CASE REPORT

A case of hypertrophic lupus erythematosus with negative CD123 staining and transepidermal elimination of elastin
[version 1; peer review: 2 approved with reservations]

Matthew Hughes¹, Jerad M. Gardner¹,², Ling Gao¹

¹Department of Dermatology, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR 72205, USA
²Department of Pathology, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR 72205, USA

Abstract

We report the case of a 49-year-old male with clinical and histological findings consistent with hypertrophic lupus erythematosus (HLE). HLE must be clinically and histologically differentiated from keratoacanthoma, hypertrophic lichen planus, squamous cell carcinoma and plaque type psoriasis. CD123 positivity and transepidermal elimination of elastin have recently been reported as tools to distinguish HLE. Interestingly, in this case, biopsies of two separate lesions failed to reveal these two features. The etiology of this discrepancy is unknown and further studies are needed to clarify the utility of CD123 positivity and transepidermal elimination of elastin in the diagnosis of hypertrophic lupus erythematosus.
Corresponding author: Ling Gao (lgao@uams.edu)

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: The author(s) declared that no grants were involved in supporting this work.

Copyright: © 2014 Hughes M et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. Data associated with the article are available under the terms of the Creative Commons Zero "No rights reserved" data waiver (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

How to cite this article: Hughes M, Gardner JM and Gao L. A case of hypertrophic lupus erythematosus with negative CD123 staining and transepidermal elimination of elastin [version 1; peer review: 2 approved with reservations] F1000Research 2014, 3:76 (https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.3267.1)

Introduction
Hypertrophic lupus erythematosus (HLE) is a rare subset of discoid lupus erythematosus, characterized by erythematous, indurated, verrucous papules and nodules located on sun-exposed areas. HLE must be clinically and histologically differentiated from keratoacanthoma, hypertrophic lichen planus, squamous cell carcinoma and plaque type psoriasis. CD123 positivity and transepidermal elimination of elastin have recently been reported to distinguish HLE\(^1,2\).

Report of case
A 49-year-old, unemployed, white male presented with a three-year history of an expanding “rash”. He reported no constitutional symptoms. He had previously been treated with oral prednisone and an unknown topical steroid without improvement and was off all medications at our initial visit. The patient had a past medical history of hepatitis C. He denied a family history of skin or autoimmune diseases. Laboratory work-up was significant for positive anti-nuclear antibodies and anti-Ro antibodies. Physical exam revealed multiple hyperkeratotic, verrucous papules and nodules with white, scaly, cribriform centers overlying patches of depigmentation, erythema and atrophy on his bilateral arms (Figure 1) and anterior legs. His face and scalp had several atrophic, depigmented patches. Two punch biopsies were obtained from separate lesions. Histological sections demonstrated an interface inflammatory pattern with deep peri-vascular and peri-appendageal lymphocytic infiltrate and rare plasma cells (Figure 2). A diagnosis of HLE was made. The patient was prescribed clobetasol ointment 0.05% twice daily. At the three month follow-up, there was improvement of the hypertrophic lesions. The patient was subsequently lost to follow-up.

Discussion
HLE was first described by Bechet in 1940\(^3\). Clinical diagnosis can be challenging as HLE can mimic psoriasis or even squamous cell carcinoma. Uitto et al. described two histological patterns of HLE One resembled hypertrophic lichen planus, while the other was similar to keratoacanthoma\(^4\). Daldon et al. found that transepidermal elimination of elastin was present in 14 cases of HLE\(^1\). Recently, Ko et al. reported that a band of CD123 positive cells at the dermal-epidermal junction was characteristic of five cases of HLE\(^2\).

In this patient, we examined these two recently described histologic features of HLE. Interestingly, both CD123 positivity and transepidermal elimination of elastin were not present in this case. However, the histological and clinical findings were most consistent with HLE. The etiology of this discrepancy is unknown and further studies are needed to clarify the utility of CD123 positivity and transepidermal elimination of elastin in the diagnosis of hypertrophic lupus erythematosus.

There is no definitive treatment for HLE. Options include topical or intralesional steroids, topical or oral retinoids, topical calcineurin inhibitors, thalidomide, hydroxychloroquine and surgical excision\(^5,6\). Winchester et al. reported on the efficacy TNF-alpha inhibitors\(^7\).

This case highlights the discrepancies of CD 123 positivity and transepidermal elimination of elastin in HLE.

Consent
Written informed consent for publication of clinical details and clinical images was obtained from the patient.
Author contributions
Hughes – data collection, manuscript preparation
Gardner – data collection, manuscript preparation
Gao – manuscript preparation, oversight/supervision

Competing interests
No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information
The author(s) declared that no grants were involved in supporting this work.

References
Open Peer Review

Current Referee Status: ? ?

Version 1

Referee Report 29 April 2014
https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.3507.r4445

Theresa T. Lu
Autoimmunity and Inflammation Program and Pediatric Rheumatology, Hospital for Special Surgery, New York, NY, USA

This report describes a case of hypertrophic lupus erythematosus based on clinical and histopathologic criteria that is negative for CD123 and elastin elimination. Negative data is important. However, as the emphasis is on the lack of CD123 and the lack of transepidermal elastin elimination, it would be good to show the negative results. For the CD123 stain, it would be good to show a positive control to make sure that the antibody really worked.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Referee Report 14 April 2014
https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.3507.r4229

Victoria P. Werth
Department of Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

This is a case of hypertrophic lupus erythematosus that is described as unusual in pathologic presentation.

The title needs to indicate absence of transepidermal elimination of elastin. It is currently unclear if transepidermal elimination of elastin was present.

The order of treatment described for HLE is confusing. One would start with hydroxychloroquine, then add quinacrine to hydroxychloroquine, with topicals as adjunctive therapy. Oral retinoids, thalidomide, and immunosuppressives would be options. Given that frequently there are multiple lesions that may actually koebnerize in a surgical scar, one would not include surgical excision as an option.

The report cited in favor of TNF-alpha inhibitor is on ustekinumab, which is not a TNF inhibitor. This needs revision.
Information about the antibody used for CD123 staining, as well as whether frozen or fixed tissue was used, is important. Anti-CD123 staining is not as good on fixed tissue. Were there any positive controls stained simultaneously?

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

The benefits of publishing with F1000Research:

- Your article is published within days, with no editorial bias
- You can publish traditional articles, null/negative results, case reports, data notes and more
- The peer review process is transparent and collaborative
- Your article is indexed in PubMed after passing peer review
- Dedicated customer support at every stage

For pre-submission enquiries, contact research@f1000.com