



**VCU**

School of Medicine

# Clinical Pearls in Dermatology

ACP Virginia Chapter- Annual Meeting and Clinical Update

March 8, 2019

Kimberly S. Salkey, MD

Associate Professor

Department of Dermatology



**VCU**

School of Medicine

# Psoriasis: To Be or Not To Be

ACP Virginia Chapter- Annual Meeting and Clinical Update  
March 8, 2019

Kimberly S. Salkey, MD  
Associate Professor  
Department of Dermatology

## **DISCLOSURE OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH INDUSTRY**

Kimberly S. Salkey, MD

Common Challenges in Hair and Nail Disorders

### **DISCLOSURES**

I do not have any relevant relationships with industry.

# Patient 1



# Patient 1

49yo woman with a family history of psoriasis presents with a 30 year h/o chronic, stable, plaque psoriasis involving 70% of her BSA. She has asymmetric oligoarthropathy and dystrophic fingernails and toenails.

Which factor in the patient's history is an independent indication for systemic therapy?

- A. Family history of psoriasis
- B. Chronicity of disease
- C. Extent of body surface area
- D. Psoriatic arthritis
- E. Nail involvement

# Patient 1

49yo woman with a family history of psoriasis presents with a 30 year h/o chronic, stable, plaque psoriasis involving 70% of her BSA. She has asymmetric oligoarthropathy and dystrophic fingernails and toenails.

Which factor in the patient's history is an independent indication for systemic therapy?

- A. Family history of psoriasis
- B. Chronicity of disease
- C. Extent of body surface area
- D. Psoriatic arthritis**
- E. Nail involvement

# Chronic Plaque Psoriasis



# Psoriatic Arthritis

**Table 1. Classification Criteria for Psoriatic Arthritis (CASPAR).\***

| Criterion  | Explanation   | Points |
|--|---|--------|
| Evidence of psoriasis                                      |   |        |
| Current psoriasis  | Current psoriatic skin or scalp disease as judged by a dermatologist or rheumatologist  | 2      |
| Personal history of psoriasis                              | History of psoriasis according to the patient or a family doctor, dermatologist, or rheumatologist  | 1      |
| Family history of psoriasis                                | History of psoriasis in a first- or second-degree relative according to the patient   | 1      |
| Psoriatic nail dystrophy                                   | Typical psoriatic nail dystrophy (e.g., onycholysis, pitting, or hyperkeratosis) according to observation during current physical examination | 1      |
| Negative test for rheumatoid factor                        | Based on reference range at local laboratory; any testing method except latex, with preference for ELISA or nephelometry                      | 1      |
| Dactylitis   |   |        |
| Current dactylitis   | Swelling of an entire digit according to observation on current physical examination  | 1      |
| History of dactylitis                                      | According to a rheumatologist   | 1      |
| Radiographic evidence of juxtaarticular new bone formation | Ill-defined ossification near joint margins (excluding osteophyte formation) on plain radiographs of hand or foot                             | 1      |

\* Psoriatic arthritis is considered to be present in patients with inflammatory musculoskeletal disease (disease involving the joint, spine, or entheses) whose score on the five criteria listed in the table totals at least three points; the "evidence of psoriasis" criterion can account for either one point or two points. The criteria have a specificity of 98.7% and a sensitivity of 91.4%. ELISA denotes enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.



