

# BULLOUS PHEMPHIGOID ASSOCIATED WITH GLIPTINS: REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND CASE REPORT

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**OBJECTIVE:** To describe one case of bullous pemphigoid (BP) associated to vildagliptin and revision of the literature of BP associated with gliptins.

**METHODS:** We made a bibliographic review in the Pubmed database using The keywords “Bullous pemphigoid” and “Dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitors”. We also tracked one patient with BP associated with vildagliptin.

## RESULTS:

51 years old male with DM-II, being treated with vildagliptin 50 mg and metformin 850 mg twice a day. After two months of therapy he developed erythematous plaques and pruritic blisters. Biopsy confirmed BP diagnosis. Vildagliptine therapy was cancelled but metformin therapy continued and insulin was introduced temporarily. Clobetasol propionate 0,05 % foam was prescribed three times a day in downward trend to cure lesions. Optimum results were obtained with a full recovery.

**Table I: summary data bibliographic review**

Number of patients	239
Sex (M/F/Unknown)	(47,2%/31,7%/20,9%)
Average age (years)*	77,8
DPP-IV Inhibitor	Vildagliptin 66,9% Sitagliptin 22,5% Linagliptin 7,9% Saxagliptin 1,6% Alogliptin 0,4% Anagliptin 0,4%
Period before onset of Bullous pemphigoid (months)	8,5
Treatment (oral/topical/Other)*	Topical 73,9% Oral 20,5% Other 5,4%
Outcome	Sustained 70,2% Refractory 15,4% Unknown 14,2%

**DISCUSSION/CONCLUSIONS:** Our case and literature review show connection between DPP IV inhibitors and development of BP. This connection can be useful to stop possible adverse reactions, together with considering other therapies and giving the right information to the patient.