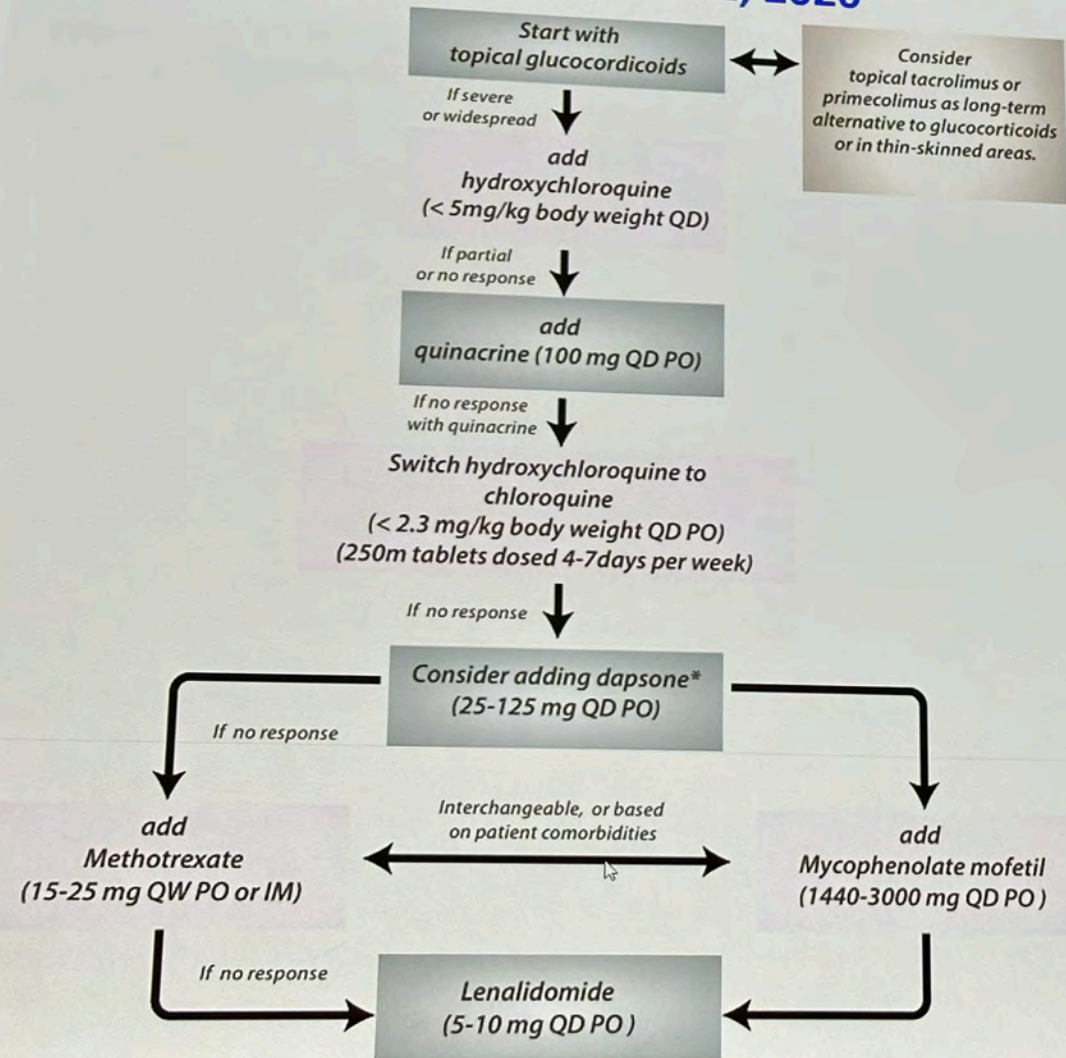
LENALIDOMIDA : precaución puede inducir formas sistémicas

BELIMUMAB

RITUXIMAB

INHIBIDORES JAK KINASAS

Treatment algorithm for CLE, 2020



The authors do not routinely prescribe dapsone for CLE but recommend it to be considered in the treatment algorithm for refractory CLE cases.

Borucki R, Werth V, An evidence based approach to refractory CLE. Arthritis Rheum 2020; 72:1777-85.

