

# Dermatology Issues in Inborn Errors of Immunity

Alexandra Freeman, MD

Director, Primary Immune Deficiency Clinic

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH

Heidi H Kong MD, MHSc

Senior Investigator and Chief, Cutaneous Microbiome and Inflammation Section

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, NIH

# Conflicts of Interest

No financial conflicts or other significant disclosures

Views represented are my own and not those of the US Federal Government or the National Institutes of Health

# Objectives

- Common Dermatology Conditions seen in IEI
- General approaches to therapies of skin conditions in IEI
  - *Comments are general, and your medical team may have specific treatment plans for you/your family member*
- When to see a dermatologist and how to find one with IEI experience
- General guidelines for skin health
- Some ongoing research for skin conditions in IEI

# Atopic Dermatitis/Eczema

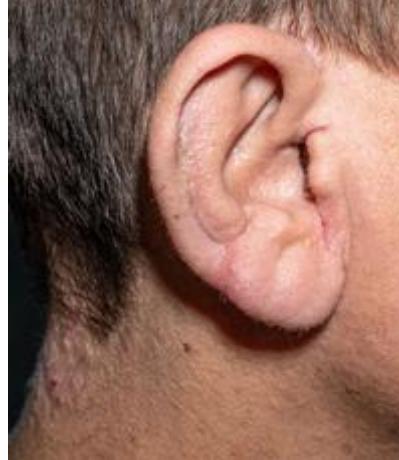
- Common! Especially in kids and adults with other allergy symptoms, such as environmental allergies and asthma
- Dry and itchy patches of skin
  - Hands, inside of elbows and knees, face (cheeks, around ears)
  - Often starts in infancy or early childhood
    - Can be triggered by exposures (nickel, food, etc)



<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/atopic-dermatitis-eczema>

# Atopic Dermatitis: Which IEI?

- Hyper IgE syndromes
  - Can present in newborn period, often in face, scalp
- DOCK8 Deficiency
- Wiskott- Aldrich Syndrome
- IPEX (immune dysregulation, polyendocrinopathy, enteropathy, X-linked)
- Others!! As Atopic dermatitis/eczema is common



# Atopic Derm: Treatment Approaches

- Hydration of skin: emollients (creams, lotions)
- Decreasing bacterial load on the skin (dilute bleach baths, swimming in chlorinated pools, chronic antimicrobials)
- Topical immune suppression: topical steroids (discuss strength with treating team) and steroid-sparing agents (tacrolimus, pimecrolimus, ruxolitinib)
- Systemic therapy: dupilumab, JAK inhibition
- Depending on IEI, HSCT may be considered



Dupilumab treatment for STAT3 HIES

# Skin Infections: bacterial

- Atopic dermatitis predisposes to infection as the skin barrier is broken down
- Bacterial: Staph/Strep, impetigo, folliculitis, boils
- Diagnosis
  - Culture of pus (e.g. from boils) or nose to obtain Staph colonization
  - MRSA PCR: quick, but can't test which antibiotics are best
- Treatment
  - Topical: Mupirocin if small lesions
  - Incision and drainage of infection if boil
  - Systemic antibiotics: cephalexin, doxycycline, trimethoprim/sulfa, clindamycin, linezolid



# Impact of Early Diagnosis in STAT3 HIES

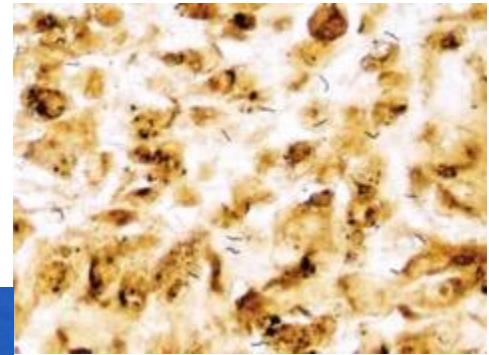
## Improved Atopic Dermatitis

- Diagnosis in infancy due to family history compared to new proband diagnosis
- Antibiotic initiation in infancy as well as (typically) antiseptics suggests antibiotics do help!

