Case Report

Pyoderma Gangrenosum Associated With Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Report of Two Cases With Good Response to Infliximab

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A R T I C L E  I N F O

Article history:
Received 12 February 2011
Accepted 27 July 2011
Available online 10 February 2012

Keywords:
Crohn's disease
Infliximab
Pyoderma gangrenosum

A B S T R A C T

Among the extraintestinal manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) often poses a therapeutic challenge. We describe two cases of PG associated with inflammatory bowel disease, who responded to treatment with Infliximab.

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Pioderma gangrenoso asociado a enfermedad inflamatoria intestinal. Descripción de 2 casos con buena respuesta a infliximab

R E S U M E N

Dentro de las manifestaciones extraintestinales de la enfermedad inflamatoria intestinal (EII), el pioderma gangrenoso (PG) plantea con frecuencia dificultades terapéuticas. Describimos 2 casos de PG asociados a enfermedad inflamatoria intestinal, con buena respuesta al tratamiento con infliximab.

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Introduction

Pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) is a neutrophilic dermatosis of unknown cause that manifests as painful skin ulcers. It was described by Brunsting et al.1 in 1930. Approximately 50% of patients have a background systemic disease, the most common being inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), myeloproliferative disorders, and different forms of arthropathy (both spondylitis and rheumatoid arthritis).2 Sometimes skin lesions can precede, follow, or occur simultaneously with the disease with which it is associated. In some patients with IBD, control of bowel disease also leads to the control of PG, but this does not occur in all patients. The diagnosis is based on clinical suspicion and exclusion of other causes of ulceration by histology and microbiological studies.

Clinical Cases

Case 1

Male patient, 55 years old with a history of type 2 DM, HLA-B27+ankylosing spondylitis, diagnosed at 18 years of age, followed up by the rheumatology service and treated with sulfasalazine. The patient had Gleason 7 acynar adenocarcinoma of the prostate (T2N0M0) and was operated by radical prostatectomy in September 2008, subsequently receiving adjuvant radiotherapy from January through March 2009. He also presented cellulitis and a perianal abscess. No other relevant history was present.

The patient was hospitalized (July 7, 2009) for presenting an ulcerated lesion with loss of substance and a purplish erythematous halo on the back of the left hand (Fig. 1A), in addition to severe fistulating perianal lesions. He had no fever, abdominal pain, or altered bowel habits, nor joint, eye, or constitutional symptoms.

On examination, the patient had mucocutaneous pallor. The abdomen showed no tenderness or other abnormalities on examination. It showed two skin ulcers on the back of the left hand, infiltrated, with a jagged edge, elevated and erythematous, painful
Fig. 1. (A) Pyoderma gangrenosum: ulcer with purplish edges and geographic contours located on an erythematous nodule (lesion after 24 h of administration of bolus methyprednisolone, with obvious improvement). (B) Favorable progression after 6 weeks of treatment with infliximab.

Discussion

Extraintestinal manifestations complicate the course and treatment of IBD in 20%–40% of patients. Among the extraintestinal manifestations, mucocutaneous PG appears in 1%–5% of patients with IBD. It is more common in ulcerative colitis than Crohn’s disease, and manifests itself initially as painful pustules that increase in size forming ulcers with purple edges and a necrotic base, may be multiple and scars after healing. It is most frequently located in the lower extremities.

PG can respond to the basic treatment of IBD, but its relationship disease activity is less obvious than in other mucocutaneous extraintestinal manifestations, such as erythema nodosum. The pathogenesis of PG is not fully elucidated but appears to be an immune-mediated injury similar to IBD. Therefore, various therapies that act to control the inflammatory response, such as...
infliximab, have been used in its treatment. It has also been speculated that the effect of infliximab in PG is a consequence of the healing of intestinal lesions underlying IBD, or is a direct drug effect on skin injuries.

The use of infliximab on extraintestinal manifestations such as mucocutaneous PG has recently been described in some publications of small series or isolated cases and opens new perspectives in its management. The skin lesions responded well in most cases. The dosing of infliximab used in cases published is very diverse and in many of them chose an initial infusion and then at weeks 2 and 6, and a significant percentage of new doses were administered thereafter. In our case, we chose to follow the recommendations of the Spanish Group for the Study of Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis.

On the other hand, there are studies in which it has been shown that patients with chronic skin ulcers, such as PG, have an increased risk of serious infections (septic shock) while undergoing treatment with anti-TNF alpha, so individual prophylaxis should be provided before initiation of treatment.

**Conclusions**

In the cases reported, treatment with infliximab proved to be able to achieve remission of PG associated with Crohn’s disease after failure of immunosuppressive therapy.

**Disclosures**

The authors have no disclosures to make.

**References**