A case of epidermodysplasia verruciformis with poor response to cimetidine therapy

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Epidermodysplasia verruciformis (EV) is a very rare inherited skin disorder. It is characterized by widespread human papilloma virus (HPV) infection by both oncogenic and 'generally non-pathogenic' HPV types1. A high risk of squamous cell carcinoma is a recognized association². The mode of inheritance is often autosomal recessive and an inactivating HP mutation in EVER1 or EVER2 genes located in chromosome 17 is the cause of the underlying cell mediated immune deficiency^{3,4}. No specific therapy has yet been described. Cimetidine therapy is one therapeutic option that has been tried for its immune enhancing effects⁵. We report an eleven year old Sri Lankan girl with epidermodysplasia verruciformis who failed to respond to oral cimetidine (40 mg/kg/day) given over five months.

Case report

An eleven year old girl was apparently well until six years of age when raised wart-like skin eruptions appeared on face, hands and legs. The lesions were flat-topped, fleshy, non-pruritic and non-tender, were mostly facial (around nostrils and mouth) and on fingers and dorsum of hands. (Figures 1 & 2).

Intraoral cavity was not affected and she was systemically well. The lesions progressed without remissions or exacerbations. Neither cryotherapy nor surgical excision resulted in any lasting effect. At eleven years, there was school refusal and social isolation due to disfigurement significantly affecting her lifestyle. Her family was not similarly affected

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and parents were unrelated. A five month course of oral cimetidine (40mg/kg/day) did not result in improvement. No side effects were reported by our patient during therapy or follow-up.



Figure 1: Wart-like fleshy lesions around mouth and nostrils

*Permission given by parents to publish photograph



Figure 2: Hand showing extensive wart-like flattopped skin lesions on dorsum of hand and fingers

*Permission given by parents to publish photograph

Discussion

EV usually originates in childhood or in early adulthood and a high risk of squamous cell transformation is present. Many treatment options have been tried with varying and often limited success⁶. The lack of inducing inflammatory cytokines by HPV infections has formed the basis for aiming to facilitate the production of cytokines and immune modulatory effects of cimetidine has led to its usage in EV⁶. Cimetidine's inhibitory effect on Tsuppressor cell function and ability to depress mitogen-induced lymphocyte proliferation are among the mechanisms by which its usefulness has been justified. We found one report of marked improvement and no relapse at 6 month follow-up with cimetidine, while poor results and lack of efficacy has also been documented^{7,8}. We discontinued cimetidine treatment after five months as there was no improvement of skin lesions. Psychological support, sun avoidance and close monitoring for early recognition of premalignant lesions were advocated while another treatment option such as zinc therapy is being considered⁹.

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