



ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS, INCLUDING SJS, TEN

AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF CUTANEOUS ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS SEEN IN A TERTIARY CARE OUTPATIENTS CLINIC IN CAIRO, EGYPT

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Background: A cutaneous adverse drug reaction (CADR) is any undesirable change in the structure or function of the skin, its appendages or mucous membranes caused by a drug. Frequency of CADRs is variable with only few studies discussing it.

Objective: Our objective was to identify clinical and pathological spectrum of CADRs and document the epidemiological data of different types of drug eruptions among Egyptian patients attending our tertiary care centre.

Materials and Methods: An observational hospital based analytical study was planned for a period of six months (January - June 2015). All patients attending the outpatient Dermatology Clinic at Kasr El Ainy hospital were examined to detect patients with CADRs, who were subjected to a detailed questionnaire with a detailed drug history. A skin biopsy was taken to confirm the diagnosis and to detect the type of CADRs.

Results: The primary incidence of CADRs reported in our study is 0.28% (78 patients) from a total number of 27,093 patients. The most common CADRs are SJS/TEN in 12 patients (15.3%) and lichenoid drug eruptions in 12 patients (15.3%) followed by exanthematous drug eruptions in 11 patients (14.1%) and vasculitic drug eruptions in 9 patients (11.5%). The most common drug incriminated is ibuprofen in 6 patients (7.6%) followed by penicillin in 4 patients (5.1%) and aspirin in 3 patients (3.8%).

Conclusions: Incidence of CADRs in our study is nearly similar to incidence reported in different countries; however incidence of life-threatening reactions like SJS/TEN was higher compared to studies conducted abroad.

