

Treatment of Discoid Lupus Erythematosus with Upadacitinib: A Case Report

Wenting Hu , Si Zhang, Cuihong Lian

Department of Dermatology, Shenzhen Second People's Hospital, Shenzhen, Guangdong, People's Republic of China

Correspondence: Cuihong Lian, Department of Dermatology, Shenzhen Second People's Hospital, No. 3002 Sungang West Road, Shenzhen, Guangdong, People's Republic of China, Tel +86 755 83366388, Fax +86 755 83003435, Email liancuihong@email.szu.edu.cn

Abstract: Cutaneous lupus erythematosus (CLE) is a group of diseases within the spectrum of lupus that primarily manifests with skin lesions. Discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) is the most common subtype of CLE. Currently, there is no specific medication available for the treatment of CLE. Here, we reported the efficacy and safety of upadacitinib, a JAK1 selective inhibitor, in treating one DLE patient for 28 weeks. Upadacitinib 15mg QD alone improved DLE lesions significantly, while reduction of the drug to 15mg QOD led to a relapse of the skin lesions. Upadacitinib showed favorable safety in this DLE patient in the 28-week period, except for acne, which was controlled by topical application of benzoyl peroxide gel. In this case, we observed rapid and sustained improvement of DLE lesions using upadacitinib with favorable safety, which provided the opportunity to use upadacitinib as an alternative therapy for DLE.

Keywords: cutaneous lupus erythematosus, upadacitinib, JAK inhibitor, discoid lupus erythematosus

Introduction

Cutaneous lupus erythematosus (CLE) is a group of diseases within the spectrum of lupus that primarily manifests with skin lesions. Based on combinations of clinical, histopathological and serological features, CLE can be classified into four main types: acute CLE (ACLE), subacute CLE (SCLE), chronic CLE (CCLE), and intermittent CLE (ICLE), which can be further divided into different subtypes.¹ 62–80% of CLE patients were diagnosed with discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE),^{2,3} a subtype of CCLE. Classical DLE lesions are discoid erythematous plaques with adherent scales. Removal of scales shows follicular hyperkeratosis, the so-called “carpet tack sign”.⁴ Margins of the DLE lesions are often hyperpigmented, while centers of the lesions are usually hypopigmented and atrophic with depressed scars.^{4,5} However, atypical DLE mimicking other diseases such as rosacea, angiofibroma and blepharitis was also reported, leading to the difficulty in diagnosis occasionally.^{6,7} As stated in the Rook's Textbook of Dermatology (the ninth edition, chapter 51),⁸ rosaceous pattern can be seen in 7.5% of DLE patients, and tumid or telangiectatic lesions may also be observed. Skin biopsy is required to distinguish atypical DLE from other diseases. Histopathology is similar between different LE subtypes, which is characterized by interface dermatitis and mononuclear cellular infiltration at the dermoepidermal junction and around the vessels and cutaneous appendages.⁹ DLE may demonstrate more pronounced follicular plugging and inflammation that extends into the dermis.^{9,10} Mild pruritus at the site of lesions may occur in some of the DLE patients, while systemic symptoms are absent or mild, such as mild joint pain.

Currently, there is no specific drug available for the treatment of CLE. Several guidelines recommend a stepwise treatment approach, using topical medications along with systemic therapy such as antimalarials, glucocorticoids or immunosuppressants based on the severity of the patient's condition.^{11,12} The use of immunosuppressants, such as methotrexate (MTX) and mycophenolate mofetil, in CLE is considered as the second or third-line therapy, as there is a lack of reliable clinical trials to confirm their efficacy and safety. Glucocorticoids and immunosuppressants suppress the proliferation of T and B lymphocytes, thereby controlling the progression of the disease. However, their overall immunosuppressive effects can lead to a range of side effects. With a deepened understanding of CLE pathogenesis,

increased targeted drugs emerged for the treatment of CLE, such as anti-LILRA4 antibody Daxdilimab, SYK inhibitor Lanraplenib and Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors (eg, Tofacitinib, Delgocitinib and Filgotinib).¹

Increasing evidence suggests that type I interferon and the JAK-STAT signaling pathway play crucial roles in the pathogenesis of CLE.¹³ However, limited clinical reports are available regarding the treatment of CLE with JAK inhibitors, and most of the reports used broad-spectrum JAK inhibitors. Here, we would like to share a case of DLE, the most common type of CLE, which improved significantly with upadacitinib, a selective JAK1 inhibitor.

