

**Comparative study of clinical efficacy and
effect on immune response of intralesional
tuberculin (PPD) and intralesional measles,
mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine in
treatment of multiple warts**

Thesis

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رسالة

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وأمرض الذكورة

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Summary

Warts are caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), a double stranded DNA virus. Warts have a variety of clinical manifestations depending on the viral type and site and are usually treated by a wide variety of methods including cryotherapy, surgical excision, podophyllin, bleomycin and various lasers. Each mode of therapy has its own complications and failure rates.

The treatment of patients with multiple, recalcitrant or recurrent verrucae continues to be a formidable task for both primary care physicians and dermatologists. Previous mentioned methods are not always successful and may be associated with adverse events. Even when existing warts are successfully eradicated, patients may develop new warts in other areas.

There are new trends towards the use of immunotherapy in treatment of warts, as the immune system seems to play an important role in the control of warts infection. Although the exact mechanisms are unclear but most evidences suggest that cell mediated immunity plays an important role in control of HPV infection as the incidence of warts increases in subjects with cell mediated immune defects e.g (HIV infection patients, malignant diseases. etc....).

List of Contents

Title	Page
• List of Abbreviations	III
• List of Tables	VI
• List of Figures	VII
• Introduction and Aim of the Work	1
• Review of Literature:	
▪ Chapter 1: Human papilloma virus	4
Human papilloma virus.....	4
Prevalence of HPV infection.....	8
Risk factors for HPV infection.....	9
Virus structure and genome.....	10
Life cycle.....	11
Immunology of HPV.....	14
Human Papilloma virus vaccines.....	17
▪ Chapter 2: Warts	19
Transmission of warts.....	19
Warts and malignancy.....	19
Cutaneous manifestations.....	20
Extra cutaneous manifestations.....	24
Histopathology of warts.....	33
Differential diagnosis of warts.....	37
▪ Chapter 3: Treatment of warts	38
Destructive therapy.....	39
Virucidal therapy.....	48
Immunotherapy.....	53
• Patients and Methods	74

• Results	86
• Discussion.....	117
• Summary	127
• Conclusion and Recommendations.....	131
• References	133
• Appendix.....	161
• Arabic Summary	--

List of Abbreviations

>	More than
<	Less than
≥	More than or equal
%	Percent
α	Alpha
β	Beta
μg	Micro gram
μl	Micro liter
ALA	Amino-laevulinic acid
BCA	Bichloroacetic acid
BCG	Bacille calmette-guerin
BP	Bowenoid papulosis
CD8	Cluster of differentiation antigen 8
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CMI	Cell mediated immunity
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CTL	Cutaneous T-lymphocyte
DNCB	Dinitrochlorobenzene
DCP	Diphencyprone
E	Early
EDV	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
e.g	For example
Er:YAG	Erbium: Yttrium/Aluminum/Garnet Laser
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEH	Focal epithelial hyperplasia

Fig	Figure
FU	Fluorouracil
H	Hour
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HR	High Risk
HS	Highly significant
HSIL	High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions
IARC	International Agency for Research in Cancer
Ig	Immunoglobulin
IFN- γ	Interferon-gamma
IL	Interleukin
L	Late
LCR	Long control region
LN2	Liquid nitrogen
LR	Low risk
LSIL	Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions
MIU	Million international units
ml	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter
MMR	Mumps, measles and rubella
MPTs	Multiple-puncture tests
M w	Mycobacterium w
Nd:YAG	Neodymium: YAG
NK	Natural killer cell
NS	Non significant
pg/ml	Picogram / milliliter
PMN	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells

PPD	Purified protein derivative
RB	Retinoblastoma
RCTs	Randomized controlled trials
RRP	Reccurent respiratory papillomatosis
S	Significant
SADBE	Squaric acid dibutyl ester
SD	Standard deviation
Sec	Second (unit of time)
TCA	Trichloroacetic acid
TH	T-helper cells
TLC	Total leukocytic count
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor alpha
TU	Tuberculin units
USA	United States of America
VV	Vurruca vulgaris
WHO	World Health Organization

