Pyoderma Gangrenosum after Breast Reduction Surgery Subin Lim, BA¹, Eudora Lee, BA¹, Gabriela Cobos, MD¹ ¹ Department of Dermatology, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston MA, United States

-Introduction-

Post-surgical pyoderma gangrenosum (PSPG)

- refers to the development of pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) on surgical sites due to pathergy
- Major risk factors of PSPG include previous history of PG, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, and hematologic malignancies
- PSPG is most implicated in breast surgeries, followed by cardiothoracic surgeries and abdominal surgeries
- First-line treatment may involve systemic corticosteroids, cyclosporine, and immunomodulators

Diagnosis

Based on clinical presentation and the following factors...

- Leukocytosis and elevated CRP
- Negative ANA, rheumatoid factor, and antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies
- Left breast punch biopsy revealed an ulcer with diffusely purulent neutrophilic infiltrate
- Tissue culture: **no** bacterial, fungal, and mycobacterial infections

Diagnosis = PSPG



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Case Presentation _____

Within 1-week of undergoing an uncomplicated bilateral breast reduction...

- Patient also endorsed intermittent fever and chills

Exam revealed...

Key Messages **Q** Treatment • Post-operative pyoderma gangrenosum (PSPG) is an **Prednisone taper** (starting uncommon surgical complication that should be on dose at 1mL/kg, tapered over dermatologists' differential when evaluating patients with the next 6 weeks) ulcers on surgical sites • PSPG is particularly common after breast reduction Adalimumab (Humira) – mammoplasty and reconstruction, accounting for 25% of Initial 160 mg subcutaneous all PSPG cases dose given at one time, then 80 mg on day 15, and then • Additionally, **biologic therapies** should be considered as 40 mg once weekly starting first-line treatment for patients with extensive and rapidly on day 29 progressing disease

Clinical Pictures

61-year-old female presented with rapidly progressive ulcers, erythema, and severe pain on both breasts • Lesions began as tender vesicles along incision sites that quickly ulcerated and expanded in size

• Two large, well-defined ulcerative plaques on bilateral breasts with overlying fibrinous and necrotic debris



School of Medicine



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