# Psoriatic Arthritis



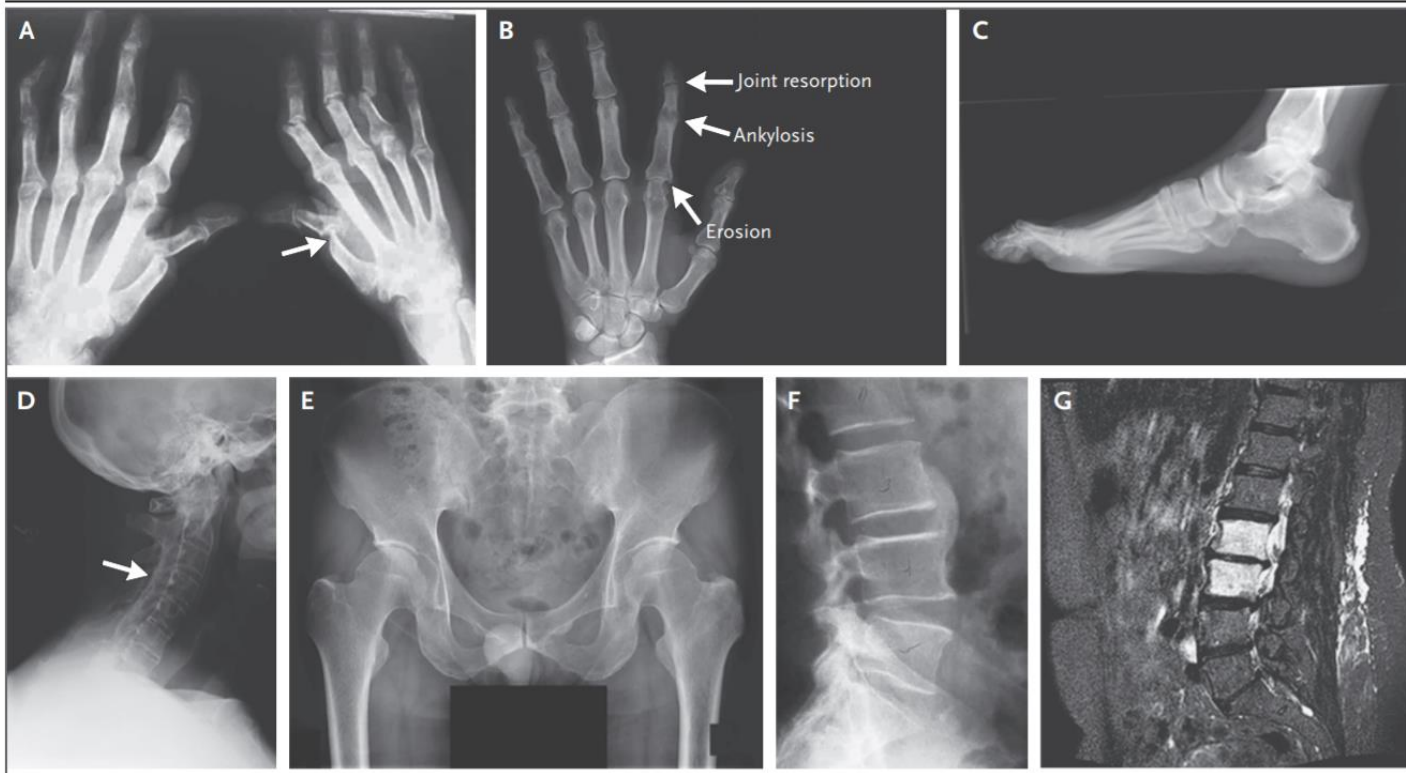
# Psoriatic Arthritis



# Psoriatic Arthritis



# Psoriatic Arthritis



# Psoriatic Arthritis Management

Table 4. Efficacy and Side Effects of Drugs for the Treatment of Psoriatic Arthritis.

