

Improvement of overlapping hidradenitis suppurativa and ankylosing spondylitis after the introduction of adalimumab

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Abstract

Hidradenitis suppurativa is a chronic inflammatory disorder characterized by occlusion of the follicular pilosebaceous units of the skin. The treatment options are sometimes very limited and unpleasant odor and abundant drainage complicate the disease. Ankylosing spondylitis is a form of seronegative spondyloarthritis with predominantly axial but also peripheral joint involvement. Both of the conditions lower the patient's quality of life and affect everyday activities.

We describe a 39-year-old male patient with both diseases treated with different medications with only a modest result. After the initiation of a tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) inhibitor (adalimumab) the patient experienced first the musculoskeletal and later on the skin improvement. The introduction of TNF- α inhibitors should be considered early in the treatment of overlapping hidradenitis suppurativa and the spondyloarthritis spectrum of conditions. Available medical data confirm the positive results and beneficial effect on disease course, activity and, most importantly, quality of life.

Key words: ankylosing spondylitis, adalimumab, hidradenitis suppurativa.

Introduction

Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) also known as acne inversa, is a chronic, recurrent, inflammatory skin disease characterized by painful nodules, sinuses, abscesses, draining fistulas and scarring lesions occurring mainly in intertriginous areas of the axillas, groin, perianal, perineal and inframammary regions [1]. The prevalence of the disease is between 1–4% and it most commonly affects younger adults with a female predominance [2]. The risk factors associated with the onset and exacerbation of the disease are positive family history of the disease, obesity, smoking and mechanical friction [3]. The severity of HS can be classified with the Hurley classification [4] or Sartorius score [5, 6]. The diagnosis is primarily clinical and skin biopsy is rarely required [7]. Hidradenitis suppurativa is associated with several diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease, endocrine disorders, metabolic syndrome

and spondyloarthropathies [8–15]. Treatment depends on clinical stage and includes non-pharmacologic, pharmacologic and surgical procedures [16]. General measures are local hygiene, weight reduction, smoking cessation, and avoidance of skin trauma. Pharmacologic treatment includes topical and systemic antibiotics, intralesional corticosteroids, hormonal therapy and biologic therapy (tumor necrosis factor α [TNF- α] inhibitors) [17, 18].

Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a form of seronegative spondyloarthritis (SpA) and affects mostly younger male patients with predominantly axial but also peripheral joints and extra-articular involvement [19]. Ankylosing spondylitis is associated with HLA B27 antigen and the prevalence of the disease is between 0.2 and 1.2%. The disease is manifested by inflammatory back pain and prolonged spinal stiffness. It is worsened by rest and usually improved by the use of nonsteroidal

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Table I. Laboratory findings

	Before the treatment with adalimumab	Ten months after the introduction of adalimumab
ESR (ref. 4–24 mm/h)	94	16
CRP (ref. < 5 mg/l)	126.8	10.5
WBC (ref. 3.4–9.7 × 10 ⁹ /l)	26.0	24.0
Hb (ref. 119–157 g/l)	116	142
Trc (ref. 158–424 × 10 ⁹ /l)	602	408
Routine biochemistry	normal	normal
RF, ACPA	negative	–
Complement levels	normal	–
ANA, ENA	negative	–
HLA typing	B27 and DR4 positive	–
Blood and urine culture	sterile	–
BASDAI (> 4 = active disease)	6.8	2.0
BASFI (> 4 = impaired function)	5.7	2.2
DLQI	22 (extremely large burden on patient's life)	7 (moderate burden on patient's life)

ESR – erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP – C-reactive protein; WBC – white blood cells; Hb – haemoglobin; Trc – thrombocytes; RF – rheumatoid factor; ACPA – anti-citrullinated peptide antibody; HLA – human leukocyte antigen; ANA – antinuclear antibodies, ENA – extractable nuclear antigens; BASDAI – Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index; BASFI – Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Function Index; DLQI – dermatology life quality index

anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and with activity. The Assessment of SpondyloArthritis International Society (ASAS) developed new criteria for classification of both axial and peripheral SpA. Diagnosis of AS is based upon a combination of clinical, laboratory and imaging findings [20]. Management includes physiotherapy, analgesics, NSAIDs and biologic therapy. Physiotherapy is the most important non-pharmacological treatment in AS. NSAIDs in anti-inflammatory doses relieve pain and stiffness. Tumor necrosis factor α blockers are indicated in patients after failure of conventional treatment [20].

Case presentation

A 39-year-old overweight (body mass index BMI – 40.3) man had a 20-year history of HS with skin lesions worsening over time. The HS was classified as stage III according to the Hurley classification [4]. The patient had previously been treated with topical and oral antibiotics with a partial clinical improvement, frequent recurrences and he often missed recommended dermatologic follow-ups.

The patient's medical history included progressive loss of vision for which he was admitted to the Ophthalmology unit and diagnosed with panuveitis of the right eye, intermediate uveitis of the left eye, retinal periphlebitis and periarteritis with secondary glaucoma. He had been treated with oral and topical glucocorticoids, cycloplegic agents (mydriatics) and oral methotrexate with clinical improvement. A brain MRI revealed demyelinating lesions, cerebrospinal fluid examination was normal and oligoclonal bands were negative. The patient did not have further neurological deficits and diagnosis of multiple sclerosis was excluded.

