

# Julie Weiner, DO

Dr. Weiner is one of the neonatologists at Children's Mercy and is currently the Medical Director of the level IV NICU. She is a native of Kansas City and has 3 boys (2 in college at Oklahoma University and 1 that is a Junior in High School). In June, it will be she and her husband's 25<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary.



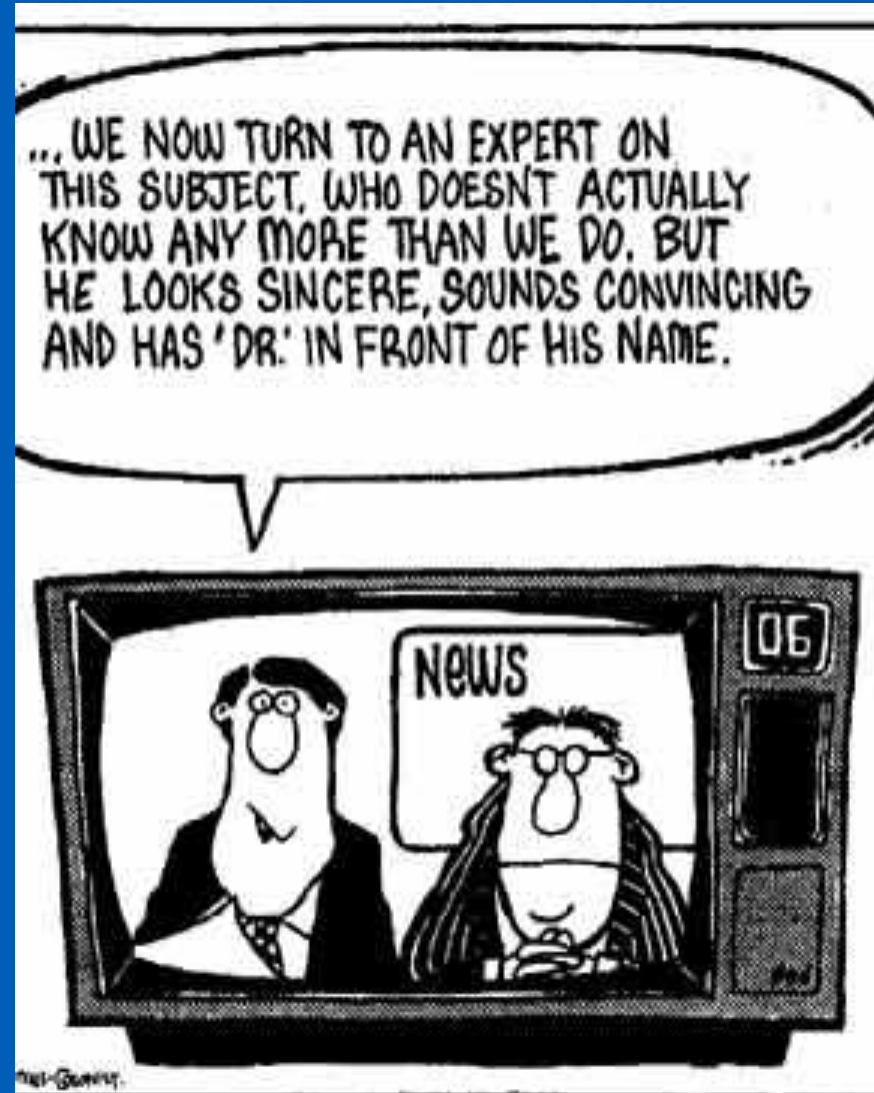
# Mystery Case

Julie Weiner, DO  
Attending Neonatologist  
Medical Director CMH NICU



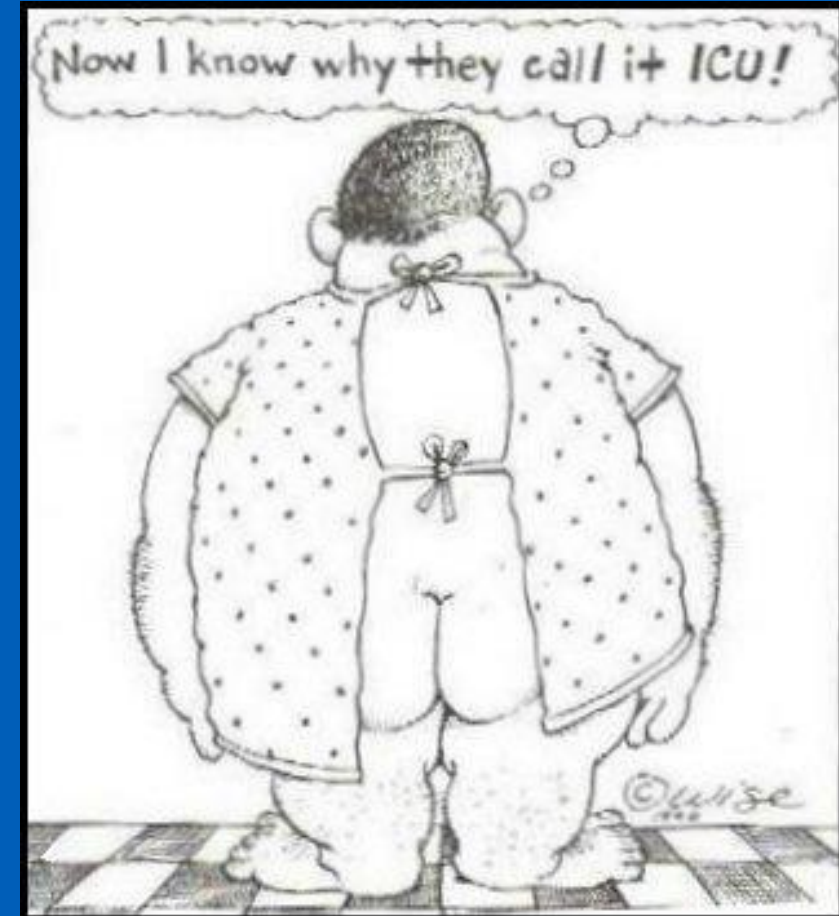
# Disclosure Statement

- I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this program



# Objectives

- Know the Differential Diagnosis for Neonatal Skin Lesions
- Describe the testing to achieve the diagnosis
- Understand unique care needs for rare neonatal congenital skin defect



# Mystery Case: Baby J

- Called for Transfer:
  - Male infant who is 38 5/7 weeks, 2.532 Kg
  - Mom is 26 yo G2P2
    - Prenatal labs: O+, GBS neg, Rubella Immune, Hep B neg, HIV neg
    - Hx of pre-eclampsia, prolactinoma
    - ROM 5 hrs, APGARs 9 and 9 at 1 and 5 mins
- **Delivery management**
  - Routine warmth, drying, clearing airway and stimulation.
  - Medications given: Vitamin K, erythromycin ophthalmic.
  - Summary of events: Called at 4 min of life due to skin breakdown at the upper and lower extremities joints.



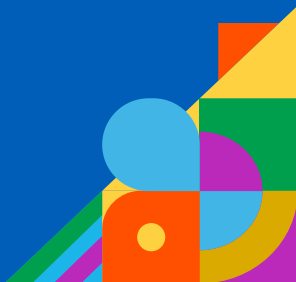
# Transport

- NPO
  - Started on IV Fluids
- Room air
- Pain control
  - PRN Morphine
- Antibiotic Coverage
  - Ampicillin and Gentamicin



