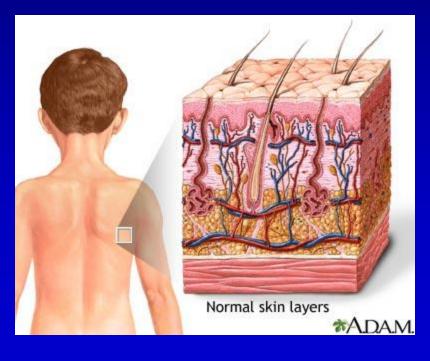
Treating dermatomyositis

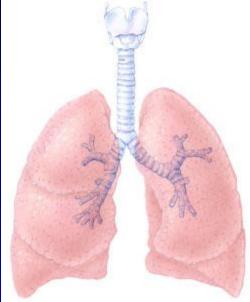
David Fiorentino, MD, PhD Stanford University School of Medicine Department of Dermatology Department of Medicine (Rheumatology) September 25, 2010



DM affects many organs







Approaching DM therapy

Avoid things that make disease worse

Cardinal Rule:

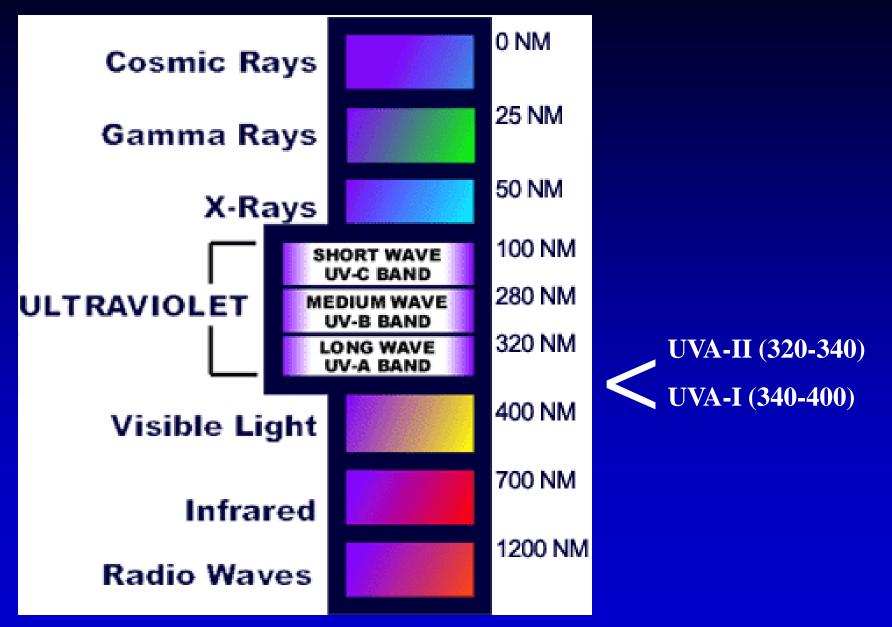
Avoid things that worsen skin disease

- Dry skin
- Smoking
- Sunlight

Sunprotection



Components of Radiation from the Sun



SPF factor refers to protection from what UV wavelengths?

- UVA
- UVB
- UVA and UVB
- Neither

SPF factor refers to protection from what UV wavelengths?

• UVB

Ultraviolet Light: Physical Protection

• Wear tightly-woven protective *broad-brim* hats and clothing, e.g. long-sleeves and pants









SPF 6.5

Ultraviolet Light: Physical Protection

- Wear tightly-woven protective *broad-brim* hats and clothing, e.g. long-sleeves and pants
- Use laundry product that can be added to detergent to increase UV protection in clothing, e.g. Rit Sun Guard (ritdye.com)
- Apply UV blocking films to windows in cars and home

Sunscreen: which one??

- SPF >30
- Look for
 - Titanium dioxide; OR
 - Zinc oxide





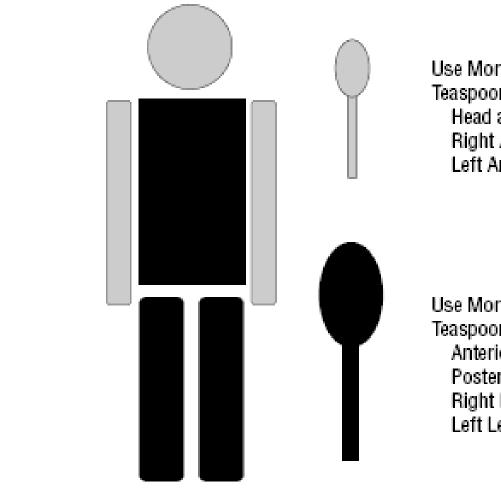
Sunscreen: which one??

