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Belakne (adapalen)

Adapalen je **ZDRAVILO IZBORA ZA ZDRAVLJENJE BLAGIH DO ZMERNIH OBLIK AKEN.**

(European Evidence based Guidelines for the Treatment of Acne, JEADV 2012)



Zdravilo Belakne **DELUJE NA VZROK** nastajanja aken

PROTIVNETNO

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ZA OPTIMALEN REZULTAT ➔ **Belakne – v dveh oblikah**



gel 0,1%
za mastno kožo

krema 0,1%
za suho, občutljivo kožo

Skrajšan povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila

Belakne 1 mg/g gel

Belakne 1 mg/g krema

Sestava: 1 g gela ali kreme vsebuje 1 mg adapalena.

Indikacije: Zdravljenje blagih do zmernih aken s pretežno prisotnimi ogrci, papulami in pustulami na obrazu, prsih ali hrbtu.

Odmerjanje: Zdravilo Belakne se uporablja pri otrocih starejših od 12 let in pri odraslih. Varnost in učinkovitost zdravila Belakne pri otrocih, mlajših od 12 let nista bili dokazani. Zdravilo Belakne je treba nanesti na aknozne spremembe kože enkrat na dan, najbolje po umivanju, zvečer pred spanjem. Tanko plast kreme ali gela je treba z blazinicami prstov nanesti na prizadeta mesta na koži tako, da se izogiba očem in ustnicam. Priporočljivo je, da se oceni izrazitost izboljšanja po 3 mesecih zdravljenja z zdravilom Belakne. Če je potrebno zdravljenje s percutanimi protibakterijskimi zdravili ali benzoil peroksidom, jih je treba na kožo nanašati zjutraj, zdravilo Belakne pa zvečer.

Kontraindikacije: Preobčutljivost za zdravilno učinkovino ali katerokoli pomožno snov.

Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi: Če se pojavi preobčutljiva reakcija ali hudo draženje, je treba uporabo zdravila prekiniti. Zdravilo Belakne ne sme priti v stik z očmi, usti, robovi nosu ali mukoznimi membranami. Če zdravilo po nesreči pride v stik z očmi, jih je treba izprati s toplo vodo. Ne sme se aplicirati na poškodovano (ureznine in odrgnine), od sonca opečeno ali ekcematozno kožo niti se ga ne sme uporabljati pri bolnikih s hudimi aknami ali aknami na večjih površinah telesa. Pri bolnikih, ki prejemajo retinoidna zdravila se je treba izogibati depilaciji z voskom. Hkratni uporabi zdravila Belakne in percutanih keratolitikov ali ekfoliacijskih zdravil se je treba izogibati. Ob sočasni uporabi sredstev za luščenje (peeling), medicinskih ali abrazivnih mil, kozmetičnih izdelkov, ki kožo sušijo, adstringentov ali izdelkov, ki dražijo kožo (dišav, lupino limone ali izdelkov, ki vsebujejo alkohol), se lahko stopnjuje učinek draženja. Izpostavljanje sončni svetlobi ali umetnim UV žarkom (vključno s solariji) je treba med uporabo zdravila Belakne zmanjšati na minimum. Kadar se izpostavljenosti soncu ni moč izogniti, je treba uporabljati zaščitna sredstva in zdravljenje predele kože zaščititi z obleko.

Interakcije: Ni znanih interakcij pri sočasni uporabi zdravila Belakne z drugimi zdravili, ki jih lahko uporabljamo percutano. Kljub temu pa zdravila Belakne ne smemo uporabljati skupaj z drugimi retinoidi ali zdravili s podobnim načinom delovanja. Izogibati se je treba uporabi zdravila Belakne skupaj z vitaminom A (vključno s prehranskimi dodatki). Adapalen ni fototoksičen in ne povzroča alergije na svetlobo, vendar pa varnost uporabe adapalena med večkratno izpostavljenostjo soncu ali UV sevanju ni bila dokazana. Večji izpostavljenosti soncu ali UV sevanju se je treba izogibati. Ker je absorpcija adapalena skozi kožo majhna, so interakcije s sistemsko uporabljenimi zdravili zelo malo verjetne.

Nosečnost in dojenje: Ker je na voljo malo podatkov in zaradi možnega prehoda zdravila skozi kožo v krvni obtok, zdravljenje z zdravilom Belakne med nosečnostjo ni priporočljivo. V primeru nepričakovane nosečnosti je treba zdravljenje z zdravilom Belakne prekiniti. Zdravilo Belakne lahko uporabljate med dojenjem, vendar se zdravila ne sme nanašati na predel prsnega koša, da ne pride v stik z dojenčkom. Učinek adapalena na dojenčka ni pričakovati, ker je sistemska izpostavljenost doječe matere zanemarljiva.

Vpliv na sposobnost vožnje in upravljanja s stroji: Ni vpliva.

Neželeni učinki: Suha koža, draženje kože, občutek toplote na koži, eritem, kontaktni dermatitis, občutek nelagodja na koži, pekoč občutek na koži, srbenje, luščenje kože, očitno poslabšanje aken, bolečina, oteklina, mehurji ali kraste na koži in draženje, rdečina, srbenje ali oteklina očesnih vek.

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Podrobnejše informacije o zdravilu in povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila so vam na voljo pri strokovnih sodelavcih in na sedežu podjetja Belupo.

Assessment of serum levels of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) among non-segmental vitiligo patients: a pilot study

Azmy Ahmed Abdellatif¹, Amr Mohamed Zaki¹, Hamed Mohamed Abdo¹, Dalia Gamal Aly²✉, Tarek Ahmed Emara², Safinaz El-toukhy³, Hanaa Mohamed Emam², Mahetab Samir Abdelwahab²

Abstract

Introduction: Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is an essential factor in the growth and maturation of blood cells as well as modulation of the immune system. Few studies have investigated its involvement in the development of vitiligo, and no studies have been performed on Egyptian patients.

Aim: To assess GM-CSF serum level among non-segmental Egyptian vitiligo patients and to determine its possible role in the etiopathogenesis of the disease.

Methods: Forty patients with non-segmental vitiligo and 40 age- and sex-matched subjects were assessed for levels of GM-CSF in serum using the ELISA technique.

Results: The patients in this study showed lower levels of GM-CSF in serum compared to controls (mean \pm SD was 33.4 ± 5.7 pg/ml versus 63.4 ± 7.4 pg/ml, respectively, $p = 0.0001$). No appreciable relation was detected between levels of GM-CSF in serum and age, sex, family history, and stressful events or disease activity, type, and extent, $p > 0.05$.

Conclusions: GM-CSF serum level may be one of the determinants of the autoimmune hypothesis in the etiopathogenesis of non-segmental vitiligo.

Keywords: GM-CSF, non-segmental vitiligo, Egyptian patients

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Introduction

Vitiligo is a chronic disorder that affects a large number of people all over the world. Genetic factors and several related genes are considered to play an important role in its development (1). Multiple theories have been proposed for its development, including the hydrogen peroxide theory, the cytotoxic metabolites theory, the neural theory, the growth factor theory, and the melanocytorrhagy theory. Animal models and case reports also support the hypothesis that viral infections may play a role in the disease. However, none of these mechanisms are decisively proven (2).

Several studies have demonstrated strong support for the autoimmune theory, which proposes that the loss of melanocytes could arise via the destruction of pigment cells by the immune system. The occurrence of vitiligo with Addison's disease, alopecia areata, pernicious anemia, and Hashimoto's thyroiditis also favors the autoimmune hypothesis of the disease (3).

Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is part of the family of hematopoietic cytokines. It is released by a range of cell types, including endothelial cells, activated T-cells, monocytes, macrophages, mitogen-stimulated B-cells, and fibroblasts in the form of a single-stranded glycoprotein that has 128 amino acids with a covalent bond (4). Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor can stimulate stem cells to develop into various types of mature blood cells and has been primarily found to cause bone-marrow precursor cells to produce both macrophages and granulocyte colonies. It also arbitrates important functions in antitumor immune reaction and in host response to external stimuli. These crucial roles result from its ability to influence the

function of mature and immature myeloid cells, such as eosinophils, macrophages, dendritic cells (DCs), and granulocytes (5).

Recent studies indicate that GM-CSF plays a central role in the pathogenesis of several autoimmune and inflammatory diseases, including multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and autoimmune and hereditary pulmonary alveolar proteinosis. It has been reported that its overexpression in the stomach can lead to autoimmune gastritis. Moreover, increased levels of GM-CSF auto-antibodies have also been found in patients with Crohn's disease (6).

The role of GM-CSF in autoimmune and inflammatory disorders makes it of interest for assessment in vitiligo. The data for this role comprise worsening disease in animals by targeting the GM-CSF gene or by blocking the GM-CSF antibody (7).

To the best of our knowledge, few studies have considered the role of GM-CSF in the pathogenesis of vitiligo (8, 9), with no studies performed on Egyptian patients. Therefore, the aim of this work was to assess GM-CSF levels in the serum of Egyptian patients with non-segmental vitiligo.

Patients and methods

Patients

This pilot study included 40 patients (25 females and 15 males) with non-segmental vitiligo. Patients were sub-classified into 20 patients with active vitiligo and 20 patients with stable disease. Forty volunteers served as controls (27 females and 13 males) and had the same age and sex as the patients. The clinical diagnosis was supported by the existence of well-demarcated, depigmented

¹Department of Dermatology, Venereology, and Andrology, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt. ²Department of Dermatology and Venereology, National Research Center, Giza, Egypt. ³Department of Medical Biochemistry, National Research Center, Giza, Egypt. ✉Corresponding author: dalia.g.aly@gmail.com

patches, confirmed by Wood's lamp examination. We excluded patients receiving topical treatment for the previous 2 weeks or systemic treatment for the previous 2 months prior to the study, and those with any associated autoimmune or systemic disease. All patients and controls were selected from the National Research Center's dermatology clinic. All subjects gave informed consent to participate in this study. The work was approved by the research ethics board at the National Research Center in Giza, Egypt.

Methods

A complete history was taken from all subjects, followed by a clinical examination and measurement of GM-CSF levels in sera. The activity of vitiligo was defined based on the evolution of previously affected areas or the emergence of novel areas in the previous 3 months (10) and inactive disease was classified based on the lack of evolution of previously affected areas or emergence of new areas in the previous 6 months (11).

The extent of vitiligo was assessed using the Rule of 9 following Hamzavi et al. (12), which is the approximate percentage of the body surface area involved. Skin phototype was determined according to the Fitzpatrick Scale, which is a numerical classification scheme for skin color (13).

Assessment of GM-CSF serum levels

Measurement of the GM-CSF levels in the sera of all patients and controls was carried out after drawing a 3 ml blood sample from each of them. Centrifugation of the samples was performed followed by freezing the sera, which was kept at -20°C until assessment. GM-CSF assessment was performed by means of the Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay Human GM-CSF kit, Lab-STM Inc. Biotechnology, Canada. The investigational methodologies were carried out based on the information supplied by the company.

Calculation of results

To calculate the concentration of patients' samples, the negative control absorbance was deducted from the observed one. Then the optical density of each standard was plotted against its concentration (pg/ml) using a logarithmic scale to construct the "standard curve." The equivalent concentration of Human GM-CSF in pg/ml in patients' samples was determined by plotting the subtracted absorbance value of all samples on the standard curve.

Statistical analysis

Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 18 for windows SPSS; Inc, Chicago, IL was used for data analysis. Continuous data were expressed as mean and standard deviation. Number and percent were used to describe categorical information. A t-test was used for comparing between two means and a chi-square test for comparing between two qualitative variables. To correlate between two continuous variables, the Pearson correlation test was used. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Out of the 40 patients with non-segmental vitiligo enrolled in this study, 25 were females (62.5%) and 15 were males (37.5%). Their

Table 1 | Comparison between patients and controls for serum levels of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor.

Variables	Patients (n = 40)	Controls (n = 40)	P
GMCSF (pg/ml)			
mean \pm SD	33.4 \pm 5.7	63.4 \pm 7.4	0.0001*

*Significant

age ranged from 10 to 71 years with a mean \pm SD of 31.1 ± 17.3 years. The control group comprised 27 females (67.5%) and 13 males (32.5%). Their age varied from 13 to 72 years with a mean of 30.50 ± 17.5 years. There was no statistical distinction between patients and controls regarding age and sex ($p > 0.05$).

Among the 40 patients, 20 (50%) patients had active vitiligo and 20 (50%) had stable disease. Family history of vitiligo was positive in 10 (25%) of the patients. Stress was reported by 25 (62.5%) patients to be an aggravating factor for the disease. Clinical assessment of the patients revealed that 32 patients (80%) had generalized vitiligo, seven (17.5%) had acrofacial vitiligo, and only one (2.5%) had focal vitiligo. Skin phototype was divided into five categories: five (12.5%) patients had Type 2 skin phototype, 12 (30%) had Type 3, 21 (52.5%) had Type 4, and two (5%) had Type 5.

On comparing the patients to the control group by serum levels of GM-CSF, we noted considerably lower GM-CSF levels in the sera of vitiligo patients; the mean \pm SD was 33.4 ± 5.7 pg/ml versus 63.4 ± 7.4 pg/ml, respectively, $p = 0.0001$ (Table 1).

No statistically significant difference was noted when comparing the GM-CSF levels in the sera of patients with various variables such as age, sex, family history, stress, disease activity, and type, $p > 0.05$ (Table 2).

Moreover, no noteworthy association was detected between GM-CSF levels in the sera of patients for either skin phototype or disease extent ($r = 0.1, -0.2$, respectively, $p > 0.05$).

Discussion

A limited number of studies, in different populations, have been performed in an attempt to understand the mode of action of GM-CSF in vitiligo, but with conflicting results (9, 15, 16) because the GM-CSF levels in either sera or lesional vitiligo skin was quite variable. Low levels of GM-CSF have been recognized circulating in the sera of individuals that rise in inflammatory diseases or immune reactions (15). Nevertheless, in the current study we observed a decreased GM-CSF serum level in Egyptian patients with non-segmental vitiligo compared to their age- and sex-matched controls. Human melanocytes have receptors for GM-CSF (18, 19),

Table 2 | Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor serum level by patient variables.

Variables	Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (mean \pm SD)	P
Age (years)		
10-40	32.4 \pm 5.6	0.08
> 40	36.0 \pm 5.5	
Sex		
Male	34.5 \pm 7.5	0.4
Female	32.8 \pm 4.4	
Family history		
Negative	34.0 \pm 6.3	0.3
Positive	31.8 \pm 3.3	
Stress		
Negative	32.3 \pm 5.1	0.3
Positive	34.1 \pm 6.1	
Vitiligo activity		
Active	32.4 \pm 6.5	0.3
Stable	34.4 \pm 4.8	
Vitiligo type		
Generalized	32.9 \pm 5.7	0.5
Acrofacial	34.6 \pm 5.7	

whereby GM-CSF can work as a mitogenic stimulator on them, indicating that its deficiency may play a role in the depigmentation process in the disease (20).

Few reports were in agreement with our findings, such as that by Moretti et al. (16), who demonstrated increased tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α and interleukin (IL)-6 and decreased GM-CSF and basic fibroblast growth factor (BF-GF) in lesional vitiligo skin. Martinez-Esparza et al. (17) also showed a decrease of GM-CSF in lesional vitiligo lesions. Moreover, Yu et al. (8) noted that vitiligo patients with active disease had a reduction in the formation of GM-CSF via mononuclear cells.