Characteristic	Family history (n = 8, 44%)	Proband (n = 10, 56%)	P value
Female, n (%)	6 (75)	5 (50)	.28
Current age, median (y)	9	13	.32
Age at diagnosis, median (y)	0.2	2	.001*
STAT3 mutation domain, n (%)			
DNA	5 (63)	5 (50)	.60
SH2	3 (38)	4 (40)	.91
TA	0 (0)	1 (10)	.36
Clinical features			
Serum IgE, mean (IU/mL)	6865	13,317	.31
Abs eosinophil count, mean (cells/ $\mu$ L)	1023	1182	.73
HIES score, median	32	60.5	.001*
Skin abscesses (>4), n (%)	1 (13)	9 (90)	.001*
Parenchymal lung abnormalities, n (%)	1 (13)	5 (50)	.09
Bronchiectasis	1 (13)	5 (50)	.09
Pneumatoceles	1 (13)	3 (30)	.37
Eczema, n (%)			
None	1 (13)	0 (0)	.25
Mild	3 (38)	0 (0)	.03*
Moderate	3 (38)	4 (40)	.91
Severe	1 (13)	6 (60)	.04*
Recurrent pneumonia, n (%)	1 (13)	9 (90)	.001*
Chronic lung infection	0 (0)	3 (30)	.04*
Pulmonary <i>Aspergillus</i>	0 (0)	2 (20)	.07
Lifetime hospitalizations, mean	0.875	6.3	.02*
Severe infections, <sup>†</sup> n (%)	0 (0)	4 (40)	.04*

# Rare- but important to be aware in XLA

- X-linked agammaglobulinemia (Bruton's) associated *Helicobacter* and *Campylobacter* species infections
- Requires long-term combination antibiotics, possibly HSCT



Warthin-Starry

# Skin Infections: Viral

- Common in certain IEI affecting T lymphocytes
  - Examples: DOCK8 deficiency, GATA2 deficiency, SCID (leaky), STAT1 GOF
- HPV: warts- verrucous (bumpy, classic warts) and flat
  - Treat: examples- OTC or prescription salicylic acid, freezing (dermatologist), duct tape
- Molluscum contagiosum
  - Treat: examples- cantharidin (blisters), freezing, laser
- Herpes simplex/Zoster
  - Treat: antivirals (acyclovir, valacyclovir)
  - Prophylaxis given for certain IEI



HPV- warts



Molluscum



zoster

# Viral Skin Infections: when to seek more care

Warts and Molluscum are common and can last a long time (years!) in healthy kids

- Dermatologist is concerned that the distribution/type/course are atypical
- Frequent recurrence after treatment
- Flat warts
- Recurrent shingles- or in multiple parts of the body
- Herpes or Varicella (chickenpox)/zoster (shingles) requiring IV therapy
- Early onset HPV related cancers



Flat warts

# Bone marrow transplant for DOCK8 deficiency



# Rare: but good to be aware Rubella Associated Granulomas

- Seen mostly in Combined immune deficiencies, DNA repair defects
- Less frequently can have non-skin granulomas as well
- Diagnosis relies on biopsy and frequently discussion with CDC
- Many treatments have been tried, but few successful outside of HSCT



TAP2 deficiency



IL2RG with reversions  
causing leaky SCID

# Skin Infections: Fungal

- Skin:
  - Yeast (Candida) often in areas that are more moist- diaper area, under breasts
  - Dermatophytes ("ringworm") can sometimes be worse in some IEI
  - Diagnosis: Dermatologist may scrape and look under microscope, fungal cultures
- Nails:
  - Yeast (HIES), dermatophytes
- Oral: Thrush, candida
- Vaginal: yeast
- Treatment
  - Topical : skin lesions, thrush (nystatin, azoles)
  - Systemic: Nails, widespread skin or mucosal (azoles)



