

Skin Manifestations of Hepatitis C in Chronic Renal Disease Patient

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Abstract

Hepatitis C virus is a single stranded RNA virus. It is a major cause of acute and chronic hepatitis. The mode of infection is usually through intravenous drug abuse or transfusion of infected blood or blood products. Health care workers are at risk for needle stick and other with high-risk sexual behavior is also considered a major risk factor for HCV infection. The incidence of new cases of acute HCV infection has sharply decreased in the United States during the past decade, but the prevalence remains high with approximately 2.7 million Americans infected with the virus. Chronic HCV infection progresses in roughly 75% of patients after acute infection by the virus. Chronic HCV infection is slowly progressive disease and results in severe morbidity in 20-30% of infected persons.

Keywords: Hepatitis C; Chronic hepatitis; Healthcare; Drug abuse; Skin lymphoma; Kidney disease

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Introduction

Cutaneous manifestations of chronic HCV infection are found in 20-40% of patients and are often presented to the dermatologists for treatment. The extra-hepatic manifestations of the virus are numerous [1] and the kidneys and skin are the most organs involved after the liver.

The extra-hepatic manifestations of chronic hepatitis C infection are many, including [1-4]:

- Hematological diseases such as cryoglobulinemia and lymphoma [2].
- Autoimmune disorders such as thyroiditis.
- Renal disease.
- Dermatological diseases such as lichen planus, porphyria cutanea tarda, skin lymphoma, and vasculitis [3,4].

In this mini-review will try to shed light on the skin manifestation of HCV infection in patients with chronic HCV infection. It is recognized that most extrahepatic manifestation of HCV infection are common in chronic kidney disease and can occur in 38% of patients [3].

Essential cryoglobulinemia or (type II mixed cryoglobulinemia), is a lymphoproliferative disorder which leads to deposition of circulating immune complexes in small to medium sized blood vessels. This type of disorder is common with chronic

HCV infection. The most common clinical manifestation of this disease includes palpable purpura, arthralgia and renal disease (in the form of membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis, or membranous nephropathy) with hypocomplementemia.

Skin involvement is often associated with neurological manifestation in the form of peripheral neuropathy due to involvement of the small blood vessels in the peripheral nerves. The purpuric vasculitis in the lower extremities may undergo necrosis and ulceration. Digital necrosis and skin lymphoma may also occur. More than 90% of patients with essential cryoglobulinemia are infected with HCV [5] and patients should undergo evaluation for HCV infection.

Skin vasculitis and cryoglobulin levels may respond to treatment of HCV infection. Plasmapheresis, steroids, cytotoxics, and specific anti-HCV medications are the mainstay therapy of HCV infection in this condition.

The association of HCV infection with monoclonal gammopathies has been inconsistent. In one study 35% are positive for HCV in patients with smoldering or multiple myeloma [6]. The incidence of monoclonal gammopathies increased in the age group of 60-69 years (21%). 50% of these patients are infected with HCV genotype 2a/c. In another study 12% of HCV positive patients had a monoclonal gammopathies compared to 3% of the control group [7]. HCV infection has been associated with polyclonal or oligoclonal hyperglobulinemia (most often IgG) [8,9]. The kidneys are often involved in monoclonal gammopathy that is known

collectively as (monoclonal gammopathy of renal significance). This disease can present with asymptomatic proteinuria, hematuria or decline in renal function. Kidney biopsies along with urine and serum free light chain estimation are almost always diagnostic.

B-cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL) has been associated with HCV infection and renal involvement by the lymphoma is not uncommon. Patients with renal involvement can present with hematuria, proteinuria, or acute kidney injury with decline in renal function. Direct lymphomatous infiltration of the kidney can also occur. This type of lymphoma is usually diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. However, marginal zone lymphoma, splenic and mucosa-associated lymphoma have been reported to occur [10-20]. If the NHL involved the skin it can present with raised violaceous areas of the skin and intense pruritus. Lymphoma may develop due to progression of cryoglobulinemia [19-23]. Chronic stimulation of the immune system by HCV infection can lead to progression of lymphoproliferative disorder. The immune system react to continuous stimulation of HCV-E2 protein with increased prevalence of chromosomal translocation, t(14;18) in the B cell-lineage [24-27].

Treatments of HCV infections with antiviral therapy along with chemotherapy for the underlying lymphoma are used in these cases. In this review will highlight the most common cutaneous manifestation of chronic hepatitis C infection with emphases on the common skin manifestations.

Skin Manifestations of Chronic HCV Infection

Porphyria Cutanea Tarda (PCT)

PCT develops in patients with risk factors like exposure to chemical or toxic agents, drugs, iron overload, or excessive alcohol intake [28,29]. PCT is manifested as blisters, vesicles on the dorsal parts of the acral surfaces, especially the dorsum of the hands. Minor trauma and sun exposure can lead to erythema and the development of vesicles and bullae. Hypo or hyperpigmentation, hirsutism, and sclerodermatous changes may develop. Hypertrichosis of the temples, pigmented changes, scarring, ulcerations, and dystrophic calcifications can occur. These lesions are the results of skin fragility with symptoms of epidermolysis bullosa. Uroporphyrins and hepatocarbonyl porphyrins collect in skin, bones, and teeth after they spill into the blood once the liver is saturated. These pigments can fluoresce on light exposure and turn the urine dark red upon urination.

