LETTERS

Alopecia areata and relapsing polychondritis or mosaic autoimmunity? The first experience of co-trimoxazole treatment

A P Rozin, D Schapira, R Bergman

CASE REPORT

A 13 year old girl presented with acute inflammation of the left external ear. She had acute tonsillitis two weeks before the symptoms appeared, which was treated. Five years earlier the patient had recurrent attacks of chest pain, which resolved spontaneously. Four years earlier she began to have episodes of mono-oligoarthritis which resolved after 3–4 days. She had a long term history of recurrent tonsillitis. β-Haemolytic streptococcus was only once isolated on culture. Acute tonsillitis preceded episodes of arthritis on several occasions. Several events of acute bronchitis and recurrent conjunctivitis occurred during this period. Retinal examination was unremarkable.

Twenty months before the chondritis a large patch of AA appeared. Applications with betamethasone cream and 0.1–1% short contact anthralin treatment for three months failed to induce regrowth of hair. Oral prednisolone was started at an initial dose of 40 mg a day tapered over the next three weeks. The AA disappeared, but during the following months new adjacent patches appeared. Intermittent corticosteroid treatment with oral prednisone and intralesion scalp injections of betamethasone (Celestone) every 6–8 weeks and local applications of 5% minoxidil spray for one and a half years promoted hair growth, yet additional patches of AA appeared.

The acute auricular inflammation, which spared the ear lobe, was diagnosed as chondritis. Intravenous amoxycillin-clavulanic acid was initiated, with no response noted after one week of treatment (fig 1A). An autoimmune aetiology of the disease was suspected. Oral prednisone 40 mg a day was instituted for five days and co-trimoxazole 50 mg/kg/day in two

Figure 1  [A] Diffuse oedema and erythema of the auricle sparing the ear lobe are sustained after five days of intravenous augmentin (amoxycillin-clavulanic acid) treatment (1 g every eight hours). (B) Two days after the initiation of combined treatment with prednisone 40 mg/day and co-trimoxazole 50 mg/kg/day, there is marked diminution of the oedema and erythema.
divided doses was started as well. The rationale for co-trimoxazole treatment was its steroid sparing effect and antibiotic prophylaxis, which might prevent the possible adjuvant action of the pharyngeal flora on autoimmunity. Prompt regression of the auricular inflammation was seen two days after starting the combined treatment (fig 1B), and within a few days complete resolution of the chondritis was noted. The daily co-trimoxazole treatment was reduced to 25 mg/kg after one week, taken as single dose. Two weeks later the therapeutic policy was 25 mg/kg every other day (taken as single daily dose), and this schedule was continued for five months. Two months after the initiation of the co-trimoxazole treatment the patches of AA disappeared.

Five months after the initial episode of chondritis a routine vaccination for tetanus and poliomyelitis was performed at school. Ten days later, the signs of chondritis recurred in the same ear. The co-trimoxazole dose was increased to the initial dose (50 mg/kg/day in two divided doses) without the addition of corticosteroids. After three days, complete recovery occurred and the alternate day dose schedule was restarted. An attempt to decrease the dose to 25 mg/kg/day twice a week for six weeks was performed but was associated with the appearance of two small foci of AA. Hair growth followed reinstitution of a daily regimen for one week followed by alternate day dose schedule (25 mg/kg/day every other day) for four weeks. During follow up, repeated tests for complete blood count, blood chemistry, antinuclear antibodies, anti-DNA, antinuclear cytoplasmic antibodies, IgG, IgA, IgM, complement, rheumatoid factor, protein electrophoresis, thyroid function were normal. Lung and heart imaging studies were unremarkable.

