Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis-Like Cutaneous Lupus in Pediatric Patients: A Case Series and Review

JiaDe Yu, MD, Heather Brandling-Bennett, MD, Dominic O. Co, MD, PhD, James J. Nocton, MD, Anne M. Stevens, MD, PhD, Yvonne E. Chiu, MD

Department of Dermatology, Section of Rheumatology, Department of Pediatrics, and Departments of Dermatology, Rheumatology, and Pediatrics, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Divisions of Dermatology and Rheumatology, Department of Pediatrics, Seattle Children’s Hospital, Seattle, Washington; and Division of Rheumatology, Department of Pediatrics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Dr Yu conceptualized the case series, analyzed and interpreted the data, drafted the initial manuscript, and critically reviewed the manuscript; Drs Brandling-Bennett, Nocton, Co, and Stevens participated in data acquisition and critically reviewed the manuscript; Dr Chiu conceptualized the case series, participated in data acquisition, and critically reviewed the manuscript; and all authors approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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Address correspondence to Yvonne E. Chiu, MD, Department of Dermatology, Medical College of Wisconsin, 9200 W Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53226. E-mail: ychiu@mcw.edu

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Diagnosing bullous eruptions in pediatric patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is difficult as the differential diagnosis is broad and includes drug reactions such as toxic-epidermal necrolysis (TEN) / Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), bullous SLE, Rowell syndrome, and TEN-like cutaneous lupus erythematosus (LE).

TEN/SJS are severe idiosyncratic reactions characterized by extensive mucocutaneous necrosis with blistering and systemic symptoms. TEN-like cutaneous LE has been reported in the setting of systemic lupus flares though very few cases have been reported in children.

We report 3 cases of TEN-like cutaneous LE in patients with pediatric SLE. Though they were initially thought to have drug-induced TEN/SJS, they were ultimately diagnosed with TEN-like cutaneous LE, highlighting the importance of recognizing this rare entity.

CASE 1

A 15-year-old white girl was admitted for a 1-month history of progressive rash and fever. She was diagnosed 9 months earlier with SLE, manifested by malar rash, positive antinuclear antibody (ANA), positive anti-double stranded DNA (dsDNA) antibody, and mild leukopenia and anemia, for which she had been treated with hydroxychloroquine and prednisone. She improved with this treatment and had been weaned to 5 mg of prednisone. One month before admission, she developed a photodistributed rash on the face, upper trunk, and extremities, and hydroxychloroquine was discontinued because of concerns for a drug abstract

Bullous eruptions in patients with underlying systemic lupus erythematosus (LE) can mimic toxic-epidermal necrolysis (TEN), a rapidly progressive mucocutaneous reaction usually associated with medication use. Differentiating between classic drug-induced TEN and TEN-like cutaneous LE is important but difficult. We report a series of 3 patients with pediatric systemic LE who were admitted with severe worsening of skin disease resembling TEN. However, the initial photo-distribution of the eruption, subacute progression, limited mucosal involvement, mild systemic symptoms, supportive biopsy and laboratory results, and lack of culprit drugs was more suggestive of a TEN-like cutaneous LE. These patients recovered with various systemic immunosuppressive medications including methylprednisolone, intravenous immunoglobulin, and plasmapheresis. Our cases are rare and demonstrate key clinical and histologic features of TEN-like cutaneous LE in young patients and the importance of differentiating this entity from drug-induced TEN.

reaction. Hydroxychloroquine was restarted 4 days before admission as her rash was thought to be most consistent with a cutaneous LE flare. On the day of admission, she had acute worsening of cutaneous lesions, bullae, and fever.

Physical examination revealed pink papules and annular plaques with overlying erosions and vesiculation distributed on photoexposed skin (Fig 1 A and B). Conjunctival hyperemia and fibrinous exudates on the lips and hard palate were noted. External genital examination was normal. Laboratory tests were significant for leukocytosis with neutrophil predominance, transaminitis, increasing anti-dsDNA antibody, and decreasing complement proteins 3 (C3) and 4. Due to concerns for drug reaction, medications including hydroxychloroquine were discontinued. Skin biopsy revealed interface dermatitis involving the dermal appendages and individually necrotic keratinocytes (Fig 2A). Direct immunofluorescence (DIF) was positive for lupus band, demonstrating granular staining of the basement membrane with immunoglobulin (Ig) M, IgG, C3, and IgA (Fig 2B). Because this can also be seen in bullous LE, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was performed for circulating collagen VII antibodies, and was negative.

