

# Sclérodermie systémique: ulcères digitaux

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Groupe d'hôpitaux Paris Centre

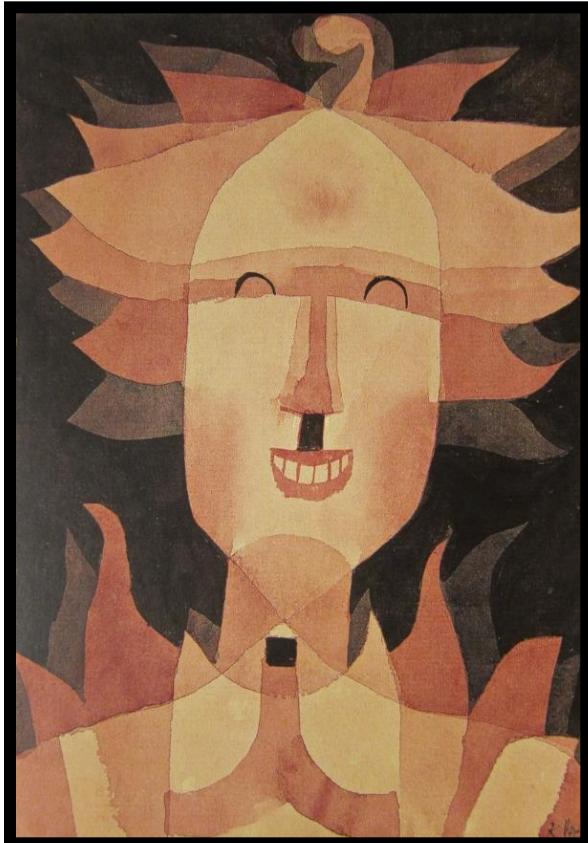


DU maladies systémiques – 13 octobre 2017

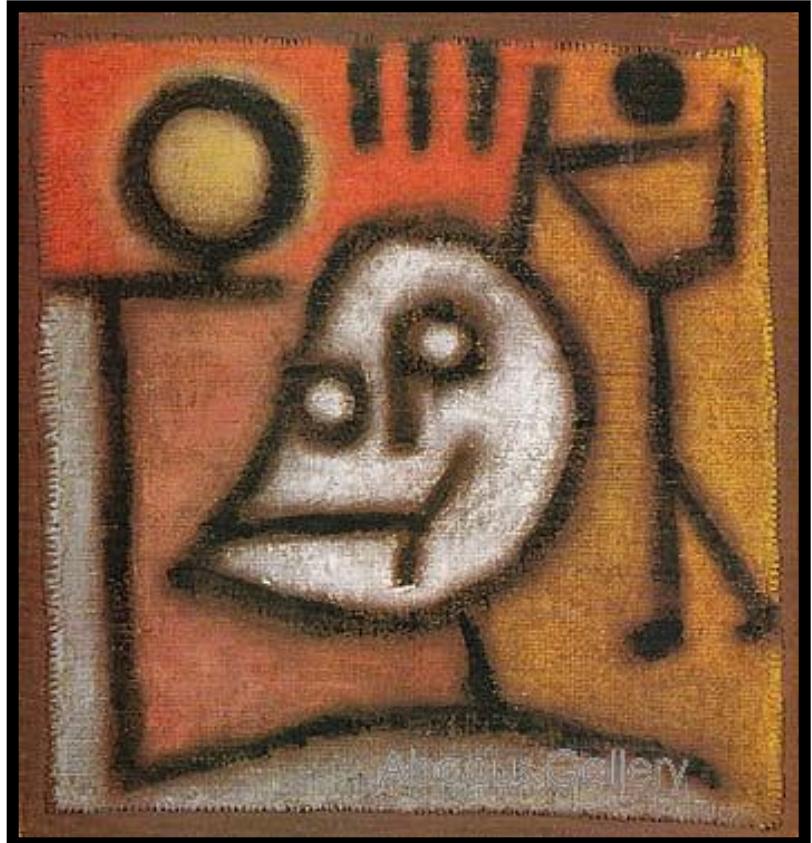
# Conflicts of interest

- **Consultant:** Actelion, CSL Behring, LFB Biotechnologies, Lilly, Pfizer, Octapharma
  - Financial support to ARMIIC
- **Investigator:** Actelion, CSL Behring, Pfizer
- **Financial support (grants to ARMIIC):** Actelion, CSL Behring, GSK, LFB Biotechnologies, Pfizer
- **Invited conference:** SOBI, Roche, Actelion, CSL Behring, Octapharma, GSK, LFB Biotechnologies, Pfizer, Lilly, UCB pharma

# Paul Klee: 1879-1940 (II)



Mask – 1921



Death and Fire – 1940

*Paul Klee Polyphonies, Cité de la musique, Paris*  
18 October 2011 – 15 January 2012

# Digital ulcers: definition

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- ♦ Well localised loss of dermis, distal to the MCP joints
- ♦ Does not include fissures and paronychias
- ♦ Pathophysiology of DU in SSc
  - Ischaemic
  - Mechanical
  - Calcinosis
  - Infection

- ♦ Fissure

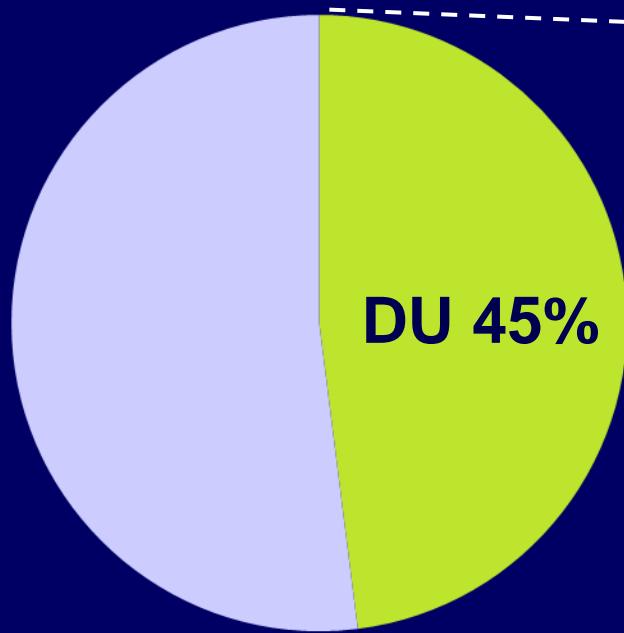


- ♦ Paronychia

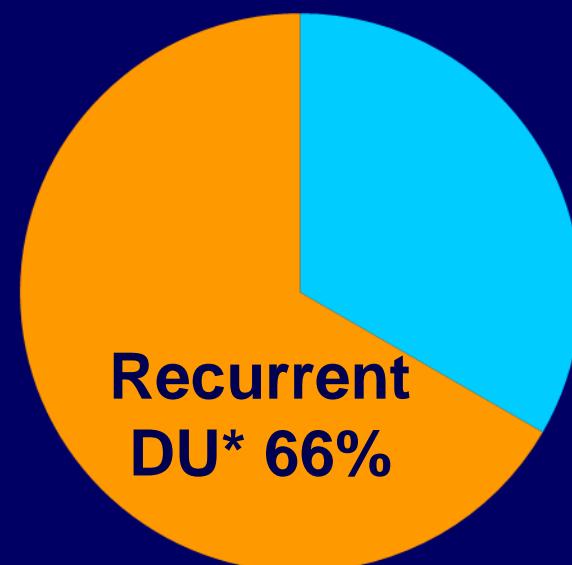


# DU are a common and recurrent manifestation of SSc

All SSc patients  
(n = 101)