| Drug (Mode of Administration)                              | Dose According to Site  |   | Signs and Symptoms |                    | Structural Modification of Joints* | Common Side Effects                  |
|--|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | Joints  | Skin  | Joints             | Skin               |                                    |                                      |
| NSAIDs   |   |   |                    |                    |                                    |                                      |
| Naproxen (oral)  | 750–1000 mg/day   | Not applicable  | Mild response      | —                  | Not assessed                       | Gastrointestinal effects             |
| Diclofenac (oral)  | 100–150 mg/day  | Not applicable  |                    |                    |                                    | Cardiac effects                      |
| Indomethacin (oral)  | 100/150 mg/day  | Not applicable  |                    |                    |                                    | Renal effects                        |
| DMARDs   |   |   |                    |                    |                                    |                                      |
| Methotrexate (oral or SC)                                  | 15–25 mg/wk   | 15–25 mg/wk   | Mild response      | Moderate response  | Not assessed                       | Hair loss, nausea, hepatic effects   |
| Leflunomide (oral)   | 20 mg/day   | Not applicable  | Mild response      | Mild response      | Not assessed                       | Diarrhea, renal effects, hair loss   |
| Sulfasalazine (oral)                                       | 2–3 g/day   | Not applicable  | —                  | —                  | Not assessed                       | Neutropenia, diarrhea                |
| Anti-TNF agents  |   |   |                    |                    |                                    |                                      |
| Adalimumab (SC)  | 40 mg every 2 wk  | 80 mg loading dose, 40 mg 1 wk later, then 40 mg every 2 wk   | Very good response | Moderate response  | Moderate response                  | Injection-site reactions, infections |
| Certolizumab (SC)  | 200 mg every 2 wk or 400 mg every 4 wk  | Not applicable  | Very good response | Moderate response  | Moderate response                  | Injection-site reactions, infections |
| Etanercept (SC)  | 50 mg weekly  | 50 mg twice/wk  | Very good response | Mild response      | Moderate response                  | Injection-site reactions, infections |
| Golimumab (SC, infusion)                                   | 50 mg monthly   | Not applicable  | Very good response | Mild response      | Moderate response                  | Injection-site reactions, infections |
| Infliximab (infusion)                                      | 5 mg/kg of body weight at 0, 2, and 6 wk, then every 8 wk   | 5–10 mg/kg at 0, 2, and 6 wk, then every 8 wk   | Very good response | Excellent response | Moderate response                  | Infusion reactions, infections       |
| Anti-interleukin-17 agents                                 |   |   |                    |                    |                                    |                                      |
| Ixekizumab (SC)  | 80 mg every 2 wk  | 80 mg every 2 wk  | Very good response | Excellent response | Mild response                      | Candida infections                   |
| Secukinumab (SC)   | 150 mg weekly from 0–4 wk, then monthly   | 300 mg weekly from 0–4 wk, then monthly   | Very good response | Excellent response | Mild response                      | Candida infections                   |
| Anti-interleukin-12–interleukin-23 agent: ustekinumab (SC) | 45 mg/kg (for body weight of <100 kg) or 90 mg/kg (for body weight of ≥100 kg) at 0, 4, and 12 wk, then every 12 wk | 45 mg/kg (for body weight of <100 kg) or 90 mg/kg (for body weight of ≥100 kg) at 0, 4, and 12 wk, then every 12 wk | Very good response | Very good response | Mild response                      | Injection-site reactions, infections |
| PDE4 inhibitor: apremilast (oral)                          | 30 mg twice daily   | 30 mg twice daily   | Moderate response  | Mild response      | Not assessed                       | Weight loss, diarrhea                |

\* Recent trials of these agents involved patients with little disease progression, resulting in a smaller effect on structural modification as compared with earlier trials, which involved patients with more severe disease and more progression. For drugs that were not assessed with respect to structural modification of joints, observational data suggest no response. Dashes indicate that there was no appreciable response. DMARDs denotes disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs, NSAIDs nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, PDE4 phosphodiesterase 4, SC subcutaneous.



# Patient 1

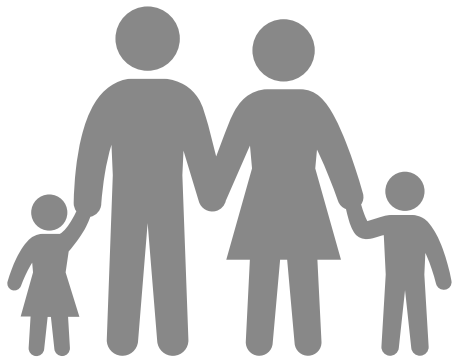


Which factor in the patient's history is an independent indication for systemic therapy?

- A. Family history of psoriasis
- B. Chronicity of disease
- C. Extent of body surface area
- D. Psoriatic arthritis**
- E. Nail involvement

# Patient 1

- Multi-genetic disease
- Wide range of patients with affected family



Which factor in the patient's history is an independent indication for systemic therapy?

- A. Family history of psoriasis
- B. Chronicity of disease
- C. Extent of body surface area
- D. Psoriatic arthritis
- E. Nail involvement

# Patient 1



Which factor in the patient's history is an independent indication for systemic therapy?

- A. Family history of psoriasis
- B. Chronicity of disease
- C. Extent of body surface area
- D. Psoriatic arthritis
- E. Nail involvement



# Patient 1



Which factor in the patient's history is an independent indication for systemic therapy?

- A. Family history of psoriasis
- B. Chronicity of disease
- C. Extent of body surface area
- D. Psoriatic arthritis
- E. Nail involvement

# Patient 1



Which factor in the patient's history is an independent indication for systemic therapy?

- A. Family history of psoriasis
- B. Chronicity of disease
- C. Extent of body surface area
- D. Psoriatic arthritis
- E. Nail involvement

# Psoriatic Arthritis Pearl

- Multiple patterns of involvement
  - Asymmetric oligoarthropathy
- 30% of all patients with psoriasis
- Independent indication for systemic therapy

# Patient 2

- 68yo woman with a 3 year history of these very pruritic papules and nodules.



