Rare case of Lyme borreliosis in a patient presenting with dactylitis and skin rash

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SUMMARY
An immunocompetent male in his 70s was diagnosed with psoriatic arthritis based on dactylitis, onycholysis of the nails and scalp psoriasis. He was treated with corticosteroids, methotrexate and local corticosteroid injections without improvements in his symptoms. When tumor necrosis factor-alpha inhibitor treatment was introduced, the symptoms worsened and dactylitis of all digits and a bluish-red rash were observed on the extensor side of the left hand and arm. At this point, a skin biopsy was performed showing histopathological changes compatible with Lyme borreliosis and serum contained IgG antibodies against Borrelia burgdorferi. It was concluded that he was suffering from acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans (ACA) and Lyme dactylitis. Ten days of phenoxymethylpenicillin treatment was initiated, and after 2 weeks, the dactylitis and ACA had regressed substantially. After 6 months, both had resolved. This case emphasises the need for clinical reassessment, when treatment is not effective.

BACKGROUND
Dactylitis is the diffuse swelling of an entire digit typically related to an underlying inflammation or an infiltrative disorder. Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is the most common disease that causes dactylitis due to joint, tendon and soft tissue inflammation. However, dactylitis can also be a clinical feature in, for example, ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis, granulomatous diseases, malignancies and infections.

Lyme borreliosis (LB) is a tick-borne disease caused by spirochetes within the Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato (B.b.s.l.) complex. There are several human pathogenic genospecies within the complex, but Lyme arthritis is most often associated with B. burgdorferi sensu stricto, B. afzelii with skin lesions and B. garinii and B. bavariensis with neuroborreliosis. LB is endemic in several areas of Europe and the USA. The clinical manifestations of LB are diverse. The most common is erythema migrans (EM) at the tick bite site; however, a rash is not obligatory. Other manifestations that can occur weeks to years after the infective tick bite are neuroborreliosis, acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans (ACA), lymphocytoma cutis, arthritis, carditis, lymphadenopathy and multiple EM. Diagnosis of LB is based on characteristic clinical signs and symptoms complemented by serological confirmation of infection, once an antibody response has been mounted. We present a case of a patient initially presumed to be suffering from PsA, but with symptoms worsening during tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) inhibitor treatment. A reassessment of the diagnosis showed LB with dactylitis, arthritis and ACA. The patient was successfully treated with phenoxyethylpenicillin (PcV).

CASE PRESENTATION
An immunocompetent man in his 70s was seen in a rheumatological outpatient clinic at a Danish regional hospital. He was previously diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, atrial flutter, chronic obstructive lung disease and chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia; all comorbidities were well treated. One year previously, he had been diagnosed with PsA based on dactylitis of the second and third digits of the left hand, onycholysis of the nails and scalp psoriasis. The dactylitis was not painful and he had no systemic symptoms of inflammation such as fever or malaise. Treatment with corticosteroids and methotrexate did not have any effect on the dactylitis. Ultrasound-guided corticosteroid injections for tenosynovitis in the two digits (triamcinolone hexacetonide) did not have any effects on the dactylitis; hence, TNF-α inhibitor treatment (adalimumab 40 mg every 2 weeks) was initiated. At 3 months’ follow-up, the severity of the dactylitis had worsened, significantly involving all fingers of the left hand. Also, a bluish-red discoulouration and induration of the skin were observed on the left upper extremity involving thenar as well as hypothenar and extending proximally and around the elbow. Underlying blood vessels related to the involved fingers were accentuated (figure 1). The skin lesions were found to be indicative of ACA, and treatment with methotrexate and TNF-α inhibitor was stopped. Since the patient had not responded as expected to the corticosteroids or disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs, the patients diagnosis was questioned. Therefore, a skin biopsy was performed showing histopathological changes compatible with LB. The patient also had anti-B.b.s.l. IgG antibodies in serum. It was concluded that the patient was not suffering from PsA but LB with manifestations of dactylitis, arthritis and ACA. Treatment with PcV 1.5 million IU three times a day for 10 days was initiated. This treatment was chosen based on recommendations from a specialist in infectious diseases. After 2 weeks, the dactylitis had regressed substantially (figure 2), and after 6 months, the dactylitis and skin lesions had vanished (figure 3). However, the patient suffered from sequelae from the left hand in terms of persistently reduced movements in both the second and third digits in both proximal and distal interphalangeal joints.