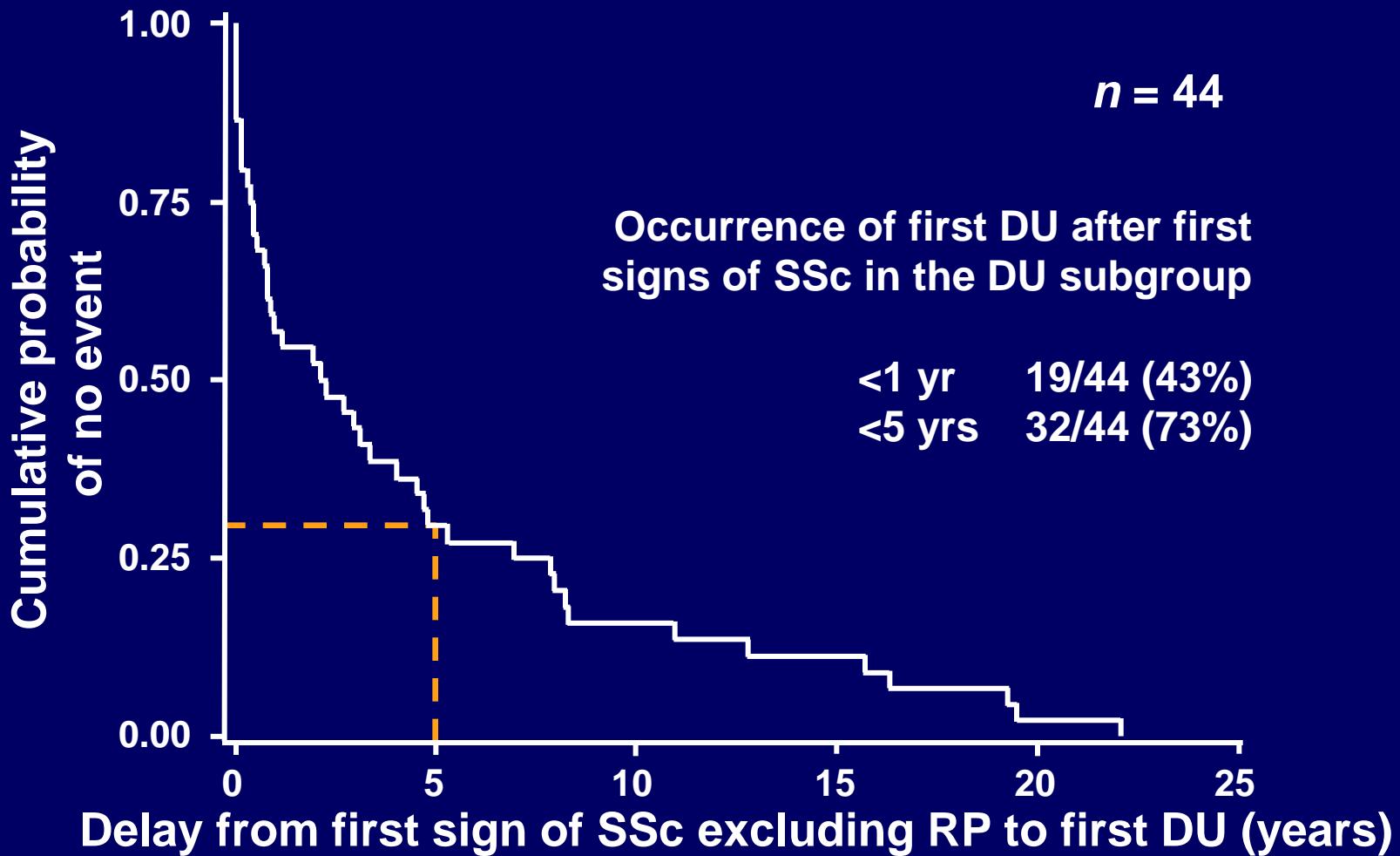
Patients with DU  
(n = 44)



