

# MULTIDISCIPLINARY MANAGEMENT OF DRESS SYNDROME A CASE REPORT

J01- ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

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## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Dress Syndrome (DS) is a very rare potentially life-threatening drugbut induced hypersensitivity syndrome. characterized by an extensive skin rash associated with visceral organ involvement, lymphadenopathy, eosinophilia and atypical lymphocytosis.

Drugs most frequently associated with DS are allopurinol and dapsone. Other less frequently associated are beta-lactam antibiotics.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Describe the case of a patient with surgically removed squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) who develops surgical wound infection and the multidisciplinary intervention for its management.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

- \*We conducted a retrospective descriptive study in a patient in treatment with antibiotics who developed DS.
- Data were obtained from Diraya (digital clinical history).
- Literature review was performed in UptoDate.

## **RESULTS**

female 70-year-old patient 01/02/2023: Ceftazidime was Bacterial without with SCC diagnosed started according surgical growth episodes of allergy to beta-lactam to the antibiogram treatment antibiotics previously described A literature review of the available infection

23/02/2023: *Pseudomona* aeruginosa resistance to ceftazidime was isolated

evidence for suspected with recent meningeal surgery with ceftazidime (Treatment or carbapenemics was recommended)

16/02/2023: purulent material was collected after opening the dura mater.

Antibiotherapy was modified to meropenem

A torpid clinical course was observed elevation of with C-reactive protein, deterioration of renal function, transaminases increased, leukocytosis with eosinophilia and appearance of erythematous macules

An atypical DS was diagnosed

We performed a review of the possible causes that could be associated with DS as well as a medication review

Death three days later

Multiorgan failure compatible with sepsis

The Spanish Pharmacovigilanc e Center was notified

Naranjo's algorithms: score of 2

### CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

DS should be considered in patients with eosinophilia, skin rashes and internal organ involvement when associated with recent beta-lactam antibiotics treatment in the absence of other causes. Early detection of DS is essential to avoid a fatal outcome.

The pharmacist's collaboration in multidisciplinary teams and the monitoring of possible adverse events associated with drugs is essential.

