

4CPS-290- BORTEZOMIB-INDUCED ACUTE NECROHEMORRAGIC PANCREATITIS: ON A CASE

L. MARTINEZ-DUEÑAS LOPEZ-MARIN* ¹; M. MERINO ALMAZAN², R. CANTUDO CUENCA¹, M.A. MORA MORA¹
¹ FARMACIA, HOSPITAL SAN AGUSTIN, LINARES, JAEN; ² FARMACIA, HOSPITAL VIRGEN DE LA ALTAGRACIA,

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Bortezomib is a proteasome inhibitor indicated for the treatment of multiple myeloma. Its most common adverse effects include hematological, gastrointestinal and peripheral neuropathy. Pancreatitis is a rare serious adverse effects

AIM AND OBJECTIVES: We describe the case of a patient with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma, who developed pancreatitis during treatment with bortezomib.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

64-year-old patient. He started treatment with bortezomib 1.3 mg / m² and lenalidomide 15 mg. When he went to the emergency room, he had received 3 doses of bortezomib. He reported abdominal pain, nausea and intolerance to ingestion. Feverish
Exploration and complementary tests: BP 115/67 mmHg, HR 65 bpm, SATO2 93% baseline. 110,000 platelets; 510 lymphocytes; INR 3.5; glucose 105, urea 130, Cr 1.76, uric 8.7, FG 41, lipase 2234; amylase 606. Na 130; K 5.5; PCR 60.9.

RESULTS



Treatment for multiple myeloma (bortezomib, dexamethasone, lenalidomide) was suspended



Patient begins antibiotic and supportive



Progressive worsening, evolving to multiorgan failure (kidney failure, coagulopathy, hypotension) → Intensive care

Patient remains sedated and analgesic, endotracheal intubation, anuria, hyperlactacidemia. Fever of 40°C despite paracetamol, metamizole and physical media.



Diagnosis: exclusion of other common causes of pancreatitis, according to the Orange Tree Algorithm: acute pancreatitis E Balthazar

Tachypnea 25 rpm, O2 Sat 93%, BP 70/50, Fc 90 bpm, Platelets: 41,000, Leukos: 4,170. Neutroph .: 90%, Urea: 197, Creatinine: 4.81, Na: 131, K: 6.6 CRP: 89. Procalcitonin: 367, APTT: 54. Fibrinogen: 889

The patient was in a state of multi-organ failure, being refractory to all measures; causing death on the third day of admission.

CONCLUSION

The mechanism by which pancreatitis occurs is unclear, it could be related to drug toxicity, allergic or immune-mediated reactions.

Although pancreatitis secondary to bortezomib is considered a rare side effect, physicians should be aware that it can occur in patients receiving this treatment.