List of Tables

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>1</i>	Different diseases associated with various HPV types.	<i>6</i>
<i>2</i>	Genes Functions	<i>10</i>
<i>3</i>	The size of tuberculin test induration and its significance	<i>68</i>
<i>4</i>	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard age, gender and wart duration.	<i>84</i>
<i>5</i>	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the type of warts	<i>85</i>
<i>6</i>	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the site of warts	<i>86</i>
<i>7</i>	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the number of warts	<i>87</i>
<i>8</i>	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the response of target wart	<i>88</i>
<i>9</i>	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the response of distant wart	<i>90</i>
<i>10</i>	Correlation between the clinical response and different variables among the PPD-treated group, the MMR-treated group and the control group.	<i>96</i>
<i>11</i>	Comparison between males and females as regard the clinical response among the PPD- and the MMR- treated groups	<i>99</i>
<i>12</i>	Comparison between different wart types as regard clinical response among PPD-and MMR-treated groups	<i>100</i>
<i>13</i>	Comparison between the PPD-treated group, the MMR-treated group, and the control group as regard the side effects of treatment	<i>102</i>
<i>14</i>	Comparison between PPD- and MMR- treated groups and the control group as regard the serum levels of IL 4 and IL 12, TLC, and PMN count before treatment	<i>103</i>
<i>15</i>	Comparison between the PPD-treated group, the MMR-treated	<i>104</i>

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
	group, and the control group as regard the serum levels of IL 4 and IL 12, TLC, and PMN count after treatment.	
<i>16</i>	Comparison between mean serum levels of IL4 and IL12, TLC and PMN count before and after treatment among the PPD-treated group	<i>106</i>
<i>17</i>	Comparison between mean serum levels of IL4 and IL12, TLC and PMN count before and after treatment among MMR -treated group	<i>107</i>
<i>18</i>	Comparison between mean serum levels of IL4 and IL12, TLC and PMN count before and after treatment among the control group	<i>108</i>
<i>19</i>	Comparison between PPD-treated patients with different response grading as regard IL2, IL4, TLC and PMN count	<i>109</i>
<i>20</i>	Comparison between MMR-treated patients with different response grading as regard IL2, IL4, TLC and PMN count	<i>110</i>
<i>21</i>	Comparison between controls with different response grading as regard IL2, IL4, TLC and PMN count	<i>111</i>
<i>22</i>	Correlation between different laboratory data after treatment and the clinical response grading among the studied groups	<i>112</i>
<i>23</i>	Correlation between the change in different laboratory data before and after treatment and the clinical response grading among the studied groups	<i>114</i>

List of Figures

<i>Fig</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	The HPV life cycle.	14
2	Host response to viral infection	17
3	Common wart	29
4	Filiform wart on the nose	29
5	Periungual warts	29
6	Multiple plantar warts	30
7	Plane warts on the face	30
8	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis	30
9	Condyloma acuminata	31
10	Genital bowenoid papillomatosis	31
11	Extra genital BP between toes	31
12	Oral warts on tongue	32
13	Focal epithelial hyperplasia on lower lip	32
14	Papilloma on vocal cords	32
15	Verruca vulgaris, medium power. Although no granular cells are seen overlying the papillomatous crests, they are increased in number and size in the intervening valleys and contain heavy, irregular clumps of keratohyalin granules	33
16	Deep plantar wart (myrmecia), low power. There is papillomatosis and thickening of the epidermis with a thickened stratum corneum	35
17	Verruca plana, low power. There is irregular acanthosis with a thickened stratum corneum	36
18	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis, medium power. The superficially located affected keratinocytes are swollen and irregularly shaped. There are a few lymphocytes in the upper dermis	36

