Graft-versus-Host Disease: How it Affects Skin, Nails and Hair

Celebrating a Second Chance at Life Survivorship Symposium

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Learning Objectives

- 1. Identify skin symptoms of acute GVHD and treatment options for acute skin GVHD.
- 2. Recognize the many ways that chronic GVHD can appear on the skin and how it may affect the mouth, genital skin, hair, and nails.
- 3. Identify treatment options for various forms of chronic skin GVHD.
- 4. Review dry skin care and sun avoidance/protection in patients with chronic skin GVHD.
- 5. Emphasize the importance of monitoring for skin wounds and skin cancers.

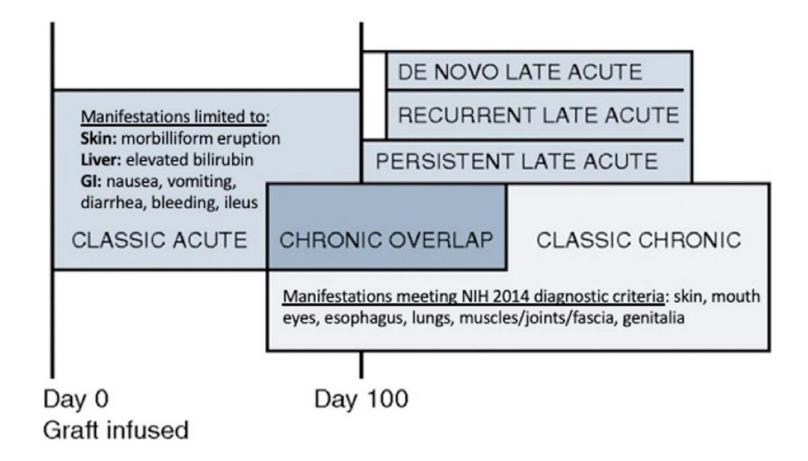


What is Graft-Versus-Host-Disease (GVHD)?

- GVHD occurs when donor stem cells (graft) view the recipient cells (host) as foreign
- We'll focus on skin GVHD
- We'll discuss both acute skin GVHD and chronic skin GVHD



Time to Onset





Acute GVHD

- The incidence rate for acute GVHD affecting any organ varies widely and is up to 50%
- We classically viewed this as occurring during the first 100 days after transplant, but now know this is not always the case
- Skin + gut + liver
- Skin involvement can occur at the same time as gut involvement (diarrhea)
- Lab tests may show signs of liver injury



Acute Skin GVHD – what it looks like

- Pink, red, purple "measles-like" rash
- Can affect the hands and feet
- Can be itchy or have no symptoms



Acute Skin GVHD









VisualDx.

VISUUIDA.



Skin-directed treatment of acute GVHD

- 1. Topical steroids
- 2. Topical calcineurin inhibitors
- 3. Topical Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors
- 4. Narrowband ultraviolet B (nbUVB)
- 5. Wound care if skin is open
- 6. Anti-itch medication if skin is itchy



Topical steroids

- Creams, ointments, solutions (liquids), oils, sprays
- Ointments absorb best into the skin
- Solutions and oils work better in areas with hair (scalp)
- Steroids vary in strength depending on the name, NOT the %



Ointment



Cream



Topical steroid side effects

- Skin thinning
- Stretch marks
- Bruising
- Acne
- Rash (contact allergy)





dermnetnz.org/cme/dermatitis/corticosteroids



How to treat steroid side effects

- Skin thinning: stop topical steroids
- Stretch marks: stop topical steroids, consider creams (tretinoin, glycolic acid, L-ascorbic acid) and lasers (work best on red stretch marks)
- Bruising: stop topical steroids, moisturize, physically protect
- Acne: stop topical steroids, use acne washes like benzoyl peroxide, salicylic acid, glycolic acid, use topical or oral antibiotics
- Rash (contact allergy): switch to another topical steroid class, consider non-steroidal topicals (pimecrolimus, tacrolimus)



