Chronic GVHD distinctive features

- Seen in chronic GVHD, but insufficient alone to establish a diagnosis of chronic GVHD
- In all cases, infection, drug effect, malignancy, or other causes must be excluded.

Organ and distinctive signs	Other Causes / Confirmation
Skin	
Depigmentation (Vitiligo)	Features contribute to the diagnosis of chronic GVHD in combination with biopsy or laboratory confirmation of GVHD in skin or another organ.
Papulosquamous lesions	
	Requirement for confirmation: biopsy documenting histological features of chronic GVHD (at least "likely" cGVHD)
Nails	
Dystrophy consisting of longitudinal ridging, splitting or brittle features	 Exclusion of other causes of nail dystrophy: Subungual infections/onychomycosis from dermatophytes, yeasts (eg., Candida albicans), or bacteria (including P. aeruginosa and S. aureus). Tumor in proximal nail fold or nail bed
Onycholysis	
Pterygium unguis	
Nail loss (usually symmetric, affects most nails)	 Trauma Habitual nail picking personal history of psoriasis allergic or irritant contact dermatitis yellow nail syndrome. subungual squamous cell carcinoma in chronic unexplained onycholysis affecting only one nail Requirement for confirmation: evaluation by a dermatologist and exclusion of other causes
	(see above)

Scalp and body hair	
New onset of scarring or nonscarring scalpalopecia (after recovery from chemoradiotherapy) Loss of body hair Scaling	After evaluation by a specialist (usually dermatologist) and exclusion of alternative causes, like: • Malnutrition • Endocrine disorders (thyroid disorders, estrogen deficiency) • iron deficiency • toxic (poisoning: eg. arsenic, mercury) or drug related, eg. Amiodarone, Anticoagulants, Anticonvulsants, Captopril, Cholesterol lowering drugs, Propranolol, etc.
	Requirement for confirmation: evaluation by a dermatologist and exclusion of other causes (see above)
Mouth	
Xerostomia	Exclusion of herpes simplex, or Candida albicans
Mucoceles	infections of the oral cavity, drug toxicity and malignancies (if ulcers). Measurement of saliva production.
Mucosal atrophy	
Ulcers	Requirement for confirmation: exlusion of infection by appropriate tests and malignancy by biopsy. Evaluation by dentist or otolaryngologist
Pseudomembranes	
Eyes	
New onset dry, gritty, or painful eyes	 evaluation by an ophtalmologist experienced in posttransplant care to exclude other causes new ocular sicca documented by low Schirmer's test new onset of KCS by split lamp exam with Schirmer's test Requirement for confirmation: evaluation by opthalmologist + pathological Schirmer's test (with/without split lamp)
Cicatricial conjunctivitis	
KCS	
Confluent areas of punctate keratopathy	

Genitalia	
Erosions Fissures Ulcers	Evaluation by an gynecologist experienced in posttransplant care to exclude other causes Including hormonal deficiency, infections, toxic/mechanical irritations or malignancies.
	Requirement for confirmation: evaluation by gynecologist + biopsy documenting histological features of chronic GVHD (at least "likely" cGVHD)
Lung	
Air trapping and bronchiectasis on chest CT	If BOS is the only clinical manifestation in a patient without a prior established diagnosis of chronic GVHD, air trapping and bronchiectasis on CT scan are not sufficient to establish the diagnosis of cGVHD. In this situation a lung biopsy is required to establish the diagnosis of chronic GVHD. Requirement for confirmation: biopsy documenting histological features of chronic GVHD (at least "likely" cGVHD) if only clinical manifestation in a patient without a prior established diagnosis of chronic GVHD
Muscles, fascia, joints	
Myositis or Polymyositis	For diagnosis of chronic GVHD biopsy required in absence of other manifestations of cGVHD to exclude other causes of myositis, incl. drug induced myositis
	Requirement for confirmation: muscle biopsy documenting histological features of chronic GVHD (at least "likely" cGVHD)