<i>Fig</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
19	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the type of warts.	85
20	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the number of warts	87
21	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the response of target wart	89
22	Comparison between the MMR- and PPD- treated groups and the control group as regard the response of distant wart	90
23	Multiple common warts in a patient of the MMR-treated group (a) Before treatment. (b) After treatment with complete resolution of the target and distant warts.	91
24	Multiple genital warts in a patient of the MMR-treated group (a) Before treatment. (b) After treatment with partial resolution of the target and distant warts.	91
25	Multiple periungual warts in a patient of the MMR-treated group (a) Target wart before treatment. (b) Target wart after treatment showing minimal resolution. (c) Multiple distant warts before treatment. (d) Multiple distant warts after treatment showing minimal resolution.	92
26	Multiple plantar warts in a patient of the PPD-treated group (a) Before treatment.(b) After treatment with complete resolution of the target and distant warts.	92
27	Multiple common warts in a patient of the PPD-treated group (a) Before treatment. (b) After treatment with minimal resolution of the target and distant warts.	93
28	Genital warts in a patient of the PPD-treated group (a) Before treatment (b) After treatment with no response of target and distant warts.	93
29	Multiple periungual warts in a patient of the control group (a) Before treatment.(b) After treatment with minimal resolution of the target wart and no response in distant warts.	94
30	Multiple common warts in a patient of the control group (a) Before treatment (b) After treatment with no response of the target wart and distant warts.	94

<i>Fig</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
31	Negative correlation between the response grading in The PPD-treated group and each of age of the patients (a) and duration of the warts (b)	98
32	Positive correlation between the response grading in the MMR-treated group and the total leukocytic count before treatment.	99
33	Comparison between males and females as regard the clinical response among the PPD-treated group	100
34	Comparison between different wart types as regard the clinical response among the PPD- treated group.	101
35	Comparison between different wart types as regard the clinical response among the PPD- treated group.	101
36	Comparison between the PPD-treated group, the MMR treated group, and the control group as regard the side effects of treatment	102
37	Comparison between the PPD-treated group, the MMR-treated group, and the control group as regard the serum levels of IL 4 and IL 12, TLC, and PMN count after treatment.	105
38	Positive correlation between the response grading in the MMR-treated group and each of IL-4 (a) and TLC (b)	113



Introduction

Warts or verrucae vulgaris are hyperkeratotic papillomas caused by infection with human papilloma virus (HPV) (**Lipke, 2006**) .

Human papilloma virus (HPV) infections are very common and cause various benign and malignant lesions, most notably condyloma acuminata, ano-genital carcinoma, laryngeal papilloma & cutaneous warts (**Gross, 1997**).

There are more than 100 types of HPVs. HPV types-1,-4,-27,-57 & -63 can cause common warts (**Kilkenny and Marks, 1996**).

A range of types of warts have been identified, varying in shape and site affected, as well as the type of human papilloma virus involved. These include (common warts – flat warts – filiform or digitate warts - plantar warts – mosaic warts – genital warts – periungual warts).

Many observations have suggested that wart proliferation is controlled by the immune system, particularly the cell mediated immunity (**Goncalves and Donadi, 2004**) .

Destructive methods are most commonly used as initial therapy by most practitioners (**Sterling et al., 2001**).



Cryotherapy is a reasonable first line therapy for most warts. Products containing salicylic acid with or without lactic acid are effective patient- applied treatments, these have an efficacy comparable to that of cryotherapy (**Gibbs et al., 2002**).

Nowadays, intralesional immunotherapy by different antigens has been proved effective in the treatment of different types of warts (**Gupta et al., 2008**).

Intralesional immunotherapy employs the ability of immune system to recognize certain viral, bacterial and fungal antigens that induce a delayed type hypersensitivity reaction, not only to the antigen but also against the wart virus, which in turn increases the ability of the immune system to recognize and clear human papilloma virus (**Bacelieri and Johnson, 2005**).