

Figure 3. Epithelial-mesenchymal transition-like phenotypes as novel prognostic parameters for reduced survival in EMPD. A–C: H&E staining of representative normal skin (A), CIS (B), and invasive EMPD tumors (C). D–F: Double-immunofluorescence staining for E-cadherin (green) and for N-cadherin (red) shows typical E-cadherin expression on the surface of normal epidermal keratinocytes (D). In contrast, intraepidermal Paget cells do not express high levels of E-cadherin (E). Cytoplasmic E-cadherin expression is obvious in invasive EMPD tumors (F, arrowheads). The mesenchymal marker N-cadherin is induced in invasive Paget cells (F). G–I: Immunohistochemical staining shows vimentin expression in highly invasive Paget cells from patients with advanced disease (I, red) but not in normal epidermis (G) or CIS (H), suggesting that EMT-like phenotypes correlate with invasive feature of Paget cells. J: Kaplan-Meier survival analyses shows that the EMT-related markers N-cadherin and vimentin, and cytoplasmic E-cadherin expression are significantly associated with poor survival in EMPD. Scale bars = 50 μ m (A–I). Nuclei are stained blue (DAPI or hematoxylin stain).

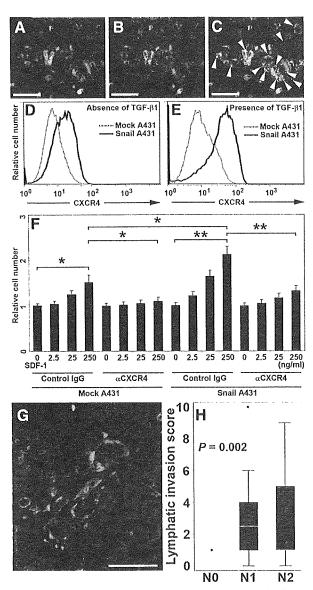


Figure 4. EMT-like process induces CXCR4 on A431 epidermoid cells and enhances their chemotaxis to SDF-1. A-C: CXCR4 expression (B, red) in invasive Paget cells detected in N-cadherin-positive cells (A, green; C, yellow, arrowheads). D: Expression of CXCR4 is considerably increased on the surface of A431 cells transfected with Snail as compared with mock-transfected A431 cells. E: TGF-β1 further induced expression of CXCR4 on Snailbut not mock-transfected A431 cells, indicating that EMT-like process promotes CXCR4 induction in vulval epidermoid tumor cell lines. F: Chemotaxis by TGF-β1-treated Snail-transfected A431 cells in upper chambers is enhanced toward SDF-1 in the bottom chambers as compared with mocktransfected A431 cells. Neutralization of CXCR4 on A431 cells significantly inhibited enhanced chemotaxis to SDF-1, suggesting that the CXCR4-SDF-1 axis is necessary to promote motility of A431 cells undergoing EMT-like process. Data are expressed as means \pm SD; $^*P < 0.05$ and $^{**}P < 0.01$. G: Double immunofluorescence staining shows lymphatic invasion by cytokeratin 7-positive Paget cells (red) within tumor-associated lymphatic vessels (green). H: Multivariable linear regression analysis shows that increased lymphatic invasion in primary tumors statistically correlates with progression of nodal status in metastatic EMPD (P = 0.002). Lymphatic invasion was significantly increased at stages N1 and N2 as compared with N0 (P = 0.002and 0.003, respectively). Scale bars: A-C, 30 μ m; G, 25 μ m.

with invasive EMPD to determine whether active invasion of lymphatic vessels by Paget cells is induced by EMT-like features and/or CXCR4 and to predict the subsequent incidence of regional LN metastasis. Double-im-

munofluorescence staining for cytokeratin 7 (expressed by tumor cells) and for podoplanin identified active invasion of the tumor-associated lymphatic vessels by Paget cells (Figure 4G). Expression of the EMT-related markers vimentin and N-cadherin, and of cytoplasmic E-cadherin, closely correlated with the incidence of lymphatic invasion in primary skin tumors (P = 0.0003, 0.0036, and 0.012, respectively). Furthermore, expression of CXCR4 was strongly associated with the incidence of lymphatic invasion within the primary sites (P < 0.0001). Importantly, presence of those EMT-associated markers closely correlated with the expression of CXCR4 by invasive Paget cells (P < 0.01, respectively), revealing a potential induction of CXCR4 by EMT-related process in invasive Paget cells. Moreover, lymphatic invasion by Paget cells was significantly increased at stages N1 and N2, compared with N0 (P = 0.002 and 0.003, respectively; Figure 4H). Multivariable linear regression analysis adjusted for age and gender confirmed a remarkable increase of lymphatic invasion throughout N-grade progression (P = 0.002; Figure 4H). Taken together, these results indicate that EMT-related features actively promote tumor cell invasion into tumor-associated lymphatic vessels, and that active lymphatic invasion by Paget cells undergoing EMT-like process probably promotes the successive progression of regional LN metastasis, leading to an increased risk for patient survival in EMPD.

Enhanced Nodal Lymphangiogenesis in Regional LNs during Tumor Metastasis

We and others 18,20,44 have shown in experimental animal tumor models that primary tumors can promote metastatic spread by the induction of lymphangiogenesis within draining lymph nodes. Therefore, to investigate whether nodal LECs are involved in human EMPD metastasis, we assessed lymphangiogenesis and the formation of a pre-metastatic niche within regional LNs. Lymphangiogenesis in LNs containing metastatic Paget cells was obviously induced within the metastases (Figures 5C and 6, A and B). Surprisingly, lymphatic vessel growth in regional LNs was already induced in patients with invasive EMPD before the tumors had metastasized (Figure 5B), whereas such changes were undetectable in the regional LNs of patients with CIS (Figure 5A). Quantitative image analysis of LN sections stained for podoplanin and von Willebrand factor and logistic regression analysis confirmed that lymphatic vessel growth within the regional LNs was progressively enhanced throughout the metastatic process (P < 0.001; Figure 5D). Computerassisted morphometric analysis revealed that areas of lymphatic vessels in the LNs of group N1 and N2 tumors (n = 19) were significantly more extensive than in the group with N0 (n = 14) tumors (P = 0.022). Taken together, these results suggest that the activation of tumorassociated sinusoidal lymphatic vessels is induced before metastasis, and enhanced by metastatic Paget cells within regional LNs.