# Patient 2

Which of these infectious diseases is most likely to be present in this patient?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. HIV
- D. Human herpes virus 6 (HHV 6)
- E. Syphilis





# Patient 2

Which of these infectious diseases is most likely to be present in this patient?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C**
- C. HIV
- D. Human herpes virus 6 (HHV 6)
- E. Syphilis



# Lichen Planus

- Purple polygonal pruritic papules and plaques
- Distinguish from psoriasis
  - Morphology
  - Distribution
  - Associated findings

# Lichen Planus





# Hypertrophic Lichen Planus



# Lichen Planopilaris



# Lichen Planus and Hepatitis C

- Those with HepC are more likely to have LP
- Those with LP are not more likely to have HepC
- Screening guidelines are not set

# Patient 2

Which of these infectious diseases is most likely to be present in this patient?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C**
- C. HIV
- D. Human herpes virus 6 (HHV 6)
- E. Syphilis



# Lichen Planus Pearl

- Unique skin findings
  - Severe pruritus
  - Nail changes
  - Scarring alopecia
- Hepatitis C association



# Patient 3



# Patient 3



Which metabolic abnormality is most likely in this patient?

- A. Elevated serum calcium
- B. Elevated serum glucose
- C. Low vitamin B3
- D. Low vitamin D
- E. Low zinc

# Patient 3



Which metabolic abnormality is most likely in this patient?

- A. Elevated serum calcium
- B. Elevated serum glucose
- C. Low vitamin B3
- D. Low vitamin D
- E. Low zinc



# Necrolytic Acral Erythema

- **El Darouti M, Abu el Ela M. Necrolytic acral erythema: a cutaneous marker of viral hepatitis C. *Int J Dermatol.* 1996;35:252-6.**
- 7 patients described, all with hepatitis C
  - Dusky plaques on dorsal feet
    - Erythema, bullae, hyperkeratosis
  - Histologically similar to other necrolytic erythemas
    - Necrolytic migratory erythema, pellagra, acrodermatitis enteropathica



# Necrolytic Acral Erythema

---

## **Necrolytic acral erythema: A cutaneous sign of hepatitis C virus infection**

Mahmoud A. Abdallah, MD,<sup>a</sup> Mohamed Y. Ghozzi, MD,<sup>a</sup> Hoda A. Monib, MD,<sup>a</sup> Aisha M. Hafez, MD,<sup>b</sup>  
Kim M. Hiatt, MD,<sup>c</sup> Bruce R. Smoller, MD,<sup>c</sup> and Thomas D. Horn, MD<sup>c</sup>  
*Cairo, Egypt, and Little Rock, Arkansas*

2005

*J Cutan Pathol* 2009; 36: 355-358  
doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0560.2008.01037.x  
Blackwell Munksgaard. Printed in Singapore

Copyright © Blackwell Munksgaard 2008

**Journal of  
Cutaneous Pathology**

## **Necrolytic acral erythema without hepatitis C infection**

2009

# Patient 3



Which metabolic abnormality is most likely in this patient?

- A. Elevated serum calcium
- B. Elevated serum glucose
- C. Low vitamin B3
- D. Low vitamin D
- E. Low zinc

Sarcoidosis

# Patient 3



Which metabolic abnormality is most likely in this patient?

- A. Elevated serum calcium
- B. Elevated serum glucose
- C. Low vitamin B3
- D. Low vitamin D
- E. Low zinc

Acanthosis Nigricans

# Patient 3



Which metabolic abnormality is most likely in this patient?

- A. Elevated serum calcium
- B. Elevated serum glucose
- C. Low vitamin B3
- D. Low vitamin D
- E. Low zinc



# Patient 3

Pellagra



Which metabolic abnormality is most likely in this patient?

- A. Elevated serum calcium
- B. Elevated serum glucose
- C. Low vitamin B3
- D. Low vitamin D
- E. Low zinc

# Patient 3

Rickets



Which metabolic abnormality is most likely in this patient?

- A. Elevated serum calcium
- B. Elevated serum glucose
- C. Low vitamin B3
- D. Low vitamin D
- E. Low zinc



# Necrolytic Acral Erythema Pearl

- Initially associated with hepatitis C virus infection
  - Subsequent reports support zinc dysregulation
- Clinically characteristic findings
  - Dorsal feet and toes
  - Nails, palms and soles are spared
- Check Hepatitis C and zinc levels



# Patient 4



# Patient 4

Which of the following is true regarding comorbidities in patients with psoriasis?