Despite treatment with methylprednisolone and dapsone, the patient continued to have extension of the rash to the buttocks, thighs, and back (Fig 1C). Repeat biopsy revealed extensive epidermal necrosis that can be seen with TEN/SJS or TEN-like cutaneous LE (Fig 2C). The patient was given intravenous immunoglobulin G (IVIG) 3 g/kg over 3 days and started on mycophenolate mofetil. Dapsone was discontinued. Our patient slowly improved and was discharged on prednisone and mycophenolate mofetil. One year after hospitalization, hydroxychloroquine was resumed without incident.

CASE 2

An 11-year-old Asian girl was admitted with worsening skin eruption over the preceding month. She had a 4-month history of SLE with positive ANA, positive anti-Smith antibody, positive antiribonucleoprotein antibody, hypocomplementemia, acute cutaneous lupus, oral ulcers, and class III lupus nephritis. Prednisone and hydroxychloroquine were started 4 months before admission and mycophenolate mofetil was started 1 month prior.

On admission, she had confluent, bright pink, scaly, annular plaques...
on sun-exposed areas of the head, neck, upper trunk, and arms. Erosions were present on the neck, back, shoulders, lips, and vulva. Her laboratory studies revealed transaminitis, increasing anti-dsDNA antibody, and decreasing C3 and complement protein 4. Due to concerns for possible drug reaction, hydroxychloroquine and mycophenolate mofetil were discontinued. Despite high-dose methylprednisolone, she continued

TABLE 1 Summary of Cases of SJS/TEN-like LE in Pediatric Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Age, y/ Gender</th>
<th>Photo- distribution</th>
<th>Mucous Membrane Involvement</th>
<th>Previous LE Diagnosis</th>
<th>Pertinent Laboratory Abnormalities</th>
<th>Histology</th>
<th>Therapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yu</td>
<td>15/girl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Lips</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ANA 1:1280, increasing anti-dsDNA, decreasing complement levels, anemia</td>
<td>Extensive epidermal necrosis and subepidermal cleavage. Interface dermatitis around pilosebaceous unit.</td>
<td>Systemic steroids, intravenous IgG, mycophenolate mofetil, dapsone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu</td>
<td>11/girl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Lips, ocular, vaginal</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ANA 1:1280, anti-RNP positive, anti-Smith positive, increasing anti-dsDNA, decreasing complement levels, anemia, transaminitis</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Systemic steroids, intravenous IgG, plasmapheresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu</td>
<td>18/boy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Lips</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Increasing anti-dsDNA, decreasing complement levels, anemia, thrombocytopenia, transaminitis, elevated amylase and lipase</td>
<td>Extensive epidermal necrosis with sparse perivascular and interface lymphocytic dermatitis</td>
<td>Systemic steroids, mycophenolate mofetil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee et al²</td>
<td>12/girl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Oral, lips, ocular</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ANA &gt;1:800, anti-dsDNA positive (trend unknown), anti-Smith positive, anti-Ro/SSA positive, anti-La/SSB positive, anti-RNP positive, hypocomplementemia (trend unknown), leukopenia, thrombocytopenia</td>
<td>Basal vacuolization with necrotic keratinocytes with perivascular lymphocytic infiltrate</td>
<td>Systemic steroids and hydroxychloroquine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jang et al³</td>
<td>16/girl</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Lips</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ANA 1:640, anti-dsDNA positive (trend unknown), anti-Ro/SSA positive, anti-Smith positive, hypocomplementemia (trend unknown), leukopenia, anemia</td>
<td>Subepidermal cleavage with interface dermatitis and marked necrosis of suprabasal keratinocytes</td>
<td>Systemic steroids, topical steroids and hydroxychloroquine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RNP, ribonucleoprotein.
having fevers, and she developed bilateral eye drainage, photophobia, and increased skin involvement and tenderness. IVIG 3 g/kg (total) was given but she continued to worsen. She developed *Staphylococcus aureus* infection of the eyes and skin, for which she was treated with appropriate antimicrobial agents.

