A case of primary biliary cirrhosis complicated by Behçet’s disease and palmoplantar pustulosis

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Abstract

A 46-year-old woman was diagnosed with palmoplantar pustulosis (PPP) at the Department of Dermatology, Fukushima Medical University Hospital in 2000, and was treated with ointment. However, because liver dysfunction developed in 2003, she was referred to our department, where primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) was also diagnosed on the basis of clinical findings. One year later, at the age of 49, she developed manifestations of Behçet’s disease (BD), including erythema nodosum in the lower extremities. Because she had a history of uveitis, recurrent oral ulceration was present, and the HLA typing was positive for B51, BD was additionally diagnosed. Liver function normalized within three months of the start of treatment with ursodesoxycholic acid (UDCA). This is the first case of PBC associated with BD and PPP.

INTRODUCTION

Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) is a chronic cholestatic liver disease associated with a variety of other conditions, including Sjögren’s syndrome, Hashimoto’s thyroiditis, scleroderma or other components of CREST syndrome, and inflammatory arthritis [1,2], but its association with Behçet’s disease (BD) is very rare, and so is its association with palmoplantar pustulosis (PPP) [3]. We report the first case of PBC associated with BD and PPP, and discuss the relationship among these three diseases in terms of the environmental factors, such as infectious agents, described in the literature.
Erythema appeared in the lower extremities in July 2004 (Figure 2). Oral aphthous ulcers were sometimes noted, too. Lymphadenopathy was not recognized. No abnormal findings were noted in the chest or abdomen. Laboratory data at the time were as follows: increased level of CRP, 3.1mg/dL (normal, <0.3) and ESR, 73mm/h (normal, 3-15); WBC, 9 400/mm³, (normal, 2800-8800). Liver function and renal function were normal. HLA typing was positive for A2, A30 (19), B54 (22), B51 (5), Cw1 and DR9. Because HLA B51 was positive, a skin biopsy of the erythema was performed. Histological examination showed erythema nodosum characterized by a neutrophilic inflammatory infiltrate involving the septa of the subcutaneous tissue. Incomplete type Behçet’s disease (BD) was diagnosed on the basis of recurrent oral aphthous ulcers, erythema nodosum, and past history of uveitis according to the diagnostic criteria from the Behçet’s Disease Research Committee of Japan (1987 revision) [4]. A non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug was administered orally as palliative treatment, and erythema nodosum resolved.

Liver biopsy was performed in January 2005, but histological examination did not show typical chronic nonsuppurative destructive cholangitis (CNSDC) (Figure 3) because liver function was improved by 2-year UDCA treatment.

**DISCUSSION**

BD is a well-known multisystem inflammatory disorder of unknown etiology that is characterized by oral and genital ulcers, uveitis, and a variety of other manifestations, such as erythema nodosum, polyarthritis, thrombophlebitis, and ulceration of the intestinal mucosa [9]. Involvement of the liver is less common; however, systemic amyloidosis and Budd-Chiari syndrome have been documented [7, 8]. Susceptibility to BD is associated with the HLA B51 allele.

There have been only a few cases of PBC associated with BD [9]. In the present case, the clinical manifestations of BD were oral aphth, erythema nodosum and uveitis, and there was no genital ulcer or intestinal involvement. However, it is possible that the intracranial aneurysms were related to BD. Cerebral artery aneurysms in patients with BD are uncommon, but there are 14 cases reported in the literature [10]. These cases are quite similar to ours in which the aneurysms are multiple. Furthermore, in our case there was no risk factor that would produce a cerebral vessel event: hypertension, hyperlipidemia, or diabetes mellitus. Some BD case reports describe the efficacy of steroid therapy for multiple nonruptured cerebral artery aneurysms [11-13]. Kerr et al, however, report a patient with BD who developed multiple aneurysms and subarachnoid hemorrhage in rapid succession under steroid therapy [14]. In our patient, follow-up brain computed tomographic angiography was performed after surgical treatment, but no aneurysms were detected.

PBC is an autoimmune liver disease characterized by the occurrence of AMA. Clinically, PBC is associated with a large variety of other diseases, such as arthropathy, CREST syndrome, and autoimmune thyroiditis [15]. To our knowledge, however, no report has ever described the simultaneous development of three autoimmune diseases, PBC, BD, and PPP.

This is the first case report of PBC complicated by BD and PPP, which is a localized type of psoriasis. Although psoriasis is characterized by proliferation of the epidermis, the immune system plays a prominent role in its development [18]. Interaction between keratinocytes and T cells is involved in the pathogenesis, just as interaction between biliary epithelial cells and T cells is in the pathogenesis of PBC. In BD, lymphocytic infiltration is observed around the arteries. Moreover, some workers suggested that some microbial antigen is closely associated with the development of these three diseases [17-19].
Memory T cells specific to these bacterial antigens may be activated by antigens on the arteries, skin or liver. We believe that patients with PBC associated with BD and PPP hold the key to clarifying the nature of these diseases.

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