

Management of familial benign chronic pemphigus

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Abstract: Benign familial chronic pemphigus or Hailey–Hailey disease is caused by an autosomal dominant mutation in the *ATP2C1* gene leading to suprabasilar acantholysis. The disease most commonly affects intertriginous areas symmetrically. The chronic nature of the disease and multiple recurrences make the disease bothersome for patients and a treatment challenge for physicians. Treatments include topical and/or systemic agents and surgery including laser. This review summarizes the available treatment options.

Keywords: familial benign chronic pemphigus, corticosteroids, dermabrasion, Hailey–Hailey disease, laser

Introduction

Benign familial chronic pemphigus, also known as Hailey–Hailey disease (HHD), is a genodermatosis that affects the action of desmosomes between keratinocytes in the epidermis.^{1,2} The autosomal dominant mutation takes place in the *ATP2C1* gene, which affects the function of calcium-dependent ATPases whose usual function is sequestration of calcium within the Golgi apparatus.² The resulting calcium dysregulation affects epidermal desmosomes and leads to suprabasilar acantholysis (epidermal blistering). Clinically, this results in erosions and vesicles, often coalescing into weeping and crusting plaques.² These lesions are often localized in symmetrical intertriginous areas, such as the axillae, groin, and inframammary folds. Rare variants include HHD distributed in linear or unilateral conformations and/or involving mucosal surfaces or nail plates.^{1–3} The vesicles and plaques are often accompanied by pain and itching, as well as an increased risk of squamous cell carcinoma.^{2,4,5} Symptoms are exacerbated by factors including sun exposure, heat, sweat, and friction.^{2,6} Exacerbations have also been noted with patch testing and herpes simplex virus type 1, with possible evolution into herpetic eczema.^{5,7,8}

On histology, suprabasilar acantholysis is often described as “a row of tombstones” or a “dilapidated brick wall” – the “tombstones” or “bricks” referring to the basilar keratinocytes.² Dyskeratosis may be present, and the dermis is rarely affected, though lymphocytic infiltrate may be found surrounding the vascular structures.⁹ Furthermore, unlike in bullous diseases such as pemphigus vulgaris, antidesmosomal autoantibodies might not be detected.²

HHD tends to be chronic and recalcitrant to treatment. Therefore, many modalities of treatment have been studied. Possible treatments include topical and oral therapy,

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light and laser therapy, and surgery with skin grafting. This review covers topical, systemic, laser, and surgical treatments for benign familial chronic pemphigus, with updates based on recent literature and case reports.

Nonpharmacological treatment

In addition to medical intervention, certain lifestyle modifications can improve outcomes in HHD. Sweating, heat, and friction may aggravate the lesions; hence, steps should be taken to limit such exposures. For instance, patients may avoid heat and sweating as much as possible (staying indoors, using fans/air conditioning, etc). Additionally, personal hygiene and frequent cleaning and drying of the skin are important to prevent flaring of lesions. To avoid friction, patients might wear soft and loose clothing and underwear, and soft padding might be worn under tight clothing. In addition, weight management is advised in order to decrease excess body fat, which may lead to friction. Physical activity that involves friction against the surface of the skin should be limited as well.¹⁰

Topical treatments

Evidence for topical treatments of familial benign chronic pemphigus is limited to case reports, case series, and expert

opinion. The aim of the therapy is to control exacerbating factors and to limit microbial colonization and inflammation (Table 1).

Antimicrobials

Microbial colonization and infection are important disease-modifying factors, and as such, topical antibiotics and antiseptics are a mainstay of treatment.^{11,12} Patients should wear lightweight clothing to reduce sweating and friction⁶ and should wash with antimicrobial cleansers to prevent microbial colonization.¹¹ Malodorous or vegetating lesions suggest microbial colonization with either bacteria or fungi.¹¹ *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus*, dermatophytes, and *Candida* species are common colonizers that may exacerbate lesions or preclude healing.⁹ Staphylococcal infection in particular worsens acantholysis and may lead to severe and extended blistering.^{11,13} When infection is suspected, bacterial and fungal cultures should guide treatment.⁹ For mild disease, experts suggest treatment with topical clindamycin 1% lotion or cream, gentamicin 0.1% cream, or mupirocin 2% cream two to four times per day for periods of 2–4 weeks with chlorhexidine gluconate 4% wash as an adjunct.⁹ Bleach baths (half a cup of bleach in a