Case Report

A 26-year-old female patient presented to our department with a two-year history of facial swelling and erythema. She was diagnosed with rosacea in one hospital and treated with successive doxycycline and isotretinoin, but the lesions did not improve. The patient was then diagnosed with CLE in another hospital and was treated with topical tacrolimus ointment and oral hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) combined with low-dose prednisone, which improved the rash. However, due to steroid-induced weight gain, the patient discontinued prednisone on her own and experienced a rash relapse.

Physical examination showed erythema and swelling on both cheeks, particularly on the right side, with a relatively clear boundary (Figure 1A–C). Multiple depressed scars, telangiectasia, and a small amount of inflammatory papules were visible within the erythema, while adherent scales were absent. Laboratory tests showed normal complete blood count, negative autoantibodies, normal serum creatine kinase level, but positive hepatitis B virus (HBV) with a viral load of 1.86×10^8 IU/mL. Histopathological pictures of the skin lesion revealed hair follicle plugging, vacuolar degeneration of basal cells with Civatte bodies, indistinct interface, lymphocytic infiltration around superficial and deep dermal vessels and cutaneous appendages, edema in the superficial dermis with widened collagen bundle gap (Figure 2A–D). Direct immunofluorescence (DIF) test using IgG and C3 antibodies revealed a characteristic lupus band at the basement membrane zone (BMZ) (Figure 2E and F). The patient had a history of facial acne but no other chronic diseases and denied a family history of similar diseases. Based on the patient's medical history, physical examination, and auxiliary examination results, we considered a diagnosis of DLE.

The patient refused to use steroids and immunosuppressants due to concerns about systemic side effects. She felt burning and pruritus when tacrolimus ointment was applied on the lesions, so she refused to continue using topical agents. As a result, we attempted to treat the patient with upadacitinib 15mg QD as a monotherapy, along with entecavir 0.5mg QD for antiviral therapy. At the 4-week follow-up visit, the patient's skin lesions had significantly improved (Figure 1D–F). At the 10-week follow-up visit, the skin lesions had further improved (Figure 1G–I), and the HBV DNA quantitation was 1.49×10^5 IU/mL, with normal complete blood counts, liver and kidney function, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, blood lipids, and creatine kinase level. We instructed the patient to reduce upadacitinib to 15mg every other day. The reduction of upadacitinib for 4 weeks resulted in a relapse of the lesions (Figure 1J–L). Therefore, upadacitinib 15mg QD was resumed in this patient. After 20 weeks of upadacitinib treatment, the patient's facial erythema improved (Figure 1M–O). However, some inflammatory papules were observed, which may be the adverse drug reaction of upadacitinib to cause acne. Topical benzoyl peroxide gel was applied to treat acne. At the 28-week follow-up visit, the patient's facial swelling and erythema showed sustained improvement with a satisfactory control of acne. The disease activity scores of Revised Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus Disease Area and Severity Index (RCLASI)¹⁴ of the patient at week 0, 4, 10, 14, 20, 28-week after upadacitinib treatment are 5, 3, 2, 4, 2, 1, respectively. At the 28-week visit, the patient's HBV DNA quantitation was 7.45×10^2 IU/mL, with normal complete blood counts, liver and kidney function, blood lipids, and creatine kinase level. No other adverse drug reactions have been reported by the patient at the time of manuscript submission. The patient's written informed consent for the case details including images to be published were obtained. The study was approved by ethical review board of Shenzhen Second People's Hospital.

Discussion

Attributed to the paucity of high-quality clinical trial evidence, CLE treatment lacks licensed therapy and often requires “off-label” application of topical and systemic medications.¹¹ Both European and Asian guidelines for treatment of CLE recommend systemic corticosteroids in addition to antimalarials as the first-line therapy in patients with severe or

