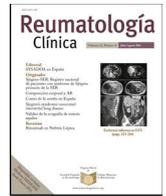




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Review Article

Is Botulinum Toxin Useful in Systemic Sclerosis Related Peripheral Vasculopathy? A Literature Review

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 28 June 2019

Accepted 2 April 2020

Keywords:

Systemic sclerosis
Raynaud phenomenon
Digital ulcer
Botulinum toxin

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In systemic sclerosis (SSc), peripheral vasculopathy presents typically as Raynaud Phenomenon (RP) and Digital Ulceration (DU). Over the last decade, botulinum toxin (BT) has been reported effective in this scenario. Our goal was to review existing literature evaluating the efficacy of BT on RP/DU in SSc.

Materials and methods: We performed a search in Pubmed with the MeSH terms “systemic sclerosis” and “botulinum toxin”. Original studies evaluating BT in the treatment of SSc-associated RP/DU were considered for inclusion. Results were screened by title, abstract and full-text.

Results: We identified 30 results, of which 5 original papers were included: 2 randomized controlled trials (RCT), 2 case series and 1 case control study, from a total of 133 patients. Only one RCT showed negative results, with worse blood flow in treated arm, but with lower dose of BT. Despite this, all 5 included studies reported improvement of at least 1 RP/hand function outcome measure. Concerning DU healing, resolution of baseline DU at the end of follow-up was reported in 75–100% of the patients, with 1 RCT showing superiority over placebo. The only reported adverse effect was transient hand weakness, affecting only 0–16.7% of patients. BT injection protocols were highly heterogeneous.

Conclusion: Despite conflicting results in 1 RCT, evidence points BT as an option in the treatment of SSc-related peripheral vasculopathy. However, future larger prospective trials are necessary to corroborate this hypothesis.

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¿Es la toxina botulínica útil en la vasculopatía periférica de la esclerosis sistémica? Una revisión sistemática

RESUMEN

Introducción: En la esclerosis sistémica (ES), la vasculopatía periférica se presenta normalmente como fenómeno de Raynaud (FR) y ulceración digital (UD). En el último decenio se ha reportado la efectividad de la toxina botulínica (TB) en este escenario. Nuestro objetivo fue revisar la literatura existente que evalúa la eficacia de la TB en el FR/UD en la ES.

Materiales y métodos: Realizamos una búsqueda en Pubmed con los términos MeSH «esclerosis sistémica» y «toxina botulínica». Se consideraron para inclusión los estudios originales que evaluaban la TB en el tratamiento del FR/UD asociados a ES. Se cribaron los resultados por título, resumen y texto completo.

Resultados: Identificamos 30 resultados, de los cuales se incluyeron 5 documentos originales: 2 ensayos controlados aleatorizados (ECA), 2 series de casos y un estudio de control de caso, de un total de 133 pacientes. Únicamente un ECA reflejó resultados negativos con peor flujo sanguíneo en el brazo tratado,

Palabras clave:

Esclerosis sistémica
Fenómeno de Raynaud
Úlcera digital
Toxina botulínica

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aunque con menor dosis de TB. A pesar de ello, los 5 estudios incluidos reportaron una mejora de al menos una medida del resultado FR/función de la mano. En cuanto a la sanación de la UD, la resolución de la UD basal al final del seguimiento se reportó en el 75-100% de los pacientes, y un ECA reflejó superioridad con respecto al placebo. El único efecto adverso reportado fue debilidad transitoria en la mano, que afectó únicamente al 0-16,7% de los pacientes. Los protocolos de inyección de la TB fueron altamente homogéneos.

Conclusión: A pesar de los resultados conflictivos en un ECA, la evidencia apunta a la TB como opción para el tratamiento de la vasculopatía periférica asociada a la ES. Sin embargo, son necesarios ensayos prospectivos futuros más amplios para corroborar esta hipótesis.

