ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS, INCLUDING SJS, TEN

SEVERE PHYSICAL COMPLICATIONS AMONG SURVIVORS OF STEVENS-JOHNSON SYNDROME AND TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS

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Introduction: Stevens–Johnson Syndrome (SJS) and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) are considered the most severe types of cutaneous adverse reactions to drugs, with high morbidity and mortality rates.

Objectives: Our objective was to characterize the long-term physical complications among SJS/TEN survivors.

Materials and Methods:

Patients older than 18 years who survived SJS/TEN were assessed by an interview and by skin, oral mucous membrane and detailed ophthalmic exam.

Results: Our cohort consists of 17 patients with mean 51.6±74.7 months (median=9, range=1-228) following SJS/TEN. The most commonly reported symptom among survivors was chronic fatigue/weakness (76%). The most common cutaneous signs were post-inflammatory dyspigmentation in 77% of participants, scars (46%), and milia (15%). The most common cutaneous symptoms were pruritus (53%), photosensitivity (35%), and dry skin (24%). In the ophthalmic exam, dry eyes were the most common finding in 44%. Other identified signs were: lid adhesions/symblepharon (33%), chronic ocular surface inflammation (33%), loss of visual acuity (22%), chronic conjunctivitis (22%), keratinization







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of the tarsal conjunctiva (22%), lachrymal duct scarring (22%), blindness (11%), photophobia (11%), ectropian and trichiasis (11%), corneal abrasions/ulcers (11%), conjunctival synechiae (11%), and corneal neovascularization (11%). The most commonly reported ocular symptoms were dry eyes in 47% of participants; other symptoms included photophobia (35%), loss of visual acuity (35%), and ocular pain (24%). Hair loss and nail loss were reported in 53% and 35% of participants a few months after TEN, respectively. Other less common complications included genital synechiae in 18% of female survivors, lupus (12%), renal dysfunction (12%), and fibromyalgia (6%). Tinnitus, tenderness on soles of feet, abnormal ECG, and vocal cord dysfunction were each reported in 6% of participants.

Conclusions: Survivors of SJS/TEN suffer from severe, long-term physical complications and require ongoing medical follow-up.



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