

MARIBAVIR-INDUCED TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS IN A LIVER TRANSPLANT PATIENT: A CASE REPORT.

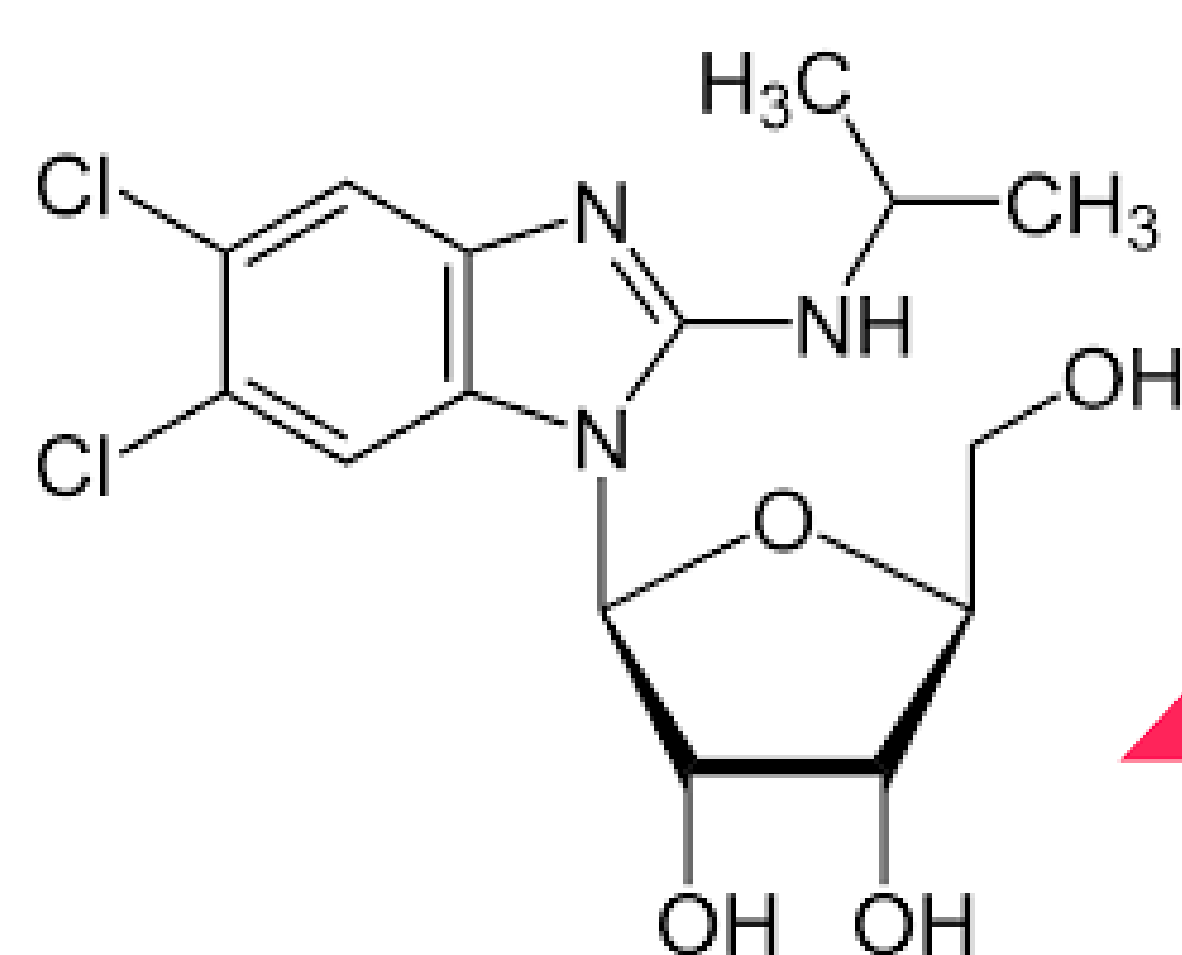
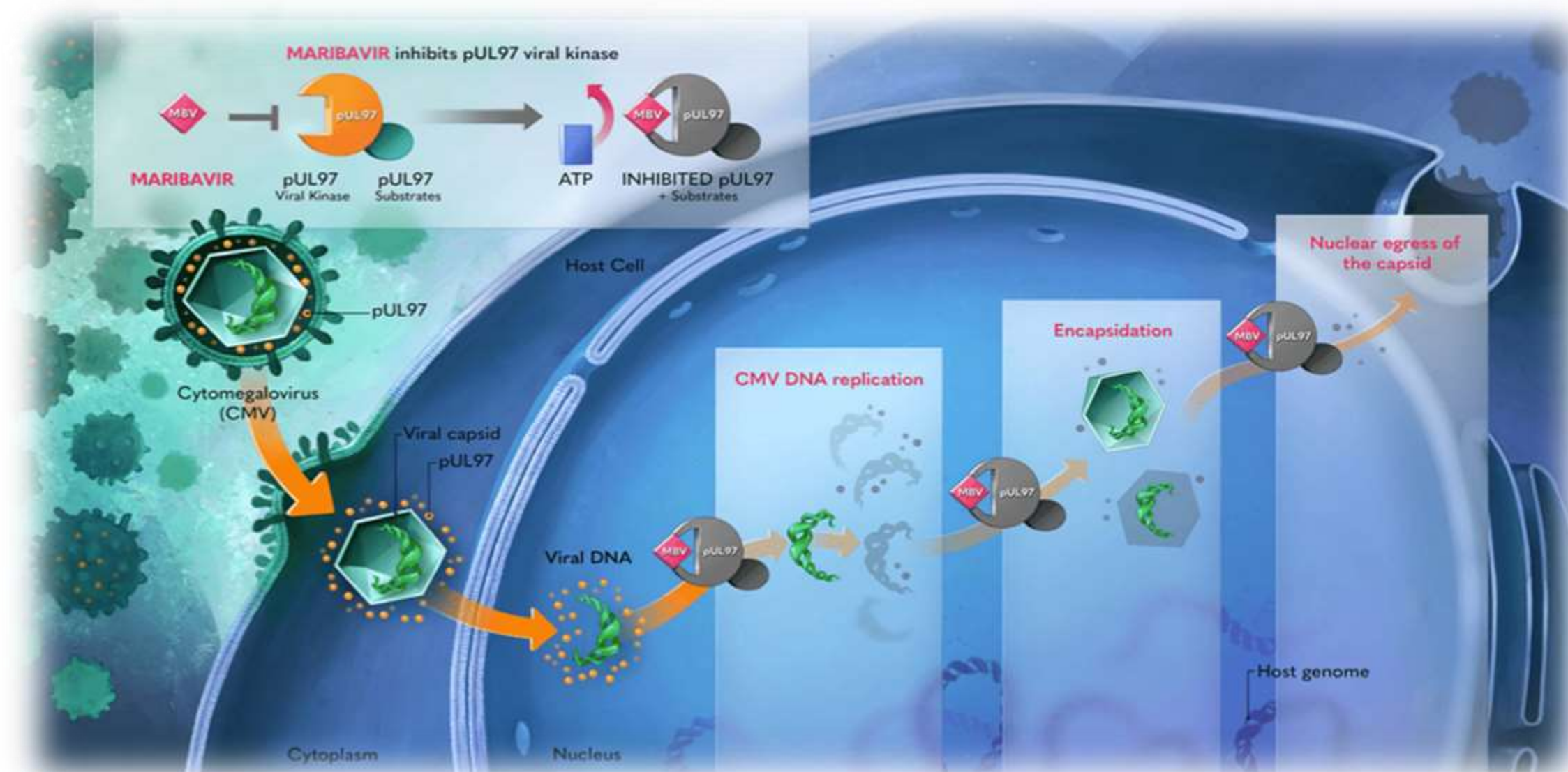
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BACKGROUND