There is increasing proof that cytokines play a vital function in the autoimmune process occurring in vitiligo, explaining the depigmentation process taking place in the disease. Our findings together with those of the previous studies point to an imbalance in cytokine levels in vitiligo, which could impair the normal lifespan and function of melanocytes and thus recovery from vitiligo. Moretti et al. (16) found increased TNF- α and IL-6, which are paracrine inhibitors of melanocytes, and decreased GM-CSF and BF-GF, which have a stimulating effect on melanocytes, which could be linked to this hypothesis. It should be noted that the previous studies were carried out on vitiliginous skin whereas our work was performed on serum. We believe that the correlation of serum cytokine levels with the epidermal cytokine microenvironment needs to be explained in greater detail.

Interestingly, Campbell et al. (21) demonstrated that mice deficient in GM-CSF were found to have a noticeable decrease in the frequency and pathology of collagen-induced arthritis. This contrasted with our results because our patients with vitiligo (whether active or stable disease) had low GM-CSF serum levels compared to controls, indicating that its reduction helped in the

initiation and/or progression of the disease.

Conversely, Tu et al. (9) noted that the sera of vitiligo patients with either the generalized or focal subtypes showed an increase in GM-CSF levels. In addition, patients with active vitiligo exhibited raised levels of GM-CSF serum compared to patients with inactive disease, suggesting that GM-CSF could play a role in the development of vitiligo.

Determining whether or not raised GM-CSF levels play a role in triggering the autoimmune process in vitiligo needs to be evaluated. The exact explanation for the partially overlapping results regarding the formation of GM-CSF in the disease and the mechanisms behind its role in vitiligo is not clearly known. Does its *in vitro* role differ from *in vivo*, and from one autoimmune disorder to another, or even in the same disorder? Can its increase as well as decrease be related to the pathogenesis of vitiligo, and can this be a part of multiple factors such as the family history, which was quite high in our study? This remains to be evaluated.

We believe that the confined presence of GM-CSF could be sufficient to modify tolerance and trigger an autoimmune reaction by T-helper cells via activation of DCs. Dendritic cells may exert their tolerogenic roles via the production of regulatory cells (Tregs) which are activated by tolerogenic DCs (22). It is probable that GM-CSF activates Tregs through a diverse method and that the development of these cells directly affects the DCs phenotype and function. This could be in agreement with the idea that T cells ought to be resistant to low levels of GM-CSF so as to prevent an exaggerated response to the low levels of GM-CSF produced by the innate immune system (23). To conclude, GM-CSF may be one of the determinants of the autoimmune hypothesis claimed in the etiopathogenesis of non-segmental vitiligo. Future larger-scale studies are warranted to confirm our findings.

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Commercially available kits for manual and automatic extraction of nucleic acids from formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues

Boštjan J. Kocjan¹, Lea Hošnjak¹, Mario Poljak¹✉

Abstract

Introduction: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues represent an invaluable source for diagnostic purposes when fresh clinical material is unavailable, and also for molecular and epidemiological studies. The recovery of nucleic acids from FFPE tissues is particularly challenging, and several in-house methods have been developed for this purpose over the last three decades. Recently, several commercial kits specifically developed for DNA and/or RNA extraction from FFPE tissues have been introduced to the market, but their inventory is not available in peer-reviewed literature.

Methods: This article provides the first comprehensive inventory of commercial FFPE DNA/RNA extraction kits currently available on the market and describes their basic characteristics and features.

Results: A total of 69 commercial kits from 43 companies were identified. Thirty-five kits were developed specifically for DNA extraction, 22 for RNA extraction, and 12 for both DNA and RNA extraction. Only two commercial kits allow full automation of the entire nucleic acid extraction procedure. The tissue deparaffinization step is omitted in many protocols by melting paraffin directly in a tissue lysis buffer. Purification of the released nucleic acids is mainly based on silica or resin adsorption technology. A formalin reverse cross-linking step to increase the quality of extracted DNA and RNA is an intrinsic part of over half of the kits identified.

Conclusions: It is hoped that this comprehensive list of available commercial kits for extracting nucleic acids from FFPE will encourage researchers to strongly consider using them in diagnostic and research settings instead of old-fashioned, crude, and probably less effective in-house methods.

Keywords: archival tissues specimens, formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue, FFPE, nucleic acid extraction, DNA, RNA

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Introduction

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues stored in pathology departments worldwide represent an invaluable source for diagnostic purposes when fresh clinical material is unavailable and also for molecular and epidemiological studies. However, working with nucleic acids extracted from FFPE tissue specimens is particularly challenging due to cross-linking of bio-molecules and fragmentation of nucleic acids. Several factors affect the quality of nucleic acids obtained from FFPE tissues, most notably the pH of the fixative, the duration of tissue fixation, the age and storage conditions of FFPE tissue blocks, and the method used for their extraction (1). The integrity of DNA/RNA is generally affected by a multitude of these factors, generating a large diversity of sample quality and highly variable target amplification (2).

Finding a suitable method for extracting nucleic acids from a particular clinical specimen is a prerequisite for successful subsequent testing with molecular methods such as those based on polymerase chain reaction (PCR). During the last three decades, many specific approaches for extracting DNA/RNA from FFPE tissues, which is then used for PCR, have been reported. In the early 1990s, several protocols were developed for rapid extraction of DNA and/or RNA from FFPE specimens, including boiling FFPE tissue sections in chelating resin solution or distilled water (3, 4), incubation in sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) or alkali buffers combined with phenol/chloroform purification (5, 6), and sonication (7), all with varying degrees of success. Proteolytic treatment with proteinase K with or without subsequent organic solvent purification has been one of the most frequently used methods for DNA/

RNA extraction from FFPE specimens, generally resulting in a satisfactory DNA/RNA yield and integrity for subsequent molecular analyses (1). Introduction of silica adsorption technology in 1996 (8) has greatly revolutionized purification of nucleic acids; for example, by improving the purity of DNA/RNA molecules, reducing preparation times, eliminating the need for toxic chemicals, and making it possible to automate the entire procedure. Since then, several silica adsorption-based commercial kits have been developed for extracting DNA and/or RNA molecules from various fresh clinical specimens, including tissue, mucosal/skin swabs, blood, liquor, and various body fluids. Moreover, these particular kits (not originally developed for FFPE tissues) have also been frequently used for nucleic acid extraction from FFPE tissue specimens, some employing innovative modifications of the original extraction procedure, such as pretreatment of paraffin sections with elevated temperatures (9), melting of paraffin directly in tissue lysis buffers (10), and/or addition of a reverse formalin cross-linking step (10).

Several commercial kits specifically designed for nucleic acid extraction from FFPE tissue specimens have been recently introduced to the market and are gradually being used in research on FFPE (11, 12). To the best of our knowledge, an inventory of commercial kits specifically designed for nucleic acid extraction from FFPE is currently not available in peer-reviewed literature. Thus, this review provides the first comprehensive inventory of commercial manual and automatic FFPE DNA/RNA extraction kits and systems currently available on the market and describes their basic characteristics and features.

¹Institute of Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia. ✉ Corresponding author: mario.poljak@mf.uni-lj.si

Methods

The data for this review were retrieved through a detailed search of Medline/Pubmed, Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, Google, and Bing between July 1 and July 30, 2015. In addition, official websites of companies manufacturing nucleic acid extraction kits were searched in detail. Despite our best efforts, due to rapid developments in FFPE nucleic acid extraction kits and a lack of corresponding peer-reviewed publications, it is likely that not all kits currently available on the global market were identified and the omission of any particular available kit is unintentional.

Results

FFPE nucleic acid extraction kits

As summarized in Table 1, we identified a total of 69 commercial kits specifically designed for nucleic acid extraction from FFPE tissue specimens from 43 companies that are currently available on the market. Of these, 35 kits were specifically developed for DNA extraction, 22 for RNA extraction, and 12 for both DNA and RNA extraction (Table 1). Some kits allow the recovery of RNA throughout a range of sizes, including smaller microRNAs (miRNAs) and small interfering RNAs (siRNAs). Fifty-one kits were designed for manual, mostly column-based DNA/RNA extraction, eleven for manual or automated extraction, five for automated extraction, and two for fully automated DNA/RNA extraction. Interestingly, the majority of kits identified were launched in the last few years, and with a few exceptions (e.g., the Qiagen QIAamp DNA FFPE Tissue Kit) they consequently lack documented performance evaluation in peer-reviewed literature.

In the majority of kits identified, the digestion of standardized amounts of FFPE tissue, measured in tissue sections of various thickness or milligrams, is performed in a tissue lysis buffer containing proteinase K (Table 1). Exceptions to these include the RealLine FFPET DNA Extraction Kit (Bioron Diagnostics, Ludwigshafen, Germany), Geno-Prep FFPE DNA Kit (Genolution Pharmaceuticals, Seoul, Korea), and TaKaRa DEXPAT Easy (TaKaRa, Shiga, Japan), for which tissue lysis is performed without enzyme digestion. Deparaffinization of FFPE tissue sections using xylene is still one of the most frequent recommendations. However, to eliminate the use of flammable and malodorous xylene or d-limonene (Hemo-De), some companies have developed special, presumably less toxic, chemicals, making possible fast and efficient solubilization, phase separation, and removal of paraffin, such as Q-solution (TrimGen, Sparks, MD, USA), Deparaffinization solution (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany), BiOstic Paraffin Removal Reagent (MO BIO Laboratories, Carlsbad, CA, USA), and Paraffin Dissolver A (Exiqon, Vedbaek, Denmark). Because deparaffinization is laborious and can result in severe tissue loss and consequently lower DNA/RNA yield (9, 10), this step was omitted in many protocols, allowing melting of paraffin directly in tissue lysis buffers. However, the usual recommendation in this case is to trim away excess paraffin during tissue sectioning prior to starting tissue lysis. An incubation step at elevated temperatures (e.g., 70–90 °C for various times) following tissue lysis to partially remove formalin cross-links of the released DNA/RNA, thus improving the quality and DNA/RNA performance in downstream assays (1, 13), was identified in 41 kits with available information.

Of the available manual kits, the recently launched FFPE DNA Extraction Kit (Roche Molecular Systems Inc., Alameda, CA, USA) allows extraction of DNA from FFPE tissues in two steps in only

67 minutes using inventory heat elution technology. FFPE tissue sections including paraffin are placed into a specially designed heat-elution column containing resin, which is first heated to 56 °C for 1 hour to lyse the tissue. Following tissue lysis, pressure is created in the column as the liquid is briefly incubated at 98 °C, allowing the elution and purification of genomic material.

Automation of extraction of nucleic acids from FFPE

In comparison to the manual procedure, automated protocols may produce better nucleic acid extraction reproducibility, require less tissue input, and/or require less hands-on time (14, 15). As already mentioned, we identified 16 FFPE DNA/RNA kits that were developed to work with systems that allow automated extraction of nucleic acids (Table 1). In most of the cases, tissue digestion with proteinase K is performed in an external water bath or a rocking platform until the sample is completely lysed. The tissue digest without tissue debris is then manually transferred to a fully automated instrument containing ready-to-use reagents or cartridges with buffers optimized for one-step extraction of DNA and/or RNA, usually with the use of magnetized beads. Interestingly, two of the nucleic acid extraction systems identified have an integrated (combined) paraffin-melting and tissue-lysis step, thus allowing full automation of the entire nucleic acid extraction procedure (Table 1).

The first, the Siemens system (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Tarrytown, NY, USA), employs an automated Tissue Preparation System (Hamilton MICROLAB STARlet IVD instrument) and the VERSANT Tissue Preparation Reagents kit with universal chemistry for simultaneous co-isolation of DNA and RNA from a single FFPE tissue section in a single step. This extraction system is based on iron oxide beads coated with a nanolayer of silica that are homogenous in shape and size (spherical, < 1 µm), which allows improved reproducibility, recovery, and quality of nucleic acids (16, 17). In the first step, simultaneous paraffin melting and FFPE tissue lysis are performed, followed by non-specific binding of tissue debris to silica beads under non-chaotropic conditions. Removal of the remaining undigested tissue is necessary to achieve effective and complete automation because it may interfere with accurate liquid handling and result in clogging pipette tips (17). A xylene-free deparaffinization step, based on hydrophobic absorption of molten paraffin into the inner polypropylene wall of the sample tube during the lysis process, further allows automation of the entire procedure (17). In the following step, the lysis fluid containing DNA/RNA is transferred to a chaotropic buffer containing fresh silica beads. Following binding and washing, pure DNA/RNA is eluted from silica beads and stored until downstream applications. The system is able to process a total of 48 FFPE samples (one or more 5–10 µm thick FFPE tissue sections) in less than 4 hours, including a 30-minute incubation step for DNase I digestion if pure RNA is required (17).

The second system, the MagCore system (MagCore, Châtel-St-Denis, Switzerland), employs an automated MagCore HF16 Automated DNA/RNA Purification System and Genomic DNA FFPE One-Step Kit and makes possible single-step extraction of total DNA from one to five FFPE tissue sections. In the first step, simultaneous paraffin melting and FFPE tissue lysis is performed, which is followed by DNA purification using cellulose-coated magnetic beads; this particular technology is characterized by high binding capacity and high purity of the nucleic acids obtained. The MagCore system is able to process up to 16 FFPE samples (up to 5 µm thick FFPE tissue sections) in less than 70 minutes.

Table 1 | List of commercially available kits for extracting DNA and/or RNA from FFPE tissue specimens. (continued on next page)

No. Kit	Manufacturer	DNA/RNA extraction manipulation	Instrument	Type of purification	Nucleic acids	Tissue amount	Deparaffinization	Proteinase K digestion	Reverse formalin cross-linking step
1	5prime	ArchivePure DNA Tissue Kit	/	alcohol precipitation	DNA	5–10 mg	Hemo-De or xylene	Yes (55 °C)	No
2	AmoyDx	AmoyDX FFPE DNA/RNA Kit	/	columns, silica	DNA, RNA	2–5 sections (5–10 µm)	xylene	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
3	Agilent Technologies	Absolutely RNA FFPE Kit	/	columns, silica	RNA	2 sections (≤ 10 µm)	D-limonene	Yes (55 °C)	No
4	Ambio	ExpressArt FFPE Clear RNAready Plus Kit	/	columns	RNA, miRNA	1–5 sections (≤ 10 µm)	FFPE Clear solution	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
5	Ambio	ExpressArt FFPE Clear RNAready	/	columns	RNA	1–5 sections (≤ 10 µm)	FFPE Clear solution	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
6	Analytikjena	blackPREP FFPE DNA Kit	/	columns	DNA	2 sections (≤ 5 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (50 °C)	Yes
7	Axygen Biosciences	AxyPrep Mag FFPE DNA-RNA	/	magnetic beads	DNA, RNA	3–8 sections (5–10 µm)	xylene or melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
8	BioChain	FFPE Tissue DNA Extraction Kit; Column; Magnetic Beads	/	columns/magnetic beads	DNA	1–5 sections (5–10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
9	Biomiga	EZgene FFPE DNA Kit	/	columns	DNA	3–8 sections (10–20 µm)	xylene	Yes (50 °C)	Yes
10	BIORON Diagnostics	RealLine FFPE DNA Extraction Kit	/	alcohol precipitation	DNA	2 sections (≤ 10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	No, lysis in a NaOH solution/detergents	Yes
11	Bio-Synthesis	FFPE RNA/DNA Purification Plus Kit	/	columns, resin	DNA, RNA, miRNA, siRNA	4 sections (< 20 µm)	xylene	Yes	Yes
12	Bio-Synthesis	FFPE DNA Purification Kit	/	columns, resin	DNA	5 sections (< 20 µm)	xylene	Yes	Yes
13	Biotype	Sampletype i-sep DL	/	columns	DNA	1–3 sections (≤ 15 mg)	BIostic Paraffin Removal Reagent	Yes (56 °C)	No
14	CD genomics	GenSeq FFPE RNA Isolation Kit	/	columns, silica	RNA	N/A	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (60 °C)	Yes
15	Covaris	truXTRA FFPE DNA Kit	/	columns	DNA	sections (15–25 µm or 2–5 mg)	melting in tissue lysis buffer following tissue processing with AFA technology	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
16	Diagenode	FFPE DNA Extraction kit	/	columns	DNA	sections (≤ 10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer following tissue sonication	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
17	Epicentre	QuickExtract FFPE DNA Extraction Kit	/	no, crude extract	DNA	1–3 sections (5–10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	N/A (lysis performed at 56 °C)	Yes
18	Epicentre	QuickExtract FFPE RNA Extraction Kit	/	no, crude extract	RNA	2–3 sections (5–10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	N/A (lysis performed at 56 °C)	Yes
19	Exiqon	miRCURY RNA Isolation Kit, FFPE	/	columns, silica	RNA	5 sections (10 µm)	Paraffin Dissolver A	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
20	G biosciences	XIT Genomic DNA from FFPE Tissue	/	alcohol precipitation	DNA	≤ 10 mg	xylene	Yes (55 °C)	No
21	Genolution Pharmaceuticals	Geno-Prep FFPE DNA Kit	/	magnetic beads/columns	DNA	3–4 sections (≤ 35 mg)	xylene	No, heat induced lysis	No

Table 1 | Continued.