# Autoimmune Skin Conditions

- Immune dysregulation syndromes- infections and autoimmunity/inflammatory disease
  - Examples: CVID, “leaky” SCID, STAT1/STAT3 GOF, CTLA4, thymoma
- Lupus: discoid lupus, systemic lupus erythematosus
- Alopecia
- Vitiligo
- Cystic acne



CGD: cystic acne, lupus



RAG deficiency, Vitiligo



APECED, alopecia



Discoid lupus, HIES

# Treatment of APS-1/APECED with oral ruxolitinib

A Patient 1

Before Ruxolitinib



After Ruxolitinib



A Patient 3

Before Ruxolitinib



After Ruxolitinib



## Improvement:

- Alopecia areata
- Autoimmune gastritis
- Thyroiditis
- Nail dystrophy
- Oral candidiasis

## Ruxolitinib: JAK inhibitor

- Immune suppressant
- Prior to use, check for TB, hepatitis
- Main infection risk is increased viral infections: e.g. shingles
- Monitor for decreased blood counts

# Deficiency of Adenosine Deaminase 2 (DADA2)

**Table 1.** Clinical and Laboratory Manifestations in Patients with Deficiency of Adenosine Deaminase 2.

Clinical Manifestation	Patients no./total no.
Fever	9/9
Ischemic stroke	8/9
Hemorrhagic stroke	3/9
Ophthalmologic involvement*	5/9
Livedo racemosa	8/9
Hepatosplenomegaly	6/7
Documented vasculitis†	4/9
Polyarteritis nodosa	2/9
Antinuclear antibody	3/9
Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody	0/9
Low serum IgM	5/5



# Antimicrobial Related Skin Changes

- Certain medications can make skin more sensitive to the sun
  - Voriconazole: Antifungal
  - Doxycycline: Antibiotic
- Allergic reactions more common with certain antibiotics
  - Penicillins
  - Sulfa



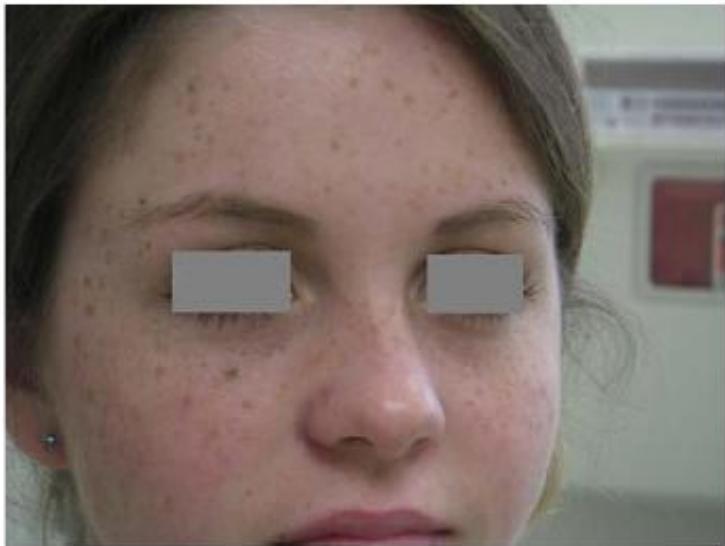
Amoxicillin-related rash



Doxycycline photosensitivity



# Photoaging and phototoxicity from long-term



**Fig 1.** Numerous solar lentigines and ephelides on face 4 weeks after discontinuation of voriconazole treatment.



**Fig 2.** Solar elastosis and lentigines on back of left hand immediately after discontinuation of voriconazole treatment.