# Baby J

- Skin
  - Multiple areas of denuded skin around the distal joints ( wrist and ankles)
  - Areas are red and tender with overlying sloughing.
  - After admission multiple new bullae appeared





# Skin Findings on Admission





## What is your working diagnosis?

Infectious - Viral (ex. HSV)

0%

Infectious - Bacterial (ex. Staph Scalded Skin)

0%

Congenital Skin difference

0%

Trauma

0%

Autoimmune response (ex. Neonatal lupus)

0%

# Differential Diagnosis



# Differential Diagnosis

- Infectious
  - HSV



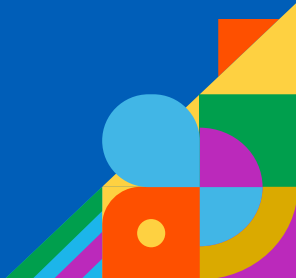
- Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome



## Bullous Impetigo



## Neonatal Candidiasis



# Congenital Skin Conditions

## Epidermolysis Bullosa



## Incontinentia pigmenti



## Blistering Genodermatose



## Epidermolytic ichthyosis





# Other

## Bullous Mastocytosis



## Neonatal Lupus



## Mothers with Autoimmune conditions

- Neonatal pemphigus and pemphigoid





# Testing

- Infectious concerns
  - Cultures of the skin lesion (viral, bacterial, fungal cultures)
  - Blood cultures and/or PCR
- Congenital Skin differences
  - Genetic Testing
    - Blood, saliva or tissue
    - NGS-targeted gene panels
      - ~1 month turn around time
    - Whole-exome sequencing
      - More expensive
      - May identify novel genes with mutations missed by NGS
    - Whole genome sequencing and Ultra-rapid targeted genomic sequencing
      - Newer, can be used to screen over ~1700 genes, results in ~3 days
  - Skin Biopsy



