



ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS, INCLUDING SJS, TEN

ACUTE GENERALIZED EXANTHEMATOUS PUSTULOSIS EVALUATED WITH THE EUROSCAR SCORE: A RETROSPECTIVE CASE SERIES

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Introduction: acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) is a severe cutaneous adverse reaction (SCAR) usually attributed to drugs, characterized by the rapid occurrence of many sterile, nonfollicular pustules accompanied by leucocytosis and fever. The EuroSCAR study group (RegiSCAR Project), developed the AGEP validation score, a standardized scoring system to help in the diagnosis. It is based on: clinical features, the course of the disease, laboratory and histopathological findings. The scoring system ranges from 0 to 12 and classifies cases into four categories: no AGEP (<0), possible (1-4), probable (5-7) and definitive (8-12).

Objective: to describe a case series of patients with the diagnosis of AGEP, using the EuroSCAR score. Evaluate the clinicopathological findings, and the possible drugs related.

Materials and Methods: Retrospective observational study. We reviewed medical records of patients with the diagnosis of AGEP which were visited in our hospital from January 1, 2008 to August 31, 2018.

Results: Ten patients were included, nine women and one man, with a median age of 69 years. EuroSCAR score was calculated in eight of these patients. The diagnosis was possible in three patients, probably in one patient, and definitive in four patients. Three (3/8; 37,5%) of these patients developed new lesions after AGEP diagnosis during the follow-up. In seven patients, the AGEP was related to drugs. Mucosal or systemic involvement were not observed.

Conclusions: In our series, as in literature, the incidence of AGEP is more frequent in women with a median age over 60 years. The EuroScar score was useful as a tool for diagnosis, although we consider it is necessary to reevaluate patients during follow-up due to possible misdiagnoses.