\*Recurrent DU: Having more than one DU after the first DU

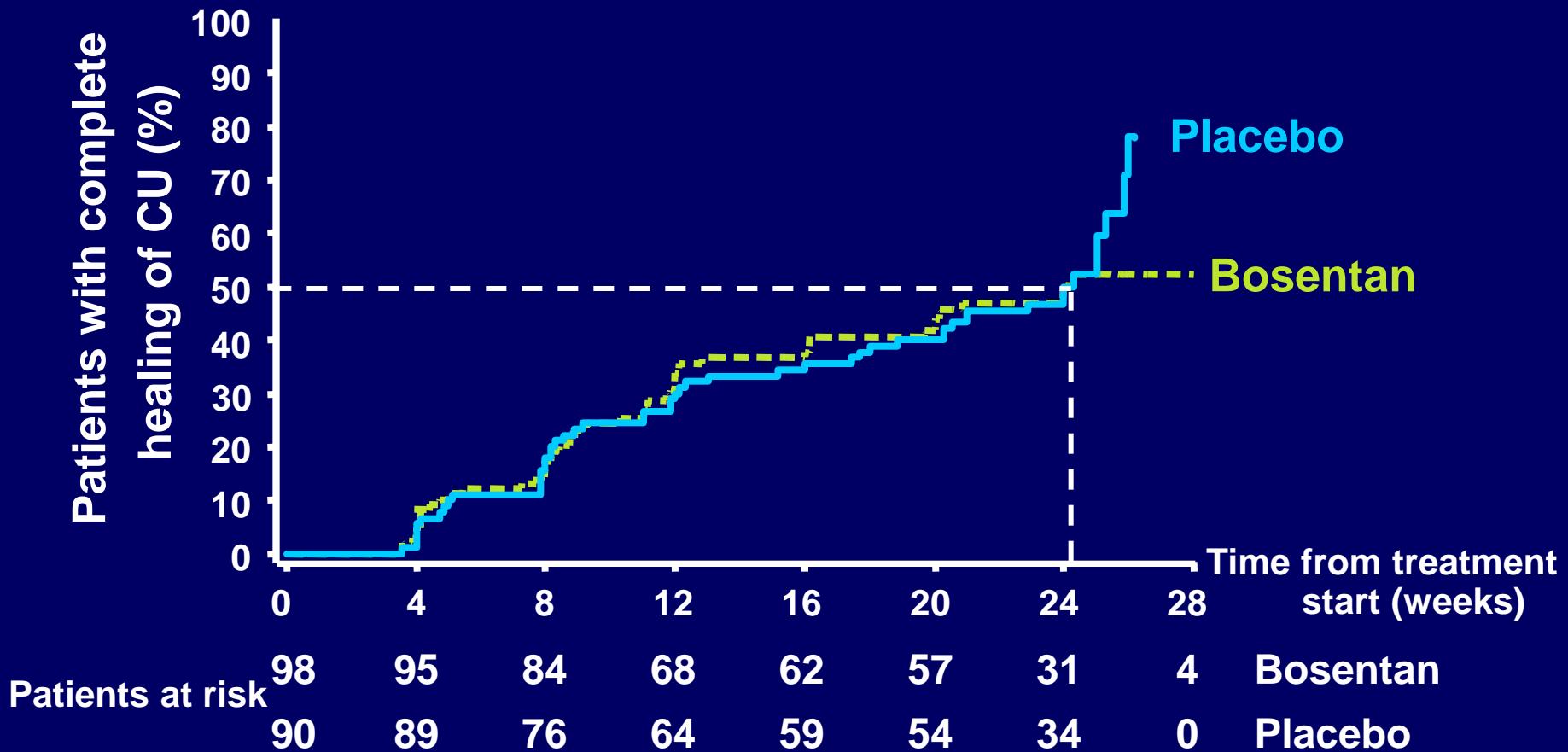
Hachulla E, et al. *J Rheumatol* 2007; 34:2423-30.

# DU tend to occur early in the course of SSc



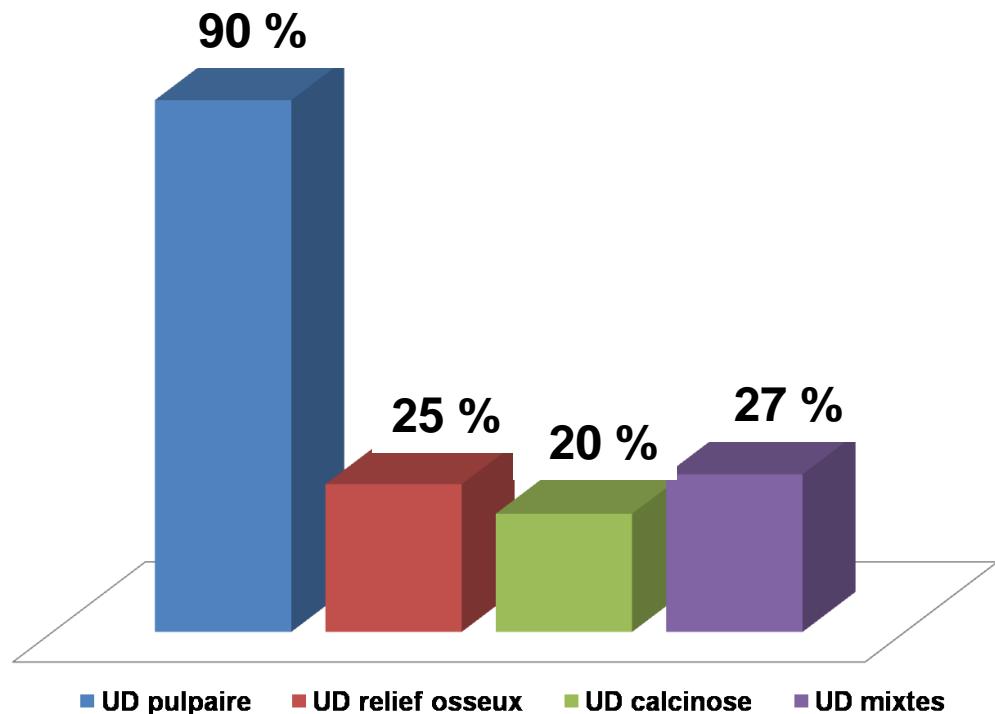
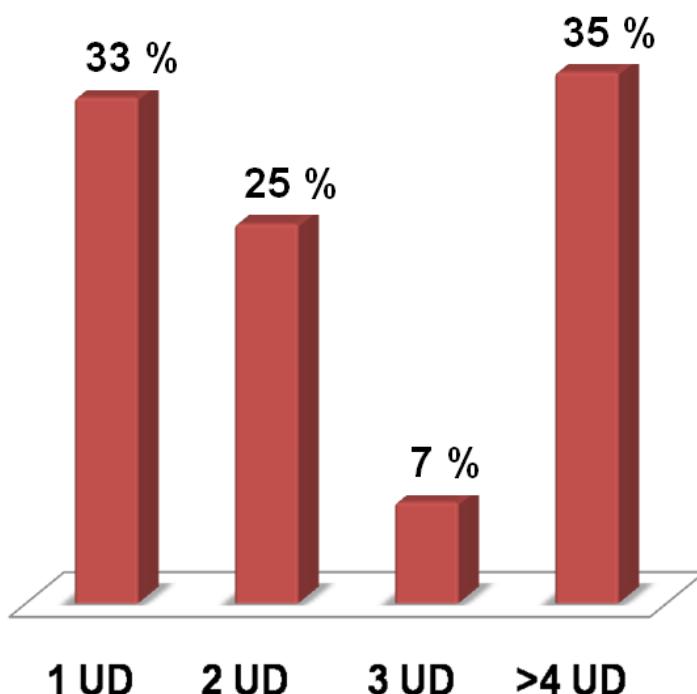
# Persistence of DU in SSc

Persistence of cardinal ulcer (CU) is 50% at 6 months



# Description des UD

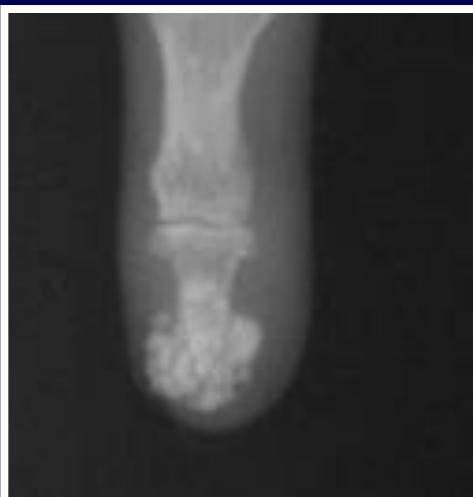
- UD actif(s) chez 60 patients (221 UD au total)
- UD unique pour 1/3 patients
- UD multiples pour 2/3 patients