In the period of the past few years the patient reported low back pain and morning stiffness lasting

**Fig. 1.** Patient before the treatment with adalimumab.

more than one hour. He was hospitalized due to prolonged low grade fever, fatigue, loss of body weight and worsening of HS. He presented with multiple painful inflamed draining nodules, fistulas and hypertrophic scars on the neck, trunk, axillary, inguinal, scrotal and sacral regions (Fig. 1). Blood examinations revealed elevated acute phase reactants with impaired full blood count (Table I). Blood and urine culture came back negative. The patient was seronegative (RF, ACPA, ANA/ENA) with normal levels components of complement (C3 and C4) and negative tests for coeliac disease with the presence of HLA-B27 and HLA-DR4 positivity. Further work-up excluded lymphoproliferative disorders and endoscopy proved no inflammatory bowel disease. Radiography of the spine and sacroiliac joints was conclusive for inflammatory changes and the patient was diagnosed with HLA-B27 positive AS without peripheral arthritis.

The patient was treated with a low dose of systemic glucocorticoids, full dose of NSAIDs and antibiotics with clinical improvement of inflammatory back pain and skin findings with normalization of acute phase reactants. At the first follow-up visit, the patient was feeling good with partial skin improvement and without pain, fever and neurological deficits. For the next three months he continued therapy with NSAIDs and reduced dosage of glucocorticoids, but despite this therapy he relapsed (primarily with symptoms of inflammatory back pain – BASDAI 6.8, BASFI 5.7 and elevated acute phase reactants). Due to high AS activity and an inadequate response to previous therapy, TNF- α inhibitor was introduced. The patient had no signs of latent tuberculosis and hepatitis serology came back negative so he received the first subcutaneous injection of adalimumab and continued 40 mg every other week. Two months lat-

er, the patient reported significant improvement of both AS and HS. He had minimal back pain, an better mobility without morning stiffness (BASDAI 2.0; BASFI 2.2). His HS has improved with a decrease in drainage from old lesions and a decrease in the formation of new lesions (Fig. 2). One year after the first adalimumab application the patient continues to have low disease activity of both diseases, low acute phase reactants (Table I) with no adverse reactions occurring during the treatment.

Discussion

The pathogenesis of HS is very complex and includes follicular occlusion, follicular rupture and an associated immune response. In the end the overall inflammatory process is seen as nodules, scarring tissue and draining sinuses and fistulas. The cytokines that drive inflammation in HS are TNF- α , interleukin 1 β (IL-1 β), IL-17 and IL-23 [21, 22].

The sequence of structural damage in spondyloarthritis consists of inflammation which leads to erosive bone destruction and replacement by repair tissue and finally to osteoproliferation with formation of syndesmophytes which is seen as irreparable damage of the patient's axial and sometimes peripheral skeleton. The process of inflammation is driven by proinflammatory cytokines including the most important TNF- α and also IL-17 and IL-23.

Tumor necrosis factor α is one of the connecting features of both diseases and serves as a cell signaling protein involved in systemic inflammation. Inhibition of this proinflammatory cytokine can lead to a benefit [23].

The patient we described suffered from HS and AS, both diseases equally disabling his everyday life activities and work. He underwent dermatologic and rheu-



Fig. 2. Patient 10 months after the first adalimumab application.

matologic check-ups and during the latter course of the diseases had more pronounced signs and symptoms of ankylosing spondylitis. Elevated acute phase reactants, inflammatory back pain and high disease activity indices were the reasons for the introduction of TNF- α inhibitor. After the careful screening for the active and latent infections the patient received first application of adalimumab according to the rheumatology regimen – 40 mg every other week. The recommended dose of adalimumab for adult patients with moderate to severe HS is an initial dose of 160 mg at week 0, 80 mg at week 2, and 40 mg every week starting at week 4 [17, 24].

The patient experienced a significant improvement of spondyloarthritis features but also HS skin lesions ameliorated despite the lower dosing regimen of adalimumab. The dermal changes did not completely disappear, but with the discontinuation of the inflammatory process the skin changes stopped producing unpleasant odor and secretion. The patient-reported outcome questionnaires and other measures improved significantly.

Adverse events in patients receiving adalimumab can be serious, but are not common taking into account its wide usage in rheumatological and ophthalmic indications. The most frequent infections include tuberculosis (primarily reactivation) and infections caused by viruses, fungi, or bacteria and also lymphoma, solid tissue cancers, cardiac failure and demyelinating central and peripheral nervous system disorders [25], so the patients should be monitored very carefully.

The current medical literature reports the effectiveness and desirability of treating HS with biological agents that inhibit TNF- α especially adalimumab and infliximab [26], but also others such as anakinra (anti-IL-1) [27] and ustekinumab (directed against IL-12 and IL-23) [28] may be a promising treatment strategy. Nevertheless further investigations are needed.

Spondyloarthropathies and hidradenitis suppurativa are two diseases that significantly affect patients' quality of life. BASDAI and BASFI are standard instruments for assessment of disease activity and efficacy of treatment of AS. The Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) is an instrument used to measure the impact of skin disease on the quality of life of an affected person [30]. Treatment with TNF- α blockers improves both BASDAI, BASFI and DLQI [29, 30].

Summary

Timely introduction of targeted cytokine therapy can lead to the improvement of objective signs and symptoms of the hidradenitis suppurativa and ankylosing spondylitis as well as of the patient-reported outcome measures. Treatment strategy and dosing regimen

should be tailored according to the more predominant features of the overlapping diseases. Although TNF- α inhibition brought overall improvement of both skin and musculoskeletal symptoms in the described patient several issues remain to be tackled. Optimal concomitant therapy in the overlapping disease (perhaps one of the DMARDs) and its effect on immunogenicity of the TNF- α inhibitor are unknown. The duration of TNF- α inhibition therapy when a patient reaches remission or low disease activity is one of the unsolved issues. Future case-based and similar studies of overlapping HS and AS should help in the approach to the mentioned problems.

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