

Uncertain skin ulcers or wrong priorities...

Author: *Dr. Olga Sjomina*, Residency of Internal Medicine, University of Latvia Supervisors: *Dr. Olesja Basina*, *dr. Jekaterina Rodina*, Riga Eastern Clinical University Hospital

Clinical case

- ▶ Patient J. K., female, 29 years old.
- ▶ Came to emergency in October 2016.
- Complaints:
 - Multiple ulcerations on the legs;
 - Periodically the temperature till 37.5°C;
 - Weakness.



Initial inspection at emergency department

Multiple eruptions, as well as purulent ulcerations on the legs











Which tests would you perform?

Examination results

Tests performed in ED

- Moderate hypochromic microcytic anemia (9.1 g/dL)
 - ▶ Hgb: 11.9 15.7 g/dL
- ▶ Leucocytosis (Leu 18.6x10⁹/L, Neu 14.8x10⁹/L)
 - ▶ Leu: 4.6 8.4x10⁹/L; Neu: 2.0 9.1x10⁹/L
- CRP -13.8 mg/L
 - ▶ CRP < 5.0 mg/L</p>
- AIAT, AsAT, urea, creatinine, glucose, bilirubins, lipase, AF, electrolytes, protein - normal
- Abdominal USG no pathologic findings
- Consulting dermatologist's conclusion pyoderma cruris chronica ecthyma et ulceri cruris, foliculitis corporis



Maybe something else?

- Watery pasty diarrhea 6-8 times per day since 2014;
- Blood in stool;
- Nagging spastic pain before and after defecation
- Never complained about it





Differential diagnosis

- Immunocompromised patient?
 - Chronic gastroenteritis;
 - Cutaneous manifestations of HIV;
 - Lifestyle.
- Hematological/oncological diseases?
 - Lymphoma;
 - Paraneoplastic syndrome.
- Vasculitis?
 - Granulomatosis with polyangiitis
- Superficial thrombophlebitis?
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae??? (But not a refugee/traveller)
- Inflammatory bowel syndrome?



Further specific examination

- HbsAg negative (0,17 s/co),
- ▶ Antibodies to HCV negative (0,1 s/co),
- Anti-Treponema pallidum IgG / IgM negative (0,04 s/co),
- Antibodies to HIV 1, HIV 2, HIV 1 Ag negative

- antiPR3 (c-ANCA), antiMPO (p-ANCA)- negative,
- Anti transglutaminase Ig A-0,1, Anti transglutaminase Ig G- 0,9.
- Skin ulcers: growing group A β-hemolytic streptococci, Staphilococcus aureus



Waiting for answers...

- Cl. difficile
- Salmonella
- Shigella
- Faecal Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNS

Truelove and Witts score

	Mild	Moderate 'in between mild and severe'	Severe
Bloody stools/day	<4	4 or more if	≥6 and
Pulse	<90 bpm	≤90 bpm	>90 bpm <i>or</i>
Temperature	<37.5 °C	≤37.8 °C	>37.8 °C or
Haemoglobin	>11.5 g/dL	≥10.5 g/dL	<10.5 g/dL or
ESR	<20 mm/h	≤30 mm/h	>30 mm/h or
or CRP	Normal	≤30 mg/L	>30 mg/L

Start therapy with: 5-aminosalicylic acid + antibiotics



Further specific examination

- Calprotectin >1000 mkg/g;
- Colonoscopy:
 - Pan-ulcerative (total) colitis, exacerbation;
- Biopsy:
 - Histopathological picture corresponds to ulcerative colitis.





Diagnosis

- Total ulcerative colitis, primary diagnosed, exacerbation (Mayo 9). E3 S3 (Montreal classification).
- Pyoderma gangrenosa cruris chronica et ulceri cruris, foliculitis corporis.
- Moderate hypochromic microcytic anaemia.



Management

- After prescribed complex therapy with
 - 5-aminosalycilic acid (Sulfasalazin),
 - antibiotics,
 - ▶ i/v iron,
 - local treatment of skin ulcers,

patient's condition progressively improved, remission was gained.









Background

- Ulcerative colitis is a form of inflammatory bowel disease that is characterised by superficial inflammation and ulceration of the large intestine.
- ▶ The incidence of UC is 1.2 to 20.3 cases per 100,000 and its prevalence is 7.6 to 246.0 cases¹.
- Extraintestinal symptoms may involve virtually any organ system with a potentially detrimental impact on the patient's functional status and quality of life².

Extraintestinal symptoms

Manifestations (EIM)

- Joints
 - Arthropathies
- Skin
 - Erythema nodosum
 - Pyoderma gangrenosum etc.
- Hepatobiliary tract
 - Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- Eye
 - Episcleritis
 - Uveitis

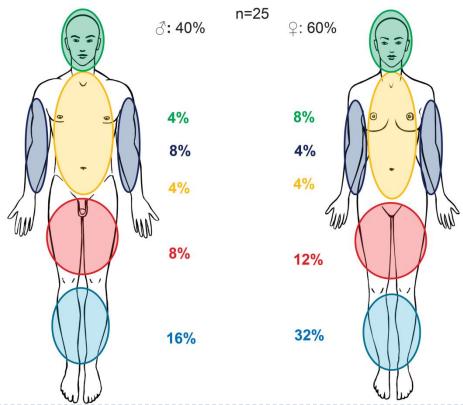
Complications (EIC)

- Caused by the disease itself
 - Malabsorption;
 - Micronutrient deficiency;
 - Osteoporosis;
 - Peripheral neuropathies;
 - Kidney stones;
 - Drug-related side effects.



EIM of the skin

- Skin disorders represent 2nd most common EIM of IBD after arthritis and affect about 5-15% of these patients.
- Pyoderma gangrenosum is a much rarer, more severe, debilitating EIM, more common in UC than in CD.



[•]Vavricka, Stephan R. et al. "Extraintestinal Manifestations of Inflammatory Bowel Disease." *Inflammatory Bowel Diseases* 21.8 (2015): 1982–1992. *PMC*. Web. 14 Dec. 2016.

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Results and discussion

- ▶ The cornerstone of management of UC exacerbation remains the use of corticosteroids, which are effective in the induction of remission in the majority of cases¹.
- According to Truelove and Witts criteria, this case was evaluated as moderate-to-severe.
- It was decided to start therapy without use of steroids, which nevertheless gave very successful results.

Take home message

Spend more time on collecting anamnesis



Thank you for attention!



References

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