



SESSION 3

EXTRAIESTINAL MANIFESTATIONS IN IBD: DERMATOLOGICAL

Anti-TNF-Induced Dermatological Manifestations

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Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is known as one of the principal inducers of inflammation in many gastrointestinal diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Immunologic interference with TNF levels, using biologics, decreases the inflammatory response and clinical manifestations. Though uncommon, development or exacerbation of dermatologic lesions induced by TNF- α inhibitors has been described in multiple patients. However, the majority of individuals experiencing this kind of reaction have no personal or family history of skin diseases. The mechanism of this reaction is not well understood, but the most commonly accepted explanation is the uncontrolled release of interferon- α by plasmacytoid dendritic cells in genetically predisposed individuals.

Another possible mechanism is our hypothesis that treatment with TNF- α inhibitors affects the composition of the microbiome, which correlates with the development of skin diseases. The objective of this presentation is to inform participants of this potential adverse reaction. The physician should be familiar with the presentation of these dermatologic manifestations, options for their management, and the pathophysiology of these harmful effects. As the use of TNF- α inhibitors increases, so too will these types of adverse reactions.

Key References

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