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Introduction

Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is an orphan connective tissue disease where diffuse microangiopathy and immune system dysregulation result in collagen hyperproduction with skin and internal organs fibrosis.¹ Raynaud Phenomenon (RP) is a consequence of peripheral microvasculopathy, triggered by endothelium dysfunction.^{1,2} It is highly prevalent in SSc (95% of patients) and consists on an episodic colour change of the extremities in response to cold exposure.³ Moreover, it is typically the initial manifestation and precedes by years major organ involvement.¹ Digital ulcers (DU) are a serious consequence of SSc related vasculopathy. They occur in up to 58% of patients, either in the diffuse or limited subtype. With an extended time to healing, DU may result in critical ischaemia and soft tissue/bone infections, thus demanding aggressive treatment. Moreover, they also point to a worse prognosis.⁴

As vascular injury performs a major role in SSc pathogenesis, several treatment options focuses on it, not only for RP and DU, but also pulmonary arterial hypertension. Nowadays, calcium channel blockers, prostacyclin analogues, endothelin receptor antagonists and phosphodiesterase inhibitors are the main pharmacologic representatives to target this pathway.⁵ Nevertheless, in daily clinical practice, RP and DU still pose a challenge for both physicians and patients.

In the last two decades, botulinum toxin (BT) has emerged as a nonsurgical treatment for vasospastic disease.⁶ Through local hand injections, numerous reports showed an improvement in RP severity and DU healing,^{6,7} including in patients with SSc.

The aim of this review was to evaluate the available evidence concerning the use of BT in the treatment of SSc related RP/DU.

Materials and methods

Data source and search strategy

A literature review was devised, fitting the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines in order to identify all full-text manuscripts that focused on the use of BT in the treatment of SSc related RP/DU. The search was performed on Pubmed, with the following MeSH terms: 'systemic sclerosis' and 'botulinum toxin', with the boolean term "AND". No other keywords were added, in order to avoid an excessively restrictive search string that would exclude studies of interest and result in an extremely low number of results.

The search was performed from database inception up to the 31st of May 2019. No filters were added.

Screening process and selection criteria

After the search, MG and DF screened the records on 3 steps – title, abstract and full-text level – to assess for inclusion. A manual search through the references of the retained manuscripts

was also performed in order to detect additional reports. Records were considered eligible when both reviewers included them for the next step. When opinions differed, consensus was reached by discussion with the remaining investigators (BS, TV, PP).

Manuscripts were selected considering the Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome (PICO) strategy:

- Population: Patients aged 18 or more years old, with SSc related RP or DU refractory to standard of care. Ideally, studies should follow the 2013 American College of Rheumatology (ACR)/European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) and/or 1980 ACR classification criteria. Cohorts with broader samples that included SSc patients were also considered for inclusion;
- Intervention: BT hand injection;
- Comparison: Ideally, randomized control group of patients maintaining standard of care. In the absence of a control group, a statistical analysis comparing with baseline was considered the minimum;
- Outcome: for DU, ulcer healing and development of new ulcers. For RP, Raynaud's Condition Score (RCS) or, in alternative, at least 1 Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). Occurrence and description of complications.

Reviews, letters, editorials, abstracts of scientific reunions and case series (CS) with less than 5 patients were rejected. English, French and Portuguese were the only 3 idioms accepted. After screening, manuscripts' data was systematized in a standardized electronic spreadsheet that included: author, year, country, study design, SSc classification criteria, sample size, type of BT used, injection protocol used (including injection points and dose administered), evaluated outcomes, follow-up length, adverse reactions, statistical analysis performed and results.

Quality appraisal

The studies selected through the screening process were assessed for quality appraisal by MG and DF using the National Institute of Health (NIH) tools for randomized control trials (RCT), case-control (CC) studies and CS.

