



- Chronic graft-versus-host disease often happens after allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation.
- The skin is the most frequently affected organ
- Common skin manifestations of cGVHD include : sclerotic induration, lichen planus—like lesions, or scaly erythematous patches
- Large-vessel vasculitis is known in cGVHD and can cause serious complications like stroke or paralysis. In contrast, small-vessel vasculitis, especially LCV, is less well understood, with limited data in this context.
- This study explores the possible relationship between leukocytoclastic vasculitis and chronic GVHD, with a focus on histopathologic and immunofluorescence findings.



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#### **METHODS**



- With IRB approval, we retrospectively reviewed of 508 cGVHD patients (2000–2025).
- Identified biopsy-confirmed leukocytoclastic vasculitis cases.
- Four patients with cGVHD and LCV were selected.
- Reviewed skin biopsies and clinical data.

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### **RESULTS**



#### PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

- 4 male patients, mean age 64 (range 59–71).
- All had multi-organ cGVHD involvement (gastrointestinal: 3, hepatic: 1, pulmonary: 2, renal: 3)
- 3 patients had skin sclerosis (before-2 or after LCV-1).
- We used the 2014 NIH criteria to classify cGVHD severity: two patients had moderate and two had severe disease



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CLINICAL FINDINGS

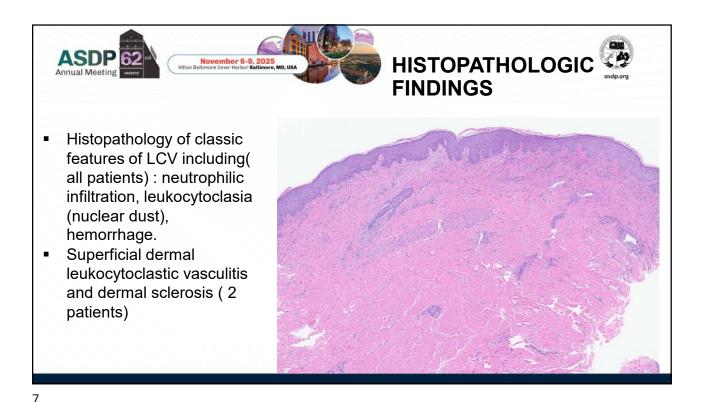


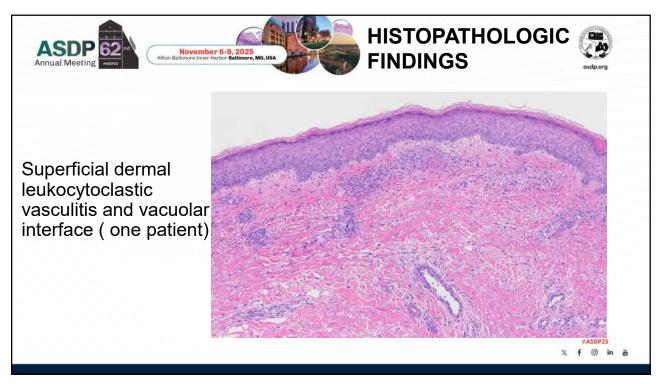
 All patients presented with purpura or violaceous macules predominantly on the lower extremities



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## DIF AND CRYOGLOBULINS



#### **Direct immunofluorescence:**

**Granular Vascular Deposition Patterns:** 

Vascular IgA: 2 cases

• Vascular IgM and C3: 1 case

Negative: 1 case

IgG: Negative in all cases

All patients were seronegative for cryoglobulins and cryofibrinogen



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### **TRIGGERS**



- 3/4 cases developed LCV after tapering or stopping immunosuppressive therapy (4–8 weeks) .
- 1 case triggered by acute kidney injury and discontinued immunosuppressive therapy.
- Infectious causes were excluded. None exhibited systemic or laboratory evidence of renal, neurologic, or gastrointestinal vasculitis.
- None of the patients had active hematologic disease at the time of LCV onset.







### **TREATMENT**



- All patients were treated with corticosteroids, including three who received systemic therapy (prednisone 0.5–1 mg/kg/day) and one who received topical application.
- Two patients with sclerotic skin involvement received mycophenolate mofetil (MMF, 500–1000 mg twice daily)
- Complete resolution within 2-4 weeks.



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## OUTCOMES & FOLLOW-UP



- Mean follow-up: 6 years (range 0.2–12 years).
- One relapse after cyclosporine discontinuation, controlled with MMF.
- No further relapses; cGVHD stable

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# CONCLUSIONS: Key Findings

- This case series highlights (LCV) in patients with cGVHD
- LCV often appeared when immunosuppressive therapy was being reduced.
- The course of LCV was generally favorable.
- There are no signs of systemic vasculitis, LCV is limited to the skin.
- LCV can present alongside sclerotic or other cGVHD features.
- DIF findings are non-specific; IgA may be positive or negative.
- Responds well to corticosteroids ± MMF.
- Limitations of this study include the small sample size and retrospective design; Further studies needed



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