Alternative Antifungals: Posaconazole, itraconazole, isavuconazole  
For all azoles: drug interactions (including steroids) and can have liver toxicity

# Wound Healing Concerns

- Neutrophil white blood cells are very important in wound healing
- Neutrophil disorders with skin infections/wound healing issues
  - Chronic Granulomatous Disease
    - Post-surgery can have exuberant inflammation and may need steroids paradoxically to improve healing
  - Leukocyte adhesion deficiency (LAD)
    - Umbilical cord infection, failure to fall off
    - Wound healing abnormalities
- IEI with increased *Staph aureus* infections (e.g. HIES, CGD) may benefit from increased antibiotics around large wounds, surgery

BRIEF REPORT

## Interleukin-12 and Interleukin-23 Blockade in Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type 1

Niki M. Moutsopoulos, D.D.S., Ph.D., Christa S. Zerbe, M.D., Teresa Wild, M.S.,  
Nicolas Dutzan, D.D.S., Laurie Brenchley, R.D.H., Giovanni DiPasquale, Ph.D.,  
Gulbu Uzel, M.D., Karen C. Axelrod, R.N., Andrea Lisco, M.D.,  
Lucia D. Notarangelo, M.D., George Hajishengallis, D.D.S., Ph.D.,  
Luigi D. Notarangelo, M.D., and Steven M. Holland, M.D.

### A Inflammation of Gingival Tissue

Before Treatment



3 Wk after Treatment



14 Mo after Treatment



# General Skin Health

- Sun protection!
  - Sunscreen, hats, long sleeves in sun
  - Vitamin D can be obtained through food, medication
- Mild soaps and lotions
- Keeping cuts and wounds clean and dry
- Know the side effects of medications- rashes, sun sensitivity
- Keep an eye out for new spots

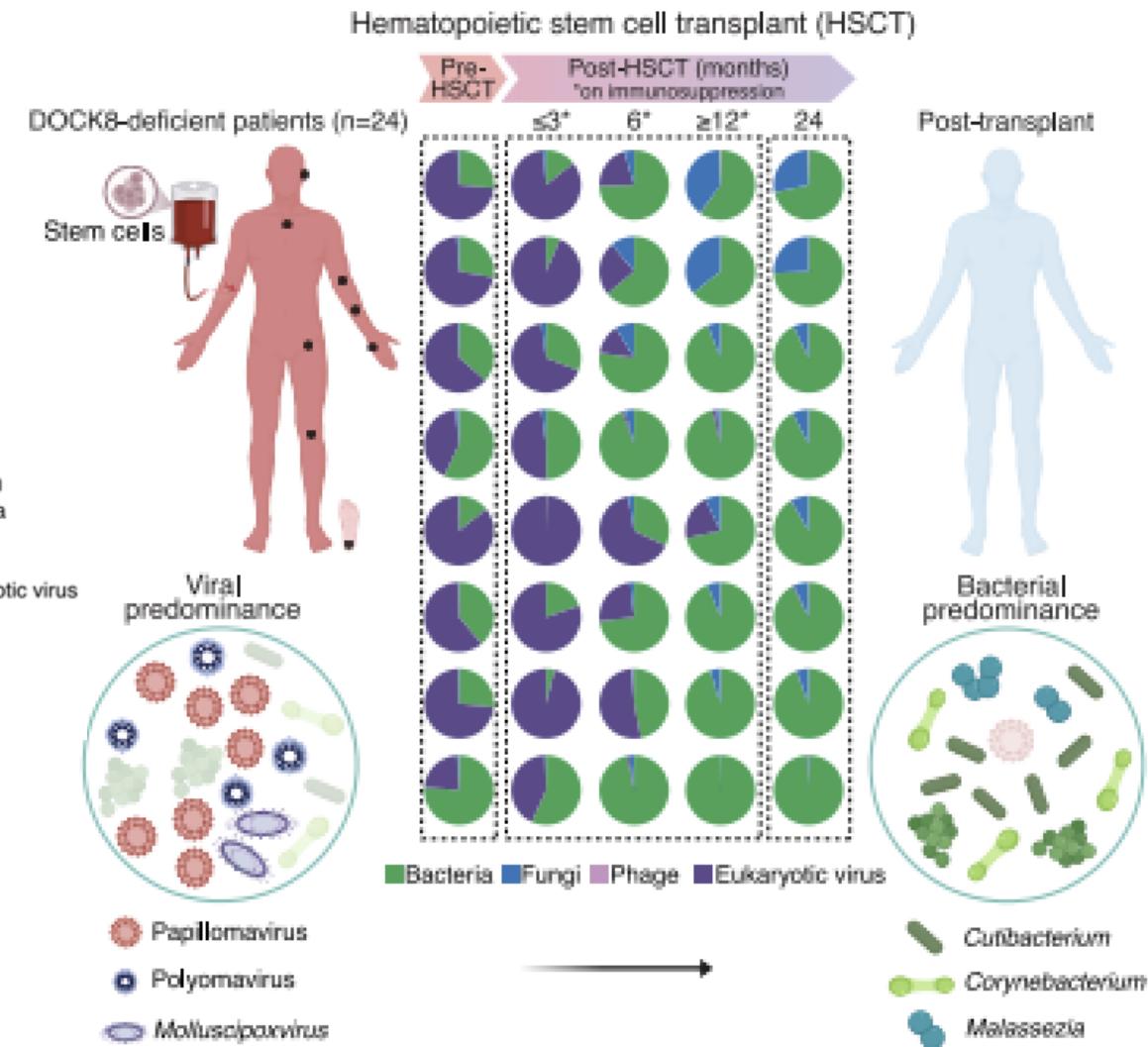
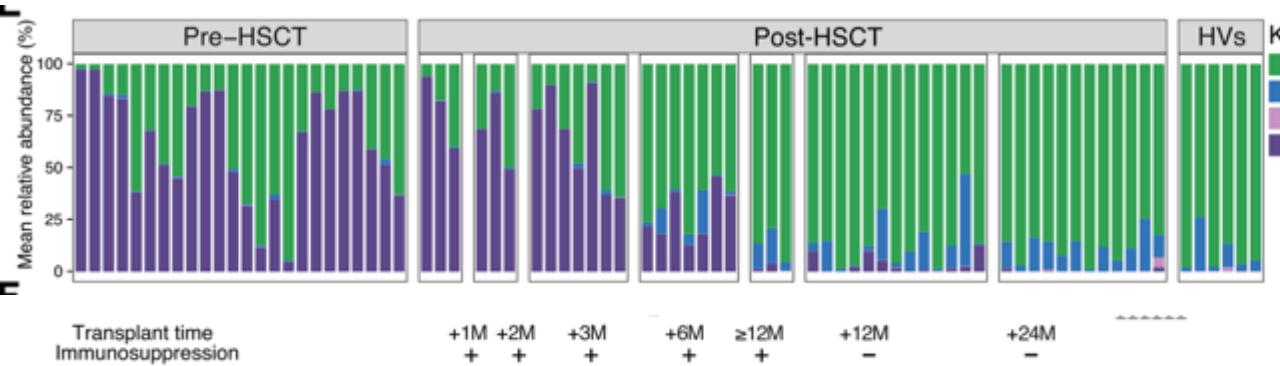


