



URTICARIA, ANGIOEDEMA

EPIDEMIC YELLOW FEVER IMMUNIZATION: IS THAT A PROBLEM TO OMALIZUMAB TREATMENT?

Paulo Ricardo Criado⁽¹⁾ - Roberta Fachini Criado⁽²⁾ - Luis Felipe Ensina⁽³⁾ - Laura Ramos De Almeida⁽¹⁾ - Karine Corsione Turke⁽¹⁾ - Carolina Bensi⁽¹⁾

Faculdade De Medicina Do Abc, Dermatology, Santo André, Brazil⁽¹⁾ - Faculdade De Medicina Do Abc, Dermatology, Santo André, Brazil⁽²⁾ - Universidade Federal De São Paulo, Allergy, São Paulo, Brazil⁽³⁾

Introduction: Yellow fever (YF) cases more than tripled in early 2018 in Brazil. To control the spread of the disease to urban areas, the healthy authorities started a National Immunization Program in risk areas. The vaccine is a live, weakened form of the virus, and is considered relatively safe, but can induce adverse severe reactions especially in immunosuppressed patients. Omalizumab is an anti-IgE monoclonal antibody indicated for refractory chronic spontaneous urticaria. There is no data regarding the safety of YF vaccine in patients taking omalizumab. This study aimed to report a case series of CSU patients under omalizumab treatment that were vaccinated against YF.

Methods: A retrospective study of patients data collected by a specific questionnaire in two UCARE centers in São Paulo, Brazil. The questionnaire included questions about adverse events related to the vaccine, clinical characteristics of the urticaria (including worsening after the vaccine), and omalizumab doses and intervals.

Results: Twenty-eight patients using omalizumab were vaccinated against YF. Most of them (75%) were female. Twenty-two (78.6%) had a CSU diagnosis. Five patients (17.9%) had CSU associated with CINDU and one (3.6%) had isolated angioedema. The median age was 40.75 (range 17;13.76) years.

The dose regimen was 300mg in 26 patients and 450 mg in 2 patients, with intervals varying from 4 to 10 weeks (median=4.48 weeks). No cases of mild YF, severe adverse events, or death were observed. One patient had asthenia (0.3%) as a minor effect of immunization. Only one patient referred urticaria worsening (UAS7 >6) after taking the vaccine.

Conclusion: Despite the study limitations due to the size of the sample and a restricted geographic region, the YF immunization and omalizumab treatment in CSU patients showed to be safe.