No. Kit	Manufacturer	DNA/RNA extraction manipulation	Instrument	Type of purification	Nucleic acids	Tissue amount	Deparaffinization	Proteinase K digestion	Reverse formalin cross-linking step
22	Invitrogen	manual	/	columns, silica	RNA	3–8 sections (10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (60 °C)	No
23	Applied Biosystems	manual	/	columns	RNA	sections (≤ 7 µm)	xylene	Yes (37 °C)	No
24	Invitrogen	manual	/	columns, silica	DNA, RNA, miRNA	1–4 sections (20 µm)	xylene	Yes (50 °C)	No
25	Roche, previously Lumora	manual	/	column, resin	DNA	N/A	melting in tissue lysis buffer	N/A (lysis performed at 56 °C)	No
26	Macherey-Nagel	manual	/	columns, silica	DNA	sections (3–20 µm)	Paraformaldehyde Dissolver or xylene	Yes (room temperature)	Yes
27	Macherey-Nagel	manual	/	columns, silica	RNA	sections (3–20 µm)	Paraformaldehyde Dissolver or xylene	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
28	MO BIO Laboratories	manual	/	columns, silica	RNA	1–5 sections (≤ 15 mg)	BiOstic Paraformaldehyde Removal Reagent or melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (60 °C)	Yes
29	MO BIO Laboratories	manual	/	columns, silica	DNA	1–5 sections (≤ 15 mg)	BiOstic Paraformaldehyde Removal Reagent or melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
30	Norgen Biotek	manual	/	columns, resin	DNA, RNA, siRNA, miRNA	5 sections (≤ 20 µm)	xylene	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
31	NuGEN	manual	/	columns, resin	RNA, siRNA, miRNA	5 sections (≤ 20 µm)	xylene	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
32	Omega bio-tek	manual	/	columns	DNA	3–8 sections (5–10 µm)	xylene	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
33	Promega	manual	/	columns	DNA	sections (5–50 µm)	mineral oil, xylene, or melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
34	Promega	manual	/	columns	RNA	sections (5–50 µm)	mineral oil, xylene, or melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
35	Roche	manual	/	columns, silica	RNA	sections (≤ 10 µm)	xylene	Yes (55 °C)	No
36	Roche	manual	/	columns, silica	RNA	sections (1–10 µm)	Hemo-De or xylene	Yes (55 °C)	No
37	Roche	manual	/	columns, silica	DNA	sections (1–10 µm)	xylene	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
38	Roche	manual	/	columns, silica	RNA	sections (5–10 µm)	Hemo-De or xylene	Yes (55 °C)	No
39	Sigma Aldrich	manual	/	columns, silica	DNA	≤ 20 mg	xylene	Yes (55 °C)	No
40	SinaClon BioScience	manual	/	columns, silica	DNA	5 sections (10 µm)	xylene	Ributininase (55 °C)	No
41	STRATEC Molecular	manual	/	columns	DNA	NA	octane or xylene	Yes (52 °C)	No

Table 1 | Continued.

No. Kit	Manufacturer	DNA/RNA extraction manipulation	Instrument	Type of purification	Nucleic acids	Tissue amount	Deparaffinization	Proteinase K digestion	Reverse formalin cross-linking step
42	STRATEC Molecular	InviTrap Spin Universal RNA Mini Kit	/	columns	RNA	1–8 sections (10 µm)	octane or xylene	Yes (52 °C)	Yes
43	Sabiosciences	ArrayGrade FFPE RNA Isolation Kit	/	columns, silica	RNA	5–6 sections (20 µm)	xylene	Yes (37 °C)	Yes
44	TaKaRa	DEXPAT Easy	/	absorbent resin	DNA	1–3 sections (4–10 µm)	melting in TaKaRa DEX-PAT Easy (resin media)	No, boiling in resin media	No
45	Fisher Scientific	SurePrep FFPE RNA Purification Kit	/	columns, resin	RNA, siRNA, miRNA	5 sections (≤20 µm)	xylene	Yes (50 °C)	Yes
46	TrimGen Genetic diagnostics	WaxFree DNA Extraction Kit	/	columns	DNA	1 section (5–20 µm)	Q-Solution	Enzyme mix (55 °C)	No
47	TrimGen Genetic diagnostics	WaxFree RNA Extraction Kit	/	columns	RNA	1 section (5–20 µm)	Q-Solution	Enzyme mix (55 °C)	No
48	Viogene	FFPE DNA/RNA Extraction Miniprep System	/	columns	DNA, RNA, siRNA, miRNA	≤ 60 mg	xylene	Yes (56–60 °C)	No
49	Viogene	FFPE miTotal RNA Extraction Miniprep System	/	columns	RNA, siRNA, miRNA	≤ 60 mg	xylene	Yes (56–60 °C)	No
50	ZYMO RESEARCH	ZR FFPE DNA MiniPrep	/	columns	DNA	1–4 sections (≤20 µm)	xylene	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
51	Stratifyer	XTRAKT FFPE Kit	/	paramagnetic beads	DNA, RNA, miRNA	1–3 sections (≤10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (65 °C)	No
52	Qiagen	RNeasy FFPE Kit	QIAcube	columns, silica	RNA	1–4 sections (≤10 µm)	organic solvents or Qiagen Deparaffinization Solution	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
53	Qiagen	miRNeasy FFPE	QIAcube	columns, silica	RNA, miRNA	1–4 sections (≤10 µm)	organic solvents or Deparaffinization Solution	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
54	Qiagen	AllPrep DNA/RNA FFPE Kit	QIAcube	columns, silica	DNA, RNA, miRNA	1–4 sections (≤10 µm)	organic solvents or Qiagen Deparaffinization Solution	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
55	Qiagen	QIAamp DNA FFPE Tissue Kit	QIAcube	columns, silica	DNA	1–8 sections (≤10 µm)	xylene	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
56	Qiagen	GeneRead DNA FFPE Kit	QIAcube	columns	DNA	1 section (≤10 µm)	organic solvents or Qiagen Deparaffinization Solution	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
57	Macherey-Nagel	NucleoSpin 96 DNA FFPE	common liquid handling instruments	membrane, silica	DNA	sections (3–20 µm)	Paraffin Dissolver or xylene	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
58	Macherey-Nagel	NucleoMag DNA FFPE	common liquid handling instruments, automated magnetic separators	paramagnetic beads	DNA	sections (3–20 µm)	Paraffin Dissolver or xylene	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
59	Beckman Coulter	AGENCOURT FormaPure Kit	Coulter Biomek NX or FX Span-8 workstation	paramagnetic beads	DNA, RNA, miRNA	1–5 sections (≤10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (55 °C)	Yes

Table 1 | Continued.

No. Kit	Manufacturer	DNA/RNA extraction manipulation	Instrument	Type of purification	Nucleic acids	Tissue amount	Deparaffinization	Proteinase K digestion	Reverse formalin cross-linking step
60	Invitrogen	manual/automated	MagMAX Express-96 or KingFisher Flex instruments	magnetic beads	DNA	1–2 sections (10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (60 °C)	Yes
61	Invitrogen	manual/automated	MagMAX Express-96 or KingFisher Flex instruments	magnetic beads	DNA, RNA	1–2 sections (10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (60 °C)	Yes
62	Axygen Biosciences	manual/automated	NA	magnetic beads	DNA, RNA, miRNA	1–5 sections (≤ 10 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (55 °C)	Yes
63	Chemagen	automated	Chemagic Prepito-D	paramagnetic polyvinyl alcohol beads	DNA	sections (≤ 10 µm or ≤ 5 mg)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (56 °C)	No
64	ZINEXTS	automated	MagPurix 12 instrument	magnetic beads, silica	DNA	1–8 sections (10 µm)	xylene	Yes (55 °C)	No
65	Promega	automated	AS3000 Maxwell 16 FFPE Plus LEV DNA Purification Kit	silica-clad paramagnetic particles	DNA	1–10 sections (5 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (70 °C)	No
66	Qiagen	automated	EZ1 instrument	magnetic beads, silica	DNA	1–5 sections (10 µm)	organic solvents or Qiagen Deparaffinization Solution	Yes (56 °C)	No
67	Qiagen	automated	QIASymphony SP System	magnetic beads, silica	DNA	1–4 sections (10 µm)	organic solvents or Qiagen Deparaffinization Solution	Yes (56 °C)	Yes
68	MagCore	fully automated	MagCore HF16 Automated DNA/RNA Purification System	magnetic beads, cellulose	DNA	1–5 sections (≤ 5 µm)	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes	No
69	Siemens	fully automated	Tissue Preparation System	magnetic beads, silica	DNA, RNA	N/A	melting in tissue lysis buffer	Yes (65 °C)	No

N/A = information not available

Discussion

Our inventory identified at least 69 commercial kits specifically developed for manual, automated, or fully automated extraction of nucleic acids from FFPE tissue specimens. The majority of commercial FFPE DNA/RNA kits employ proteolytic treatment with proteinase K to release nucleic acids from FFPE tissues. Purification of DNA/RNA molecules from lysis fluid is mostly based on silica or resin adsorption technology, although alcohol precipitation and cellulose-based purification are used as well. Many of the available kits allow removal of paraffin using special solubilizers or allow melting of paraffin directly in tissue lysis buffers, which can reduce the loss of tissue during the extraction procedure. An incubation step at an elevated temperature for partial removal of formalin cross-links of the released DNA/RNA is surprisingly used in more than half of the available kits. This particular treatment generally allows the release of longer fragments of nucleic acids, which might result in better performance in downstream assays.

Sixteen identified kits allow automated, walk-away purification of DNA/RNA from lysed FFPE tissues obtained through manual external preparations, which represents a major bottleneck for these methods and also their main drawback. Only two systems—the Siemens Tissue Preparation System/VERSANT Tissue Preparation Reagents kit and the MagCore HF16 Automated DNA/RNA Purification System/MagCore Genomic DNA FFPE One-Step

Kit—have an integrated paraffin-melting/tissue-lysis step and therefore allow complete automation of nucleic acid extraction from FFPE tissues.

Because the majority of FFPE DNA/RNA extraction kits were launched in the last few years, they generally lack documented performance in peer-reviewed literature. However, recent head-to-head comparison studies suggest that these kits might differ significantly in terms of DNA yield, purity, and quality (12, 18). Therefore, it seems that the transition to one of the available FFPE DNA/RNA commercial kits will not be so straightforward and will require extensive comparisons with the established lab protocol in advance. The final decision in choosing a particular kit will probably also depend on the price and required accompanying lab equipment.

Although we identified an abundance of commercial kits specifically developed for extraction of nucleic acids from FFPE tissue specimens, many researchers are still using rather old-fashioned, crude, and probably less effective in-house methods for extracting nucleic acids from FFPE. We hope that this inventory and the accompanying comprehensive list of available commercial kits will encourage researchers to strongly consider using them in diagnostic and research settings when dealing with FFPE tissue specimens, similar to what occurred during the last decade for the great majority of other clinical specimen types.

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Do zdravih nohtov v dveh korakih in le 6-tih tednih

1. korak

Odstranjevanje okuženega nohta

2-3
tedne



2. korak

Nadaljevanje zdravljenja okuženega dela kože s protiglivično kremo

4
tedni



Zdravljenje v dveh korakih omogoča:

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- Dnevno viden napredek¹
- Enostavno zdravljenje brez bolečin¹
- Globinsko odstranjevanje glivic²

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Ime zdravila: Canespor 10 mg/g krema. **Sestava:** 1 g kreme vsebuje 10 mg bifonazola. **Terapevtske indikacije:** za zdravljenje kožnih mikoz, ki jih povzročajo dermatofiti, kvasovke, plesni in druge glivice (npr. *Malassezia furfur*) ter okužbe s *Corynebacterium minutissimum*: tinea pedum, tinea manuum, tinea corporis, tinea inguinalis, pityriasis versicolor, površinske kandidoze in eritrazma. **Odmerjanje in način uporabe:** Kremo Canespor uporabljamo enkrat na dan, najbolje zvečer pred spanjem. Na prizadeto kožo nanesemo tanko plast zdravila in ga vtremo. Učinek je trajnejši, če kremo Canespor uporabljamo pravilno in dovolj dolgo. Običajno traja zdravljenje: mikoz na stopalu in med prsti (tinea pedum, tinea pedum interdigitalis) - 3 tedne; mikoz po telesu, rokah in v kožnih gubah (tinea corporis, tinea manuum, tinea inguinalis) - 2 do 3 tedne; okužb rožene plasti kože, blagih, kroničnih, površinskih okužb (pityriasis versicolor, eritrazma) - 2 tedna; površinskih kandidoz kože - 2 do 4 tedne. Za površino v velikosti dlani zadostuje večinoma že majhna količina kreme. Otroci: Pregled kliničnih podatkov kaže, da uporaba bifonazola pri otrocih ne povzroča škodljivih učinkov. Kljub temu naj se bifonazol pri dojenčkih uporablja le pod zdravniškim nadzorom. **Kontraindikacije:** Preobčutljivost za bifonazol, cetil in stearylalkohol ali katerokoli pomožno snov. **Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi:** Bolniki z anamnezo preobčutljivostnih reakcij na druge imidazolske antimikotike (npr. ekonazol, klotrimazol, mikonazol) morajo previdno uporabljati zdravila, ki vsebujejo bifonazol. Paziti je treba, da zdravilo ne pride v stik z očmi. Kremo Canespor vsebuje cetil in stearylalkohol, ki lahko povzročijo lokalne kožne reakcije (npr. kontaktni dermatitis). Pri bolnikih, ki so preobčutljivi za cetil in stearylalkohol, je priporočljivo, da namesto kreme Canespor uporabljajo raztopino Mycospor. **Medsebojno delovanje z drugimi zdravili in druge oblike interakcij:** Ni podatkov o medsebojnem delovanju z drugimi zdravili. **Nosečnost in dojenje:** Prve 3 mesece nosečnosti smejo ženske bifonazol uporabiti šele potem, ko zdravnik oceni razmerje koristi in tveganja. Dojenje: Ni znano, ali se bifonazol pri človeku izloča v materinem mleku. Doječe matere smejo bifonazol uporabiti šele potem, ko zdravnik oceni razmerje koristi in tveganja. Med obdobjem dojenja ženska bifonazola ne sme uporabljati v predelu prsi. **Plodnost:** Predklinične študije niso pokazale, da bi bifonazol vplival na plodnost samcev ali samic. **Neželeni učinki:** Splošne težave in spremembe na mestu aplikacije: bolečine na mestu uporabe, periferni edemi (na mestu uporabe); bolezniki kože in podkožja; kontaktni dermatitis, alergijski dermatitis, eritem, srbenje, izpuščaj, urtikarija, mehur, ekscoriacija kože, ekcem, suha koža, draženje kože, maceracija kože, pekoč občutek na koži. Ti neželeni učinki po prekinitvi zdravljenja izginejo. **Način in režim izdaje:** Izdaja zdravila je brez recepta v lekarnah. **Imetnik dovoljenja za promet:** Bayer d. o. o., Bravničarjeva 13, 1000 Ljubljana. **Datum zadnje revizije:** 20.10.2011. **Datum priprave informacije:** april 2012. **Vse informacije o zdravilu dobite pri Bayer d. o. o.**

Literatura:

1. Canes-Nail; Navodila za uporabo.
2. Canespor krema; Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila.

Samo za strokovno javnost.