First Line

- Antimalarials

Second Line

- Methotrexate
- Mycophenolate
- Acitretin
- Dapsone
- **Newer targeted biologics (ie. Anifrolumab)**
- **Emerging therapies**

Third line

- Thalidomide
- Lenalidomide
- **? Biologics** (eg. Belimumab, others)
- Others (IVIg, etc.)

- Major therapeutic GAPS / challenges
 - Safety / tolerability of current 2nd/3rd line agents
 - Immunosuppression / infection and other risks
 - Monitoring requirements / monitoring burden
 - Polypharmacy / compatibility with other concurrent medications esp with co-morbidities
 - Prevalent population includes women of childbearing potential / pregnancy risks and severe, known teratogenicity
 - IV route of administration (esp in dermatology), access for CLE patients

- BELIMUMAB = anti BlyS antiLinfocito B Stimulated anticuerpo monoclonal
 - Ensayo Fase 3 Lupus Discoide / Profundo / LES
- IBERDOMIDE = estudio en Fase 2 Lupus Eritematoso Sistémico
- INHIBIDORES JAK KINASAS – baricitinib / tofacitinib
- ANIFROLUMAB IV
- LITIFILIMAB : anti BDCA2 = Blood Dendritic Cell Antigen : la disminución de dichas células disminuye la respuesta de INF y disminuye la actividad clínica de los pacientes con lupus
- DEUCRAVACITINIB = oral selective inhibidor alostérico TYK2

Baricitinib Phase II for SLE: CLE Data Subset Analysis

- 314 patients: PBO, baricitinib 2mg, baricitinib 4mg
- Week 24 resolution of SLEDAI-2K arthritis or rash
 - 4mg: 67% (OR vs PBO 1.8, $p=0.04$)
 - 2mg: 58% (OR vs PBO 1.3, $p=0.39$)
- No improvement in CLASI
 - However: Patients were grouped together for analysis regardless of baseline CLASI score
 - Mean entry = 4 (low)

- SLEDAI = Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index; OR = odds ratio.
- Wallace DJ, et al. *Lancet*. 2018;392(10143):222-231. Werth VP, et al. *Br J Dermatol*. 2019;180(5):964-965.

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- **ANIFROLUMAB IV**
- LITIFILIMAB : anti BDCA2 = Blood Dendritic Cell Antigen : la disminución de dichas células disminuye la respuesta de INF y disminuye la actividad clínica de los pacientes con lupus
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The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

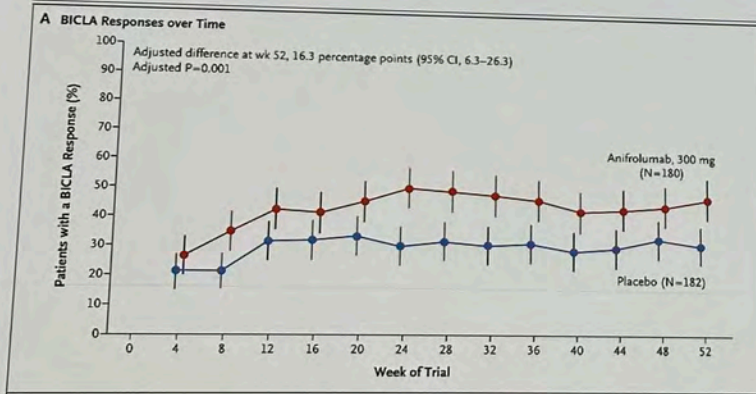
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JANUARY 16, 2020

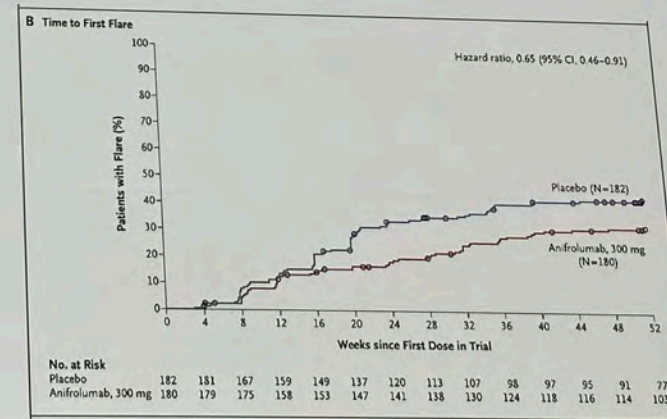
VOL. 382 NO. 3

Trial of Anifrolumab in Active Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

