



Please tap to begin

This information is scientific and non-promotional in nature. © 2024 GSK group of companies or its licensor.



Dermatomal Rash (Facial Region)

> Dermatomal Rash (Thoracic Region)

Dermatomal Rash (Lumbar Region)

Before Rash



Rotate to the Back





## Before Rash



Abnormal skin sensations and pain in the area where the HZ rash will appear can precede the rash by days to weeks



Other prodromal symptoms may include headaches, photophobia, and malaise

HZ=herpes zoster.

1. Harpaz R, et al. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2008;57(RR-5):1-30. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5705.pdf



# Postherpetic Neuralgia





Most common complication occurring in 10-18% of HZ cases; more common and severe in older patients<sup>1,2</sup>



Occurs when individuals continue to experience pain in the location of the rash after it has resolved (common definition >90 days)<sup>1</sup>



Associated with potentially severe long-term pain (months to years)<sup>1</sup>



Among IC patients with HZ, the risk of developing PHN ranged from 6% to 45% across immunocompromising conditions<sup>3a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Data from a systematic review involving the following patient populations: hematopoietic stem cell transplant, hematologic malignancies, solid tumors, human immunodeficiency virus, and solid organ transplants

HZ=herpes zoster; IC=immunocompromised; PHN=postherpetic neuralgia.

1. Harpaz R, et al. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2008;57:1-30. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5705.pdf 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Shingles (herpes zoster): complications of shingles. Accessed January 18, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/ shingles/about/complications.html 3. McKay SL, et al. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2020;71:e125-e134. doi: 10.1093/cid/ciz1090

Other Complications



# Other Complications



Disseminated HZ: HZ with lesions involving >2 dermatomes or any visceral or central nervous system involvement<sup>1,2</sup>



Meningoencephalitis, a potentially fatal inflammation of the brain, can occur but is rare<sup>3</sup>



Bacterial superinfection, hearing loss, palsy, scarring, and nerve damage<sup>4</sup>

HZ=herpes zoster

1. Sahoo F, et al. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2017;23:505-511. doi: 10.1016/j.bbmt.2016.12.620 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Shingles (Herpes Zoster) Clinical Overview*. Accessed February 15, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/hcp/clinical-overview.html. 3. Braun-Falco M, Hoffmann M. *Int J Dermatol*. 2009;48(8):834-839. doi:10.1111/j.1365-4632.2008.04023.x 4. Harpaz R, et al. *MMWR Recomm Rep*. 2008;57:1-30. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5705.pdf.



# Common Sites of Herpes Zoster Rash

Dermatomal Rash (Thoracic Region)

> Dermatomal Rash (Lumbar Region)



Rotate to the Front





### Before Rash



Abnormal skin sensations and pain in the area where the HZ rash will appear can precede the rash by days to weeks



Other prodromal symptoms may include headaches, photophobia, and malaise

HZ=herpes zoster.

1. Harpaz R, et al. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2008;57(RR-5):1-30. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5705.pdf



## Postherpetic Neuralgia







Occurs when individuals **continue to experience pain in the location of the rash** after it has resolved (common definition >90 days)<sup>1</sup>



Associated with potentially severe long-term pain (months to years)<sup>1</sup>



Among IC patients with HZ, the risk of developing PHN ranged from 6% to 45% across immunocompromising conditions<sup>3a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Data from a systematic review involving the following patient populations: hematopoietic stem cell transplant, hematologic malignancies, solid tumors, human immunodeficiency virus, and solid organ transplants

HZ=herpes zoster; IC=immunocompromised; PHN=postherpetic neuralgia.

1. Harpaz R, et al. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2008;57:1-30. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5705.pdf 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Shingles (herpes zoster): complications of shingles. Accessed January 18, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/about/complications.html 3. McKay SL, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2020;71:e125-e134. doi: 10.1093/cid/ciz1090

Other Complications





## Other Complications



Disseminated HZ: HZ with lesions involving >2 dermatomes or any visceral or central nervous system involvement<sup>1,2</sup>



Meningoencephalitis, a potentially fatal inflammation of the brain, can occur but is rare<sup>3</sup>



Bacterial superinfection, hearing loss, palsy, scarring, and nerve damage<sup>4</sup>

HZ=herpes zoster

1. Sahoo F, et al. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2017;23:505-511. doi: 10.1016/j.bbmt.2016.12.620 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Shingles (Herpes Zoster) Clinical Overview*. Accessed February 15, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/hcp/clinical-overview.html. 3. Braun-Falco M, Hoffmann M. *Int J Dermatol*. 2009;48(8):834-839. doi:10.1111/j.1365-4632.2008.04023.x 4. Harpaz R, et al. *MMWR Recomm Rep*. 2008;57:1-30. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5705.pdf.

