

In the name of GOD

# Cutaneous Drug Reactions

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# Cutaneous drug reactions

- 1- What is Cutaneous drug reaction?
- 2- How many particle should be in CDRs
- 3- What is clinical presentation?
- 4- What is typing of CDR?
- 5- What is main cause of CDR?
- 6- What is the staging of patients?
- 7- How to make Diagnosis deferential?**
- 8- What is long term side effects?
- 9- How to follow?



# Definitions

- Any dermatologic condition or *rashes* that appears within 2 weeks of starting a medication should consider it as a CDR or ADR.
- Occur in 2% to 3% of hospitalized patients in US 6 to 30%
- Less correlation between the development of an adverse reaction and the patient's age, diagnosis, or survival
- The drugs most often responsible are
  - antimicrobial agents
  - antipyretic/anti inflammatory analgesics
  - Anti-epileptic



# Description

**1- F > M**

**2- Old > Young**

**3- Hospitalized Kids > Non-Hos**

**4- Weak immune systems happen more**



# Who is high risk patient

- 1- kidney, liver and metabolic disorder
- 2- Patient under treatment with different medicine
- 3- New patient with new Medicine
- 4- Immune deficient patient
- 5- Below 5 and above 50 years old patients
- 6- Patient under chemo
- 7- Patient with under lying disorder
- 8- Psychological disorder
- 9- Combination therapy
- 10- Light (sun exposed patient)



# Patient Assessment

- 1- Age
- 2- Sex
- 3- Type of lesion
- 4- Location of lesion
- 5- Distribution
- 6- Body involvement percentage
- 7- Mucus membrane involvement
- 8- Nail and Hair condition
- 9- Systemic condition
- 10- Para-clinical finding (blood, liver, kidney)



# **Main Challenge as DD**

**Viral Rashes**

**Food Poison**

**Insect Bite**

**Contact Dermatitis**

**Other Dermatitis and Bullous Disorder**



# 1- differentiation viral and drug exanthema

## 1- First affected area and progress

**viral:** central to peripheral

**drug:** peripheral to central

## 2- Time Duration

**viral:** definite time

**drug:** no definite time, depends time of medication

## 3- Systemic situation

**viral: initiates** with systemic condition then skin

**Drug:** in early stage without flu like SY







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# Progress of Viral vs Drug reaction

**Viral:**

Systemic illness **THEN** Skin illness

**Drug:**

Skin illness **THEN** Systemic illness



## Measles

First disease, morbilli

### Pathogen

Paramyxovirus

### Course

Improvement of exanthem with fine desquamation after 4–5 days

### Complications

Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE)