Results

Thirty results were obtained from the search through Pubmed. No article was obtained by reference checking. After the screening phase, 5 reports were considered for the qualitative analysis (see Fig. 1). Ratings according to the NIH are presented in supplement 1. Only 1 was considered as Good Quality.⁸

Study design, population and exclusion criteria

Two of the retained articles were RCT and presented the largest samples, 40⁸ and 45⁹ patients (Table 1). Both used the

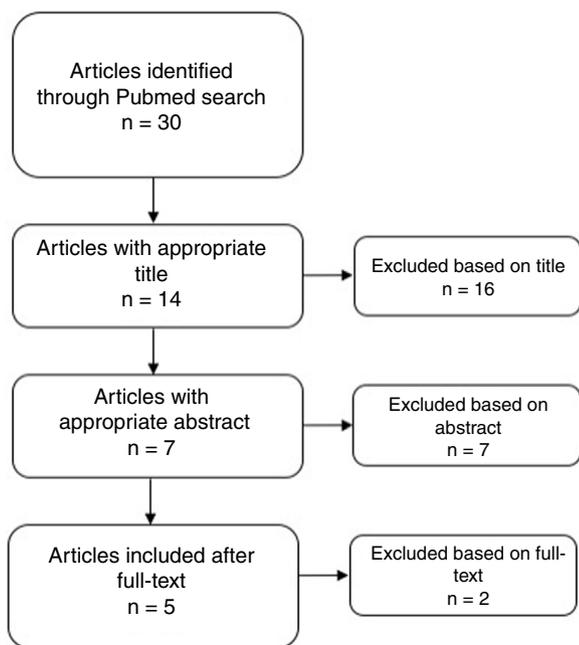


Fig. 1. Flowchart of systematic review according to PRISMA guidelines.

American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 1980 and/or ACR/European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) 2013 classification criteria. Bello et al.⁸ applied the most rigorous exclusion criteria. In comparison to Motegi et al., 2017,⁹ the first authors also selected a more suitable control group – the contralateral hand of each patient, in a double-blinded design.

The CC study¹⁰ failed to report on classification and exclusion criteria. Despite this, it followed a methodology similar to the one adopted by Bello et al.⁸ concerning the control group, by using the patient’s dominant hand, but with no blinding process.

The 2 CS presented the smallest samples (Motegi et al., 2016¹¹ with 10 patients, Serri et al.¹² with 18 patients), thus

Table 1
Demographic characteristics of studies included in the systematic review.

Study	Country	Study design	Classification criteria	Exclusion criteria	Sample size	Control group
Bello et al., 2017 ⁸	United States of America	Double blinded RCT	ACR 1980 or ACR/EULAR 2013	Active infection, acute digit ischaemia, myasthenia gravis, hypersensitivity to BT, previous BT vaccine, current use of aminoglycoside antibiotics, prior upper extremity vascular surgery, pregnancy, lactation	40	Contralateral hand
Motegi et al., 2016 ¹¹	Japan	CS	ACR 1980 or ACR/EULAR 2013	Previous treatment with BT, pregnancy	10	Not applicable
Motegi et al., 2017 ⁹	Japan	Single blinded RCT	ACR 1980 or ACR/EULAR 2013	Previous treatment with BT, pregnancy	45	8 randomly selected patients
Serri et al., 2013 ¹²	France	CS	Not reported	Hypersensitivity to BT, pregnancy, lactation, radial/ulnar artery occlusion	18	Not applicable
Uppal et al., 2014 ¹⁰	United Kingdom	CC	Not reported	Not reported	20	Dominant hand

ACR, American College of Rheumatology; BT, Botulinum toxin; CC, Case control; CS, Case series; EULAR, European League Against Rheumatism; RCT, Randomized controlled trial.

under-powering even more their conclusions. One of them also didn’t report on classification criteria.¹²

As for current treatment, there was disparity between studies. All authors implemented BT as adjuvant treatment. In 3 of them, patients were included only if there were unsatisfying results with standard of care.^{9–11} Serri et al.¹² and Bello et al.,⁸ on the contrary, included patients irrespective of treatment response. None of the 5 described clearly the previous treatment, specifically which associations of vasodilators were used. The same was verified concerning extra-articular manifestations.