Table 1 Topical agents used to treat HHD

References	Agents	Notes
6,9,11,14	Topical steroids: used for acute exacerbations Moderate- to high-intensity steroids; creams or ointments depending on severity of flare	Twice a day, up to 2–16 weeks. May use alternating intervals until remission. Caution with skin atrophy and contact dermatitis
15–18	Topical steroid sparing agents: typically used for maintenance Tacrolimus 0.1% ointment Pimecrolimus (cream)	Twice a day, up to 2 weeks. May alternate with topical steroids for better outcomes
11–13	Topical antimicrobials: used for mild superficial infections Clindamycin 1% lotion or cream Gentamicin 0.1% cream Mupirocin 2% cream Adjunct of chlorhexidine gluconate 4% wash Bleach baths (1/2 cup bleach in 40 gal bath tub) 5-minute to 10-minute application of topical compresses with 1:40 diluted aluminum acetate Ketoconazole 2% cream (or other azole creams)	Two to four times a day for 2–4 weeks
28,29	Other topical options: refractory to topical treatments listed earlier Calcitriol topical	Twice a day, up to 4 weeks. A 3-month remission reported
30	Tacalcitol	Twice a day for 3 months. Better results compared to topical steroids
31	Topical 5-FU	Three times a week for 3 months, then once a week for 3 months. Remission documented at 9-month follow-up
32	Topical cadoxomer	May see response within 1 month of treatment and near-complete resolution near 10 months
11	Other local options: typically used when topical treatments have failed Intralesional steroids	Can be considered if topical steroids fail
23,25–27	BTA	As needed, one case reported 50 units per axilla. Needs reinjections for maintenance. Concern for development of neutralizing antibodies

Abbreviations: HHD, Hailey–Hailey disease; 5-FU, 5-fluorouracil; BTA, botulinum toxin type A; gal, gallon.

full 40 gal bath tub) or 5-minute to 10-minute applications of topical compresses with 1:40 diluted aluminum acetate may be used as alternatives to chlorhexidine wash.⁹ For mild disease with fungal colonization, experts suggest twice-daily application of ketoconazole 2% cream or other azole cream for 2–4 weeks.⁹ If lesions persist despite antibiotic and/or antifungal therapy, viral culture or polymerase chain reaction-based testing for herpes simplex virus infection may be considered. In a 1992 review by Burge,⁶ five (9%) of 58 patients with biopsy-proven disease required antiviral therapy for herpes simplex virus infection at some time during their disease course. Occasionally, skin biopsy may be required for persistent lesions.

Corticosteroids

Topical corticosteroids are used to modulate inflammation and are often used in combination with topical antimicrobial agents.^{6,12} Their application should generally be limited in duration to treatment of acute exacerbations, though small case series have examined prolonged treatment with topical steroids. In a 1993 case series by Ikeda et al,¹⁴ strong steroid ointments were applied continuously to achieve lesion remission and to prevent relapse in seven patients. All seven patients achieved remission within 2–16 weeks, and four patients maintained remission from 1.5 to 4 years with continuous application of topical steroids. These patients developed skin atrophy and contact dermatitis without further adverse effects.¹⁴ Nevertheless, evidence for prolonged treatment courses of potent topical steroids is limited due to their side effects, most commonly skin atrophy. As a general rule, they should be used in short courses at the lowest effective potency to treat acute exacerbations.¹¹ Typically, this will require ~1 week of twice-daily application of a moderate-to-high potency steroid.⁹ Early treatment of relapses may lead to greater therapeutic benefit. In Burge⁶ 1992 review of 58 patients with biopsy-proven disease, 50 patients (86%) found that if topical steroids were applied very early in the course of disease relapse when only pruritus was present, the development of lesions could be averted. Lesions refractory to topical corticosteroids may benefit from a trial of intralesional steroids.¹¹

