

عنوان مقاله:

Evaluation of the Drug Hypersensitivity Reactions Prevalence in Hospitalized Children in Sari City from ۲۰۱۴ to ۲۰۱۸: An Original Research

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Drug allergy is a subtype of Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) mediated by the immunologic system. Extreme drug allergy is poorly known in children that contribute to hospitalization in our region. Objectives: This research aimed to study major drug hypersensitivity reactions in the north of Iran among the hospitalized children. Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted at Bou Ali Sina Hospital in the north of Iran. We analyzed the medical files of ۱۴۰ children admitted to the hospital with drug allergies from ۲۰۱۴ to ۲۰۱۸. The inclusion criteria were based on the DRESS (drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) scoring system, and those who scored

more than four were enrolled. Patients with incomplete medical charts were excluded. The sampling methodology was based on the consecutive census method. Results: In the current study, ۶۲ patients were females (۴۴.۲۹%), and ۷۸ were males (۵۵.۷۱%). Ninety-six cases (۶۸.۵۷%) were children under five, and ۴۴ cases (۳۱.۴۳%) were over five years old. Most ADRs were seen in patients from urban areas (۵۸.۵۷%) than in rural areas (۴۱.۴۳%). In ۱۱۶ children (۸۲.۶%), maculopapular rashes were seen. Phenobarbital and cefalexin had the highest levels of drug reactions, including ۸۵ persons (۵۵.۱۹%) and ۱۸ persons (۱۱.۶۹%), respectively. Pruritus, fever, and scaling were the most common symptoms observed in the patients. The most commonly used treatment was antihistamines. Conclusions: The most causative medication inducing ADR was phenobarbital. The maculopapular rash was the most common skin manifestation, and there were no relationships between sex, age, medication type, and type of hypersensitivity reactions

کلمات کلیدی:

Adverse drug reactions, Hypersensitivity, Pediatrics

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