ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS, INCLUDING SJS, TEN

DYSHIDROSIFORM BULLOUS PEMPHIGOID INDUCED BY CEPHALEXIN

Paula Santana Alves Carneiro [(1)] - Duanne Silva Freitas [(1)] - Monallisa Lima Andrade [(1)] - Felipe Batista Santos [(1)] - Emanuella Plecht Thomé [(1)] - Ricardo Fakouri [(1)] - Bruno Santana [(1)] - Pedro Dantas Oliveira [(1)] - Wilton Pedro Almeida Santos [(1)]

Federal University Of Sergipe, Medicine, Aracaju, Brazil [(1)]

Background: The dyshidrosiform pemphigoid (DP) is a rare variant of bullous pemphigoid (BP) first described in 1979 by Levine et al. At the time only 32 cases of dyshidrosiform pemphigoid were described in the literature and the majority of them in the elderly. It can happen in children and young adults, but it is extremely rare. It is characterized clinically by vesicobolous lesions located on palm or plantar surfaces, or both. Bullous pemphigoid is a rare disease and difficult to diagnose, due to clinical similarity with other autoimmune blistering disease. Some drugs can lead to this predisposition. There are reports in the literature of bullous pemphigoid induced by penicillins, however there are only 02 cases of the disease triggered by cephalexin.

Observation: An 18-year-old female patient who developed intense itch in the palmar and plantar region followed by the onset of tense blisters, some with blood content, days after the use of cephalexin. Skin biopsy was compatible with subepidermal bullous dermatitis with eosinophilia.

Key message: Bullous pemphigoid induced by cephalexin is rare. The atypical presentation of this case, in a young adult with a palmoplantar manifestation, shows the various facets of this pathology and should always be present in the differential diagnosis of autoimmune blistering disease.