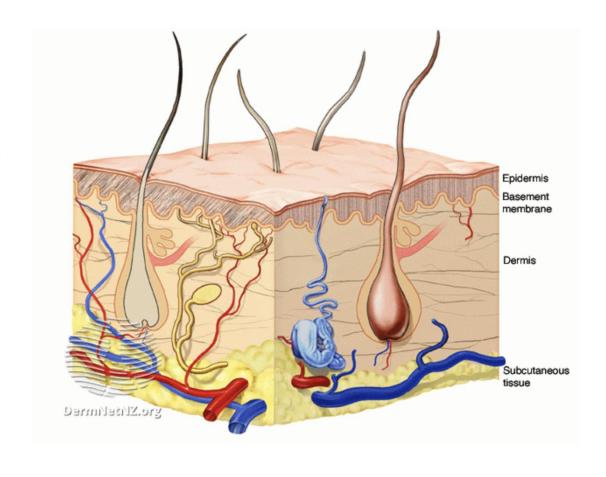
Chronic GVHD

- Occurs in 30-70% of transplant patients who receive donor cells
 - Of these patients, 60-80% will have skin involvement
- We classically viewed this as occurring 100 days after transplant, but now know this is not always the case
- Affects multiple organ systems
- Dermatologists are involved in diagnosis and treatment because it can affect the skin, mouth, genitals, nails, and hair



Chronic GVHD is polymorphous

- Polymorphous: occurring in different forms
- The appearance depends partly on which layers of the skin are affected
- It looks very different from acute GVHD
- It can also look like other skin conditions

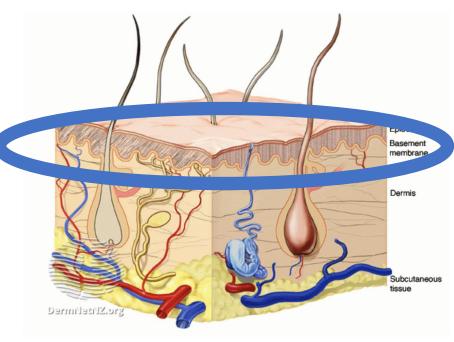




dermnetnz.org/cme/principles/structure-of-the-epidermis

Chronic GVHD affecting the outermost skin layer





Baumrin et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2024 Jan;90(1):1-16. dermnetnz.org/cme/principles/structure-of-the-epidermis

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Skin-directed treatment for this type of cGVHD

- 1. Topical steroids
- 2. Topical calcineurin inhibitors
- 3. Topical Janus-kinase (JAK) inhibitors
- 4. Narrowband ultraviolet B (nbUVB)
- 5. Wound care if skin is open
- 6. Anti-itch medication if skin is itchy



Other topicals

Topical calcineurin inhibitors

- Tacrolimus ointment, pimecrolimus cream
- Can have burning sensation upon application

Topical JAK inhibitors

- Ruxolitinib cream
- Best for very limited involvement, risk of systemic absorption and more serious side effects with widespread application



Narrowband UVB

- 311–312 nanometer (nm)
- 3x/week
- Sessions are short (few seconds to minutes)
- Treatment course is a few months
- https://find-a-derm.aad.org
 - "phototherapy"



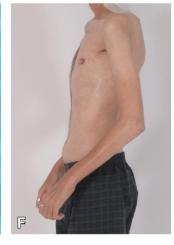
dermnetnz.org/topics/uvb-phototherapy

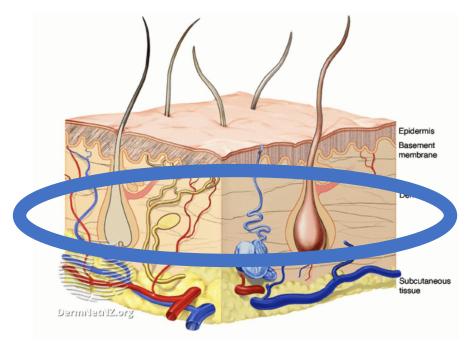


Chronic GVHD affecting the middle layer of skin









Baumrin et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2024 Jan;90(1):1-16. https://dermnetnz.org/cme/principles/structure-of-the-epidermis