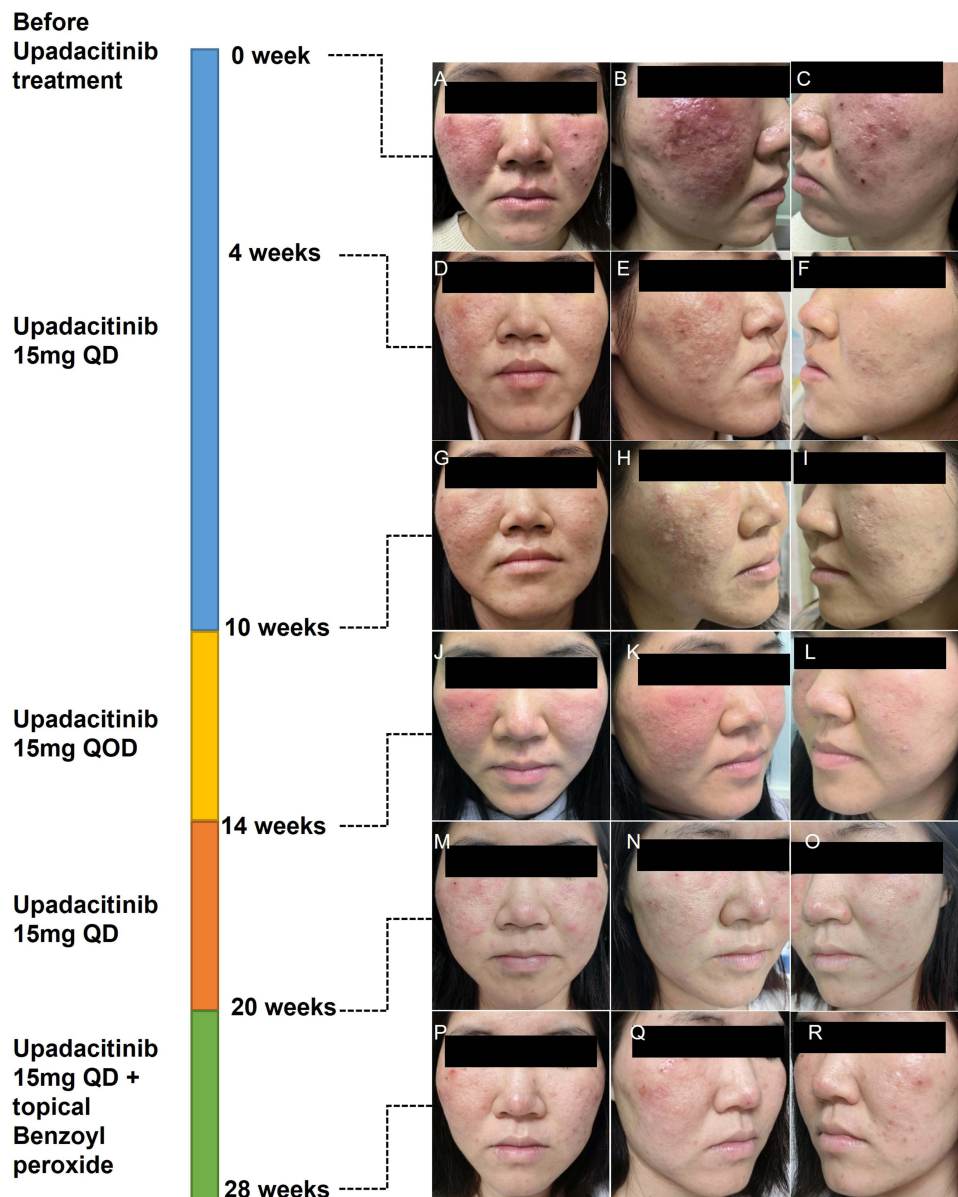


Figure 1 Skin lesions before and after upadacitinib treatment. (A–C) show the patient's skin lesions before upadacitinib treatment. (D–F) show the patient's skin lesions after 4 weeks of upadacitinib 15mg QD treatment. (G–I) show the patient's skin lesions after 10 weeks of upadacitinib 15mg QD treatment. (J–L) show the patient's skin lesions after 4 weeks of upadacitinib 15mg QOD treatment. (M–O) show the patient's skin lesions after restarting upadacitinib 15mg QD treatment for 6 weeks. (P–R) show the patient's skin lesions after upadacitinib 15mg QD in combination with topical benzoyl peroxide treatment for 8 weeks.

