[Abstract:0725] Pharmacotherapies

Skin eruptions related with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

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Objective: The aim of the present study was to provide clinical data regarding clinical and sociodemographic features of individuals who were admitted to our clinic for skin rash during treatment with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI).

Methods: Eleven patients between the ages of 6 and 15 years who presented to our clinic due to skin rash during treatment with SSRI between the years of 2012-2013 were included into the present study. All of the patients were evaluated with skin prick test and patch tests for the suspected SSRI and all of them went through psychiatric examination.

Results: There were 4 boys and 7 girls; the mean age was 10.5 years. Five of the patients were using sertraline and six were using fluoxetine. The mean time between the initiation of SSRI treatment and skin rash was 28.7±17.3. Six of them were using SSRI for anxiety disorder, two of them were diagnosed as having major depressive disorder, two of them were using SSRI for obsessive compulsive disorder and one of them was diagnosed as having posttraumatic stress disorder. While skin prick tests were negative in all patients, patch tests were positive in four patient, which indicates delayed hypersensitivity.

Conclusion: SSRIs are considered as first line treatment for depression and anxiety disorders in children and adolescents and thought to be safe drugs compared to other psychotropic drugs. The most frequently reported adverse effects of SSRIs were nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, agitation, headache, insomnia, somnolence, anxiety, and sexual dysfunction while only few cases of cutaneous adverse reactions have been reported, the most common types being maculopapular rash, vasculitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and photodermatitis. All of our patients had maculopapular rash.

Even though most of these reactions were reported to occur a few days after the drug had been introduced, the mean time between the initiation of drug and rash was long in our sample due to four delayed hypersensitive reactions. In conclusion, the increasing use of SSRIs may probably result in an increase in cases of cutaneous reactions due to these drugs. Therefore clinicians should be alert to this type of reactions.

Keywords: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, skin rash, adverse drug reactions


[Abstract:0837] Pharmacotherapies

Antipsychotic use among children and adolescents in an outpatient clinic; a retrospective chart review

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Objective: In recent years the use of antipsychotics (APs) for neurodevelopmental, behavioral and psychiatric disorders in children and adolescents has significantly increased while the age of prescription has decreased. To the best of our knowledge, there is very limited data about the use of APs in the clinical practice in Turkish children and adolescents with different psychiatric disorders. The aim of this retrospective study was to analyze the relationship between the use of different APs and clinical factors in a child and adolescent outpatient clinic in Turkey.

Methods: Medical records of 4623 patients referred to the Children and Adolescent Psychiatry outpatient clinic between May 2013 and September 2014 were reviewed retrospectively.

Results: The analyses included 304 (6.6%) patients who were prescribed APs medications. The sample was predominantly male (61.5%) and mean age was 11.4±4.3 years. The most commonly prescribed APs were risperidone, aripiprazole, haloperidol and olanzapine, respectively. Diagnoses upon admission to clinic in descending order of frequency are disruptive behavior disorders (DBD), mental