# How to Find a Dermatologist

- Takes time to do a full skin exam and not just one specific spot
- Interested to hear about the underlying immune defect and willing to connect to your IEI physician
- Recommendation from your IEI treatment
- Consider an academic medical center
- Support group recommendation

# Dermatology Research in IEI

## Restoration of skin microbiome post-HSCT for DOCK8 deficiency



Che et al, Host Cell and microbiome, 2025



ORIGINAL ARTICLE | BRIEF REPORT

f X in e

# Resolution of Squamous-Cell Carcinoma by Restoring T-Cell Receptor Signaling

**Authors:** Peiying Ye, Ph.D., Jenna R.E. Bergerson, M.D., M.P.H., Isaac Brownell, M.D., Ph.D., Gabriel J. Starrett, Ph.D., Roshini S. Abraham, Ph.D., Megan V. Anderson, R.N., B.A., Tricia Martin, P.A., M.S., +10, and Andrea Lisco, M.D., Ph.D.  [Author Info & Affiliations](#)

Published July 30, 2025 | N Engl J Med 2025;393:469-478 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2502114 | **VOL. 393 NO. 5**



**ZAP 70 deficiency:**  
Impaired T cell receptor  
Predisposes to viral infections

# Thank you!!

## Questions?



NIH Clinical Center