widespread active CLE lesions.^{11,12} In spite of the optimal efficacy (94.3%) of corticosteroids in comparison to other systemic agents applied to CLE,¹⁵ long-term therapy with corticosteroids is not recommended for CLE patients without systemic involvement because of its well-known serious side effects including Cushing syndrome, osteoporosis and cataracts.¹¹ Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) was proven to be effective in 50% to 86.9% CLE patients in different studies^{15–17} with overall safety.¹⁸ The main side effect of HCQ is retinal toxicity but was not reported in CLE-related studies.^{16,17} Dermatologic adverse events related to HCQ treatment, including cellulitis, drug eruption, Stevens-Johnson syndrome and worsening of DLE, were reported in one of the aforementioned studies. Other immunosuppressants, including MTX, are suggested to be second- or third-line choices in CLE systemic treatment.^{11,12} MTX therapy was considered to be successful in 65.5% of CLE patients,¹⁵ which is perhaps equivalent to the efficacy of chloroquine.¹⁹ 9.8% and 6.7% of patients receiving systemic MTX monotherapy were affected by transaminitis and neutropenia, respectively.²⁰ Due to the

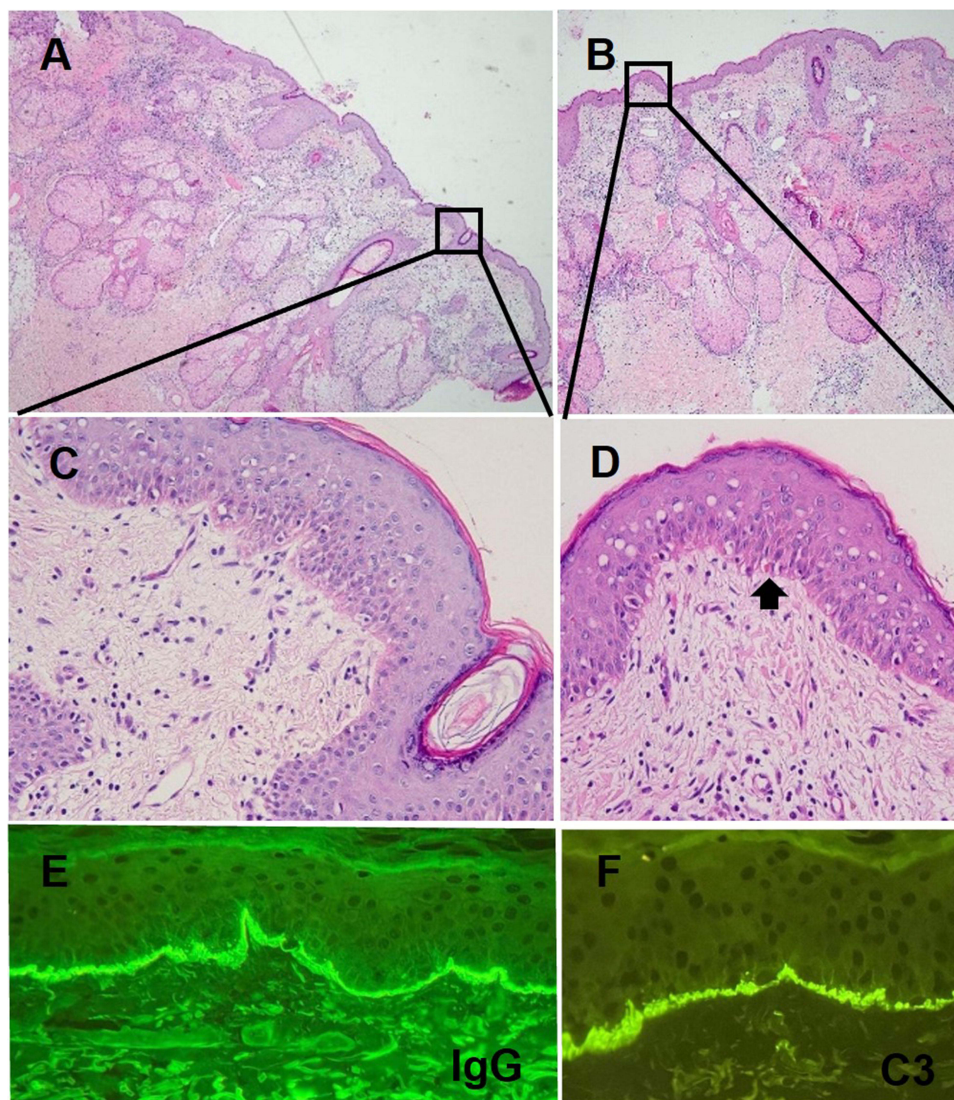


Figure 2 Pathological pictures of the skin lesion. (A and B) show the pathological pictures of the facial lesion of the patient at 4x magnification using hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining. (C and D) show the pathological pictures of the facial lesion of the patient at 10x magnification using HE staining. The HE staining pictures revealed hair follicle plugging, vacuolar degeneration of basal cells with Civatte bodies, indistinct interface, lymphocytic infiltration around superficial and deep dermal vessels and cutaneous appendages, edema in the superficial dermis with widened collagen bundle gap. The arrow in (D) indicates a Civatte body. Panels (E) and (F) are the direct immunofluorescence (DIF) pictures of the facial lesion of the patient at 10x magnification using IgG and C3 antibodies respectively. DIF pictures revealed a characteristic lupus band at the basement membrane zone (BMZ).

potential liver toxicity of MTX, baseline liver diseases, including HBV/HCV infection, should be considered during therapy with MTX.¹²

The patient presented in this article experienced a rash relapse after discontinuation of oral prednisone, indicating HCQ alone was not effective in this patient as a systemic monotherapy. Given the comparable efficacy of MTX and antimalarials in CLE treatment¹⁹ and the potentially higher risk of liver toxicity of MTX in this patient with HBV infection, whether MTX was an appropriate option for this patient was questionable. There are currently no clinical trials comparing the efficacy and safety of immunosuppressants and JAK inhibitors in the treatment of CLE. A Phase 2 clinical trial (NCT03978520) evaluated the benefit and risk of elsubrutinib and upadacitinib given alone or in combination in SLE patients and the result was posted recently. Upadacitinib 30mg alone group displayed a significantly higher percentage of patients achieving 4 points reduction of SLE Responder Index (SRI) than the placebo group at week 24, demonstrating the favorable efficacy of upadacitinib in SLE treatment. However, skin manifestations were not posted alone in this trial, leading to the undefined function of upadacitinib in LE skin lesions. The safety profile of upadacitinib