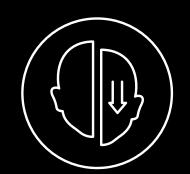


#### X

## Dermatomal Rash (Facial Region)



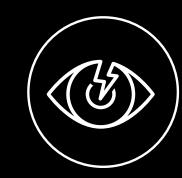
Images used with permission from VisualDx



Herpes zoster can develop along a facial dermatome, can lead to scarring, and in rare cases, facial palsy.<sup>1</sup>



In 10-25% of zoster cases, VZV reactivates in the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve resulting in herpes zoster ophthalmicus (HZO)<sup>1,2</sup>



Complications of HZO may include chronic ocular inflammation (e.g., keratitis, uveitis, optic neuritis), pain, and in rare cases loss of vision<sup>1,2</sup>



## Dermatomal Rash (Thoracic Region)

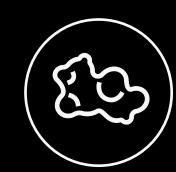




Images used with permission from VisualDx



Rash from herpes zoster is typically in 1 or 2 adjacent dermatomes, unilateral, does not cross the mid-line, and can affect the **head, ophthalmic, thoracic, lumbar, arm and leg regions**<sup>1,2</sup>



Initially an erythematous and maculopapular rash; evolves through painful pustular, ulcer, and crust stages<sup>2</sup>



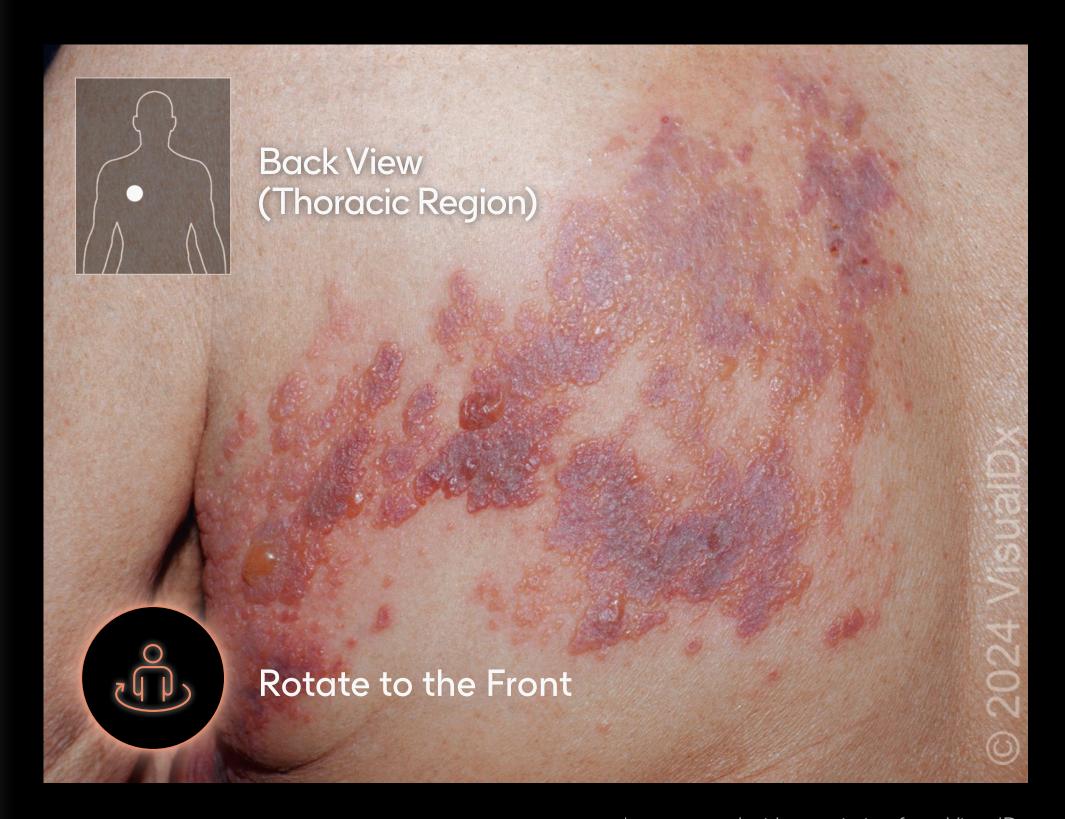
Pain at rash site described as aching, burning, stabbing, shock-like<sup>2</sup>