Therefore, we investigated whether increased lymphatic vessel areas (LVAs) in regional LNs could predict

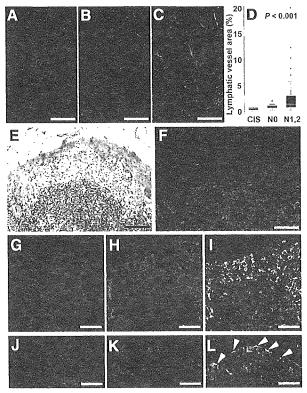


Figure 5. Lymphvascular niche within the regional LNs in patients with EMPD. A-C: Double-immunofluorescence staining shows enlarged tumorassociated lymphatic vessels in metastatic regional LNs (C, green). New lymphatic vessel growth is already induced before tumor metastasis (B, green). Vasculature in normal LNs visualized using anti-von Willebrand factor antibody for blood vessels (A, red) and D2-40 for lymphatic vessels (A, green). D: Progressive lymphatic vessel growth within regional LNs during metastatic process was confirmed by linear regression analysis (P < 0.001). Data are expressed as means ± SD. E: Subcapsular sinus of nonmetastatic regional LNs draining EMPD tumor (H&E stain). F: Immunofluorescence staining shows SDF-1 expression in subcapsular sinus. G-I: Immunofluorescence staining using macrophage marker HAM56 (H, green) shows that macrophages within subcapsular sinus (I, yellow) express high levels of SDF-1 (G, red). J-L: Podoplanin-positive lymphatic sinusoidal cells (K, green) express SDF-1 in subcapsular sinus (J, red; L, yellow, arrowheads). Nuclei are stained blue (DAPI stain). Scale bars = 100 (A-C, E, and F) and 50 (G-L) μ m.

distant LN metastasis. We found that LVAs in regional LNs were increased in patients with distant LN metastasis (LVA without versus with regional LN metastasis; 0.88 \pm 1.26% versus 3.10 \pm 3.50%; P= 0.1204), indicating that lymphatic vessel enhancement in regional LNs could predict the presence of distant LN metastasis.

We also found that sinusoidal LECs and macrophages within the subcapsular sinuses of non-metastatic regional LNs draining EMPD tumors expressed abundant SDF-1 (Figure 5, E-L). Thus, the subcapsular sinuses that comprise primary sites of tumor metastasis in the LNs might form premetastatic niches^{45,46} by promoting the migration and retention of CXCR4-positive Paget cells. In fact, 8 of 9 and 6 of 11 patients had bilateral and unilateral regional LN metastases, respectively, but Paget cells in primary invasive tumors expressed high levels of CXCR4 in only 2 of 95 patients without regional LN metastases. Importantly, CXCR4 was expressed within primary sites in 13 of 15 patients with distant LN metastasis. Indeed,

distant LN metastasis was significantly associated with CXCR4 expression by invasive Paget cells in primary tumors, compared with its absence (P < 0.0001). Therefore, these results suggest that the CXCR4-SDF-1 axis contributes to the increase of distant LN metastasis in EMPD.

Lymphatic Invasion within Regional LNs Predicts Distant LN and Organ Metastasis

We previously showed in mouse models of experimental carcinogenesis that LN lymphangiogenesis, which might be a target for metastatic tumor cells, positively mediates distant LN and distant organ metastasis. 18,20 Therefore, we examined nodal lymphangiogenesis and metastatic Paget cells within tumor-associated lymphatic vessels in the regional LNs of 23 patients with dermal invasion in primary sites. Routine histology stains revealed metastatic tumor cell foci within the regional LNs but tumor cell-lymphatic vessel interactions could not be analyzed in detail (Figure 6A). Immunofluorescence stains for podoplanin and von Willebrand factor demonstrated not only new lymphatic vessel growth within the regional LNs (Figure 6B), but also the presence of metastatic Paget cells within these metastasis-associated lymphatic vessels (Figure 6, C and D).

Therefore, we investigated Paget cell invasiveness toward tumor-associated sinusoidal lymphatic vessels within regional LNs. We examined the expression of cytokeratin 7 in metastatic Paget cells and in sinusoidal lymphatic vessels by double-immunofluorescence staining (Figure 6, E and F). Lymphatic invasion by Paget cells within regional LNs significantly correlated with distant LN metastasis (metastasis in distant LN(s) beyond regional LN(s), n = 12) (P = 0.0472; Figure 6G) and with visceral organ metastasis (metastasis in visceral organs, n = 11) (P = 0.0033; Figure 6H). We also found that distant LN metastasis was a significant prognostic parameter for reduced overall survival in patients with EMPD (P = 0.0004; Figure 6H). Taken together, these findings indicate that lymphatic invasion within regional LNs promotes distant LN and organ metastasis in patients with EMPD and leads to a poor outcome.

Discussion

The present study analyzed the largest cohort of patients with EMPD known to date, and identified novel pathomechanisms that promote regional and distant LN metastasis. Tumor lymphangiogenesis was induced not only in primary tumors, but also in regional LNs draining invasive EMPD tumors. Our results revealed that lymphatic invasion by metastatic Paget cells in regional LNs indicate a high risk of distant metastasis and of poor survival for patients with EMPD. Invasion of metastasis-associated lymphatic vessels by Paget cells within regional LNs significantly correlated with distant LN and distant organ metastasis, indicating that active lymphatic invasion in regional LNs is a novel risk marker for the systemic