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and distal interphalangeal joints, despite occupational therapy. The patient did not recall having been bitten by a tick. He did recall that the first swelling of the fingers emerged weeks after gardening and removal of ivy.

**INVESTIGATIONS**

Blood samples were drawn from the patient on his first visit to the Department of Rheumatology. No inflammation was present: total leucocyte count was 3.82 (ref. 3.50–8.80×) ×10⁹/L and serum C reactive protein (CRP) level was 5.8 (ref.<6.0) mg/L, serum urate level was 0.31 (ref. 0.23–0.48) mmol/L and negative findings for anticyclic citrullinated peptides, IgM rheumatoid factor and myeloma protein, and there were no antibodies against hepatitis B, hepatitis C virus or parvovirus B19. Immunoglobulins were normal. Interferon gamma release test was also negative. During the disease course, testing for antinuclear antibodies, antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies, antiphospholipids, cryoglobulins and antiphospholipid-converting enzyme was conducted. All analyses were within the normal range. However, B.b.s.l.-specific IgG antibodies were found using the liaison Borrelia IgM and IgG CLIA assay (Diasorin, Saluggia, Italy).

X-rays of the hands and feet showed normal bone and joints. A CT scan of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis showed reactive enlarged lymph nodules in the left axil corresponding to the involved left hand. Ultrasound investigations of the fingers showed severe soft-tissue swelling, flexor tenosynovitis and synovitis of all interphalangeal joints. A skin biopsy from the left hand was performed. It was fixated using 4% formaldehyde and stained using H&E. The histopathological investigations showed deep perivascular infiltration of inflammatory cells, primarily lymphocytes, and some histiocytes and eosinophils. Also, deep and superficial plasma cells and a mild degree of spongiosis were described. The skin biopsy did not show granulomatous changes. The histopathological findings could be compatible with LB. It was not possible to perform specific PCR for B.b.s.l. as the skin biopsy had been fixated in formaldehyde.

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS**

In this case, LB was initially misdiagnosed as PsA. Other diagnostic considerations for the causes of dactylitis were malignancy including progression in known haematological disease, granulomatous disease such as tuberculosis and sarcoidosis, lymphocytoma cutis and slow-growing infection. Idiopathic lymphoedema and discoloration of the fingers due to microthromboembolic disease were also taken into diagnostic consideration.

**TREATMENT**

When the diagnosis LB was confirmed, a specialist in infectious diseases was consulted. Treatment with PcV 1.5 million IU three times a day for 10 days was recommended. We decided to await further improvement without elongation or adjustment of the antibiotic medication as initial treatment was effective. Alongside the medical treatment, in the following 6 months, he also received occupational therapy.
an immunosuppressive TNF-α inhibitor, which led us to re-assess the diagnosis.

Although dactylitis is a common feature of PsA, it may also be seen as a clinical feature in several other diseases. First, dactylitis may be seen in other rheumatic diseases such as spondyloarthritis and reactive arthritis,14-16 and in microcrystalline deposition diseases including gout and calcium hydroxyapatite with calcific tendinitis and deposition of crystals in joints and soft tissue.5 Second, dactylitis may be seen in granulomatous diseases like sarcoidosis and tuberculosis17-19 and in other slow-growing infections, for example, atypical mycobacterium infection20 and brucellosis.21 Third, in case of a more acute disease course, highly virulent pyogenic infections like Staphylococcus and Streptococcus may be considered.1 Finally, in children with dactylitis, benign osteoid osteoma,22 sickle cell disease and congenital syphilis may be considered.23

Clinical symptoms in LB are not always specific, and LB can look like several diseases.24 It can cause multisystem disease, particularly affecting the skin, musculoskeletal system, nervous system and heart. Lyme arthritis is usually not painful and is not accompanied by fever. It has been shown that 84% of patients have monarthritis and that the knees are affected in up to 98%.24 ACA is reported in 1%-3% of LB cases in Europe.6 ACA and arthritis are late manifestations of LB and may present months to years after the infectious tick bite.8 9