Given the TEN-like features, a diagnosis of TEN-like cutaneous LE was rendered. Plasmapheresis was started, and she steadily improved with reepithelialization of denuded epidermis. She was restarted on hydroxychloroquine 1 year later without recurrence of the TEN-like cutaneous LE.

**CASE 3**

An 18-year-old Asian man with a 2-year history of SLE manifested by discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE), lupus nephritis, lupus cerebritis, Coombs-positive hemolytic anemia, and myocarditis was admitted for fever, malaise, myalgias, and worsening diffuse rash. This occurred 2 weeks after receiving clindamycin for wisdom teeth extraction. The rash started on the face and progressed to the trunk and extremities. Physical examination revealed hemorrhagic erosions and crusting on the lips, soft palate, scalp, and face, with trace injection of conjunctiva. Violaceous papules and plaques with flaccid vesicles were seen on the trunk and extremities without involvement of the genital mucosa. Laboratory testing was significant for decreasing C3, increasing anti-dsDNA antibody, mild leukopenia, anemia, transaminitis, elevated creatine kinase, and elevated amylose and lipase.

Skin biopsies demonstrated subepidermal blister with full thickness epidermal necrosis and interface dermatitis most consistent with TEN-like cutaneous LE. Methylprednisolone and mycophenolate mofetil were administered with substantial systemic and cutaneous improvement and normalization of laboratory values. He was discharged on oral clindamycin for *S aureus* skin infection without subsequent flare in the skin eruption.

Four months after discharge, he was admitted again with diffuse erythematous plaques with central erosions and hemorrhagic crusting, milder but similar to previous flare. There were no recent changes in his medications to suggest a drug reaction. Interestingly, before the initial SLE diagnosis, he reportedly had a similar mucocutaneous eruption that was initially diagnosed as SJS. As his course evolved, he was ultimately diagnosed with SLE.
**TABLE 3 Revised Diagnostic Criteria for Rowell Syndrome**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Criteria (Must Fulfill All)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Presence of CCLE (DLE or chilblain lupus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Presence of EM-like lesions (typical or atypical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. At least 1 positivity among speckled ANA, anti-Ro/SSA, and anti-La/SSB antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Negative DIF on EM-like lesions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Criteria (Must Fulfill at Least 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Absence of infectious or pharmacologic triggers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Absence of typical EM locations (acral and mucosal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Presence of at least 1 American Rheumatism Association criterion for diagnosis of SLE besides discoid rash and ANA and excluding photosensitivity, malar rash, and oral ulcers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**TABLE 4 Histopathological Features of LE and TEN/SJS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LE</th>
<th>TEN/SJS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epidermal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortho-/hyperkeratosis, atrophic epidermis, few necrotic keratinocytes at the dermo-epidermal junction, vacuolar degeneration of the basal keratinocytes, thickened basement membrane zone</td>
<td>Necrotic keratinocytes throughout, minimal vacuolar degeneration of basal keratinocytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dermal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate to dense, superficial and deep lymphocytic infiltrate, plasma cells, interstitial mucin</td>
<td>Sparse, superficial lymphocytic infiltrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adnexal involvement</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periadnexal lymphocytic infiltrate, vacuolar degeneration of hair follicle infundibulum with few necrotic keratinocytes</td>
<td>Few to many necrotic keratinocytes without significant inflammatory infiltrate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**DISCUSSION AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

TEN-like cutaneous LE in pediatric SLE is rare. We have described 3 additional cases similar to others previously reported (Table 1). This form of cutaneous LE can be difficult to differentiate from the other blistering dermatoses occurring in the setting of SLE including TEN/SJS, bullous SLE, and Rowell syndrome (Table 2).