Measles encephalitis

### Treatment

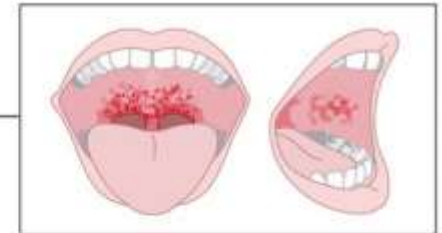
Symptomatic

### Vaccine

Yes



Conjunctivitis

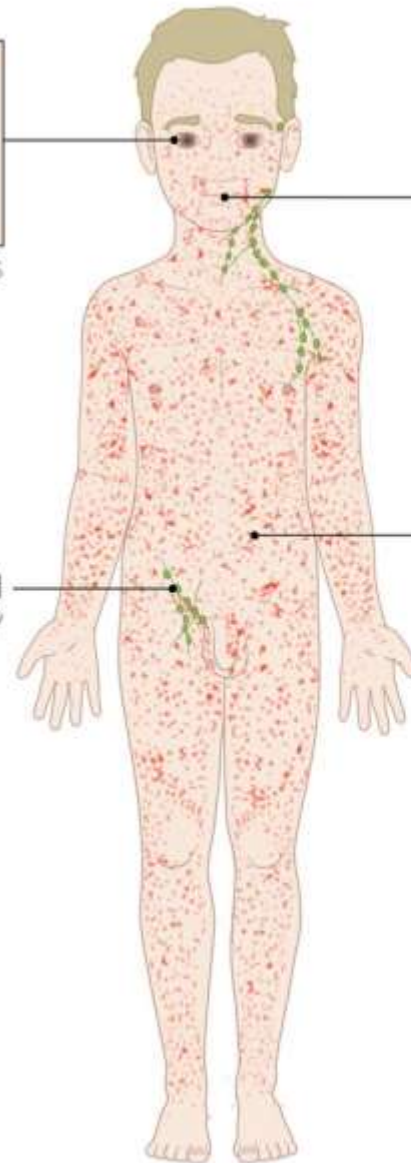


Enanthem on palate and Koplik's spots



Exanthem  
(Erythematous, maculopapular, blanching, partially confluent)

Generalized lymphadenopathy



## Course of disease



## Further symptoms

- Reduced general condition
- High fever (biphasic)
- Barking cough

# Monomorphic or Polymorphic

**M.M: likes measles**

**all type of lesions are the same**

**micro papules**

**P.M: likes chicken pox**

**different lesions**

**Papules, vesicles, crust**







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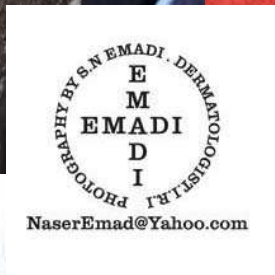
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Drug Reaction  
ABC, EFV, Nevirapine







## 2- Insect Bite

- Similar eruptive Papules
- **Black dot at the Center**
- Urticarial like lesions
- Linear and Arranged
- Severe localized Itching
- Most happen Exposed Area
- Less association with systemic illness