- A. Psoriasis is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular mortality
- B. They are three times as likely as their age matched counterparts to have metabolic syndrome
- C. Rates of depression and anxiety are similar to those in the general public
- D. Patients with more extensive psoriasis are at greater risk for development of non-melanoma skin cancer than patients with more limited psoriasis
- E. The majority of patients with psoriasis also have psoriatic arthritis

# Patient 4

Which of the following is true regarding comorbidities in patients with psoriasis?

- A. Psoriasis is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular mortality
- B. They are three times as likely as their age matched counterparts to have metabolic syndrome
- C. Rates of depression and anxiety are similar to those in the general public
- D. Patients with more extensive psoriasis are at greater risk for development of non-melanoma skin cancer than patients with more limited psoriasis
- E. The majority of patients with psoriasis also have psoriatic arthritis

# Psoriasis and CV Disease



European Heart Journal (2010) **31**, 1000–1006  
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehp567

**CLINICAL RESEARCH**  
*Prevention*

## Patients with severe psoriasis are at increased risk of cardiovascular mortality: cohort study using the General Practice Research Database

**Nehal N. Mehta<sup>1,3</sup>, Rahat S. Azfar<sup>2,3</sup>, Daniel B. Shin<sup>2</sup>, Andrea L. Neimann<sup>5</sup>,  
Andrea B. Troxel<sup>3,4</sup>, and Joel M. Gelfand<sup>2,3\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Cardiovascular Institute, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA; <sup>2</sup>Department of Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, One Convention Avenue 1471 Penn Tower, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA; <sup>3</sup>Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA; <sup>4</sup>Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA; and <sup>5</sup>Division of Dermatology, Department of Medicine, Albert Einstein School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

Received 25 October 2009; revised 14 November 2009; accepted 23 November 2009; online publish-ahead-of-print 27 December 2009

# Psoriasis and Metabolic Syndrome

## Dermatology

### Short Communication

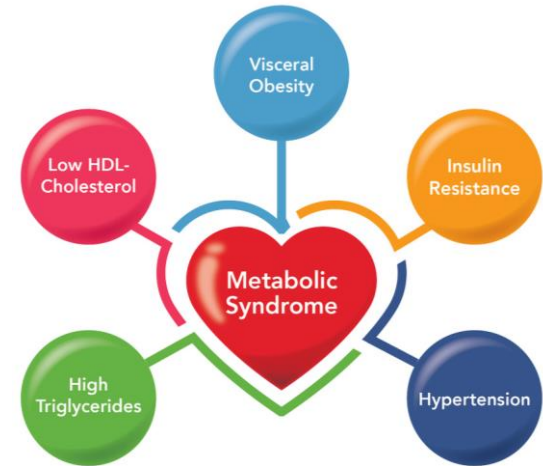
Dermatology 2008;216:152–155  
DOI: [10.1159/000111512](https://doi.org/10.1159/000111512)

Received: January 17, 2007  
Accepted: June 28, 2007

## Association between Psoriasis and the Metabolic Syndrome

### A Cross-Sectional Study

A.D. Cohen<sup>a,b</sup> M. Sherf<sup>a,b</sup> L. Vidavsky<sup>a</sup> D.A. Vardy<sup>a,b</sup> J. Shapiro<sup>a</sup> J. Meyerovitch<sup>a,c</sup>



Acta Derm Venereol 2008; 88: 561–565

### INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

### Psoriasis and Dyslipidaemia: A Population-based Study

Jacob DREIHER<sup>1,2</sup>, Dahlia WEITZMAN<sup>1</sup>, Batya DAVIDOVICI<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan SHAPIRO<sup>3</sup> and Arnon D. COHEN<sup>2,4</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Southern District, Chaili Health Services, <sup>2</sup>Sital Research Center for Family Medicine and Primary Care, <sup>3</sup>Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, <sup>4</sup>Dermatology Unit, Kaplan Medical Center, Rehovot, <sup>5</sup>Dermatology Department, Rabin Medical Center, Petah-Tikva and <sup>6</sup>Research and Health Planning Department, Health Planning and Policy Wing, Chaili Health Services, Tel-Aviv, Israel

Previous reports demonstrated an association between psoriasis and the metabolic syndrome. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between psoriasis and the metabolic syndrome in a population-based study. Methods: A cross-sectional study of 1,000 patients with psoriasis and 1,000 controls was conducted. Results: The prevalence of the metabolic syndrome was significantly higher in patients with psoriasis compared to controls (p < 0.001). Conclusion: The association between psoriasis and the metabolic syndrome is confirmed in a population-based study. Metabolic syndrome should be considered in the management of patients with psoriasis. or phototherapy is reserved for patients with moderate to severe psoriasis (1).