# Digital ulcers: Vascular mechanisms



# Calcinosis/mechanical



# Digital ulcers: Healing

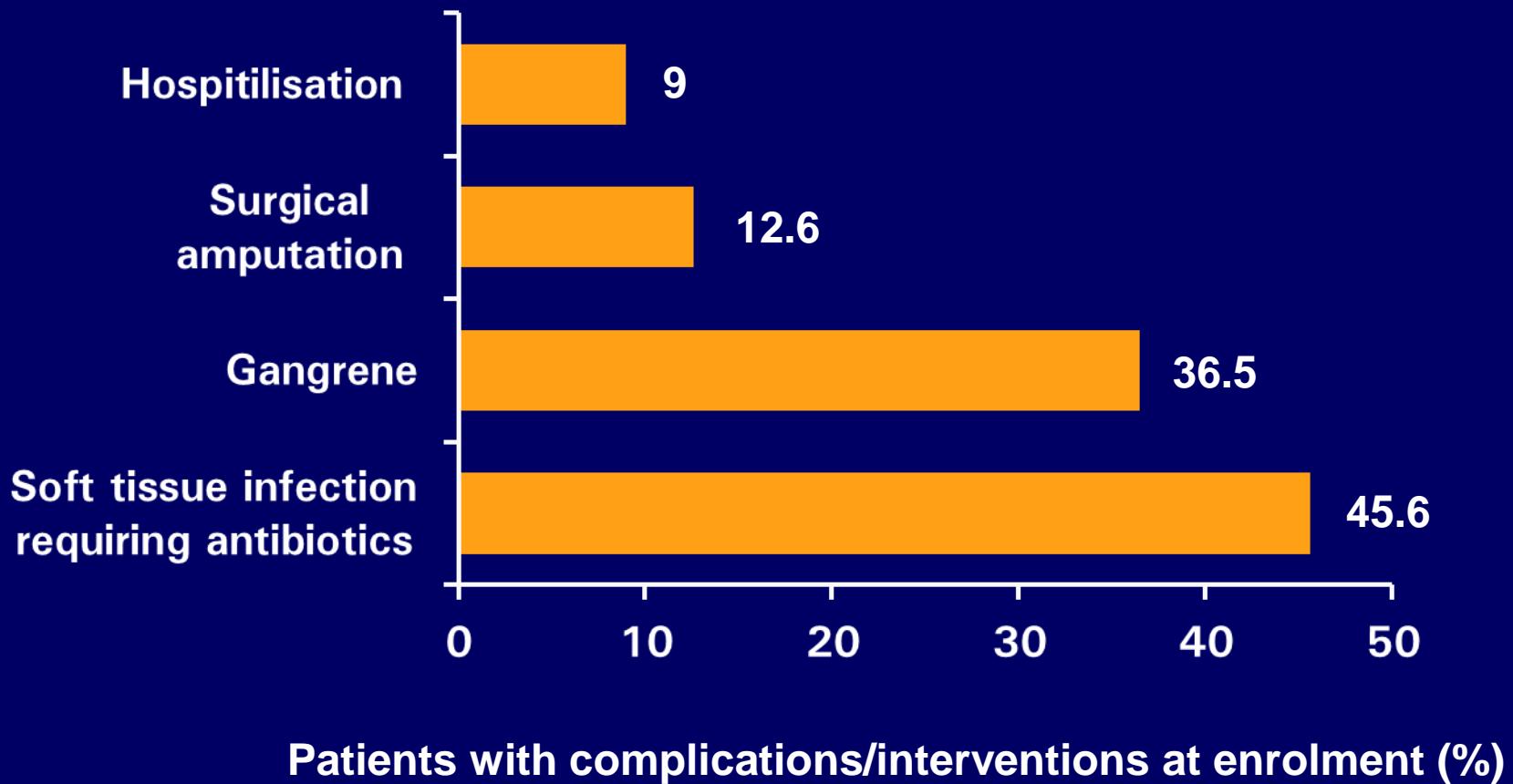
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- ◆ Time to healing: Not well documented
- ◆ 30% sequelae
- ◆ Loss of substance
- ◆ Pitting scar
- ◆ Auto-amputation
- ◆ Surgical amputation





# DU are a severe complication of SSc



# Digital ulcers: Infection

- 1/3 infections
- 10% osteomyelitis
- Delayed healing++++



Hachulla E, et al. *J Rheum* 2007; 34:2423-30.  
Nihtyanova SI, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2008; 67:120-3.

# Digital necrosis/gangrene



Perform arterial doppler

# IMPACT OF DIGITAL ULCERS IN SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS



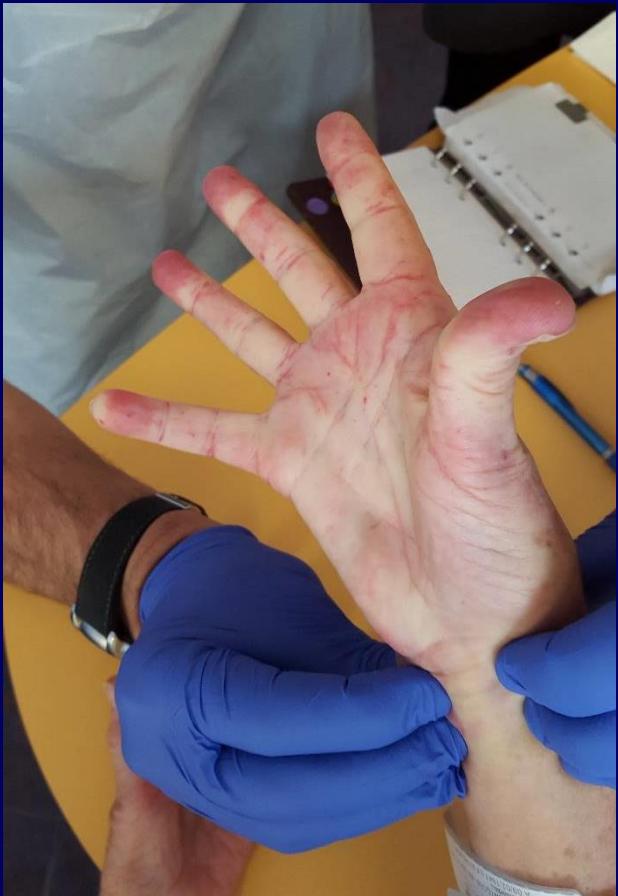
Infection  
Gangrene  
Amputation



Disability  
Pain  
Loss of function

# Ulnar artery stenosis

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# **Assessment of DU: Important details**