# ***Insect bites***

Insect bite reactions can be severe in HIV-infected patients and should be differentiated from other causes of pruritus, in particular those associated with HIV infection.







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# 3- Dermatitis & Bullous Disorder

- Chronic
- Location
- Age
- Sign
- Symptoms
- History







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## 4- Food Poison

- History of new feeding
- History of out door feeding
- History of GI problems
- Generalized Itching
- **Generalized Urticaria**
- Less systemic illness







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# 5- Contact Dermatitis

- After exposure with Allergen
- Localized or Generalized
- **Burning** then Itching
- No Systemic illness
- Urticaria
- **History of Hair Color, Herbal Medicine**





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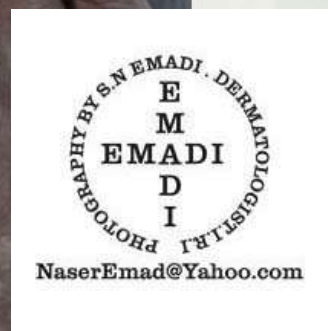
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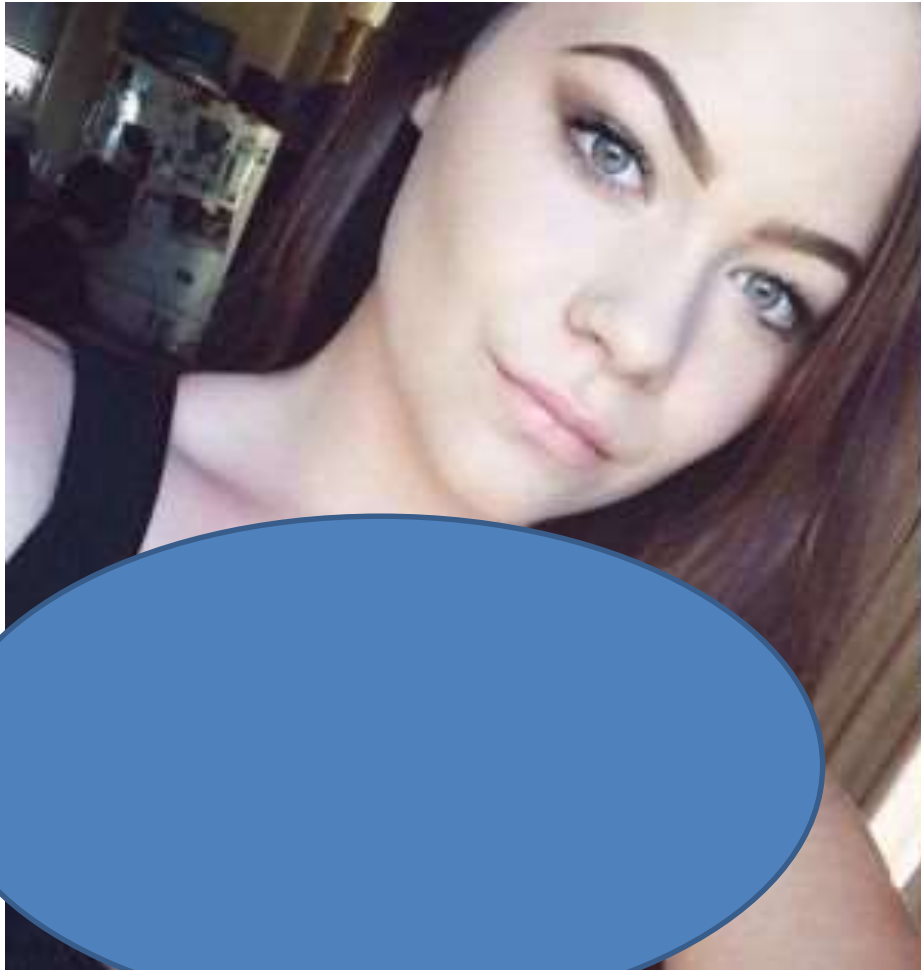
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# What is the specification of skin condition in emergency case