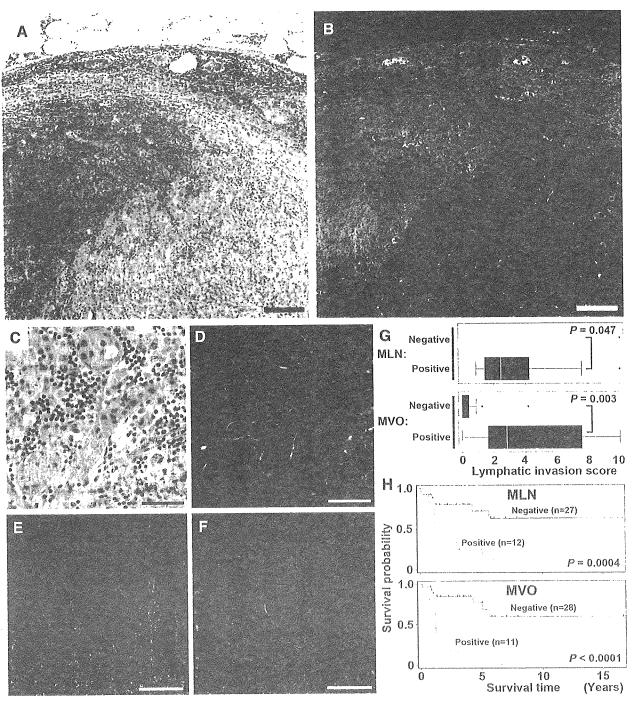


Figure 6. Lymphatic invasion within regional LNs is associated with distant LN metastasis. A: Routine H&E stains of metastatic regional LNs. Normal LN structure is visible on left side. Metastatic Paget cells occupy right side of LN. Tumor-associated nodal lymphangiogenesis was detected by immunofluorescence staining for podoplanin (\mathbf{B} , green), as compared with nonmetastatic regions of LN. C and \mathbf{D} : High power magnification of metastatic LNs confirms that metastatic Paget cells invade podoplanin-positive lymphatic vessels. Blood vessels stained red for von Willebrand factor (\mathbf{B} and \mathbf{D}). Double-immunofluorescence staining of metastatic regional LNs for cytokeratin 7 (red) and for podoplanin (green) with poor (\mathbf{F}) or successful (\mathbf{E}) clinical outcome. Metastatic Paget cells were identified in regional LNs using anti-cytokeratin 7 antibody, whereas these Paget cells did not invade tumor-associated podoplanin-positive lymphatic vessels (\mathbf{E}). In contrast, highly aggressive Paget cells invaded adjacent lymphatic vessels (\mathbf{F}), likely enabling them to further metastasize beyond regional LNs. Nuclei are stained blue (DAPI stain). Scale bars = 100 (\mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} , \mathbf{E} , and \mathbf{F}) and 50 (\mathbf{C} and \mathbf{D}) mm. G: Lymphatic invasion scores within regional LNs are significantly increased in patients with distant LN (MLN; n=12) or visceral organ (MVO; n=11) metastasis compared with those without metastasis (P=0.047 and P=0.003, respectively). Data are expressed as means \pm SD. H: Distant LN metastasis/MLN is significantly associated with reduced patient survival (Kaplan-Meier survival analyses; P=0.0004). MLN, metastasis in distant LN(s) beyond regional LN(s); MVO, metastasis in visceral organs (lung, liver, bone).

spread of EMPD. Thus, we discovered that nodal lymphangiogenesis, which is a crucial target for metastatic tumor cells, plays a significant role in augmenting the metastatic spread of tumors in cancer patients. Moreover, we very recently identified that intrametastatic lymphatic invasion occurs also in human mammary carcinoma metastasis (manuscript in preparation).

We found that tumor lymphangiogenesis in EMPD was induced during successive stages of tumor progression. Both tumor and inflammatory cells including macrophages produced abundant VEGF-A or VEGF-C⁴⁷, which led to enhanced tumor lymphangiogenesis in EMPD. Other studies have found that VEGF-A overexpression in the skin promotes lymphangiogenesis as well as angiogenesis. ^{12,14,48} The characteristic inflammatory reaction associated with EMPD might thus contribute to more pronounced lymphangiogenesis and angiogenesis in these compared with other types of skin tumors such as those of Bowen's disease and malignant melanoma *in situ*.

We found that primary tumors in patients with distant organ metastasis and poor survival exhibited EMT-like phenotypes, which facilitated invasion by malignant Paget cells. We found that the EMT-related markers Ncadherin and vimentin could serve as novel prognostic markers of reduced survival among patients with EMPD. The EMT-like features of Paget cells were closely associated with lymphatic invasion in primary tumors. Since no cell line of Paget cell origin has been established thus far, we investigated the A431 cell line, a genital epidermoid tumor cell line. 49 Our in vitro observations revealed that A431 cells transfected with Snail expressed increased amounts of CXCR4 and that chemotaxis to its ligand SDF-1 was enhanced. These results are in accordance with a recent study identifying the induction of CXCR4 by oral squamous cell carcinoma cell lines undergoing EMT.50 Furthermore, our present study revealed that tumor-associated LECs abundantly express SDF-1, an inducible chemokine, indicating a crucial role for the CXCR4-SDF-1 axis in tumor cell invasion of the lymphatic endothelium. Overall, our results suggest that EMT-like process contributes to the induction of lymphatic invasion within primary sites, and thus to the further development of regional LN metastasis in EMPD.

We also found that the CXCR4-SDF-1 axis might promote lymphatic invasion by Paget cells in primary tumors, as well as the induction and maintenance of premetastatic lymphyascular niches in the regional LNs of EMPD patients. Invasive Paget cells expressed CXCR4, whereas LECs associated with tumors expressed high levels of SDF-1 and LECs of lymphatic vessels in normal skin did not. Our previous lineage-specific gene profile revealed that LECs can potently produce SDF-1 as compared with blood vascular endothelial cells.40 The present study confirmed that cultured LECs secrete increased levels of SDF-1 as well as CCL21, a chemokine that is constitutively produced by the lymphatic endothelium.51 Therefore, the CXCR4-SDF-1 axis might play a pivotal role in promoting the chemoattraction of tumorassociated SDF-1-secreting LECs toward CXCR4-positive Paget cells and their subsequent lymphatic invasion. These results are in agreement with the recent discovery that lymphatic invasion by cutaneous malignant melanoma cells promotes sentinel LN metastasis and reduces patient survival. 52-54

Our results also suggest that lymphatic invasion within primary tumors requires the functional activation of both tumor cells and LECs. Indeed, neuropilin-2 expression was induced by tumor-associated LECs in an experimental mouse model,55 and neuropilin-2 was identified as a therapeutic target for the prevention of LN metastasis. Our present study confirmed that neuropilin-2 is induced in subpopulation of tumor-associated LECs within the primary site in EMPD. Furthermore, a novel gene profile has recently provided a specific gene expression pattern of tumor-associated LECs induced by VEGF-C in a mouse syngeneic tumor model.⁵⁶ Moreover, we and others^{7,40} have generated vascular lineage-specific gene profiles of cultured human LECs that express high levels of SDF-1 transcripts, as compared with mRNA levels in blood vascular endothelial cells. Therefore, functional analyses of tumor-associated LECs might reveal additional targets for the prevention of lymphatic cancer metastasis.

We found that the subcapsular sinuses of regional LNs serve as a major source of SDF-1, which is probably required for the formation of a premetastatic niche since invasive Paget cells up-regulate CXCR4 expression that promotes efficient migration toward lymphatic vessels and metastasis to LNs. Whereas SDF-1 production by LNs has been identified in isolated human LN-derived mesenchymal cells, 25,57 the present findings reveal that both sinusoidal lymphatic endothelium and LN-resident macrophages represent a potent source of SDF-1. Furthermore, parenchymal invasion by tumor cells may begin with a specific contact to sinusoidal LECs in LNs. Therefore, CXCR4-positive Paget cells and SDF-1-expressing sinusoidal LECs likely promote the formation of tumor metastasis in regional LNs, although sinusoidal LECs may be fewer in number as compared with resident macrophages. Moreover, we found significant induction of new lymphatic vessel growth within regional LNs before tumor arrival in EMPD. These novel findings within LNs indicate that metastatic foci modulate structural and functional changes that encourage the formation of lymphyascular niches for the preferential initiation and progression of LN metastasis in patients with EMPD.

Stephan Paget proposed the "seed-and-soil" hypothesis over a century ago, indicating that inherent organ-specific characteristics are responsible for the preferential metastasis of distinct tumors to organs. The present study found that CXCR4-positive Paget cells ("seed") can actively induce a SDF-1-rich tumor microenvironment, as well as lymphatic vessel growth in primary tumors and in draining LNs ("soil") to promote their metastatic spread. The molecular mechanisms that promote interactions between metastatic tumor cells and activated, tumor-associated lymphatic endothelium in primary tumors and draining LNs should be investigated in more detail for the prevention and treatment of human cancers.

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薬剤性過敏症症候群 (DIHS) の特徴的な顔面の所見と HHV-6 再活性化との時間的関係

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要旨

2001年から2007年の間に当科で経験したDIHS症例のうち、DIHSの顔面の特徴的皮疹を示し、HHV-6の再活性化の時期を特定することのできた6例について、両者の時間的関係を検討した.6例全例で顔面の特徴的皮疹の出現がHHV-6再活性化に先行していることが確認された.