Outcome measures

Table 2 summarizes the evaluated outcome measures. RCS is a validated tool to assess the severity of RP; however, it was only applied in 3 studies.^{8,9,11} Other tools used to evaluate this outcome were: VAS of pain (Pain-VAS), skin temperature recovery time, McCabe cold sensitivity score, re-colouration time, colour change VAS and cold intolerance VAS.

Laser Doppler imaging and Oxygen Saturation were performed by Bello et al.⁸ to objectively evaluate perfusion. Serri et al.¹² on the other hand, only used Oxygen Partial Pressure. All included manuscripts evaluated the presence/number of DU.

As for hand function, a high variety of measures were applied. Motegi et al.^{9,11} was the only that did not include hand function evaluation. The “Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand” questionnaire (DASH) is a validated tool that evaluates upper limbs daily functionality, and was used by Uppal et al.¹⁰ Bello et al.⁸ and Serri et al.¹² opted for a simpler version, the “Quick Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand” questionnaire (QuickDASH). Uppal et al.¹⁰ also reported on pinch and power grip strength, ranges of movement of hand joints, hand span and Kapandji thumb opposition test.

Injection protocol

Injection protocols differed between studies, and even within the same study¹² (Table 3). From the 7 serotypes of BT

Table 2
Outcome measures of studies included in the systematic review.

Study	Raynaud's phenomenon	Digital ulcers	Hand function	Perfusion	Follow-up visit
Bello et al., 2017 ⁸	RCS, Pain-VAS, McCabe cold sensitivity score	Number of DU	QuickDASH	Change in blood flow measured with Laser Doppler Imaging; pulse oximetry	Week 4 & 16
Motegi et al., 2016 ¹¹	RCS, Pain-VAS, skin temperature recovery time after cold water stimulus	Number of DU	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	Week 2, 4, 8, 12 & 16
Motegi et al., 2017 ⁹	RCS, Pain/numbness-VAS, skin temperature recovery time after cold water stimulus	Number of DU	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	Week 4, 8, 12 & 16
Serri et al., 2013 ¹²	Pain VAS, patient satisfaction scale, re-colouration time	Number of DU	QuickDASH	Oxygen partial pressure	Week 4
Uppal et al., 2014 ¹⁰	Pain VAS, colour change VAS, cold intolerance VAS	Presence of DU	Pinch/power grip strength, range of movement of hand joints, hand span, Kapandji thumb opposition test, DASH	Not evaluated	Week 8

DASH, disability of arm, shoulder and hand questionnaire; QuickDASH, Quick Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand questionnaire; DU, digital ulcer; RCS, Raynaud's condition score; VAS, visual analogue scale.

Table 3
Injection protocols performed by each study.

Study	Type of BT	Injection sites	Units injected
Bello et al., 2017 ⁸	A (Botox®)	Dorsal surface in 7 points of hand: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th web spaces, radial side of the index finger base, ulnar side of the small finger base, and each side of the thumb base	50 U/hand
Motegi et al., 2016 ¹¹	A (Botox®)	2 injections proximally to A1 pulley of the most symptomatic finger of each hand	20 U/finger
Motegi et al., 2017 ⁹	B (NeuroBloc®)	Palmar surface in 6 points of hand: web spaces, radial side of the thumb base and ulnar side of the small finger base	3 groups: 250 U/hand; 1000 U/hand; 2000 U/hand
Serri et al., 2013 ¹²	A (Botox, Xéomin®)	2 protocols: A with 14 palmar points of hand: 2 at the base of each finger plus 4 in the palmar creases; B with 18 palmar points of hand: 2 at the base of each finger and 2 at the proximal extremity of second phalange of 2nd to 5th finger	100 U/hand
Uppal et al., 2014 ¹⁰	A (Botox®)	Palmar surface, at distal palmar crease, in web spaces, around digital neurovascular bundles of all 5 digits of the non-dominant hand (number of points not reported)	100 U/hand

BT, Botulinum toxin.

existent, 2 were used: type A (BT-A) and type B (BT-B). Motegi et al., 2017⁹ were the only ones that used BT-B (NeuroBloc®). As for the remaining 4 investigation groups, all chose BT-A (BOTOX®); Serri et al.,¹² however, used BT-A from 2 different suppliers (BOTOX® and Xéomin®).