*Are like other skin problem in normal people  
**BUT tend to be appear***

- 1- Unusual age
- 2- Unusual location
- 3- Unusual presentation( atypical)
- 4- More severe
- 5- Hidden and Explosive
- 6- Extensive
- 7- Eruptive
- 8- Resistant
- 9- Recurrent
- 10- progressive





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# Drug Interaction

- Immune deficient patient
- Below 5 and above 50 years old patients
- Patient under chemo
- Patient with underlying disorder
- Patient with other medication
  - Epileptic kids and fungal infection
  - Acne and Isotretinoin, hyperlipid



# What other reminding in ADR

**Except skin**

**Considering other rest of Body**

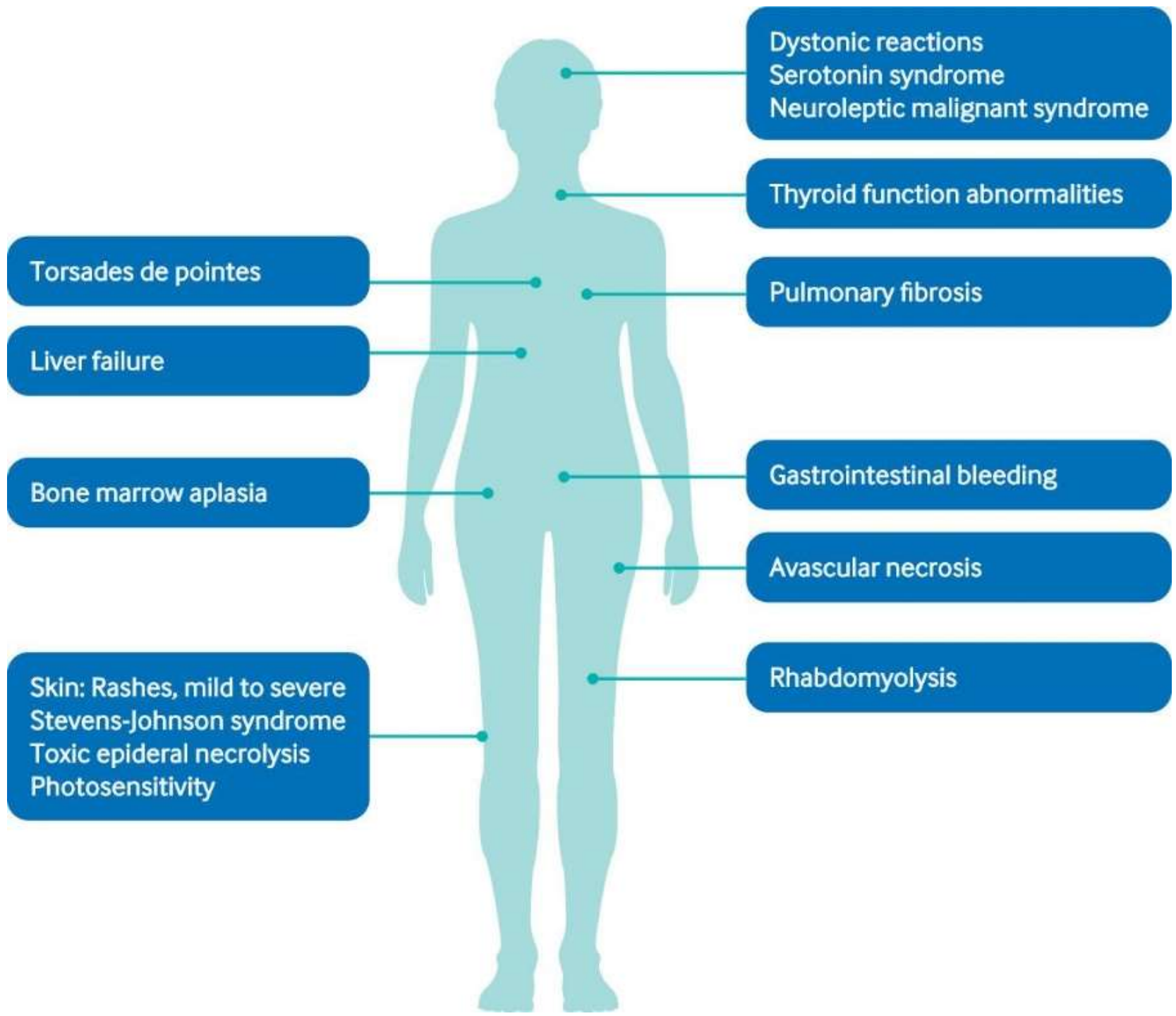
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**Or**