# Baby J's Diagnosis

- Suspected a form of Epidermolysis Bullosa
  - Derm was consulted
  - Genetic Studies sent
    - Next-Generation Sequencing
- Epidermolysis bullosa (EB)
  - 1 in 8.2 million live births in the US
  - Classifications were updated in 2020
    - More based on genetics rather than clinical features
    - 16 genes associated with classical types of EB
      - EB simplex
      - Junctional EB
      - Dystrophic EB
      - Kindler EB



# Molecular and Genetic Classifications of EB

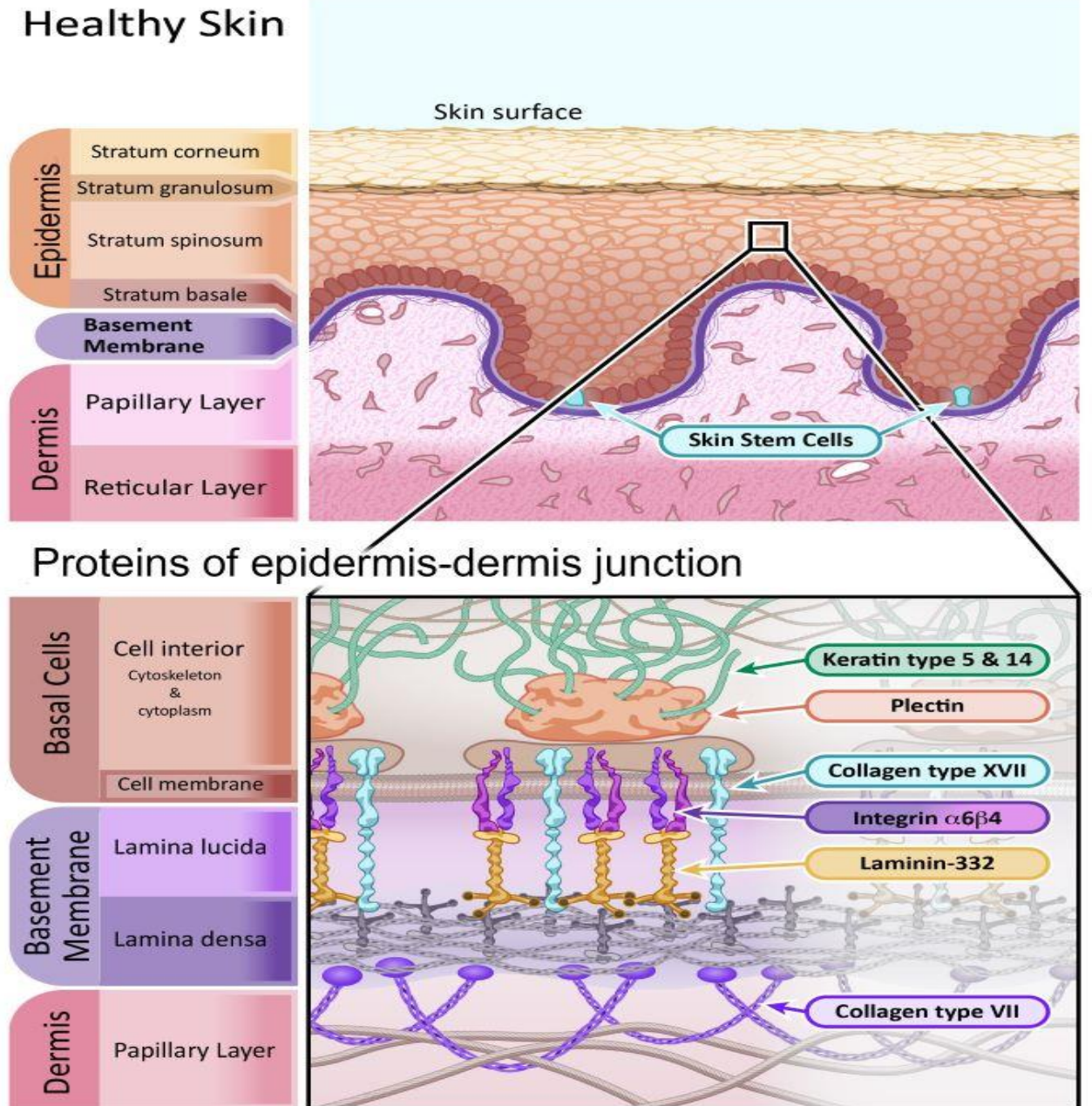
**Table 1.** Molecular and Genetic Classification of EB

