



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

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no disclosures



Cutaneous Manifestations of Cirrhosis

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- Spider telangiectasia



- Palmar Erythema



- Terry nails

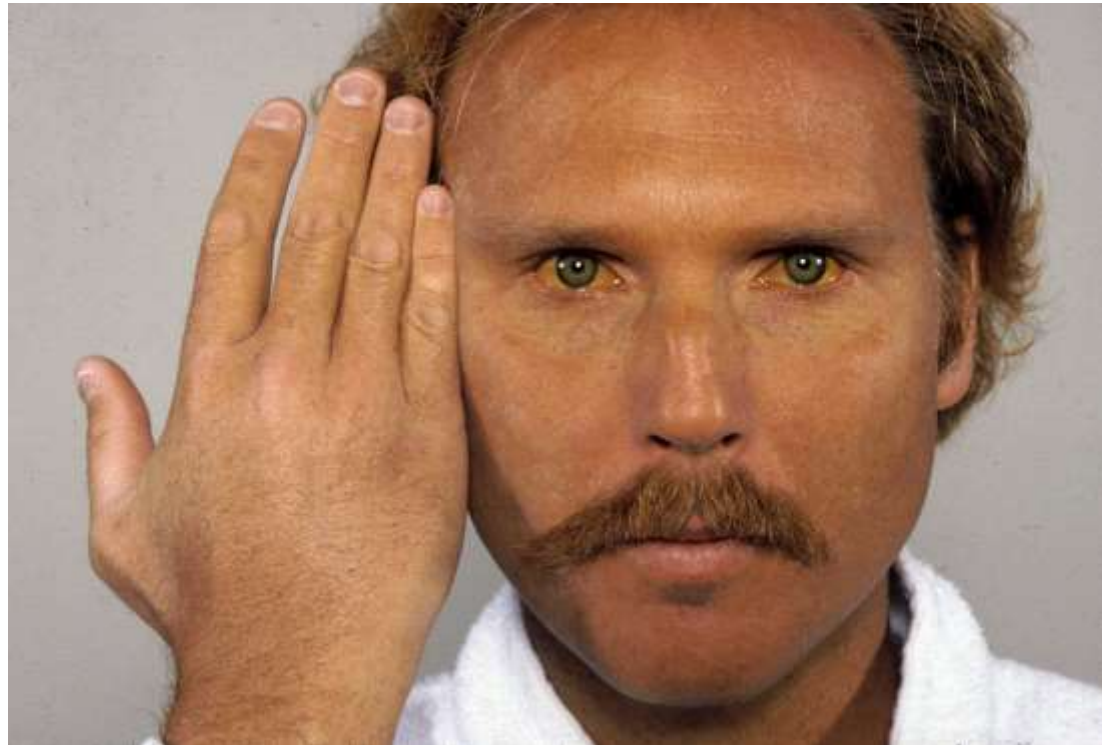
- white proximal (leukonychia) and pink distal nail plate



Cutaneous Manifestations of Cirrhosis

- Hemochromatosis

- An autosomal dominant iron-accumulation disorder that may cause generalized bronze hyperpigmentation



Cutaneous Manifestations of Cirrhosis

- Wilson's Disease:

- An autosomal recessive disorder of copper metabolism

- Kayser-Fleischer ring around iris

- Pigmentation over the shins

- Blue lunulae (half-moons) on nails



Cutaneous Manifestations of Cirrhosis: Telangiectasia, Terry Nail, Facial Redness





Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

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- Vitamin A (Retinol) Deficiency:

- Phrynoderma → keratotic follicular papules on anterolateral thighs and posterolateral upper arms.