Calcineurin inhibitors

Topical calcineurin inhibitors are a useful nonsteroidal approach for long-term control of inflammation. Unlike corticosteroids, these agents do not block collagen synthesis and do not lead to skin atrophy. They can be applied to sensitive areas including the face, eyelids, neck, and,

importantly, skin folds. Tacrolimus is a calcineurin inhibitor that is available as an ointment. It has better penetration than pimecrolimus, which is a calcineurin inhibitor that is available as a cream. Topical application of 0.1% tacrolimus ointment has been studied in several case reports, with lesion resolution occurring typically after 2 weeks of treatment.^{15–17} Patients may benefit from application of 0.1% tacrolimus ointment twice daily until lesion resolution.⁹ Umar et al¹⁸ have also found that twice-daily application of 0.1% tacrolimus ointment is an excellent method of achieving disease control. In fact, they recommend intermittent therapy with clobetasol 0.05% foam for breakthrough therapy, alternating tacrolimus with clobetasol foam every 6 weeks.

There are at least two case reports of poor effect with topical tacrolimus treatment. Laffitte and Panizzon¹⁹ recommended a cautious approach to tacrolimus for they report a case with progressively worsened lesions and had to be discontinued after 12 days. These lesions were *Staphylococcus aureus* positive and resolved with oral dicloxacillin and topical calcipotriol cream. The authors speculate that while infection may have exacerbated the lesions, topical tacrolimus can worsen irritant contact dermatitis²⁰ and in this case may have actually worsened the lesions. Pagliarello et al²¹ reported a bilateral comparison study where one axilla was treated with 50% zinc oxide paste only and the other with 0.1% tacrolimus in addition to zinc oxide twice daily. After 3 months of treatment, the axilla treated with the combination showed less improvement than the axilla treated with zinc oxide paste alone. The authors concluded that zinc oxide paste alone may be a safe and inexpensive treatment.

Botulinum toxin injection

The protein botulinum toxin type A (BTA) produces chemodenervation by blocking the liberation of acetylcholine from the nerve terminals. In HHD, it can be used as an adjuvant therapy. The suggested mechanism of action involves the role of BTA in blocking the cholinergic stimulus in the postganglionic sympathetic terminal. This results in inhibition of sudoriferic nerves²² and reduction of sweat production by the eccrine glands, as well as reduction in saliva and mucus.^{23,24} The reduction in sudoresis, and therefore humidity, provides protection against colonization by microorganisms and subsequent exacerbation of disease.²³ Bessa et al²³ efficaciously treated two sisters with recurrent lesions in the axillae and groin with injections of BTA. In a similar manner, Lapiere et al²⁵ reported the case of a patient who achieved complete remission after applications of 50 units of BTA in each axilla. Lopez-Ferrer and Alomar²⁶ described nine cases treated with BTA in the axillary and groin areas with good clinical response with complete remission.

BTA provides an effective and safe alternative for the treatment of HHD, especially in intertriginous areas. However, BTA requires regular maintenance reinjections. Another main concern is the development of neutralizing antibodies over time, which may diminish the efficacy of BTA.²⁷

Alternative agents (calcitriol, 5-fluorouracil, cadexomer iodine)

It is important to recognize the waxing and waning nature of benign familial chronic pemphigus and to consider whether these lesions entered into remission of their own accord. Nevertheless, calcitriol, 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), and cadexomer iodine are reported as potential therapies.

Calcitriol, otherwise known as 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃, is the hormonally active metabolite of vitamin D. Calcitriol can induce differentiation of keratinocytes through its effects on calcium regulation. Bianchi et al²⁸ reported on the efficacy of twice-daily application of topical calcitriol with complete clearing of lesions within 1 month and continued remission on 3-month follow-up. Rajpara and King²⁹ also reported clearance of groin and scrotal lesions with twice-daily application of topical calcitriol, after failure with topical steroids and antibiotics. Aoki et al³⁰ performed a split-lesion treatment, comparing tacalcitol (an alternative vitamin D₃ derivative) to betamethasone dipropionate ointment. One month after proper use of medications, the area treated with tacalcitol showed greater improvement than the steroid-treated area. All lesions were then treated with tacalcitol, resolving after 3 months of therapy. Calcitriol/tacalcitol can be effectively used as treatment in HHD, including insensitive regions such as the groin.