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- Site & dimensions
- Margins
- Bottom of the lesion (eschar, necrosis, fibrin)
- Exudate
- Perilesional skin
- Oedema
- Pain
- Infection



**Decide on the most appropriate local treatment**

# Cochin hand function scale (CHFS)

Without the help of adapted instruments, in the past two weeks, did you:

- ♦ Categories for assessment



- ♦ The scale is based on the following answer scores

- 0 = Yes , without difficulty
- 1 = Yes, with a little difficulty
- 2 = Yes, with some difficulty
- 3 = Yes, with much difficulty
- 4 = Nearly impossible to do
- 5 = Impossible

# Impact of digital ulcers on disability and health-related quality of life in SSc (I)

Scores	DU group <i>n</i> = 67			No DU group <i>n</i> = 146			<i>p</i> value
	Mean ± SD	Min	Max	Mean ± SD	Min	Max	
HFI (range 4-42)	23.9 ± 12.0	2	40	18.7±26.2	4	40	0.048
Kapandji (range 0-100)	70.1 ± 22.6	13	100	81.5±17.8	36	100	0.001
CHFS (range 0-90) (n=209)	27.4 ± 20.6	2	86	16.7±18.2	0	87	0.0001
HAQ (range 0-3)	1.2 ± 0.7	0	2.75	0.9±0.7	0	3	0.008

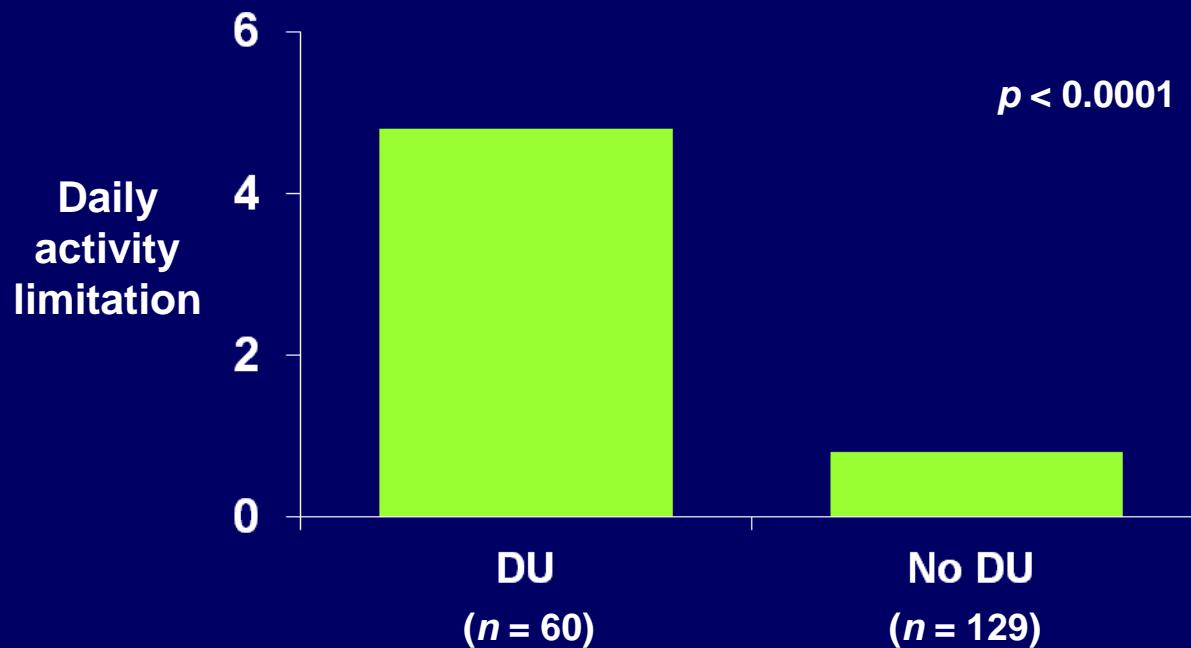
# Impact of digital ulcers on disability and health-related quality of life in SSc (II)

Scores	DU group $n = 67$			No DU group $n = 146$			$p$ value
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Min	Max	Mean $\pm$ SD	Min	Max	
SF-36 PCS (range 0-100) ( $n = 179$ )	35.86 $\pm$ 9.39	15.41	63.23	37.7 $\pm$ 11.6	14	79.66	0.264
SF-36 MCS (range 0-100) ( $n = 179$ )	39.6 $\pm$ 9.5	15.64	60.32	43.4 $\pm$ 12.5	18.48	76.91	0.026
MHISS (range 0-48)	23.0 $\pm$ 10.8	2	48	17.5 $\pm$ 10.58	0	38	0.001
Aesthetic burden (range 0-10) ( $n = 148$ )	6.1 $\pm$ 2.2	0	10	3.9 $\pm$ 2.4	0	9	0.0001

QoL is impacted in many ways by DU

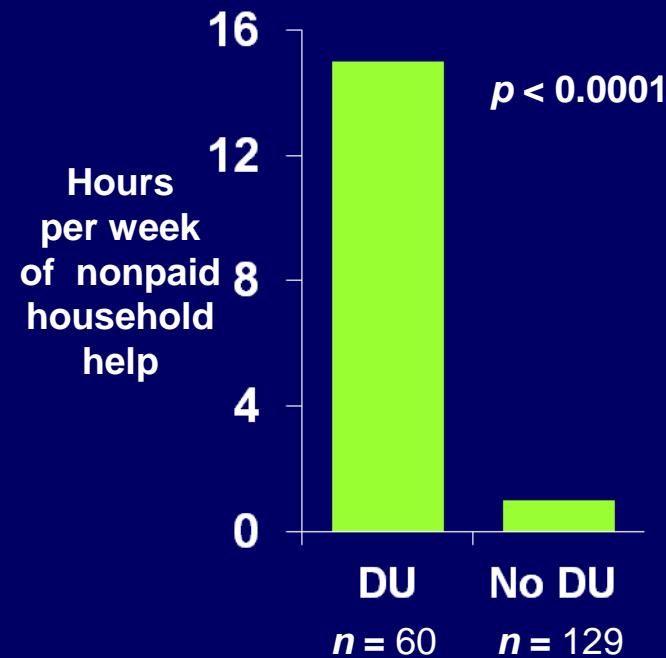
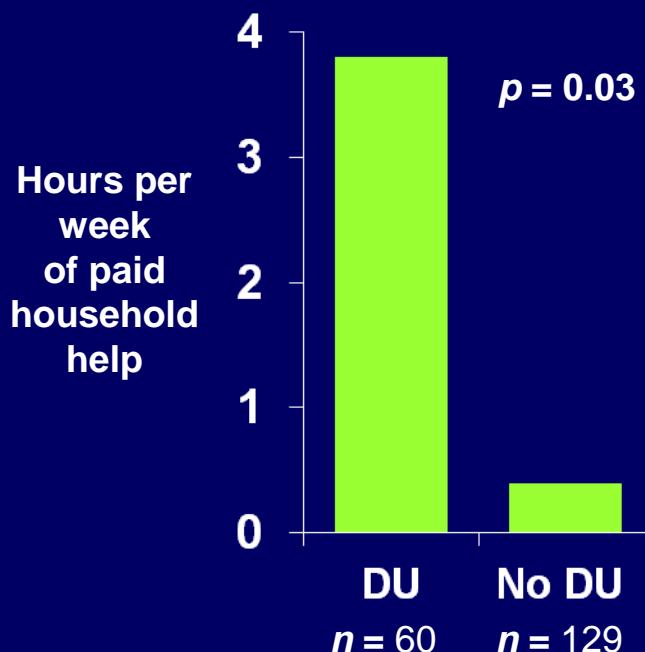
# Digital ulcers influence daily living activities

