



ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS, INCLUDING SJS, TEN

OCULAR AND MUCOCUTANEOUS SEQUELS OF STEVENS-JOHNSON SYNDROME AND TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS IN TOGO

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Introduction : Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) are the severe forms of toxidermia.

Objective : The purpose of this study was to describe the cutaneous, mucous and ocular sequels after SJS/TEN and identify risk factors associated with ocular sequels.

Patients and Methods : A retrospective study was carried out at the dermatology and ophthalmology departments in the two teaching hospitals of Lomé (Togo) for SJS/TEN patients between January 1995 and December 2017.

Results : During the study period, 177 cases of SJS/TEN (138 cases of SJS, 29 cases of TEN and 10 cases of overlap syndrome) were analyzed. There were 113 women and 64 men, with an average age of 31.7 ± 13.0 years (range: 5 to 80 years). Sixty four (52,5%) of the 122 patients, who have benefited from an ophtalmologic examination at the acute stage, had acute ocular involvement, which was mild in 27.9% of patients, moderate in 13.1% and severe in 11.5%. Fourty-three (60.6%) of the 71 patients who were reviewed, had sequels. Concerning mucocutaneous sequels, the main are diffuse dyschromic macules (38.0% of patients) and ocular sequels were dominated by decreased of visual acuity (14.1% of patients). In multivariate analysis, exposure to sulfadoxine (Odds adjusted Ratio = 5.95; 95%CI= [1.36-31.35]), an ocular involvement at acute stage, moderate (ajusted odds ratio = 5.85; 95%CI = [1.23-31.81]) or severe (ajusted odds Ratio = 48.30; 95%CI = [6.25-1063.66]) was associated with ocular sequels.





Conclusions: Ocular and mucocutaneous sequels are common in patients with SJS/TEN. Exposure to sulfadoxine and severity of acute ocular involvement is identify in our study as a risk factor of ocular sequels.

Keywords : Cutaneous vascular abnormality, infantile hemangioma, propranolol, Togo.