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

- Vitamin D (Cholecalciferol D3) deficiency:
 - Children → delayed tooth eruption with poor enamel
 - Adults → predisposes to caries



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

Vitamin K (Phytonadione) deficiency:

- Interferes with coagulation → hemorrhage, purpura and ecchymoses



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

Acute vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) deficiency results in:

- Deep red erythema spots
- Epidermal necrolysis (peeling skin)
- Stomatitis



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

- Chronic vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) deficiency causes:
 - Prominent lingual papillae
 - Seborrheic dermatitis
 - Angular cheilitis



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

- Vitamin B3 (Niacin) deficiency:
 - Pellagra (diarrhea, dermatitis, dementia and death):
 - Photosensitivity
 - Casal necklace
 - Glossitis
 - Angular cheilitis
 - Oral/perioral ulcers



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

- Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine) deficiency:
 - Seborrheic dermatitis
 - Glossitis
 - Angular cheilitis



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

- Vitamin B9 (Folate)/B12 (Cobalamine) deficiency:
 - Angular cheilitis
 - Hunter glossitis
 - Hair depigmentation
 - Hyperpigmentation



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

- Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) deficiency → Scurvy
 - Enlarged, hyperkeratotic hair follicles on posterolateral aspects of arms
 - Abnormal hair development
 - Splinter hemorrhage of nails
 - Swelling of gums, erythema



Cutaneous Manifestations of Malnutrition

Acrodermatitis enteropathica → autosomal recessive inherited form of zinc deficiency with a clinical triad of dermatitis, alopecia and diarrhea

- Scaly patches and plaques on extremities, periorificial and anogenital sites
- Psoriasiform plaques → vesicular, bullous, pustular or erosive lesions
- Possible hair loss





Cutaneous Manifestations of Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

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IBD – Crohns and Ulcerative Colitis

Oral aphthous ulcers:

- Common in both forms of IBD
- Round mucosal ulcers



Cutaneous Manifestations of Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

Erythema nodosum → (EN) is the most common skin sign of Crohn disease (4-6%) or ulcerative colitis (3%)

- A form of panniculitis
- Tender red subcutaneous nodules
 - Symmetrical extensor surfaces of lower legs, extensor surfaces of arms, trunk and face



Cutaneous Manifestations of Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

Pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) → affects 0.7% of patients with Crohns disease and 2% with ulcerative colitis

- Ulcers with irregular undermined necrotic borders
- Usually affects lower extremities but can arise anywhere
- Peristomal PG develops two months up to 25 years after stoma creation



Cutaneous Manifestations of Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa → rare form of necrotizing vasculitis

10% of cases are associated with IBD

- Causes tender arterial nodules, palpable purpura and deep ulceration
- Lower extremities





Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

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Acute neutrophilic dermatosis (Sweet Syndrome) →
autoinflammatory disorder sometimes associated with IBD:

- Tender erythematous papules and plaques
- Vesicles, bullae or pustules within the plaques
- Typically affects the head, neck and extremities but can be widespread
- Usually resolves spontaneously within 5–12 weeks



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Henoch-Schönlein purpura → immunoglobulin A-mediated, leukocytoclastic small vessel vasculitis

- Palpable purpuric lesions usually affect buttocks and legs
- Gastrointestinal vasculitis causing mucosal edema, hemorrhage and rarely, bowel infarction, perforation and/or intussusception



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Eruptive xanthomas

- Caused by the accumulation of fat in macrophage cells in the skin
- Associated with hypertriglyceridemia and diabetes



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT) → hereditary, autosomal dominant, bleeding disorder:

Multiple, small punctate telangiectasis affects 50% of patients by 30 years old

- Telangiectasias are predominantly found on face and mouth
- Recurrent nosebleeds affect 90% of patients with HHT
- Bleeding may also occur from gastrointestinal arteriovenous malformations



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Blue rubber bleb naevus syndrome → vascular malformations of skin and gastrointestinal tract anywhere from the mouth to the anus, most commonly in the small bowel

- The “blue rubber nipple” is a blue-purple, soft, rubbery subcutaneous nodule that fills after compression
- Associated hemangiomas are tender macular lesions found on upper limbs, trunk, perineum



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) type IV is an inheritable connective tissue disease due to a defect in collagen synthesis:

