Evaluation of capillary pathologies by nailfold capillaroscopy in patients with psoriasis vulgaris: study protocol for a prospective, controlled exploratory study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Psoriasis vulgaris was shown to be an independent factor increasing the risk of several comorbidities such as obesity, diabetes and dyslipidaemia with an increased risk of stroke and myocardial infarction. We hypothesise that early endothelial dysfunction, which plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis, may be detected by digital video nailfold capillaroscopy (DVNC) at the level of the dermal capillary microvasculature as a surrogate parameter. Nailfolds represent the only body site allowing for a non-invasive assessment of the capillary microvasculature at a horizontal plane. DVNC is a well-established diagnostic tool for in vivo assessment of the peripheral microcirculation by evaluating the morphology of dermal papillary capillaries. To date, reports on morphological changes of the non-lesional nailfold capillaries in patients with psoriasis vulgaris are scarce and the existing data are not conclusive.

Methods and analysis This is a prospective, single-centre, non-randomised, controlled, exploratory study assessing the capillary patterns in 100 subjects affected by psoriasis vulgaris. Non-lesional nailfold capillaries will be imaged by means of DVNC (Optilia Digital Capillaroscopy System, Optilia Instruments AB, Sollentuna, Sweden) in 50 patients affected by psoriasis vulgaris and 50 healthy controls. Assessments will include a qualitative, descriptive analysis of the nailfolds capillaries’ morphology, as well as a quantitative investigation (frequency, extent) of changes in capillary patterns. Moreover, patients’ characteristics associated with the manifestation of nailfold capillaries’ pathologies including well-known cardiovascular risk markers will be studied.

Ethics and dissemination Ethical approval was provided by the ethic committee of the medical faculty of the University of Heidelberg (Ethics approval number S-447/2017). The design and the final results of the study will be published and made available to the public.

Trial registration number DRKS00012856.

INTRODUCTION

Digital video nailfold capillaroscopy (DVNC) is routinely used for in vivo assessment of the peripheral microcirculation by evaluating the morphology of dermal papillary capillaries.1 Long before onset of clinical symptoms, pathological capillary patterns may be observed in a number of systemic diseases, which are accompanied by vascular damage. Therefore, DVNC might be helpful to define surrogate parameters indicative of initial manifestation of cardiovascular disease.2 Additionally, capillary abnormalities were shown to potentially reflect the severity and long-term prognosis of underlying diseases. For instance, in systemic sclerosis, an association between a decreased capillary density and the development and the severity of pulmonary arterial hypertension was detected.3

Psoriasis vulgaris is a common chronic skin disease which is accompanied by a number of comorbidities that are possibly induced by a chronic, low-grade, systemic inflammation leading to vascular insufficiency and finally to clinically relevant atherosclerosis.2 4 5 Atherosclerosis in patients with psoriasis was shown to be caused by a transfer of inflammatory cells and cytokines from the skin to endothelial tissue and internal organs causing systemic inflammation.2 5 6 Endothelial dysfunction is often used as a surrogate marker for atherosclerosis and several studies have shown impaired endothelial function in patients with moderate to severe psoriasis or psoriatic arthritis.2 6 7 Besides broad evidence...
for an increased risk of large vessel atherosclerosis, previous studies also indicated changes of the microvasculature in the papillary dermis of psoriatic plaques and the synovia of psoriatic joints. However, until today, only little is known about changes in the microcirculation in non-lesional skin of patients with psoriasis. The reported data are controversial with regard to pathologies of nailfold capillaries, which most probably reflects the polymorphology of psoriasis. In one of the earliest studies, Redisch et al revealed tortuous capillaries with tight terminal convolutions in lesional and non-lesional skin of patients with psoriasis. A decreased capillary density, shorter capillaries, more nailfold haemorrhages and sluggish blood flow in patients with psoriasis arthritis were observed by Zaric et al when compared with healthy controls. A pattern with shorter and more tortuous capillaries was significantly correlated with periungual psoriatic plaques, nail pitting, onycholysis and the extent of the involved body surface in a study by Ohtsuka et al. A study by Ribeiro et al showed a lower capillary density, increased avascular areas and an increased number of coiled capillaries in the nailfold of patients with psoriasis. Finally, Bushan et al reported a significantly decreased capillary loop density and a reduction of arterial and venous capillary limb diameters but found no other of the previously described morphological abnormalities in any of the patients.