Maribavir is a new oral agent that inhibits UL97 protein kinase of cytomegalovirus (CMV), resulting in the termination of the virus growth. We present a case of a **toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)** secondary to maribavir, a previously undescribed adverse effect (AE).



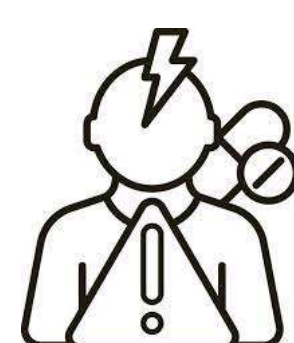
LIVTENCITY™
(maribavir) tablets 200mg



CASE PRESENTATION

Liver-transplanted male patient (March 2021) with an **ultra-refractory CMV infection** that caused retinal necrosis, severe pancytopenia due to valganciclovir intake, and foscarnet-related nephrotoxicity. Treatment with maribavir was **started before its commercialization** as no other option was available.

ADVERSE REACTION (AE)



Dermatological toxicity emerged following one month of intake: generalized **painful skin lesions**, consisting on **tense bullae** and a large **detachment** of the epidermis, **BSA=60%** and **Nikolsky +++**. TEN diagnosis was assumed, and the patient was later moved to the ICU due to the worsening of the injuries.



Mucosal and skin involvement in maribavir-induced TEN*.

TREATMENT



Treatment: five-day course of 125mg intravenous **methylprednisolone** and 2g/kg inespecific **immunoglobulin**. His overall status improved, and skin and mucosal lesions decreased. Epidermal detachment was less evident too. **Evolution was favorable** and no more new lesions appeared after ten days, only scarring lesions were visible.

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE



EudraVigilance

The detected AE is particularly interesting and severe since maribavir is a very recent drug with limited patient exposure. Spanish and European Agencies were noted. At early stages, **pharmacovigilance becomes critically important** in order to detect not yet described AEs. **Development of multidisciplinary teams formed by physicians and pharmacists is key** to ensure the safety of drugs and minimize the incidence of severe AEs.

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*Photographs obtained and published with the patient's consent.

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