# Dermatomal Rash (Thoracic Region)





Images used with permission from VisualDx



Rash from herpes zoster is typically in 1 or 2 adjacent dermatomes, unilateral, does not cross the mid-line, and can affect the **head, ophthalmic, thoracic, lumbar, arm and leg regions**<sup>1,2</sup>



Initially an erythematous and maculopapular rash; evolves through painful pustular, ulcer, and crust stages<sup>2</sup>



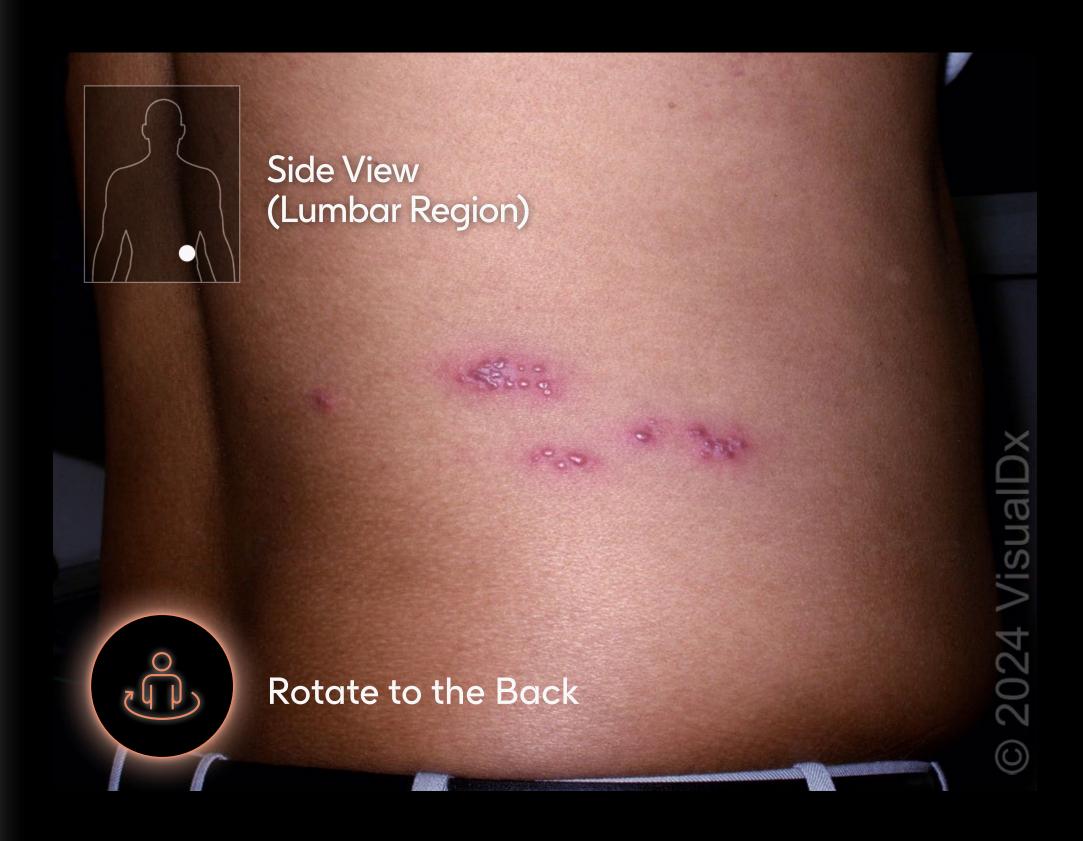
Pain at rash site described as aching, burning, stabbing, shock-like<sup>2</sup>