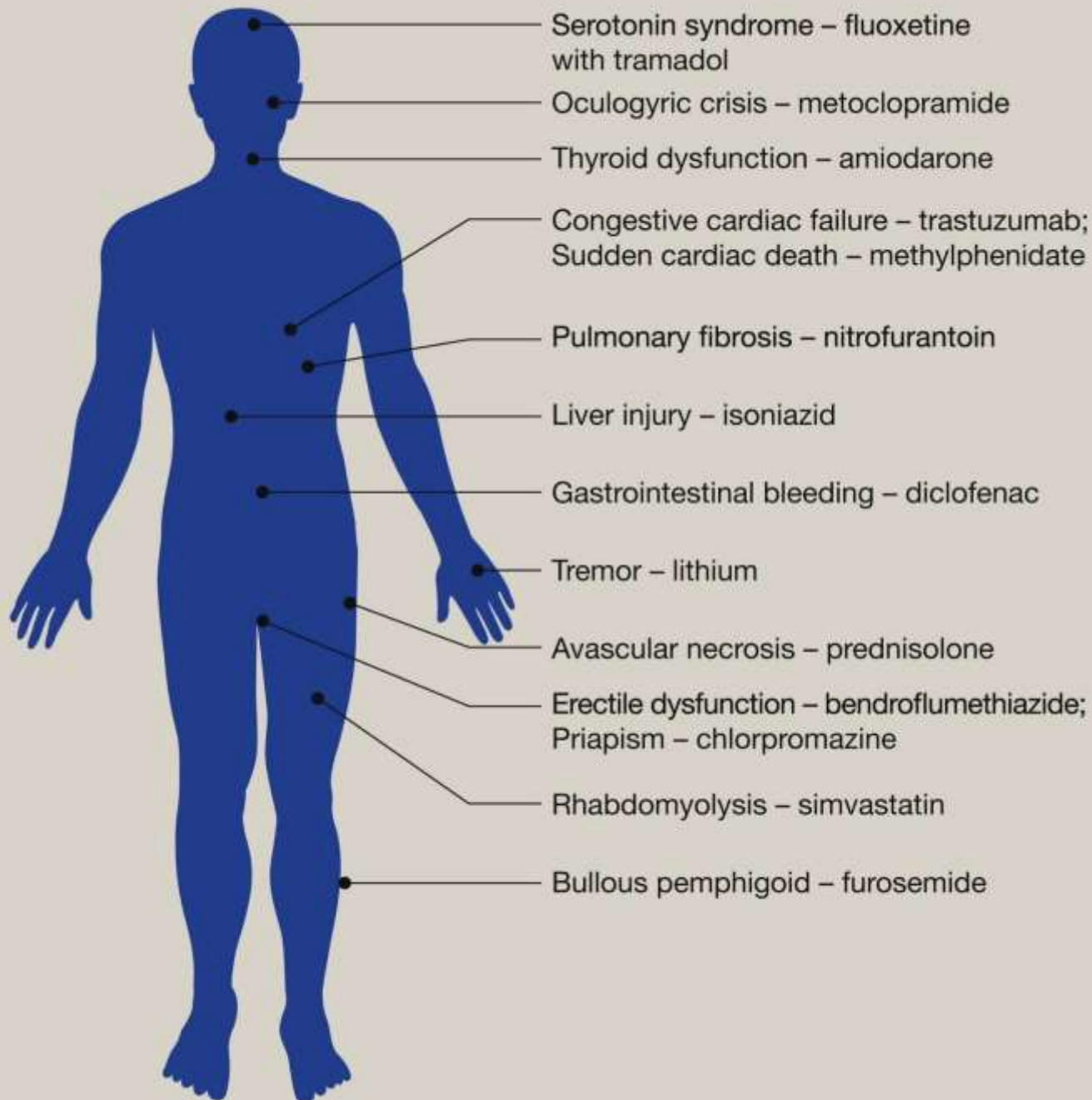
**External**







## A map of some important ADRs illustrating their diverse nature



# Para-clinical Finding

**CBC diff**

**ESR**

**CRP**

**IgE**

**EOS**

**Platelet**





# Dose depended

## Very important comment

**Idiosyncratic:** even small amount of dosage

**Non- idiosyncratic:** correlation with dosage

**Example:** Dapson 100 mg    Anemia

**Management:** Blood, Liver and Kidney tests

**Before and after treatment**



# Drug Interaction with Light

- **Photosensitivity**

*Tetracycline, Doxycycline, Anti Malaria*

- **LUPUS, MCTD**

*malar rash, DLE*

- **ARVs**

*AZT or Zedovudin,*





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# Skin pigmentation and LIGHT

**AZT**  
**Zidovudin**





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# Metabolic Changes *Lipodystrophy*

## **D4T=**

lipodystrophy or fat redistribution Syndrome.

Patients may present with various constellations of findings including

**lipoatrophy** of the face, limbs and buttocks .

**Central obesity**, dorsocervical lipomatosis and breast hypertrophy.

## **Cyclosporine=**

gingiva hyperplasia, hypertrichosis, renal damaged and hypertension



# LIPODYSTROPHY SYNDROME

**Peripheral fat loss** (presumed lipoatrophy with loss of buccal fat and thinning of extremities and buttocks).

**Central fat accumulation** within abdomen (crix –belly or protease paunch), breasts (gyneacomastia) and over dorsocervical spine (buffalo hump) and other peripheral lipomatosis.







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# Hair & Nail

**Thricomegalia**

**Hypertrichosis**

**Hair loss**

**Nail Changes**





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# Metabolic Changes, Tricomegalia



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# **Most experiences :**

## **From Monitoring UPTO stop medicine**

**Itching**  
**papules**  
**Mucosal involvement,**  
**Blistering,**  
**Exfoliation,**  
**Hepatic dysfunction**  
**Renal involvement**



