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Possible DRESS syndrome in a patient with systemic sclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis during treatment with lamotrigine

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Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) syndrome is a severe, potentially life-threatening idiosyncratic drug reaction, usually caused by anti-epileptics, antibiotics or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, after a latency period of three weeks to three months. Typical clinical features include mucocutaneous rash, fever, lymphadenopathy and internal organ involvement. We report a patient with systemic sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoporosis, who developed possible DRESS syndrome to lamotrigine, used to treat epilepsy. Clinical features suggesting DRESS syndrome includes severe rash, fever, lymphocytopenia and thrombocytopenia. The condition was initially unsuccessfully treated as an acute allergic reaction to ibandronate with parenteral glucocorticosteroid and antihistamine. This report aims to increase the awareness of this rare entity in the rheumatology community.



Biography

Ivan Jeremic has completed his Research Master's Degree in Rheumatology from Belgrade School of Medicine and Clinical medicine PhD candidate at Novi Sad University.

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