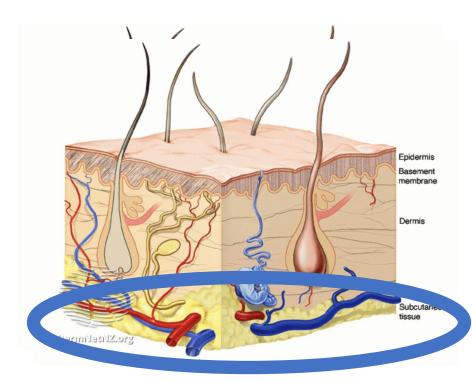
Chronic GVHD affecting the deepest layer of skin



Fig. 3 Rippling and groove sign on the innerarm of EF-like associated to skin sclerosis



Fig. 4 Chronic GVHD-related EF: skin rippling on the anterior aspect of the thighs and on the abdomen. Skin is not involvement



Hidalgo Calleja et al. Adv Rheumatol. 2022 08 23;62(1):33. https://dermnetnz.org/cme/principles/structure-of-the-epidermis

Skin-directed treatment of "deeper" cGVHD

- 1. Topical medications "under occlusion"
- 2. Steroid injections into the skin
- 3. UVA (ultraviolet A)
- 4. Wound care if skin is open
- 5. Anti-itch medication if skin is itchy

dermnetnz.org/topics/intralesional-injection



UVA

- UVA1: 340-400nm
- Longer wavelength, penetrates deeper into th skin
- Reaches the dermis

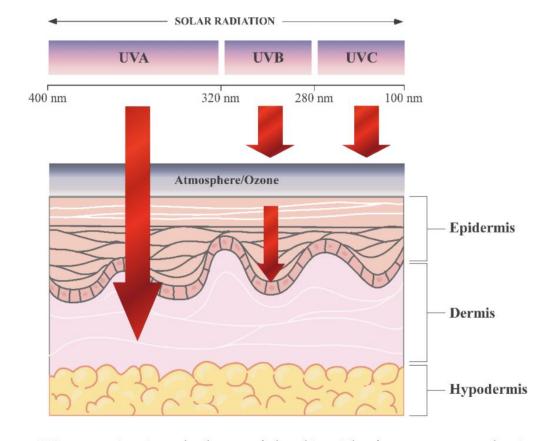
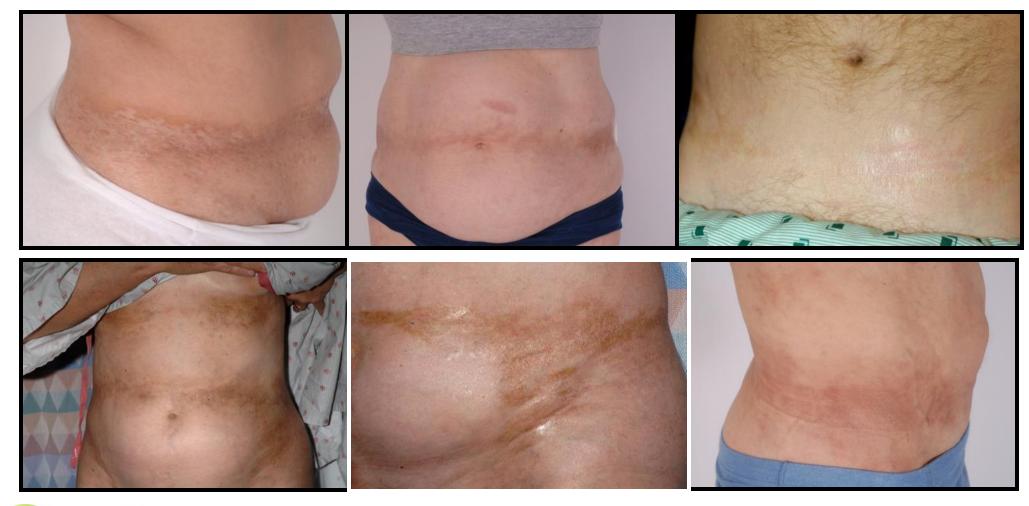


Figure 2. UV penetration into the layers of the skin. The figure was created using Servier Medical Art [19], licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License (www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/).

Pérez-Sánchez A, et al. Nutrients. 2018 Mar 24;10(4).