**DISCUSSION**

Mosaic of several autoimmune diseases or multiform RP should be considered when RP occurs in patients with other disease of autoimmune aetiology. No laboratory tests have been found to be diagnostic for these disorders. We propose that recurrent tonsillitis might be due to incompetent immune control of infection. IgA deficiency as a common denominator to the mosaic of autoimmunity and recurrent infections has not been detected. We treated our patient with co-trimoxazole, assuming that it might control bacterial load, on the one hand, and modulate the cellular and humoral immune response, on the other. This modulation may have a role in the treatment of AA, which may be transferred by T lymphocytes. In 1970, Ghilchik et al found that trimetoprim (component of co-trimoxazole) significantly extended the life of skin grafts transplanted from brown to white mice. The prolongation of the rejection time was similar to that obtained with azathioprine. Inhibition of T lymphocytes by co-trimoxazole may be responsible for both late allograft rejection and therapeutic effect in AA. Co-trimoxazole was successfully used in the treatment of other autoimmune diseases.

Alteration of the immune process by sulfasalazine (SSZ) through inhibition of nuclear factor-κB signalling activation, which contributes to anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects, has been reported. In another recent study patients with severe AA received SSZ and showed 23% of hair growth, which is cosmetically acceptable. Sulfonamide sulfamethoxazole may have similar properties. It is known that patients with RP have increased titres of antibodies to cartilage proteins. It is still unclear whether these antibodies are a result or cause of cartilage damage. These antibodies may have a role in cartilage inflammation and decrease after successful treatment. The presence of HLA-B8, DR3 has recently been found to be associated with multiple autoantibodies and autoimmunity. Co-trimoxazole may cause a decrease in the IgM titre during treatment. This may partially explain its efficacy in treating RP. After two months of co-trimoxazole treatment the steroid resistant AA was completely healed. No recurrence of tonsillitis or arthritis was noted during this period. Prompt resolution of relapsing chondritis and alopecia followed reinstitution of the appropriate co-trimoxazole dose. A decrease in lymphocytes blood count and serum IgG was noted during co-trimoxazole treatment (fig 2).

**Authors’ affiliations**

A Rozin, D Schapira, The B Shein Department of Rheumatology, Rambam Medical Centre and Faculty of Medicine, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

R Bergman, Department of Dermatology, Rambam Medical Centre and Faculty of Medicine, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

Correspondence to: Dr A Rozin; nahir@rambam.health.gov.il

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**REFERENCES**


An unusual case of ANCA positive disease

S Delen, A Boonen, R Landewé, A A Kroon, Sj van der Linden, J W Cohen Tervaert

CASE REPORT

A 65 year old woman was admitted in August 2001 because of fatigue, weight loss, and oligoarthritis. She had a history of hypertension for which she was treated with captopril and hydrochlorothiazide. On examination she had acrocyanosis, hypertension for which she was treated with captopril and hydroxychloroquine was started.

A kidney biopsy showed multiple cholesterol emboli (fig 1). A 65 year old woman was admitted in August 2001 because of fatigue, weight loss, and oligoarthritis. She had a history of hypertension for which she was treated with captopril and hydrochlorothiazide. On examination she had acrocyanosis, hypertension for which she was treated with captopril and hydroxychloroquine was started.

A kidney biopsy showed multiple cholesterol emboli (fig 1). Two months later, the patient was readmitted because of fever, myalgia, and progressive renal failure. Shortly after admission she developed chest pain due to pleuropericarditis. The ESR was 132 mm/1st h, CRP 217 mg/l, haemoglobin 5.7 mmol/l, white blood cell count 19×10⁹/l, and serum creatinine was 263 µmol/l. Proteinuria was 300 mg/l/24 h without erythrocyturia. Pleural fluid showed an exudate without malignant cells. All cultures remained sterile. On immunological testing a perinuclear ANCA was now detected and an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) showed that the MPO-ANCA was 39 arbitrary units (AU). Fundoscopy was normal and there were no abnormalities on urine analysis. Rheumatoid factor, antinuclear antibodies, ANCA, cryoglobulins, and anticardiolipin antibodies tested negative. Systemic vasculitis was suspected, but a deep muscle biopsy disclosed no abnormalities. Arteriography shown generalised atherosclerosis with bilateral stenosis of the renal arteries but no (micro-) aneurysms of the visceral arteries. Captopril was replaced by nifedipine and a bilateral stenting procedure of the renal arteries was performed, which improved the blood pressure. Because of persistent undifferentiated oligoarthritis, hydroxychloroquine was started.

