## Welcome!



Capital Area
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome
Support Group

# Capital Area Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome Support Group

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## **Topics**

- Quick tips on healthy teeth and gums
- MCAS treatment
- Skin issues

- Principle #1: Therapeutic goal is to feel significantly better than pre-treatment baseline most of the time
- Principle #2: Identification of the optimal regimen for the individual MCAS patient takes persistence and patience.
- Principle #3: Whenever possible, try to change only one thing in the patient's regimen at a time.

- Principle #4: Start trials with least expensive medications first; if they aren't helpful, then escalate to more expensive options (until ability to identify mutations/mediators in the individual as targets)
- Principle #5: When a stabilized MCAS patient destabilizes, review recent history (new medications, exposures, etc.) carefully to try to identify what changed to cause the worsening.

- Principle #6: No medication is active ingredient only. Inactive ingredients have the potential to trigger a flare, and the same active ingredient in a different formulation may be helpful.
- Principle #7: "The simpler the better." Discontinue treatments which have not demonstrated *clear* benefit.

- Principle #8: Failure to improve on a drug of a certain class doesn't mean all of the medications in that class will not be helpful.
- Principle #9: Identify and avoid triggers, if possible. Consider desensitization if available.
- Principle #10: Preventive measures such as handwashing, immunizations (if tolerated), tobacco avoidance, health screening, etc., should be followed.

- Principle #11: Eat a normal, balanced, healthy diet if you can tolerate it.
  - If you wish to try a dietary change as an intervention, change only one thing at a time (Principle #3).
  - Keep a diet and symptom diary, including time of food intake and symptoms, so you can more clearly identify triggers or improvement.



#### THE MASTOCYTOSIS SOCIETY

Mast Cell Diseases

https://tmsforacure.org/

#### Medications to Treat Mast Cell Disorders

Self-Injectable Epinephrine (two doses; e.g., EpiPen®/EpiPen Jr®) should be carried by all patients with a mast cell disorder at all times, even if previous anaphylaxis has not occurred.

#### Medications to Treat Mast Cell Disorders

- Basic Medications for Symptomatic Patients with Mast Cell Disorders<sup>1-4</sup>
- H1 antihistamines: help with itching, abdominal pain, flushing, headaches, brain fog
- H2 antihistamines: help with gastrointestinal symptoms and overall mast cell stability (all mast cell activation symptoms)
- Note: The H1 and H2 antihistamines are necessary to stabilize receptors on the mast cell. Therefore, if additional medication is required for control of gastroesophageal reflux (GERD), a proton pump inhibitor may be added to this protocol, but it cannot replace the H2 antihistamine

#### Medications to Treat Mast Cell Disorders

- Mast cell stabilizers: help with stomach and intestinal symptoms and brain fog
- Leukotriene inhibitors: help with respiratory symptoms and overall mast cell stability (all mast cell activation symptoms)
- Aspirin therapy (under direct supervision of a physician): if tolerated and if prostaglandins are elevated, helps with flushing, brain fog and bone pain

### **MCAS**

- Recommended book: Never Bet Against Occam by Lawrence Afrin, M.D.
- Discussion:
  - What symptoms do you experience?
  - What do you use daily, as prevention?
  - What do you use for flares?
- Slides will be available for review after the meeting.

## Skin Issues in EDS

- Elasticity, laxity
- Easy bruising, fragility
- Rashes (MCAS-related?)
- Striae (stretch marks)
- Slow healing
- Atrophic scars
- Hernias

## Thank You!



-and good night!