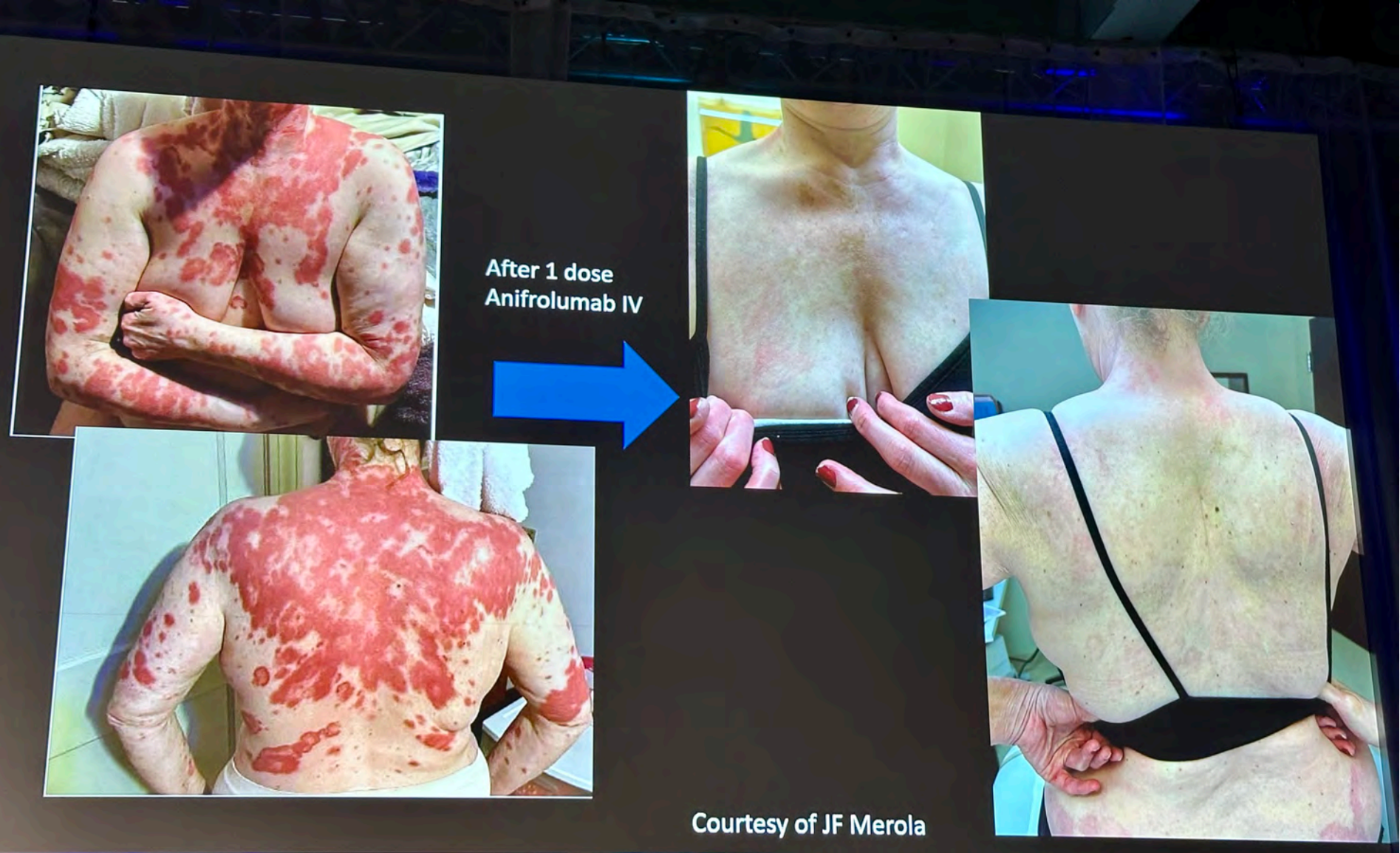
E.F. Morand, R. Furie, Y. Tanaka, I.N. Bruce, A.D. Askanase, C. Richez, S.-C. Bae, P.Z. Brohawn, L. Pineda, A. Berglind, and R. Tummala, for the TULIP-2 Trial Investigators*