Coexistence of systemic lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, and bilateral breast cancer in the same patient: a random association?

Elisa Molinelli^{*}, Katia Giuliadori^{*}, Anna Campanati¹✉, Valerio Brisigotti¹, Annamaria Offidani¹

Abstract

Estrogens influence many physiological processes and play a crucial role in the development of several diseases, including autoimmune disorders and hormone-sensitive cancers. Systemic lupus erythematosus is one of the most common systemic autoimmune rheumatic diseases affecting young and middle-aged females. The coexistence of multiple autoimmune disorders is well recognized, whereas the association between systemic lupus erythematosus and malignancies, especially hormone-sensitive cancers, remains enigmatic. We report the unusual case of a middle-aged woman that presented with concomitance of lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, and bilateral breast cancer.

Keywords: estrogens, breast cancer, lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis

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Introduction

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a common multiorgan autoimmune disease with a prevalence of about 20 to 150 per 100,000 that predominantly affects women of reproductive age. The etiology remains largely unknown. Environmental triggers, susceptibility genes, immunological abnormalities, and hormonal factors are involved in SLE pathogenesis. Estrogens strikingly influence susceptibility to SLE, as evidenced by female predominance and unusual presentation during the prepubertal and postmenopausal period (1).

SLE has frequently been reported in association with a variety of organ-specific autoimmune disorders, especially vitiligo, inflammatory bowel disease, and autoimmune thyroiditis (2–4).

The relation between cancer and immunologically mediated inflammatory diseases has been intensively discussed. Several autoimmune conditions, including SLE, have consistently been associated with increased risk of hematological (lymphoid) malignancies, particularly non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). Conversely, the incidence of solid tumors, mostly breast cancer, among patients with SLE is a controversial issue (5).

We present the unusual case of a 51-year-old woman with coexisting systemic lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, and breast cancer, analyzing the possible associations between these diseases.

Case report

The 51-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic cutaneous lupus erythematosus (CCLE) in 2001 at age 38. Well-defined erythematous, infiltrated, scaly patches were confined to sun-exposed skin, particularly the face, neck, upper trunk, and back (Figs. 1 and 2). Routine laboratory findings including complete blood cell count and liver and renal function tests were normal. A serological test revealed 1:320 antinuclear antibodies (ANA) titers. The diagnosis of disseminated discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) was confirmed by histological and direct immunofluorescence exami-

nation. Topical high-potency corticosteroids were used without satisfactory improvement.



Figure 1 | Erythematous, infiltrated, scaly patches on the upper back.

¹Dermatological Unit, Department of Clinical and Molecular Sciences, Polytechnic University of Marche, Torrette-Ancona, Italy. *The authors contributed equally to the manuscript. ✉Corresponding author: anna.campanati@gmail.com



Figure 2 | Magnification of a cutaneous lesion.

Despite the absence of personal and familial risk factors, 5 months later invasive ductal breast cancer was detected on the right side. The patient underwent surgical treatment with postoperative radiotherapy and also received adjuvant hormonal therapy. During this period the DLE was slightly exacerbated. Systemic corticosteroids were administered with limited success because recurrence of cutaneous lesions was observed after a few months.

In 2010, invasive ductal breast cancer was diagnosed on the left side. Breast conservative surgery and chemotherapy were performed. During the chemotherapeutic regimen, CCLE skin lesions improved dramatically.

After 20 months of stable disease, CCLE relapsed and progressed. Clinical examination revealed multiple, annular, erythematous plaques on the face, upper part of the back, and arms. She also developed disfiguring scarring alopecia.

Laboratory investigations showed mild leukopenia and anemia, and slightly elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (56 mm/hr). A serological test revealed antinuclear antibody (ANA), 1:640, with a homogeneous pattern. Anti-DNA antibody, anti-Smith, SS-A and SS-B antibody, anti-RNP IgG, and cardiolipin IgG and IgA antibody were not detected. Anti-phospholipid antibodies (lupus anticoagulant antibodies and anti- β -2 glycoprotein I) were identified. Complement components (C3 and C4) were slightly decreased. In addition, pain and functional disabilities affecting the joints of the hands and feet were also observed.

Histological cutaneous examination revealed epidermal atrophy, and superficial and deep perivascular and perifollicular dermatitis with focally increased dermal mucin highlighted by Alcian blue stain, suggesting lupus erythematosus (LE). Direct immunofluorescence of lesional skin showed immunoglobulins (IgG, IgA) and C3 in a granular band-like pattern at the dermo-epidermal junction. A diagnosis of SLE with cutaneous, hematological, and joint involvement was made by a rheumatologist.

Oral prednisone in combination with antimalarial therapy was initially started and gradually tapered over the next 4 months. Within 12 weeks, the cutaneous lesions and hematological values improved significantly. In December 2013 the patient was tested for thyroid antibodies and showed high levels of serum anti-thyroperoxidase and anti-thyroglobulin autoantibodies. Thyroid hormones (fT₃, fT₄) were normal with TSH levels slightly increased. A diagnosis of autoimmune thyroiditis (AT)—specifically, Hashimoto's thyroiditis with subclinical hypothyroidism—was established.

Discussion

The overall cancer risk in SLE is increased compared to general

population. The loss of self-tolerance and the exposure to cytotoxic drugs seems to play a central role in the development of site-specific cancer (5). SLE patients appear to have a considerable increased risk of hematological malignancies, particularly non-Hodgkin lymphoma, leukemia, and cancers of the vulva, lung, thyroid, and possibly liver. Conversely, most authors agree that SLE patients present a decreased risk of hormone-sensitive cancers, including ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, and breast cancer. Breast cancer is one of the major causes of cancer-related morbidity and mortality among women worldwide (6).

The risk of breast cancer is traditionally associated with hormonal factors, especially cumulative estrogen exposure (due to reproductive history and hormonal therapy) (7).

The breast cancer risk in SLE patient appears decreased both in pre-menopausal and post-menopausal women (8).

The paradoxical reduction of the reproductive malignancy incidence in females with SLE is coherent with the suggestion that women suffering from SLE have been shown to have earlier menopause compared to the general female population. However alterations in estrogen metabolism and/or other hormones, and other additional factors, including genetic susceptibility and medication exposure, seem to be related to breast carcinogenesis in the SLE population. Drug factors contributing to a protective effect for certain cancers could be present in SLE: treatment with anti-malarial drugs has been proposed as a cause of the decreased risk of breast cancer in SLE patients. It has been hypothesized that antimalarials have a potential role in cancer treatment through a cell-death process called autophagy. In addition, aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be beneficial in reducing breast cancer risk, as in other tumors (9).

Thus, carcinogenesis of breast cancer in SLE women is not thoroughly understood and remains relatively unclear because it does not seem completely related to traditional risk factors. Conversely, a subgroup with a higher risk of breast tumors among patients with SLE has already been reported (6).

Our patient that presented with bilateral breast cancer could belong to this subset. It may be hypothesized that SLE women with higher breast cancer risk show rare genetic polymorphisms involving estrogen receptors, or metabolic pathway, which could lead patients to higher endogenous estrogen exposure throughout their reproductive lifetime.

Alternatively, genetic influences predisposing to both autoimmune diseases and cancer, or alteration in the immune system able to induce the onset of neoplasms concomitant with the development of SLE, could be present in these female patients (6).

Apart from bilateral breast cancer, our patient also suffered from autoimmune thyroiditis. Several authors showed a high prevalence of ANA in patients with AT compared to healthy controls. SLE and AT probably share an underlying immunogenetic mechanism. Further evidence of the close association between SLE and AT is that the discontinuation of lupus therapy has been reported to be associated with relapse of thyrotoxicity (10). In addition to AT, it is not uncommon for SLE patients to present other autoimmune diseases and they must be carefully followed for the development of polyautoimmunity (11, 12).

In conclusion, the experience with our patient leads us to assert that SLE could be a "chaperone" of other disorders, and a complete evaluation, searching for other autoimmune diseases and hidden neoplasms, should be taken into consideration from case to case.

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A rare variant of pilomatricoma: pseudobullous pilomatricoma

Hilal Kaya Erdoğan¹✉, Zeliha Kaya², Çiğdem Derya Aytop³, Ersoy Acer⁴

Abstract

Pilomatricoma (PM; calcifying epithelioma of Malherbe) is a benign tumor originating from the matrix of the hair follicles. Clinical types of the tumor are familial, perforating, multinodular, exophytic, anetodermic, and giant PM. The bullous type is seen only in 3 to 6% of cases. Because the bullous areas detected in PM are filled with lymphatic liquid, some authors use the term pseudobulla. This report presents a 26-year-old female patient that was diagnosed with *pseudobullous* PM based on clinical, radiologic, and histopathological findings, and the pathogenesis of the bullous appearance of PM is reviewed from the literature.

Keywords: case report, benign skin tumor, clinical types of pilomatricoma

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Introduction

Pilomatricoma (PM; calcifying epithelioma of Malherbe) is a benign tumor originating from the matrix of the hair follicles (1). Beta-catenin and Bcl-2 mutations have been found to be important in the pathogenesis of PM (2).

This report presents a 26-year-old female patient that was diagnosed with pseudobullous PM based on clinical, radiological, and histopathological findings.

Case report

A 26-year-old female patient presented to our outpatient clinic with the complaint of a nodule on her right arm. The lesion had existed for about 7 months, and the skin over the nodule had transformed into a pseudobulla 2 months earlier. There was no particular local trauma history at the site of the lesion. Her medical history was unremarkable and she did not have any similar cases of the disease in her family.

Upon dermatological examination, a solid, mobile, hard tumoral lesion approximately 1.1 × 1.6 cm in diameter covered with bullous-like and soft skin was detected on the lateral aspect of the upper arm (Figure 1). Calcification of the lesion was determined radiologically (Figure 2).

For diagnosis and treatment, total excision of the lesion was performed. Histopathological examination of the excision material revealed tumor islets formed from ghost and basaloid cells surrounded by a well-demarcated fibrous capsule in the deep dermis (Figure 3).

Together with the clinical and histopathological findings, our case was diagnosed as pseudobullous PM.

Discussion

PM is most frequently seen on the head and neck region as a solid, painless, well-demarcated, and slow-growing dermal or subcutaneous nodule or tumor (3, 4). The overlying skin may be normal or have a bullous appearance (5). Familial, bullous, perforating, multi-nodular, exophytic, anetodermic, and giant clinical types have been reported in the literature. It is seen more frequently in



Figure 1 | Tumoral lesion covered with bullous-like soft skin, located on the lateral aspect of the upper arm.

women. It possesses a biphasic age distribution: 60% of cases appear under age 30, and the second peak occurs in the sixth and seventh decades of life (1, 2, 6).

The bullous type of PM is seen in approximately 3 to 6% of cases (7). The bullous type of PM is covered with a thick, loose layer of skin (8). In contrast to other types, the bullous type occurs most commonly on the upper arm and shoulder regions (5).

Various theories, such as mechanical trauma, lymphatic obstruction, development of secondary anetoderma, and elastolytic enzymes, have been put forward to explain the bullous appearance (8).

¹Department of Dermatology, Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Eskişehir, Turkey. ²Department of Pathology, Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey. ³Department of Plastic Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery, Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey. ⁴Department of Dermatology, Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Turkey. ✉Corresponding author: hilalkayaerdogan@yahoo.com



Figure 2 | Calcified tumoral lesion on X-ray.

The PM leads to lymphatic obstruction, congestion, and dilation due to pressure on the surrounding tissue, causing lymphatic leakage. This, in turn, results in edema and the bullous appearance in the surrounding dermis (the lymphangiectasia variant) (6, 8, 9). There are also publications that state that the bullous appearance forms secondary to anetoderma. A reduction of elastic fibers and degeneration of collagen fibers is found in the anetodermic type (8, 9). Another theory is that, with the impact of the elastolytic enzymes secreted from the tumor cells and inflammatory cells, the lymph veins become damaged and dilated (9). Because the bullous areas detected in the PM are filled with lymphatic liquid, some authors use the term pseudobulla (5, 6, 10).

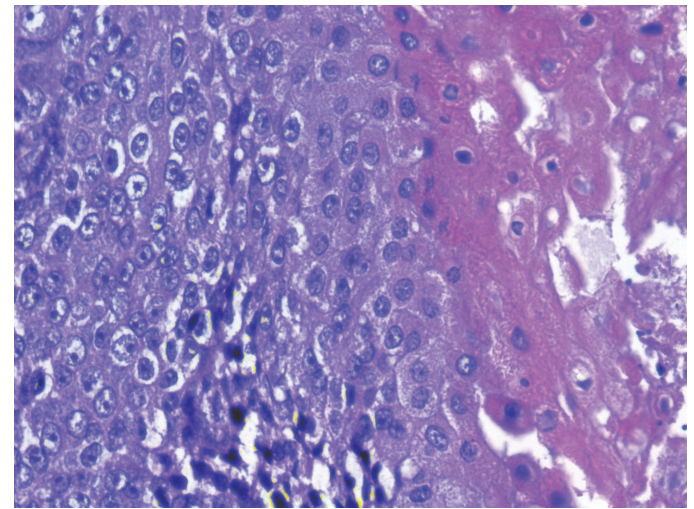


Figure 3 | Transformation of basaloid cells into ghost cells following the loss of their nuclei (the transformation zone), H&E x40.

In our case, there was a clinically bullous-like appearance, but histopathologically there were not dilated lymphatic vessels, lymphoedema, or a real blister formation. Therefore, like the case that Akarsu et al. reported, our case was diagnosed as *pseudobullous* PM instead of bullous PM.

Because PM is only rarely seen and has various different clinical types, it is generally not included in preoperative diagnoses. The diagnosis may be assisted by a fine-needle aspiration biopsy and radiological imaging methods prior to the excision. However, the definite diagnosis is made based on histopathological examination (1, 11).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the bullous and pseudobullous appearances are rare clinical types of PM. PM should be considered prior to surgery in bullous and bullous-like lesions, and total excision should be performed for the diagnosis and treatment of the lesions.

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A case of scar sarcoidosis developing in an old scar area on the forehead

Cengiz Kocak¹✉, Ergin Yücel², Nazlı Dizen Namdar³, Hasan Tak³

Abstract

Sarcoidosis is a multisystem disease characterized by noncaseating granuloma development. Scar sarcoidosis is a rare cutaneous form of sarcoidosis developing on previous cutaneous scar areas. The lesions may be solitary or occur along with systemic disease. We present the case of a female patient that developed cutaneous sarcoidosis in an old scar area on the forehead that was acquired 30 years ago due to injuries from a fall. Histopathological examinations of the excisional scar biopsy revealed non-necrotizing, noncaseating granulomatous inflammatory structures comprised of epithelioid cells and Langhans giant cells with lymphocytic infiltration within the reticular dermis consistent with sarcoidosis. High-resolution CT revealed bilateral mediastinal lymphadenopathy. Patients with inflammatory skin lesions at the sites of preexisting scars should be investigated for sarcoidosis. Histopathological examination of skin biopsy specimens usually provides the correct and final diagnosis.