TEN/SJS is an acute vesiculobullous reaction characterized by rapidly progressive, painful mucocutaneous erosions, widespread flaccid bullae, epidermal necrosis, and prominent systemic symptoms. It is triggered by a medication in 80% to 95% of cases. Latency of drug exposure to onset of TEN/SJS is usually within 3 weeks, and sooner with previous exposure. TEN/SJS occurs at a higher frequency in patients with immune-altering diseases such as pediatric SLE (1%–2%).

Bullous SLE and Rowell syndrome are rare manifestations of lupus, particularly in children. In previous reports, the terms bullous SLE and Rowell syndrome may have been used less specifically to describe any blistering dermatoses in SLE. More recently, Rowell syndrome diagnostic criteria have been revised to clarify Rowell syndrome from other variants of LE and erythema multiforme (Table 3).

Similar to the 4 cases of TEN-like LE in adults presented by Ziener et al., our cases demonstrated clinical features of LE that led us to this diagnosis. All of our patients had an existing diagnosis of SLE and all initially developed a photodistributed annular eruption resembling cutaneous LE, which progressed to diffuse epidermal necrosis subacutely over the course of weeks to months. Mild mucous membrane involvement was observed with mild lip erosions predominating, though case 2 also demonstrated conjunctivitis and genital erosions. The onset of worsening cutaneous erosion also coincided with decreasing complement levels and increasing anti-dsDNA antibodies, consistent with worsening SLE. All patients had mild fevers, myalgias, and malaise. Cases 1 and 2 had mild transaminitis; case 3 had significant transaminitis. Overall, the degree of systemic involvement is milder than in drug-induced TEN.

Our cases also demonstrated histopathologic features of LE, which can be helpful in differentiating from TEN/SJS (Table 4). Interface dermatitis present on an early biopsy in case 1 and in case 3 helped with the diagnosis of cutaneous LE. Later biopsies in cases 1 and 3 were less helpful, demonstrating full thickness epidermal necrosis characteristic of TEN/SJS.

Though a drug reaction was considered in all cases and nonessential drugs were discontinued, rechallenge with the potential etiologic drugs did not elicit a repeat reaction, as would be expected in TEN/SJS. There are reports of hydroxychloroquine-induced TEN, which was a concern in cases 1 and 2 leading to its initial discontinuation, although both patients have had subsequent reintroduction of hydroxychloroquine without incident. Differentiating drug-induced TEN/SJS in patients with LE from TEN-like cutaneous LE may be difficult, and it is possible that some previously reported cases may have been misclassified.

Of the cases we included here and reviewed from the literature, no patients died as a result of his or her...
illness compared with a mortality rate of 7.5% reported in pediatric TEN.\(^{20}\) In a series of 4 adult patients with TEN-like cutaneous lupus, 2 died of their disease,\(^{14}\) whereas neither of the 2 previously reported pediatric cases were fatal.\(^{2,3}\) Although the small number of reported patients limits conclusions, it may be that pediatric patients with TEN-like cutaneous LE have a lower mortality compared with children with drug-induced TEN/SJS. Therapy for TEN-like cutaneous LE eruption has not been well studied. In the cases reviewed, parenteral corticosteroids, IVIG, and plasmapheresis were effective. We describe 3 pediatric cases of TEN-like cutaneous LE associated with SLE. The paucity of significant systemic symptoms, lack of recurrence with drug rechallenge, and underlying flaring SLE distinguishes these cases of TEN-like cutaneous LE from drug-induced TEN/SJS. Prompt recognition with early biopsy of lesions in TEN-like cutaneous LE is important to prevent inappropriate diagnosis of drug allergy and allow early institution of appropriate treatment.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ANA: antinuclear antibody  
C3: complement protein 3  
DIF: direct immunofluorescence  
DLE: discoid lupus erythematosus  
dsDNA: double stranded DNA  
Ig: immunoglobulin  
IVIG: intravenous immunoglobulin G  
LE: lupus erythematosus  
SJS: Stevens-Johnson syndrome  
SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus  
TEN: toxic-epidermal necrolysis

**REFERENCES**


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