Dammak et al³¹ reported successful treatment of groin lesions using the topical nucleic acid analog 5-FU. 5-FU at a concentration of 5% was administered three times per week for 3 months, followed by weekly application for an additional 3 months. The patient experienced near-complete remission within 3 months of treatment and sustained remission over the next 9 months.

Tang and Tan³² used topical cadexomer iodine powder to treat recalcitrant lesions, speculating that its efficacy in treating HHD could be due to its antimicrobial effects and its ability to absorb wound exudate and fluids effectively. Within 1 month of treatment, the patient's lesions were reported to respond and within 10 months the lesions in his groin, neck, and axillae had near-complete resolution. Therefore, both 5-FU and topical cadexomer iodine powder can be safely and effectively used for HHD.

Systemic treatments

Systemic treatments are often used when lesions are refractory to local topical treatments or when the disease is too diffuse to be treated focally (Table 2).

Oral antimicrobials

Several studies found oral antibiotics to be helpful. Antibiotics such as erythromycin and penicillin have found to be effective.^{6,33} Success has been reported with oral antibiotics by several case studies, although many have reported combination treatment with other oral or topical medications as helpful. Maintenance with low-dose antibiotics may also be necessary after clearance is achieved. One study observed the treatment of six patients with 100 mg of oral doxycycline per day for at least 3 months. Treatment was effective in five of the patients, although relapse was seen within days to months. One patient exhibited gastrointestinal intolerance, but four of these five patients were retreated with full or half dose, and improvement in relapse was seen. Two of the patients showed complete remission for 5 years. One of the initial six patients had only partial clearance and was not further treated due to antibiotic phobia.³⁴ It should be noted that doxycycline has an anti-inflammatory effect in addition to being an antimicrobial. Another reported case was treated successfully with a 2-week treatment of erythromycin combined with topical tacrolimus.¹⁶

Oral steroids

The use of oral corticosteroids has been reported during flares or at low doses for maintenance therapy. However, these are not frequently used as patients may use topical steroids avoiding systemic side effects from steroid use and they may flare upon discontinuation.^{6,35}

Oral retinoids

Refractory lesions may be treated with oral retinoids, although their teratogenicity must be taken into account when being prescribed to females of childbearing age.² A proposed mechanism of action includes regulation of calcium homeostasis in the skin.³⁶ Several cases have shown positive results with retinoids. For instance, a patient with a 20-year history of generalized HHD possibly triggered by bacterial infection was successfully treated with oral etretinate.³⁷ Oral acitretin and low-dose etretinate have also led to improvement in case reports.³⁶ In a separate study, disease was controlled with oral prednisone during exacerbations.³⁸ However, her therapy was switched to a combination of oral alitretinoin (30 mg per day) and narrowband ultraviolet B light therapy

Table 2 Systemic agents used in HHD

References	Agents	Notes
Antimicrobials 6,33	Erythromycin, penicillins	May be used in addition to usual treatment options to treat severe superficial infections or not responsive to topical treatments
34	Doxycycline 100 mg PO daily, consider low-dose maintenance	At least 3 months. Five of six relapse within days to months, two of six no relapse within 5 years
16	Erythromycin plus topical tacrolimus	2 weeks. No recurrence
52	Oral dapsone	One of three complete remissions with maintenance after treatment dose was completed
Retinoids		
37	Etretinate	Successful. Careful with teratogenicity of retinoids
38	Alitretinoin 30 mg/d and NB-UVB twice a week	Clearance in 6 weeks, alitretinoin was then used as maintenance
36	Acitretin 25 mg PO daily	6 months. Significant improvement
DMARDs		
45	MTX 15 mg per week	3 months. Clearance for 2 years
46	MTX maintenance 7.5 mg IM	Weekly for up to 16 weeks
43	Thalidomide 100 mg TID with topical steroids and antimicrobials	Used in conjunctions with topical steroids and antimicrobials. Lesions in remission after discontinuation
44,46–49	Cyclosporine	Risk of flare upon discontinuation
51	Glycopyrrolate 1 mg daily, topical mometasone ointment 0.1% once daily, and oral minocycline 50 mg daily	Improvement after 1 month of treatment and remission after 6 months, xerostomia as side effect

Abbreviations: HHD, Hailey–Hailey disease; PO, per os; NB-UVB, narrowband ultraviolet B; DMARDs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; MTX, methotrexate; IM, intramuscularly; TID, three times a day.

twice weekly. Lesions near-cleared by 6 weeks, after which oral alitretinoin was used alone to maintain the improvement. Successful treatment of HHD has also been achieved with oral alitretinoin alone.³⁹

However, several cases have also found retinoids to be ineffective with lesions needing further treatment.^{35,40–44}

Other immunosuppressants

Several immunosuppressants have been used in recalcitrant disease with different success rates.