DISCUSSION

Cholesterol emboli syndrome usually occurs in patients with severe atherosclerosis and is triggered in one third of patients by arteriography or an endovascular procedure. Apart from the classical features, including acrocyanosis, livedo reticularis, and progressive renal failure, it may produce a variety of symptoms mimicking vasculitis. Symptoms are caused by direct embolisation of the small and middle sized arteries. In addition, the presence of cholesterol emboli within the vascular lumen can trigger an inflammatory reaction.

Pleuropericarditis has not yet been reported as a manifestation of pseudovasculitis due to cholesterol emboli. Isolated pleuritis was described in one case. In vasculitis, a pathophysiologic role for MPO-ANCA has been suggested by several authors. It was demonstrated that the transfer of MPO to non-immunised mice results in the development of vasculitis. Our patient initially had a mild vasculitis-like disease, probably due to cholesterol emboli, and pleuritis was described in one case. In vasculitis, a pathophysiologic role for MPO-ANCA has been suggested by several authors. It was demonstrated that the transfer of MPO to non-immunised mice results in the development of vasculitis. Our patient initially had a mild vasculitis-like disease, probably due to cholesterol emboli, and...

Figure 1 Kidney biopsy specimen showing cholesterol embolism (white arrow) in afferent arteriole with surrounding fibrosis (black arrow) [silvernitrate, ×320].
Platelet GPIIb/IIIa (P1A<sup>1/2</sup>) polymorphism in SLE: clinical and laboratory association

B Tolusso, M Fabris, E Gremese, M Mosca, P Rovere-Querini, G F Ferraccioli

After stent placement a full blown vasculitis-like syndrome developed. We suggest that stent placement enhanced induction of MPO-ANCA during neutrophil activation because of vessel wall damage, similar to the development of MPO-ANCA in drug induced lupus. Finally, MPO-ANCA further triggered the full blown vasculitis syndrome.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P1A&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; frequency</th>
<th>SLE (n=109)</th>
<th>RA (n=161)</th>
<th>SSc (n=54)</th>
<th>HBD (n=128)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>75.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1/A2&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES

in SLE (OR=2.4, 95% CI 0.2 to 26.6, p=NS) as well as in rheumatoid arthritis (OR=4.1, 95% CI 0.5 to 35.3, p=NS). The A² allele was found to be more represented in the aPL positive than in the aPL negative patients (OR=1.7, 95% CI 0.7 to 3.9, p=NS) and in Ray+ compared with Ray− patients (OR=1.7, 95% CI 0.7 to 3.9, p=NS). CNS events were far more often seen in aPL positive than negative patients as expected (OR=2.9, 95% CI 1.0 to 8.1, p=0.04). In addition, subjects carrying the A² allele in association with the aPL positivity have an increased risk of developing Raynaud’s phenomenon (OR=2.8, 95% CI 1.0 to 7.5, p=0.04), whereas no association was found with CNS events, nephritis, cutaneous vasculitis (table 2). Antiphospholipid antibody positivity did not correlate with Raynaud’s phenomenon.

In SLE some patients in whom CNS ischaemic events occur, have no increases of aPL, and other factors should be considered as pathogenic. To clarify this point we considered the issue of possible genetic risks and we focused on the genetic features of the P1A² allele polymorphism, which has been suggested as a predisposing factor either for myocardial or for CNS events.¹ In this study we examined the prevalence of the A² allele and its relationship with clinical manifestations. The P1A² allele setting (C to T replacement at nucleotide 1565) in platelet glycoprotein (GP)IIb/IIIa (integrin α₉β₃) has been commonly reported as a possible risk factor for CNS and coronary ischaemic events, especially in younger patients.