30mg alone group seemed to be comparable to that of the placebo group, including serious infections, major cardiovascular events, and venous thromboembolic events, which are labeled warnings of upadacitinib. The risk of malignancies and hepatic toxicity were not mentioned in the analyses of adverse events in this clinical trial. Our patient had hepatitis B virus infection prior to upadacitinib treatment. Concurrent with upadacitinib therapy, we administered entecavir to the patient for antiviral treatment. Throughout the 28-week follow-up period, the patient exhibited a sustained decline in HBV DNA quantification, and liver function consistently remained within the normal range.

JAK-STAT signaling pathways mediate the function of many pro-inflammatory cytokines in CLE pathogenesis, including type I interferon. The level of pJAK1 was significantly increased in the dermal inflammatory cells of patients with CLE, while the levels of pJAK2, pJAK3, and pTyk2 did not change.²¹ In vitro experiments demonstrated that the JAK1 selective inhibitor downregulated the expression of CLE-related genes, including CXCL10.²² JAK1 selective inhibitors are promising to achieve therapeutic effects while avoiding the side effects of pan JAK inhibitors, such as anemia and thrombocytopenia. Limited clinical reports are available regarding the treatment of CLE with JAK inhibitors, and most of the reports have used broad-spectrum JAK inhibitors. Related studies are listed in Table 1.^{23–31} Some studies reported disease improvement after JAK inhibitor administration while others did not. Based on the mixed results of the

Table 1 Studies Using JAK Inhibitors for Treating SLE and CLE

Drug	Disease	Type of Study	Number of Patient	Regimen/Study Intervention	Outcome	Author; Trial Identifier
Pan-JAK inhibitor						
Tofacitinib	SLE	Case series	9	5mg BID	After treatment, six patients had complete resolution of their skin lesions, one had improvement, one had no response, and one had worsening of symptoms.	You H (2019) ²⁴
Tofacitinib	CLE	Case series	3	5mg BID	After treatment, all three patients showed an improvement of more than 4 points in the Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus Disease Area and Severity Index (CLASI) score. However, in one patient, improvement of limb lesions was accompanied by progression of facial lesions.	Bonnardeaux E (2021) ²³
Tofacitinib	SLE	Clinical trial	Placebo (n=10) tofacitinib (n=20)	5mg BID	Tofacitinib did not improve skin symptoms	Hasni SA (2021) ²⁵ NCT02535689
Tofacitinib	SLE	Clinical trial	13	5mg BID	Completed but no result posted	NCT03288324
Tofacitinib	DLE and SLE	Clinical trial	5	5mg BID	Completed but no result posted	NCT03159936
Tofacitinib	CLE	Case series	2	5mg BID	The skin lesions improved dramatically within 4 weeks.	Ananthan L (2022) ²⁶
Ruxolitinib	ChLE	Case report	1	20mg BID	The skin lesions almost completely disappeared after 4 months	Wenzel J (2016) ³⁰
Baricitinib	SLE	Clinical trial	Placebo (n=105) baricitinib 2 mg (n=105) baricitinib 4 mg (n=104)	2mg or 4mg QD	Baricitinib did not improve skin symptoms in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus	Wallace DJ (2018) ³¹ NCT02708095