Methotrexate was successfully used at a dose of 15 mg/wk with lesions improving after a month.⁴⁵ Treatment was administered for a total of 3 months with clearance of lesions. These remained clear 2 years after discontinuation of the drug. Another case reported the use of maintenance dose at 7.5 mg intramuscularly weekly for 16 weeks.⁴⁶

Thalidomide has been reported to be used in severe disease that failed to respond to dapsone and intravenous steroids.⁴³ In one study, thalidomide 100 mg three times a day in combination with topical steroids and antimicrobials was used. Eventually, the lesions improved, and the dose was lowered. Lesions remained in remission upon discontinuation, and no side effects were reported.

Cyclosporine is thought to provide relief of HHD through regulation of intracellular calcium levels and through decreasing levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines in keratinocytes.⁴⁷

There are cases that report successful use with continued response and with maintenance doses after improvement is seen.^{47,48} Two other cases of cyclosporine used for HHD also showed success with continued response due to administration of maintenance doses after improvement. Caution should be advised due to the possible development of hypertension and nephrotoxicity.⁴⁹ There is also a risk of relapse upon discontinuation of medication. However, other studies did not find cyclosporine to be effective.^{44,46}

Five months of etanercept at 50 mg once weekly did not show improvement in a middle-aged woman with HHD.⁵⁰ Hurd et al report a case of a patient with a 20-year history of HHD and failed treatment with many topical agents who had partial clearance (75% improvement) with 5 months of alefacept. No adverse affects were noted, and continued treatment and maintenance with topical clobetasol led to clearance.⁴⁴ However, alefacept is no longer manufactured and distributed.

There is a case that reported combination treatment with glycopyrrolate 1 mg daily, topical mometasone ointment 0.1% once daily, and oral minocycline 50 mg daily.⁵¹ Moderate improvement was noted after a month of treatment, and only glycopyrrolate was continued. Lesions cleared after a month of therapy, and remission was maintained for 6 months on this treatment. Only noted side effect was mild xerostomia.

Though dapsone is an antimicrobial, its main affect in treatment of HHD is through immunosuppression. One study reported the improvement of HHD with oral dapsone in three patients. The first patient experienced resolution of pruritus within 2 days and resolution lesions within 2 weeks, without any recurrence at maintenance doses.⁵² The second patient experienced resolution of pruritus and improvement of lesions; however, the medication was discontinued after 3 months due to decrease in hematocrit. The third patient similarly experienced a clearance of pruritus and a significant improvement in lesion severity.⁵² However, several studies have reported that oral antibiotics were ineffective, with the refractory lesions needing further treatment with other methods including BTA or laser/light therapy.^{25,40,41,53–56}

Laser treatments

Due to the recurrent nature of HHD and the paucity of effective treatment options available for the disease, laser and light therapy was explored as a possible treatment. Light and laser therapy for HHD has shown promise in several case reports, although the most documented and most successful laser therapy has been CO₂ laser (Table 3).

CO₂ laser

In the 1980s, CO₂ laser was first explored as a possible treatment for HHD. The theory behind its use included the ablation of epidermis with sparing of a majority of the dermis

and adnexal structures in order to induce reepithelialization and lead to the resolution of lesions.⁵⁷ Local anesthesia is generally used, although larger lesions may require general anesthesia.