- Daily activity is measured on a scale of 0-10, with 0 being no limitation and 10 being major limitations;  $n = 189$



# Digital ulcers influence ability to perform household tasks

- Due to the inability to perform household tasks, patients with DU seek help in the form of paid or unpaid labour



# Management of DU: Multidisciplinary approach

Prevention of complications  
Including patient education

**Pharmacological treatment**

*Prevention of new DU*

*Healing pre-existing DU*

**Antibiotics**

**Pain relief**

**Non-pharmacological  
treatment: rehabilitation**



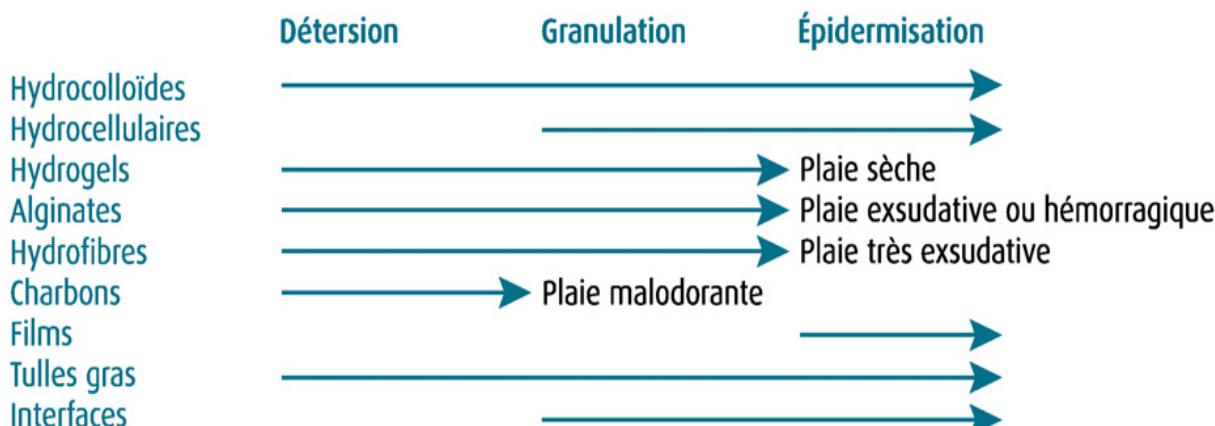
**Local treatment  
& wound care**



**Surgery  
*only when necessary***

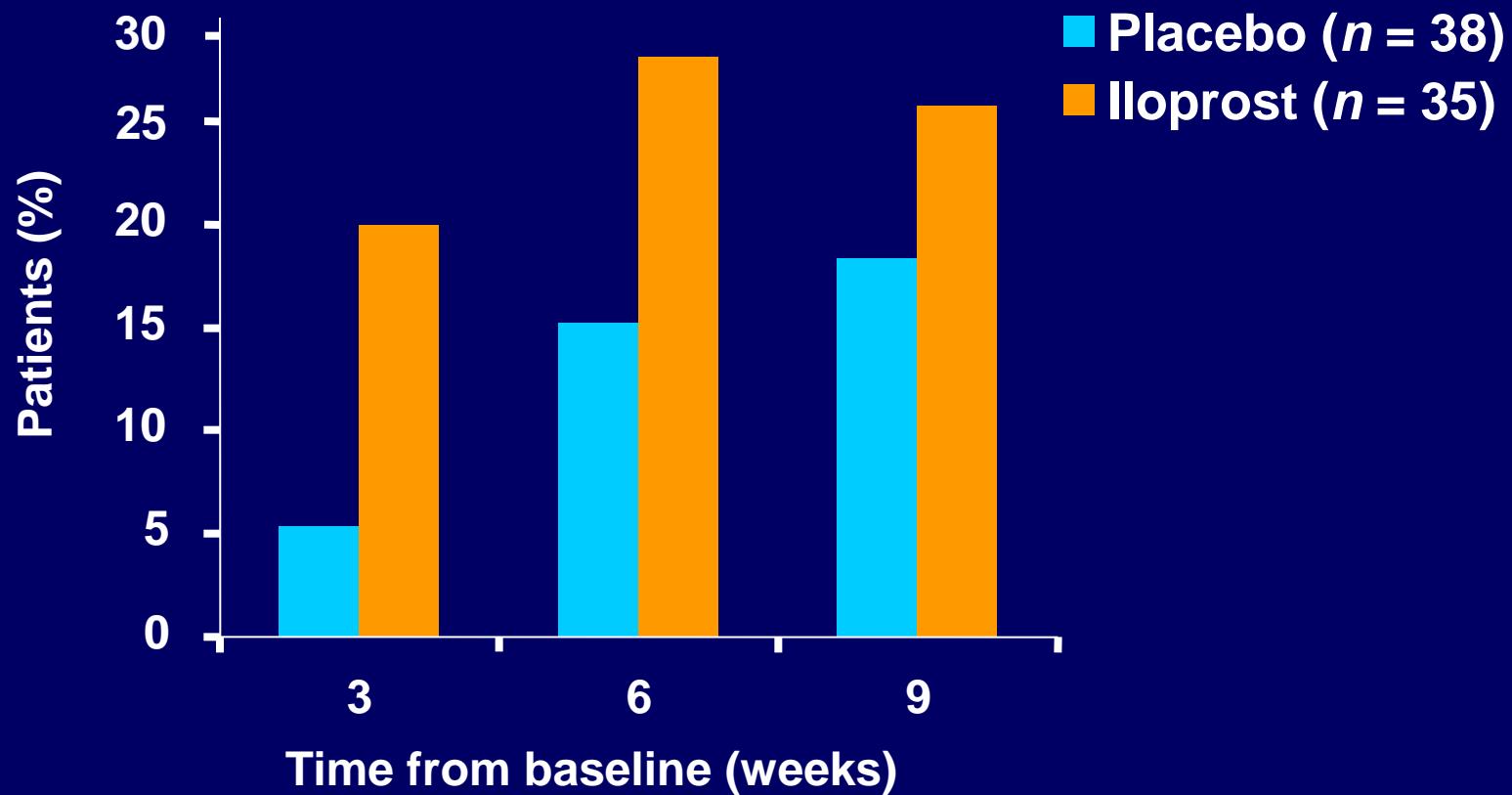
# Traitements locaux de l'ulcère

- diminuer les douleurs, de favoriser la cicatrisation, et de lutter contre le risque d'infection
- **Laver, Rincer, Sécher +/- antiseptique**
- **Détersions mécaniques:**
  - éliminer la nécrose et la fibrine avec un grattoir, curette de Brocq, ou bistouri
  - Accélérer l'épidermisation
  - Antalgiques locaux (Emla® à 5% ou xylocaïne gel®)
- **Pansement primaire au contact de la plaie:** Hydratent et favorisent la détersions de la fibrine et de la nécrose



# Effect of intravenous iloprost on DU healing

Proportion of SSc patients with RP who experience a reduction in the number of DU  $\geq 50\%$  following treatment with IV iloprost



# EULAR/EUSTAR recommendations for healing of DU

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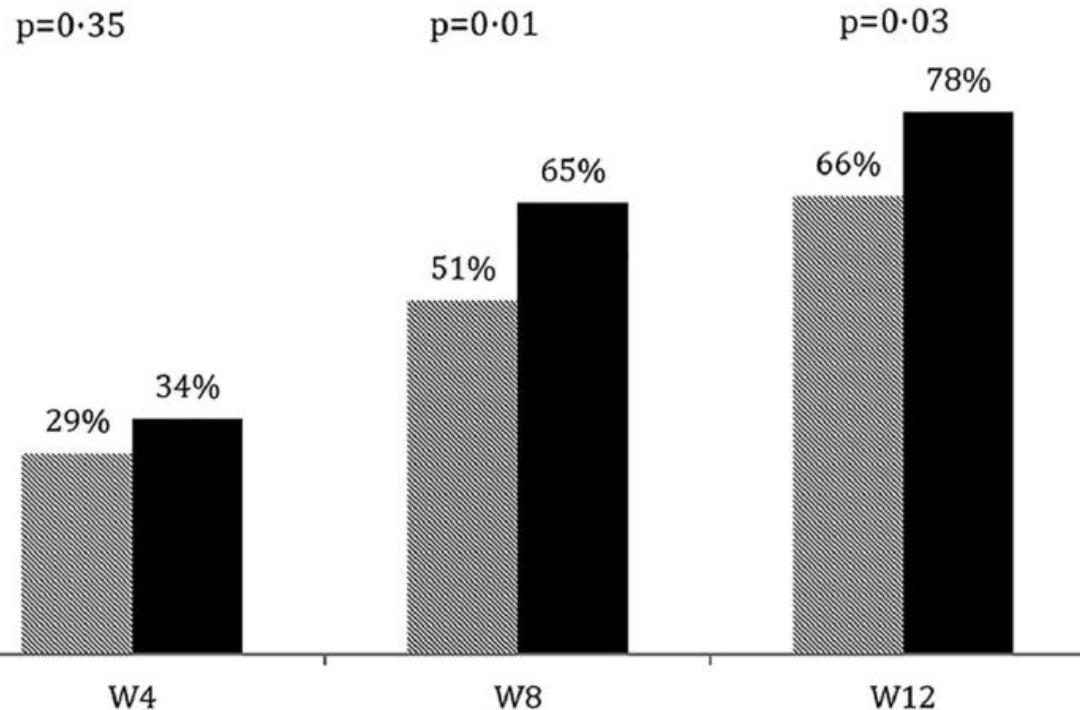