VCU

Dermatology. 2008;216(2):152-5. Acta Derm Venereol. 2008;88:561-565.



# Psoriasis and Metabolic Syndrome

- Does weight loss reduce the severity and incidence of psoriasis or psoriatic arthritis in obese individuals?

Yes

# Psoriasis and Mental Health

## EVIDENCE-BASED DERMATOLOGY: STUDY

SECTION EDITOR: MICHAEL BIGBY, MD; ASSISTANT SECTION EDITORS: OLIVIER CHOSIDOW, MD, PhD;  
ROBERT P. DELLAVALLE, MD, PhD, MSPH; DAIHUNG DO, MD; URBÀ GONZÁLEZ, MD, PhD;  
CATALIN M. POPESCU, MD, PhD; HYWEL WILLIAMS, MSc, PhD, FRCP

## The Risk of Depression, Anxiety, and Suicidality in Patients With Psoriasis

*A Population-Based Cohort Study*

Shanu Kohli Kurd, MD, MSCE, MHS; Andrea B. Troxel, ScD; Paul Crits-Christoph, PhD; Joel M. Gelfand, MD, MSCE

- Increased risk of depression, anxiety and suicidality

# Psoriasis and Malignancy

---

Research

Original Investigation

## The Risk of Cancer in Patients With Psoriasis A Population-Based Cohort Study in the Health Improvement Network

Zelma C. Chiesa Fuxench, MD; Daniel B. Shin, MS; Alexis Ogdie Beatty, MD, MSCE; Joel M. Gelfand, MD, MSCE

- Overall risk is increased, specifically for non-melanoma skin cancer, lymphoma and lung cancer
- Risk does not appear to correlate with extent of skin disease

# Patient 4

Which of the following is true regarding comorbidities in patients with psoriasis?

- A. Psoriasis is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular mortality
- B. They are three times as likely as their age matched counterparts to have metabolic syndrome
- C. Rates of depression and anxiety are similar to those in the general public
- D. Patients with more extensive psoriasis are at greater risk for development of non-melanoma skin cancer than patients with more limited psoriasis
- E. The majority of patients with psoriasis also have psoriatic arthritis

# Patient 4

Which of the following is true regarding comorbidities in patients with psoriasis?

- A. Psoriasis is an ~~independent~~ <sup>TWICE</sup> risk factor for cardiovascular mortality
- B. They are ~~three times~~ as likely as their age matched counterparts to have metabolic syndrome
- C. Rates of depression and anxiety are similar to those in the general public
- D. Patients with more extensive psoriasis are at greater risk for development of non-melanoma skin cancer than patients with more limited psoriasis
- E. The majority of patients with psoriasis also have psoriatic arthritis

# Patient 4

Which of the following is true regarding comorbidities in patients with psoriasis?

- A. Psoriasis is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular mortality
- B. They are three times as likely as their age matched counterparts to have metabolic syndrome
- C. Rates of depression and anxiety are ~~similar to~~ those in the general public
- D. Patients with more extensive psoriasis are at greater risk for development of non-melanoma skin cancer than patients with more limited psoriasis
- E. The majority of patients with psoriasis also have psoriatic arthritis

Greater than



# Patient 4

Which of the following is true regarding comorbidities in patients with psoriasis?

- A. Psoriasis is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular mortality
- B. They are three times as likely as their age matched counterparts to have metabolic syndrome
- C. Rates of depression and anxiety are similar to those in the general public
- D. Patients with more extensive psoriasis are at greater risk for development of non-melanoma skin cancer than patients with more limited psoriasis
- E. The majority of patients with psoriasis also have psoriatic arthritis

# Patient 4

Which of the following is true regarding comorbidities in patients with psoriasis?

- A. Psoriasis is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular mortality
- B. They are three times as likely as their age matched counterparts to have metabolic syndrome
- C. Rates of depression and anxiety are similar to those in the general public
- D. Patients with more extensive psoriasis are at greater risk for development of non-melanoma skin cancer than patients with more limited psoriasis
- E. ~~The majority~~ of patients with psoriasis also have psoriatic arthritis

# Psoriasis Pearl

- Advise patients of comorbidities
- Screen
- Encourage lifestyle modifications





**VCU**

School of Medicine

# Clinical Pearls in Dermatology

ACP Virginia Chapter- Annual Meeting and Clinical Update

March 8, 2019

Kimberly S. Salkey, MD

Associate Professor

Department of Dermatology