

**HÔPITAL PRIVÉ** 

**D'ANTONY** 

# SYSTEMIC CORTICOIDS AS A SALVAGE THERAPY IN SEVERE MULTI-RESISTANT **HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (21 patients series)**

## INTRODUCTION



## METHODS/PROCEDURE

#### PATIENTS

- 21 consecutive patients were included in this open study
- 15 men, 6 women. Mean age: 35 (28-42). 8 patients Hurley II, 13 Hurley III
- All had an inflammatory phenotype, none with a follicular one. They had extensive lesions, more than 4 sites involved for each patient, and surgery was not a reasonable option.
- All of them were under infliximab 10 mg/kg (mean 7 months, 4-9) at time of inclusion, once a month, after both antibiotics (doxycycline, rifampicin, clindamycin, quinolones,...) and then adalimumab or secukinumab failures; 10 had already received ertapenem



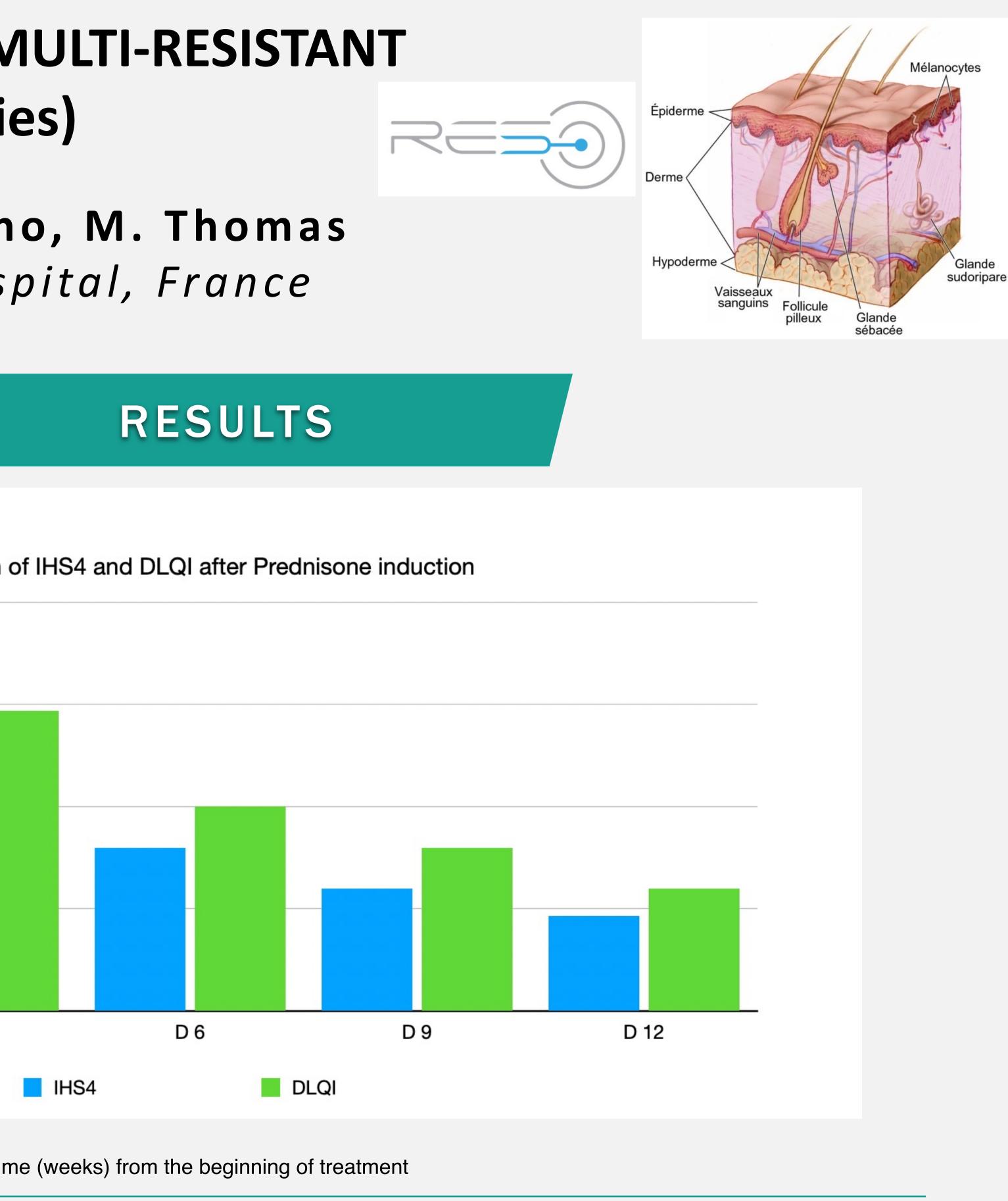
Design of the corticoid treatment	Age	HURLEY II	HURLEY II	Sex	Phenotype: Inflammatory	Phenotype: follicular	IHS4 at inclusion
Multi-resistance -> Prednisone 60 mg/day 1 week							
	35 (28-42)	8	13	ð / ᠬ : 15/6	21 patients	0	18 (16-24)
→ dose tapered 10 mg every 3 days → 35 days of treatment							
→ At the end: 5 mg for the last 3 days	Sites involv	ed Inflixir		uration of Ifliximab	Mean BMI	Smokir	וg
	> 4 for all patients	<b>•</b> •	) mg/kg for 7 month I patients 9)		28,2 12,6 packets		s/year
<ul> <li>Therapeutic regimen</li> </ul>	• N	/lain cha	aracteri	stics of th	e patien	its	