| Type                         | Inheritance         | Gene                       | Protein   |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---|
| EB simplex (Intra-epidermal) | Autosomal dominant  | <i>KRT5</i>                | Keratin 5   |
|                              |                     | <i>KRT14</i>               | Keratin 14  |
|                              |                     | <i>PLEC</i>                | Plectin   |
|                              |                     | <i>KLHL24</i>              | Kelch-like protein 24   |
|                              | Autosomal recessive | <i>KRT5</i>                | Keratin 5   |
|                              |                     | <i>KRT14</i>               | Keratin 14  |
|                              |                     | <i>DST</i>                 | BP230 (BPAG1e, dystonin)  |
|                              |                     | <i>EXPH5 (SLAC2B)</i>      | Exophilin-5 (synaptotagmin-like protein, homolog lacking C2 domains b, Slac 2b) |
|                              |                     | <i>CD151 (TSPAN24)</i>     | CD151 antigen (tetraspanin 24)  |
| Junctional EB (junctional)   | Autosomal recessive | <i>LAMA3, LAMB3, LAMC2</i> | Laminin 332   |
|                              |                     | <i>COL17A1</i>             | Type XVII collagen  |
|                              |                     | <i>ITGA6, ITGB4</i>        | Integrin $\alpha 6\beta 4$  |
|                              |                     | <i>ITGA3</i>               | Integrin $\alpha 3$ subunit   |
|                              |                     |                            |   |
| Dystrophic EB (dermal)       | Autosomal dominant  | <i>COL7A1</i>              | Type VII collagen   |
|                              | Autosomal recessive | <i>COL7A1</i>              | Type VII collagen   |
| Kindler EB (mixed)           | Mixed               | <i>FERMT1 (KIND1)</i>      | Fermitin family homolog 1 (Kindlin-1)   |



# Classifications of EB

- EB simplex (EBS): Proteins located in the epidermis
- Junctional EB (JEB): Proteins located in the basement membrane between the epidermis and dermis
- Dystrophic EB (DEB): Located in the anchoring fibrils of the dermis
- Kindler EB: Located in several layers of the skin



# Why the Diagnosis Matters

- Prognostication
  - Lethal forms
  - Other associated congenital anomalies
    - Pyloric atresia, Renal abnormalities,
  - Wide range of long-term complications
- Reoccurrence Risk
  - De Novo mutation vs. Inherited





# Baby J's Diagnosis

- Genetic report:
  - Krt14 pathogenic variant- with variable severity, basal cleavage.
  - Affects Keratin 14 protein
  - Autosomal Dominant
- Differential Diagnosis
- Clinical:
  - range in severity (some reported deaths in neonatal due to sepsis, improvement with age). blistering can occur-hands/feet, arms, oral blistering with clusters.
- De Novo random genetic change, he did not inherit this from either parent.



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**“WORMS?! Haven’t you read any literature  
on the benefits of breast feeding?”**



# Unique Care Considerations

- Minimizing friction/rubbing of the skin as much as possible as this may induce new blister formation.
- General Assessments:
  - Vitals
    - Spot check Pulse ox, no monitor leads
  - Handling and Physical assessment
    - Containment/Swaddling
    - Diapers
      - Elastic cut out, liner/barrier, lubricated
      - No wipes, cotton balls/gauze
    - Physical Exam
  - Environment
    - Bed
      - Z-flo mattresses, sheepskin, air mattresses



# Unique Care Requirements

- Thermoregulation
  - Evaporative Losses
  - Temperature regulation
    - Heat can cause blistering
- Nutrition
  - IV placement and securement
  - Feeding
    - Enteral and Oral feeding
- Pain Control
  - Pain control (balancing respiratory depression)
- Infections
  - Topical and systemic antibiotics as needed
  - Surveillance cultures as needed
- Respiratory
  - Airway compromise can be life-threatening
  - Stridor, hoarse or weak cry