Injection sites and units (U) administered were also highly heterogeneous. Bello et al.⁸ was the only to adopt a dorsal side approach, with the lowest dose of BT-A (50U per hand). Motegi et al., 2016¹¹ opted to inject only the most symptomatic finger, through the palmar side, with a total of 20U of BT-A. Remaining authors followed a multiple injection procedure, in the palmar side of hand.^{9,10,12} Uppal et al. and Serri et al. (in one protocol) also injected the palmar crease besides fingers' bases.^{10,12}

Follow-up

Timings of follow-up were heterogeneous. Considering the potential time of effect of BT, only the two RCT and 1 CS adopted a sufficient time lapse – up to 16 weeks.^{8,9,11}

Studies' findings

Table 4 resumes the main findings of each report on RP, perfusion, DU, hand function and complications.

Raynaud phenomenon

Bello et al. reported a statistically significant faster decline in RCS in the treatment group.⁸ In Motegi et al., 2016,¹¹ RCS significantly reduced from 4 to 16 weeks after injection. In Motegi et al., 2017,⁹ RCS in the group treated with 250 U was significantly lower than in the control group at week 4; in the groups treated with 1000 and 2000 U BT-B, values were significantly lower than those in control group and the group treated with 250 U BT-B at every follow-up check-point; groups treated with 1000 and 2000 U BTX-B were comparable.

Peripheral perfusion

Surprisingly, the RCT with the largest sample⁸ reported a statistically significant worse blood flow in BT treated arm from baseline to 1 month; however, this result was not verified in the period from

Table 4
Main findings reported by the studies included in the systematic review.

Study	Raynaud's phenomenon	Digital ulcers	Hand function	Perfusion	Complications
Bello et al., 2017 ⁸	Faster decline of RCS in BT treated arm	No significant results	No significant results	Worse blood flow in BT treated arm at 4 weeks	Transient weakness of intrinsic muscles of hand in 5% of sample (n = 2)
Motegi et al., 2016 ¹¹	Improvement in RCS, pain-VAS and skin temperature recovery time	Complete healing of DU	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	Not found
Motegi et al., 2017 ⁹	RCS: Lower in the 250 U-arm vs control at week 4; Lower in the 1000 U and 2000 U arms vs control group and 250 U arm, at weeks 4/8/12/16. Pain VAS: Lower in the 250 U-arm vs control at week 8/12; Lower in the 1000 U and 2000 U arms vs control group, at weeks 4/8/12/16. Skin temperature recovery: Lower in the 2000 U-arm vs control and 250 U-arm at week 4.	Lower number of DU in the 1000 U and 2000 U arms vs control group, at week 4/8/12/16	Not evaluated	Not evaluated	Transient weakness of intrinsic muscles of hand in 2.2% of sample (n = 1)
Serri et al., 2013 ¹²	Improvement in Pain-VAS	Complete healing of all DU, without new ones	Improvement in QuickDASH score	Improvement in oxygen partial pressure	Transient weakness of intrinsic muscles of hand in 16.7% of sample (n = 3)
Uppal et al., 2014 ¹⁰	No significant results	75% of patients with DU with complete lesions' healing	Improvement in pinch grip, power grip, 2nd MCPJ flexion and 3rd MCPJ flexion	Not evaluated	Transient weakness of intrinsic muscles of hand in 10% of sample (n = 2)

BT, Botulinum toxin; DASH, disability of arm, shoulder and hand questionnaire; DU, digital ulcer; MCPJ, Metacarpophalangeal joint; RCS, Raynaud's condition score; VAS, visual analogue scale.

baseline to 4 months. No difference was found between groups on Oxygen Saturation.