DIHSの顔面の特徴的皮疹は、DIHSの診断の手助けになるとともに、HHV-6の再活性化と、それによる症状の再燃を予測する重要な手がかりになると考えられた。

はじめに

drug-induced hypersensitivity syndrome (DIHS) は発熱,リンパ節腫脹,肝機能障害,血液異常を伴う重症薬疹の一型で,ヒトヘルペスウイルス 6 (HHV-6)の再活性化と臨床症状の再燃が見られる。皮疹は紅斑丘疹型,多形紅斑型であるが,顔面に DIHS に特徴的とされる皮膚症状,すなわち顔面の紅斑,浮腫,口囲の紅色丘疹,膿疱,小水疱,鱗屑がみられることがある。今回我々は DIHS の顔面の特徴的皮疹と HHV-6 再活性化の時間的関係を検討した.

症 例

2001年から2007年の間に当科で経験した血清中のHHV-6 DNA の検出,あるいは全血中のHHV-6 の増加により,再活性化の時期がほぼ特定できるDIHS 症例6例について検討した.以下,症例1の経過を詳細に,症例2~6については概略を述べる.

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平成 21 年 2 月 12 日受付,平成 21 年 4 月 2 日掲載決定 別刷請求先:(〒791-0295)愛媛県東温市志津川 愛媛 大学大学院医学系研究科感覚皮膚医学 岡崎 秀規 症 例 1:44 歳,男性. 既往歷:自律神経失調症.

現病歴: 平成 16年6月16日よりテグレトール®, コントミン®内服開始. 7月10日頃より全身倦怠感, 背部の紅斑が出現. 7月15日頃より頭部, 上肢に紅斑が拡大し, 掻痒感をみとめた. 7月18日には39℃の発熱があり, 当院救急外来受診, 同日当科入院となった.

内服歴として平成14年8月20日からパキシル®,デパス®,ランドセン®,ソラナックス®. 平成14年10月1日からカマグ®,平成16年6月16日からテグレトール®,コントミン®(コントミン®は頓服で処方されており,数回服用したのみ)であり,これらの薬剤の中でも1カ月前より内服開始していたテグレトール®,コントミン®を原因として疑った。全薬剤は入院日7月18日より中止した.

入院時臨床像(図1):被髪頭部,顔面には紅斑,赤色丘疹が多発,癒合し,顔面,耳介には浮腫を認めた.眼周囲には紅斑を認めなかった。また鼻孔周囲,外耳道には軽度の紅斑を認めた。四肢体幹には毛孔一致性の丘疹が多発,癒合していた。眼球,眼瞼結膜は異常なく,口腔内では口蓋に2mm大の紅斑と,舌の側縁には直径2mm大の浅いアフタを認めた。また右後頸部リンパ節は腫脹していた。

臨床検査所見(入院3日目):末梢血:WBC 22,400/μl(stab 16.5%, seg 48.0%, lymph 5.5%, mono 4.5%, eosino 25.5%, baso 0.0%, atypical lymph 0.0%), RBC 5.80×10³/μl, Hb 16.9g/dl, Ht 50.4%, PLT 25.5×10⁴/μl. 血液生化学; T.bil 0.5mg/dl, D.bil 0.1mg/dl, GOT 49IU/l, GPT 175IU/l, γGTP 490IU/l, LDH 577IU/l, ChE 143IU/l, ALP 466IU/l, LAP 125IU/l, AMY 83 IU/l, CRP 6.21mg/dl, TP 5.9g/dl, Alb 3.2g/dl, Glo 2.5g/dl, BUN 7mg/dl, Cre 0.7mg/dl, Na 140mEq/l, K 4.1mEq/l, Cl 103mEq/l, IgG 842mg/dl, IgA 132 mg/dl, IgM 21mg/dl, IgE 30IU/ml, T 細胞分画; CD4 31%, CD8 42%. 胸部 X 線と心電図に異常はみられな

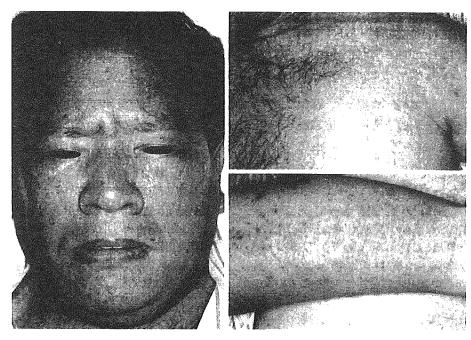


図 1 初診時臨床像 頭部,口囲を含む顔面には赤色丘疹が多発,癒合し,顔面,耳介には浮腫を認めた. 限 周囲には紅斑を認めなかった. 四肢体幹には毛孔一致性の赤色丘疹が多発,癒合していた.

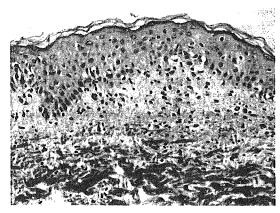


図 2 病理組織像(強拡大) 表皮では液状変性,少数の個細胞壊死を,真皮上層では リンパ球の浸潤を認めた.好酸球浸潤は認めなかった.

かった.

組織所見(図2):背部の丘疹に対して皮膚生検を施行した.表皮角化細胞の少数の個細胞壊死と液状変性,真皮上層から中層にかけてのリンパ球の浸潤を認めた.組織学的には苔癬型組織反応であった.

経過(図3):入院日(7月18日)からプレドニゾロ ン (PSL) 40mg/日の内服を開始したが依然 37~38℃ 台の発熱を認め、顔面、頸部の浮腫は徐々に増悪し、 息苦しさ(SpO₂98%)を訴えた(図4a), 耳鼻科受診 したところ喉頭ファイバーの所見では喉頭左側に浮腫 を認め、浮腫のさらなる増悪がみられれば気管切開も 必要となるとのことであった。 そこで 21 日より PSL を 80mg/日 (0.8mg/kg) に増量したところ、解熱する とともに、顔面と頸部の浮腫、息苦しさ、全身の皮疹 も徐々に軽快した(図 4b). しかし 26 日朝より 39℃ 台 の発熱と肝機能異常の増悪を認めた. 血液中に多量の HHV-6 DNA が確認され、PSL を漸減した. 発熱は2 日間で解熱し、肝機能異常も28日をピークに正常化し ていった. このときに皮疹の明らかな再燃はなかった が,8月8日から手背,足背に赤色丘疹の新生を認め た. PSL 内服は8月24日で中止し,皮疹は完全に消退 した. 全経過は約7週間であった.