# Hospital Course

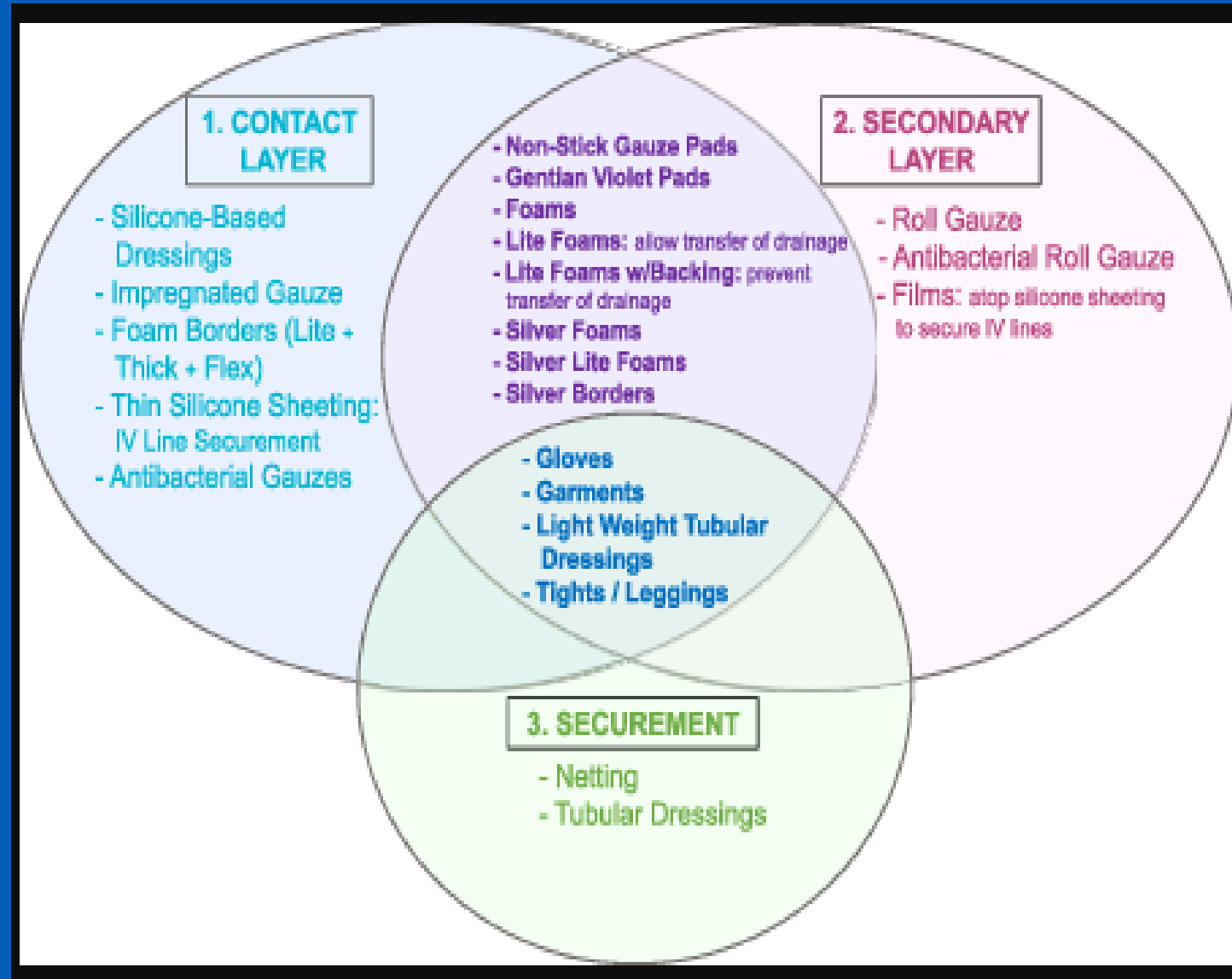
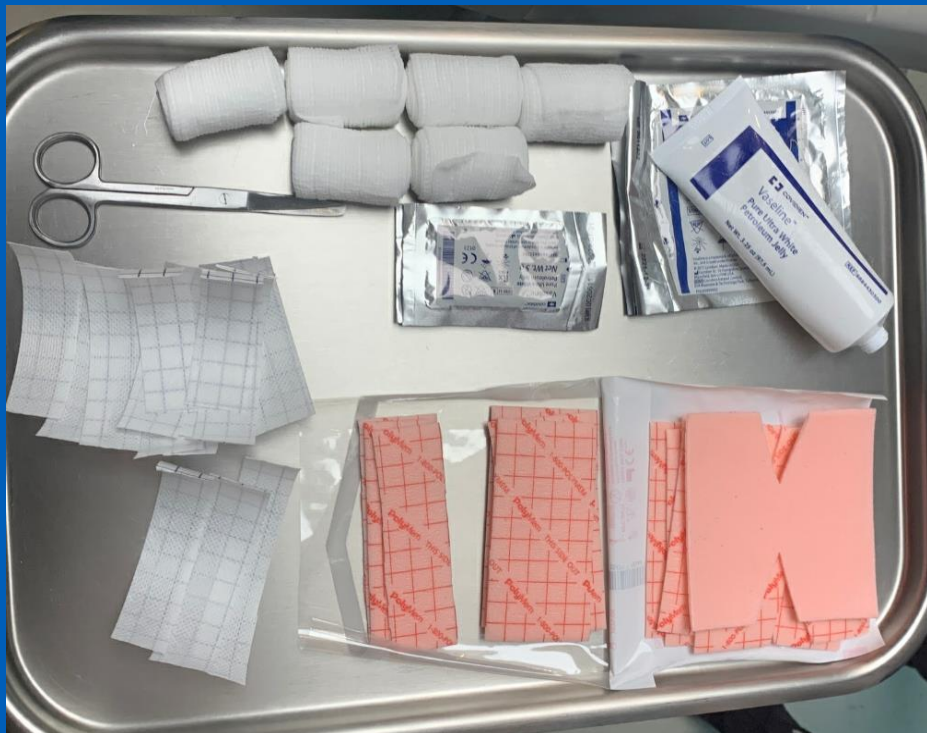
- Baby J was in the NICU for 3 months
- Skin Care
- Nutrition
- Complicated by:
  - Anemia
  - Airway Concerns
  - Scaring
  - Infection
  - Pain control
- Getting ready for home