Can develop in areas of pressure





Can develop in areas of skin injury

- In skin affected by shingles
- Where a line was
- After a blood draw
- In areas of prior radiation









Martires et al. Arch Dermatol. 2011;147(9):1081-1086.



Can affect movement

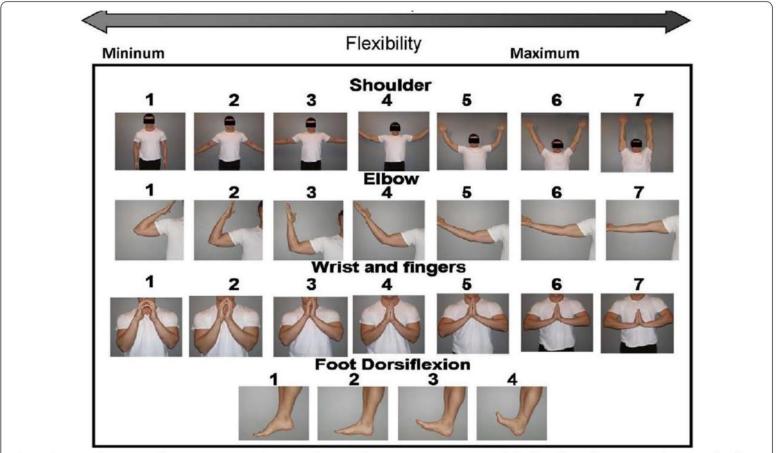


Fig. 1 Photographic range of motion: P-ROM scale. Series of images that captures ROM separately for shoulders, elbows, wrists/fingers, and ankles. Lower scores indicate more limited ROM. The P-ROM total score is the sum of scores in all 4 joints for a maximum of 25 points



How Do We Diagnosis Chronic GVHD?

- There are some diagnostic skin findings
- A skin biopsy can be helpful in cases without diagnostic skin findings
- Many skin conditions can mimic chronic GVHD Some examples include:
 - Eczema
 - Psoriasis
 - Drug rashes
 - Lichen planus
 - Vitiligo
 - Keratosis pilaris



What is a skin biopsy?

- "Punch" biopsy for rashes
- In-office procedure
- Numbing medication is injected into the skin
- A small piece of skin is removed
- 1-3 stitches are placed
- Side effects: scar, bleeding, infection





Hints to diagnosis: triggers

- Decrease in immunosuppression
- Donor lymphocyte infusion
- CAR-T cell therapy
- Sunburn / UV exposure
- Infection (e.g. virus)
- New medication causing a drug rash



Chronic GVHD affecting the mouth

- Dry mouth, dry lips
- Sores
- White lines/streaks
- Puffy gums
- Pain
- Trouble eating
- Sensitivity to food







Treatment of cGVHD of the mouth

- Topical steroids (liquids/"swish & spit", gels, dental paste)
- Topical calcineurin inhibitors (capsule contents in water)
- Topical lidocaine (to help with eating)



Chronic GVHD affecting the genitals

- Some patients may feel uncomfortable discussing genital symptoms with their doctors, but cGVHD of genital skin can have a significant impact on quality of life
- Symptoms include:
 - vaginal or penile pain
 - pain with sexual intercourse
 - pain/burning sensation when urinating
- Patients may see skin changes on their penis or vulva



Treatment of cGVHD of genital skin

- Topical steroids
- Topical calcineurin inhibitors
- Referral to gynecology or urology
- Pelvic floor physical therapy
- Some centers have dermatologists who specialize in genital skin



Chronic GVHD affecting the hair

- Can be scarring or nonscarring
 - Scarring: redness, flaking, scale, loss of hair follicles
 - Non-scarring: loss of hair throughout scalp
- Can affect hair from scalp, eyebrows, eyelashes, and anywhere on the body