- Translucent skin
- Varicosities
- Delayed wound healing and keloids



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Cronkhite-Canada Syndrome → sporadic syndrome that affects older adults

- Nail dystrophy
- Hair loss
- Diffuse hyperpigmentation
- Intestinal polyps



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Acanthosis nigricans → associated with insulin resistance

- Hyperpigmented, velvety, hyperkeratotic plaques
- Axillary, inguinal, neck folds, mammary, umbilical and anogenital regions
- Acanthosis nigricans associated with malignancy:
 - Affect areola, digital web spaces, extensor sites and mucous membranes
 - Arises spontaneously
 - Rapidly progressive
- Gastrointestinal adenocarcinoma can be responsible for acanthosis nigricans

Acanthosis Nigricans



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Multiple seborrheic keratoses → acute onset of multiple, eruptive keratosis is known as the sign of Leser- Trelat

- Seborrheic keratoses initially erupt on the trunk, then on the extremities or face
 - When associated with gastrointestinal adenocarcinomas, the sign of Léser-Trelat carries a poor prognosis



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Glucagonoma → a rare, glucagon-secreting, pancreatic, alpha cell tumor

- Glucagonoma is associated with necrolytic migratory erythema
 - Painful, pruritic, annular, erythematous eruption with central blisters, erosions, crusting and post-inflammatory pigmentation



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Tylosis → autosomal dominant form of focal, non-frictional and nonepidermolytic, palmoplantar keratoderma

- Involves more than 50% of the surface of palms and soles
 - Type A tylosis usually arises between 5 and 15 years of age; it is associated with esophageal carcinoma at a later age
 - Type B arises in the first year of life and is generally benign



A



B



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Extramammary Paget disease → intraepithelial adenocarcinoma located in and around the anal verge, vulva, or male genitalia

- Anal Paget disease is associated with anorectal adenocarcinoma
- Slowly-enlarging, unilateral, dry, scaly plaque



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Carcinoid syndrome → is the association of intestinal carcinoid with hepatic metastases

- Carcinoid syndrome causes flushing and diarrhea



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Dermatomyositis → autoimmune disease, 15–50% have an underlying malignancy of the gastrointestinal tract, pancreas, lung, breast, ovaries, or non-Hodgkin lymphoma

- Dermatomyositis associated with malignancy may precede the diagnosis of cancer by about six months
- Dermatological manifestations of paraneoplastic dermatomyositis include:
 - Heliotrope rash with periorbital edema
 - Gottron papules on finger joints
 - Violaceous poikiloderma over the chest, upper back, elbows and knees
 - Nail signs: “ragged cuticle” and nail fold telangiectasias



Heliotrope eyelids



Gottron's papules



Dermatomyositis

Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Plummer-Vinson syndrome → rare triad of dysphagia, iron deficiency anemia and esophageal webs

- Plummer-Vinson syndrome is associated with esophageal squamous cell cancer
- Skin signs include:
 - Brittle koilonychia (spoon-shaped, thin nail plates)
 - Oral leukoplakia (d/t intraepithelial carcinoma)
 - Angular cheilitis
 - Pale, atrophic buccal mucosa
 - Glossitis



Cutaneous Manifestations of Gastrointestinal Diseases

Dermatitis herpetiformis → associated with Human leukocyte antigens (HLA) DQ2 or DQ8 and with villous atrophy of duodenum (Celiac Disease)

Skin signs of dermatitis herpetiformis include:

- Pruritic herpetiform vesicles within erythematous/urticated plaques
- Excoriated erythematous, crusted, grouped papules
- Symmetrical distribution on extensor surfaces of elbows, knees, shoulders and buttocks



