

Retraction

Retracted: Successful Treatment of Refractory Wart with a Topical Activated Vitamin D in a Renal Transplant Recipient

Case Reports in Transplantation

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Case Reports in Transplantation has retracted the article titled “Successful Treatment of Refractory Wart with a Topical Activated Vitamin D in a Renal Transplant Recipient” [1], because it contains a duplicated figure with an article published in *Journal of Dermatology* [2]. It was identified that Figure 1 in [1] appears to be identical to Figure 3 in [2], despite differences in the description of the figures.

The authors were contacted for clarification, but they did not respond. The article is therefore retracted from the journal with the agreement of the Editorial Board due to concerns regarding the reliability of the data.

References

- [1] L. Moscarelli, F. Annunziata, A. Mjeshtri et al., “Successful Treatment of Refractory Wart with a Topical Activated Vitamin D in a Renal Transplant Recipient,” *Case Reports in Transplantation*, vol. 2011, Article ID 368623, 3 pages, 2011.
- [2] I. Imagawa and H. Suzuki, “Successful treatment of refractory warts with topical vitamin D₃ derivative (maxacalcitol, 1 α , 25-dihydroxy-22-oxacalcitriol) in 17 patients,” *Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 264–266, 2007.

Case Report

Successful Treatment of Refractory Wart with a Topical Activated Vitamin D in a Renal Transplant Recipient

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Warts are benign proliferations of the skin and mucosa caused by infection with human papillomavirus. They are commonly treated with destructive modalities such as cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen, local injection of bleomycin, electrocoagulation, topical application of glutaraldehyde, and local and systemic interferon- β therapy. These treatment modalities often cause pain and sometimes scarring or pigmentation after treatment. We herein report a case with a right index finger wart, which was successfully treated with a topical activated vitamin D.

1. Introduction

Warts are a benign proliferation of the skin and mucosa caused by infection with human papillomavirus (HPV). HPV is ubiquitous, and renal transplant recipients (RTRs) may never totally clear HPV infections, which are the most frequently recurring infections. This infection is important because of its link to the development of certain skin cancers, in particular, squamous cell carcinoma. Regular surveillance, sun avoidance, and patient education are important aspects of the management strategy. Warts are usually treated by traditional destructive modalities such as cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen, local injection of bleomycin, electrocoagulation, topical application of glutaraldehyde, and local and systemic interferon- β therapy [1–3]. However, the tolerance of patients to these treatment modalities is poor, because they often cause pain, especially in children, and sometimes scarring or pigmentation after treatment. No treatment has been uniformly effective, and warts are often refractory, especially in immunocompromised patients where their quality of life is threatened. Here, we report an RTR with a

right index finger wart, which was successfully treated with a topical activated vitamin D.

2. Case Report

A 41-year-old woman with unknown native kidney disease received a renal transplant from deceased donor in January 2009. She was on treatment with immunosuppressive therapy based on tacrolimus, steroid, and mycophenolate mofetil. She presented 19 months after transplantation a wart on right index finger (Figure 1(a)) which obtained partial clearance after 6-month treatment with cryotherapy and electrocoagulation but it regrew rapidly. We attempted treatment with simple local application of activated vitamin D (gauze wet with calcitriol 0.5 μ g solution) at least two times a day (during the morning and the next night). The patient was advised to reapply a gauze wet with calcitriol 0.5 solution after each handwashing. Three months later, the wart disappeared without pain or other side effects (Figure 1(b)), and it has not recurred within the 9 months since the disappeared. The medication was well tolerated.



FIGURE 1: Refractory wart on right index finger (a). It was treated using local application of calcitriol 0.5 μ g solution and disappeared completely three months later (b).

No adverse effects or abnormal serum test results, including elevated serum calcium level, were observed.

3. Discussion

Incidence of warts in RTRs varies from 8% to 55% depending on the patient's characteristics, the time since transplantation, and immunosuppressive protocols [4]. Skin biopsy and identifying the type of HPV are required to diagnose precisely. Unfortunately, we could not take biopsies from the affected lesion. Therefore, our diagnosis was only based on the clinical appearance. The vitamin D system has multiple physiological and pharmacological effects mediated by action of the vitamin D receptors (VDRs). Recently, VDR activators (VDRA) have been shown to inhibit cell replication and have immunomodulatory properties. An important observation was reported which suggested that toll-like receptor (TLR) activation of human macrophages upregulated expression of vitamin D receptor and vitamin D-1-hydroxylase genes, leading to induction of the antimicrobial peptide [5]. This suggests an association of TLRs and vitamin-D-mediated innate immunity [5]. Previously the topical application of vitamin D derivatives has become a first-line therapy in the routine treatment of chronic plaque psoriasis as well as for palmoplantar keratosis [6]. A combination of isotretinoin and calcitriol has been reported as the most effective therapy for HPV-associated precancerous and cancerous skin lesions [7]. The effect of vitamin D derivatives was speculated to be derived from its potential to regulate epidermal cell proliferation and differentiation and to modulate cytokine production [8]. Our case report demonstrates for the first time to our knowledge that local application of activated vitamin D is an effective and well-tolerated supplementary treatment of recalcitrant wart. A new focus of interest is the levels of activated vitamin D to

be reached, particularly in relation to local cellular growth regulation [9]. These levels may provide an explanation for the striking effect of the activated vitamin D and the minimal effect of its the simple application seen in this study. In spite of the proposed mechanisms, any treatment of warts may be confounded by a potent placebo effect. Hence, we realize the need for further placebo-controlled studies before any final conclusions can be reached. However, the lack of regression of the wart before being treated by other modality in the same patient seems to suggest a local rather than a systemic or placebo effect.

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