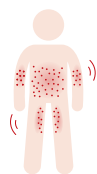


Bullous Pemphigoid (BP): Don't Miss the Diagnosis

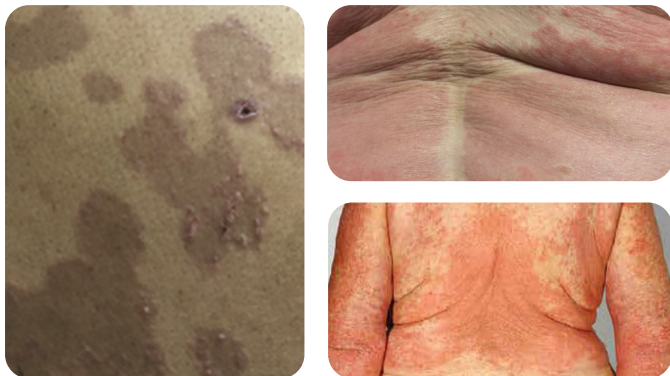


Clinical Presentations¹⁻¹⁰

BP is a chronic relapsing autoimmune skin disease characterized by intense itch, inflammatory lesions, and blister formation

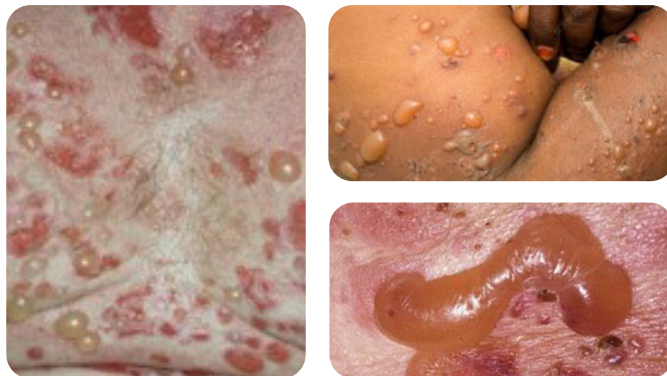
Non-bullous presentation/phase*

Intense itch with or without inflammatory skin lesions (ranging morphologically from urticarial to eczematous). Occurs in up to 20% of cases.



Bullous presentation/phase

Intensely pruritic bullous dermatosis, with blisters usually arising from apparently normal or erythematous skin. Mucosal involvement reported in 10–30% of patients



Bottom left-hand image reprinted from *Dermatologic Clinics*, Vol 29/No. 3, Schmidt E, et al, Clinical features and practical diagnosis of bullous pemphigoid, pp427–438, Copyright 2011, with permission from Elsevier. Far bottom-right image reprinted from DermNet New Zealand. Original image located at: <https://dermnetnz.org/topics/bullous-pemphigoid-images>. Far top-right image reprinted with permission from Science Photo Library. Original image located at: <https://www.sciencephoto.com/media/1227663/view>

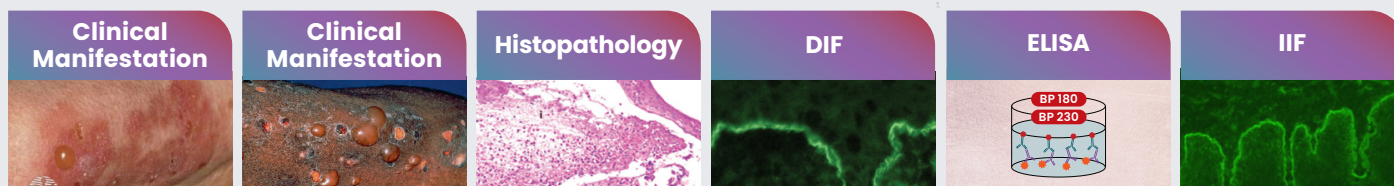
Diagnosis^{5,9-15}

Clinical assessment

- Medical history
- Patient-Reported symptoms
- Physical examination

Laboratory work

- Skin biopsy sample
 - Histopathology
 - Direct immunofluorescence (DIF)
- Serum sample
 - Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
 - Indirect immunofluorescence (IIF)



Left image reprinted from DermNet New Zealand. Original image located at: <https://dermnetnz.org/topics/bullous-pemphigoid-images>

BP has polymorphous presentations with a wide spectrum of non-bulbous and bullous manifestations. As such, diagnosis can be challenging, and a broad differential diagnosis should be considered.^{10,16,17}

*May persist for several weeks or months before the formation of bullae, or it may remain non-bullous indefinitely in atypical variants.
BP, bullous pemphigoid.

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Disease Burden in Bullous Pemphigoid

Epidemiology^{6,10,18,19}



BP mostly affects the elderly



Incidence is increasing and is estimated to be up to 76.3 cases/million*



Prevalence is increasing, with estimated range of 0.13–1.13%

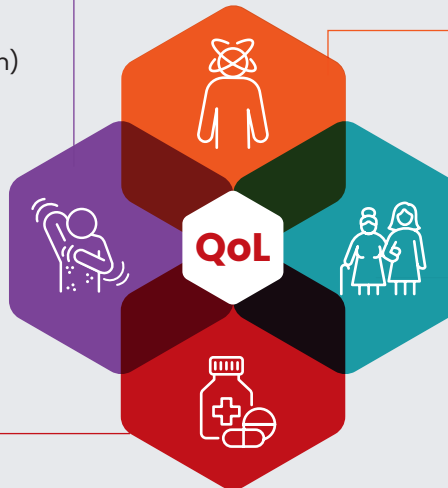
Burden of Disease^{11,20–25}

Physical burden

- Physical discomfort (lesions, itch, pain)
- Sleep disturbance
- Fatigue
- Physical limitations
- Dyspigmentation
- Increased risk of infection

Treatment burden

- Toxicities/adverse events and increase mortality risk due to corticosteroids and other systemic treatments
- Frequent lab monitoring
- Drug interactions
- Frequent topical/oral drug administration



Mental health burden

- Depression
- Loneliness
- Embarrassment
- Anxiety

Socioeconomic burden

- Greater dependence on caregivers
- Increased healthcare resource utilization due to repeated follow-up visits, lab monitoring, treatments, and hospitalizations

There remain unmet needs in the management of bullous pemphigoid²⁶

Additional Burden of Comorbidities^{1,10,27–29}

BP is typically associated with serious chronic comorbidities and can be life threatening



Neurologic Disease^{10,27,28}



Metabolic Disease^{10,28,29}



Cardiovascular Disease^{10,28,29}



Liver and Kidney Disease²⁸



Malignancy^{10,28,29}

Stay in the Know About the Evolving Science of Type 2 Inflammation
For more information, visit ADVENTprogram.com



*Incidence is estimated to be 10 cases/million in the US.³⁰
BP, bullous pemphigoid; QoL, quality of life.

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