The aim of our exploratory study is to generate hypotheses concerning the morphology, frequency and the extent of nailfold capillary changes in patients with psoriasis vulgaris and to identify patient characteristics possibly associated with specific pathological DVNC patterns. We hypothesise that early endothelial dysfunction as caused by the systemic inflammatory immune response in patients with psoriasis may be detected by DVNC at the level of the dermal capillary microvasculature. In addition, this exploratory study will provide the necessary prerequisites for a full-scale study with a formal sample size calculation since there is only little a priori knowledge.

**DESIGN/METHODS**

**Study design and objectives**

This is a prospective, single-centre, non-randomised, controlled exploratory study assessing the capillary patterns in 100 individuals by means of DVNC. The primary objective of this study is to generate hypotheses regarding the frequency, the extent and the morphology of capillary patterns in non-lesional skin of 50 patients that are either affected by psoriasis vulgaris alone (group A) or by psoriasis vulgaris in combination with accompanying psoriasis arthritis (group B) compared with 50 healthy subjects (group C) (Figure 1). A secondary objective of this study is to identify patient characteristics that are statistically associated with specific DVNC patterns (eg, psoriasis severity, nail psoriasis, age, gender, duration of the disease, manifest cardiovascular diseases and circulating markers of endothelial damage and inflammation).

**Criteria for inclusion/exclusion**

Inclusion criteria for group A and B are: patients ≥18 and ≤80 years of age with the diagnosis of chronic moderate to severe plaque psoriasis (defined as involved Body Surface Area (BSA) ≥10% and/or Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) score ≥10 and Dermatology Quality of Life Index (DLQI) ≥10) with or without psoriatic arthritis for at least 6 months (duration since diagnosis may be reported by the patient). Exclusion criteria for groups A and B are: patients under current exposure to any antipsoriatic or immunosuppressive systemic therapy (discontinuation for at least 4 weeks prior to DVNC is mandatory), patients with any other skin disease or therapy affecting the area of interest for DVNC and subjects with non-plaque forms or drug-induced psoriasis as well as active ongoing inflammatory diseases other than psoriasis that might confound study evaluations. Inclusion criteria for group C (healthy subjects) are: patients ≥18 and ≤80 years of age with no skin disease and no inflammatory rheumatic or cardiovascular disease. Patients with any skin disease affecting the area of interest for DVNC or any active ongoing inflammatory disease that might confound study evaluations will be excluded. Patients will be excluded from all three groups if any cosmetic procedure involving the nailfold area was performed over the last 4 weeks since potential microtraumata may lead to false-positive results in DVNC.  

**Methods**

In this study, the nailfold capillaries of 100 individuals will be evaluated by DVNC (Optilia Digital Capillaroscopy System, Optilia OP-120 021, Optilia Instruments
AB, Sweden) (figure 1). DVNC will be performed with low magnification (x20; for global evaluation of the entire nailfold area) and high magnification (x200; for more detailed observation of separate capillaries). Nailfolds of the second to the fifth finger of both hands will be examined. For the high magnification setting, a total of 32 pictures (four consecutive images per nailfold, each covering 1 mm) will be taken. For standardisation and quality assurance, the DVNC is performed after 15–20 min of acclimatisation at room temperature in a sitting position. Smoking and caffeinated beverages should be avoided at least 4 hours before DVNC to avoid capillary constriction. In our study, a semiquantitative image analysis based on the microangiopathy evolution score presented by Cutolo et al will be applied. The intrarater and inter-rater reliability of this semiquantitative scoring algorithm has been demonstrated. Interpretation of findings will be based on criteria established by the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) study group. Several capillaroscopic parameters will be evaluated and scored, for example, presence of enlarged (>20 µm loop diameter) and giant capillaries (loop diameter >50 µm), haemorrhages and/or haemosiderin deposits, capillary loss (<9–10 capillaries per linear mm counted at the distal row of the nailfold), disorganisation of the vascular array (distribution and orientation) and ramified capillaries/neoaangiogenesis (tortuous, branching, bushy, coiled) (table 1). Optionally, further morphological characteristics may be described. To evaluate patient characteristics possibly associated with specific DVNC patterns, the following parameters will prospectively be assessed: the PASI score, presence of nail psoriasis such as pitting, onycholysis, hyperkeratosis, discolouration, disfiguring or haemorrhages, presence of psoriasis arthritis, demographic and clinical data (eg, age, gender, duration of the disease, drug intake, circulating markers of endothelial damage and inflammation (table 2), accompanying medical conditions (including history of cardiovascular disease)).