Keywords: sarcoidosis, scar, case report

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Introduction

Sarcoidosis is a multisystem disorder characterized by the accumulation of lymphocytes and mononuclear phagocytes that lead to the development of noncaseating epithelioid granulomas (1). Sarcoidosis mostly affects the lungs, lymph nodes, liver, spleen, phalangeal bones, parotid glands, eyes, and skin. Cutaneous symptoms are common and may be the initial findings of a systemic inflammatory process. Cutaneous involvement in sarcoidosis is seen in 10 to 38% of patients with systemic disease (1, 2). Although non-specific cutaneous lesions are usually observed in the acute stage, specific cutaneous lesions are generally observed in chronic disease. Cutaneous lesions seen in sarcoidosis include papules, nodules, plaques, angiolupoid, ulcerative, and verrucous lesions, hypopigmented macules, lupus pernio, erythroderma, and granulomas in scars or areas subject to chronic trauma (3). Cutaneous sarcoidosis may occur in scar tissue. Scar sarcoidosis is a rare but specific form of cutaneous sarcoidosis. Old scar tissues are infiltrated with noncaseating epithelioid cell granulomas in scar sarcoidosis (4). We present a case of a female patient that developed cutaneous sarcoidosis in an old scar area on the forehead that was acquired 30 years prior due to injuries from a fall.

Case report

A 39-year-old female presented with localized nodular lesion of 2 months' duration in an old scar on the left side of forehead that she had acquired 30 years prior due to injuries from a fall. The patient's history was not significant. No dyspnea, night sweats, weight loss, or any other constitutional symptoms were present. Physical examination revealed a purplish-red nodular lesion with irregular borders 1 cm in diameter located at the old scar site on the left side of her forehead (Figure 1). The patient did not have any other anomalies on physical examination. Routine laboratory tests, including complete blood cell count, hepatic and re-

nal function tests, serum electrolytes, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein, and serum and 24-hour urine calcium were within normal ranges. Chest radiography and high-resolution thorax CT (HRCT) demonstrated bilateral mediastinal multiple lymphadenopathies. Upper and lower abdominal CT were normal. The lesion was totally excised from the skin. For histopathological examinations, excisional specimens were fixed in 10% formalin, embedded in paraffin, and sectioned (thickness of 4 µm), and slides were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E), periodic acid-Schiff (PAS), and Cluster of Differentiation 68 (CD68), and then examined under a light microscope (Olympus BX51, Tokyo, Japan). Disorganized, grayish-yellow multiple tissue samples were observed in the macroscopic examination of the excisional biopsy specimen. H&E staining of the specimen revealed non-necrotizing, noncaseating granulomatous inflammatory structures comprised of epithelioid cells and Langhans giant cells with lymphocytic infiltration within reticular dermis, consistent with sarcoidosis (Figure 2).



Figure 1 | Photograph of the patient showing a purplish-red nodular lesion with irregular borders located at an old scar on the left side of the forehead.

¹Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Dumlupınar University, Kütahya, Turkey. ²Department of Plastic Surgery, Evliya Celebi Education and Research Hospital, Dumlupınar University, Kütahya, Turkey. ³Department of Dermatology, Faculty of Medicine, Dumlupınar University, Kütahya, Turkey.

✉ Corresponding author: drcengizkocak@hotmail.com



Figure 2 | Photomicrograph of the biopsy showing non-necrotizing, noncaseating granulomatous inflammatory structures comprised of epithelioid cells and Langhans giant cells with lymphocytic infiltration within the reticular dermis (arrow; H&E stain, $\times 100$).

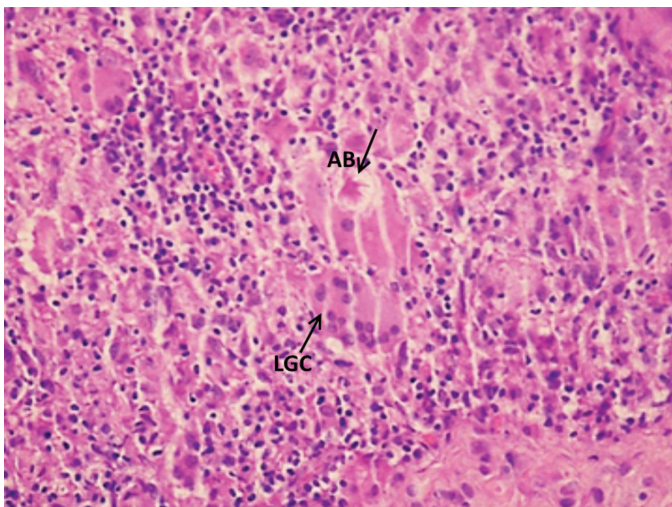


Figure 3 | Photomicrograph of the biopsy showing Langhans giant cells (LGC) containing asteroid bodies (AB; arrow; hematoxylin and eosin stain, $\times 400$).

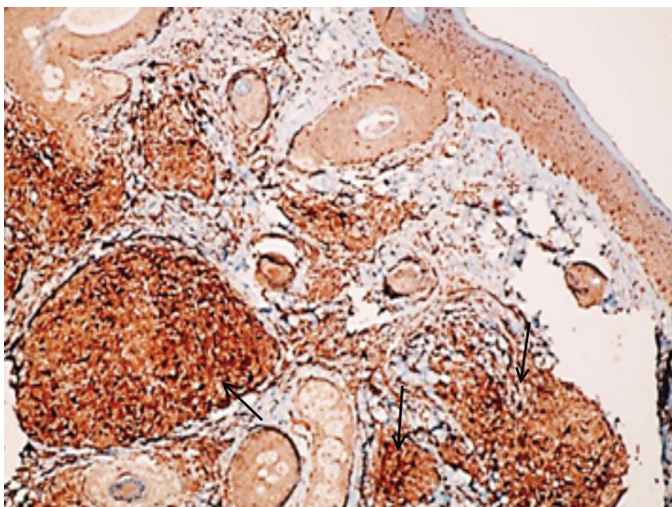


Figure 4 | Photomicrograph of the biopsy showing granulomas consisting of epithelioid histiocytes and Langhans giant cells (arrow; CD68 staining, $\times 100$).

The giant cells contained asteroid bodies characteristic of sarcoidosis (Figure 3). No organism was found with the special PAS staining. CD68 staining showed granulomas consisting of epithelioid histiocytes and Langhans giant cells (Figure 4). The patient was diagnosed with scar sarcoidosis with mediastinal lymph node involvement according to the results of histopathological

and radiological examinations. Local recurrence following excision occurred after 2 months. Re-excision was performed and local recurrence was not observed after the re-excision.

Discussion

Scar sarcoidosis is a rare form of cutaneous sarcoidosis developing on previous cutaneous scars. Scar sarcoidosis may occur in 5.4 to 13.8% of patients with cutaneous sarcoidosis (5). Scar lesions were seen in 2.9% of patients diagnosed with sarcoidosis in a previous study by Yanardag et al. (6). Although the pathogenesis of scar sarcoidosis is not known, it has been thought that the disorder may be due to previous contamination of the old scars with foreign bodies at the time of trauma. In addition, infiltration of an old scar by sarcoid tissue may result from a hypersensitivity reaction of the skin or erythema nodosum occurring at the time of sarcoid activity elsewhere in the body (4, 5). Descriptions indicate that the macrophages on phagocytosed foreign bodies may cause releases of angiotensin-converting enzymes and lymphokines, which lead to the development of granulomas (7). Although scar sarcoidosis may occur in scars from previous wounds, it has also been reported at the sites of tattoos, ritual scarification, desensitization injections, healed herpes zoster lesions, and venipuncture (5, 8–12). The cutaneous lesions may be solitary or occur along with the presence of systemic disease. A previous study reported that systemic involvement occurred in 30% of patients that had isolated cutaneous lesions after a period of 1 month to 1 year (5). Cutaneous sarcoidosis is frequently associated with involvement of hilar and mediastinal lymph nodes. Scar infiltration usually occurs early before involvement of the lung parenchyma (13). Our patient had skin involvement of scar sarcoidosis together with mediastinal lymphadenopathy, but there was no other systemic involvement of sarcoidosis. Scar sarcoidosis is characterized by recurrence of activity at the site of previous scar areas. The lesions initially occur as purplish red erythema and subsequently turn brown with an absence of itching. The diagnosis is based on consistent clinical and radiological findings associated with the histopathological presence of noncaseating epithelioid granuloma, as seen in our patient. (14). Specific lesions are characterized by the presence of granulomas of epithelioid cells without necrosis on biopsy specimens. Granulomas usually are seen in the superficial dermis but may involve the full thickness of the dermis and extend to the subcutaneous tissue. Langerhans giant cells may often be seen in clusters of epithelioid cells and Langerhans giant cells may contain asteroid bodies, which are star-shaped eosinophilic structures (15, 16). Differential diagnosis of scar sarcoidosis includes infectious skin diseases such as mycobacterium infections, Crohn's disease, rosacea, foreign body granuloma, and hypertrophic scar or keloid, which are the clinical mimickers (17). The treatment and prognosis of cutaneous sarcoidosis primarily depends on the degree of systemic involvement. Topical steroid therapy may sometimes be effective for solely cutaneous sarcoidosis (18).

Consequently, we report this as a rare case of scar sarcoidosis along with mediastinal lymph node involvement that developed on an old scar area. Patients with inflammatory skin lesions at the sites of preexisting scars should be investigated for sarcoidosis. If clinicians are unaware of the changes in old scars, scar sarcoidosis may be underdiagnosed. Histopathological examination of skin biopsy specimens usually provides the correct and final diagnosis.