We observed a trend towards an increased frequency of the A²/A²-A²/A³ genotypes in patients with SLE with Raynaud’s phenomenon and mostly in those with aPL. Activated GP IIb/IIIa receptor mediates platelet aggregation and stable adhesion through the interaction with von Willebrand factor and fibrinogen. When codified by the P1A² allele, this integrin has been shown to bind more tightly to immobilised fibrinogen and to enhance platelet reactivity.² Therefore the A² allele might predispose to vascular damage and in association with aPL to a vasospastic phenomenon. Our data appear complementary to a previous report from the Baltimore group,³ in which the frequency of the P1A² and P1A³ alleles was compared in aPL positive patients with and without thrombosis. In the subgroup with arterial thrombotic events 33% were homozygous or heterozygous for the P1A² allele, whereas only 19% of the patients without thrombosis possessed the allele. The major conclusion was that although platelet GPIIIa polymorphism was not a major risk factor for all thrombosis in patients with aPL, a possible association with arterial thrombosis could be considered.

Further studies dealing with factors released from platelets of carriers of the A² allele should be performed to define fully the functional role of the polymorphism in diseases like SLE. Our data suggest that the P1A² allele defines a subset of patients with SLE with the following characteristics: higher risk of aPL positivity and presence of Raynaud’s phenomenon.

| Table 2 Distribution of some clinical and immunological manifestations in aPL+ patients with the A² allele subgroup and aPL± without the A² allele subgroup of patients with SLE. The odd ratios (OR) are shown |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| CNS events+ & Ray + & Nephritis+ & Vasculitis+ | SLE aPL+ with A² allele (n=20) (%) | SLE aPL± without A² allele (n=89) (%) | OR (95% CI) | p Value |
| CNS events+ | 25.0 | 18.0 | 1.5 | (0.5 to 4.7) | NS |
| Ray + | 50.0 | 23.6 | 2.8 | (1.0 to 7.5) | 0.04 |
| Nephritis+ | 30.0 | 31.5 | 0.9 | (0.3 to 2.7) | NS |
| Vasculitis+ | 20.0 | 16.7 | 1.2 | (0.3 to 5.0) | NS |

REFERENCES

Local infusion of infliximab for the treatment of acute joint inflammation

M Bokarewa, A Tarkowski

Tumour necrosis factor $\alpha$ (TNF$\alpha$) has emerged as a potent proinflammatory mediator in the inflammatory arthritides. Studies on synovial tissue from patients with rheumatoid arthritis have shown not only the presence of large amounts of TNF$\alpha$ but also demonstrated its regulatory effect on the whole network of proinflammatory cytokines present in inflamed joints.$^{1,2}$ Consequently, TNF$\alpha$ antagonists given systemically have proved to be efficient in the treatment of chronic arthritides.$^{3,4}$

Here we report our experience of an attempt to ameliorate arthritis locally by intra-articular administration of TNF$\alpha$ antagonists. Six patients attending the department of rheumatology at Sahlgrenska University Hospital in Göteborg, who had persistent effusions in the knee joints which were non-responsive to intra-articular steroids, received a local injection of infliximab.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Table 1 presents the diagnosis and clinical characteristics of the patients. Both the diagnosis and duration of the inflammatory joint disease were variable. All these patients had a low general activity of joint disease as assessed by the arthritis index, Health Assessment Questionnaire, low levels of acute phase reactants (erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C reactive protein), and the small numbers of white blood cells in the blood and synovial fluid. Persistent synovitis of a knee joint was the main clinical feature of their disease. A decision to inject TNF$\alpha$ antagonists locally was made after the persistent inflammation in the knee joint did not respond to two or more arthrocenteses with concomitant corticosteroid infusions during a period of six months. Patients gave their informed consent to intra-articular injection of the TNF$\alpha$ antagonists.