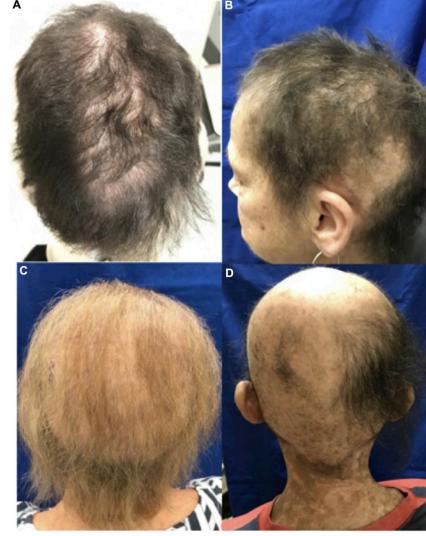


Fig 1. Clinical hair findings in patients with chronic graft-versus-host disease. **A**, Patchy nonscarring alopecia. **B**, Patchy sclerotic alopecia. **C**, Diffuse nonscarring alopecia. **D**, Diffuse sclerotic alopecia.

Marks D, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2019 Nov;81(5):1134-1141.

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Treatment of hair loss

- If itch, scale, or redness exist, certain topicals (such as topical steroids) can be used
- Steroids can also be injected into the scalp (intralesional)
- Topical minoxidil foam or solution
- Oral minoxidil
- Powders/lotions/sprays to mask thinning hair
- Hair/cranial prosthesis
- Hair transplant



Chronic GVHD affecting the nails

- Nail lifting
- Lines running throughout the nail
- Loss of nails
- Can be painful and significantly impact daily, routine activities



Treatment of cGVHD of the nails

- Topical steroids
- Injection of steroids into the nail
- Topical antifungals to prevent fungal infection
- Biotin (2500mcg) to make the nails stronger
- Avoid washing your hands with hot water
- Moisturize with cream-based moisturizer
- Petroleum jelly around the nail folds



General skin care for patients with chronic GVHD

- Dry skin care
 - Helps to prevent/treat: itch, rashes, bruising, open skin
- Sun protection
 - Helps to prevent/treat:
 - sun freckles
 - skin discoloration
 - skin aging
 - skin cancer
 - flares of chronic GVHD



Habits To Improve Dry Skin

- Shower/wash hands with lukewarm water (not hot!)
- Keep showers/baths short
- Wear gloves when washing dishes
- Avoid harsh soaps
- Avoid fragrances
- Moisturize daily
- Use cream-based moisturizers
- Use ointment moisturizers at night with white cotton gloves



Sun avoidance and protection

- Comprehensive approach
 - Avoidance: seek shade, avoid high UV index (10am-4pm)
 - Protection: UPF clothing + SPF sunscreen
- There are two main sunscreens: chemical blockers, physical blockers
 - The best sunscreen is the one you will wear
 - Broad-spectrum (blocks UVA + UVB)
 - At least SPF 30 (choose a bit higher to account for imperfect application)
 - Consider water-resistant depending on your activities



Monitor your skin for wounds

- The same factors that contribute to wound development can contribute to delayed wound healing
 - Status of chronic GVHD
 - Nutrition
 - Injury
 - Circulation
 - Infection
- Wounds that don't heal as expected should be evaluated for skin cancer



Fig 5. Full-thickness ulcer on posterior scalp in a patient with chronic GVHD. *GVHD*, Graft-versus-host disease.



Baumrin et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2024 Jan;90(1):1-16.

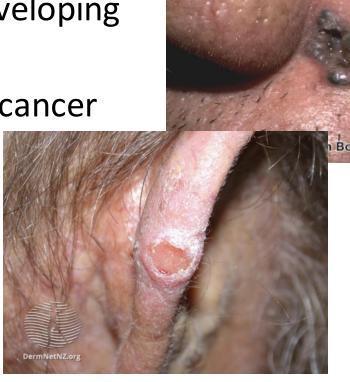
Identifying skin cancers

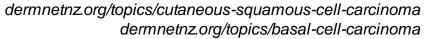
 Patients who have undergone bone marrow transplants have an increased risk of developing skin cancer

Chronic GVHD increases the risk of skin cancer development

• Look for:

- pink, red, purple, shiny or scaly bumps
- spots that bleed or are painful
- wounds that don't heal
- scars that open up





Find a dermatologist familiar with GVHD

BMT InfoNet Directory of GVHD Clinics and Specialists

bmtinfonet.org/gvhd-directory





Questions?



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