ウイルス検査: HHV-6DNAcopy 数は, 血清中では7月23日から検出(3,300copies/ml)され, 26日には240万 copies/ml にまで増加した後, 経過とともに低下した. HHV-6 IgG 抗体価は7月26日までは80倍であっ

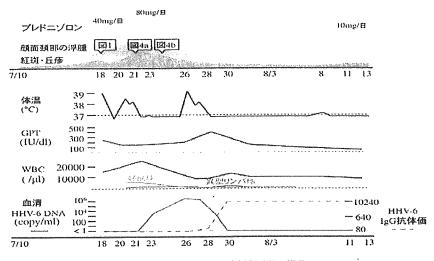


図3 臨床経過および血液所見の推移

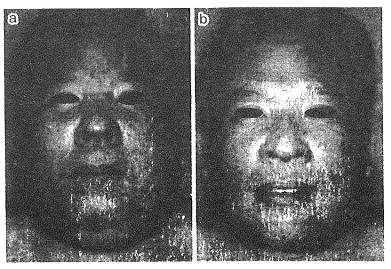


図4 顔面の臨床像

a:7月21日 (第12 病日):全身の皮疹,顔面の浮腫が著明であった.喉頭の浮腫のため軽度の呼吸困難を生じていた.鼻孔には紅斑を認める.口囲には赤色丘疹が多発し,膿疱,痂皮,鱗屑の付着も認める.

b:7月24日(第15病日):解熱しており、顔面の腫脹は軽快傾向、全身の紅斑も褐色調を呈してきている、口囲には多量の痂皮・鱗屑の付着を認める。

たが, 28 日には 320 倍, 30 日には 10,240 倍まで上昇した。

薬剤によるリンパ球刺激試験 (DLST):原因薬剤と 考えられるテグレトール[®], コントミン[®]で施行した. 第 11 病日 (7 月 20 日) の DLST ではテグレトール[®], コントミン®の stimulation index (S.I.) はそれぞれ 139%, 134% と共に陰性であったが, 第 48 病日 (8月 26日)ではそれぞれ 315%, 88% であり, テグレトール®で陽性であった。これによりテグレトール 8 が原因 薬剤であると考えた。

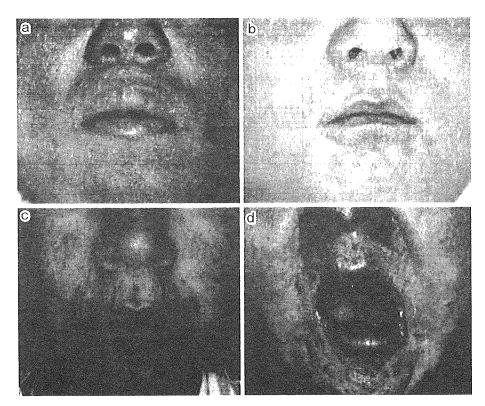


図5 DIHS4 例の顔面の特徴的皮疹 程度は異なるものの,口囲の赤色丘疹,鱗屑,痂皮の付着,鼻孔の紅斑,顔面の浮腫 を認める.

症例2:33歳,女性.エクセグラン®内服開始後15日経過して皮疹出現,その10日後にはフェノバール®内服に変更され皮疹は軽快したが,薬剤変更後7日経過して皮疹,発熱が出現.臨床症状再燃後3日目(第4病日)に当科初診,入院.初診時には顔面,頸部の強い浮腫と鼻孔周囲の紅斑,口囲の少数の赤色丘疹(図5a)を認めていた(患者持参の第3病日の写真では,口囲の皮疹は認めなかった).第17病日にはじめて全血中にHHV-6DNAが出現した(200copies/μgDNA)が,血清中には検出されず,抗HHV-6IgG抗体価の上昇は伴わなかった.また発熱や臓器障害の再燃はなく皮疹の軽度の再燃を認めたのみであった.

症例3:12歳,男性.テグレトール®内服開始後23日目に発熱,顔面の紅斑が出現.第2病日の当科初診時には頬に淡い紅斑を認めるのみであったが,PSLの内服にも関わらず第8病日には口囲の紅色丘疹が確認された(図5b).その後臨床的,血液学的に軽快傾向にあったが,第12病日から肝障害が再燃し,第15病

日からは 39 度台の発熱と皮疹が再燃した. 同日の全血中で HHV-6DNA の出現 (4,500copies/µgDNA) が確認されたが、血清中には検出されなかった.

症例4:66歳,男性. テグレトール®内服開始後37日目に皮疹出現. 第11 病日に当科初診,入院. 第12病日には口囲の赤色丘疹が確認され第18病日に全血中にHHV-6DNA (380copies/μgDNA) が出現してきた. 第21病日には皮疹の再燃と肝機能異常の増悪を認め,同日の血清,全血中でHHV-6DNA が確認された.

症例5:48歳,女性.アレビアチン®内服開始後2年経過して発症.発熱を自覚しその2日後より発疹が出現.発疹は顔面からはじまり拡大した.第16病日の当科初診時には顔面の特徴的皮疹を認め(図5c),第20病日には全血中に1,200copies/μgDNAのHHV-6DNAが検出され,第21病日には血清中にも検出された.発症から続いていた発熱はHHV-6DNAが血清から消失するとともに解熱し,血液学的に肝障害の再燃が認められた.

表 1 DIHS 症例の顔面の特徴的皮疹と HHV-6 再活性化のまとめ

症例	顔面の特徴的皮疹 が確認された病日	HHV-6 再活性化 を認めた病日
1	11	14(血清)
2	4	17 (全血)
3	8	15 (全血)
4	12	18 (全血)
5	16 (初診日)	20 (全血)
6	12 (初診日)	19 (血清)

症例6:48歳,女性.カルバマゼピン®,フェノバール®内服開始から約2年経過して発症した.第12病日の当科初診時には顔面の特徴的皮疹が認められた(図5d).ステロイド剤の全身投与により解熱し,全身状態も改善していたが,第19病日には血清,全血よりHHV-6DNA(39,000copies/ml,71,000copies/µgDNA)が検出された.第23病日には発熱の再燃がみられ,続いて皮疹の再燃が,血液学的には肝障害の再燃が認められた.

症例1は、顔面と頸部の浮腫が非常に強く呼吸苦を伴ったことが特異であった。顔面では浮腫とともに鼻孔、外耳道の紅斑、口囲の赤色丘疹、鱗屑、痂皮の付着がみられており(図 4a)、いわゆる DIHS に特徴的な顔面の所見と考えた。この顔面の特徴的な皮疹は7月20日(第11 病日)に確認されたが、その3日後(第14 病日)には血清中に HHV-6 DNA が検出された。つまり、顔面浮腫と特徴的皮疹は、HHV-6 の再活性化に3日先行して認められたということになる。

症例 2~6 についても程度は異なるものの, 口囲の赤色丘疹, 鱗屑, 痂皮の付着, 鼻孔周囲の紅斑, 顔面の浮腫を認めた. 皮疹出現日を特定できた 3 例(症例 2~4) では, いずれも特徴的皮疹出現後に HHV-6 の再活性化を認めており, その間の日数はそれぞれ 13,7,6日であった. 症例 5,6 においては, 初診時には既に顔面の特徴的皮疹が確認されていたが, その時点では血液中の HHV-6 DNA は検出されず, それぞれ 4,7 日経過して HHV-6 の再活性化が確認された. 以上を表1にまとめた.

