ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS, INCLUDING SJS, TEN

## TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS INDUCED BY CARBAMAZEPINE IN CHILD TREATED WITH CORTICOSTEROID: A CASE REPORT

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Background: Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) is a rare, life-threatening cutaneous reactions with high mortality rate. The incidence per 100.000 was 0.5 with highest incidence was those aged 11-15 years. Drugs are considered as the commonest cause of TEN causing a cytotoxic immune reaction and destruction of keratinocytes. Carbamazepine was the most common drug induce TEN in a frequency of 14 per 100.000 users with the earliest sign was less than 1 week. Pediatric with TEN may associated with greater mortality and need optimal management.

Observation: We report a case of an epileptic 8-year-old girl who was consulted by Department of Paediatric with blisters and erythematous patches on the trunk, neck and face with involvement of mucous membranes of the mouth, eyes and genital since 2 days before admission. She was shifted to carbamazepine therapy from valproic acid due to uncontrolled seizure 7 days before onset. On physical examination, she was febrile (39°C), Nikolsky's signs were positive, and involved about 60% of body surface area. Laboratory findings were within normal limit, except leucocytosis. Carbamazepine was discontinued immediately. She was managed with intravenous fluid, prophylactic antibiotics, dexamethasone intravenously, proper wound care and monitoring for haemodinamic stability. After a week of treatment, there was improvement.

Key Messages: Complete recovery of our patient was probably due to early and effective control of disease by treatment with intravenous of cortisteroids and appropriate supportive management. The use of corticosteroid in epidermal necrolysis is still controversial. When corticosteroid administered during the early phase, it could prevent extension of disease.





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