(Continued)

Table I (Continued).

Drug	Disease	Type of Study	Number of Patient	Regimen/Study Intervention	Outcome	Author; Trial Identifier
Baricitinib	SLE	Clinical trial	Placebo (n=253) baricitinib 2mg (n=255) baricitinib 4mg (n=252)	2mg or 4mg QD	Proportion of patients with >50% CLASI activity score reduction was not significantly different between groups.	Morand EF (2023) ²⁷ NCT03616912
Baricitinib	SLE	Clinical trial	Placebo (n=256) baricitinib 2 mg (n=261) baricitinib 4 mg (n=258)	2mg or 4mg QD	Proportion of patients with >50% CLASI activity score reduction was not significantly different between groups.	Petri M (2023) ²⁸ NCT03616964
Delgocitinib	DLE	Clinical trial	27	Delgocitinib cream 20 mg/g, BID	Did not achieve positive results	NCT03958955
Selective JAK inhibitor						
Filgotinib	CLE	Clinical trial	Placebo (n = 9) filgotinib (n = 17) lanraplenib (n = 19)	Filgotinib 200 mg lanraplenib 30 mg QD	The primary endpoint [change from baseline in Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus Disease Area and Severity Index Activity (CLASI-A) score at week 12] was not met.	Werth VP (2022) ²⁹ NCT03134222
Upadacitinib	SLE	Clinical trial	Placebo (n=75); elsubrutinib 60mg + upadacitinib 30mg (n=68); Upadacitinib 30mg (n=62); elsubrutinib 60mg + upadacitinib 15mg (n=69); elsubrutinib 60mg (n=67)	Elsubrutinib 60mg QD + upadacitinib 30mg QD; Upadacitinib 30mg QD; elsubrutinib 60mg QD + upadacitinib 15mg QD; elsubrutinib 60mg QD	Upadacitinib 30mg alone group displayed significantly higher percentage of patients achieving SLE Responder Index (SRI)-4 than placebo group at week 24	NCT03978520
Upadacitinib	SLE	Clinical trial	260 in total	2 doses QD	Not completed	NCT04451772
Deucravacitinib	SLE	Clinical trial	261 in total	Specified dose on specified days	Not completed	NCT03920267

Abbreviations: SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus; CLE, cutaneous lupus erythematosus; QD, once a day; BID, twice a day.

clinical trials, the efficacy and safety of JAK inhibitors, especially selective JAK inhibitors, in the treatment of CLE still need to be further observed and evaluated.

Upadacitinib is a selective JAK1 inhibitor, approved for several autoimmune diseases including atopic dermatitis, psoriatic arthritis, and ulcerative colitis. We reported the efficacy and safety of upadacitinib in treating one DLE patient for 28 weeks and the long-term observation is still going on. Upadacitinib 15mg QD alone improved DLE lesions, while reduction of the drug to 15mg QOD led to a relapse of the skin lesions. Upadacitinib showed favorable safety in this DLE patient in the 28-week period, except for one adverse drug reaction, acne, which was controlled by the topical use of benzoyl peroxide gel. Only one patient involvement and the relatively short-term observation are limitations of the current study. Further research, including randomized controlled trials, is still needed to provide reliable evidence of the efficacy, safety and optimal use of upadacitinib in CLE treatment.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Dr. Suchun Hou and Dr. Xikang Wu for their contributions in immunofluorescent staining, pathological image analysis and diagnosis.

Consent Statement

The patients in this manuscript have given written informed consent to the publication of the case details.

Funding

There is no funding to report.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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