In the United States the prevalence of HCV infection in patients with PCT is estimated at 50% [30]. PCT is caused by reduced activity of the enzyme uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase, causing build-up of uroporphyrinogen in the blood and urine [31]. PCT can be inherited also as autosomal dominant form which has the same characteristics as the acquired form. The skin and the liver are the two main organs affected by the disease. Chronic liver disease with steatosis, fibrosis, and cirrhotic changes are the next common manifestation that may occur [32].

Alcohol, estrogen, iron overload and the exposure to hydrocarbons are among the triggering factors. Simultaneous, HCV infection of liver and kidney may occur. Diagnosis of PCT is typically suspected on clinical grounds and confirmed by marked elevation of urine uroporphyrin levels. The disease can also be confirmed directly by measuring hepatic uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase activity. All patients with PCT should be evaluated for HCV infection; HIV and iron overload e.g. hemochromatosis (with HFE mutation testing). Treatment of PCT consists of avoiding the precipitating factors, treating iron overload, and HCV infection.

Leukocytoclastic Vasculitis (LV)

Leukocytoclastic vasculitis presented as palpable purpura, petechiae, ulceration of the skin, livido reticularis, polyarthritides and myalgia [33]. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis usually involves the lower extremities. Skin biopsy showed cutaneous vasculitis with dermal blood vessel destruction and infiltration of neutrophils around the vessel walls. Peripheral nerves may also be involved resulting in peripheral neuropathy secondary to involvement of the small vessels supplying the nerves, vasa vasorum [34].

Leukocytoclastic vasculitis is associated with essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, polyarteritis nodosa, erythema nodosum, and erythema multiforme. The kidneys are usually involved in essential cryoglobulinemia with membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis, membranous glomerulonephritis, and hypertension with reduced kidney function. Polyarteritis nodosa is another disease of the small or medium sized blood vessels which is related to HBV and HCV infection that can involve many organs including the kidneys. Polyarteritis nodosa is found in approximately 10% of HBV and HCV infection. Kidney function can be stabilized with the sustained viral response of HCV infection to the new antiviral medications. Complete disappearance of arthralgia, skin, and liver diseases occurred with clearance of HCV infection, suggesting that urticarial vasculitis may result from HCV immune complex disease.

Lichen Planus (LP)

Lichen planus is a skin disorder characterized by flat-topped, violaceous, and pruritic papules with scaly base. The distribution of the lesions of LP is generalized that can involve mucous membranes, hair lines, and nails. The mechanism of pathogenesis of LP is not known but cell mediated immunity may play a major role [35].

Skin biopsy usually showed dense lymphocytic infiltration in the upper dermis. It is estimated that 10-40% of patients with LP are positive for HCV infection [36]. It is believed that LP may be exacerbated by interferon treatment for HCV. The effect of new anti HCV drugs is not known. Sustained viral response may alleviate the symptoms of LP.

Necrolytic acral erythema

It is a necrolytic erythematous skin lesion on the acral parts of the body. It is characterized by pruritic, psoriasis-like skin disease on sharply marginated, erythematous base with hyperpigmented plaques and variable scales which can be confused with LP or psoriasis. In a series of 30 patients with the disorder, all were

found to have antibodies to HCV [37]. Skin biopsy usually shows psoriatic changes, necrosis of the keratinocytes, and papillomatosis. These patients may have kidney involvement in the form of proteinuria or decreased kidney function. Treatment of HCV and topical steroids with oral zinc supplements may alleviate the disease [38-41].

Cutaneous lymphoma

Cutaneous lymphoma is mainly T-cell lymphoma which has no relation to HCV infection. However, diffuse B-cell lymphoma can involve the skin and subcutaneous tissue with palpable masses that may ulcerate to the skin surface. These cases may be associated with HCV infection. The differential diagnosis of cutaneous lymphoma should be considered in LP, psoriasis, or ulceration of the skin.

Treatment of HCV infection

Treatment of HCV infection is a rapidly evolving field; guidelines

by the American Association for the Study of Liver Disease have been updated in 2015 and 2016. The treatment depends on the genotype of the virus and the organ involved.

The general treatment recommendations include:

- Determination of HCV genotype and subtype including quantitative HCV load.
- Complete blood count, liver function tests, and renal function tests.
- Evaluation of advanced liver fibrosis with liver biopsy, imaging, and/or invasive markers.
- It is recommended that treatment should be carried out by healthcare provider who is expert in HCV infection.
- Treatment of skin manifestation of HCV infection should be coordinated with HCV specialist.

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