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(1, 2, 3, 4) Juvenilni idiopatski artritis (JIA) - poliartritis (pozitiven ali negativen za revmatoidni faktor) in razširjen oligoartritis pri otrocih in mladostnikih, starih 2 leti ali več, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na zdravljenje z metotreksatom ali ga niso prenašali. Psoriatični artritis pri mladostnikih, starih 12 let ali več, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na zdravljenje z metotreksatom ali ga niso prenašali. Artritis, povezan z entezitidom, pri mladostnikih, starih 12 let ali več, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na konvencionalno zdravljenje ali ga niso prenašali. (1, 2, 4) Psoriatični artritis (PA) - aktiven in progresiven PA pri odraslih, če je bil odziv na zdravljenje z imunomodulirajočimi zdravili nezadosten. (1, 2, 4) Ankilozirajoči spondilitis (AS) - hud aktivni AS pri odraslih, če je bil odziv na konvencionalno zdravljenje nezadosten. (1, 2, 4) Radiografsko nezaznavni aksialni spondilartrozis - Zdravljenje odraslih s hudim radiografsko nezaznavnim aksialnim spondilartrozisom in objektivnimi znaki vnetja, ki imajo nezadosten odziv na NSAID. (1, 2, 4) Psoriaza v plakah (PP) - zmerna do huda PP pri odraslih, ki se ne odzovejo na drugo sistemsko zdravljenje, vključno s ciklosporinom, metotreksatom ali psoralenom in ultravijolično svetlobo UV-A (PUVA), oziroma je pri njih le-to kontraindicirano ali ga ne prenašajo. (1, 2, 3, 4) Otroška PP - huda kronična PP pri otrocih in mladostnikih od 6. leta starosti naprej, pri katerih se z drugo sistemsko terapijo ali fototerapijo boleznine ne da zadostno obvladati ali jih bolniki ne prenašajo. **Odmerjanje in način uporabe:** Zdravljenje z Enbrelom lahko uvede in nadzoruje le zdravnik specialista, ki ima izkušnje z zdravljenjem navedenih stanj. Bolniki, ki se zdravijo z Enbrelom, naj prejmejo opozorilno kartico za bolnika. Odrasli (vse indikacije): 25 mg dvakrat na teden ali 50 mg enkrat na teden. Klinični odziv pri RA, PA, AS in radiografsko nezaznavnem aksialnem spondilartrozisu je običajno dosežen v 12 tednih zdravljenja. Če v tem obdobju ni odziva, je treba o nadaljevanju zdravljenja skrbno razmisliti. PP: Če je treba je mogoče uporabljati tudi 50 mg dvakrat na teden do 12 tednov, čemur sledi 25 mg dvakrat na teden ali 50 mg enkrat na teden. Zdravljenje je treba nadaljevati do remisije, vendar največ 24 tednov. Za nekatere bolnike bo morda primerno stalno zdravljenje, daljše od 24 tednov. Če po 12 tednih ni odziva, je treba zdravljenje prekiniti. Če je indicirano ponovno zdravljenje, je odmerek 25 mg dvakrat na teden ali 50 mg enkrat na teden. **Pediatrična populacija:** JIA: Priporočeni odmerek je 0,4 mg/kg telesne mase (do največ 25 mg na odmerek) 2-krat na teden subkutano z razmikom med odmeki 3-4 dni ali 0,8 mg/kg (do največ 50 mg na odmerek) enkrat na teden. **Otroška PP:** 0,8 mg/kg (do največ 50 mg na odmerek) enkrat na teden. **Otroška PP:** 0,8 mg/kg (do največ 50 mg na odmerek) enkrat na teden. **Otroška PP:** 0,8 mg/kg (do največ 50 mg na odmerek) enkrat na teden. **Otroška PP:** 0,8 mg/kg (do največ 50 mg na odmerek) enkrat na teden. **Način uporabe:** subkutana injekcija. **Kontraindikacije:** Preobčutljivost na zdravilno učinkovino ali katerokoli pomožno snov, sepsa ali možnost nastanka sepse ter aktivne okužbe, vključno s kroničnimi ali lokaliziranimi okužbami. **Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi:** Okužbe: Pred zdravljenjem, med njim in po njem je treba bolnike pregledati glede okužb in pri tem upoštevati, da je povprečni razpolovni čas izločanja etanercepta iz telesa približno 70 ur (razpon 7-300 ur). Poročali so o primerih resnih okužb. Bolnike, pri katerih se med zdravljenjem pojavi nova okužba, je treba skrbno spremljati. Zdravljenje je treba prekiniti, če pride do resne okužbe. Previdnost je potrebna pri zdravljenju s ponavljajočimi se ali kroničnimi okužbami v anamnezi ali z drugimi osnovnimi stanji, ki bi lahko povečala dovzetnost za okužbe. Tuberkuloza: Pred začetkom zdravljenja je treba vse bolnike pregledati glede aktivne kot tudi neaktivne ('latentne') tuberkuloze. Priporočljivo je, da se ti testi vpišejo v bolnikovo opozorilno kartico. Obstaja nevarnost lažno negativnih rezultatov tuberkulinskega kožnega testa, še posebej pri bolnikih, ki so hudo bolni ali imunokompromitirani. Pri aktivni tuberkulozi se zdravljenje ne sme uvesti, pri neaktivni ('latentni') tuberkulozi pa je treba pred uvedbo zdravljenja in v skladu z nacionalnimi priporočili začeti zdravljenje latentne tuberkuloze s tuberkulostatiki. Vsem bolnikom je treba naročiti, naj poiščejo zdravniško pomoč, če se med zdravljenjem ali po njem pojavijo znaki/simptomi tuberkuloze. Reaktivacija hepatitisa B: Pri bolnikih, ki so kdaj že bili okuženi s HBV in so se zdravili z antagonisti TNF, vključno z Enbrelom, so poročali o reaktivaciji hepatitisa B. Pred uvedbo zdravljenja je treba bolnike preiskati na okužbo s HBV. Če je bolnik pozitiven na HBV, je pred uvedbo zdravljenja priporočljivo posvetovanje s specialistom za zdravljenje hepatitisa B. Pri dajanju Enbrela bolnikom, ki so že bili okuženi s HBV, je potrebna previdnost. Take bolnike je treba ves čas zdravljenja in še več tednov po prekinitvi spremljati glede znakov in simptomov aktivne okužbe s HBV. Če se razvije okužba s HBV, je treba zdravljenje prekiniti in uvesti učinkovito protivirusno ter ustrezno podporno zdravljenje. Hepatitis C: Poročali so o poslabšanju hepatitisa C, potrebna je previdnost. Alergijske reakcije: poročali so o alergijskih reakcijah, vključno z anგიოდემom in urtikarijo, opisani pa so tudi primeri resnih reakcij. Če se pojavi kakršnakoli resna alergijska ali anafilaktična reakcija, je treba zdravljenje prekiniti in uvesti ustrezno zdravljenje. (2, 4) Pokrovec igle vsebuje lateks, ki lahko povzroči preobčutljivostne reakcije, če z Enbrelom ravna oseba z znano ali možno preobčutljivostjo na lateks ali če ga določa takšni osebi. Imunosupresija: Za antagoniste TNF, vključno z Enbrelom, velja, da lahko vplivajo na naravno odpornost bolnika proti okužbam in malignim bolezenim. Bolniki, zelo izpostavljeni virusu noric, naj začasno prekinjejo zdravljenje. Maligne in limfoproliferativne bolezni: Tveganja za razvoj limfomov, levkemije ali drugih hematopoietskih ali čvrstih rakavih obolenj ni mogoče izključiti. Previdnost je potrebna pri razmisleku o uporabi antagonistov TNF pri bolnikih z anamnezo malignosti ali pri razmisleku o nadaljevanju zdravljenja pri bolnikih, pri katerih se pojavi malignost. **Kožni rak:** Pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z antagonisti TNF, vključno z Enbrelom, so poročali o melanomu in nemelanomskem kožnem raku. Priporočamo občasen pregled kože. Cepeljena: Med zdravljenjem bolnik ne sme prejeti živih cepiv. Tvorba avtoprotiteles: Zdravljenje lahko sproži nastajanje avtoimunskih protiteles. Hematološke reakcije: Poročali so o redkih primerih pancitopenije in zelo redkih primerih aplastične anemije, tudi s smrtnim izidom. Previdnost je potrebna pri bolnikih, ki imajo krvno diskrazijo v anamnezi. Vse bolnike in starše/skrbnike je treba opozoriti, da morajo v primeru pojavnosti znakov ali simptomov, ki kažejo na krvno diskrazijo ali okužbo, med zdravljenjem takoj poiskati zdravniško pomoč. V primeru krvne diskrazije je treba zdravljenje prekiniti. Nevrološke bolezni: Pri bolnikih z demielinizirajočimi obolenji, ali pri tistih, ki imajo povečano tveganje zanje, je treba pred zdravljenjem skrbno pretehtati tveganja in koristi, vključno z nevrološko oceno. Kongestivno srčno popuščanje: Pri predpisovanju bolnikom s kongestivnim srčnim popuščanjem je potrebna previdnost. Izsledki sicer še niso dokončni, vendar podatki kažejo na morebitno tendenco k poslabšanju popuščanja pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z Enbrelom. Alkoholni hepatitis: Ne sme se uporabljati za zdravljenje alkoholnega hepatitisa. Previdnost je potrebna pri uporabi pri bolnikih, ki imajo tudi zmeren do hud alkoholni hepatitis. Wegenerjeva granulomatoza: Enbrela ni priporočljivo uporabljati za zdravljenje te bolezni. Hipoglikemija pri bolnikih, ki se zdravijo zaradi sladkorne bolezni: Po uvedbi zdravljenja so poročali o hipoglikemiji, zato bo morda treba zmanjšati odmerek zdravila za zdravljenje sladkorne bolezni. Starejše osebe (< 65 let): Potrebna je previdnost, posebno pozornost je treba posvetiti pojavljanju okužb. **Pediatrična populacija:** Priporočamo, da pred začetkom zdravljenja, če je le mogoče, opravite vse cepjenja v skladu z veljavnimi smernicami. Pri bolnikih z JIA, ki so se zdravili z Enbrelom, so poročali o kronični vnetni črevesni bolezni in uveitisu. **Medsebojno delovanje z drugimi zdravili in druge oblike interakcij:** Sočasno zdravljenje z anakinoro ali z abataceptom: klinična korist teh dveh kombinacij ni dokazana, zato nista priporočljivi. Sočasno zdravljenje s sulfasalazinom: potrebna je previdnost. **Plodnost, nosečnost in dojenje:** Zenske v rodni dobi morajo med zdravljenjem in še tri tedne po prenehanju le-tega uporabljati ustrezno metodo kontracepcije. Uporaba med nosečnostjo ni priporočljiva. Etanercept prehaja placento. Uporaba živih cepiv v prvih 16 tednih po tem, ko so matere dojenčkov prejele zadnji odmerek Enbrela, pri dojenčkih običajno ni priporočljiva. Bolnica mora med zdravljenjem prenehati dojiti ali pa prekiniti zdravljenje, pri čemer je treba upoštevati tako korist dojenja za otroka kot korist zdravljenja za mater. **Neželeni učinki:** Odrasli: **Zelo pogosti** (≥ 1/10): Okužbe (vključno z okužbami zgornjih dihal, bronhitisom, cistištitisom in kožnimi okužbami), reakcije na mestu injiciranja (vključno s krvavitvijo, podplutbami, eritemom, srbenjem, otečenostjo in oteklinjo). **Pogosti** (≥ 1/100 do < 1/10): alergijske reakcije, nastanek avtoprotiteles, pruritus, zvišana telesna temperatura. **Pediatrična populacija:** Na splošno so bili neželeni učinki po vrsti in pogostnosti podobni tistim pri odraslih. Vrste okužb, opaženih v kliničnih preskušanjih pri bolnikih z JIA, starih 2-18 let, so bile na splošno blage do zmerno in skladne s tistimi, ki jih pogosto vidimo pri skupinah ambulantnih pediatričnih bolnikov. Hudi neželeni učinki so bili: norice z znaki in simptomi aseptičnega meningitisa, ki je izzven brez posledic, vnetje slepiča, gastroenteritis, depresija/osebnostne motnje, kožne razjede, ezofagitis/gastritis, streptokokni septični šok (strepokokni skupine A), sladkorna bolezen tipa 1 in okužbe mehkih tkiv ter postoperativnih ran. V kliničnih preskušanjih pri bolnikih z JIA so poročali o 4 primerih sindroma aktivacije makrofagov. Viri iz obdobja trženja so pri bolnikih z JIA poročali o kronični vnetni črevesni bolezni in uveitisu. **Glavni neželeni izidje:** Ro/SpeC. **Imetnik dovoljenja za promet:** Pfizer Limited, Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NU, Velika Britanija. **Datum zadnje revizije besedila:** 25.09.2014 Pred predpisovanjem se seznanite s celotnim povzetkom glavnih značilnosti zdravila.

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Ime zdravila Picato 150 mikrogramov/gram gel

Kakovostna in količinska sestava 1 g gela vsebuje 150 mg ingenol mebutata. Vsaka tuba vsebuje 70 µg ingenol mebutata v 0,47 g gela.

Terapevtske indikacije Zdravilo Picato je indicirano za zdravljenje kože pri nehiperkeratotični, nehipertrofični aktinični keratozi pri odraslih bolnikih.

Odmerjanje in način uporabe

Odmerjanje: Aktinična keratoza na obrazu in lasišču pri odraslih bolnikih Eno tubo zdravila Picato 150 µg/g gel (ki vsebuje 70 µg ingenol mebutata) je treba enkrat dnevno nanesti na prizadeti predel in postopek ponavljati 3 zaporedne dni. **Pediatrična populacija** Zdravilo Picato ni primerno za uporabo pri pediatrični populaciji. **Starejši bolniki** Prilagoditev odmerka ni potrebna.

Način uporabe: Vsebina tube zadošča za zdravljenje površine 25 cm² (npr. 5 cm x 5 cm). Vsebino tube je treba nanesti na eno zdravljeno površino velikosti 25 cm². Tuba je namenjena samo enkratni uporabi, zato jo po uporabi zavrzite. Gel iz tube iztisnite na konico prsta, ga enakomerno porazdelite po celotni površini prizadete mesta in počakajte 15 minut, da se posuši. Vsebino ene tube lahko uporabite za zdravljenje enega mesta v velikosti 25 cm². Samo za enkratno uporabo.

Za zdravljenje vratu: če je več kot polovica zdravljenega mesta na zgornjem delu vratu, je treba uporabiti odmerjanje za obraz in lasišče. Če je več kot polovica zdravljenega mesta na spodnjem delu vratu, je treba uporabiti odmerjanje za trup in okončine. Bolnikom naročite, naj si po nanosu zdravila Picato nemudoma umijejo roke z milom in vodo. Če se zdravi roke, je treba umiti samo prst, s katerim se je prst, s katerim se je 6 ur po nanosu zdravila Picato ne umivajte mesta zdravljenja in se ga ne dotikajte. Po preteku tega časa lahko zdravljeno mesto umijete z blagim milom in vodo.

Zdravilo Picato ne nanasajte takoj po prhanju ali manj kot 2 uri pred spanjem.

Po nanosu zdravila Picato zdravljenega mesta ne pokrivajte z neprepustnimi povoji. Optimalne učinke zdravljenja je mogoče oceniti približno 8 tednov po zdravljenju. Če se pri kontrolnem pregledu ugotovi nepopoln učinek, je treba znova skrbno oceniti zdravljenje in razmisliti o ponovni obravnavi. Klinični podatki o zdravljenju za več kot en cikel zdravljenja, ki traja 2 ali 3 zaporedne dni, niso na voljo. Klinični podatki o zdravljenju več kot enega mesta niso na voljo. Klinični podatki o zdravljenju pri imunokompromitiranih bolnikih niso na voljo, vendar ni pričakovati sistemskih tveganj, saj se ingenol mebutat ne absorbira sistemsko.

Kontraindikacije Preobčutljivost na zdravilno učinkovino ali katero koli pomožno snov.

Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi

Izpostavljenost očem Stik z očmi je treba preprečiti. Če pride do nenamerne izpostavitve, je treba oči nemudoma izprati z velikimi količinami vode in bolnik naj čim prej poišče zdravniško pomoč. Pričakovati je da se bodo v primeru nenamerne izpostavitve oči zdravilu Picato pojavile težave z očmi, kot so bolečina očesa, edem vek in periorbitalni edem.

Zaužitje Zdravila Picato se ne sme zaužiti. Če pride do nenamernega zaužitja, naj bolnik spije veliko vode in poišče zdravniško pomoč.

Splošno Nanašanje gela Picato se ne priporoča, dokler koža, zdravljena s predhodnimi zdravili ali kirurško, ni zaceljena. Zdravila se ne sme nanašati na odprte rane ali dele kože s poškodovano kožno pregrado. Zdravilo Picato se ne sme uporabljati v bližini oči, na notranjem predelu nosnice, na notranjem predelu ušes ali na ustnicah.

Lokalni odzivi kože Pričakuje se, da se bodo po nanosu zdravila Picato na koži pojavili lokalni odzivi, kot so eritem, prhljaj/luščenje in nastajanje krast. Lokalizirani odzivi kože so prehodni in se običajno pojavijo v 1 dnevu od začetka zdravljenja, največjo intenzivnost pa dosežejo en teden po zaključku zdravljenja. Pri zdravljenju obraza in lasišča lokalizirani kožni odzivi običajno izvenijo v 2 tednih od začetka zdravljenja, pri zdravljenju predelov na trupu in okončinah pa v 4 tednih. Učinka zdravljenja morda ne bo mogoče ustrezno oceniti, dokler se ne pozdravijo lokalni odzivi kože.

Izpostavljenost soncu Izvedene so bile študije, ki so ocenile vpliv UV-sevanja na kožo po enkratni ali večkratni uporabi gela z ingenol mebutatom, 100 µg/g. Gel z ingenol mebutatom ni pokazal nobenega potenciala za draženje zaradi svetlobe ali za fotoalergijske učinke. Vendar pa se je treba zaradi narave bolezni izogibati čezmerni izpostavitvi sončni svetlobi (tudi porjavitvenim svetilkam in solarijem) ali izpostavitvi čim bolj zmanjšati. **Obravnava aktinične keratoze** Pri lezijah, ki so klinično atipične za aktinično keratozo ali so sumljive za malignost, je treba opraviti biopsijo, za določitev primernega zdravljenja.

Medsebojno delovanje z drugimi zdravili in druge oblike interakcij Študij medsebojnega delovanja niso izvedli. Menjajo, da interakcije s sistemsko absorbiranimi zdravili niso verjetne, saj se zdravilo Picato ne absorbira sistemsko.

Plodnost, nosečnost in dojenje

Nosečnost Podatkov o uporabi ingenol mebutata pri nosečnicah ni. Študije na živalih so pokazale blago toksičnost za zarodek/plod (glejte poglavje 5.3). Tveganja za ljudi, ki prejemajo kožno zdravljenje z ingenol mebutatom, so malo verjetna, saj se zdravilo Picato ne absorbira sistemsko. Iz previdnostnih razlogov se je uporabi zdravila Picato med nosečnostjo bolj izogibati.

Dojenje Učinkov na dojena novorojenčka/otroke se ne pričakuje, ker se zdravilo Picato ne absorbira sistemsko. Doječim materam je treba dati navodilo, da novorojenček/dojenček še 6 ur po nanosu zdravila Picato ne sme priti v telesni stik z zdravljenim mestom.

Plodnost Študij plodnosti z ingenol mebutatom niso izvedli.

Neželeni učinki

Povzetek varnostnega profila Neželeni učinki, o katerih so najpogostejše poročali, so lokalni kožni odzivi, vključno z eritemom, prhljajem/luščenjem, krastami, otekanjem, vezikulacijo/pustulacijo in erozijo/ulceracijo na mestu uporabe gela z ingenol mebutatom; glejte preglednico 1 za izraze po MedDRA. Po nanosu gela z ingenol mebutatom se je pri večini bolnikov (> 95 %) pojavil en ali več lokalnih kožnih odzivov. Pri zdravljenju obraza in lasišča so poročali o okužbi na mestu nanosa.

Seznam neželenih učinkov v obliki preglednice V preglednici 1 je prikazana izpostavitve 499 bolnikov z aktinično keratozo zdravilu Picato 150 µg/g ali 500 µg/g v starih z vozilom nadzorovanih študijah 3. faze. V katere sta bila skupaj vključena 1002 bolnika. Bolniki so enkrat dnevno prejeli lokalno zdravljenje (površine 25 cm²) z zdravilom Picato v koncentraciji 150 µg/g 3 zaporedne dni ali 500 µg/g 2 zaporedna dneva ali lokalno zdravljenje z vozilom. V preglednici so predstavljeni neželeni učinki v skladu z MedDRA, razvrščeni po organskih sistemih in anatomski umestitvi.

Pogostnost neželenih učinkov je opredeljena kot:

zelo pogosti (≥ 1/10); pogosti (≥ 1/100 do < 1/100); občasni (≥ 1/1.000 do < 1/100); redki (≥ 1/10.000 do < 1/1.000); zelo redki (< 1/10.000) in neznan (ni mogoče oceniti iz razpoložljivih podatkov).

V razvrstitvah pogostnosti so neželeni učinki navedeni po padajoči resnosti.

Opis izbranih neželenih učinkov Lokalni kožni odzivi pri zdravljenju »obraza/lasišča« oziroma »trupa/okončin«, pri katerih je bila incidenca > 1-odstotna, so: eritem na mestu uporabe (94 % oz. 92 %), luščenje kože na mestu uporabe (85 % oz. 90 %), krasta na mestu uporabe (80 % oz. 74 %), oteklina na mestu uporabe (79 % oz. 64 %), vezikule na mestu uporabe (13 % oz. 20 %), pustule na mestu uporabe (43 % oz. 23 %) in erozija mesta uporabe (31 % oz. 25 %).