To our knowledge, this is the first case of LB describing asymmetrical dactylitis in a hand. Previously, a case report of LB dactylitis in a toe has been published by Leroy et al.4 Also, diffuse hand and finger swelling has been reported as a striking feature of Lyme arthritis.25 Borrelia lymphocytoma cutis is a non-tender bluish-red nodule that may mimic dactylitis if it is located in one digit.10 However, it is typically found on the ear lobe, areola mammae or scrotum.25

The diagnosis of LB may be challenging and the diagnosis of disseminated infection is often delayed several years because of the similarity of this entity to other diseases.26 One of the reasons is that the patients do not always recall a preceding tick bite and dermatological manifestations are not obligatory. Furthermore, once a patient has developed anti-B. b. s. l. antibodies, these can persist for years.27 B. b. s. l.-specific PCR has a reasonable sensitivity in Lyme arthritis, but with a higher sensitivity in synovial samples than on synovitis fluid (range 40%-96%) but a high specificity (100%).6 In our case, it was not possible to confirm the diagnosis from PCR of the skin biopsy as the biopsy had been fixated using formaldehyde, but this could have supported the diagnosis. Culture in skin and synovial tissue/fluid is time-consuming and costly and is not recommended in routine diagnostic testing.6 The diagnosis may further be validated by the histopathological pattern in LB, including varying degrees of superficial and deep perivascular and interstitial lymphocytic infiltrates mixed with plasma cells and eosinophile. Epidermal changes such as spongiosis are seen in some cases. However, the histological features of EM and ACA are not specific.20 21

Depending on geographical variations and the clinical manifestations, different treatments regimens for LB are recommended.5 9 In Denmark, PcV for 21 days is recommended as first-line antibiotic treatment for Lyme arthritis and ACA, whereas doxycycline and ceftriaxone are alternatives to PcV.8 28 However, recommendations for treatment of LB are based on small case series, but there are no randomised controlled trials. European treatment guidelines for LB with arthritis or ACA often recommend doxycycline for 14–28 days as first-line treatment or alternatively amoxicillin or ceftriaxone.6 24 30–33

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP
During follow-up, inflammatory parameters remained within the normal range including CRP repeated monthly. The circumference of the digits was measured using a finger circumference gauge. Before treatment with PcV, after 2 weeks and after 6 months, the circumferences of the second digit were 11.5, 10.0 and 9.5 cm, respectively. After 6 months, tenosynovitis, arthritis, soft tissue swelling and skin rash had resolved, assessed clinically and by ultrasound. The patient was considered cured of the infection. However, he suffered from sequelae in terms of impaired flexion of the left hand’s second and third digits in the distal and proximal interphalan-geal joint despite occupational therapy.

DISCUSSION
We report a case of LB initially misdiagnosed as PsA. The symptoms were progressive dactylitis, arthritis and skin rash. There was no history of a tick bite or EM. The clinical manifestations worsened, following treatment with TNF-α inhibitor. LB was diagnosed by typical manifestation of ACA, histopatho-logical changes in a skin biopsy, anti-B. b. s. l. IgG antibodies in serum and effect of treatment. A CT scan confirmed local lymphadenopathy.

PsA is a heterogeneous disease that can be seen with symmetrical or asymmetrical joint involvement. Dactylitis in PsA is reported in 40%-50% of patients and can be either acute with swelling, redness, and pain or chronic with swelling without pain.22 TNF-α inhibitors are effective in the treatment of dactylitis.13 In our case, dactylitis worsened when treated with
In this case, treatment with Pev for only 10 days was used with success. If treatment with Pev had not been sufficient, extension of treatment for a total of 21 days or change in treatment to doxycycline or ceftriaxone would have been considered.33

In conclusion, dactylitis is a common feature of PsA. However, dactylitis may also be seen as a clinical feature in several other diseases such as LB and should be considered both initially and if treatment response is lacking.

REFERENCES


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