Several case reports reported the successful treatment of HHD with CO₂ laser without significant recurrence.^{58–61} The use of CO₂ laser may also be helpful in the treatment of recalcitrant lesions as reported by Kukova et al.^{59,60}

Kartamaa and Reitamo⁶¹ conducted a study with CO₂ laser ablation of several lesions on eight patients and concluded successful treatment. Two of the eight lesions did not resolve and were treated a second time, resulting in clearance. Adverse effects were only observed in one patient in the form of a hypertrophic scar. Postablative histopathology showed an intact epidermis with increased fibrosis in the papillary dermis, although adnexa were preserved. One study showed improvement in all patients except those treated with lower output powers. Adverse effects include postoperative pain, dyspigmentation, erythema, and scarring. However, most patients still rated their treatment as satisfactory.⁶²

Alexandrite laser and diode laser

The use of both the alexandrite and the diode laser for HHD is understudied. One case report exists for treatment with alexandrite laser where clearance was achieved, but after 13 treatments and five postclearance maintenance treatments.⁵⁴

Table 3 Laser, light, and surgical therapies

References	Methods	Notes
Laser and light therapies		
1,58,59,61,63	Carbon dioxide laser: settings vary among case reports; power range: 5–25 W; spot size 1–9 mm; modes: continuous, defocused, and pulsed; 1–5 passes	Significant improvement or remission of disease achieved in the majority of cases. Scarring and hyperpigmentation are side effects
54	Alexandrite 12–20 J/cm ² and spot size 10–15 mm. Cooling techniques used	Up to 13 treatments needed to achieve complete clearance, with five maintenance treatments at 3-month intervals postclearance. Minimal-to-no recurrence was observed at 2-year follow-up. Postinflammatory hyperpigmentation observed
22,64	Er:YAG	Partial-to-competent remission at follow-up 8–12 months
55,56	PDT with topical methyl aminolevulinic acid and red light. The light 630 nm and 37 J/cm ² for 7.5 minutes. Only 590–700 nm and 120 mW/cm ² for 30 minutes	Postoperative pruritus and pain. Variable results; no improvement to clearance
65	PDL 7–10 mm spot size, 7–10 J/cm ² fluence, 6–10 ms pulse duration	Five treatments were performed at 2-week to 4-week intervals. Ineffective in one to six patients. The others had improvement with different degrees of relapse
63	1,450 nm diode laser. 6 mm spot size 14 J/cm ²	Not effective after three treatment sessions. Painful. Decrease in sweating and odor
Surgical therapies		
40,66,67	Dermabrasion	Used in refractory disease. Reepithelialization takes ~10 days absence of relapse for long period of time (up to 42 months)
68–70	Excision with split-thickness skin grafting	Up to 8 years documented without recurrence of disease

Abbreviations: Er:YAG, erbium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet; PDT, photodynamic therapy; PDL, pulsed dye laser.

A case report by Downs⁶³ suggested that 1,450 nm diode laser is painful and not effective in treating the disease, although a decrease in sweating and odor was an unintended positive effect of treatment.

Er:YAG laser

Erbium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet (Er:YAG) was theorized to be a better alternative to ablative CO₂ therapy due to its wavelength (2.94 μm), which could allow for epithelial vaporization without excess thermal damage and scar formation. In one study, two patients were treated for HHD of 3 years in the groin and axillae.⁶⁴ Two pulsed treatments were performed, followed by one treatment in partial overlapping mode. Wound healing took 10–12 days. One patient experienced complete remission, while the other experienced partial remission, with recurrence at the edges of the treated areas. No adverse effects were noted. Another study compared the efficacy of Er:YAG and dermabrasion to BTA in the treatment of HHD.²² All three methods led to clearance of lesions with no recurrence on 12-month follow-up. However, treatment with Er:YAG laser showed faster wound healing and was more painless than dermabrasion.

Pulsed dye laser

In one study, seven female patients with recalcitrant HHD were treated with 595 nm pulsed dye laser.⁶⁵ Five treatments were performed at 2-week to 4-week intervals. One patient found the treatment to be ineffective and discontinued treatment. Of the other six, two experienced clearance of lesions without relapse. The other four experienced varying degrees of improvement, with eventual relapse. It is theorized that pulsed dye laser therapy might enhance wound healing through increased collagen and generalized dermal remodeling.

Photodynamic therapy

Fernández et al⁵⁶ reported one photodynamic therapy session with topical methyl aminolevulinic acid and red light used to treat three patients with HHD. Only one patient experienced slight improvement, while the others did not achieve any improvement and experienced postoperative discomfort. Another study used photodynamic therapy in two patients with recalcitrant lesions.⁵⁵ Although postoperative pruritus and pain existed temporarily, two treatments led to clearance in both patients.