# Skin Care

- 3 main components:
  - Contact layer
  - Secondary Layer
  - Securement of dressing



# Skin Care Cont.

- Emollients used first
  - Place on contact layer, not directly on skin
  - Aquaphor, petrolatum, others
- Blisters of at least 5mm should be lanced and drained
- Topical antibiotics as needed
  - Avoid overuse
  - Bacitracin, Polysporin
  - Medical Grade Honey
  - Prescription strength topical antibiotics may be needed
    - Gentamicin, silver products, mupirocin



# Skin Care Cont

Dressing Changes every other day

Best if 1 limb at a time

Sponge Bath, rinse with syringe

Work up to tub bath





# Skin Care cont



# Nutrition

- IV access
  - Securing to the skin
    - Nonadherent thin pad
      - Silicone-based (Mepiform)
- Nutritional deficits
  - Low protein
  - Low zinc
- Enteral feeds
  - Oral Blisters and erosions
  - Pain
    - Magic mouth wash
    - Sucralfate
  - Long Term esophageal strictures
  - Bottle feeds
    - Special Feeder, Haberman nipple
  - NG feeds
    - Irritation to skin and airway
  - Gastrostomy Tube feeds





# Anemia



# Scarring



# Infections

- Extensive colonic NEC
  - 14 days of abx
  - Required Elecare feeds
- Hx of MSSA skin cultures
- Shoulder swelling, XR images showed bony changes consistent with osteomyelitis
  - 4 weeks of abx
- Hx of wound culture of pustules on foot + for E. Coli
  - 10 days of abx
- Surveillance wound cultures prn
  - Topical mupirocin and gentamicin applied as needed



# Pain Control

- Morphine drip and bolus
- Tylenol prn
- Magic Mouthwash for oral sores
- Scheduled Methadone and Ativan
  - Was able to wean off prior to discharge
- Gabapentin and Clonidine
  - Discharged home on these to complete weaning schedule





# Going Home

- Skin Care at home
  - \$2-5K a month
  - EB Foundation
  - Wound Care Program
- Bedding
- Car Seat
- Cloths
  - Inside out, no seams
- Follow-up





# Lifelong Needs



# Questions/Discussion

- References:
- Lucky, A. et. Al. Diagnosis and care of the Newborn with Epidermolysis Bullosa. *Neoreviews*(2021)22(7): e438-e451
- Lewis, R. Epidermolysis bullosa: How Could Gene and Cell Therapy Help? [Eurogct.org](http://Eurogct.org)
- Lucky AW, Dagaonkar N, Lammers K, Husami A, Kissell D, Zhang K. A comprehensive next-generation sequencing assay for the diagnosis of epidermolysis bullosa. *Pediatr Dermatol.* 2018;35(2):188–197



Frank started to get a funny feeling that his doctor was a quack.