Incidenca hudih lokalnih odzivov na koži obraza in lasišča je bila 29-odstotna, na koži trupa in okončin pa 17-odstotna. Hudi lokalni odzivi na koži pri zdravljenju »obraza/lasišča« oziroma »trupa/okončin«, pri katerih je bila incidenca > 1-odstotna, so: eritem na mestu uporabe (24 % oz. 15 %), luščenje kože na mestu uporabe (9 % oz. 8 %), krasta na mestu uporabe (6 % oz. 4 %), oteklina mesta uporabe (5 % oz. 3 %) in pustule na mestu uporabe (5 % oz. 1 %).

Dolgotrajno sledenje Spremljali so celokupno 198 bolnikov s popolno ozdravitvijo lezij na 57. dan (184 se jih je zdravilo z zdravilom Picato in 14 z vozilom) še 12 mesecev. Rezultati niso spremenili varnostnega profila zdravila Picato.

Preveliko odmerjanje Preveliko odmerjanje zdravila Picato lahko povzroči povečano incidenco lokalnih odzivov kože. Obravnava prevelikega odmerjanja naj obsega zdravljenje kliničnih simptomov.

Posebna navodila za shranjevanje Shranjujte v hladilniku (2 °C - 8 °C). Odprte tube po prvem odprtju zavrzite.

Vrsta ovojnine in vsebina Večplastne eno odmerne tube z notranjo plastjo iz polietilena velike gostote (HDPE) in aluminijasto pregrado membrano. Pakrovčki iz HDPE.

Zdravilo Picato 150 µg/g gel je pakirano v škatli s 3 tubami, od katerih vsaka vsebuje 0,47 g gela.

Imetnik dovoljenja za promet LEO Pharma A/S, Industriparken 55, 2750 Ballerup, Danska

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Zastopnik v Sloveniji Pharmagan, d.o.o., Vodopivecva 9, 4000 Kranj

Preglednica 1 Neželeni učinki po organskih sistemih v skladu z MedDRA

Pogostnost	Obraz in lasišče	Trup in okončine
Organski sistem		
Infekcijske in parazitske bolezni		
pustule na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
okužba na mestu nanosa	pogosti	
Bolezni živčevja		
glavobol	pogosti	
Ōtesne bolezni*		
edem veke	pogosti	
bolečina v očesu	občasni	
periorbitalni edem	pogosti	
Splošne težave in spremembe na mestu aplikacije		
erozija na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
vezikule na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
oteklina na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
luščenje kože na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
krasta na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
eritem na mestu nanosa	zelo pogosti	zelo pogosti
bolečina na mestu nanosa**	zelo pogosti	pogosti
pruritus na mestu nanosa	pogosti	pogosti
draženje na mestu nanosa	pogosti	pogosti
izcedek na mestu nanosa	občasni	
parestezija na mestu nanosa	občasni	občasni
razjeda na mestu nanosa	občasni	občasni
občutek toplote na mestu nanosa	občasni	občasni

* Oteklina na mestu nanosa na obrazu ali lasišču se lahko razširi na predel oči.

** Ključno s pekočim občutkom na mestu nanosa.

9 ODOBRENIH INDIKACIJ

največ med biološkimi zdravili za samoinjiciranje¹

Več kot

750.000 BOLNIKOV

po svetu se zdravi z zdravilom HUMIRA*²



Več kot

17 LET KLINIČNIH IZKUŠENJ

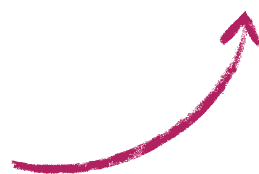
z začetki pri revmatoidnem artritisu³

71 KLINIČNIH RAZISKAV

v največji publikaciji o varnosti zaviralcev TNF- α ³

HUMIRA zaupanje

Edinstveni temelji za prihodnost



SKRAJŠAN POVZETEK GLAVNIH ZNAČILNOSTI ZDRAVILA: Humira 40 mg raztopina za injiciranje v napolnjeni injekcijski brizgi. **Sestava:** Ena 0,8 ml napolnjena injekcijska brizga z enim odmerkom vsebuje 40 mg adalimumaba. Adalimumab je rekombinantno humano monoklonsko protiteleso. **Terapevtske indikacije:** *Revmatoidni artritis:* v kombinaciji z metotreksatom; zdravljenje zmernega do hudega aktivnega revmatoidnega artritisa pri odraslih bolnikih, kadar odziv na imunomodulirajoča zdravila, vključno z metotreksatom, ni zadosten; zdravljenje hudega, aktivnega in progresivnega revmatoidnega artritisa pri odraslih, ki prej še niso dobivali metotreksata. *Juvenilni idiopatski artritis: Poliartrikularni juvenilni idiopatski artritis (JIA):* v kombinaciji z metotreksatom za zdravljenje aktivnega poliartrikularnega JIA pri otrocih in mladostnikih od 2. leta starosti, ki se ne odzovejo ustrezno na eno ali več imunomodulirajočih antirevmatičnih zdravil. *Artritis, povezan z entezitizmom:* zdravljenje aktivnega artritisa, povezanega z entezitizmom pri bolnikih, starih 6 let in več, ki so se neustrezno odzvali ali so intolerantni za običajno zdravljenje. *Ankilozirajoči spondilitis:* zdravljenje hudega aktivnega ankilozirajočega spondilitisa pri odraslih, ki se na konvencionalno terapijo ne odzovejo ustrezno. *Aksialni spondiloartritis brez radiografskega dokaza za AS:* zdravljenje odraslih s hudim aksialnim spondiloartritisom brez radiografskega dokaza za AS, toda z objektivnimi znaki vnetja s povišanimi CRP in/ali MRI, ki so nezadostno reagirali na ali ne prenašajo nesteroidnih protivnetnih zdravil. *Psoriatični artritis:* zdravljenje aktivnega in napredujočega psoriatičnega artritisa pri odraslih, če odziv na predhodno zdravljenje z imunomodulirajočimi antirevmatikami ni bil ustrezen. *Psoriza:* zdravljenje zmerno do hude kronične psorize v plakih pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se ne odzovejo na druge sistemske terapije ali imajo kontraindikacije zanje. *Crohnova bolezen:* zdravljenje zmerno do hude, aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se ne odzovejo na popoln in ustrezen cikel zdravljenja s kortikosteroidom in/ali imunosupresivom, ali pa takšno zdravljenje ni mogoče. *Crohnova bolezen pri pediatričnih bolnikih:* zdravljenje hude aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri pediatričnih bolnikih (od 6 leta starosti), ki se ne odzovejo zadovoljivo na konvencionalno zdravljenje, vključno s primarno prehransko terapijo, kortikosteroidom in imunomodulatorjem, ali pri tistih, ki imajo intoleranco ali kontraindikacije za tako zdravljenje. *Ulcerozni kolitis:* zdravljenje zmerno do močno aktivnega ulceroznega kolitisa pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se ne odzovejo zadostno na običajno zdravljenje ali le-to ni mogoče. **Odmerjanje in način uporabe:** Odmerjanje mora uvesti in nadzorovati zdravnik specialist. *Revmatoidni artritis:* odrasli bolnik: 40 mg adalimumaba vsak 2. teden v enkratnem odmerku v subkutani injekciji. *Ankilozirajoči spondilitis, aksialni spondiloartritis brez radiografskega dokaza za AS in psoriatični artritis:* 40 mg adalimumaba v enkratni subkutani injekciji vsak 2. teden. *Psoriza:* odrasli bolniki: začetni odmerek 80 mg subkutano, ki mu sledi 40 mg subkutano čez en teden in nato 40 mg subkutano vsak 2. teden. *Crohnova bolezen:* med indukcijo pri odraslih bolnikih z zmerno do hudo, aktivno Crohnovo boleznijo 80 mg 0. teden in nato 40 mg 2. teden. Po indukcijskem zdravljenju je priporočeni odmerek 40 mg v subkutani injekciji vsak drugi teden. *Ulcerozni kolitis:* med indukcijo pri odraslih bolnikih z zmerno do močno aktivnim ulceroznim kolitisom 160 mg 0. teden in 80 mg 2. teden. Po indukcijskem zdravljenju 40 mg v subkutani injekciji vsak 2. teden. *Pediatrična populacija: Juvenilni idiopatski artritis:* Poliartrikularni JIA od 2. do 12. leta starosti: 24 mg/m² telesne površine do največjega enkratnega odmerka 20 mg (za bolnike, stare 2 do < 4 leta) in do največjega enkratnega odmerka 40 mg (za bolnike, stare 4 - 12 let) adalimumaba, vsak 2. teden v subkutani injekciji; *Poliartrikularni JIA od 13. leta starosti:* 40 mg adalimumaba vsak 2. teden ne glede na telesno površino. Uporaba zdravila Humira pri bolnikih, starih manj kot 2 leti, za to indikacijo ni primerna. *Pediatrični bolniki s psorizo ali ulceroznim kolitisom:* Varnost in učinkovitost zdravila Humira pri otrocih, starih 4-17 let, ni bila potrjena. Uporaba pri otrocih, starih manj kot 4 leta, za to indikacijo ni primerna. *Artritis, povezan z entezitizmom:* Priporočeni odmerek pri bolnikih, starih 6 let in več, je 24 mg/m² telesne površine do največjega posamičnega odmerka 40 mg adalimumaba vsak drugi teden v subkutani injekciji. *Pediatrični bolniki s Crohnovo boleznijo:* < 40 kg: 40 mg 0. teden, ki mu sledi 20 mg 2. teden; ≥ 40 kg: 80 mg 0. teden, ki mu sledi 40 mg 2. teden. Uporaba pri otrocih, starih manj kot 6 let, za to indikacijo ni primerna. *Pediatrični bolniki s psoriatičnim artritisom in aksialnim spondiloartritisom, vključno z anksioznim spondilitisom:* Uporaba pri teh bolnikih ni primerna. **Način uporabe:** uporablja se kot subkutana injekcija. **Kontraindikacije:** Preobčutljivost za zdravilno učinkovino ali katerokoli pomožno snov. Aktivna tuberkuloza ali druge hude okužbe in oportunistične okužbe. Zmerno do hudo srčno popuščanje. **Posebna opozorila in previdnostni ukrepi:** Okužbe: Bolniki so bolj dovzetni za resne okužbe. Okvarjena pljučna funkcija lahko zveča tveganje za razvoj okužbe. Bolnike je zato treba pred, med in po zdravljenju natančno kontrolirati glede okužb, vključno s tuberkulozo. *Reaktivacija hepatitisa B:* Reaktivacijo hepatitisa B so opažali pri bolnikih, ki so dobivali antagonist TNF in ki so bili kronični nosilci virusa. *Nevrološki zapleti:* Antagonisti TNF so bili v redkih primerih povezani s pojavom ali poslabšanjem kliničnih simptomov in/ali rentgenoloških znakov demielinizirajoče bolezni osrednjega živčnega sistema, vključno z multiplo sklerozo in optičnim nevritisom, in periferne demielinizirajoče bolezni, vključno z Guillain-Barré-jevim sindromom. *Malignomi in limfoproliferativne bolezni:* V kontroliranih delih kliničnih preizkušanj z antagonistom TNF je bilo opaženih več primerov malignomov, vključno z limfomi. *Hematološke reakcije:* Redko opisana pancitopenija, vključno z aplastično anemijo. *Cepljenje:* Uporaba živih cepiv pri dojenčkih, ki so bili izpostavljeni adalimumabu in utero, ni priporočljiva še 5 mesecev po materini zadnji injekciji adalimumaba med nosečnostjo. *Kongestivno srčno popuščanje:* Pri bolnikih z blagim srčnim popuščanjem potrebna previdnost. *Autoimunska dogajanja:* Zdravljenje lahko povzroči nastanek avtoimunskih protiteles. *Sočasna uporaba bioloških DMARDS ali antagonistov TNF:* Sočasna uporaba z drugimi biološkimi DMARDS (t.j. anakinra in abacept) ali z drugimi antagonistmi TNF ni priporočljiva. *Operacije:* Bolnika, ki med zdravljenjem potrebuje operacijo, je treba natančno nadzirati glede okužb. *Starejši ljudje:* Posebna pozornost glede tveganja okužb. **Medsebojno delovanje z drugimi zdravili in druge oblike interakcij:** V kombinaciji z metotreksatom, je bilo nastajanje protiteles v primerjavi z monoterapijo manjše. Kombinacija zdravila Humira in anakinre ter zdravila Humira in abatacepta ni priporočljiva. **Nosečnost in dojenje:** Ženske ne smejo dojeti vsaj pet mesecev po zadnjem zdravljenju z zdravilom Humira. **Neželeni učinki:** *Majpogostejši neželeni učinki* so okužbe (kot je nazofaringitis, okužba zgornjih dihal in sinusitis), reakcije na mestu injiciranja (eritem, srbenje, hemoragija, bolečina ali otekanje), glavobol in mišično-skeletne bolečine. *Drugi pogostejši neželeni učinki:* različne vrste okužb; benigni tumor, karcinom kože; levkopenija, trombocitopenija, levkocitoza; preobčutljivost, alergije; zvišanje lipidov, hipokalemija, hiperurikemija, nenormalni nivo natrija v krvi, hipokalcemija, hiperglikemija, hipofosfotemija, dehidracija; sprememba razpoloženja, anksioznost, nespečnost; glavobol, parestizije, migrena, stisnjenost živčnih korenin; motnje vidnega zaznavanja, konjunktivitis, vnetje veke, otekanje oči; vertigo; tahikardija; hipertenzija, zardevanje, hematomi; kašelj, astma, dispneja; bolečine v trebuhu, navzeja in bruhanje, gastrointestinalna krvavitev, dispnejska, bolezen gastroezofagealne refluxa, Sjögrenov sindrom; zvišani jetrni encimi; izpuščaji, poslabšanje ali pojav psorize, urtikarija, modrice, dermatitis, oniholiza, čezmerno znojenje, alopecija, srbenje; mišičnoskeletne bolečine, mišični spazmi; hematurija, ledvična okvara; reakcija na mestu injiciranja, bolečina v prsih, edemi, povišana telesna temperatura; koagulacija in motnje krvavenja, prisotnost avtoproteles, zvišanje laktat dehidrogenaze v krvi; slabše celjenje. **Način in režim izdajanja:** Predpisovanje in izdaja zdravila je le na recept. **Imetnik dovoljenja za promet:** AbbVie Ltd, Maidenhead, SL6 4XE Velika Britanija. Datum revizije besedila: 2.9.2014

Literatura: 1. Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila HUMIRA, september 2014; 2. Interni podatki, AbbVie Inc. 3. Burmester GR et al., Ann Rheum Dis. 2013 Apr;72(4):517-24; *podatki do decembra 2013

AbbVie Biofarmaceutvska družba d. o. o., Dolenjska cesta 242c, Ljubljana, Tel.: 01 320 80 60, Fax.: 01 320 80 61, www.abbvie.si
SIHUM140064a Samo za strokovno javnost. Datum prijave oglasa: september 2014

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SPREMENIMO ŽIVLJENJE VAŠIM BOLNIKOM



Remicade, anti TNF- α indiciran za zdravljenje:¹

- ulceroznega kolitisa,
- aktivne Crohnove bolezni,
- aktivne Crohnove bolezni s fistulami,
- aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri otrocih,
- ulceroznega kolitisa pri otrocih,
- revmatoidnega artritisa,
- ankilozirajočega spondilitisa,
- psoriatičnega artritisa,
- psoriaze.