Infliximab (Remicade, 100 mg) was mixed with 10 ml sterile water according to the instructions for intravenous infusion, and the prepared solution was injected into the knee joint as a single dose. Synovial fluid (25–85 ml) was removed before the infliximab injection. The treatment was tolerated well by all the patients and no adverse reactions occurred locally in the injected knee or systemically during the follow up.

The effect of the infliximab injection was determined by clinical examination and by telephoning the patients. Five patients had a relapse of the synovitis in the injected knee within two weeks and the sixth patient within 6–7 weeks after the infliximab injection.

DISCUSSION

These results indicate that the effect of intra-articular treatment with TNF$\alpha$ antagonists was no better than the local injection of corticosteroids. Several reasons for this are possible:

- The degree of infusion of the antibodies is insufficient to bind the large amount of TNF$\alpha$ present in the synovial cavity. Continuous local production and release of TNF$\alpha$ overcomes the neutralising capacity of the antibodies introduced.

- Antibodies injected into the joint neutralise only TNF$\alpha$ released into the synovial fluid, but do not penetrate into the synovial tissue or act on intracellular pools of TNF$\alpha$.

- Complexes of anti-TNF$\alpha$ antibodies with TNF$\alpha$ can still reach receptors on the surface of target cells. A high local concentration of the immune complexes (anti-TNF$\alpha$ antibodies/TNF$\alpha$) within the joint itself induces inflammation.$^7$

- Local processes supporting inflammation within the joints are obviously not restricted to TNF$\alpha$. The contribution of TNF$\alpha$ in local inflammation is less than its systemic effect. Anti-TNF$\alpha$ antibodies do not interrupt other mechanisms supporting inflammation within the joints.

The results of our uncontrolled study do not support the use of intra-articular TNF$\alpha$ inhibitors for the treatment of acute joint inflammation.

Authors’ affiliations

M Bokarewa, A Tarkowski, Department of Rheumatology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Göteborg, Sweden

Correspondence to: Dr M Bokarewa, Department of Rheumatology, Gullhedsgatan 10, S 413 46 Göteborg, Sweden; maria.bokarewa@rheuma.gu.se

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**Table 1** Clinical and serological characteristics of the patients included in the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Age (y)</th>
<th>DD (y)</th>
<th>DMARDs</th>
<th>RF</th>
<th>x Rays</th>
<th>CRP (mg/l)</th>
<th>ESR mm/1st h</th>
<th>Hb (g/l)</th>
<th>WBC, bl ($\times 10^9$/ml)</th>
<th>WBC, syn ($\times 10^9$/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sal</td>
<td>Pos</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCA</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Neg</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Neg</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PsA</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sal</td>
<td>Neg</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>MTX</td>
<td>Neg</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
<td>ReA</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Neg</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AS, ankylosing spondylitis; JCA, juvenile chronic arthritis; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; ReA, reactive arthritis; DD, disease duration; DMARDs, disease modifying antirheumatic drugs; Sal, salazopyrin; MTX, methotrexate; RF, rheumatoid factor; NE, non-erosive; ER, erosive; bl, blood; syn, synovial fluid.
Isotope bone scans: an assessment of their diagnostic use in polyarticular pain of uncertain origin

A Whalley, N Evans, S Bradley, P Jobanputra

We set out to learn whether a technetium-99m methylene diphosphonate (\[^{99m\text{Tc}}\text{MDP}\]) bone scan, carried out in secondary care, provided diagnostic information in patients with diffuse musculoskeletal pain of obscure origin, and whether scan findings correlated with clinical diagnosis. Clinical diagnosis, based on a minimum clinical follow up of two years or at least one year after the scan, was used as a reference or “gold standard”.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Criteria for inclusion were the presence of diffuse musculoskeletal pain; a scan for diagnostic uncertainty; and availability of whole body scans, including a close-up scan of the peripheral joints. Three hour images were studied. Earlier availability of whole body scans, including a close-up scan of musculoskeletal pain; a scan for diagnostic uncertainty; and method.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Criteria for inclusion were the presence of diffuse musculoskeletal pain; a scan for diagnostic uncertainty; and availability of whole body scans, including a close-up scan of the peripheral joints. Three hour images were studied. Earlier availability of whole body scans, including a close-up scan of musculoskeletal pain; a scan for diagnostic uncertainty; and method.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics are given in table 1. Demographic and clinical data—sex, age, symptom duration, and joint pain—are shown in table 1. The results are shown as No (%). The likelihood ratio of a positive scan was 0.65 and 1.09 for a negative scan. The positive predictive value of a bone scan was 22% and the negative predictive value 68%. The latter suggests that scans may be useful in excluding inflammatory arthritis, a finding consistent with an earlier report.