# Staging of ADR patient

## 1- Patient Situation

*- age, sex, underlying Disease,*

## 2- Type & Numbers of Medication

*one pill or many, injection ....*

## 3- Time duration of Medication

*- in comparer onset of skin illness*

## 4- Sing and Symptoms

*itching, papule, erythrodermy, bulla, generalaized, localize*



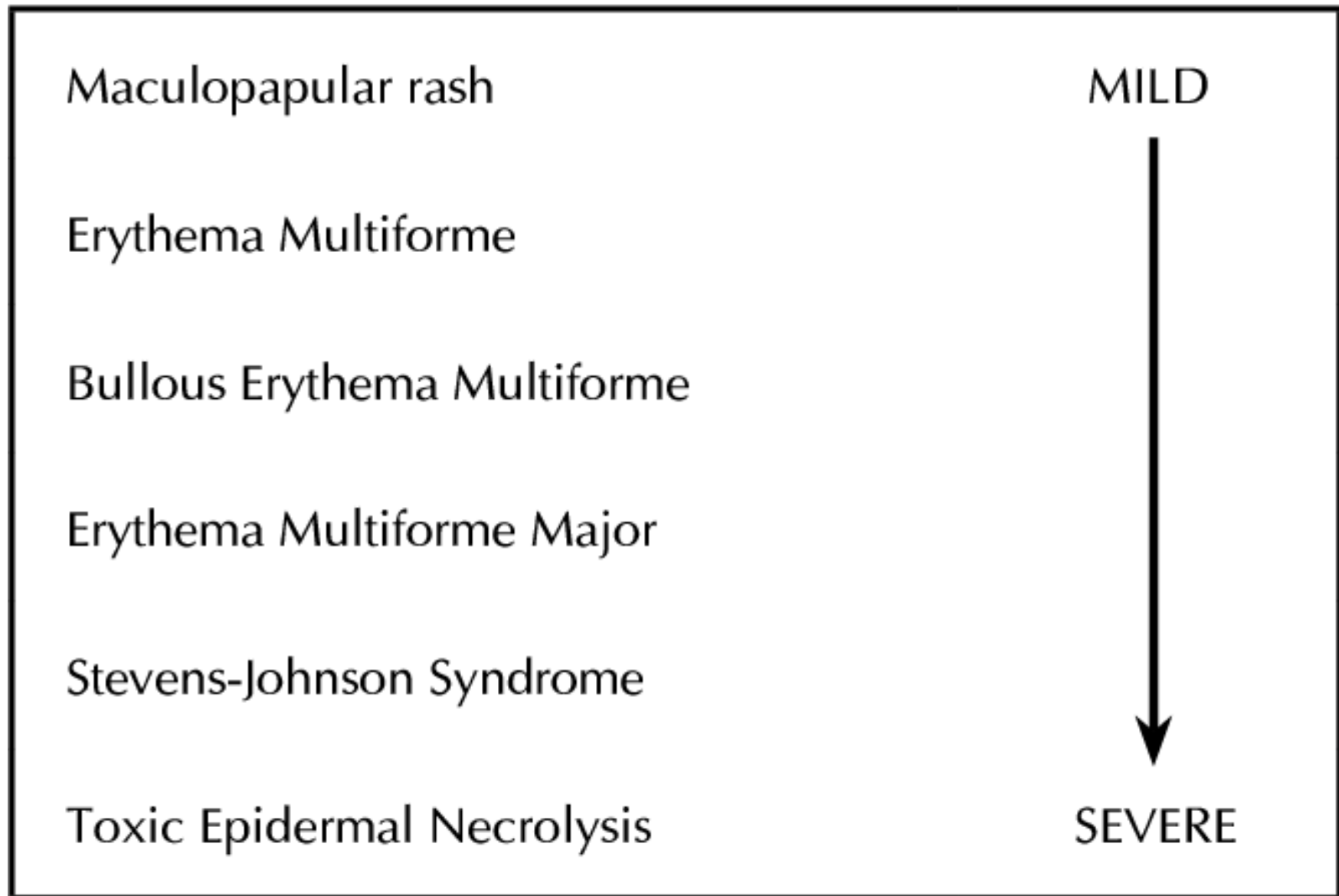


# What should we do after staging

- 1- Do not need pay attention
- 2- Wait and see (close monitor)
- 3- Decrease the dosage
- 4- Stop and switching of responsible medicine
- 5- Stop without switching
- 6- Stop all medicine
- 7- Stop and Starting anti histaminic
- 8- Adding strong and steroidal medicine
- 9- Balancing of body fluid /electrolyte
- 10- Special care ( ICU, Dialysis, plasmapheresis,