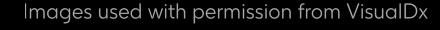




## Dermatomal Rash (Lumbar Region)









Rash from herpes zoster is typically in 1 or 2 adjacent dermatomes, unilateral, does not cross the mid-line, and can affect the **head, ophthalmic, thoracic, lumbar, arm and leg regions**<sup>1,2</sup>



Initially an erythematous and maculopapular rash; evolves through painful pustular, ulcer, and crust stages<sup>2</sup>



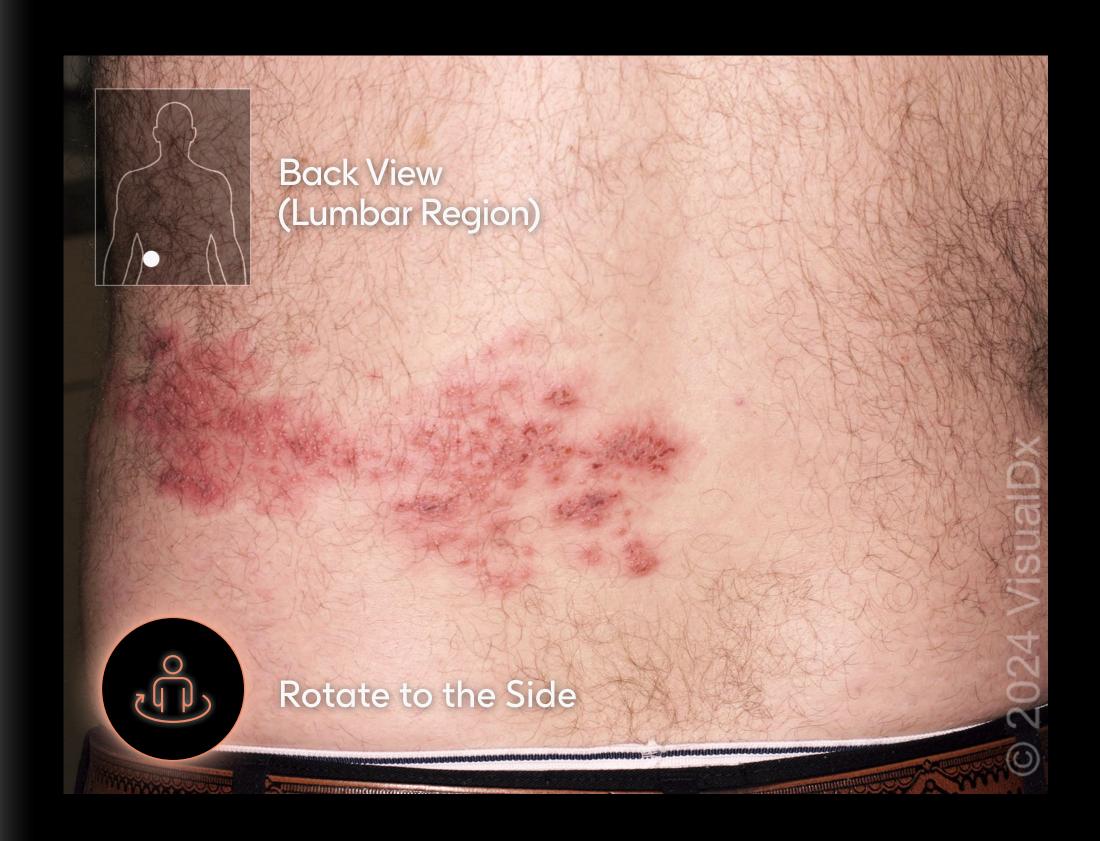
Pain at rash site described as aching, burning, stabbing, shock-like<sup>2</sup>

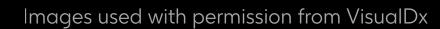




## Dermatomal Rash (Lumbar Region)

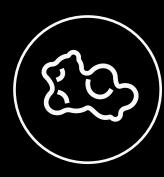








Rash from herpes zoster is typically in 1 or 2 adjacent dermatomes, unilateral, does not cross the mid-line, and can affect the **head, ophthalmic, thoracic, lumbar, arm and leg regions**<sup>1,2</sup>



Initially an erythematous and maculopapular rash; evolves through painful pustular, ulcer, and crust stages<sup>2</sup>



Pain at rash site described as aching, burning, stabbing, shock-like<sup>2</sup>