老 窓

DIHS の特徴的な皮疹は、厚生労働省研究班の診断 基準の参考所見において「顔面の浮腫、口囲の紅色丘 疹、膿疱、小水疱、鱗屑は特徴的である」と記載され ている¹¹. この顔面の皮疹については以前より知られて おり、1996年に Callot らの論文²に顔面頸部の浮腫、小水疱、膿疱が Hypersensitivity Syndrome の顔面にみられる所見として記されている。また Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) の疾患概念が提唱されてからは、DRESS では顔面の浮腫と皮疹があることが特徴であると記載されている^{3,4}、以上のようにこの顔面の所見は国内外を問わず共通している。

初診時より顔面の特徴的皮疹を認めた症例 5,6 についてはその 4,7 日後に HHV-6 の再活性化を確認し,症例 1~4 における特徴的皮疹の確認から, HHV-6 の増加を認めるまでの期間は 3,13,7,6 日であった. 症例 2 は特徴的皮疹出現から HHV-6 再活性化までの期間が 13 日と最も長かった. この症例は HHV-6 抗体価の上昇を伴わず,また,HHV-6 再活性化による症状の再燃もみられなかったことより,全血中の HHV-6 DNAの検討がなされていなければ非典型 DIHS の診断となる. この症例を除けば,皮疹を確認した 1 週間前後でHHV-6 が再活性化している.

DIHS では、HHV-6 の再活性化に伴い、臨床症状、血 液学的異常が再燃することがある.最も多くみられる のは発熱と肝障害である5.この症状の再燃は、特別な 治療を要さず軽快することが多い、 当科の 6 症例にお いては5例に肝障害の再燃が、4例に発熱の再燃がみ られたが、いずれもステロイド薬を増量することなく、 数日で軽快した. しかし一度軽快したと思えたころに 再燃する発熱や肝障害は、本人や家族に不安を抱かせ る. また、DIHS における HHV-6 の再活性化によると 思われる脳炎・中枢神経障害() かや劇症1型糖尿病()の ような重症の病態の発症も報告されている.顔面の特 徴的な皮疹を認めた時点で、今後の見通しを説明する ことができれば、再燃を生じたときの不安を軽減させ ることが可能である。また、治療する側においても、 HHV-6 の再活性化を予想することで、重症な病態の発 生にも注意を払うことが可能である.

以上のように、我々は、DIHSにおける特徴的な顔面の皮疹の出現時期と HHV-6 の再活性化の時期をウイルス DNA の定量という方法を用いて詳細に検討することにより、前者が後者に先行することを明らかにした。

顔面の皮疹の発症機序は現時点では不明であるが, 今回の HHV-6 の再活性化が血液中における HHV-6 の出現の確認, すなわち HHV-6 ウイルス血症, による と定義していることを考慮すると, 次のような可能性 が考えられる. HHV-6 はどこかの組織でまず再活性化し、続いて血液中で活性化工細胞に感染し、全身のHHV-6 再活性化にいたると想定されている. 従って、薬剤アレルギーに続いて、まず顔面で HHV-6 の再活性化がおき、血液中に拡大するということが考えられる. この仮説は、特徴的な顔面の皮疹が HHV-6 の再活性化に先行する時間的関係を説明するには極めて魅力的なものである. しかし、顔面の皮疹と HHV-6 の再活性化が全く関係ない可能性も否定できない. DIHS でみられるような顔面の浮腫は臨床的に acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis や Stevens-Johnson syndrome などの重症型薬疹などでもみとめられるこ

とがあり、鼻翼周囲や口囲の皮疹は軽度の場合には脂漏性皮膚炎に類似している。しかしこれらの疾患では一般的に HHV-6 の再活性化は検出されない。また HHV-6 の再活性化がよく経験される Graft-versushost disease において DIHS でみられるような顔面の皮疹の出現を認めるといった報告もない。DIHS の顔面の皮疹と HHV-6 の再活性化の関連性を明らかにするためには、今後の症例の集積が必要である。

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The Relationship between the Appearance of the Characteristic Skin Eruption and HHV-6 Reactivation in Drug-induced Hypersensitivity Syndrome (DIHS)

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We studied the relationship between the appearance of the characteristic skin eruption and HHV-6 reactivation in DIHS. Six patients with DIHS, who were treated in Ehime University Hospital from 2001 to 2007, exhibiteded the characteristic skin eruption pattern that included erythema and edema in the face and perioral red papules, pustules, vesicles and scales. HHV-6 reactivation was observed in all six patients. The exact date of HHV-6 reactivation was confirmed by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction assay of serial serum or whole blood samples. In all DIHS six patients, the characteristic skin eruptions in the face always preceded HHV-6 reactivation. This is the first time that this characteristic sequential response has been elucidated.

(Jpn J Dermatol 119: 2187 \sim 2193, 2009) **Key words**: drug-induced hypersensitivity syndrome (DIHS), facial characteristic skin eruption, HHV-6 reactivation

大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法が奏効した難治性尋常性天疱瘡の1例

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症例は46歳、女性、2007年10月頃より口唇、舌、外陰部にびらんが出現し、口腔内、頭部、顔面、体幹にも水疱・びらんが新生するため、2008年5月尋常性天疱瘡の疑いで当科入院した。水疱の組織所見は、H-E 染色では基底層を1層残した表皮内水疱を認め、水疱内に棘融解細胞を認めた。蛍光抗体直接法では表皮細胞間に IgG、C3の沈着を認めた。ELISA 法にて抗 Dsg1 抗体 86.5、抗 Dsg3 抗体 987で、天疱瘡の重症度判定基準スコア7点であったが、摂食障害を認めたため重症と診断した。プレドニゾロン(PSL)50 mg/日内服にても病勢を止められず、PSL 80 mg/日内服に増量、シクロスポリン内服、二重濾過血漿交換療法、ステロイドパルス療法も併用し、PSL 90 mg/日まで増量したが上皮化が進まず、2008年7月下旬より400 mg/kg/日の大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法を5日間施行したところ、抗体価の低下と共に急速に皮疹は改善した。

はじめに

尋常性天疱瘡の治療は、副腎皮質ステロイド内服が原則で、ステロイドパルス療法、免疫抑制剤内服、血漿交換療法などが併用療法として推奨されているが^{1)~5)}、海外では以前より難治例に大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法が試みられ、その有効性が症例報告されている^{6)~17)}。今回、難治性の粘膜皮膚型尋常性天疱瘡患者に対し、大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法を施行し、著明な改善を認めた症例を経験したので報告する。