### Statistical considerations
This is the first exploratory study investigating capillary pathologies by DVNC in patients with psoriasis vulgaris since there is only little a priori knowledge about the frequency and extent of morphological changes of nailfold capillaries in patients with psoriasis vulgaris. Thus, a formal sample size calculation is not possible. This exploratory study will provide the necessary prerequisites for a formal sample size calculation for a full-scale study. A total of 100 complete and evaluable data sets will allow obtaining a first impression of the potential impact of psoriasis on capillary pathologies by descriptive statistics. It is planned to investigate 50 patients with psoriasis

| Table 1 | Parameters and morphological findings in capillaroscopy | \(^{18}19-21\) |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Parameter | Definition | Physiological image |
| Capillary morphology | Vascular structure | U-shaped, parallel to nail surface |
| Capillary density | Number of capillaries per linear mm | >9–10/linear mm |
| Capillary loop diameter | Distance between afferent and efferent loop | <20 µm |
| Capillary enlargement | >20 µm loop diameter | Usually absent |
| Megacapillaries | Homogeneously enlarged loops with a diameter >50 µm | Absent |
| Capillary blood flow | Blood circulation in the capillary | Dynamic, no stasis/thrombosis |
| Tortuosity | Afferent and efferent portion cross at least two times | Usually absent |
| Haemorrhages | Extravasal detection of erythrocytes or their degradation products (type A: point-like microbleeding, type B: larger confluent bleeding) | Usually absent |
| Elongation | Increased length of the capillaries by 50% or 350 µm | Usually absent |
| Ramification | Abnormal connections between afferent and efferent portion or for example, tortuous, branching, bushy or coiled | Absent |
| Capillary loss | Multifocal (avascular areas) or diffuse loss of capillaries | Absent |
| Pericapillary oedema | Pericapillary increase in interstitial fluid | Absent |

| Table 2 | Circulating markers of endothelial damage and inflammation |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Parameter | Standard values (SI units) |
| C reactive protein (CRP) | <0.005 g/L |
| Von Willebrand factor | 50%–160% |
| Fibrinogen | 150–350 mg/dL |
| Leucocytes | 4–10×10⁹/L |
| Blood sedimentation | 0–20 mm/hour |
| D-dimer | ≤300 µg/L |
| Total cholesterol (TC) | 3.88–5.15 mmol/L |
| Triglycerides | <2.82 mmol/L |
| High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) | ≥1.04 mmol/L |
| Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) | ≤3.36 mmol/L |
vulgaris alone or psoriasis vulgaris accompanied by psori- 
asis arthritis and to compare the results to 50 healthy 
subjects. The resulting group allocation is sufficient to 
determine an effect size of 0.7 (Cohen’s d) with a t test 
at 5% significance level and 80% power. Taking into 
account a dropout rate of 20%, at least 127 patients shall 
be recruited. All endpoints will be analysed descriptively 
by tabulation of the measures of the empirical distri- 
butions. Depending on the scale level of the variables, 
means, SD, medians and first and third quartiles, as well 
as either minimum and maximum or absolute and rela- 
tive frequency, will be reported. Descriptive p values of 
the corresponding statistical tests comparing results of 
patients with healthy subjects will be given, together with 
the associated 95% CIs. When appropriate, graphical 
methods will be used to visualise the findings.

Ethical considerations, dissemination plan and regulatory 
obligations

The study is conducted in accordance with the Declara- 
tion of Helsinki principles (2013), applicable local govern- 
ment regulations and independent Ethics Committee 
policies and procedures. Before initiation of the study, 
the protocol was presented and approved. The design 
and the final results of the study will be presented at meet- 
ings and congresses, and will be published in written form 
in international scientific journals.

Recruitment and status of the study

Ethical approval was granted in September 2017. Planned 
date of first enrolment is July 2018. The estimated time 
required for recruitment of 96 patients is 12 months. The 
total duration of the study is expected to be 24 months, 
including statistical analysis.

Patient and public involvement

Patients or public were not involved in the design or 
conduct of the study. Study results will be made available 
to the public via press releases as launched by the media 
departments of the authors’ institutions.

Contributors

CF, SK, IB, EH, AE and HAH participated in the development and the implementation of the study (writing of the protocol, submission to ethics committee, data management), CF, SK, IB, EH, FB, AE and HA helped to draft and to review the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests

None declared.

Patient consent

Not required.

Ethics approval

Independent ethics committee of the medical faculty of the University of Heidelberg (Ethics approval number S-447/2017).

Provenance and peer review

Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.