Distinctly, Serri et al. reported an improvement on Oxygen Partial Pressure ($p = 0.003$) at the end of follow-up.¹²

Digital ulcers

Bello et al.⁸ found no significant differences between treatment and control groups, neither concerning the risk of new ulcers, nor changes over time in number of new ulcers. In Motegi et al., 2016,¹¹ half the sample ($n = 5$) presented DU at the beginning of follow-up; after 16 weeks, every patients' DUs had healed. In Motegi et al., 2017,⁹ the numbers of DUs in the groups treated with 1000 and 2000 U were significantly lower than those in the control group 4–16 weeks after injection; the same 2 groups had no new DU, in comparison to 2 DU in the group treated with 250 U and 7 in the control group. As for Serri et al.,¹² 10 out of 18 patients had active DU at baseline (median 4 DU per patient); at the end of follow-up, 100% had healed. In Uppal et al.,¹⁰ 75% of the patients with DU (3 out of 4) had complete lesions' healing at the end of follow-up.

Hand function

Of the 3 studies that evaluated hand function,^{8,10,12} 2 reported positive results.^{10,12} Serri et al.¹² found a significant improvement in the QuickDASH score. In Uppal et al.,¹⁰ objective measures of hand functionality also showed improvement (pinch grip, power grip, 2nd/3rd metacarpophalangeal joint flexion).

Complications

BT administration was mostly safe through all studies. The only adverse reaction reported was weakness of hand's intrinsic muscles, with a prevalence ranging between 0 and 16.7% (Table 4). Considering all 5 studies, only 8 out of 133 patients reported this

adverse effect (6.0%). Moreover, this was a transitory effect, which reverted completely after the local effect of BT wore of.

Discussion

BT first emerged in the 1970s in the treatment of strabismus, as it prevents muscular contraction by inhibiting the release of acetylcholine in the neuromuscular junctions.¹³ This mechanism justifies most of the clinical indications of this neurotoxin.^{14,15} However, evidence suggests the additional role of pain transmission blockage (for example, substance P).^{16–18} BT also inhibits sympathetic adrenergic vasoconstriction and endothelial exocytosis of endothelin-1,¹⁹ through a dose-dependent mechanism, hence justifying the increasing interest in vasospastic disorders.

Our search identified 2 RCT focusing on SSc-related RP/DU. Bello et al.⁸ presented the most precise study. Unfortunately, it showed the least impressive results and reported a worse blood flow in the treated arm. However, when comparing the units of BT, lower values were administered (*versus* (10–12)). Considering that the vasodilating effects of BT are shown to be dose-dependent, this might have contributed to the absence of positive results. Despite this, it still reported encouraging findings, with faster decline in RCS in the BT treated arm.

A direct comparison between RCT is unfeasible due to the use of different BT subtypes. Motegi et al., 2017⁹ opted for BT-B instead of BT-A. If one considers an equivalency of 1:40, the highest dose administered of BT-B in Motegi et al., 2017⁹ equalled the 50 U of BT-A in Bello et al.⁸ and still reported significantly better RCS/pain/skin temperature recovery. However, this equivalency ratio is not applicable to the vasodilator effect.¹³

The only CC included failed to report the selection criteria (Both SSC classification criteria and exclusion criteria).¹⁰ It focused mainly on hand function, besides RP and DU, and showed statistically significant improvements in pinch grip, power grip, DASH score and 2nd/3rd metacarpophalangeal joints' flexion. The 2 CS,^{11,12} despite the limitations, showed significant improvement of numerous outcomes: RCS,¹¹ pain,^{11,12} skin temperature recovery time,¹¹ hand function,¹² O₂ partial pressure¹² and DU complete healing.^{11,12}

Concerning DU healing, Motegi et al., 2017⁹ showed statistically significant results, for 1000 and 2000 U of BT-B. Bello et al.⁸ did not support this finding, but all other studies reported positive results, with complete DU healing in 75%¹⁰ to 100%^{11,12} of patients.