- Type I interferon receptor antagonist
- Approved for moderate to severe SLE (without severe active lupus nephritis or neuropsychiatric SLE) in patients receiving standard therapy



ANIFROLUMAB IV



Trial of Anti-BDCA2 Antibody Litifilimab for Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus

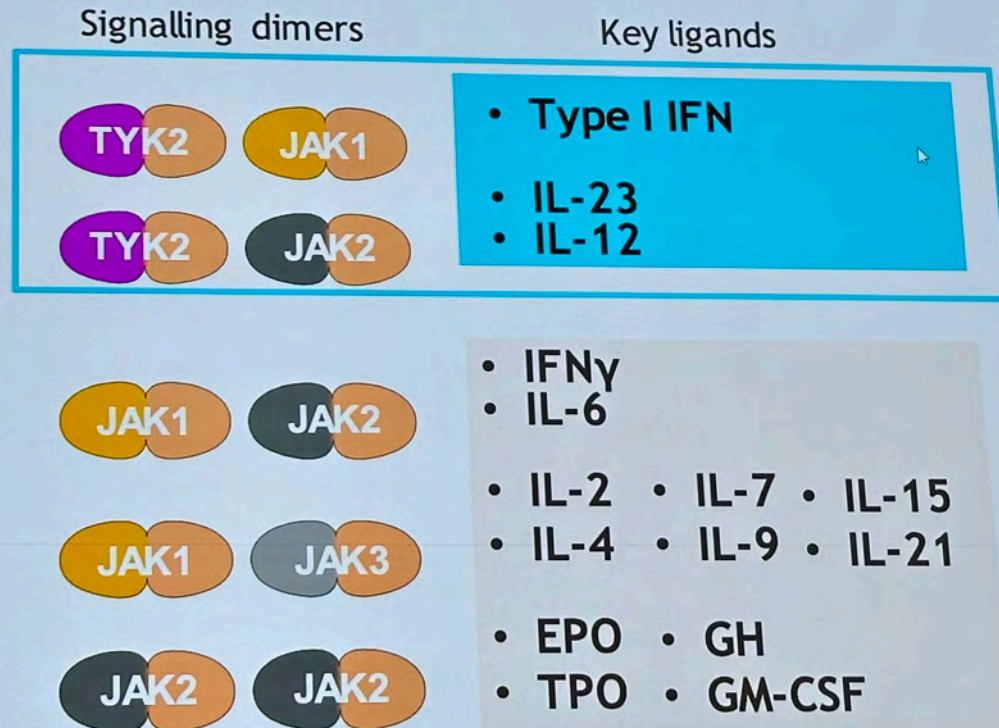
- Litifilimab (BIIB059) is an anti-BDCA2 antibody
- CLE +/- SLE
- 132 subjects, 3 doses / placebo, endpoint of CLASI at 16 weeks

CLASI-A score‡	15.2±8.8	18.4±8.7	16.5±8.8	16.5±8.5
CLASI-A score >10 — no. (%)‡	18 (69)	20 (80)	34 (71)	22 (67)
Cutaneous lupus erythematosus subtype — no. (%)§				
Acute	1 (4)	1 (4)	0	1 (3)
Subacute	8 (31)	11 (44)	15 (31)	11 (33)
Chronic	19 (73)	17 (68)	33 (69)	23 (70)
SLE — no. (%)	11 (42)	12 (48)	20 (42)	14 (42)

• BDCA = blood dendritic cell antigen.

• Werth VP, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2022;387(4):321-331.