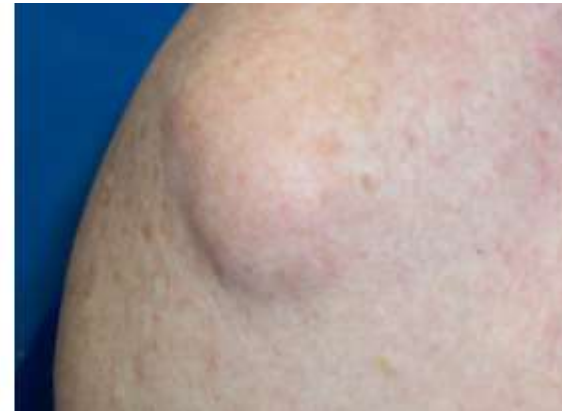


Cutaneous Manifestations of Hereditary Polyposis Syndromes

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Gardner Syndrome → a variant of familial adenomatous polyposis with numerous adenomatous polyps and mucocutaneous findings:

- Epidermoid cysts on face or extremities
- Lipomas
- Desmoid tumors → non-tender, well-circumscribed, firm, flesh-colored tumors located on the abdomen wall, shoulder, chest wall and inguinal area



Cutaneous Manifestations of Hereditary Polyposis Syndromes

Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (Lynch Syndrome) is the most common hereditary cancer, autosomal dominant disorder, accounting for 3% of all colon cancers

- Muir-Torre variant has most of the skin manifestations:
 - Sebaceous adenoma → yellow papules or nodules usually on the face
 - Sebaceous carcinoma → a periorbital or extraocular yellow nodule that may ulcerate and invade
 - Multiple keratoacanthomas and squamous cell cancers



Cutaneous Manifestations of Hereditary Polyposis Syndromes

Peutz-Jeghers syndrome → hamartomatous polyposis syndrome with autosomal dominant inheritance

- Mucocutaneous pigmentation affects 95%, with small melanocytic macules that appear during childhood
- The lentigines cluster around the mouth, nostrils, eyes, digits, hands, feet, and perianal region (fade in adults)
- Oral-buccal pigmentation is usually permanent



Cutaneous Manifestations of Hereditary Polyposis Syndromes

Cowden Syndrome (multiple hamartoma syndrome) → characterized by skin lesions and polyposis of the bowel

Trichilemmomas:

- Benign hamartomas of the outer sheath of hair follicles:
- Flesh-colored, smooth papules 1–5 mm in size on face, head, neck and hairline



Cutaneous Manifestations of Hereditary Polyposis Syndromes

Other skin lesions described in Cowden syndrome include:

- Benign papillomas on the face, oral mucosa and acral surfaces
- Cobblestone appearance within the mouth
- Lipomas
- Café au lait macules
- Acral and plantar keratoses
- Fibromas
- Hemangiomas
- Furrowed tongue
- Neuromas
- Xanthomas
- Lentigines around the mouth, on hands, feet and genitals
- Vitiligo
- Acanthosis nigricans



Cutaneous Manifestations of Hereditary Polyposis Syndromes

Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba (BRR) syndrome → rare germline mutation with hamartomatous polyposis, macrocephaly and mental retardation

Dermatological manifestations:

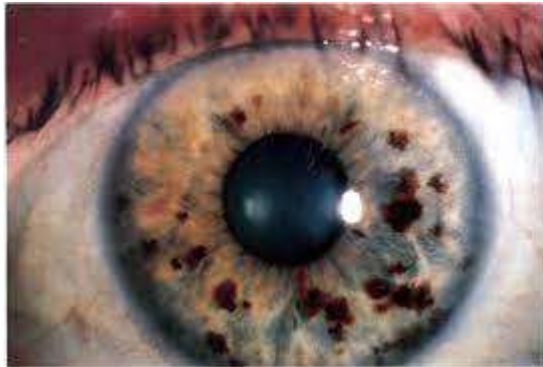
- Genital lentiginosities
- Facial papillomas
- Lipomas
- Multiple acrochordons
- Acanthosis



Cutaneous Manifestations of Hereditary Polyposis Syndromes

Neurofibromatosis → autosomal dominant neurodermatitis:

- Café au lait macules
- Axillary and inguinal freckling
- Dermal neurofibromas
- Lisch nodules of the iris



THANK YOU



References

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