EuroSciCon

June 21-22, 2018
London, UK

EuroSciCon Conference on
Cosmetology & Dermatology

Clin Pediatr Dermatol 2018, Voume: 4
DOI: 10.21767/2472-0143-C1-003

THE EVALUATION OF ADVERSE CUTANEOUS DRUG REACTIONS LEADS TO HOSPITALIZATION

Akram Beheshti, Yones Shafigh, Shiva Pishgahi and Hadi Mehregan
Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran

Background: Nowadays, studies indicate that the clinical presentation of adverse cutaneous drug reactions (ACDR), and also drugs that leads to ACDRs have been changed annually related to the wide range of new drug usages. The purpose of this study was to determine clinical presentation of ACDRs and responding drugs in patients that leads to the hospitalization due to drug reaction.

Patients & Methods: This was a retrograde cross sectional study in Boali general hospital in Qazvin, Iran, over a period of 6 years since 2010-2016. The information of all patients who were admitted related to the Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) was fully examined. The cutaneous types of drug reaction detected, and in patients with ACDRs clinical presentation, responsible drug or drugs were, and also the demographic information's were detected.

Results: From 187 patients that were admitted as drug reactions, 103 cases were ACDRs (55%). 61.5% were female and 38.5% male, the mean age was 42.5±19.12. The main types of cutaneous reaction were acute urticaria (45.5%) and erythrodermia with 22.3%, generalized maculopapular rash with 18%, Steven Janson syndrome and TEN with 2.9 % , fixed drug eruption with 3% and pustular drug eruption with 1% .The main drugs were antibiotics 45.6%,NSAIDS with 18.4% and antiepileptic drugs 15.5%. The main drugs in these third groups were penicillin, diclofenac, and carbamazepine.

Conclusion: Also the wide variety of new drugs are used routinely, however, this study showed that ACDRs are the common form of ADR and the main cause of severe ACDRs are the 3 main group of drugs namely, antibiotics, NSAIDS, anti-epileptic drugs. Also the main type of clinical presentation was acute urticaria

akram.beheshtiroy@yahoo.com