Response of Ulcerated Perineal Hemangiomas of Infancy to Becaplermin Gel, a Recombinant Human Platelet-Derived Growth Factor

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Background: Hemangiomas of infancy are the most common tumors of childhood, and ulceration is the most common complication. Many treatments have been used for hemangioma ulceration, although none are uniformly effective. A recent report described the successful use of 0.01% becaplermin gel, a recombinant human platelet-derived growth factor, for an ulcerated hemangioma refractory to standard care. We sought to further assess the responsiveness of hemangoma ulceration to 0.01% becaplermin gel and to compare its cost to that of conventional modalities.

Observations: We report a case series of 8 infants treated with becaplermin gel for ulcerated perineal hemangiomas of infancy. All infants were seen between January and June 2003 in the pediatric dermatology clinic at Texas Children’s Hospital. Six female and 2 male infants were included. All of the hemangiomas were large (≥6 cm²), and of superficial or mixed superficial and deep morphology. Rapid ulcer healing occurred in all patients within 3 to 21 days (average, 10.25 days).

Conclusions: In this small series, 0.01% becaplermin gel was a safe and effective treatment for perineal hemangioma ulceration. The rapid healing achieved with 0.01% becaplermin gel allows a reduction in the risk of secondary infection, pain, and need for hospitalization, as well as in the costs that often accumulate from multiple follow-up visits and long-term therapy.

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A Hispanic female infant with a large, mixed superficial and deep segmental HOI on the buttocks and gluteal cleft presented with a 3-month history of multiple mixed ulcerations that had been unresponsive to treatment with wound care and topical, intraleisional, and systemic corticosteroids (Figure 2A). Treatment was initiated with a daily application of becaplermin gel followed by the application of a barrier paste. By her follow-up appointment 3 weeks later the ulcerations had completely healed (Figure 2B).

CASE SERIES

Six female and 2 male infants with ulcerated perineal HOI were included in our series (Table 1). All of the HOI were large (≥6 cm²) and of superficial or mixed superficial and deep morphology. In all 8 cases, rapid healing of the ulceration occurred within 3 to 21 days (average, 10.25 days with 0.01% becaplermin gel). The ulcerations had been refractory to conventional therapy in 5 of the 8 patients, while in the remaining 3 patients 0.01% becaplermin gel was the only medication used. We did not note HOI proliferation in any of our patients. In fact, in patient 1, in whom 0.01% becaplermin gel was inadvertently applied to ulcerated and nonulcerated HOI tissue, clinical findings consistent with involution were evident (Figure 1B).
Hemangiomas of infancy are the most common benign tumors of childhood and ulceration, the most common complication of HOI, occurs in 5% to 15% of cases. Ulceration generally develops during the proliferative phase of the HOI life cycle, and is more commonly seen with lesions showing segmental morphology, i.e., with a plaque-like, linear, and/or geographic pattern over a specific cutaneous territory. The perineum is the most frequent site of HOI ulceration, probably because of recurrent friction, maceration, and repeated exposure to urine and feces. Whereas wound care is important in the management of perineal HOI ulceration, adherent dressings are often inefficient in this location. Rapid ulcer healing is desirable to reduce pain, bleeding, and the risk of infection.

None of the current modalities of HOI ulceration management are uniformly effective. While meticulous wound care is essential, topical antibiotics (most commonly mupirocin or metronidazole), topical, intralesional and/or systemic corticosteroids, and pulsed-dye laser may be used as adjunct therapy. Surgical excision may be required in the most refractory cases.

Platelet-derived growth factor, which promotes the recruitment and proliferation of cells involved in wound repair and enhances epithelialization, has been shown to promote angiogenesis. However, growth factors are known to have either stimulatory or inhibitory effects, depending on the tissue affected, because individual transduction molecules may be present in different amounts in different cell types. This may explain why 0.01% becaplermin induced ulcer healing, but not HOI proliferation, in our patients. Of interest is the significant involution observed at follow-up in patient 1, when it was discovered that 0.01% becaplermin had been inadvertently applied to the entire HOI surface rather than on the ulcerated areas only. It remains to be seen whether 0.01%
becaplermin has an effect, direct or indirect, on HOI involution; and if so, whether this effect varies by lesion morphology.

While the cost of 0.01% becaplermin gel may initially seem expensive, one must compare it with the cost of alternative therapies. In our experience, multiple follow-up visits and the long-term use of wound care agents, in addition to other conventional agents, are often required to achieve healing. We calculated the average cost of each topical medication when purchased from 4 separate pharmacies in Houston (Table 2), and added the standard costs of office visits, inpatient hospitalization, intralesional corticosteroid injections, and pulsed-dye laser therapy at our institution. The rapid healing induced by 0.01% becaplermin gel not only reduced these costs, but also the risk of secondary infection, pain, and need for hospitalization, as 2 of our infants experienced prior to receiving this medication.

In this small series, 0.01% becaplermin gel appears to be safe and effective for the management of HOI ulceration in the perineal location. A randomized controlled trial of becaplermin gel for this indication, with outcome measures to include time to healing, presence or absence of HOI proliferation, cost, and quality of life, is currently in development.

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Table 2. Cost of Different Treatment Modalities for Hemangioma Ulcerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Cost, $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Becaplermin gel (15 g)</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole gel (45 g)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mupirocin ointment (22 g)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrier paste (4 oz)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duoderm Extra Thin (4 × 4 in, 10 count)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Convatec, Princeton, NJ)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tegaderm (4 × 4 in, 10 count)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3M Health Care, St Paul, Minn)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office visit*</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-day hospitalization</td>
<td>1500-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrallesional steroid injection</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulsed-dye laser (per treatment)</td>
<td>251-787†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical excision with repair</td>
<td>2100-2600†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Level 3, established-patient visit.
†Cost varies with complexity of case and does not include general anesthesia.

REFERENCES