 **Remicade**[®]
INFLIXIMAB

ZA BOLJŠO PRIHODNOST

SKRAJŠAN POVZETEK GLAVNIH ZNANČLJOSTI ZDRAVILA Pred predpisovanjem, prosimo, preberite celoten Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila, ki ga dobite pri naših strokovnih sodelavcih ali na sedežu družbe Merck Sharp & Dohme! **SESTAVA:** Ena viala vsebuje 100 mg infliksimaba. Infliksimab je himerno dvočleno-mišje monoklonsko protiteleso IGI pridobljeno v mišjih hibridoma celicah s tehnologijo rekombinantne DNK. Po rekonstituciji vsebuje en milijliter 10 mg infliksimaba. **INDIKACIJE:** (i) V kombinaciji z metotretksatom za zmanjšanje znakov in simptomov revmatoidnega artritisa ter izboljšanje funkcije sklepov pri odraslih bolnikih z aktivno boleznijo, kadar odziv na protirevmatična zdravila, ki vplivajo na imunsko odzivnost, vključno z metotretksatom, ni zadosten; in pri odraslih bolnikih s hudo, aktivno in progresivno boleznijo, ki se niso bili zdravljeni z metotretksatom ali drugimi protirevmatičnimi zdravili. (ii) Zdravljenje zmerno do močno aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se niso odzvali na celoten in ustrezen cikel zdravljenja s kortikosteroidom in/ali zdravilom za zaviranje imunske odzivnosti, ali pri tistih, ki ne prenašajo tovrstne terapije ali ki imajo medicinske kontraindikacije zanj; zdravljenje aktivne Crohnove bolezni s fistulami pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se niso odzvali na celoten in ustrezen cikel konvencionalnega zdravljenja. (iii) Zdravljenje hude, aktivne Crohnove bolezni pri otrocih in mladostnikih, starih od 6 do 17 let, ki se niso odzvali na običajno terapijo, ter pri tistih, ki ne prenašajo teh običajnih načinov zdravljenja oziroma imajo kontraindikacije zanje. (iv) Zdravljenje zmerno do močno aktivnega ulceroznega kolitisa pri odraslih bolnikih, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na običajno zdravljenje, ter pri tistih, ki ne prenašajo takšnega zdravljenja ali imajo medicinske kontraindikacije zanj. (v) Zdravljenje močno aktivnega ulceroznega kolitisa pri pediatриčnih bolnikih, starih od 6 do 17 let, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na običajno zdravljenje, na primer na kortikosteroide in 6-MP ali AZA, ter pri tistih, ki ne prenašajo takšnega zdravljenja ali imajo medicinske kontraindikacije zanj. (vi) Zdravljenje hudega aktivnega ankilozirajočega spondilitisa pri odraslih bolnikih, ki so se nezadostno odzvali na konvencionalno terapijo. (vii) Zdravljenje aktivnega in napredujočega psoriatičnega artritisa pri odraslih bolnikih v primeru nezadostnega odziva na predhodno zdravljenje s protirevmatičnimi zdravili DMARD v kombinaciji z metotretksatom ali samostojno pri bolnikih, ki ne prenašajo metotretksata ali pri katerih je metotretksat kontraindiciran. (viii) Zdravljenje zmerno do hude psoriaze s plaki pri odraslih bolnikih, ki se niso odzvali na druge sistemske terapije ali pa imajo kontraindikacije zanje ali jih ne prenašajo. **ODMERJANJE IN NAČIN UPORABE:** Revmatoidni artritis: Odmerek je 3 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji v času 2 ur. Temu naj sledita dodatni infuziji z odmerkom 3 mg/kg, 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsaki 8 tednov. Če se bolnik nezadostno odzove na zdravlilo ali če pri njem odziv pozneje izgine, mu lahko tudi postopoma povečujete odmerek za približno 1,5 mg/kg na vsaki 8 tednov, do največ 7,5 mg/kg. Druga možnost pa je, da bolniku daste 3 mg/kg že na vsake 4 tedne. Zmerno do močno aktivna Crohnova bolezen: Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji v času 2 ur, temu pa naj sledita še dodatni infuziji zdravila v odmerku 5 mg/kg v 2. tednu po prvi infuziji. Če se bolnik ne odzove na zdravljenje po 2 odmerkih zdravila, mu ne smete več dajati infliksimaba. Pri bolnikih, ki so se odzvali na zdravlilo, so druge možnosti nadaljnjega zdravljenja naslednje: Vzdrževalno zdravljenje: Dodatni infuziji v odmerku 5 mg/kg 6 tednov po prvem odmerku, čemur naj sledijo infuzije na vsaki 8 tednov, ali ponovno dajanje zdravila: Infuzija odmerka 5 mg/kg, če se ponovijo znaki in simptomi bolezni. Aktivna Crohnova bolezen s fistulami: Intravenski infuziji 5 mg/kg v času 2 ur naj sledita dodatni infuziji 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji. Pri bolnikih, ki se odzovejo na zdravlilo, so možnosti nadaljnjega zdravljenja naslednje: Vzdrževalno: Dodatne infuzije z odmerkom 5 mg/kg na vsaki 8 tednov, ali ponovno dajanje: Infuzija 5 mg/kg zdravila, če se ponovijo znaki in simptomi bolezni. Temu naj sledita še dodatni infuziji z odmerkom 5 mg/kg na vsaki 8 tednov. Ulcerozni kolitis: Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v obliki intravenske infuzije, ki naj traja 2 uri. Temu naj sledita dva dodatna infuzijska odmerka po 5 mg/kg, 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsaki 8 tednov. Psoriatični artritis: Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji v času 2 ur, čemur naj sledita dodatni infuziji z odmerkom 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsaki 8 tednov. Psoriaza: 5 mg/kg, dano v obliki 2 urne intravenske infuzije, potem pa dodatne infuzije odmerkom 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsaki 8 tednov. Ponovna uporaba zdravila za vse indikacije: V primeru prekinitve vzdrževalnega zdravljenja, in potrebe po ponovni uvedbi zdravljenja, ni priporočljiva ponovna uporaba vodne sheme. V tem primeru bolniku najprej ponovno uvedite zdravilo Remicade v enkratnem odmerku, pozneje pa mu spet predpišite vzdrževalni odmerek zdravila v skladu s priporočili, ki so podana zgoraj. Crohnova bolezen (pri bolnikih, starih od 6 do 17 let): Običajen odmerek je 5 mg/kg. Bolniku ga dajte v obliki 2 urne intravenske infuzije, ki naj ji sledita še dve infuziji v istem odmerku, in sicer 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa nadaljujte z infuzijami za vzdrževalno zdravljenje na vsaki 8 tednov. Ulcerozni kolitis (od 6 do 17 let): Odmerek je 5 mg/kg v intravenski infuziji, ki traja 2 uri. Temu naj sledita dodatni infuziji z odmerkom 5 mg/kg 2 in 6 tednov po prvi infuziji, potem pa na vsaki 8 tednov. Skrajšane infuzije pri indikacijah za odrasle bolnike: Pri skrbno izbranih bolnikih, ki so dobro prenesli vsaj 3 začetne 2-urne infuzije zdravila Remicade in so trenutno na vzdrževalnem zdravljenju, lahko razmislite o skrajšanju naslednjih infuzij, vendar ne na manj kot 1 uro. Če pri skrajšani infuziji nastopi iz nje povešana reakcija in je treba zdravljenje nadaljevati, lahko pri naslednjih infuzijah razmislite o uporabi manjše hitrosti infundiranja. Uporaba skrajšanih infuzij v odraslih > 6 mg/kg niso preučevali. **KONTRAINDIKACIJE:** Bolniki z znanimi preobčutljivostmi na infliksimab, druge misije beljakovine ali katero od pomožnih snovi. Bolniki s tuberkulozo ali z drugimi hudimi okužbami, kakor so npr. sepsa, abscesi in oportunistične okužbe. Bolniki z zmerimi do hudimi srčnim popuščanjem (razred III/IV po NYHA). **POVZETEK POSEBNIH OPOMBLJ, PREVIDNOSTNIH OPOMBLJ IN INTERAKCIJ:** Za izboljšanje sledljivosti bioloških zdravil, mora biti v kartoteki bolnika, ki zdravilo prejema, jasno dokumentirano (ali navedeno), zaščiteni ime in številka serije zdravila. Zdravljenje z infliksimabom je bilo povezano z akutnimi infuzijskimi reakcijami, vključno z anafilaktičnim šokom in poznimi preobčutljivostnimi reakcijami. Če se pojavi akutna infuzijska reakcija, morate infuzijo takoj prekiniti. Na voljo morajo biti sredstva za nujno pomoč. Za preprečevanje blagih in prehodnih učinkov lahko bolnikom pred zdravljenjem z zdravilom Remicade daste premedikacijo. Če se pojavijo resne reakcije, morate uvesti simptomatično zdravljenje in bolniku ne smete več dajati infuzij tega zdravila. Če bolnik po daljšem obdobju ponovno prejme zdravilo Remicade, ga morate skrbno spremljati zaradi morebitnega pojava znakov in simptomov pozne preobčutljivosti. Pred, med in po zdravljenju z zdravilom Remicade morate bolnike skrbno spremljati, da ugotovite morebitne okužbe, npr. tuberkulozo. Bolnika ne smete več zdraviti s tem zdravilom, če dobi resno okužbo ali sepsa. Zaviranje TNF α lahko prikrije simptome okužbe. Bolniki, ki jemljejo zaviralce TNF, so bolj občutljivi za resne okužbe. Uporabo zdravila Remicade prekinite, če se pri bolniku pojavi nova resna okužba ali sepsa, in mu uvedite ustrezno protimikrobno ali protivirusno terapijo, dokler ne bo okužba obvladana. Pred začetkom zdravljenja z zdravilom Remicade, morate vse bolnike pregledati in preiskati, da ugotovite morebitno aktivno ali neaktivno tuberkulozo. Če se pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z zdravilom Remicade, razvije resna sistemska bolezen, je treba posumiti na invazivno glivično okužbo, kot so aspergiloza, kandidiaza, pneumocistoza, histoplasmoza, kokcidiodiomikoza ali blastomikoza, poleg tega pa je pri teh bolnikih še zgodaj v poteku preskav potreben posvet z zdravnikom. Ki ima strokovno znanje iz diagnostike in zdravljenja invazivnih glivičnih okužb. Bolnike, pri katerih obstaja tveganje za okužbo z virusom hepatitisa B, je treba oceniti, ali imajo znake okužbe s HBV, preden smete pri njih uvesti zdravljenje z zdravilom Remicade. Bolnike s simptomi ali znaki motenj delovanja jeter morate pregledati oz. opraviti preskave, da ugotovite morebitne znake poškodbe jeter. Kombiniranje zdravila Remicade s abataceptom oz. anakinom ni priporočljivo. Priporočamo, da živih cepiv in povzročiteljev okužb v terapevtske namene ne dajete sočasno z zdravilom Remicade. Pri pediatričnih bolnikih s Crohnovo boleznijo je, je lažje opraviti vse cepljenja, v skladu s tekočimi veljavimi smernicami za cepljenje otrok, preden pri njih uvedete zdravljenje z zdravilom Remicade. Relativno pomanjkanje TNF α kot posledica anti TNF terapije lahko sproži avtoimunske procese. Infliksimab in druga zdravila, ki zavirajo TNF α , so bila v redkih primerih povezana z nevritisom vidnega živca, epileptičnimi napadi in novim pojavom ali poslabšanjem kliničnih simptomov in/ali rentgenskimi znaki demielinizirajoče bolezni osrednjega živčevja, vključno z multiple sklerozo in demielinizirajoče bolezni perifernega živčevja, vključno z Guillain Barréjevim sindromom. Pri odločanju o uvedbi zdravljenja pri bolnikih, ki so težki kadilci in imajo zato povečano tveganje za nastanek rakave bolezni, je potrebna previdnost. Glede na sedanje znanje ni mogoče izključiti tveganja za pojav limfomov ali drugih malignih bolezni pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z zaviralci TNF. Previdnost je potrebna tudi pri odločanju o uvedbi zdravljenja z zaviralci TNF pri bolnikih z rakavimi boleznimi v pretekli anamnezi ter pri odločanju o tem, ali naj nadaljujete z zdravljenjem pri bolnikih, pri katerih se pojavi nova rakava bolezen. Zdravilo Remicade morate uporabljati previdno pri bolnikih z blagim srčnim popuščanjem (razred I/II po NYHA). Pri bolnikih, ki so jemali zaviralce TNF, vključno z zdravilom Remicade, so poročali o pojavu pancitopenije, levkopenije, nevropatije in trombotične pomanjkanje. Pri bolnikih, zdravljenih z zdravilom Remicade, ki so bili stari 65 let ali več, je bila incidenca resnih okužb večja kot pri bolnikih, ki so bili mlajši od 65 let. Pri zdravljenju starostnikov je torej treba posvetiti posebno pozornost tveganju za nastanek okužbe. Obstajajo znaki, da sočasna uporaba metotretksata in drugih imunomodulatorjev pri bolnikih z revmatoidnim artritisom, psoriatičnim artritisom in Crohnovo boleznijo zmanjša tvorbo protiteles proti infliksimabu in poveča koncentracijo infliksimaba v plazmi. Ni videti, da bi imeli kortikosteroidi klinično pomemben vpliv na farmakokinetiko infliksimaba. **NEZELENI UČINKI:** Najpogostejši neželeni učinek zdravila, o katerem so poročali pri uporabi zdravila Remicade, sodijo reaktivacija HBV, kronično srčno popuščanje, resne okužbe (vključno s sepsa, oportunističnimi okužbami in TB), serumsko bolezen (pozne preobčutljivostne reakcije), hematološke reakcije, sistemski eritematozni lupus/lupus podoben sindrom, demielinizirajoče bolezni, dogodki v zvezi z jetri ali žolčnikom, limfom, hepatosplenični limfom celic T (HSTCL), črevesni ali perianalni absces (pri Crohnovi bolezni) ter resne z infuzijo povezane reakcije. **NAČIN IN REŽIM IZDAJE ZDRAVILA:** Zdravilo je zaradi svojih lastnosti, svoje relativne novosti ali zaradi varovanja javnega zdravja namenjeno izključno za zdravljenje, ki ga je mogoče spremljati samo v bolnišnici. **IMETNIK DOVOLJENJA ZA PROMET Z ZDRAVILOM:** Janssen Biologics B.V., Einsteiweg 101, 2333-CB-Leiden, Nizozemska **DATUM ZADNJE REVIZIJE BESEDILA:** 25. julij 2013 **PRIPRAVLJENO V SLOVENIJI:** junij 2014. Za dodatne informacije pokličite na predstavnostni Merck Sharp & Dohme, inovativna zdravila d.o.o., Smartniska cesta 140, 1000 Ljubljana, tel: 01/5204 349, faks: 01/5204 350. **LITERATURA:** Povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila Remicade. **IZDAL IN ZALOŽILO:** Merck Sharp & Dohme, inovativna zdravila d.o.o., Smartniska cesta 140, 1000 Ljubljana. **SAMO ZA STROKOVNO DOLŽNOST.** GAST-1122414-0001 EXP: 10/2016

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1. krema - za zdravljenje akutnih, eksudativnih kožnih sprememb
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3. **NOVO!** dermalna raztopina - za zdravljenje dermatoz na lasišču in na poraščenih delih telesa



Optimalno zdravljenje lasišča in poraščenih delov kože

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SKRAJŠAN POVZETEK GLAVNIH ZNAČILNOSTI ZDRAVILA

SESTAVA: 1 gram kreme, mazila ali dermalne raztopine vsebuje 0,5 mg betametazona. **INDIKACIJE:** Bolezni kože, ki jih zdravimo z lokalnimi kortikosteroidi: **alergijske bolezn**

Gradivo je namenjeno samo strokovni javnosti. Podrobnejše informacije o zdravilu in povzetek glavnih značilnosti zdravila so vam na voljo pri strokovnih sodelavcih in na sedežu podjetja Belupo. Datum priprave informacije: februar 2015



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