症 例

症例:46 歳,女性 初診:2008年5月上旬

主訴:下肢を除くほぼ全身の紅斑・水疱・びらん, 口腔 粘膜, 外陰部粘膜のびらん・潰瘍

家族歴・既往歴:特記すべきことなし

現病歴: 2007年10月頃より口唇粘膜に,12月には外陰部にびらんが出現した。2008年1月より,びらんが潰瘍化したため,近医歯科口腔外科,内科を受診したが軽快傾向なく,2月には嚥下が困難となったため,近医耳鼻科を受診しプレドニゾロン(PSL)30 mg/日内服開始され,翌日当院内科へ紹介された。ベーチェット病の疑いでPSLは増減され,口腔内のびらんは軽快傾向であったが,4月には頭部,顔面,体幹にもびらん・水疱が出現し,増悪したため5月上旬に当科を紹介され受診した。尋常性天疱瘡の疑いで1週間後に入院となった。

初診時現症:口唇,口腔内,外陰部にびらん,潰瘍が存在。頭部,顔面,体幹,上肢に径2~20 mm のびらんを認め、一部では水疱を形成していた(図1)。Nikolsky 現象は認めなかった。

臨床検査所見:末梢血、生化学検査では軽度の貧血と、

LDH、総コレステロールの軽度上昇を認めた。

病理組織学的所見:背部の小水疱から生検した。H-E 染色では,基底層を1層残した表皮内水疱を認め,内部では棘融解細胞を認めた(図2a)。蛍光抗体直接法では表皮細胞間にIgG,C3の沈着を認めた(図2b,c)。

治療および経過:皮膚に多発する破れやすい弛緩性水 疱, 水疱に続発する難治性のびらん, 可視粘膜部の非感染 性びらんに加え、ELISA 法にて血清中の抗 Dsg3 抗体価 987, 抗 Dsg1 抗体価 86.5 であり, 病理組織学的所見をあ わせて粘膜皮膚型の尋常性天疱瘡と診断した。入院時の重 症度スコアは7点であったが、摂食障害を認めたため重症 と判断した。内科にて PSL 20 mg/日内服中であったが, 水疱の新生は3個/日程度認めたため、入院4日目より PSL 50 mg/日(0.86 mg/kg/日)内服とした。外用はデル モベート*軟膏を用いた。しかし, 抗 Dsg3 抗体価は上昇 傾向で、5個/日程度の水疱新生を認めたため、入院 20 日 目から PSL 80 mg/日(1.38 mg/kg/日)内服に増量した。 その後抗 Dsg3 抗体価は 400 台まで低下し, 30 日目から は水疱新生も認めなくなったため、34 日目から PSL 60 mg/日(1.03 mg/kg/日)内服に減量した。しかしその翌日 から再び水疱が新生したため入院39,40日目に二重濾過 膜血漿交換療法(DFPP)を施行した。その後も5個/日前 後水疱新生があり、抗 Dsg3 抗体も低下せず、びらんも上 皮化傾向を示さないため、入院 47 日目からシクロスポリ ン 180 mg/日(3.1 mg/kg/日)内服併用を開始したが、頭 部顔面,体幹の水疱新生は止まらなかった。再度入院60, 61 日目に DFPP を行い、引き続いて 62 日目より 3 日間メ チルプレドニゾロン1g/日のパルス療法を行った。しか し顔面のびらんは拡大し、頭部体幹のびらんも上皮化しな かった。入院 65 日目より PSL 90 mg/日(1.55 mg/kg/ 日)内服に増量し、顔面のびらんは若干上皮化傾向を認め たが、頭部体幹のびらんは上皮化傾向なく、時に1個程度

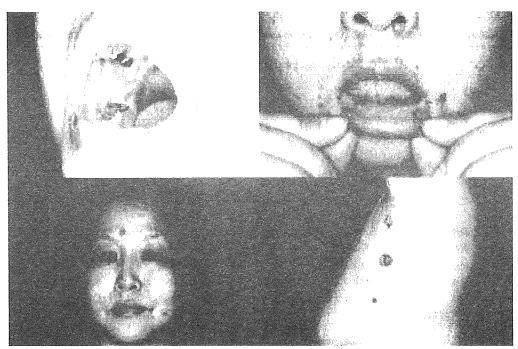


図1 初診時臨床像 口唇, 口腔内に小水疱, びらんが存在し, 顔面, 体幹にも径数 cm までのびらん・水疱を認める

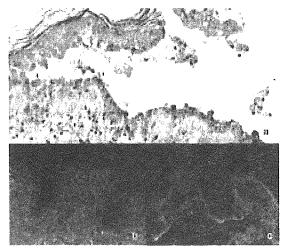


図2 背部の小水疱の組織所見

- a : 基底層を1層残した表皮内水疱を認め,内部では棘融解 細胞を認める(H-E 染色,×400)
- b: 蛍光抗体直接法 IgG
- c : 蛍光抗体直接法 C3

の水疱新生が続いた。抗 Dsg3 抗体価は上昇傾向であったため、入院 77 日目から 81 日目にかけて大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法を施行した(献血グロベニン*-I-ニチヤク400 mg/kg/日×5日間)。入院 79 日目より頭部のびらんの上皮化が始まり、81 日目には顔面も大部分上皮化した(図 3 a, b)。入院 85 日目より前胸部のびらんも上皮化が始まった。入院 87 日目には後頭部髪際部に少数びらんを残すも、顕部顔面はほぼ上皮化した。入院 92 日目には口

腔内の潰瘍は消失し、背部のびらんも上皮化傾向となった。抗 Dsg3 抗体価も徐々に低下し、入院 96 日目より PSL の減量を行い 139 日目には PSL 40 mg/日(0.69 mg/kg/日)に減量できた(図4)。

かんがえ

大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法は、本邦では血小板減少 性紫斑病, ギランバレー症候群, 川崎病, 慢性炎症性脱髄 性多発根神経炎、多巣性運動ニューロパチーで保険適用の 治療として行われている18)19)。一方これらの適用疾患以 外で自己免疫性疾患に対する有効性が主に症例報告でなさ れており,皮膚科領域では多発性筋炎・皮膚筋炎,全身性 エリテマトーデスに対する有効性の報告がみられる²⁰⁾²¹⁾。 尋常性天疱瘡の治療は、ステロイド全身投与が基本で、補 助療法として血漿交換療法、免疫抑制剤などがある が1)~5), 近年大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法の有用性が 海外で多く報告されてきた $^{(6)\sim17)}$ 。ほとんどの報告が有効 であるとしているが、エビデンスレベルが低く、症例数も 少ないものであった。本邦における報告はわずかであ り22), その理由としては薬剤費が高額で、保険適用でな かったため容易には施行できない経済的な問題があったた めである。本症例においては大学病院が医療費を負担する ことで大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法を行うことができ た。本邦では、2004年から2006年に全国でステロイド抵 抗性の天疱瘡患者に対して、大量ガンマグロブリン静注療 法の有効性に関して臨床試験が施行された²³¹。ガンマグ ロブリン 400 mg/kg/日×5日間投与群 21例, 200 mg/kg/日×5日間投与群20例,プラセボ(生理食塩液) ×5日間投与群20例での二重盲験試験が行われ、400



大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法前後の臨床像 a:大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法前(入院 73 日目)

b:大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法後(入院 81 日目)。73 日目(前)に比べ 81 日目(後)には顔面も急 速に上皮化か進んでいる