Clinical feature	n	%	Number of patients histologically confirmed
Acute urticaria	163	52.9	4
Fixed drug eruption	57	18.5	30
Exanthematous eruption	46	14.9	18
Erythema multiforme	7	2.3	7
Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis	7	2.3	7
Vasculitis	7	2.3	7
Angioedema	7	2.3	—
Erythroderma	4	1.3	4
Stevens–Johnson syndrome	3	1	3
Serum sickness	3	1	0
Exfoliative dermatitis	2	0.6	2
DRESS syndrome	1	0.3	1
Photosensitive dermatitis	1	0.3	1
Total	308	100	84



*Table 2 summarises the spectrum of cutaneous drug reactions ranging from mild maculopapular rash to life-threatening TEN*



# After Initiating Treatment

1- Adverse drug reaction (ARDs).

2- Immune Reconstitution Syndrome (IRIS).





Test			
<u>Immunology</u>			
HIV -I, II			Negative
HBsAg			Negative
Anti-HCV			Negative
<u>Serology</u>			
CRP	119 High	mg/L	up to 6.0
VDRL/RPR	Negative		Negative

Infectious agent: HIV Virus  
 Protocol: Qualitative Real-Time PCR method using Rotor-Gene Q (QIAGEN) apparatus  
 Sensitivity: More than 95%  
 Analytical detection limit: 200 IU/mL

Patient Result:

Test	Sample	Result
HIV Type1 RNA	Plasma	Positive

Appeared after starting ARVs



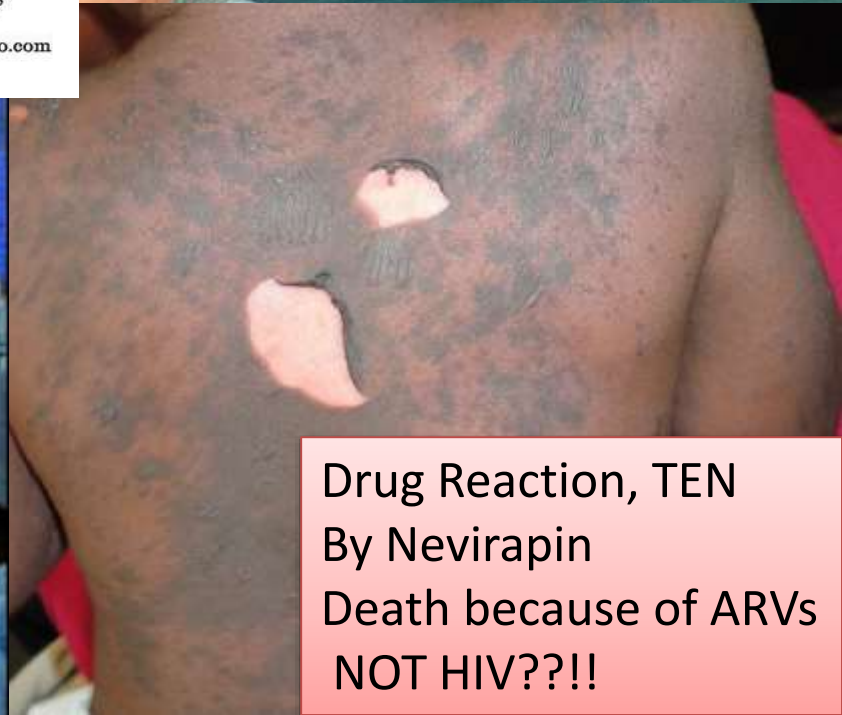
**IRIS**

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Drug Reaction, TEN  
By Nevirapin  
Death because of ARVs  
NOT HIV??!!



Thank you for your attention

@dr.naseremadi



سعی کنیم انسان مفیدی باشیم تا آدم مهم