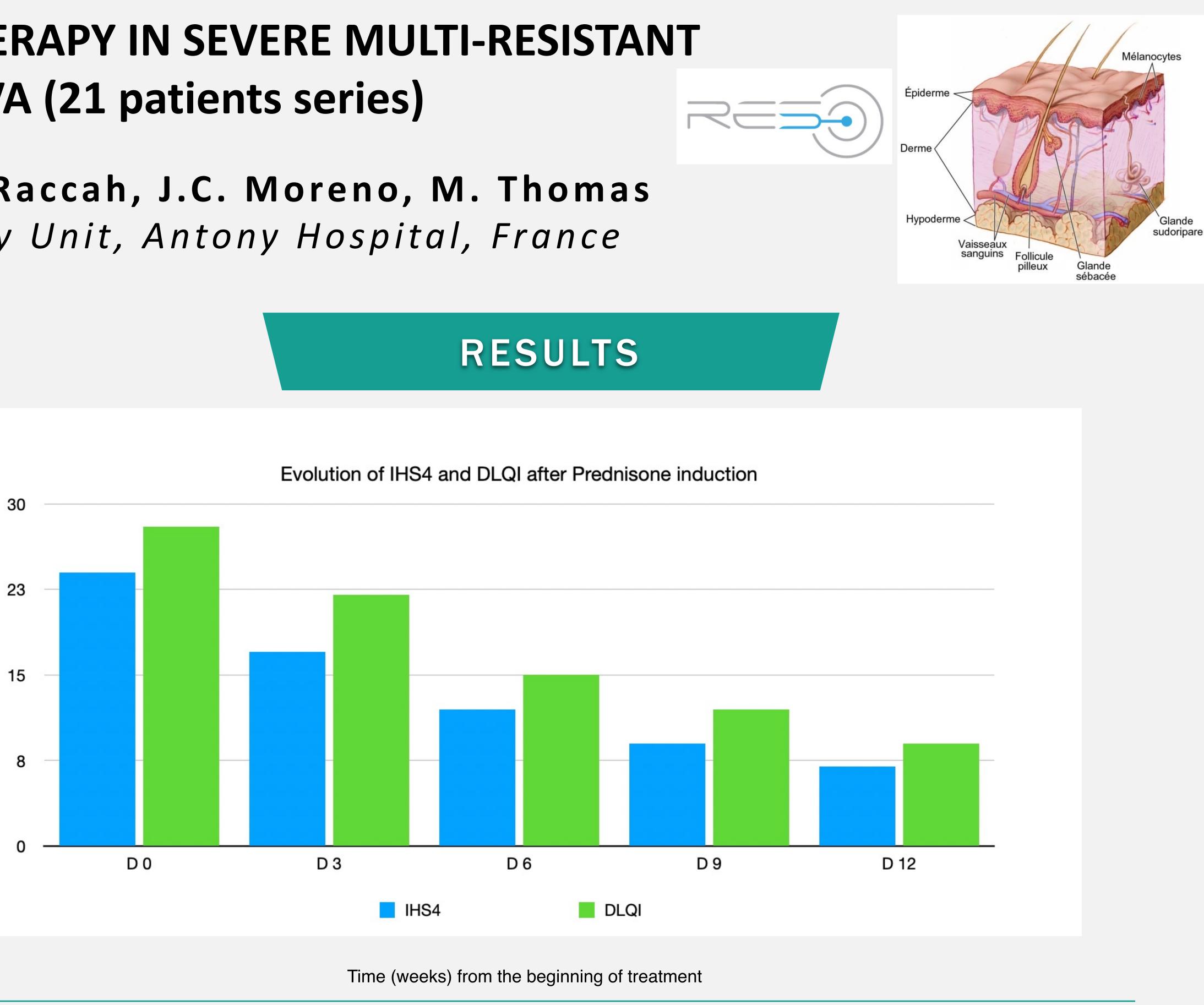
- inclupedite regimer
- Duration: 35 days for all patients
- Slow tapering