- SPF >30
- Look for
 - Titanium dioxide; OR
 - Zinc oxide
- Need multiple chemical blockers



Chemical UVA blockers

- Avabenzone (Parsol 1789)
- Oxybenzone
- Mexoryl SX



Use More Than Half a Teaspoon Each on Head and Neck Area Right Arm Left Arm

Use More Than a Teaspoon Each on Anterior Torso Posterior Torso Right Leg Left Leg

ARCH DERMATOL/VOL 138, JUNE 2002

Approaching DM therapy

- Avoid things that make disease worse
- Determine if medical therapy is indicated



Determining disease activity

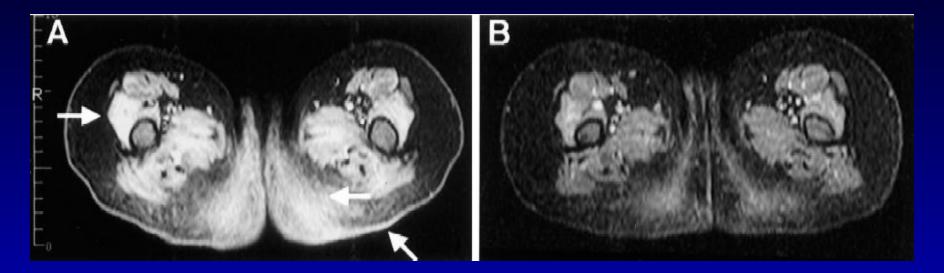
- Muscle
 - Weakness not necessarily helpful
 - Muscle enzymes in blood

The role of EMG

- Can diagnose a primary myopathy
- Cannot differentiate between myopathies
- Helpful if weak on exam but muscle enzymes normal







Before therapy

After therapy

Arth Rheum, 2000, 43(8)

The role of muscle biopsy

- Can be diagnostic for dermatomyositis
- Not 100% sensitive



Determining disease activity

• Skin

- Redness not always helpful







Determining disease activity

• Skin

- Redness not always helpful
- ITCH

Approaching DM therapy

- Avoid things that make disease worse
- Determine if medical therapy is indicated
- Select optimal medical therapy

General concepts

- Not every therapy works for everybody
- Therapy is empiric—trial and error
- Don't give up!

Corticosteroids

- Generally effective for most organ systems
- Act quickly
- Cheap
- Limited by long term side effects

IVIG

- Pooled preparation of blood proteins from multiple donors
- Generally effective for skin and muscle
- Acts quickly
- Side effects: allergic response, kidney, rare chance of transmitting infection
- EXPENSIVE
- Tends to lose effectiveness over time

Methotrexate

- Mechanism of action actually not clear
- Often effective for muscle and/or skin
- Slower to act
- Cheap
- Side effects: liver, GI, low blood counts, rare lung inflammation
- Risks of infection, ?cancer (lymphoma)

Azathioprine (Imuran)

- Inhibits ability of lymphocytes to multiply
- Can be effective for muscle or skin (lung)
- Cheap
- Side effects: allergy, low white blood cells, liver irritation
- Risks of infection, ?cancer

Mycophenolate mofetil (Cell Cept)

- Inhibits ability of lymphocytes to multiply
- Can be very effective for muscle/skin
- Lung data look promising
- Side effects: GI upset, low blood counts,
- Risks of infection (?herpes, shingles), cancer?
- EXPENSIVE

Cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan)

- Inhibits ability of lymphocytes to multiply
- Generally reserved for severe disease
- Can be useful for ulcerations/gangrene of skin
- Side effects: low blood counts, ovarian failure, bladder irritation/cancer

Skin-specific therapies





Itch: Basic Treatments

- Dry skin care
 - Moisturizing soaps
 - Apply moisturizing cream within 3 minutes after bathing and again during day
 - Avoid hot showers; keep less than 10 min
 - Consider use of humidifiers
 - Minimize use of central heating