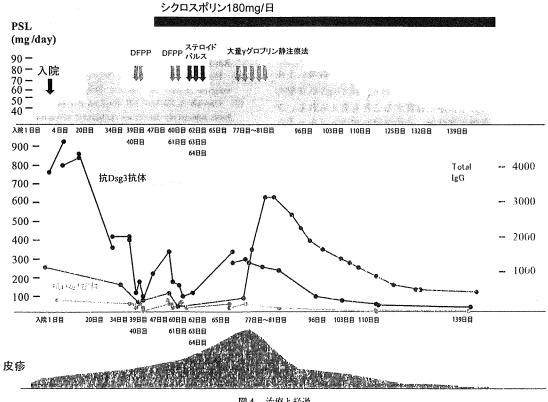


図4 治療と経過

mg/kg/日×5日間投与群が、プラセボ投与群に比較しプ ロトコール・オフまでの日数が有意に長く、大量ガンマグ ロブリン静注療法の有効性が確認された。(プロトコー ル・オフとは臨床症状の不変または悪化によりステロイド 剤の増量, 種類の変更, または他の追加治療を実施せざる

を得ないと判断した日時である。)このような臨床試験の結 果をもとに、2008年10月より、献血グロベニン*-I-ニチヤク 400 mg/kg/日×5日間が尋常性天疱瘡に対して 保険適用になった。従来の治療に抵抗性の尋常性天疱瘡の 患者に効果的で、安全な治療法と考えられる。

本症例は、長期大量ステロイド内服、血漿交換療法、シクロスポリン内服療法、ステロイドパルス療法を行い、PSL 90 mg/日に増量しても皮疹は軽快せず、抗 Dsg3 抗体価も低下しない、非常に難治な症例であった。しかし、大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法開始後、数日で皮疹の改善が見られた。ガンマグロブリン投与中に 37.6 度の発熱を1日認めたが、特に治療せず軽快した。その後抗 Dsg3 抗体価も徐々に低下したため、大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法が奏効したと考えた。

また、本症例は極めて抗体産生が強いため、DFPP 後にシクロスポリン内服療法、ステロイドバルス療法、PSL 90 mg/日内服を併用せざるを得なかった。しかし DFPP 後の低ガンマグロブリン血症時に、強い免疫抑制療法を加えるのは、日和見感染のリスクが高まるため、そのリスクを少しでも下げる意味においても大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法は選択肢として有用であると考える。さらに Aoyama ら²²⁾ が報告しているように、DFPP 後のリバウンド対策としても大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法は有用な治療法であると考えた。

大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法のメカニズムは、さまざまな仮説が言われているがいまだ不明である。大量にガンマグロブリンを投与することによって、ガンマグロブリンの異化が亢進し、抗 Dsg3 抗体も分解されるという考えもある 100。本症例も、総 IgG 量の低下とともに、すみやかに抗 Dsg3 抗体価も低下した。しかし、本症例のもう一つの特徴として、大量ガンマグロブリン静注療法直後に上皮化などの明らかな改善がみられており、抗 Dsg3 抗体価の減少とは別個の作用機序が存在することも考えられる。今後もさらなる症例の蓄積が、治療効果の判定やメカニズムの解明において必要であろう。

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別刷請求先:〒791-0295 東温市志津川 愛媛大学大学院医学系研究科 感覚皮膚医学 石川真奈美 Successful Treatment of Severe Intractable Pemphigus Vulgaris with High-dose Intravenous Immunoglobulin

Manami ISHIKAWA, Yuji SHIRAKATA, Shinji MURAKAMI, Mikiko TOHYAMA, Keiko TANIMOTO, Yukari URABE, Naoki SATO, Saori MIYAWAKI, Hidenori OKAZAKI, Satoshi HIRAKAWA, Sho TOKUMARU, Yasushi HANAKAWA, Koji SAYAMA and Koji HASHIMOTO

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We report a case of a 46-year-old Japanese female with severe pemphigus vulgaris successfully treated with high-dose intravenous immunoglobulin. Oral high-dose corticosteroids and double-filtration plasmapheresis (DFPP) was unsuccessful in suppressing her disease activity. Addition of cyclosporine and DFPP, immediately followed by pulse therapy with intravenous (IV) methylprednisolone (1,000 mg/day for 3 days), was only partially successful. We decided to use intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG; 400 mg/kg/day for 5 days). After IVIG therapy, erosions began to heal rapidly, and the bullae completely disappeared, along with a decrease in anti-Dsg3 antibody titer.

Repeated episodes of fixed eruption 3 months after discontinuing pegylated interferon- α -2b plus ribavirin combination therapy in a patient with chronic hepatitis C virus infection

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Summary

We report a 73-year-old man who developed repeated episodes of erythematous, bullous plaques beginning 3 months after discontinuation of combination treatment with pegylated interferon (IFN)- α -2b and ribavirin for hepatitis C virus infection. The first episode resolved within a week without treatment, but the lesions recurred about once a month and were associated with high fever. Physical examination found darkly reddish, pigeon-egg-sized erythematous plaques with occasional flaccid blisters, predominantly on the trunk and proximal limbs, lip and penis. Histological examination showed well-demarcated foci of full-thickness epidermal necrosis and exocytosis of lymphoid cells. Pegylated IFN- α 2b and ribavirin produced no response in lymphocyte stimulation tests. Systemic prednisolone led to rapid healing of skin lesions at the time of the fifth episode, leaving pigmented macules, but lesions recurred at the same sites within weeks of discontinuation of this treatment. It is uncertain whether this case represented a prolonged drug rash provoked by pegylated IFN- α 2b or a fixed eruption in response to another antigen.

A combination of pegylated interferon IFN- α 2b and ribavirin is currently recommended for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, because it yields a better therapeutic response than either drug as monotherapy. However, a high prevalence of adverse skin reactions to this combination, including eczema, prurigo, lichenoid eruption, maculopapular rash, injection-site reactions, and worsening of psoriasis, has been reported. Some cases have shown a delay between implementation of this treatment and the occurrence of adverse skin reactions. We report a patient with repeated episodes of fixed eruption 3 months after discontinuing this combination treatment.

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Report

A 73-year-old man presented with a fever and multiple pruritic bullous-erythematous plaques on the trunk and proximal limbs. The patient had a history of HCV infection, and had been receiving amulodipine besilate, doxazosin mesilate, clonidine hydrochloride and ursodesoxycholic acid for several years. Combination treatment with pegylated IFN-a2b and ribavirin for the HCV infection was started in February 2006, but this was discontinued on July 25, 2006, because of worsening transaminase levels. Injection sites were limited to both upper arms, and appreciable injectionsite reactions, consisting of redness and swelling with pruritus, were noted during the treatment. In mid October 2006, round pruritic erythematous plaques initially developed on the bilateral femoral areas, distant from injection sits, without further medication or supplements. The skin lesions resolved within a week. These episodes recurred about once every month. The quantity of HCV RNA significantly increased just before