Surgical treatments

Surgical options are often considered due to the fact that medical and pharmacological treatments are frequently

ineffective and/or only offer temporary suppression (Table 3). The available surgical treatments include excision (± grafting) and dermabrasion. Unfortunately, surgical interventions may lead to significant morbidity.

Dermabrasion

Dermabrasion is a skin-resurfacing technique that uses a wire brush or burr to remove the upper layers of the skin. Dermabrasion is a treatment option for refractory HHD that is unresponsive to conservative therapy. HHD is characterized by an intrinsic defect of cell adhesions that is limited to the epidermal keratinocytes. However, it seems to spare the adnexal structures, thus allowing for repaid reepithelialization to take place after dermabrasion is performed.⁶⁶

Numerous case reports have shown how dermabrasion treatments have provided superior results over traditional medical management. More specifically, they have shown rapid improvement and prolonged absence of relapse episodes. LeBlanc et al⁴⁰ treated a patient suffering from a 20-year history of refractory HHD with sandpaper dermabrasion. They reported successful functional and cosmetic results along with no recurrence in selected treated areas, except in the axillae. Similarly, Hamm et al⁶⁶ treated a total of 46 regions on ten patients with dermabrasion, removing the entire epidermis and revealing excellent results. Most patients had reepithelialization in 7–10 days in the treated areas with excellent long-term results, including an average of 42 months without relapse. Of the 46 sites, four had minor recurrence and another four had major recurrence. Kirtschig et al⁶⁷ reported two cases with previously poor disease control, who finally achieved longer relapse-free periods once treated with dermabrasion.

Excision

Surgical excision of lesional skin with subsequent split-thickness skin grafting is occasionally performed, especially for recalcitrant cases that do not respond to conservative dermatologic therapy. The removal of adnexal structures and the decrease in sweating and maceration are attributed to the success of surgical excision as a potential therapy for HHD. Thorne et al⁶⁸ reported the first case of successful resection of affected areas in the scrotum and perineum in 1968. Since then, several case reports have concluded that although an invasive method, excision offers a more adequate approach from an otherwise disabling disease. Sonck et al⁶⁹ described treatment of a patient resistant to all conservative therapy who underwent surgical excision with split-skin grafts. Throughout an 8-year follow-up, the patient did not present with any signs of

recurrence and remained completely asymptomatic. It was also noted that the nongrafted areas remained active with disease. Furthermore, Bitar and Giroux⁷⁰ reported a case of long-term refractory disease in a patient who was successfully treated with wide surgical excision and skin grafting and benefited for 4 years without recurrence. Overall, this treatment method provides definite relief and a satisfactory improvement in life style.

Conclusion

HHD is a chronic disease that is characterized by spontaneous remission and multiple recurrences. Severe disease can significantly limit lifestyle and be very frustrating to patients and physicians. Given the nature of this disease, it is difficult to assess efficacy and comparison of the different treatment options, especially because current evidence is based on case series and case reports. Therefore, treatment should be individualized. If diagnosis is doubtful, lesions should be biopsied to rule out concurrent infection and/or contact dermatitis due to topical treatments. All patients should be counseled on nondrug treatment of disease such as personal hygiene, clothing, and lifestyle modifications. Topical treatments are preferred. Lowest strength topical steroids should be used for flares. Any superficial (super)infection, bacterial or fungal, should be treated with topical or oral antimicrobials depending on severity. Topical nonsteroidal creams could be considered then for maintenance.

If disease is recalcitrant, more invasive options can be used. Although laser treatment options should be further studied, they provide a viable and relatively noninvasive alternative treatment option for recurrent disease. Excision and dermabrasion, although effective, are limited due to higher risks of infections, scarring, or poor healing and should be left for very recalcitrant cases.

Unfortunately, current data are limited to case reports and case series. Future studies should include control groups or split trials, larger sample size, and long follow-up periods to assess efficacy of treatment measure. Likewise, further genomic studies in this era may allow for more precise treatment options and allow catering of drugs to patients based on genetic inter- and intrapersonal variability.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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