- ◆ Two RCTs indicate that i.v. prostanoïds (particularly i.v. iloprost) are efficacious in healing DU in patients with SSc
  - i.v. prostanoïds (in particular iloprost) should be considered in the treatment of active DU in SSc patients
- ◆ Bosentan has no proven efficacy in the treatment of active DU in SSc patients



OPEN ACCESS

EXTENDED REPORT

## Efficacy of sildenafil on ischaemic digital ulcer healing in systemic sclerosis: the placebo-controlled SEDUCE study



The primary end point was not reached in intention-to-treat, partly because of an unexpectedly high healing rate in the placebo group. We found a significant decrease in the number of DUs in favour of sildenafil compared with placebo at W8 and W12, confirming a sildenafil benefit.

# **Surgical treatment**

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**Rarely proposed in SSc patients (2 to 4%)**

**1. Debridement**

**2. Removal of calcinosis**

- Complete removal is rarely feasible; conventional surgery or laser**

**3. Surgery of ischaemia**

- Digital sympathectomy (transient improvement, absence of demonstrated beneficial effect)**

# Prophylactic measures

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## A. Cold

- Reduce cold exposure by wearing long and warm clothes, mittens
- Reduce professional cold exposure

## B. Drugs

## C. Vasoconstrictive agents

- Withdrawal of tobacco, cannabis, cocaine

## D. Injuries

- Avoid hand injury, avoid repeated microtrauma
- Work-related trauma
- Occlusion