Efficacy and Safety of Deucravacitinib, an Oral, Selective, Allosteric TYK2 Inhibitor, in Patients With Active Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: A Phase 2, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study



• Morand EF, et al. Presented at: European Alliance of Associations for Rheumatology 2022. Copenhagen, Denmark.
• https://ard.bmj.com/content/81/Suppl_1/209

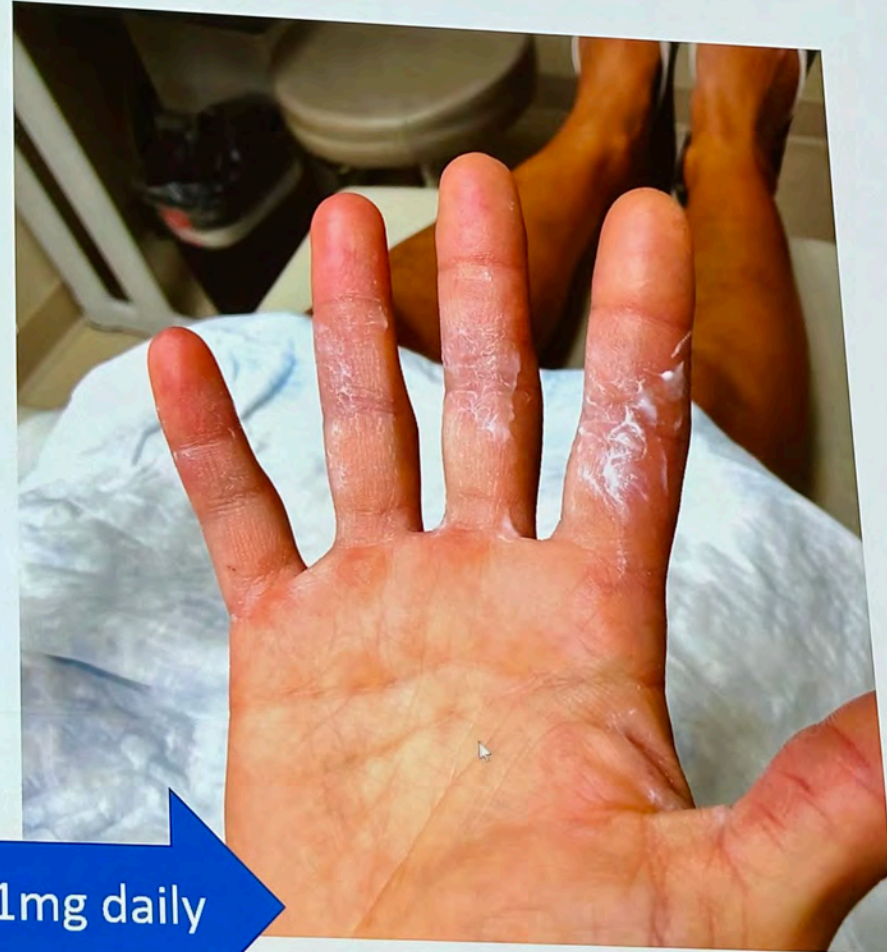
DEUCRAVACITINIB



Merola,
Submitted, 2023

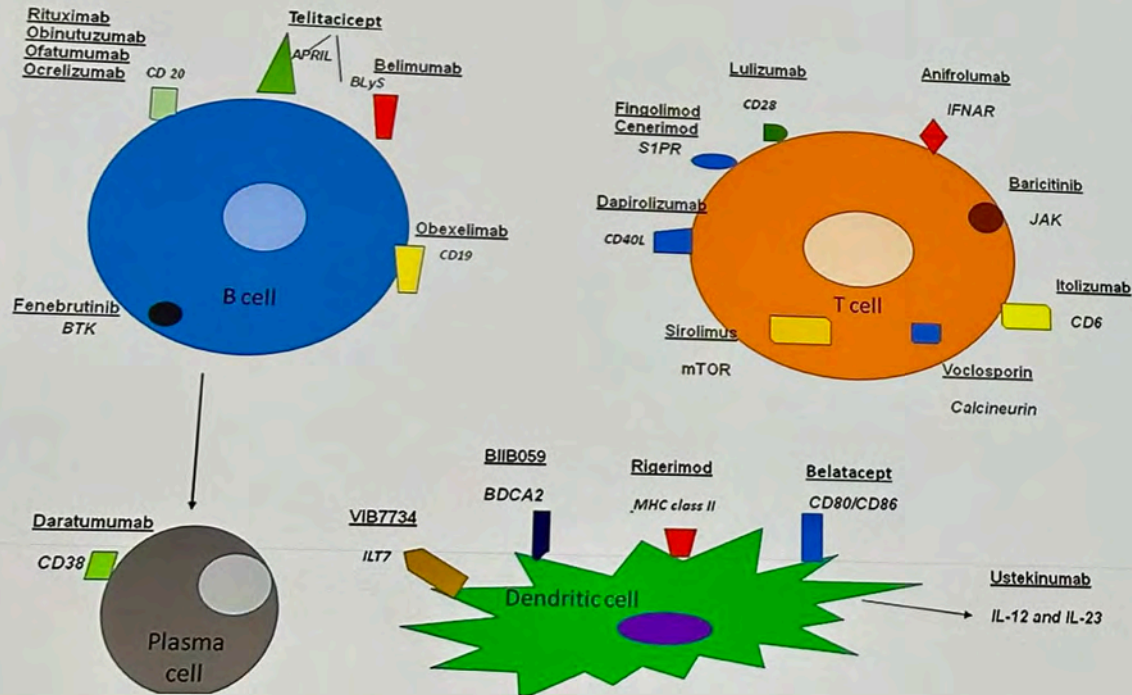
Tratamiento Tofacitinib Chilblains Lupus Refractario

Refractory Chilblains Lupus in SLE Patient



Tofacitinib 11mg daily

Clinical Trials: Future / Emerging Therapies



- Cellular approaches (B-/T- cell / plasma cell / pDC)
- Cytokine approaches (BlyS, IFN pathway, etc.)

Other approaches

- Atacicept
- Telatacicept
- Anti-JAK/STAT and TYK2
- Anti-IL6 receptor
- BIIB059 (pDC BDCA2)
- Low dose IL-2
- CC-220 (cereblon modulator)
- Obinutuzumab (anti-CD20)
- Daratumumab (anti-CD38)
- Abatacept
- IRAK4 inhibitor
- Others (obexelimab anti-CD19, S1P1, etc)

• JAK = Janus kinase; STAT = signal transducer and activator of transcription; IFN = interferon; TYK = tyrosine kinase; pDC = plasmacytoid dendritic cells.
 • Liossis SN, et al. *Front Med (Lausanne)*. 2021;8:655100.

Enfermedad autoinmune TROMBOINFLAMATORIA

autoAC contra fosfolípidos – eventos tromboembólicos
Complicaciones embarazo -- PRE-ECLAMPSIA severa

Subgrupo:

