



ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS, INCLUDING SJS, TEN

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT OF CUTANEOUS ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS AT A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN INDIA-AN INTENSIVE PROSPECTIVE STUDY

C Fernandes⁽¹⁾ - B Ramaiah⁽²⁾ - A Dashtbani⁽²⁾ - N Sah⁽²⁾ - R Koneri⁽²⁾

Bangalore Baptist Hospital, Dermatology, Bengaluru, India⁽¹⁾ - Karnataka College Of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Practice, Bengaluru, India⁽²⁾

Introduction: Adverse cutaneous drug reactions present a diagnostic challenge because of variable clinical manifestations and etiology. Due to multi organ involvement, cutaneous drug reactions are known to be life-threatening. They also contribute to high morbidity and mortality rates ranging from 25 to 70%, therefore requires an intensive medical intervention.

Objective: To study the patterns and associated risk factors of the cutaneous reactions. To assess the causalities using globally accepted algorithms.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted at dermatology unit of Bangalore Baptist hospital from June 2017 to May 2018. All patients were intensively evaluated for the cutaneous drug induced reactions. The medical and medication history, physical examination and laboratory investigations were performed to confirm the diagnosis. The suspected drug was withdrawn and appropriate treatment was initiated. The reactions pattern, associated risk factors, treatment and outcomes were utilized for the causality assessment. The severity was assessed by "Modified Hartwig and Siegel" scale and preventability by "Schumock and Thornton" scale. Appropriate statistics were utilized.

Results: Among 2,435 patients, 115 patients (4.7%) were confirmed with cutaneous adverse drug reactions. Majority of the patients were females (53.9%) and were in the age group of 25 to 45 years (31.3%). The polypharmacy (23.4%) and age (20.8%) were listed as predominant contributing risk factors. Ninety five patients (82.6%) received treatment, while remaining improved after merely dechallenge of the suspect drug. Most of the reactions were moderate (Level 3) and definitely preventable. The causality was frequently reported to be probable as assessed by using Naranjo, WHO, Korean, Karch and Lasanga algorithms.

Conclusion: The patterns and risk factors involved in the cutaneous reactions is an essential information to be known among all dermatologists. Focus on preventable factors like





quackery, unintentional rechallenge due to lack of alert cards and appropriate patient counseling is needed.