# Prevention in the occurrence of new DU

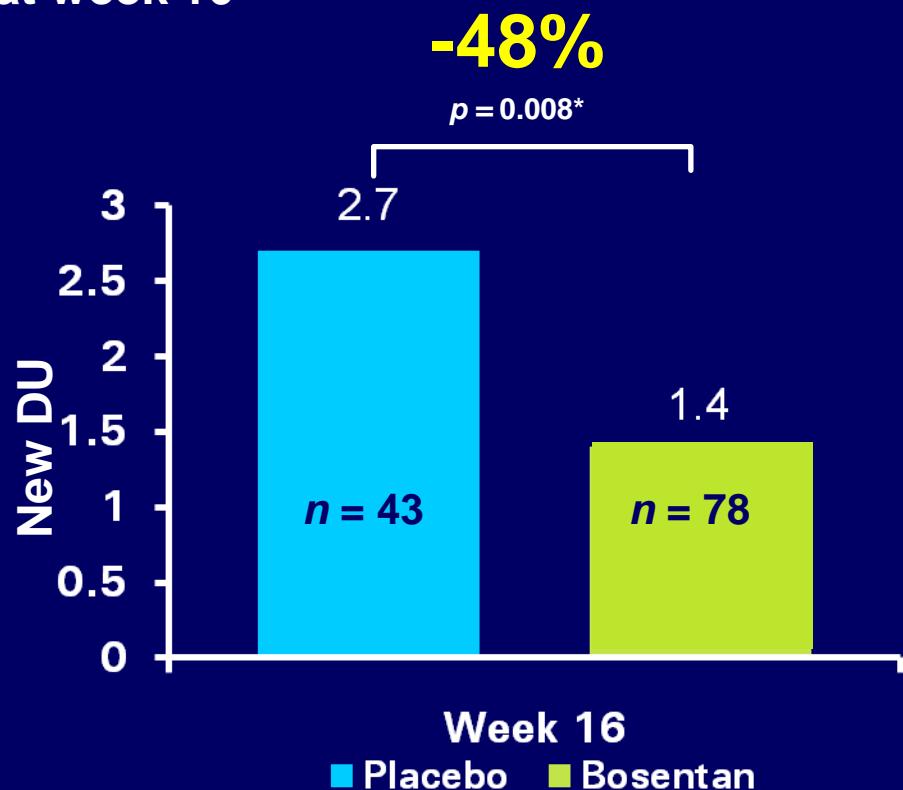
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- ♦ Calcium channel blockers (CCBs)
  - The preventive role of CCBs has never been evaluated
- ♦ Prostacyclin
  - No evidence from literature that iloprost can prevent DU
  - Heterogeneity among clinicians regarding duration and frequency of infusions
  - Recommended dose: 0.5 to 2 ng/kg/mn for 6 to 8 h/d during 5 days; minimum six weeks between 2 infusions
- ♦ Bosentan<sup>1,2</sup>
  - Two prospective randomised studies demonstrated the efficacy of bosentan in preventing the occurrence of DU in SSc
- ♦ Atorvastatin<sup>3</sup>
  - 84 pts double-blind RCT – 40 mg atorvastatin vs placebo

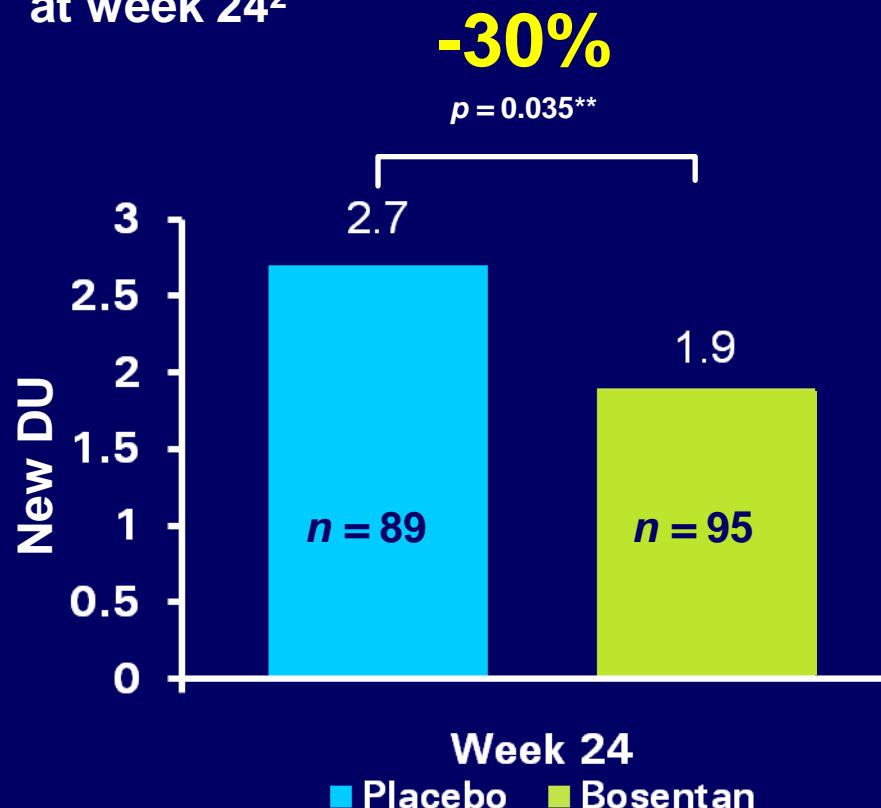
1. Korn JH, et al. *Arthritis Rheum* 2004; 50:3985-93.
2. Matucci Cerinic M, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011; 70:32-38.
3. Abou-Raya A, et al. *J Rheumatol* 2008; 35:1801-8..

# Effect of bosentan in reducing the number of new DU

RAPIDS-1: Occurrence of new DU at week 16<sup>1</sup>



RAPIDS-2: Occurrence of new DU at week 24<sup>2</sup>



1. Korn JH, et al. *Arthritis Rheum* 2004; 50:3985-93.
2. Matucci Cerinic M, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2011; 70:32-38.

# Ongoing / recent studies in DU-SS

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- Seduce: sildenafil vs placebo
- Dual: macitentan vs placebo
- Selexipag vs placebo

# SELEXIPAG IN RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON SECONDARY TO SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS: A RANDOMISED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED, PHASE II STUDY

- Objectives: To determine the activity of selexipag, an oral, selective, prostacyclin receptor agonist, on RP attack frequency in pts with SSc.
- Methods: placebo single-blind run-in phase of 2–4-weeks followed by an 8-week double-blind treatment phase. Pts ( $\geq 18$  years) with definite SSc and  $\geq 7$  RP attacks on  $\geq 5$  days in the week before randomisation were assigned 1:1 to selexipag or placebo. Study drug was titrated to an individual highest tolerated dose (200–1600  $\mu\text{g}$  BID).
- Results: Baseline (BL) characteristics were comparable between the groups (selexipag n=36, placebo n=38). No significant difference in effect was demonstrated for selexipag vs placebo (observed average number of RP attacks per week during the maintenance phase: 18.0 [vs 22.4 at BL, selexipag, n=27], 14.2 [vs 21.5 at BL, placebo, n=32]), adjusted mean treatment difference 3.43 in favour of placebo.
- Conclusions: The primary efficacy endpoint was not met (no reduction in number of RP attacks per week for selexipag vs placebo).

# Ulcères digitaux: conclusion

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- Ulcères digitaux: un patient sclérodermique sur deux
- Maladie ulcéreuse digitale récidivante: très invalidante
- Traitement préventif : arrêt tabac, inhibiteurs calciques, bosentan si UD récidivants
- Traitement curatif..... Iloprost.....
- Nécessité de nouveaux traitements



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[www.vascularites.org](http://www.vascularites.org)

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