## P.A. Becherel, J. Blanc, M. Dehais, S. Raccah, J.C. Moreno, M. Thomas Dermatology and Clinical Immunology Unit, Antony Hospital, France

- in case of severe flares of HS, in patients already multitreated especially under biological treatments, therapeutic
- means are lacking to relieve them quickly. • Especially when the lesions are extensive and not easily
- accessible to surgery. • We present here a series of 21 patients with severe flare-
- ups under infliximab and after many other failures • in which a short systemic corticosteroid therapy allowed a fast recovery.

- None had contra-indications for the
- prescription of systemic corticoids





#### **EVOLUTION**

- 5 had anti-drug antibodies (anti-adalimumab or anti-infliximab).
- Induction was initiated at 60 mg prednisone • Infliximab was continued with the same intervals. po for 1 week, and then the dose was • In 14 patients, the efficacy of IFX was at least tapered: 10 mg every 3 days. partially restored. • The duration of prednisone therapy was 25 days in all cases (5 mg for the last 3 days).
- No side effects: no infection, no diabetes, no acute psychiatric complications.
- The relief was observed in 24 to 72 h in all cases: pain improvement, recovery of sleep, less draining, disappearance of the inflammatory signs and swelling.

### CONCLUSION

• HS is not an infectious disease, and whereas the use of NSAIDs is controversial, the use of corticoids is classical in resistant cases in local injections • the efficacy of which could be due partly to a systemic diffusion. • In severe recalcitrant cases, when all known treatments have been used (antibiotics including ertapenem, biologics: anti-TNF or anti-IL-17), systemic corticoids appear to be efficient and safe as an emergency therapy, and able to restore -partly sometimes and for how long ?- the effectiveness of IFX. • The risk of worsening an infectious process with corticoids does not seem to be a concern in HS, inflammation being the main pathophysiological phenomenon involved.

• The long experience with local corticoid injections confirms the safety.

#### **EVOLUTION AND DLQI**

- DLQI was also very quickly recovered, in parallel with clinical improvement
- At the end of the 35 days of treatment, the first relapse was observed at day 33 after corticoid withdrawal