Itch: Topical Therapy

- Immediately soothing
 - Menthol-based (i.e. Sarna lotion)
 - Pramoxine-based (i.e. Prax lotion, pramasone)
 - Avoid topical anti-histamines
 - May cause allergies over time
 - Cool compresses or ice

Itch: Prescription Therapy

- Systemic
 - Anti-histamines (hydroxyzine, doxepin)
 - Naltrexone
 - Mirtazapine
 - Gabapentin
 - Thalidomide
 - Butorphanol

Best therapy for itch.....

Treat underlying inflammation!

Topical therapies for DM

• Corticosteroids

Topical Corticosteroids

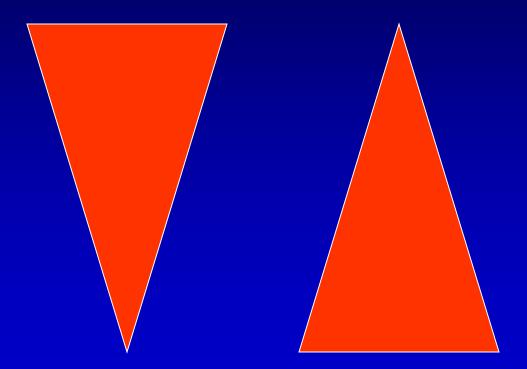
- **Group I steroids (e.g., , Temovate) use** cyclically in others
- Group II steroids (e.g., Lidex)
- Group III-IV steroids (e.g., triamcinolone acetonide 0.025-0.1%) for general widespread use on trunk and extremities
- Group VI-VII steroids (e.g., hydrocorticone cream 0.1%) for face and flexural areas/body folds

Topical Corticosteroids

Patient acceptance & compliance

Moisturization

- Vehicles
 - sprays
 - solutions
 - foams
 - gels
 - creams
 - ointments



Topical therapies for DM

- Corticosteroids
- Immunomodulators
 - Tacrolimus (Protopic)
 - Pimecrolimus (Elidel)

Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil)

- Mechanism of action unknown generally NOT immunosuppressive
- Can be effective for skin, not muscle
- Side effects: GI, rare liver/muscle inflammation, rare eye toxicity
- SKIN RASH (up to 30% DM patients)
- Consider switch to chloroquine

Dapsone

- Sulfa type drug
- Blocks lymphocyte function
- Can be effective for mild skin disease
- Side effects: allergy, anemia, liver irritation, nerve damage

Leflunomide (Arava)

- Blocks ability of lymphocytes to multiply
- Approved for Rheumatoid Arthritis
- 2 Case Reports of effectiveness for skin and muscle disease
- Side effects: GI, low blood counts, liver

Approaching DM therapy

- Avoid things that make disease worse
- Determine if medical therapy is indicated
- Select optimal medical therapy
- Damage reversal

Muscle damage

- Non inflammatory weakness
- Determine cause
 - Atrophy from previous DM inflammation
 - Corticosteroids
 - Lack of use
- Physical therapy
- Low weight bearing exercise is helpful

Skin damage

• Enlarged blood vessels



Skin damage

- Enlarged blood vessels
 - Laser (intense pulsed light) therapy

Skin damage

Enlarged blood vessels

Laser (intense pulsed light) therapy

Calcium deposits





Managing calcinosis cutis

- Aggressive prevention is the key
- Treatments
 - Treat superinfection and pain
 - Aluminum hydroxide, warfarin, Ca⁺⁺ channel blockers, bisphosphonates
 - Local surgical removal

New therapies?

• Rituximab

- Kills B lymphocytes
- Preliminary data suggest it can help muscle disease; we have not found it effective for skin disease
- Large, controlled trial (RIM) completed and await data

New therapies?

- Blocking interferon signaling
 - Evidence that interferon is overactive in skin, muscle and blood of DM patients
 - MEDI 545 (Medimmune)—early phase I trial completed; no data released.

What will improve our therapy?

- Need "biomarkers" to determine how much of symptoms will be reversible with medication
- Need better classification of disease so we can individualize therapy
- Better understanding of what actually causes the disease