PRIMARIO

SECUNDARIO

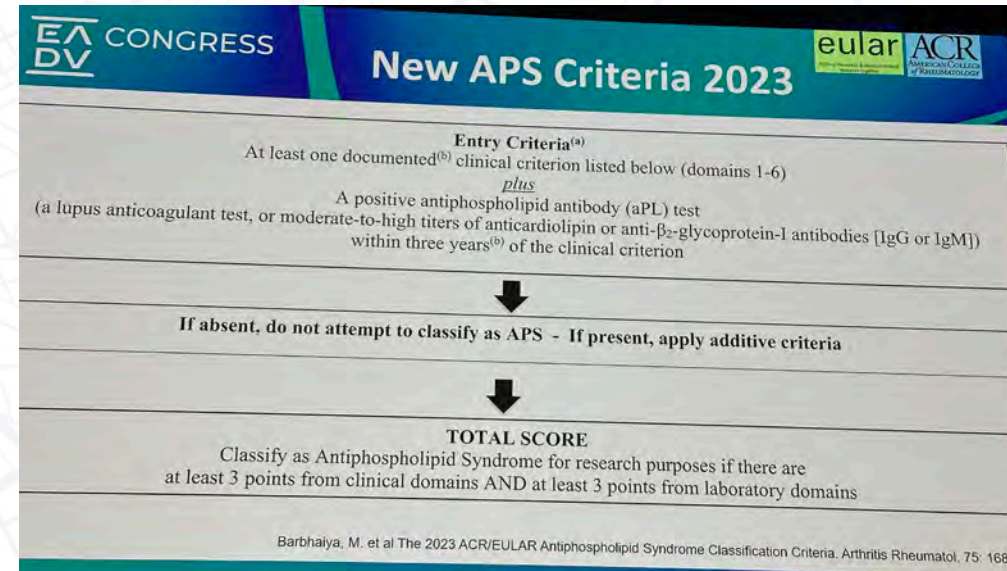
ASOCIADO A LUPUS

- NUEVOS CRITERIOS DIAGNÓSTICOS

Tripe positividad = MÁS RIESGO DE TROMBOEMBOLISMO PULMONAR (**TEP**)

LIVEDO RETICULARIS es la manifestación cutánea más frecuente de S. antifosfolípido

Los criterios de clasificación de los pacientes son distintos de los criterios diagnósticos



New APS Criteria 2023

Clinical domains and criteria	Weight	Weight	
D1. Macrovascular (Venous Thromboembolism [VTE])		D2. Macrovascular (Arterial Thrombosis [AT])	
VTE with a high-risk VTE profile ^(c)	1	AT with a high-risk CVD profile ^(c)	2
VTE without a high-risk VTE profile ^(c)	3	AT without a high-risk CVD profile ^(c)	4
D3. Microvascular		D4. Obstetric	
Suspected (one or more of the following)	2	≥3 Consecutive pre-fetal (<10w) and/or early fetal (10w 0d -15w 6d) deaths	1
Livedo racemosa (exam)		Fetal death (16w 0d – 33w 6d) in the absence of pre-eclampsia (PEC) with severe features or placental insufficiency (PI) with severe features	1
Livedoid vasculopathy lesions (exam)		PEC with severe features (<34w 0d) <u>or</u> PI with severe features (<34w 0d) with/without fetal death	3
Acute/chronic aPL-nephropathy (exam or lab)		PEC with severe features (<34w 0d) <u>and</u> PI with severe features (<34w 0d) with/without fetal death	4
Pulmonary hemorrhage (symptoms and imaging)			
Established (one of more of the following)	5		
Livedoid vasculopathy (pathology ^(d))			
Acute/chronic aPL-nephropathy (pathology ^(d))			
Pulmonary hemorrhage (BAL or pathology ^(d))			
Myocardial disease (imaging or pathology)			
Adrenal hemorrhage (imaging or pathology)			
D5. Cardiac Valve		D6. Hematology	
Thickening	2	Thrombocytopenia (lowest 20-130x10 ⁹ /L)	2
Vegetation	4		

Raynaud Primario

- Frecuente
- Mujeres
- < 30 años
- Componente genético 50%
- No pérdida de tejido
- ANAs negativos
- Capilaroscopia normal

Raynaud Secundario

- Infrecuente
- Mujeres
- > 30 años
- No predisposición genética
- Puede dar lugar a úlceras
- ANAS positivos
- Capilaroscopia patológica

TRATAMIENTO

NO FARMACOLÓGICO: Manos calientes / Dejar de fumar / Evitar fármacos / Drogas: cocaína-anfetaminas

FARMACOLÓGICO: **NIFEDIPINO** – bloqueantes dihidropirínicos de canales de calcio de larga duración

start low and slow 30mg/d

SILDENAFILO –inhibidores fosfodiesterasa 5

ILOPROST IV 0,5-2ng/kg/min – 3 a5 días consecutivos +/- NIFEDIPINO ó SILDENAFILO

BONSENTAN agoista receptor endotelina 1 (poca experiencia)

NITRATOS TÓPICOS no olvidar que Raynaud es enfermedad sistémica

INFILTRACIONES CON TOXINA BOTULÍNICA A – puede disminuir función motora dedos temporalmente

Sympatectomía -- DESUSO

AEDV 2023 Highlights



32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN • 32º EDICIÓN

BER LIN

11-14 OCTUBRE

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Iniciativa científica de:



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DE DERMATOLOGÍA
Y VENEREOLOGÍA

