

RESULTS

During study period, 171 cases had been identified, consisted of 88 (51,5%) female and 83 (48,5%) male. Patient's mean age was 40.3 ± 19.8 years (2-90 years). The most common diagnosis was drug eruption with maculopapular rash (29.82%) followed by Stevens-Johnson syndrome (23.39%). The most common suspected culprit drug was antibiotics (51 cases, 29.8%), followed by NSAIDs (38 cases, 22.22%), and antiepileptics (21 cases, 12.28%). Mortality was recorded in 24 cases (14%) with septic shock as the majority cause (18 cases). Risk factors for mortality were advanced age, hypoalbuminemia, and sepsis.

CONCLUSION

Drug eruption with maculopapular rash was the most common diagnosis in DHR patients in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital. The most common culprit drugs were antibiotics and NSAIDs. Mortality was still high mostly due to septic shock.

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Features of non-immediate hypersensitivity to iodinated contrast media according to Vilnius university hospital Santaros Klinikos data

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BACKGROUND

Iodinated contrast media is a frequently used compound in radiology. Non-immediate hypersensitivity reactions appear when the patient leaves the department and usually are undocumented. True hypersensitivity in this group of patients was rarely proved.

OBJECTIVES

To determine the type, frequency and clinical aspects of hypersensitivity reactions (HSR) to

iodinated contrast media (ICM) in the patients with clinical history of reactions to ICM. To evaluate the correlation between clinical symptoms and HSR type, atopy and polysensitivity.

METHODS

Retrospective data analysis was performed using Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos database (2014 - 2018). The ENDA questionnaire and skin provocation tests were performed according to ENDA/EAACI rolls. Frequency of the HSR to ICM and other allergens was evaluated by the time of occurrence (immediate < 1h, non-immediate > 1h) and clinical outlook.

RESULTS

Total of 69 patients with clinical history of HSR to ICM were identified. The 27.54% of them were males (n=19) and 72.46% were females (n=50). The average age of patients was 55.90 (SD \pm 13.16) years. Non-immediate HSR occurred in 28.99% (n=20) patients with 75.00% (n=15) of them being female. 65.00% (n=13) of the patients with non-immediate HSR were classified as polysensitized. Most of them had allergies to other drugs 25.00% (n=5); 15.00% (n=3) had food allergies and 10.00% (n=2) suffered from bronchial asthma. Clinical history revealed the culprit drugs: Visipaque 25.00% (n=5), Ultravist 20.00% (n=4), Urografin and Omnipaque 15% (n=3) each and unknown iodine-containing drug 35% (n=7). The 85.00% (n=18) of patients had skin rashes, three of them needed hospitalisation, 10.00% (n=2) had other reactions such as respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms. The 15% (n=3) had positive provocation tests with Omnipaque in two cases and Ultravist in one.

CONCLUSIONS

Non-immediate reactions are less common than immediate and occurred in 1/3 of patients with reactions related to iodinate contrast media. The most frequent culprit drug was Visipaque. Skin rashes were the most common clinical symptom. More than half of the patients were considered to have polysensitization, mostly to other type of drugs.