DISCUSSION

Our study fell short of the ideal design for assessing the accuracy of a diagnostic test in that it was not a prospective blind comparison of a test and a reference standard in consecutive patients. A practical difficulty in meeting this requirement was that clinical follow up could not be applied in parallel with the test. Also, we studied relatively few patients and many films were not found. Possibly, the final clinical diagnosis was influenced by the bone scan report. Such “test review bias” is difficult to remove in evaluations of routine diagnostic tests.
and efforts to do so may ignore clinical realities.\textsuperscript{1,2} We hoped that bias was minimised by relying on prolonged follow up and using two assessors.

Isotope bone scans seem to have limited value in confirming or refuting a clinical diagnosis of inflammatory arthritis and, in common with other radiological examinations, are prone to substantial interobserver variation.\textsuperscript{3} Many studies of bone scans, and of other diagnostic tests, compare patients known to have disease with those free of disease, or with another disease.\textsuperscript{4} Such studies are known to overestimate test diagnostic accuracy.\textsuperscript{1} Watchful waiting may be a more appropriate clinical strategy than relying on bone scans, with appropriate intervention when diagnostic confidence increases. However, we recognise that clinicians use diagnostic tests in sequence and that test results frequently have an incremental impact on diagnostic confidence.

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Leucocytoclastic vasculitis as onset symptom of ulcerative colitis

F Iannone, C Scioscia, A Musio, D Piscitelli, G Lapadula

Leucocytoclastic vasculitis is a disease whose histopathological features are inflammation of postcapillary venules with neutrophilic infiltration and nuclear debris.\textsuperscript{1} It is believed to be an immune complex disease triggered by a large array of drugs, chemicals, infections, malignancies, and systemic and autoimmune diseases.\textsuperscript{2} Various skin manifestations can be associated with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD),\textsuperscript{3} and IBD can become a diagnostic challenge when cutaneous vasculitis precedes the intestinal disease. Here, we report a case of ulcerative colitis in which the onset symptom was skin leucocytoclastic vasculitis while intestinal illness became overt two years later.

CASE REPORT
A 22 year old male patient was referred to our rheumatology unit because of a two year history of skin lesions on his legs. His family history was negative for rheumatic, skin, and bowel diseases. On admission to the hospital, a macular dark red eruption on the skin of both legs was present. These lesions, with a diameter of 1–2 cm, were non-blanching, slightly itching, with a scabby evolution, and healed with scar formation and skin hyperpigmentation. Skin outbreak had a recurrent course. Livedo reticularis was also present. The remaining physical examination was unremarkable.

Laboratory investigations did not show any significant abnormality. Full blood count, liver and renal functions, and urine analysis were normal. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate was 2 mm/1st h, C reactive protein 3 mg/l, complement components C3 and C4 were normal; rheumatoid factor, cryoglobulins, antinuclear antibodies, antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies were negative; hepatitis B and C virus markers were absent. Skin biopsy showed vasculitis of small dermal vessels characterised by leucocytes infiltrating the vascular wall with necrotic debris (fig 1).

