

TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS RESULTING IN A FATAL OUTCOME CAUSED BY USE OF LAMOTRIGINE

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Background

Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) is a rare immune-mediated life-threatening reaction for which drugs account more than 95% of cases. Incidence of TEN is 0.4–1.2 cases per million population per year. TEN are more commonly caused by antimicrobials, antiepileptics, and NSAIDs.

Purpose

To describe the case of a pediatric patient that developed a serious adverse event and describe the degree of causality

Material and methods

We describe a patient of 11 years with no known allergies and correct vaccinations.

Twenty-five days before admission, start treatment with ibuprofen 600 mg every 8 h after trauma to ankle until pain relief.

Twenty-four hours later starts with Lamotrigine 50 mg (25 mg in the morning and 50 mg at night to progressive dose) scheduled after an episode of seizure. Four days after is admitted to the emergency department as a result of a rash starting on the face, with involvement of skin and mucosa, that had generalized rash on the trunk and extremities, without respecting palms and affecting also the genitals. She was feverish (39 ° C).

The Naranjo algorithm was applied for determining the likelihood of whether the adverse drug reaction was due to the drug rather than the result of other factors

Results

Dermatology service concluded with the diagnosis: TEN and epilepsy. After generalization of the rash, the development of vesicles and skin loss in the evolution hospitalized eight days, is decided to transfer to the major burns unit where the patient died of cardiorespiratory arrest secondary to septic shock caused by TEN. Naranjo algorithm with a score of 6 in the final assessment was applied.

Conclusions

TEN is the most severe acute inflammatory reaction generally caused by drugs. Because of the appearance of the first symptoms after prescription Lamotrigine, it is decided evidence with Naranjo algorithm. Getting a result of "probable" to attribute as a trigger for TEN to Lamotrigine