Future investigation in this area needs improvement. For example, BT achieves its maximal effect after 2 weeks and then gradually decreases for 2–3 months.¹³ Thus, follow up time is of crucial importance when reporting results. Only the 2 RCT and 1 CS included a sufficient time-period in their study.^{8,9,11} This aspect needs to be consistent while evaluating BT in SSC-related peripheral vasculopathy. Environmental conditions must also be reported, specifically daily minimum temperature. Only Bello et al.⁸ adjusted statistical analysis to this confounding factor. Other studies were performed during the Winter,^{9,11} when RP/DU are more common and severe.

Another limitation is sample's selection. Some authors did not report the classification criteria applied for patient selection,^{10,12} and one failed to present the exclusion criteria.¹⁰ All of them administered BT as adjuvant measure. This aspect greatly compromises the conclusions drawn, especially because none of the 5 studies included a satisfactory description of baseline vasodilator medications. Moreover, none of the authors performed a description of systemic manifestations with enough accuracy.

The injection protocol was also highly variable. BT-A doses varied between 20 U/finger and 100 U/hand,^{8,10–12} and one study opted for BT-B.⁹ Injection sites differed markedly, with 1 group using a dorsal approach⁸ and 2 injecting the palmar creases.^{10,12} In the future, researchers should focus mainly on only one BT type, and perform similar injection procedures (for example, using the palmar approach, but avoiding injecting the palmar crease, because of a possible higher risk of muscle weakness¹²).

Outcome measures must also be uniformized. RCS is the only tool validated for RP assessment.²⁰ Other possibilities to include are frequency/duration of RF attacks and VAS of patient's and physician's assessment of RP activity. DU, namely the number of ulcers and development of new ulcers, should be systematically reported. Hand function assessment is a secondary outcome that can be included – DASH or QuickDASH questionnaires showed validity in SSC²¹ but other tools are available.²²

Previous reviews focusing on this subject have been performed, with promising findings.⁷ However, the studies included primary and secondary FP of different aetiologies, thus invalidating conclusions concerning only SSC. This has impact in daily clinical practice, because the most severe cases of peripheral vasculopathy are typically associated to SSC. In light to this scenario, this review clarifies that BT can also claim a role in this population.

Conclusion

Despite not conclusive, evidence suggests that BT has a position to claim in the treatment of SSC-related vasculopathy – it may not be necessarily an anchor therapy, but an effective and safe adjuvant to the vasodilating drugs presently recommended in the treatment of RP/DU. However, in face of conflicting results of one RCT, more

robust studies are needed to clarify its true efficacy, as well as the optimal dose and injection protocol.

Key points

- Treatment of peripheral vasculopathy (RP/DU) in SSC can pose a difficult challenge in clinical practice.
- BT, through inhibition of sympathetic adrenergic vasoconstriction and endothelin-1, has emerged as an alternative treatment in this scenario.
- Current evidence supports a positive effect of BT on RP severity and DU healing, but is held back by several methodological limitations of the studies performed to date.
- Future investigation is required to further clarify the findings of this review, especially the conflicting results of 1 RCT.
- For the moment, BT can be considered an adjunctive in the treatment of refractory RP/DU, but not an anchor therapy.

Contributions

MG – Ideation of the study, substantial contributions to the design of the study, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, drafting of the article, critical revision of the intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published.

DF – Acquisition of data, substantial contributions to the design of the study, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, critical revision of the intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published.

BS – Substantial contributions to the design of the study, analysis and interpretation of data, critical revision of the intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published.

TV – Ideation of the study, substantial contributions to the design of the study, critical revision of the intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published.

PP – Ideation of the study, substantial contributions to the design of the study, critical revision of the intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published.

Funding

No funding received.

Conflict of interest

None to declare.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at [doi:10.1016/j.reuma.2020.04.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.reuma.2020.04.006).

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