A diagnosis of leucocytoclastic vasculitis was made and treatment with hydroxychloroquine (400 mg/day) and oral prednisone (25 mg/day, tapered over a period of two months) was given. The patient did not benefit from this treatment. Tenosynovitis of the peroneal tendons and left ankle arthritis appeared and were successfully treated with local steroid injections. Later, a dermatologist advised treatment with cyclosporin A (3 mg/kg/day) and oral steroids, but they were

Figure 1 Skin biopsy with small vessel angiitis of the superficial derma characterised by cellular inflammatory infiltrate around and inside the vascular wall. Haematoxylin/eosin staining, 400 magnification.
between ulcerative colitis and leucocytoclastic vasculitis was not continuous. Treatment was not continuous. An endoscopic evaluation showed inflammation of the rectal mucosa with bleeding deep ulcers, and a biopsy was suggestive of ulcerative colitis (fig 2). Treatment with oral sulfasalazine (3 g/day) and rectal steroids was recommended, resulting in remission of the intestinal symptoms and disappearance of the skin lesions. At the one year follow up the patient is still well with 2 g/day of sulfasalazine; physical examination shows only scars and hyperpigmentation of the skin.

DISCUSSION

Leucocytoclastic vasculitis is a common disease whose histopathological features are inflammation of the postcapillary venules with neutrophilic infiltration and nuclear debris. It is believed to be an immune complex disease triggered by a large array of drugs, chemicals, infections, malignancies, and systemic and autoimmune diseases. Leucocytoclastic vasculitis usually affects only the skin, but sometimes systemic manifestations such as fever, arthralgia, myalgia, and asthma, can occur.

IBD (ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease) can be associated with skin manifestations—nodules, proderma gangrenosum, livedo reticularis, and ulcers being the most common lesions. Association between leucocytoclastic vasculitis and ulcerative colitis is uncommon and, before our case, only two patients with cutaneous leucocytoclastic vasculitis preceding intestinal symptoms had been reported. In these patients, skin lesions appeared one and five months before ulcerative colitis, respectively, whereas in our case the time lag was almost two years; maybe the use of steroids for the skin rash delayed the onset of the intestinal disease, although the treatment was not continuous.

We cannot exclude the possibility that the association between ulcerative colitis and leucocytoclastic vasculitis was coincidental in our patient, but we think that is unlikely as sulfasalazine dramatically ameliorated the abdominal symptoms and skin eruption. It is generally believed that leucocytoclastic vasculitis is due to the deposition of circulating immune complexes in the vessel wall. One possible explanation of the link between the two diseases is that the inflamed intestinal mucosa is the site of formation of immune complexes for the exposure of submucosal lymphoid tissue to faecal antigens. The other extraintestinal manifestations (ocular, musculoskeletal, etc) occurring in IBD can be explained similarly. However, our case provides a possible clue to answering the question: are ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease primarily intestinal disorders or should they be considered to be inflammatory systemic illnesses? In our patient, the onset symptom was skin leucocytoclastic vasculitis followed, after a few months, by arthritis, and intestinal disease occurred only after a further two years. It is unlikely that skin and articular manifestations were sustained by an immune inflammatory process taking place in the intestinal mucosa. Thus it is likely that IBD is a systemic inflammatory disease and that, for unknown reasons, involvement of various tissues (skin, joints, bowel) may occur at different periods. Perhaps, extraintestinal manifestations in IBD are more common than reported as small lesions may be underdiagnosed by the clinicians.

Our case should prompt consideration of an underlying IBD when persistent skin leucocytoclastic vasculitis occurs without clinically apparent causes.

Authors’ affiliations

F Iannone, C Scioscia, A Musio, G Lapadula, DIMIMP-Sezione di Reumatologia, Università degli Studi di Bari, Italy
D Piscitelli, DAPEG-Sezione di Anatomia Patologica, Università degli Studi di Bari, Italy

Correspondence to: Professor G Lapadula, DIMIMP-Sezione di Reumatologia, Padiglione V Chini, Piazza G Cesare 11, 70124 Policlinico, Bari, Italy; g.lapadula@reumbari.uniba.it

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